

Glossary

- AATHP** ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution. A legally binding agreement ratified by all ten ASEAN member states to tackle transboundary haze pollution resulting from land and forest fires.
- AMDAL** *Analisis Manajemen Dampak Lingkungan* (Bahasa Indonesia); Environmental Impact Analysis. A study on the major environmental impacts of a proposed project used to assist in the decision as to whether the project should proceed.
- API** Air Pollution Index. Used in Malaysia to provide easily comprehensible information about the air pollution level. In Singapore a similar index is known as the PSI (Pollutant Standards Index), and in Indonesia it is known as the AQI (Air Quality Index, or *Indeks Kualitas Udara*).
- ASEAN** Association of Southeast Asian Nations. A regional grouping promoting economic, political and security cooperation among its ten members: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.
- ASMC** ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre. The regional centre to monitor and assess land and forest

fires and provide early warning on the occurrence of transboundary haze affecting the southern ASEAN region.

- BMP** Best Management Practices. As defined by the RSPO, a set of practical guidelines to enhance the management of existing oil palm cultivation on tropical peat while reducing environmental impacts, especially greenhouse gas emissions and subsidence.
- BRG/BRGM** *Badan Restorasi Gambut/Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove* (Bahasa Indonesia); Peatland Restoration Agency/Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency. An Indonesian agency responsible for accelerating the recovery and return of hydrological functions of peat damaged largely as a result of fire and drying. Renamed in 2020.
- CPOPC** Council of Palm Oil Producing Countries. An intergovernmental organization to address the need for mutual cooperation among nations producing palm oil. Indonesia and Malaysia are its current members, with various observer members.
- CSPO** Certified Sustainable Palm Oil. Palm oil that is grown and certified against sustainability criteria, including social, environmental and economic good practices. Originally used by RSPO, but members can now include other sustainability certifications.
- ENSO** El Niño-Southern Oscillation. An irregular, periodic variation in winds and sea surface temperatures over the tropical eastern Pacific Ocean affecting atmospheric circulation, temperature and precipitation. It has three phases: El Niño, La Niña and Neutral. The El Niño phase creates warm and dry conditions that can exacerbate transboundary haze.
- EU RED II** European Union Renewable Energy Directive II. A recasting of the original EU RED, which set rules for

the European Union to achieve its renewables targets by 2030. The recast version raised the target to thirty-two per cent and contains controversial limits for high ILUC-risk biofuels, including palm oil.

- GAPKI** *Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit Indonesia* (Bahasa Indonesia); Indonesian Palm Oil Association. An organization for companies producing palm oil, including state-owned companies, privately owned foreign and local companies, smallholders and cooperatives.
- ILUC** Indirect Land Use Change. The extension of agricultural land into non-cropland, possibly including areas with high carbon stocks such as forests, wetlands and peatlands. The EU RED II limits the amount of high ILUC-risk biofuels that member states can count towards their national targets.
- INDC/NDC** Intended Nationally Determined Contributions/Nationally Determined Contributions. NDC is a term used under the UNFCCC whereby a country that has joined the Paris Agreement outlines its plans for reducing its emissions. Prior to a country joining the Paris Agreement, its plans are known as “Intended” NDC. Some countries have included their carbon-rich peatlands in these plans.
- ISPO** Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil. Introduced by the Government of Indonesia in 2011, this is a mandatory sustainability certification requirement for all palm oil growers and millers in Indonesia.
- KLHK** *Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan* (Bahasa Indonesia); Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The Indonesian Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Forestry were merged into KLHK in 2014.
- MSPO** Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil. Endorsed by the Government of Malaysia in 2013, this is a national scheme for oil palm management and supply chain

certifications covering plantations, independent and organized smallholdings and palm oil processing facilities in Malaysia.

- NCR** Native Customary Rights. NCR to land consists of rights to cultivate the land, rights to the produce of the jungle, hunting and fishing rights, rights to use the land for burial and ceremonial purposes, and rights of inheritance and transfer. Issues with legal recognition have led to various land-based conflicts between concessionaires and local communities.
- NDPE** No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation. Voluntary NDPE commitments are commonly seen in reference to (mainly) palm oil production used by downstream companies, traders, mills and growers. However, no definitive definition exists.
- PM2.5** Particulate matter (PM) 2.5 microns or smaller in size. This can reduce visibility and cause the air to appear hazy when levels are elevated. It can be inhaled and absorbed into the bloodstream, with detrimental health effects.
- RSPO** Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil. Established in 2004 to promote the growth and use of sustainable oil palm products through global standards and multi-stakeholder governance.
- THPA** Transboundary Haze Pollution Act. A statute of the Parliament of Singapore that criminalizes conduct by any party that causes or contributes to haze pollution in Singapore. It also provides for related matters such as deterrence.
- UN REDD+** United Nations programme for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and that performs a role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries. Norway pledged \$1 billion under this programme to preserve some of Indonesia's tropical rainforests.