

LETTER OF JOINT DECREE
BETWEEN
CHIEF OF THE REGIONAL POLICE OF PAPUA
AND
EXECUTIVE VP TANGGUH LNG

No Pol: SKEP / 42 / IV / 2004
No: 0210 / POLRI / BERAU / 4 / 2004

Concerning

**FIELD GUIDELINES FOR JOINT SECURITY MEASURES WITHIN THE
WORK AREA OF THE TANGGUH LNG PROJECT**

CHIEF OF THE REGIONAL POLICE OF PAPUA
AND
EXECUTIVE VP TANGGUH LNG

- Considering :
1. That the business activities of Oil and Gas within the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project are considered vital and strategic, and thus their existences and operational activities would require an appropriate security protection;
 2. That in order to implement the Memorandum of Understanding between BPMIGAS and the Indonesian Police (POLRI) concerning the implementation of the security measures for the Oil and Gas Upstream Activities signed on 20 May 2003 and the Implementation Guidelines

for the Joint Security Measures between BPMIGAS and Indonesian Police (POLRI) signed on 22 August 2003, it is necessary to prepare Field Guidelines for Joint Security Measures between BP BERAU, Ltd. and POLDA PAPUA to be used as guidelines for implementing joint security measures within the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project.

With due observance of:

1. 1945 Constitution, Article 30.
2. Decree of MPR Number VI Year 2000 on Segregation of the Indonesian Armed Forces and the Indonesian Police (POLRI).
3. Decree of MPR Number VII Year 2000 on Role of the Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI) and Role of the Indonesian Police (POLRI).
4. Law No. Number 1 Year 1946 on Book of Criminal Law.
5. Law Number 8 Year 1981 on Book of Criminal Proceeding Law.
6. Law No. 21 Year 2001 on Special Autonomy for Papua Province.
7. Law No. 22 Year 2001 on Oil and Natural Gas.
8. Law Number 2 Year 2002 on the Indonesian Police (POLRI).
9. Government Regulation Number 42 Year 2002 on the Implementing Body for Upstream Oil and Gas Activities.
10. Presidential Decree Number 70 Year 2002 dated 10 October 2002 on Organization and Structure of the Indonesian Police (POLRI).
11. Memorandum of Understanding between BPMIGAS and POLRI Number 251/BP00000/2003-SO and Number Pol.: B/1228/V/2003 dated 20 May 2003 on the Implementation of Security Measures for the Upstream Oil and Gas Activities.
12. Memorandum of Understanding between BPMIGAS and POLRI Number: KPTS – 3380/BPDOOOO/2003 – B-1 and Number Pol. : Skep/592/VIII/2003 dated 22 August 2003 on the Implementation Guidelines for Joint Security Measures.

DECIDED

Stipulated :

- Firstly** To approve and put into effect the Book of Field Guidelines for the Joint Security Measures within the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project as attached to this Joint Decree Letter.
- Secondly** These are to be used as guidelines by POLDA PAPUA and its apparatus, jointly with BP BERAU, Ltd., in carrying out their duties within the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project located throughout the Province of Papua.
- Third** This Joint Decree Letter is effective as of the date of its stipulation.
- Fourth** Matters not yet incorporated in this Joint Decree Letter shall be stipulated at a later date, and any error with regard to this Joint Decree Letter shall be corrected as appropriate.

Stipulated in : J A Y A P U R A
On the date of : 16 April 2004

EXECUTIVE VP. TANGGUH LNG

**CHIEF OF THE REGIONAL POLICE OF
PAPUA**

[SIGNED]

[SIGNED]

GERALD J. PEEREBOOM

Drs. G.M. TIMBUL SILAEN
INSPEKTUR JENDERAL POLISI

**ACKNOWLEDGED BY
IMPLEMENTING BODY FOR UPSTREAM OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES
HEAD DIVISION OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

[SIGNED]

BAMBANG KARTIKA

FIELD GUIDELINES

FOR

**JOINT SECURITY MEASURES WITHIN THE WORK AREA OF
THE TANGGUH LNG PROJECT**



**JOINT DECREE OF
CHIEF OF REGIONAL POLICE OF PAPUA AND BP BERAU, Ltd**

NO. POL : SKEP / 42 / IV / 2004
NOMOR : 0210 / POLRI / BERAU / 4 / 2004

DATED : 16 A P R I L 2004

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**FIELD GUIDELINES
FOR JOINT SECURITY MEASURES
WITHIN THE TANGGUH LNG PROJECT
BETWEEN BPMIGAS / BP AND POLDA PAPUA**

**CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION**

1. General

- a. Papua has abundant potential natural resources, particularly natural gas and oil which has strategic values in supporting state revenues and budget. Therefore, they shall be secured such that company activities/operation in natural gas and oil field can be carried out safely, smoothly, and in order.
- b. BP Berau Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “BP”) is an operator conducting exploration, liquification, and production of natural gases as well as processing them into LNG. To carry out production, an offshore platform and a refinery at Bintuni Gulf are to be built. LNG products shall then be shipped to buyers (all such processes and all such facilities are hereinafter referred to as the “Tangguh LNG Project”).
- c. If the security situation around the Tangguh LNG Project is escalating to become so threatening or extremely dangerous, then the continuous development and operation of the Tangguh LNG Project can be adversely affected.
- d. BP and the Papuan Provincial Police (POLDA PAPUA) and all their personnel shall have role and obligation to secure the Tangguh LNG Project so as to avoid disturbance.
- e. In order to (i) anticipate, deal with, and prevent potential disturbance to the security and continuous operation of the Tangguh LNG Project and (ii) perform the coordination of security efforts by POLDA Papua and BP and all their personnel, then it is necessary to draw up Field Guidelines for Joint Security Measures (hereafter JUKLAP PAMBERS) as a follow-up to the Implementation Guidelines for Joint Security Measures (JUKLAK

PAMBERS) No. KPTS – 380/BPDOOOO/2003 – B1 and No. POL: SKEP/592/VIII/2003 dated 22nd August 22, 2003 which has been mutually agreed upon and duly executed by BPMIGAS and Chief of the Indonesian Police of Republic of Indonesia (KAPOLRI).

2. Objectives and Purposes

- a. **Objectives:** These Field Guidelines for Joint Security Measures (or hereinafter referred to as “JUKLAP PAMBERS”) are intended to be used as a reference to implement the above-mentioned joint security measures within the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project.
- b. **Purposes:** To create and promote common views, conducts, and actions whilst implementing joint security measures within the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project.

3. Scope

The scope of these Field Guidelines for Joint Security Measures consists of: Principles of Joint Security Measures, Implementation of Joint Security Measures, Development of Joint Security Measures, Administration and Budget with the following organization:

- 1) CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION
- 2) CHAPTER II : PRINCIPLES IN THE JOINT SECURITY MEASURES
- 3) CHAPTER III : IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JOINT SECURITY MEASURES
- 4) CHAPTER IV : DEVELOPMENT OF THE JOINT SECURITY MEASURES
- 5) CHAPTER V : ADMINISTRATION AND BUDGET
- 6) CHAPTER VI : C L O S I N G

4. Basis

- a. Law No. 22 Year 2001 regarding Oil and Natural Gas.
- b. Law No. 21 Year 2001 regarding Special Autonomy for the Papua Province.
- c. Law No. 2 Year 2002 regarding the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia

- d. Law No. 25 Year 1999 regarding Expansion of Papua / Irian Jaya Province.
- e. Government Regulation No. 42 Year 2002 regarding the Implementing Body for the Oil and Gas Upstream Business Activities.
- f. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between BPMIGAS and POLRI (the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia) No. 251/BP00000/2003-SO and No. Pol.: B/128/V/2003 dated 20 May 2003 regarding the Implementation of Security Measures for the Oil and Gas Upstream Business Activities.
- g. Telegram Letter of KAPOLRI (Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia) No. Pol.: STR/387/VI/2003 dated 26 June 2003 regarding Follow-Up of the MOU by Regional Unit Chiefs.
- h. Telegram Letter of KAPOLRI No. Pol.:STR/521/VIII/2003 dated 08 August 2003 regarding Arrangement of Work Meetings on MoU between POLRI and BPMIGAS from 20th August until 22nd August 2003.
- i. Implementation Guidelines for Joint Security Measures between BPMIGAS and POLRI No: KPTS – 380/BPDOOOO/2003 – B1 and No. Pol: SKEP 592/VIII/2003 dated 22nd August 2003.
- j. Conventions adopted and acknowledged internationally on the use of violence and treatment to prisoners/detainees and voluntary principles on security and human rights (see Attachments A and C hereto).

5. Definitions

In order to attain a common perception on the understanding of the terms used throughout this document, a list of definitions describing the meaning of the terms used herein is drawn up (see Attachment B).

CHAPTER II

PRINCIPLES IN THE JOINT SECURITY MEASURES

1. Objectives of the Implementation of Joint Security Measures

The objectives of these joint security measures are to ensure that the security within working environment and the surrounding community remain secure, in order and abide by the law, all of which are necessary for [the benefit of] the development and operation of the Tangguh LNG Project. To achieve these objectives, BP and POLDA Papua and their personnel shall make any necessary efforts to ensure that:

- a. Any activities in connection with the Tangguh LNG Project run smoothly without any disturbance which is contradictory to the prevailing laws.
- b. Any activities of workers and community within the surrounding area of the Tangguh LNG Project are carried out safely without any disturbance which is contradictory to the prevailing laws.
- c. All security activities of POLDA Papua and BP Security are performed with a high level of discipline and professionalism, in strict accordance with the applicable laws and regulations and by upholding law and Human Rights principles (see Attachments A and C hereto).

2. Standards and Principles of the Implementation of Joint Security Measures

a. **Standard of the Implementation of Joint Security Measures is Upholding Human Rights and Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.**

BP and POLDA Papua undertake and commit unreservedly to the standards of security set forth in Attachments A and C. BP and Polda Papua shall then ensure and guarantee that:

- 1) all of the BP Security and POLDA Papua personnel assigned in the security assistance shall at all times conduct security operations in full compliance with the standards and principles set forth in Attachments A and C.
- 2) BP Security and POLDA Papua personnel are well trained and thoroughly familiar with the standards and principles set forth in Attachments A and C, BP Security and POLDA Papua shall then establish an appropriate and mutually agreed schedule for training BP and POLDA Papua supervisory and working level personnel. Such training shall focus on the standards and principles set forth in Attachments A and C.
- 3) BP Security and POLDA Papua shall immediately notify the other in writing whenever it is believed that BP or POLDA Papua personnel have acted in breach of any of the standards set forth in Attachments A and C.

b. **Principles of the Implementation of the Joint Security Measures.**

All security activities of the Polda Papua (Papua Police) and BP and their personnel shall be consistent with the following principles :

- 1) To firmly uphold the principles of human rights and comply with the applicable laws and regulations as well as standards and principles set forth in Attachments A and C.
- 2) To prioritise prevention of injuries or fatalities through the minimum use of force necessary to protect property, materials, and trustworthiness in accordance with the standards and principles set forth in Attachments A and C.
- 3) Principles applied by the Tangguh LNG Project shall be relevant to Integrated Social Strategy (ISS). Integrated Community Based Security (ICBS) is a component of the Tangguh LNG Project's ISS and is the model that BP Security will follow and will carry out through adopting the Community Policing method.
- 4) The security concept used by the Tangguh LNG Project is the Integrated Community Based Security (ICBS) system. This system is built upon the fundamental principles in the Indonesian Constitution, laws and regulations of the national and provincial legislatures, the adat principles, and the international standards for security and human rights. ICBS has as one of the main components, the mutual respect of all parties to peacefully discuss and solve all issues without resorting to violence or intimidation. All parties and stakeholders agree to take responsibility for their actions and obligations to law and order and the success of the Tangguh LNG Project.

3. Methods of Joint Security Measures

- a. **Pre-emptive** means that POLDA Papua and its apparatus and BP Security shall make any necessary efforts to enhance safety awareness among workers and the local community as well as to get them involved in maintaining security and order in the following manner:
 - 1) To take part in dialogues on security with civil institutions, religious leaders, youth leaders, and local community leaders/prominent figures.
 - 2) To become a role model for the community on proper conduct.
 - 3) To explain the correct procedures for expressing any complaints or dissatisfaction including those regarding security officer conduct in the community.
 - 4) To perform continuous detection/supervision of the correct procedures in implementing security measures with due observance of the applicable laws and regulations and upholding human rights, including personal rights.
- b. **Preventive** means that POLDA Papua and its apparatus and BP Security shall make any necessary efforts to enhance security awareness among workers and the local community in preserving security and order in the following manner:
 - 1) To perform continuous intelligence activities and solicit community involvement in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations and upholding human rights pursuant to the standards set out in Attachments A and C.
 - 2) To perform coordination between POLDA Papua and its apparatus and BP Security and all other parties in a bid to preserve security and order.
 - 3) Consultation with Security Counselling Forum, Elements of Sub-District Top Officials (USPIKA), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), Public

Prominent Figures (TOMAS), Adat Prominent Figures (TODAT), Religious Leaders (TOGA).

- c. **Law enforcement** means that any actions shall be taken immediately with due observance of the applicable laws and regulations through:
- 1) Immediate and initial action at Crime Scene (“TPTKP”).
 - 2) Managing Crime Scene (TPTKP).
 - 3) Investigation, examination and further legal process in accordance with the applicable procedures.

4. Activities of Joint Security Measures

a. Functional / Routine Security Measures

- 1) BP Security shall implement physical security measures routinely (i.e. placement of Security Guard Houses and carrying out of Patrols) in the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project.
- 2) POLSEK (Police Sub-Precinct Level) / POLRES (Police Precinct Level) / POLDA PAPUA (Police Regional Level) shall conduct routine patrols, working visits, etc.

b. Joint Security Measures

- 1) BP Security, POLDA Papua and their personnel, including Security Assistance Unit (*Satuan Bantuan Pengamanan*), as well as the community within the surrounding area of the Tangguh LNG Project, shall be involved in the implementation of Joint Security Measures at the request of the Tangguh LNG Project Manager / Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy.
- 2) All elements of BP Security, POLDA Papua and its apparatus, and any other element assigned in any mission or is given any role in the Security Assistance Unit, shall be trained to understand, respect and obey the principles in set forth in Attachments A and C.

CHAPTER III

IMPLEMENTATION OF JOINT SECURITY MEASURES

1. Planning Phase

a. Identification of Security Areas.

1. Working Area secured under this JUKLAP PAMBERS shall include the following:
 - a) Tangguh LNG Refinery including jetties and any other areas used to support the refinery construction activities.
 - b) Babo Airfield.
 - c) Natural gas production platforms located within the Bintuni Bay.
2. The identification of the secured Working Area as mentioned above should not be construed as imposing limitation on and / or reduction of the jurisdiction of POLDA Papua and its apparatus in carrying out security measures and providing security assistance inside or outside the areas identified in these Field Guidelines.

b. Objects/Areas of Security Measures.

Any changes to the information on the secured Working Area shall be reported to POLDA Papua and its apparatus periodically in accordance with the project plans and phases (see Attachment F hereto).

c. Security Standard Configuration.

- 1) Security Standard Configuration used inside the Tangguh LNG Project areas shall refer to BP standard and shall be reported periodically to POLDA Papua in accordance with the project plans and phases of the Tangguh LNG Project (see Attachment G hereto).
- 2) Security Standard Configuration used outside the Tangguh LNG Project areas shall refer to the security standard of POLRI (the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia) in accordance with the project plans and phases of the Tangguh LNG Project.

d. Security Activities by Escalation.

All activities of security measures, either as the responsibility of BP Security or as the responsibility of POLDA Papua, shall be implemented in accordance with the applicable security principles, approaches, standards, and procedures (see Attachments A and C).

1. In Secure Conditions

- a) In secure conditions, BP Security shall assume the responsibility for activities of security measures within the BP's Working Area throughout the Tangguh LNG Project.

- b) The activities of security measures shall have priority on the use of pre-emptive and preventive methods.
 - c) Community development through Integrated Social Strategy (ISS) and Community Policing shall be arranged separately in Activity Guidelines.
 - d) Should there be any violations of company regulations, then BP Security together with the related functions within BP shall carry out observation and shall conduct an investigation in accordance with the company regulations applicable to the BP's employee concerned as well as to the contractor's employee concerned, except for those relating to criminal violations.
2. In Dangerous Situations
- a) In dangerous situations where BP Security can take control of these situations, the responsibility for carrying out security measures shall remain with BP Security, and BP Security can coordinate with Police POLSEK (Sub-Precinct) / POLRES (Police Precinct) and POLDA Papua.
 - b) If the situation is worsening, then BP Security may ask for assistance from POLSEK (Sub-Precinct) / POLRES (Police Precinct) in accordance with the procedures for requesting security assistance.
 - c) Security precautionary measures shall have priority on the use of pre-emptive and preventive methods. Should any incident that relate to criminal actions or violations of law occur, the handling of such an incident shall be carry out in accordance with the applicable Indonesian legal procedures and with the principles and standards set out in Attachments A and C.
 - d) Law enforcement measures shall be carried out as follows:
 - (1) If there is a violation of law committed within the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project by any BP employee, contractors' employee or any other party, BP Security shall initiate preventive actions in accordance with the prevailing procedures and report the occurrence of such a violation of law to POLSEK (Sub-Precinct) / POLRES (Police Precinct).
 - (2) If such a violation of law disturbs the operational activities of the Tangguh LNG Project, then the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy may request for security assistance from POLSEK (Sub-Precinct) / POLRES (Police Precinct).
 - (3) POLDA Papua / POLSEK (Sub-Precinct) / POLRES (Police Precinct), during the valid term of these Field Guidelines, shall provide fully trained, professional personnel whenever there is any request for assistance made by the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy.
3. In Extremely Dangerous Situations.
- a) In extremely dangerous situations, BP Security may request for security assistance from POLSEK (Sub-Precinct) / POLRES (Police Precinct) in accordance with these Field Guidelines. In implementing joint security

measures, the responsibility for carrying out the security measures shall be under the command and the control of POLSEK (Sub-Precinct) / POLRES (Police Precinct) assisted by BP Security.

- b) Should there be any violation of law which may result in the cessation of the construction, operational activities or any other activities related to the operation of the Tangguh LNG Project, such as: anarchy, road blocking/ambush, hostage taking, area blocking committed by local community members, masses or employees or contractors' employees, or any other suspected parties, then POLSEK (Sub-Precinct) / POLRES (Police Precinct) shall initiate the following actions:
 - (1) Mobilize the Security Assistance Unit at the request of the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy.
 - (2) Carry out security measures in accordance with the prevailing procedures and legal provisions. If the situation deteriorates, and on the basis of the assessment of POLSEK (Sub-Precinct) / POLRES (Police Precinct) and the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy, other security assistances such as from the Armed Forces (TNI) may be engaged in order to provide assistance in this situation.
- c) If the security situation can no longer be controlled and such a situation has posed a threat to the safety and live of BP's workers, contractor's workers and approved visitors, the following measures shall be undertaken:
 - (1) BP shall be responsible for assembling all BP's workers, contractor's workers and approved visitors from their original gathering place and workplace within the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project to the Initial Assembly Point (Muster Area) and BP shall also be responsible for providing transportation for evacuation.
 - (2) Security Assistance Unit shall be responsible for implementing security and safety measures at the Initial Assembly Point (Muster Area) and for providing safeguard throughout the pre-determined routes towards the Embarkation Point (Airport, Sea Port).
- d) Upon the execution of the evacuation, the responsibility with respect to the security of the entire facilities, infrastructure and plant of the Tangguh LNG Project shall be under the supervision and command of the Police Regional Unit Commander (KAPOLSEK / KAPOLRES / KAPOLDA) and the Security Manager of the Tangguh LNG Project.

e. Threat Assessment.

The following is a list of the nature of threats to the security that may occur within the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project, which list can be used for the purpose of making threat assessment. The actual threats to the security that may occur within the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project, however, will not be limited to what is provided in the following list :

- 1) Blockage.
- 2) Hostage Situation.
- 3) Coercion.

- 4) Assault.
- 5) Theft.
- 6) Demonstration.
- 7) Violation of Customary Rights/Entitlement.
- 8) Issues arising from regional expansion.

f. Characteristics and Activities of Security Measures.

1. Characteristics of Security Measures

a) Open Security:

Security measures conducted by BP Security which are concentrated in the security posts and certain patrol points within its work area.

b) Closed Security:

(1) Security conducted intensively by BP Security in its work area.

(2) Security conducted intensively by POLSEK (Sub-Precinct) / POLRES (Police Precinct) at the request of the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager.

2. Activities of Security Measures

a) Arrangement of Activities:

Arrangement of all security activities including control of entry and exit points for people and goods, parking areas, traffic routes inside the areas, storage and "lay down" sites for goods, and routes towards the Initial Assembly Point are the responsibility of the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy.

b) Guarding Activities:

Guarding activities, including management of the number of persons working and guarding in each shift, identification of guarding sites / locations which are viewed as strategic, organizing the guard control centres and other facilities and infrastructure which are the responsibility of the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy.

c) Patrol Activities:

Patrol activities, include patrol time, number of personnel on each patrol, patrol routes, number of patrol shifts, and patrol facilities being used are matters managed by the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy.

d) Escort Activities:

Escort activities for persons or materials that require Police escorts are to be performed by the Police at the request of the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy, or in accordance with the Evacuation Procedure (Evacuation / Escape).

2. Preparation Phase

a. Procedures for Requesting Security Assistance

1. Request Procedures.

- a) Request of security assistance shall be made by the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy to POLSEK (Sub-Precinct) / POLRES (Police Precinct) only after carrying out a coordination with the Security Counselling Forum (see Attachment B, List of Terms) and after obtaining a written approval from the Tangguh LNG Project Manager.
- b) The request shall be made in writing, with a copy submitted to POLDA Papua, only when the operation of the Tangguh LNG Project is disrupted and if there is an indication that such disturbance is escalating, but [in any event] the situation remains under the control of BP Security.
- c) The request can be made verbally by phone or other means of communication and [such a request] is to be followed up by a written request if the operation of the Tangguh LNG Project is disrupted and BP Security cannot take control the situation.

2. Procedures for Granting Assistance

- a) KAPOLSEK (Police Sub-precinct Commander) / KAPOLRES (Police Precinct Commander) shall make a verbal report, at first opportunity, to their Superiors regarding the request of security assistance and shall be followed up by a written police report after having received the written request submitted by the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy.
- b) KAPOLSEK (Police Sub precinct Commander) / KAPOLRES (Police Precinct Commander) shall organize, issue order and assignment as well as dispatch the Security Assistance Unit in accordance with the request and security principles that have been mutually agreed upon to the location of the Tangguh LNG Project's Work Area where the operation is disrupted.
- c) The deployment of Security Assistance Unit is expected to reach the location from:
 - POLSEK BABO in less than 3 hours.
 - POLRES MANOKWARI in less than 8 hours.
 - POLRES SORONG in less than 12 hours.
 - POLRES FAK-FAK in less than 6 hours.A report on the development of security situation/condition of disturbances within the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project shall be constantly provided to its superior who assigned the tasks.

b. Use of Security Assistance Unit.

1. The use of Security Assistance unit shall be limited to the assigned order in accordance with the request submitted by the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy with approval from KAPOLSEK (Police Sub precinct Commander) / KAPOLRES (Police Precinct Commander).
2. The Police Regional Unit Commander (KAPOLSEK / KAPOLRES / KAPOLDA) shall hold the command of the security operation and shall be fully accountable for all Police and Armed Forces (TNI) personnel assigned in the security operation and shall be fully responsible for acts committed, or incidents occurred as a result of such acts, during the implementation of

his command and supervisory of the security operation carried out within the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project (hereinafter referred to as "Police Regional Unit Commander").

3. The Security Assistance Unit Commander assigned at the location shall at all times perform coordination with the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy.
4. Any change/shift in the use of the Security Assistance Unit to another location shall be coordinated with the Police Regional Unit Commander (KAPOLSEK / KAPOLRES / KAPOLDA) and shall be with knowledge and be approved by the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy.

c. Discipline and Legal Provision.

1. In the implementation of the joint security measures, POLDA Papua / POLSEK / POLRES, being the law enforcer, in performing their duties shall comply with the laws and regulations and Field Guidelines / Technical Guidelines of KAPOLRI.
2. The Police Regional Unit Commander shall be in command and shall be fully accountable for the following:
 - (a) All acts committed by all members of the Security Assistance Unit; and
 - (b) All consequences resulting from their acts.
3. In carrying out their assignment to secure the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project, any members of the Security Assistance Unit and any members of the Police force shall adhere to the principles and standards set out in Attachments A and C and also to the following rules:
 - a) Abide by any applicable procedures and regulations, in implementing police tasks.
 - b) Only use the minimum force necessary to control any violent situation.
 - c) In a critical situation and when carrying out security measures, the enforcement methods may be used in accordance with the applicable legal procedures and by upholding Human Rights, and human fatalities and environmental pollution must be avoided.
 - d) Use of any weaponry, and / or any act that can cause any death, must be supervised and assessed in a careful manner so as to curb the risks of dangers to other people who are not involved.
 - e) Persuasive measures must be employed as a matter of priority when carrying out security measures. Any acts that can cause injury or death will only be justified if it is conducted as a last resort to protect the lives of others.
 - f) Any incident that relates to use of any weaponry and / or any act that has caused any injury or death must be immediately reported to the commanding officer who assigns the task (or Immediate Chief in Command) and to the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy and the Tangguh LNG Project Manager.

- g) Any violation of law shall be subject to sanction/punishment in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

d. Police Obligations.

In accordance with the basic provisions of these Field Guidelines (JUKLAPPAMBERS), the provision of Security Assistance by POLDA Papua / POLRES / POLSEK to BPMIGAS / BP at the Tangguh LNG Project which is State Vital Object shall be obligatory. Therefore, in the event when no Security Assistance can be provided:

- 1) KAPOLSEK (Police Sub precinct Commander) / KAPOLRES (Police Precinct Commander) must be held accountable to KAPOLDA for not giving Security Assistance.
- 2) The Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy shall forthwith make a report to VP BP Berau, Ltd. / BP Indonesia Security Manager concerning unfulfilled request for such Security Assistance, then VP BP Berau, Ltd. shall further coordinate with KAPOLDA Papua.
- 3) KAPOLDA shall then be obliged to provide Security Assistance.

3. Implementation Phase

a. Procedures for Measures in dealing with Demonstration.

1. Tangguh LNG Project

- a) The Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy shall contact to POLSEK (Sub-Precinct) / POLRES (Police Precinct) to request for Security Assistance in accordance with the actual threat situation by explaining the following:
 - 1) The progress of the condition and current situation as well as its critical level.
 - 2) The reason for requesting such Security Assistance.
 - 3) The required capacity of the Security Assistance in accordance with the structure of police force of POLRI, as follows:
 - a) One group : 10 personnel
 - b) One platoon : 30 personnel
 - c) One company : 100 personnel
 - 4) The Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project that requires Security Assistance (inside or outside of the Work Area).
 - 5) The time period for employing Security Assistance, including information on the day, date, and hour (Eastern Indonesian Time).
 - 6) Other information required in order to facilitate the process of granting of Security Assistance.

2. POLSEK (Police Sub-Precinct) and POLRES (Police Precinct)

- a) To receive report [request] submitted by the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy.

- b) To assign personnel in accordance with the required personnel capacity and to conduct field briefing.
- c) To distribute security devices in accordance with the required personnel capacity.
- d) To organise the provision of other supplies.
- e) To prepare Instruction Letter of Security Measures.
- f) To provide instruction and to reiterate the applicable procedures and provisions.
- g) To conduct final inspection regarding the readiness of the Security Assistance Unit.
- h) To provide briefing to the Security Assistance Unit regarding their tasks and the Rules of Engagement (ROE) for the use of force.
- i) To dispatch the Security Assistance Unit to the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project that will be secured.

b. Measures in dealing with Demonstration by Employees within the Work Area

1. POLSEK (Police Sub-Precinct) shall be assisted by BP Security personnel to carry out preliminary security measures on site while awaiting the Security Assistance Unit to arrive from POLRES (Police Precinct). The Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy shall make coordination with the Police in connection with the request for Security Assistance submitted by BP Security.
2. The Security Assistance Unit, upon arrival at the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project, shall be given explanation and direction by the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy and the Police Regional Unit Commander. The Police Regional Unit Commander shall then provide instruction to the Security Assistance Unit to secure and occupy the location, to make a formation in order to isolate and limit the movement of the demonstrators so as to prevent them from spreading to any other location and to prevent spectators from joining the demonstration activities.
3. The Security Assistance Unit Commander shall make analysis and assessment of the threats being faced.
4. The Security Assistance Unit Commander shall make a brief assessment regarding the progress of the situation and condition, and shall make any required adjustments to the plan.
5. The Security Assistance Unit Commander shall then determine the most effective and appropriate alternative of methods for carrying out security measures by way of employing a negotiator from the Tangguh LNG Project.

6. If BP Management fails to reach a resolution of the problem in the negotiation with the demonstrators carried out by their representatives, then the Tangguh LNG Project's negotiation team shall announce the result of such negotiation to the demonstrators and shall request the demonstrators to disperse peacefully.
7. If they refuse to disperse, the Security Assistance Unit Commander shall announce a request to the crowd to disperse and leave the area.
8. If they ignore the request announced three (3) times consecutively, the Security Assistance Unit Commander shall then give an instruction to isolate, take into custody and detain the demonstration leaders.
9. The crowd shall be given warning that the Police shall use a force to disperse the crowd.
10. The demonstrators who commit anarchic or violent acts shall then be arrested.
11. When the crowd is forced to retreat, a small formation of security unit may then take into custody the leaders / provocateurs of the demonstration.
12. If the crowd has dispersed and left the BP's Work Area, and the leaders / provocateurs have been taken into custody, the area shall then be cleared of any remaining crowd.
13. The Security Assistance Unit Commander may employ Field Coordinator (KORLAP) and may assist in coordination with the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy in carrying out negotiation and in formulating an outcome.
14. The Police shall continue to make observation and assessment, shall make report and maintain coordination with the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy.

c. Measures in dealing with the Demonstration Outside / Nearby the Work Area

1. The personnel of POLSEK (Police Sub-Precinct) / BP Security shall seal and guard entrance and exit gates.
2. The Police Regional Unit Commander and the Security Assistance Unit Commander, upon arrival at the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project, shall be given explanation by the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy, after which the Security Assistance Unit Commander shall provide an instruction to all of his/her personnel to occupy the area, to

secure and block the area and to take persuasive actions towards the crowd.

3. The Police Regional Unit Commander shall then :
 - a) Make analysis and assessment of the situation.
 - b) Make a brief assessment of the progress of the situation and condition, and make adjustments to the plan made by KAPOLRES (Police Precinct Commander) if required.
 - c) Determine the most appropriate and effective alternatives of methods for carrying out security measures.
 - d) Carry out negotiation through a negotiator in attempt to accommodate the aspiration / claim of the demonstrators, and shall request the demonstrators to disperse and leave the area.
 - e) If they refuse to disperse, the Police Regional Unit Commander shall provide an instruction to the Security Assistance Unit Commander to announce a request for the demonstrators that they must disperse.
 - f) If they ignore the request announced three (3) times consecutively, the Police Regional Unit Commander shall then provide an instruction to the Security Assistance Unit Commander to isolate the demonstration leaders.
 - g) The crowd should then be warned that force would be used to disperse them.
 - h) The Police Regional Unit Commander shall provide an instruction to the Security Assistance Unit Commander to arrest the demonstrators who commit anarchic and violent acts.
 - i) The Police Regional Unit Commander may use KORLAP (Field Coordinator) to assist in coordination with the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy.
 - j) The Police shall continue to monitor and observe / assess the situation, and shall make a complete report to both the Police's chain of command and the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy.

d. Procedures to Withdraw the Security Assistance Unit:

- 1) Once the operation and activities of the Tangguh LNG Project have been restored and the control of the situation has been regained, and
- 2) If the demonstrators have been dismissed and the situation is declared safe by the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy, and after a brief report by the Security Assistance Unit Commander to KAPOLSEK (Police Sub-precinct Commander) or KAPOLRES (Police Precinct Commander) regarding the situation and conditions at the Tangguh LNG Project, then
- 3) The Police Regional Unit Commander and the Security Assistance Unit Commander shall make a coordination with the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy to formulate a plan for the return of the

Security Assistance Unit to MAKO POLRES (Command Centre of Police Precinct) / or its original Unit base.

- 4) The Security Assistance Unit Commander shall immediately assemble all personnel of the Security Assistance Unit for their return to MAKO POLRES (Command Centre of Police Precinct) / or its original Unit base and shall perform an inventory of the number of the personnel, their equipment, etc.
- 5) Then the Police Regional Unit Commander shall make coordination for the return of all personnel of the Security Assistance Unit.

e. Procedures for Evacuation (Evacuation / Escape)

1) BP shall :

- (a) determine the Initial Assembly Point (Muster Area) within the location of the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project; the nearest access route on the way to the Initial Assembly Point shall be guarded and protected by the Security Assistance Unit and assisted by BP Security.
- (b) determine and indicate the signal to commence the implementation of the Evacuation Procedure.
- (c) determine the priority for implementation of the Evacuation / Escape:
 - (1) VIP and Managers.
 - (2) People with illness and disabilities.
 - (3) The remaining staff / workers.
 - (4) Staff responsible for implementing the Evacuation.

2) Security Assistance Unit shall :

- (a) provide security protection at the Initial Assembly Point (Muster Area).
- (b) determine the routes on the way to the Embarkation Point / Safe House.
- (c) provide safeguarding from the Initial Assembly Point (Muster Area) on the way to the Embarkation Point.
- (d) provide security protection at the Embarkation Point.
- (e) provide report of the security situation throughout the journey within the access routes and at the Embarkation Point to his/her immediate Commanding Officer and the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager.

f. Procedures to Request for Assistance from Other Security Apparatus.

Should an emergency situation occur, and such a situation can not be controlled by the Police and it is no longer within the authority of the Police, then the Police Regional Unit Commander shall make coordination with the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy and, if possible, with the Security Consultation Forum to request for other security assistance units from the military institution (TNI) (or the Indonesian National Army). The following steps will have to be taken in order to request for other security assistance units :

- 1) The Security Assistance Unit Commander shall file a report to KAPOLRES (Police Precinct Commander) stating that a severely anarchic demonstration or situation has occurred and shall require additional security assistance.
- 2) KAPOLRES (Police Precinct Commander) shall make coordination with the Tangguh LNG Project Manager and Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy concerning request for additional security assistance from TNI (the Indonesian National Army). KAPOLRES (Police Precinct Commander) shall make report of the result of the coordination to KAPOLDA Papua (Chief of POLDA Papua). The Tangguh LNG Project Manager shall make the same report to BP Management in Jakarta.
- 3) KAPOLDA Papua (Chief of Papua Regional Police) shall make coordination with, and provide confirmation to, VP BP Berau, Ltd. concerning the request for security assistance to be submitted to the Commanding Officer of TNI (the Indonesian National Army) in Papua (KODAM Papua) (or Military Area Command in Papua)
- 4) KAPOLDA Papua (Chief of Papua Regional Police) shall then submit the request for security assistance to KODAM XVII/Cendrawasih Papua (the Military Area Command XVII/Cendrawasih in Papua).
- 5) Upon its arrival at the location, Security Assistance Unit from TNI (the Indonesian National Army) shall join the Security Assistance Unit from POLSEK (Police Sub-Precinct) / POLRES (Police Precinct) and BP Security personnel. The Police Regional Unit Commander shall remain accountable for any incident and [any act committed by] all personnel and units of both the Police and TNI (the Indonesian National Army), unless a Martial Law has been declared.
- 6) The procedure for the provision of security assistance by TNI (the Indonesian National Army) must be circulated to the appropriate military institutions. POLDA Papua and the Tangguh LNG Project shall make any necessary coordination and preparation with the military in organising the implementation of the provision of security assistance by TNI (the Indonesian National Army).

g. Measures in dealing with Theft.

- 1) BP Security shall be responsible for implementing the following actions :
 - a) Securing crime scene / location.
 - b) Putting in place signs that state: "KEEP CLEAR / NO TRESPASSING".
 - c) Carrying out preliminary examination and collecting information from witnesses.
 - d) Filing a report regarding the incident to POLSEK (Police Sub-Precinct).

- 2) POLSEK (Police Sub-Precinct) shall be responsible for implementing the following actions:
 - a) Immediately carrying out a site visit and examining TKP (crime scene) upon receiving request made by the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy, maintaining status quo, putting in signs, taking pictures, composing a sketch of TKP (crime scene), and securing as well as processing TKP (crime scene).
 - b) Searching and collecting traces (footprints, liquid stains) and any other evidences related to the incident.
 - c) Collecting the identification of the suspect based upon information provided by the victim and witnesses at TKP (crime scene).
 - d) Carefully documenting the quantity and identification of the property stolen from the victims by writing down information regarding the type, brand, weight, size, model, year of manufacture and estimated value [of the stolen property].
 - e) Taking latent fingerprints from the scene / device or objects allegedly touched by the suspect during the incident.
 - f) Carrying out coordination with the relevant operational functions in searching for the suspect.
 - g) Conducting examination to the witnesses as well as the suspect and conducting a thorough investigation of the case.
 - h) Making arrest and confiscation of goods if required.
 - i) Preparing Case File in a manner that is acceptable for submission to the Public Prosecutor.

h. Measures in dealing with Criminal Acts, Blockade, Coercion, Hostage Situation and Assault

- 1) BP Security shall :
 - a) contend with the issues of Blockade, Coercion and Hostage Situation by adhering to the Procedures for Measures in dealing with Demonstration in proportion to the priority / urgency of the relevant incident.
 - b) contend with the issues of Criminal Acts and Assault by adhering to the [procedures for] Measures in dealing with Theft.
- 2) POLSEK (Police Sub-precinct) or POLRES (Police Precinct) shall:
 - a) contend with the issues of Blockade, Coercion and Hostage Situation by adhering to the Procedures for Measures in dealing with Demonstration and PROTAP (Standard Operating Procedures) of POLDA Papua.
 - b) contend with the issues of Criminal Acts and Assault by adhering to the [procedures for] Measures in dealing with Theft and PROTAP (Standard Operating Procedures) of POLDA Papua.

4. Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Information

a. Coordination.

1. In a normal situation, the coordination shall be carried out by :
 - a) The Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy in conjunction with and POLSEK (Police Sub-Precinct) and POLRES (Police Precinct) at least twice (2) a year or as needed.
 - b) BP Indonesia Security Manager / Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy in conjunction with POLDA Papua at least once (1) a year.
2. In an emergency situation, the coordination shall be carried out by the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy in conjunction with KAPOLSEK (Police Sub-precinct Commander), KAPOLRES (Police Precinct Commander), and DIRSAMAPTA of POLDA Papua on a continuous basis commencing from the submission of request [by Tangguh LNG Project] until the completion of the operation of Joint Security Measures.
3. Facilities used for carrying out the coordination shall include:
 - a) Use of the available and agreed communication network, among others, as follows : telephone, cellular phone, handy talky, etc.
 - b) Convene Coordination Meetings (on a periodical or ad hoc basis).
 - c) Convene informal meetings.

b. Monitoring:

1. In a normal situation, the monitoring shall be conducted in the following manner :
 - a) Tangguh LNG Project :

BP Indonesia Security Manager shall monitor the activities conducted by the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy on a periodical basis. The Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy shall conduct the monitoring on a continuous basis of readiness and alertness of the BP Security personnel.
 - b) POLDA Papua :
 - a. DIRSAMAPTA of POLDA Papua shall carry out its monitoring role, in accordance with its scope of authority, towards the alertness and readiness of the POLRES personnel.
 - b. POLRES shall carry out its monitoring role, in accordance with its scope of authority, towards the alertness and readiness of the POLSEK personnel.
2. Joint / emergency monitoring activities
The monitoring in an emergency situation shall be conducted in the following manner :
 - a) A Monitoring Team shall be formed comprising the representatives of POLDA Papua and BP Indonesia Security.

- b) The Monitoring Team should arrive at the location within 24 hours after the incident.
- c) The responsibilities of the Monitoring Team shall include planning, implementation, and cessation of any operation of Joint Security Measures.

c. Evaluation

- 1. In a normal situation, the following activities shall be conducted :
 - 1. On human resources, [the evaluation activity shall be carried out] through implementation of joint training exercises.
 - 2. [Evaluation of] security situation.
- 2. In an emergency situation, the evaluation activity with regard to any incident which requires the execution of Joint Security Measures shall be conducted by :
 - a) The Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy and the Security Assistance Unit Commander, upon completion of operation in managing a disturbance on the security at the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project.
 - b) KAPOLSEK (Police Sub-precinct Commander) / KAPOLRES (Police Precinct Commander), which shall be conducted at MAKO POLRES (Police Precinct Station) no later than 7 (seven) days upon the completion of the operation of Joint Security Measures.
 - c) POLDA Papua, which shall be conducted at MAKO POLDA Papua (Papua Police Regional Headquarter) no later than 15 (fifteen) days upon the completion of the operation of Joint Security Measures.
- 3. The results of all joint evaluations will be shared between the Tangguh Security Manager and the Police. Both sides will provide the other side with a report of their evaluation.

d. Information

Supply of information in order to support the implementation of security measures with the Work of the Tangguh LNG Project in conjunction with POLDA Papua shall be organised as follows:

- 1. Type of information
 - a) Basic Information: Any information, updated on a routine basis, regarding the local situation relevant to POLDA Papua and the Tangguh LNG Project is considered “statical information” and such information shall be provided on a periodical basis every three (3) month.
 - b) Actual Information. Any information, considered dynamic in nature, that is highly useful for BP in anticipating the development of security [activities] in the future.

2. Sources of Information

a) POLDA Papua

The Police have a vast intelligence network, up to the POLSEK level which is the main source of information. This information is important to determine an anticipatory action or [to request for] additional security assistance within the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project.

b) Tangguh LNG Project

The Company has a limited information in connection with the environment and working conditions throughout the Tangguh LNG Project. The Company is, in this case, considered as user of information.

c) Officials Supplying and Receiving information :

(1) POLDA Papua :

(a) KAPOLDA (Chief of Papua Regional Police) shall provide information regarding macro security policy, applicable within the jurisdiction of the POLDA Papua, to the Tangguh Project Manager or the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy.

(b) DIRSAMAPTA of POLDA Papua shall provide information regarding security threats, directly associated with security situations within the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project for the purpose of increasing the security measures, to the Tangguh LNG Project Manager / the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy.

(c) KAPOLRES (Police Precinct Commander) shall provide information regarding security threats, which must be immediately managed by the Tangguh LNG Project / the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager, so that such threats can be managed as soon as possible.

(d) Use of the communication facilities shall be through office telephones, cellular phones and satellite phones (telephone numbers, cell phone numbers and satellite phone numbers are set out in Attachment D hereto).

(2) Tangguh LNG Project :

(a) The Tangguh LNG Project Manager / the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy shall provide information relating to the security policy which has been implemented, and any other information which he/she deems necessary to be submitted to KAPOLDA Papua.

(b) The Tangguh LNG Project Manager / the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy shall provide information concerning situations that might to potential threats to the security to DIRSAMAPTA POLDA Papua / KAPOLRES (Police Precinct Commander).

5. **Communication**

a. Communication System

- 1) The communication system employed for purpose of the routine coordination shall be implemented by way of using any two-way available medium of communication.
- 2) In Normal Situation, the open communication shall be used. In Dangerous or Extremely Dangerous Situation, the two parties shall use a closed communication system that consists of a Communication Network for the Police Regional Unit Commander, the Security Assistance Unit Commander and his personnel, and the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy along with the BP Security personnel.
- 3) In addition, Special Communication Network using a dedicated and reserved frequency shall be used for a secure communication among the Police Regional Unit Commander, the Security Assistance Unit Commander, the Tangguh LNG Project Manager and the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy only.

b. Medium of Communication

Devices and medium of communication used for closed / open communication and information exchange shall include as follows :

- 1) Telephone / Cellular Phone
- 2) Facsimile
- 3) Radio Communication
- 4) Routine / Incidental Meeting

c. Communication Mechanism

- 1) The Flow of Communication or Communication Plan Network is set detailed in Attachment E hereto.
- 2) The Flow of Communication used when the Security Assistance Unit arrived at the location shall be organised as follows:
 - a) It is the responsibility of the Police to provide their own radio devices for internal communication. These devices should include HT (Handy Talky) using the Police assigned frequency in accordance with the applicable Police operational procedure.
 - b) The Tangguh LNG Project shall prepare and provide four (4) HT radio devices to be used by the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager, Tangguh LNG Project Manager, Police Regional Unit Commander, and Security Assistance Unit Commander. The frequency used for the communication shall be the frequency of BP Security, and the Tangguh LNG Project shall provide the net-control station for using such frequency.
 - c) Code Names shall be determined and confirmed at the time of the implementation of the security assistance. The following is provided for the purpose of illustration only :
 - (1) Police Regional Unit Commander : KUTILANG

- (2) Security Assistance Unit Commander: NURI
 - (3) Tangguh LNG Project Manager or his Deputy : GAGAK
 - (4) Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy: KAKATUA.
 - (5) POLRI S. Assistance Unit Commander and Personnel: MERPATI.
 - (6) BP Security Officers: JALAK.
- d) If, for any reason, the above-mentioned code names can no longer be used, alternate or backup call signs shall be determined and confirmed at the time of the implementation of the security assistance. The following is provided for the purpose of illustration only :
- (1) Police Regional Unit Commander : KAKAP
 - (2) Security Assistance Unit Commander: HIU
 - (3) Tangguh LNG Project Manager or his Deputy : PAUS
 - (4) Tangguh Project LNG Security Manager or his Deputy : BUAYA
 - (5) Security Assistance Unit Personnel: GURAMI
 - (6) BP Security Officers: TIRAM

6. Reporting Activities

a. Routine.

Routine reporting activities shall be carried out in accordance with the prevailing procedures applicable at the Tangguh LNG Project and POLDA Papua (Papua Regional Police) / POLRES (Police Precinct) / POLSEK (Police Sub Precinct).

b. Incidental.

In emergency situations, the reporting activities shall be organised as follows :

- 1) The Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy shall be responsible for the decision to request for security assistance upon approval by the Tangguh LNG Project Manager. The Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy shall submit the request to POLRES (Police Precinct) or POLSEK (Police Sub-precinct). The Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager shall immediately notify the Tangguh LNG Project Manager of the submission of such request.
- 2) KAPOLRES (Police Precinct Commander) shall be responsible for the decision whether to deploy assistances upon receiving the request from the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy. KAPOLRES (Police Precinct Commander) must submit a report regarding his decision to KAPOLDA Papua (Chief of Papua Regional Police).
- 3) KAPOLDA Papua (Chief of Papua Regional Police) and VP BP Berau, Ltd. shall jointly be responsible for the decision to request for other Security Assistance from TNI (the Indonesian Armed Forces).
- 4) Any request for other Security Assistance from TNI (the Indonesian Armed Forces) shall be confirmed and submitted by KAPOLDA Papua (Chief of Papua Regional Police).

- 5) The Police Regional Unit Commander shall remain in control and shall be responsible for all the Government of Indonesia's security personnel at the scene, unless the Government of Indonesia determines that there is a State of Emergency (Martial Law).

CHAPTER IV DEVELOPMENT OF JOINT SECURITY MEASURES

1. Development of Security Personnel's Capability

Development of the Security Personnel / BP Security's professional capability shall be carried out through :

- a. Education
 - 1) Basic education for each SATPAM (security personnel) officer shall be carried out at the educational institutions of POLRI (the Indonesian National Police).
 - 2) If it is deemed necessary, in order to further enhance the capability of SATPAM / BP Security personnel, the educational institutions of POLRI (the Indonesian National Police) may carry out a further education at the request of Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy.
- b. Training
To maintain and enhance BP Security Personnel's capability on a specific matter, BP may request assistance from the POLDA Papua to carry out an advanced training program for BP Security Personnel / BP Security at a place and time period agreed upon by the parties. The Trainers shall be appointed by the order of KAPOLDA Papua (Chief of Papua Regional Police).
- c. BP Security Personnel / BP Security, as selected by the Tangguh LNG Project Manager, may participate in activities, courses, improvement programs, discussions, seminars, workshops, etc. in order to enhance the views, perspectives and capability of the personnel concerned.
- d. All of the Tangguh LNG Project Security personnel shall be given training carried out on the basis of the principles set out in Attachments A and C.

2. Development in the form of Joint Training

- a. Improvement Training for all security personnel is encouraged. Specific training activities shall be organised separately in Training Activity Guidelines, prepared by DIRSAMAPTA of POLDA Papua, POLRES (Police Precinct), POLSEK (Police Sub-precinct), the Tangguh LNG Project Manager and Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy.
- b. Joint Training Exercises
 - 1) Specific training and crisis management exercises shall be developed and planned separately in Training Activity, prepared by DIRSAMAPTA of POLDA Papua, POLRES (Police Precinct), POLSEK (Police Sub-precinct), the Tangguh LNG Project Manager and Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy.
 - 2) Joint Training Exercises shall be conducted at least once (1) a year, or more as needed, and shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures for the

Security Assistance in attempt to manage disturbances to security within the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project.

CHAPTER V

ADMINISTRATION AND BUDGET

1. Administration

- a. Administration matters associated with activities the security measures, particularly correspondence, shall be adhered to the applicable rules / provisions at the Tangguh LNG Project and POLDA Papua, POLRES (Police Precinct) and POLSEK (Police Sub-precinct).
- b. Administration matters relating to the implementation of the investigations and examinations in connection with the violations of law committed within the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project shall be adhered to the administrative procedures issued by POLDA Papua / POLRES (Police Precinct)/ POLSEK (Police Sub-precinct), and other administration in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.
- c. Administration matters associated with the handling of procedures of criminal acts shall be adhered to the formats applicable at POLDA Papua / POLRES (Police Precinct) / POLSEK (Police Sub precinct).

2. Budget

- a. All costs incurred by BP in relation to the conduct of activities or the discharge of obligations by BP personnel under this JUKLAP PAMBERS shall be borne by BP. All costs incurred by POLDA Papua in relation to the conduct of activities or the discharge of obligations by POLDA Papua personnel under this JUKLAP PAMBERS shall be borne by POLDA Papua.
- b. All costs, payments and provision of materials or supplies shall be open and transparent. Each of POLDA Papua and BP shall be entitled in its sole discretion to disclose information on any and all costs, payments and provision of materials or supplies made or incurred under this JUKLAP PAMBERS to third parties.
- c. Implementation of the investigations relating to the violations of non-criminal regulations and policies of BP and / or BPMIGAS shall be under the control of BP.
- d. Implementation of the investigations relating to the violations of applicable laws and regulations shall be under the supervision of POLDA Papua or any other law enforcement agencies as required by laws and regulations, specifically in Papua.
- e. In the event BP requests security assistance from the POLDA Papua, the expenses incurred may be settled in the following manner:
 - a. Upon prior BP approval, and upon the request of payment by BP submitted to BPMIGAS, BPMIGAS shall make payment and remit such payment through an institutional account. Such expenses shall include transportation, lodging, meals and daily allowances.
 - b. The payment calculation and payment procedures shall be based upon standards and procedures issued by BPMIGAS.
 - c. BP shall not be obliged to provide any support, equipment, supply and fund whatsoever unless such equipment, supply and fund have been in writing (i)

previously approved and accepted by BPMIGAS as 'cost recoverable' based on the applicable production sharing contracts, and (ii) approved by BP Management and its investment partners in the Tangguh LNG Project.

- d. BP shall not be allowed to and will not provide any weapon or weaponry whatsoever (whether lethal or not) or any ammunition whatsoever or any fund whatsoever in order to procure weapon and or weaponry (whether lethal or not) or whatsoever ammunition, equipment, supply or fund.

**CHAPTER VI
CLOSING**

1. Both parties to this Agreement hereby agree that this JUKLAP PAMBERS is drawn up in order to be used as Directives for the Implementation of Security Tasks carried out within the Work Area of the Tangguh LNG Project.
2. This JUKLAP PAMBERS shall be supplemented by Activity Guidelines prepared in accordance with the Integrated Social Strategy and Community Policy established by DIRSAMAPTA / KAPOLRES (Police Precinct Commander) in conjunction with the Tangguh LNG Project Manager / the Tangguh LNG Project Security Manager or his Deputy. The Community Policing program is an essential element of the effectiveness of the security program for the Tangguh LNG Project.
3. This JUKLAP PAMBERS shall be valid for five (5) years and may be terminated at any time should either party commit a breach of this JUKLAP PAMBERS.
4. Should either party intend to amend any provision of this JUKLAP PAMBERS herein, such a party shall submit to the other party a written a prior notice but no less than two (2) months before the amendment is to be made; and such amendment shall be incorporated in the form of an attachment / addendum, and such addendum shall constitute an inseparable part to this JUKLAP PAMBERS. Once the amendment has been agreed, has been given a date and has been signed by both parties, such amendment is considered to be in force.
5. This JUKLAP PAMBERS shall come into effect as of the date of its stipulation.

Stipulated in : J a y a p u r a
On the date of : 16 APRIL 2004

EXECUTIVE VP. TANGGUH LNG

[SIGNED]

GERALD J. PEEREBOOM

**CHIEF OF THE REGIONAL POLICE OF
PAPUA**

[SIGNED]

Drs. G.M. TIMBUL SILAEN

INSPEKTUR JENDERAL POLISI

**ACKNOWLEDGED BY
IMPLEMENTING BODY FOR UPSTREAM OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES
HEAD DIVISION OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

[SIGNED]

BAMBANG KARTIKA

ATTACHMENT A : BASIC PRINCIPLES ON THE USE OF FORCE AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials

Adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, Cuba, from 27 August to 7 September 1990.

Whereas the work of law enforcement officials * is a social service of great importance and there is, therefore, a need to maintain and, whenever necessary, to improve the working conditions and status of these officials, Whereas a threat to the life and safety of law enforcement officials must be seen as a threat to the stability of society as a whole,

Whereas law enforcement officials have a vital role in the protection of the right to life, liberty and security of the person, as guaranteed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and reaffirmed in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Whereas the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners provide for the circumstances in which prison officials may use force in the course of their duties,

Whereas article 3 of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials provides that law enforcement officials may use force only when strictly necessary and to the extent required for the performance of their duty,

Whereas the preparatory meeting for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Varenna, Italy, agreed on elements to be considered in the course of further work on restraints on the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials,

Whereas the Seventh Congress, in its resolution 14, inter-alia, emphasizes that the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials should be commensurate with due respect for human rights,

Whereas the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1986/10, section IX, of 21 May 1986, invited Member States to pay particular attention in the implementation of the Code to the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials, and the General Assembly, in its resolution 41/149 of 4 December 1986, inter-alia, welcomed this recommendation made by the Council,

Whereas it is appropriate that, with due regard to their personal safety, consideration be given to the role of law enforcement officials in relation to the administration of justice, to the protection of the right to life, liberty and security of the person, to their responsibility to maintain public safety and social peace and to the importance of their qualifications, training and conduct,

The basic principles set forth below, which have been formulated to assist Member States in their task of ensuring and promoting the proper role of law enforcement officials, should be taken into account and respected by Governments within the framework of their national

legislation and practice, and be brought to the attention of law enforcement officials as well as other persons, such as judges, prosecutors, lawyers, members of the executive branch and the legislature, and the public.

General provisions

1. Governments and law enforcement agencies shall adopt and implement rules and regulations on the use of force and firearms against persons by law enforcement officials. In developing such rules and regulations, Governments and law enforcement agencies shall keep the ethical issues associated with the use of force and firearms constantly under review.

2. Governments and law enforcement agencies should develop a range of means as broad as possible and equip law enforcement officials with various types of weapons and ammunition that would allow for a differentiated use of force and firearms. These should include the development of non-lethal incapacitating weapons for use in appropriate situations, with a view to increasingly restraining the application of means capable of causing death or injury to persons. For the same purpose, it should also be possible for law enforcement officials to be equipped with self-defensive equipment such as shields, helmets, bulletproof vests and bulletproof means of transportation, in order to decrease the need to use weapons of any kind.

3. The development and deployment of non-lethal incapacitating weapons should be carefully evaluated in order to minimize the risk of endangering uninvolved persons, and the use of such weapons should be carefully controlled.

4. Law enforcement officials, in carrying out their duty, shall, as far as possible, apply non-violent means before resorting to the use of force and firearms. They may use force and firearms only if other means remain ineffective or without any promise of achieving the intended result.

5. Whenever the lawful use of force and firearms is unavoidable, law enforcement officials shall:

(a) Exercise restraint in such use and act in proportion to the seriousness of the offence and the legitimate objective to be achieved;

(b) Minimize damage and injury, and respect and preserve human life;

(c) Ensure that assistance and medical aid are rendered to any injured or affected persons at the earliest possible moment;

(d) Ensure that relatives or close friends of the injured or affected person are notified at the earliest possible moment.

6. Where injury or death is caused by the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials, they shall report the incident promptly to their superiors, in accordance with principle 22.

7. Governments shall ensure that arbitrary or abusive use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials is punished as a criminal offence under their law.

8. Exceptional circumstances such as internal political instability or any other public emergency may not be invoked to justify any departure from these basic principles.

Special provisions

9. Law enforcement officials shall not use firearms against persons except in self-defence or defence of others against the imminent threat of death or serious injury, to prevent the perpetration of a particularly serious crime involving grave threat to life, to arrest a person presenting such a danger and resisting their authority, or to prevent his or her escape, and only when less extreme means are insufficient to achieve these objectives. In any event, intentional lethal use of firearms may only be made when strictly unavoidable in order to protect life.

10. In the circumstances provided for under principle 9, law enforcement officials shall identify themselves as such and give a clear warning of their intent to use firearms, with sufficient time for the warning to be observed, unless to do so would unduly place the law enforcement officials at risk or would create a risk of death or serious harm to other persons, or would be clearly inappropriate or pointless in the circumstances of the incident.

11. Rules and regulations on the use of firearms by law enforcement officials should include guidelines that:

(a) Specify the circumstances under which law enforcement officials are authorized to carry firearms and prescribe the types of firearms and ammunition permitted;

(b) Ensure that firearms are used only in appropriate circumstances and in a manner likely to decrease the risk of unnecessary harm;

(c) Prohibit the use of those firearms and ammunition that cause unwarranted injury or present an unwarranted risk;

(d) Regulate the control, storage and issuing of firearms, including procedures for ensuring that law enforcement officials are accountable for the firearms and ammunition issued to them;

(e) Provide for warnings to be given, if appropriate, when firearms are to be discharged;

(f) Provide for a system of reporting whenever law enforcement officials use firearms in the performance of their duty.

Policing unlawful assemblies

12. As everyone is allowed to participate in lawful and peaceful assemblies, in accordance with the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Governments and law enforcement agencies and officials shall recognize that force and firearms may be used only in accordance with principles 13 and 14.

13. In the dispersal of assemblies that are unlawful but non-violent, law enforcement officials shall avoid the use of force or, where that is not practicable, shall restrict such force to the minimum extent necessary.

14. In the dispersal of violent assemblies, law enforcement officials may use firearms only when less dangerous means are not practicable and only to the minimum extent necessary. Law enforcement officials shall not use firearms in such cases, except under the conditions stipulated in principle 9.

Policing persons in custody or detention

15. Law enforcement officials, in their relations with persons in custody or detention, shall not use force, except when strictly necessary for the maintenance of security and order within the institution, or when personal safety is threatened.

16. Law enforcement officials, in their relations with persons in custody or detention, shall not use firearms, except in self-defence or in the defence of others against the immediate threat of death or serious injury, or when strictly necessary to prevent the escape of a person in custody or detention presenting the danger referred to in principle 9.

17. The preceding principles are without prejudice to the rights, duties and responsibilities of prison officials, as set out in the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, particularly rules 33, 34 and 54.

Qualifications, training and counselling

18. Governments and law enforcement agencies shall ensure that all law enforcement officials are selected by proper screening procedures, have appropriate moral, psychological and physical qualities for the effective exercise of their functions and receive continuous and thorough professional training. Their continued fitness to perform these functions should be subject to periodic review.

19. Governments and law enforcement agencies shall ensure that all law enforcement officials are provided with training and are tested in accordance with appropriate proficiency standards in the use of force. Those law enforcement officials who are required to carry firearms should be authorized to do so only upon completion of special training in their use.

20. In the training of law enforcement officials, Governments and law enforcement agencies shall give special attention to issues of police ethics and human rights, especially in the investigative process, to alternatives to the use of force and firearms, including the peaceful settlement of conflicts, the understanding of crowd behaviour, and the methods of persuasion, negotiation and mediation, as well as to technical means, with a view to limiting the use of force and firearms. Law enforcement agencies should review their training programmes and operational procedures in the light of particular incidents.

21. Governments and law enforcement agencies shall make stress counselling available to law enforcement officials who are involved in situations where force and firearms are used.

Reporting and review procedures

22. Governments and law enforcement agencies shall establish effective reporting and review procedures for all incidents referred to in principles 6 and 11 (f). For incidents reported pursuant to these principles, Governments and law enforcement agencies shall ensure that an effective review process is available and that independent administrative or prosecutorial authorities are in a position to exercise jurisdiction in appropriate

circumstances. In cases of death and serious injury or other grave consequences, a detailed report shall be sent promptly to the competent authorities responsible for administrative review and judicial control.

23. Persons affected by the use of force and firearms or their legal representatives shall have access to an independent process, including a judicial process. In the event of the death of such persons, this provision shall apply to their dependants accordingly.

24. Governments and law enforcement agencies shall ensure that superior officers are held responsible if they know, or should have known, that law enforcement officials under their command are resorting, or have resorted, to the unlawful use of force and firearms, and they did not take all measures in their power to prevent, suppress or report such use.

25. Governments and law enforcement agencies shall ensure that no criminal or disciplinary sanction is imposed on law enforcement officials who, in compliance with the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and these basic principles, refuse to carry out an order to use force and firearms, or who report such use by other officials.

26. Obedience to superior orders shall be no defence if law enforcement officials knew that an order to use force and firearms resulting in the death or serious injury of a person was manifestly unlawful and had a reasonable opportunity to refuse to follow it. In any case, responsibility also rests on the superiors who gave the unlawful orders.

Note:

* In accordance with the commentary to article 1 of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, the term "law enforcement officials" includes all officers of the law, whether appointed or elected, who exercise police powers, especially the powers of arrest or detention. In countries where police powers are exercised by military authorities, whether uniformed or not, or by State security forces, the definition of law enforcement officials shall be regarded as including officers of such services.

ATTACHMENT B: LIST OF TERMS

1. **National Police Republic of Indonesia** is state apparatus having roles in preserving security and order in the community, law enforcement as well as in providing protection and services to citizen in a bid to maintain domestic security.
2. **Community Security and Orderliness (KAMTIBMAS)** are community's dynamic situation where safety, security, tranquillity, peace, and protection for every member of the community are well preserved. In addition, all community member's life orderliness is organized under certain norms and codes applied in harmonious and balanced manners. Such condition is an absolute requirement which must be established as a prerequisite to ensure national development sustainability in order to gear toward the achievement of national objectives based on Pancasila and UUD 1945.
3. **Security Unit (SATPAM)** is a company's organic function established in order to secure the object's environment. So safety, comfort, and orderliness are maintained in a bid to achieve self-sustainable security in working environment/area.
4. **Crime Scene (TKP)** specifically means any spot where a crime has been committed or a spot where a crime has been identified to be committed. In broader sense, TKP shall mean any spots where evidence is found and any spots deemed to have a connection with a committed crime.
5. **Arrest** means any investigator's actions to limit or confine suspect's freedom where evidence is sufficient for investigation or charges and or trial in compliance with the laws.
6. **Caught red-handed** means an arrest made to a person whilst a crime is being committed, or shortly after the eyewitnesses acknowledge that such person is a criminal or shortly after an evidence or object allegedly used for such crime is found on him in such a way that it shows that such person is a criminal or has been involved in such crime or being the accomplice in such crime.
7. **Suspect** means any persons owing to his act or his presence and based on initial evidence adequately indicating that he is a crime suspect.
8. **Arrest** means a suspect's confinement in a specified place by an investigator or a prosecutor or a judge by his decision or judgement with due observance of the laws.

9. **Investigation** means a series of investigator's actions in order to search and find an event allegedly deemed as criminal act in order to determine whether an examination can be lawfully conducted or not.
10. **Examination** means a series of action by examiners who have the authority and as such the obligations to unravel a criminal act in accordance with the laws.
11. **Police Routine Activity** means the implementation of work program carried out in one full year period by all its law enforcement personnel throughout regional units and functional units.
12. **Police Operation** means any forms of police activities using police forces and or its assistance established and organized specially in order to deal with target operation at such time, at such area, with such operation support, with such administration, with such logistics, and on such budget.
13. **Terrorism (pursuant to UN convention of 1937)** means any criminal acts intended directly to the state so as to create any forms of terror to certain people or group of people or community in general.
14. **Terrorism Criminal Act (Pursuant to Provision of Law Number 15 Year 2003)** means any wilful acts committed by any person using violence or threats of violence so as to create terrors or fear to people indiscriminately and extensively or to incur mass casualties by dispossessing freedom or life or property of other people or to cause damage or destruction to vital and strategic objects or environment or public facility or international facility, the acts of which can be sentenced to death or life imprisonment.
15. **Joint Security** means any security measures carried out jointly by BP Migas/ KKKS and National Police (Polri) with the support of local community around the work area.
16. **Closed security** means any security measures carried out closely which in terms of both mission and identity shall prioritise intelligent and criminal investigation functions (Reskrim).
17. **Open Security** means any security measures carried out openly which in terms of both mission and identity shall prioritise Samapta, traffic, water-territory, and Brimob functions.
18. **Security threat** means any unrealised acts or any acts inflicting life casualties or property losses which may create unsecured and unrestful feeling.

19. **Security Disturbance** means any realized acts inflicting life casualties or property losses as well as psychological trauma or any acts violating the laws creating unrestfulness.
20. **Non Justicia** means a further process against any violations or any crimes beyond any normal legal processes.
21. **Oil and Gas Upstream Business Activities** means a series of activities in forms of survey, exploration, exploitation, production, collection and transportation and any other activities onshore, offshore or in remote areas.
22. **Anarchy Act** means any acts against the law committed by a number of people/groups of people by violence or destruction.
23. **Production Installation and Facility of Oil and Gas Upstream Business Activities** mean any installation or facility throughout KKKS work areas.
24. **Seismic Survey** means initial operation stage prior to exploration.
25. **Exploration** means any further operations after seismic by way of drilling wells of oil and gas.
26. **Exploitation** means any further operations on wells development.
27. **BP MIGAS** means Executive Body dealing with Oil and Gas Upstream Business Activities.
28. **BABINKAM POLRI** means Security Development Body of National Police Republic of Indonesia as the central, primary executing element.
29. **KKKS/Joint Contract Contractor** means any oil companies engaged as contractors to Government of Republic of Indonesia.
30. **Company's working partner** means any contractors working for KKKS.
31. **Legal Principles** mean any security measures which shall abide by the laws.
32. **Human Rights Principles** mean security measures or actions conducted in strict accordance with Declaration of Human Rights.
33. **Special Objects** mean any objects, due to their locations and importance, requiring security approaches and measures.
Special objects shall include:
 - a) Vital Object are any areas, places, buildings, and businesses of public interest and or as sources of significant amount of state revenues which

are potentially exposed to danger and may destabilise economic, political and security situation once security disturbance occurs.

Examples:

- 1) Electricity Power Generator station and its installation such as main power station and its networks (above and under the ground, under seawater)
 - 2) Buildings for oil and gas exploration/ exploitation/ production
 - 3) Airport and Seaport
 - 4) Industrial Zone
 - 5) Strategic State Owned Enterprises
 - 6) Foreign diplomats/ representatives
 - 7) and Others
- b) Tourism areas means any areas and or certain activities visited by people due to their social-cultural values or their natural conditions.
- c) Special objects such as :
- 1) Hotel
 - 2) Shopping Centre
 - 3) Hospital
 - 4) National Park or Animal Conservatory
 - 5) Banks and Financial Institutions
 - 6) Prisons
 - 7) Mosques, Churches, Temples, etc
 - 8) And Others

34. **BP MIGAS/ KKKS** means parties consisting of companies/ institutions/ organizations as well as Security Services Corporations and their Security Units.

ATTACHMENT C: VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLES ON SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights

Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom, companies in the extractive and energy sectors ("Companies"), and non-governmental organizations, all with an interest in human rights and corporate social responsibility, have engaged in a dialogue on security and human rights.

The participants recognize the importance of the promotion and protection of human rights throughout the world and the constructive role business and civil society -- including non-governmental organizations, labour/trade unions, and local communities -- can play in advancing these goals. Through this dialogue, the participants have developed the following set of voluntary principles to guide Companies in maintaining the safety and security of their operations within an operating framework that ensures respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Mindful of these goals, the participants agree to the importance of continuing this dialogue and keeping under review these principles to ensure their continuing relevance and efficacy.

Acknowledging that security is a fundamental need, shared by individuals, communities, businesses, and governments alike, and acknowledging the difficult security issues faced by Companies operating globally, we recognize that security and respect for human rights can and should be consistent;

Understanding that governments have the primary responsibility to promote and protect human rights and that all parties to a conflict are obliged to observe applicable international humanitarian law, we recognize that we share the common goal of promoting respect for human rights, particularly those set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and international humanitarian law;

Emphasizing the importance of safeguarding the integrity of company personnel and property, Companies recognize a commitment to act in a manner consistent with the laws of the countries within which they are present, to be mindful of the highest applicable international standards, and to promote the observance of applicable international law enforcement principles (e.g., the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials), particularly with regard to the use of force;

Taking note of the effect that Companies' activities may have on local communities, we recognize the value of engaging with civil society and host and home governments to contribute to the welfare of the local community while mitigating any potential for conflict where possible;

Understanding that useful, credible information is a vital component of security and human rights, we recognize the importance of sharing and understanding our respective

experiences regarding, *inter-alia*, best security practices and procedures, country human rights situations, and public and private security, subject to confidentiality constraints;

Acknowledging that home governments and multilateral institutions may, on occasion, assist host governments with security sector reform, developing institutional capacities and strengthening the rule of law, we recognize the important role Companies and civil society can play in supporting these efforts;

We hereby express our support for the following voluntary principles regarding security and human rights in the extractive sector, which fall into three categories, risk assessment, relations with public security, and relations with private security:

RISK ASSESSMENT

The ability to assess accurately risks present in a Company's operating environment is critical to the security of personnel, local communities and assets; the success of the Company's short and long-term operations; and to the promotion and protection of human rights. In some circumstances, this is relatively simple; in others, it is important to obtain extensive background information from different sources; monitoring and adapting to changing, complex political, economic, law enforcement, military and social situations; and maintaining productive relations with local communities and government officials.

The quality of complicated risk assessments is largely dependent on the assembling of regularly updated, credible information from a broad range of perspectives -- local and national governments, security firms, other companies, home governments, multilateral institutions, and civil society knowledgeable about local conditions. This information may be most effective when shared to the fullest extent possible (bearing in mind confidentiality considerations) between Companies, concerned civil society, and governments.

Bearing in mind these general principles, we recognize that accurate, effective risk assessments should consider the following factors:

Identification of security risks. Security risks can result from political, economic, civil or social factors. Moreover, certain personnel and assets may be at greater risk than others. Identification of security risks allows a Company to take measures to minimize risk and to assess whether Company actions may heighten risk.

Potential for violence. Depending on the environment, violence can be widespread or limited to particular regions, and it can develop with little or no warning. Civil society, home and host government representatives, and other sources should be consulted to identify risks presented by the potential for violence. Risk assessments should examine patterns of violence in areas of Company operations for educational, predictive, and preventative purposes.

Human rights records. Risk assessments should consider the available human rights records of public security forces, paramilitaries, local and national law enforcement, as well as the reputation of private security. Awareness of past abuses and allegations can help

Companies to avoid recurrences as well as to promote accountability. Also, identification of the capability of the above entities to respond to situations of violence in a lawful manner (i.e., consistent with applicable international standards) allows Companies to develop appropriate measures in operating environments.

Rule of law. Risk assessments should consider the local prosecuting authority and judiciary's capacity to hold accountable those responsible for human rights abuses and for those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law in a manner that respects the rights of the accused.

Conflict analysis. Identification of and understanding the root causes and nature of local conflicts, as well as the level of adherence to human rights and international humanitarian law standards by key actors, can be instructive for the development of strategies for managing relations between the Company, local communities, Company employees and their unions, and host governments. Risk assessments should also consider the potential for future conflicts.

Equipment transfers. Where Companies provide equipment (including lethal and non-lethal equipment) to public or private security, they should consider the risk of such transfers, any relevant export licensing requirements, and the feasibility of measures to mitigate foreseeable negative consequences, including adequate controls to prevent misappropriation or diversion of equipment which may lead to human rights abuses. In making risk assessments, companies should consider any relevant past incidents involving previous equipment transfers.

INTERACTIONS BETWEEN COMPANIES AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Although government has the primary role of maintaining law and order, security and respect for human rights, Companies have an interest in ensuring that actions taken by governments, particularly the actions of public security providers, are consistent with the protection and promotion of human rights. In cases where there is a need to supplement security provided by host governments, Companies may be required or expected to contribute to, or otherwise reimburse, the costs of protecting Company facilities and personnel borne by public security. While public security is expected to act in a manner consistent with local and national laws as well as with human rights standards and international humanitarian law, within this context abuses may nevertheless occur.

In an effort to reduce the risk of such abuses and to promote respect for human rights generally, we have identified the following voluntary principles to guide relationships between Companies and public security regarding security provided to Companies:

Security Arrangements

Companies should consult regularly with host governments and local communities about the impact of their security arrangements on those communities.

Companies should communicate their policies regarding ethical conduct and human rights to public security providers, and express their desire that security be provided in a manner consistent with those policies by personnel with adequate and effective training.

Companies should encourage host governments to permit making security arrangements transparent and accessible to the public, subject to any overriding safety and security concerns.

Conduct and Deployment

The primary role of public security should be to maintain the rule of law, including safeguarding human rights and deterring acts that threaten Company personnel and facilities. The type and number of public security forces deployed should be competent, appropriate and proportional to the threat.

Equipment imports and exports should comply with all applicable law and regulations. Companies that provide equipment to public security should take all appropriate and lawful measures to mitigate any foreseeable negative consequences, including human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law.

Companies should use their influence to promote the following principles with public security: (a) individuals credibly implicated in human rights abuses should not provide security services for Companies; (b) force should be used only when strictly necessary and to an extent proportional to the threat; and (c) the rights of individuals should not be violated while exercising the right to exercise freedom of association and peaceful assembly, the right to engage in collective bargaining, or other related rights of Company employees as recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

In cases where physical force is used by public security, such incidents should be reported to the appropriate authorities and to the Company. Where force is used, medical aid should be provided to injured persons, including to offenders.

Consultation and Advice

Companies should hold structured meetings with public security on a regular basis to discuss security, human rights and related work-place safety issues. Companies should also consult regularly with other Companies, host and home governments, and civil society to discuss security and human rights. Where Companies operating in the same region have common concerns, they should consider collectively raising those concerns with the host and home governments.

In their consultations with host governments, Companies should take all appropriate measures to promote observance of applicable international law enforcement principles, particularly those reflected in the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms.

Companies should support efforts by governments, civil society and multilateral institutions to provide human rights training and education for public security as well as their efforts to strengthen state institutions to ensure accountability and respect for human rights.

Responses to Human Rights Abuses

Companies should record and report any credible allegations of human rights abuses by public security in their areas of operation to appropriate host government authorities. Where appropriate, Companies should urge investigation and that action be taken to prevent any recurrence.

Companies should actively monitor the status of investigations and press for their proper resolution.

Companies should, to the extent reasonable, monitor the use of equipment provided by the Company and to investigate properly situations in which such equipment is used in an inappropriate manner.

Every effort should be made to ensure that information used as the basis for allegations of human rights abuses is credible and based on reliable evidence. The security and safety of sources should be protected. Additional or more accurate information that may alter previous allegations should be made available as appropriate to concerned parties.

INTERACTIONS BETWEEN COMPANIES AND PRIVATE SECURITY

Where host governments are unable or unwilling to provide adequate security to protect a Company's personnel or assets, it may be necessary to engage private security providers as a complement to public security. In this context, private security may have to coordinate with state forces, (law enforcement, in particular) to carry weapons and to consider the defensive local use of force. Given the risks associated with such activities, we recognize the following voluntary principles to guide private security conduct:

Private security should observe the policies of the contracting Company regarding ethical conduct and human rights; the law and professional standards of the country in which they operate; emerging best practices developed by industry, civil society, and governments; and promote the observance of international humanitarian law.

Private security should maintain high levels of technical and professional proficiency, particularly with regard to the local use of force and firearms.

Private security should act in a lawful manner. They should exercise restraint and caution in a manner consistent with applicable international guidelines regarding the local use of force, including the UN Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials and the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, as well as with emerging best practices developed by Companies, civil society, and governments.

Private security should have policies regarding appropriate conduct and the local use of force (e.g., rules of engagement). Practice under these policies should be capable of being monitored by Companies or, where appropriate, by independent third parties. Such monitoring should encompass detailed investigations into allegations of abusive or unlawful acts; the availability of disciplinary measures sufficient to prevent and deter; and procedures for reporting allegations to relevant local law enforcement authorities when appropriate.

All allegations of human rights abuses by private security should be recorded. Credible allegations should be properly investigated. In those cases where allegations against private security providers are forwarded to the relevant law enforcement authorities, Companies should actively monitor the status of investigations and press for their proper resolution. Consistent with their function, private security should provide only preventative and defensive services and should not engage in activities exclusively the responsibility of state military or law enforcement authorities. Companies should designate services, technology and equipment capable of offensive and defensive purposes as being for defensive use only. Private security should (a) not employ individuals credibly implicated in human rights abuses to provide security services; (b) use force only when strictly necessary and to an extent proportional to the threat; and (c) not violate the rights of individuals while exercising the right to exercise freedom of association and peaceful assembly, to engage in collective bargaining, or other related rights of Company employees as recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

In cases where physical force is used, private security should properly investigate and report the incident to the Company. Private security should refer the matter to local authorities and/or take disciplinary action where appropriate. Where force is used, medical aid should be provided to injured persons, including to offenders. Private security should maintain the confidentiality of information obtained as a result of its position as security provider, except where to do so would jeopardize the principles contained herein.

To minimize the risk that private security exceed their authority as providers of security, and to promote respect for human rights generally, we have developed the following additional voluntary principles and guidelines:

Where appropriate, Companies should include the principles outlined above as contractual provisions in agreements with private security providers and ensure that private security personnel are adequately trained to respect the rights of employees and the local community. To the extent practicable, agreements between Companies and private security should require investigation of unlawful or abusive behaviour and appropriate disciplinary action. Agreements should also permit termination of the relationship by Companies where there is credible evidence of unlawful or abusive behaviour by private security personnel.

Companies should consult and monitor private security providers to ensure they fulfil their obligation to provide security in a manner consistent with the principles outlined above. Where appropriate, Companies should seek to employ private security providers that are representative of the local population.

Companies should review the background of private security they intend to employ, particularly with regard to the use of excessive force. Such reviews should include an assessment of previous services provided to the host government and whether these services raise concern about the private security firm's dual role as a private security provider and government contractor.

Companies should consult with other Companies, home country officials, host country officials, and civil society regarding experiences with private security. Where appropriate

and lawful, Companies should facilitate the exchange of information about unlawful activity and abuses committed by private security providers.

ATTACHMENT D: LIST OF POLDA PAPUA AND BP OFFICIAL NAMES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Attachment D contains communications methods and channels that might be subject to disruption in times of serious threat. Therefore, this information will not be made public

ATTACHMENT E: COMMUNICATION NETWORK

Attachment E describes the communications information flow. Specifics of this attachment are confidential to prevent the information being used to block essential emergency communications.

ATTACHMENT F: SECURITY OBJECT/AREA

Attachment F identifies general project activity locations and numbers of personnel assigned to these locations. Information in this attachment is confidential to protect employees from any hostile effort to target specific locations.

ATTACHMENT G: SECURITY CONFIGURATION

Attachment G describes the strength and location of security guards and physical security such as fences, lights, patrol vehicles etc. This information is confidential to deny intelligence to criminal activity.