Print this page

Miscellaneous

* Asterisks denote mandatory information

Name of Announcer *	GOLDEN AGRI-RESOURCES LTD
Company Registration No.	UF 24045G
Announcement submitted on behalf of	GOLDEN AGRI-RESOURCES LTD
Announcement is submitted with respect to *	GOLDEN AGRI-RESOURCES LTD
Announcement is submitted by *	Kimberley Lye Chor Mei
Designation *	Director, Corporate Secretarial
Date & Time of Broadcast	12-Jun-2012 17:49:59
Announcement No.	00058

>> Announcement Details

The details of the announcement start here ...

Announcement Title *	Presentation dated 12 June 2012: Path to No Deforestation - Greenpeace Workshop on The Path to Zero Deforestation
Description	Please see attached.
Attachments	GAR26-12-06-2012-Presentationdated12June2012-PathtoNoDeforestation-GreenpeaceWorkshoponThePathtoZeroDeforestation.pdf Total size = **1290K** (2048K size limit recommended)

Close Window

Path to No Deforestation

Peter Heng
Managing Director, Communications and Sustainability
Greenpeace Workshop on The Path to Zero Deforestation
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 12 June 2012

gar agribusiness and food

smart agribusiness and food

Disclaimer

This presentation has been prepared by Golden Agri-Resources Ltd ("GAR" or "Company") for informational purposes.

This presentation contains statements, representation which may or may not be derived from third party reports, quotes from sources other than from within the Company, projections and forward looking statements that reflect the Company's current views with respect to future events and performances.

All statements and views contained in this presentation are based on current circumstances, practices and assumptions which may change over time, third party reports commissioned by GAR specifically for the purposes of this presentation, third party reports that are readily available and published in the public domain and specific third party reports that have been addressed to the Company and which contents are or is assumed to be in the public domain.

This presentation also contains statements of commitment by the Company to endeavour to perform certain acts pursuant to this presentation. Whereas all such statements are made in good faith and based on the prevailing circumstances that entitle the Company to believe it will perform such commitments, no assurance is or can be given that future events may occur that render the Company unable to perform partially or fully such commitments or vary the performance of such commitments. Nothing in this report may be used in any cause of action for any misrepresentation by the Company.

Opinions expressed herein reflect the judgement of the Company, or the belief by the Company on the reports produced by third parties quoted in this presentation as at the date of this presentation and may be subject to change without notice if the Company becomes aware of any information, whether specific to the Company, its business, or in general, which may have a material impact on any such opinions.

The information is current only as of its date and shall not, under any circumstances, create any implication that the information contained therein is correct as of any time subsequent to the date thereof. In the event any third party quoted in this presentation subsequently amends, varies or otherwise changes its own reports, such reports forming the basis of this presentation, and such third party did not inform the Company of such change of view, GAR shall not be held liable for any information in this presentation that has not been corrected or amended as a result of such changes initiated by such third party.

This presentation may be updated from time to time and notwithstanding anything stated hereabove, there is no undertaking by GAR to post any such amendments, addendum or supplements to this presentation.

The Company will not be responsible for any consequences resulting from the use of this presentation as well as the reliance upon any opinion or statement contained herein or for any omission.

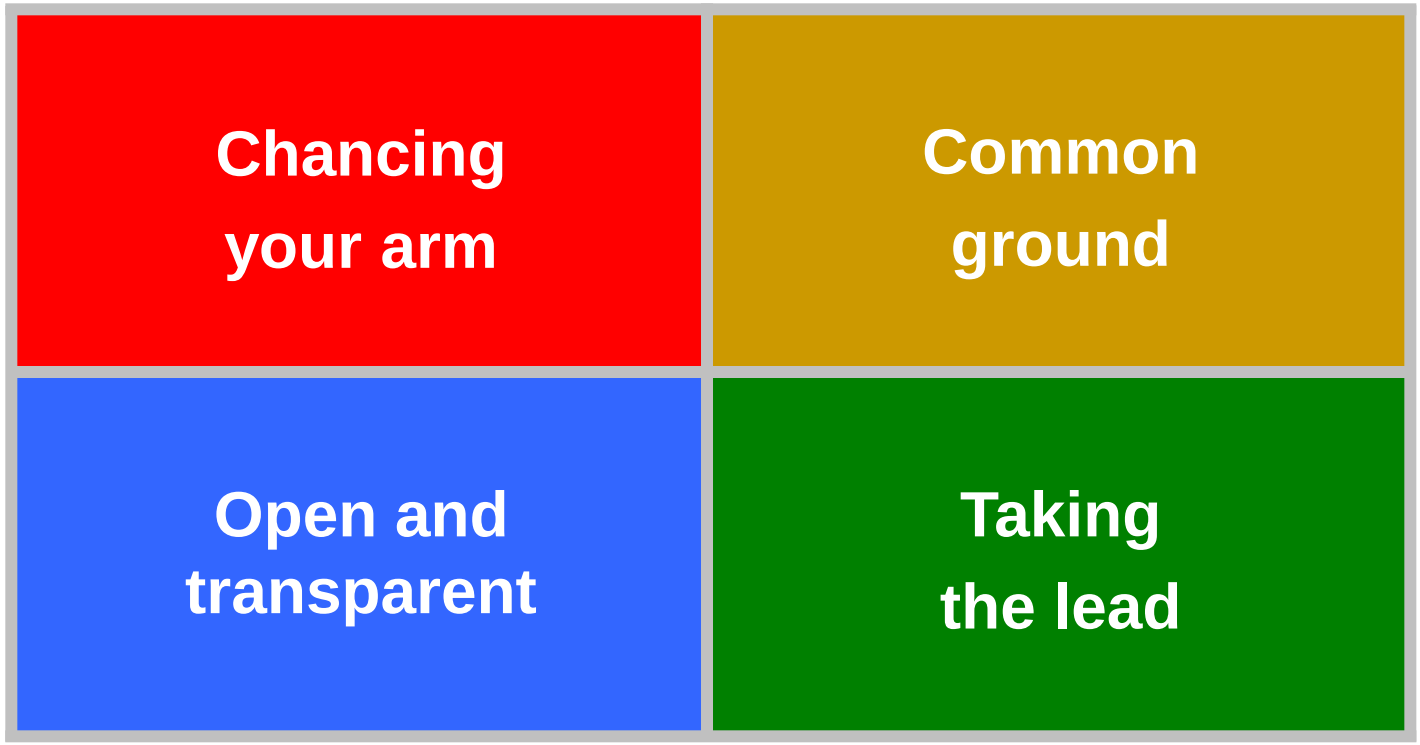
Agenda

1. Introduction: GAR's sustainability commitments
2. Summary of HCS forest study findings
3. HCS forest study
4. Results of study
5. Strata descriptions and photographs
6. Recommendations and conclusion

1. Introduction: GAR's sustainability commitments

Multi-stakeholder collaboration

Golden Agri-Resources believes that multi-stakeholder collaboration is the only way to achieving solutions for sustainable palm oil production.



GAR Forest Conservation Policy

- Builds on GAR's pre-existing commitments.
- GAR's FCP in collaboration with The Forest Trust (TFT) to ensure that GAR has a no deforestation footprint. Various stakeholders including Greenpeace have provided inputs.
- FCP focuses on

No development on peat and high conservation value forest areas	No development on high carbon stock forests	Free prior informed consent	Comply all relevant laws and international certification P&C

- Ultimately, the conserved High Carbon Stock (HCS) area can revert to its natural ecological function as a forest.
- Applicable to all the plantations that GAR owns, manages or invests in regardless of the stake.

Holistic commitments

- Holistic approach: Implemented Social and Community Engagement Policy (SCEP) and Yield Improvement Policy (YIP) in collaboration with TFT, Greenpeace and other stakeholders.
- The SCEP process includes consultations with the Government of Indonesia and local stakeholders like Yayasan Dian Desa which were facilitated by Indonesian NGO, LINKS.

GAR SCEP

- Free, Prior and Informed Consent of indigenous people and local communities
- Responsible handling of complaints
- Responsible resolution of conflicts
- Open and constructive engagement with local, national and international stakeholders
- Empowering community development programmes
- Respecting human rights
- Recognising, respecting and strengthening the rights of its workers
- Compliance with all relevant laws and internationally accepted certification principles and criteria

GAR Yield Improvement Policy

- Produce more palm oil from less land.
- Reduce the impact on the environment.
- Higher yields
  - Improve the livelihoods of smallholders
  - Reduce the pressure on new land opening
- Achieve by 2015, a 12% increase in average CPO yield from the 2010 level

	2010 (Actual)	2015 (Target)
CPO yield (tonnes/ha)	5.2	5.8
- Company (nucleus)	5.2	5.8
- Smallholders (plasma)	5.0	5.6

GAR YIP: Leveraging on best practices

- Planting Material:
  - high-yielding Dami Mas seeds in our new plantings
- Agronomical Practices:
  - Soil Fertility and Management
  - Pesticide Use and Natural Pest Control
  - Use of Chemical Fertilisers and Pesticides: collaborate with stakeholders to research and investigate ways to phase out the use of such chemicals
- Management
  - SMARTRI is actively collaborating with leading research institutions and universities
- Land Suitability
  - Prioritise development on mineral soils with suitable climate

2. Summary of HCS forest study findings

Summary of HCS forest study findings

The findings of HCS forest study indicate that vegetation cover can be used to:

- Estimate the level of carbon stocks.
- Stratify into different classes to broadly represent different carbon stocks.

They also indicate that:

- This is a practical and robust method to identify HCS in GAR's concessions in Kalimantan.
- However, it needs further testing and field work as a reliable predictive tool for HCS forest across Indonesia.

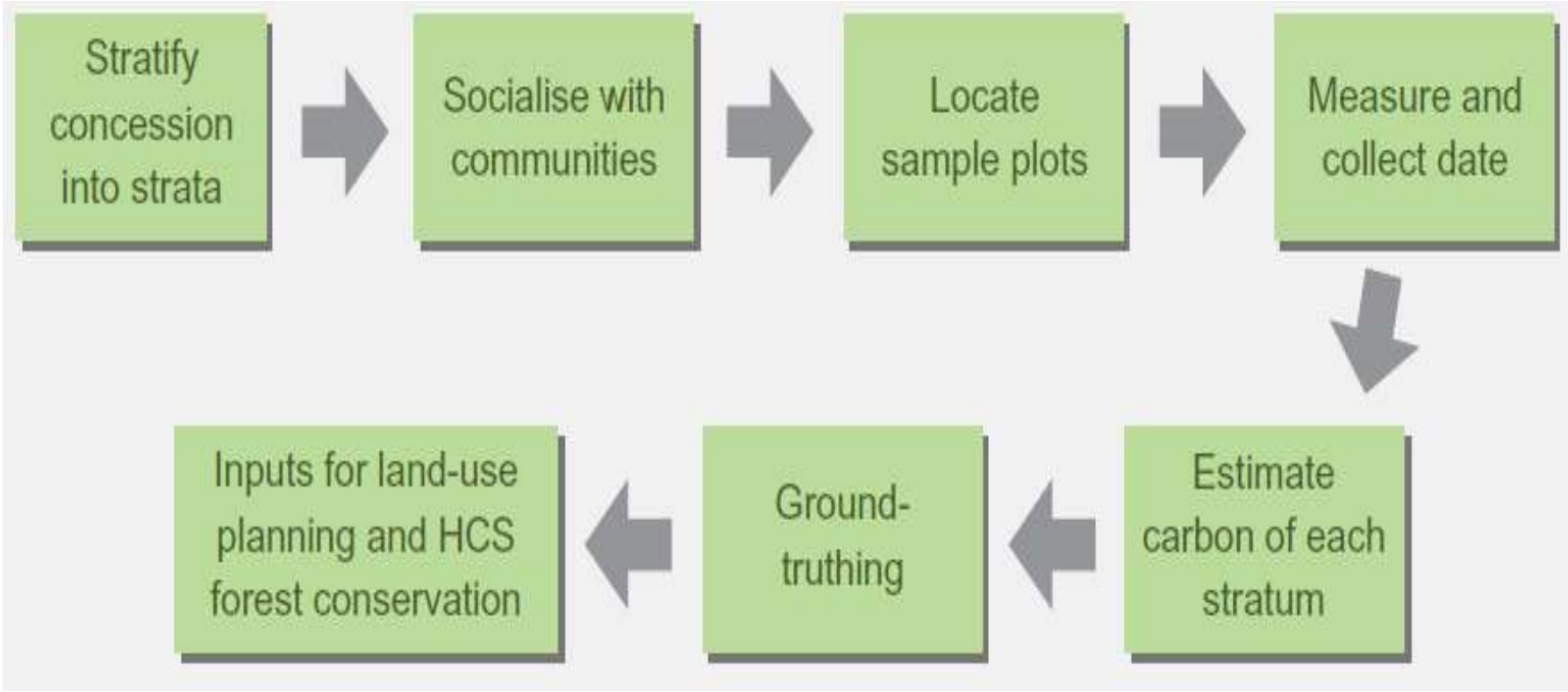
Summary of HCS forest study findings

Six strata can be identified:

- **HK3** – Remnant forest or advanced secondary forest close to primary condition;
- **HK2** – Remnant forest but more disturbed than High Density Forest;
- **HK1** – Appears to be remnant forest but highly disturbed and recovering (may contain plantation/mixed garden);
- **BT** – Mostly young re-growth forest, but with occasional patches of older forest within the stratum;
- **BM** – Recently cleared areas, some woody re-growth and grass-like ground cover;
- **LT** – Very recently cleared land with mostly grass or crops, few woody plants.

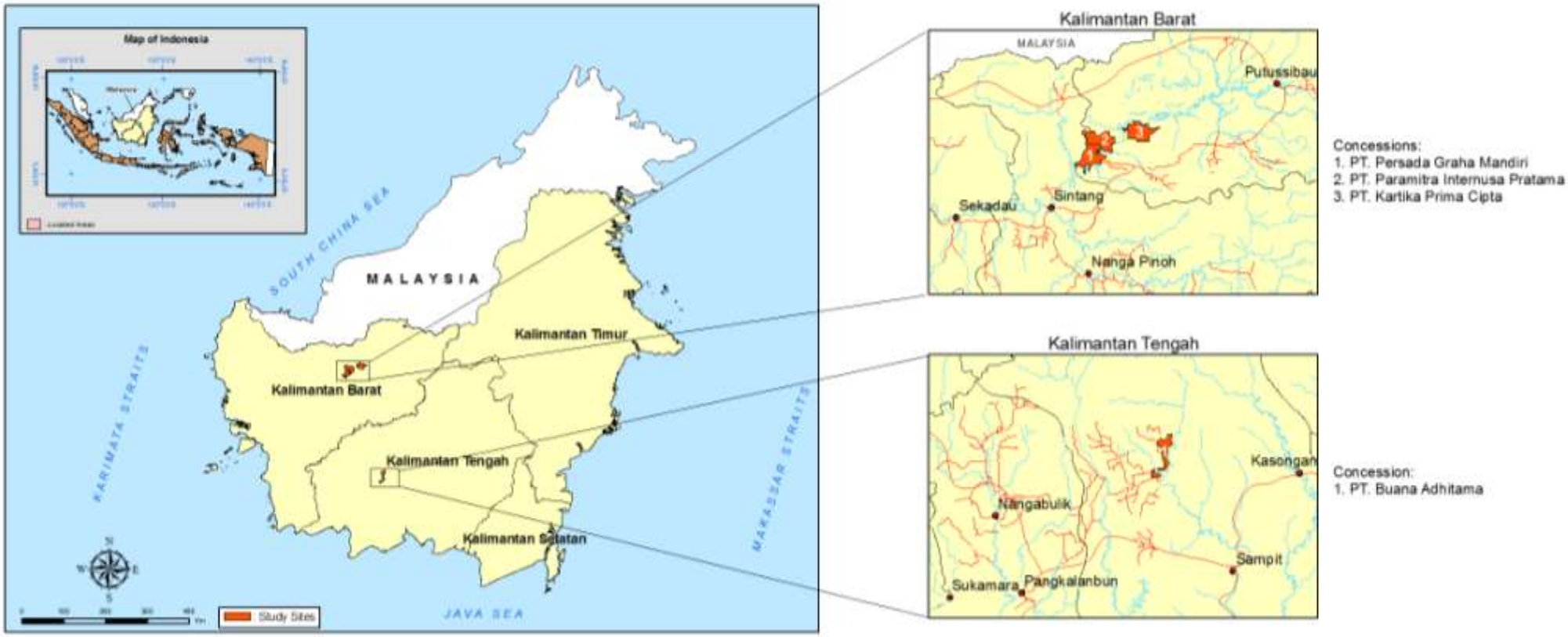
3. HCS forest study

Methodology



Steps to identify HCS forest areas within concessions

Location of fieldwork



Socialisation

- Palm oil development activities often occur on areas occupied by local communities.

- Must engage these communities before any development can take place through FPIC process and compensation through an open and transparent process.

- As our HCS forest study involved areas that are not yet developed and could still belong to local communities, it is important to ensure that they understood and gave their consent for the fieldwork.

- We also recognise that, like HCV areas, community support is vital to the successful conservation of HCS areas.

4. Results

Average carbon stock

- Indicate that carbon stock declines correspondingly to a decline in vegetation canopy density.

- Support the use of vegetation canopy cover to estimate the average carbon stock and therefore as a useful way to define and map HCS.

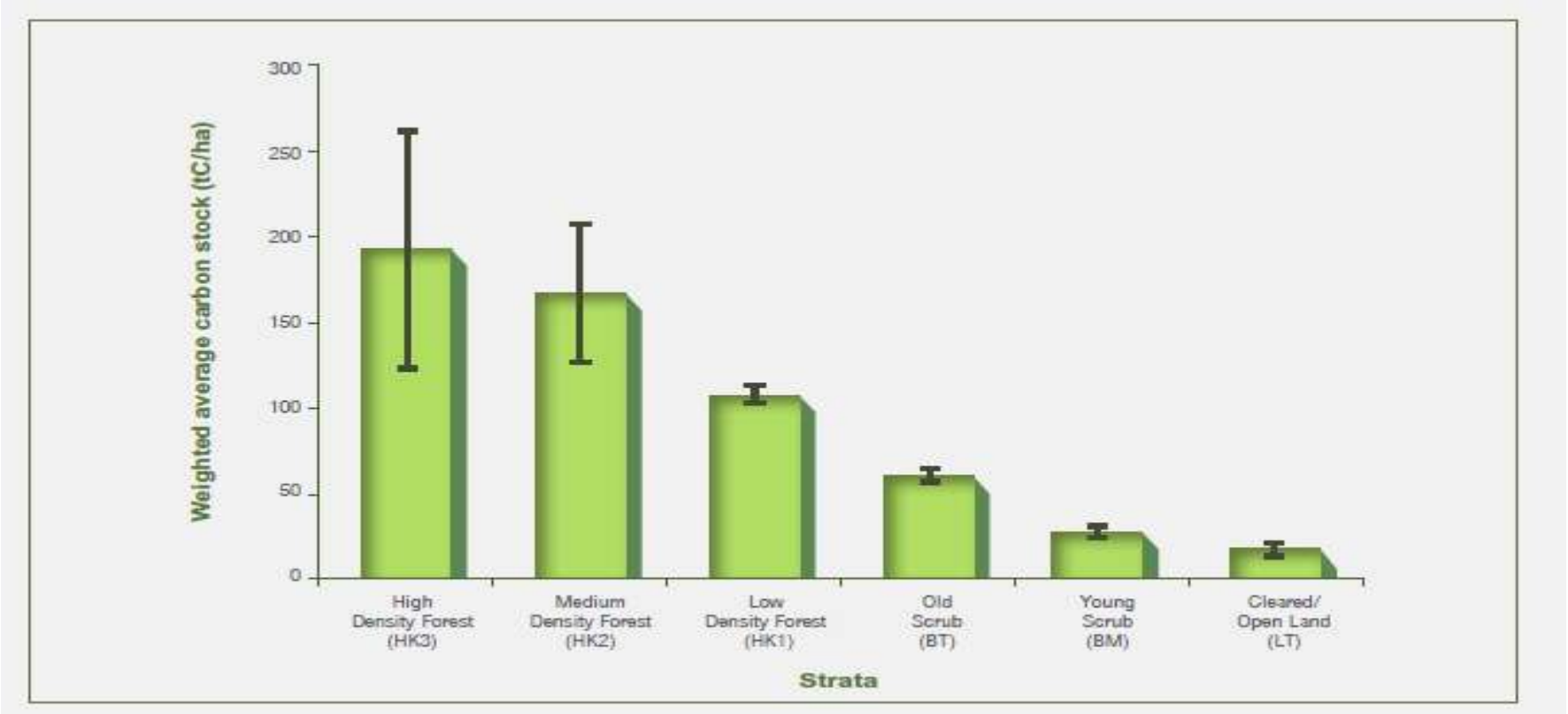
In addition, results indicate:

- Similarities in the carbon stock of strata across the different concessions.

- Differences in the carbon stock between strata.

Weighted average carbon stock

By plotting the weighted average carbon stock of the various strata, we noticed that some of the strata's carbon values overlap.



Weighted average carbon stock of the various strata

5. Strata descriptions and photographs

Strata descriptions

The following are qualitative descriptions that have been developed by the technical team:

- **HK3** – Remnant forest or advanced secondary forest close to primary condition;
- **HK2** – Remnant forest but more disturbed than High Density Forest;
- **HK1** – Appears to be remnant forest but highly disturbed and recovering (may contain plantation/mixed garden);
- **BT** – Mostly young re-growth forest, but with occasional patches of older forest within the stratum;
- **BM** – Recently cleared areas, some woody re-growth and grass-like ground cover;
- **LT** – Very recently cleared land with mostly grass or crops, few woody plants.

High Density Forest: HK3






Medium Density Forest: HK2






Low Density Forest: HK1






Old Scrub: BT






Young Scrub: BM






Cleared/Open Land: LT






6. Recommendations and conclusion

Recommendations for future research

- To conduct more research on the stratification methodology if it is to be used in other parts of Indonesia.
- To update the methodology to improve the accuracy and reliability of the outcomes; example, allometric equations that include species-specific wood densities etc.
- To consider using other technology such as LiDAR or high resolution imagery to provide better quality data.
- To consider how potential carbon can be incorporated into the HCS forest study.
- To finding equitable solutions to the legal challenges and incentives to conserve HCS forests.

Conclusion

HCS Findings	1. Facilitate GAR's commitment to ensure no deforestation footprint.
2. Indicate a practical and robust method to identify HCS in GAR's concessions in Kalimantan.	3. Further testing and fieldwork would be required for the methodology to be used as a reliable predictive tool for HCS forests across Indonesia.

Thank you

gar agribusiness and food

smart agribusiness and food