

RSPO NOTIFICATION OF PROPOSED NEW PLANTING

This notification shall be on the RSPO website for 30 days as required by the RSPO procedures for new plantings (<http://www.rspo.org/?q=page/535>). It has also been posted on local on-site notice boards.

Date of notification: 19 August 2013

Tick whichever is appropriate

	This is a completely new development and stakeholders may submit comments.
✓	This is part of an ongoing planting and is meant for notification only.

COMPANY : **GOLDEN AGRI RESOURCES Ltd**
SUBSIDIARY (if any) : **PT ADITUNGGAL MAHAJAYA**
RSPO Membership Number : **1-0096-11-000-00**
Dated 31 March 2011

Location of proposed new planting

- Company Name : PT Aditunggal Mahajaya
- Location : Ayawan Village and Sukamandang Village, Seruyan Tengah Sub-District, District of Seruyan, Province of Central Kalimantan
- Geographical location : (112°10'43" - 112°17'8" E) and (2°0'56.946' - 2°5'12.682" S)
- Surrounding Entities :
 - a. North : Thicket Forest and Community Land
 - b. East : Oil Palm Plantation
 - c. West : Thicket Forest
 - d. South : Oil Palm Plantation
- New Planting Area (planted) : **624.69 ha**
- New Planting Area (Remaining area) : **1,782.31 ha**
- Permit :
 - a. **Location Permit:** Decree of Seruyan District Regent No. 183 of 2005 dated 10 December 2005 for a total area of **± 10,000 ha.**
 - b. **Extension of Location Permit:** Decree of Seruyan District Regent No. 183 of 2007 dated 11 June 2007 for a total area of **± 5,500 ha.**
 - c. **Cultivation Plantation Business License:** Decree of Seruyan District Regent No. 525/197/EK/2007 dated 28 May 2007 for a total area of **9,735 ha.**

d. **Land Title:** In process with the relevant authorities. Available evidence of Land Use Permit application:

1. Request for Location Permit extension for 5,500 ha No. 03/AMJ-D & L6/JKTO/X/1 2, dated October 8, 2012 (as the basis of land tenure rights for the period of the Land Use Permit application process).

- Maps : Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3

Figure 1. Location Map of PT Aditunggal Mahajaya in District of Seruyan

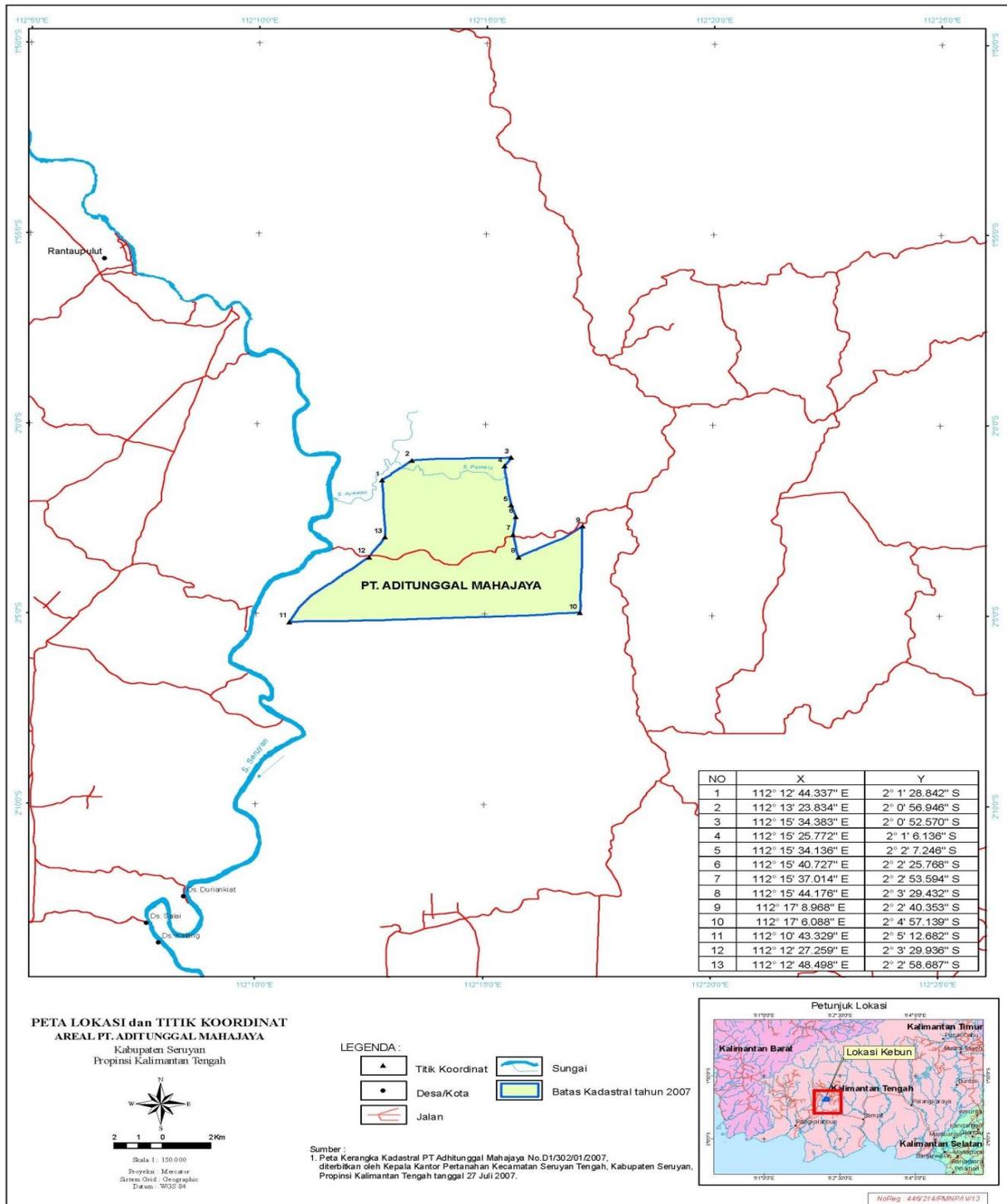
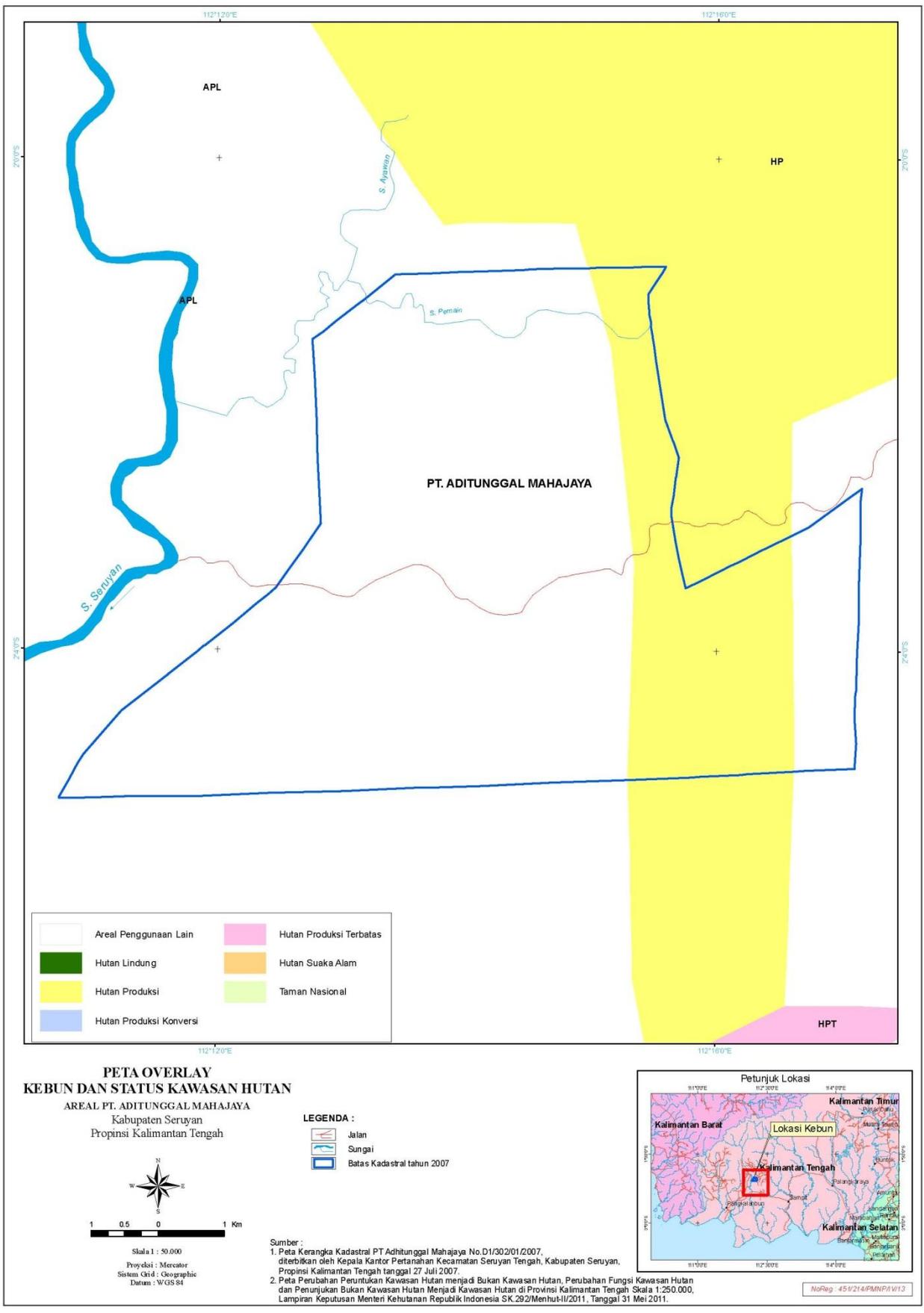


Figure 2. Overlay Map of Plantation and Status of PT Aditunggal Mahajaya (related to the process of obtaining the Land Use Permit)



SUMMARY OF SEI ASSESSMENT

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was prepared by government-accredited consultants from the Centre for Environmental Research of Palangkaraya University. The EIA document has also been recognised by the Governor of Central Kalimantan, through Decree No. 188.44/381/2007 dated 24 September 2007 on the Environmental Feasibility Activities of Plantations and Palm Oil Processing Plant in Seruyan Tengah Sub-District, Seruyan District, Province of Central Kalimantan by PT Aditunggal Mahajaya. In addition to the EIA, the company has also compiled documentation of its Social Impact Assessment (SIA) prepared in February 2013 by the internal team from PT SMART's Environmental department, led by RSPO-approved social impact management specialist Mr. Yosaphat Ardhilla Renato.

Methods used in collecting and analysing data for the EIA were:

- a. Secondary data collection through literature review
- b. Data collection through observation and field orientation
- c. Data collection through observation
- d. Data collection through laboratory analysis
- e. Data and information collection through public hearing and focus group discussion

The method of data collection and analysis for the SIA involved recording information through library or literature study of materials such as the EIA study, HCV Identification Studies and supporting government data such as local government websites.

Results of the SIA of PT Aditunggal Mahajaya are as follows:

No.	Social Impact	Social Issues
1.	Community perception	Involvement of government, community leaders and traditional institutions in every activity of land acquisition and at the pre-construction stage.
		Land acquisition activities may trigger anxiety or polemic because of disagreement over land acquisition price.
		Clarity on plasma programme and planned corporate social responsibility programme.
2.	Social Anxieties	Quotas of local employment need to be considered and adapted to the needs of workers in the company.
		Land acquisition activities may trigger anxiety or polemic because of disagreements over previously agreed pricing.
3.	Work and business opportunities	Increase in community's income compared to before the Company's infrastructure development. The community earns a fixed income through the operations of the Company.
		Provision of facilities to support employees' quality of life.
		The company uses particular contractors on a regular

No.	Social Impact	Social Issues
		<p>basis.</p> <p>The company meets its obligations concerning employee well-being, competence improvement and protection of workers' rights through its occupational health and safety (OHS) programmes.</p> <p>Emergence of stalls and kiosks selling daily necessities as a result of increasing community economic activity.</p>
4.	Social Jealousy	Differences in the proportion of local labour and immigrant labour
5.	Quality of Community Health	<p>Waste generated by the Company operations is responsibly reused, while waste classified as HMW is managed properly and in collaboration with third parties.</p> <p>Poor sanitation in the community spreads infectious disease. The Company conducts counseling and dissemination of information to the public about good environmental sanitation. Through OHS management, the Company is expected to control endemic disease internally and to coordinate with the health authorities in the study area to prevent epidemics.</p> <p>Delivery of FFB to the factory often creates dust and pollution that can cause upper respiratory tract infection. The Company makes an effort to reduce such pollution.</p>
6.	Contribution to Social Welfare and Regional Development	<p>In all of its operations, the Company strives to obey regulations including compliance in paying taxes.</p> <p>The number of graduates of higher education continues to increase in the study area. This demonstrates the Company's contribution to the community in the study area.</p> <p>Villagers around the Company receive social and cultural support from it.</p>

SUMMARY OF HCV ASSESSMENT:

A High Conservation Value (HCV) Assessment was conducted for an area of 5,693.42 ha (based on GIS) from 23 June to 6 July 2010. The assessment was carried out by a team of RSPO-approved HCV Assessors from the Research Centre for Bioresources and Biodiversity of the Institute of Research and Community Services, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB). A public consultation was held on 5 July

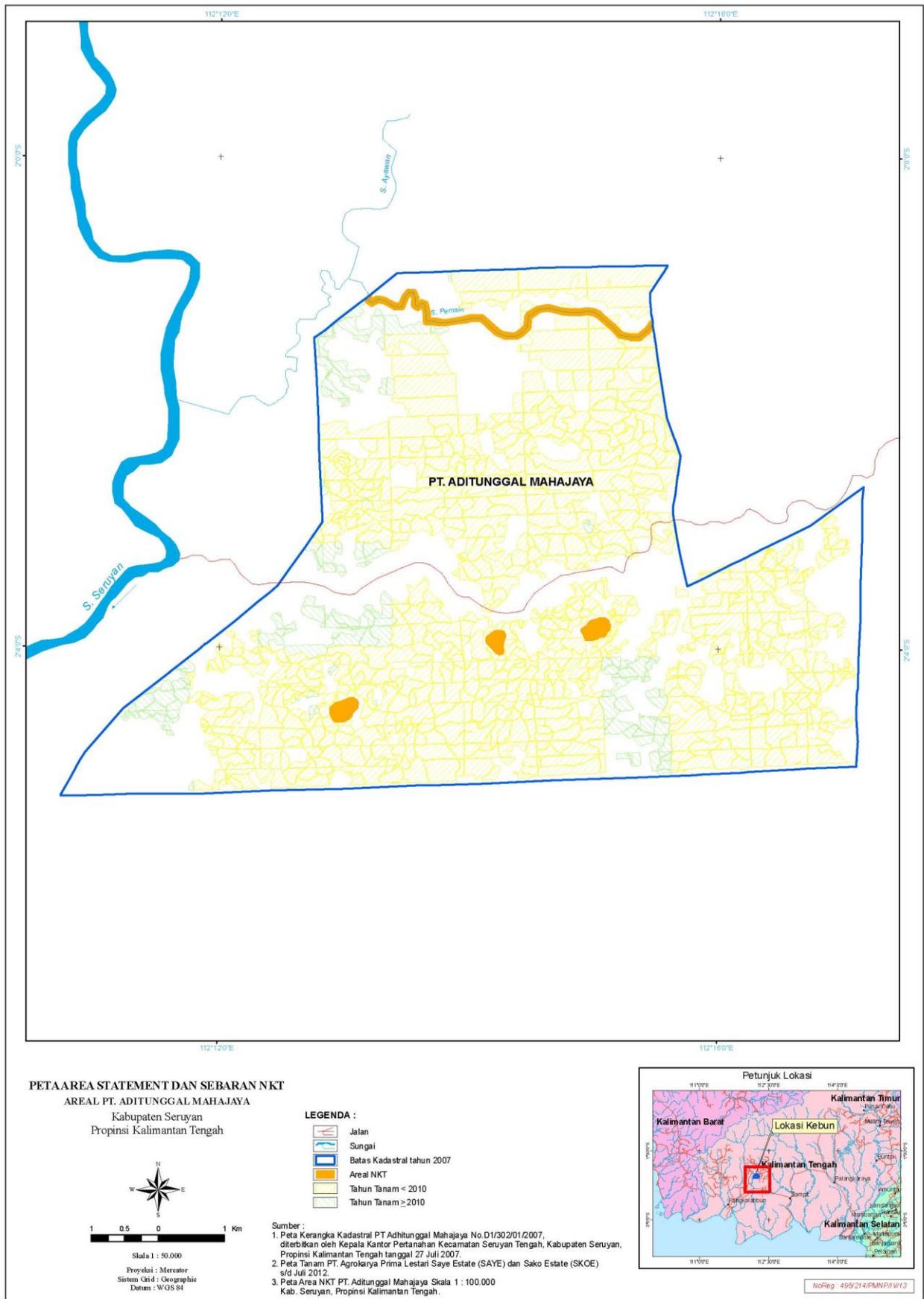
2010 in Sukamandang Village, Seruyan Tengah Sub-District, District of Seruyan, Central Kalimantan Province and attended by 48 participants comprising the Sub-District Head, Village Head and administration, Danramil, police chief, community leaders, religious leaders, plantation business unit, university representatives, local NGOs and other stakeholders. A peer review of the HCV Assessment results was done by independent consultant Resit Sozer in April 2011.

The HCV identification methods were in accordance with the Guide for Identification of High Conservation Value Areas in Indonesia (2008) and Principles/Criteria and National Interpretation of RSPO Principles and Criteria, namely collecting secondary data and field verification, quantitative field observations, interviews and site visits, focus group discussion, Participatory Rural Appraisal and questionnaire.

Some HCV areas were identified such as HCV 1.1 which included the riparian area, the area with slopes of >40% gradient and a water absorption area of 247.4 ha, HCV 1.3 which included 279.3 ha of riparian forest, HCV 1.4 and HCV 2.3 in 61.58 ha of riparian area, HCV 4.1 in 61.6 ha along the Peman and Ayawan rivers, HCV 4.2 in 30.8 ha in the hills of Pantau, Narodo and Aduhai.

No.	HCV Attribute	Area (ha)	Description
1.	1.1	247.4	Protected riparian area in block along Peman and Ayawan rivers at Sungai Kuang Estate, covering an area of 61.58 ha, area with slopes of >40% gradient and a water absorption area in the hills of Pantau, Narudo and Aduhai covering 155 ha and 30.8ha respectively.
2.	1.3	279.3	Riparian area in block along Peman and Ayawan rivers at Sungai Kuang Estate as well as forested area in blocks D, E 22-26 and F 22-25 of Ayawan River Plantation.
3.	1.4	61.58	Riparian area along Peman and Ayawan rivers in block of Sungai Kuang Estate and Ayawan River.
4	2.3	61.58	Riparian area along Peman and Ayawan rivers in block of Sungai Kuang Estate and Ayawan River.
5	4.1	61.6	Peman and Ayawan rivers.
6	4.2	30.82	The hills of Pantau, Narodo and Aduhai.

Figure 3. HCV Identification and Project Plan Area of PT Aditunggal Mahajaya



Documentation of Free, Prior and Informed Consent

In accordance with RSPO requirements, the Company obtained free, prior and informed consent from the local community that would be affected by the development of the concession area or land that would be opened. This is documented as follows:

1. The EIA documentation shows evidence of community involvement and information disclosure in the EIA process in accordance with the Head of BAPEDAL (Environment Impact Management Body) Regulation No. 8 of 2000. There was a public announcement through mass media advertising, invitations to the public consultation, the attendance list, photos and minutes of meeting.
2. Documentation of all land acquisition is available.

SUMMARY OF PLAN

PT Aditunggal Mahajaya has a master plan for HCV management for the Kuang River Plantation (SKOE) and Ayawan River Plantation (SAYE) for the period of 2010-2014. The HCV management plan describes the programme, targets, phases of activity, indicators, locations (SKOE and SAYE), timeframes, procedures, persons in charge, execution, support and types of supporting evidence related to the programme.

The Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan was published in September 2007, was and is a translation of the EIA document. It explains the time measurement monitoring system, the environmental impact of the mill management and plantation activities. There is also a social impact management and monitoring plan derived from the SIA drawn up in February 2013.

These three documents serve to guide PT Aditunggal Mahajaya in managing environmental and social impacts in accordance with the principles of the RSPO Principles & Criteria for New Plantings.

VERIFICATION STATEMENT:

PT Aditungal Mahajaya opted for a document audit. Two auditors from Mutuagung Lestari conducted a desk study and assessment of relevant documents at the audit at the head office in Jakarta from 8 to 9 April 2013 and also held interviews with management representatives of PT Aditungal Mahajaya (Head of Sustainability, Environmental Department staff and Legal Department staff) during the assessment.

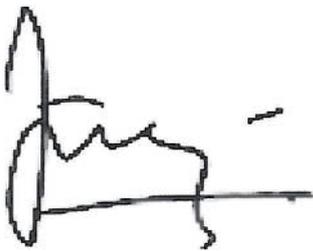
The SEIA (AMDAL) was conducted by the government-accredited consultant, while the SIA and HCV assessments were conducted by RSPO-approved assessors. Therefore PT Aditungal Mahajaya has adhered to the RSPO New Planting Procedure. Documentation of the assessments and plans is comprehensive, professionally carried out in accordance with RSPO requirements and complying with RSPO Principles and Criteria for new plantings.

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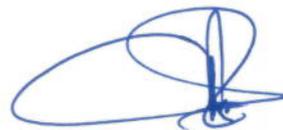
Signed on behalf of

MUTUAGUNG LESTARI

PT ADITUNGGAL MAHAJAYA



Taufik Margani
Lead Auditor
5 August 2013



Dr Haskarlianus Pasang
Division Head of Sustainability
5 August 2013