Astra Agro Lestari is Indonesia's second largest palm oil producer by area. It controls 298,000 hectares of fully developed plantations in Sumatra, Kalimantan and Sulawesi. The company was founded in 1982 and initially operated cassava and rubber plantations. It began oil palm operations the year after and acquired various other companies such as PT Tunggal Perkasa Plantations in 1984 and PT Suryaraya Bahtera in 1989, when it adopted its current name.

Astra Agro Lestari has more than 40 subsidiaries. For a list see the Annual Report, p 127.

In 2013, KLK set up a joint venture with Astro Agro Lestari called STRA-KLK Pte, Ltd. which will market the refined palm oil products and provide logistics support.

Astra's main customers are Kuala Lumpur Kepong (KLK), Musim Mas, Wilmar and Golden-Agri Resources. These four companies accounted for 71% of Astra's revenue for 2014.

**Headquarters**

Jl. Pulo Ayang Raya Blok OR-1 Kawasan Industri Pulogadung 13930 Jakarta Indonesia

**CEO/chair**

Widya Wiryawan

President Director

**Website**

http://www.astra-agro.co.id

**Ownership**

Astra Agro Lestari Tbk is a subsidiary of the Bermuda based Jardines Group, which is controlled by the Scottish Keswick family. It has been listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange since December 1997. It has a market capitalization of US$3.04 billion as of May 28 2013. Its top 5 shareholders are as follows:

- PT Astra Intl Tbk: 79.68%
- Schroder Investment Mgt Ltd: 0.85%
- Vanguard Group: 0.65%
- Blackrock: 0.65%
- Van Eck Associates Corp: 0.46%

**Issues**

**Social issues**

An AidEnvironment report on Astra Agro Lestari's sustainability, from 2015, found that:

Astra carries out several activities to support community development, focusing on education, health and small business development (oil palm and others). It has a smallholder area of 60,000 ha. However, it is also involved in land disputes with communities and indigenous peoples, such as the Orang Rimba in Sumatra.

For some years Astra has been eyeing opportunities for diversifying its operations to include sugar cane plantations. It has explored development opportunities in Papua; however, resistance from the indigenous Marind people and economic factors have so far prevented this project from advancing.

**Environmental issues**

Astra Agro Lestari (a subsidiary of the UK-based Jardines Group) has been associated with deforestation and peatland destruction, notably in the world-famous Tripa Swamp Forest in Sumatra, home to one of the last populations of Sumatran orangutans. The area is part of the globally
important Leuser Ecosystem of Sumatra. A [2012 Rainforest Action Network report](https://www.ran.org/leuser) cited the company for clearance of thousands of hectares of peatland forests in Tripa. The company lacks meaningful policies that would effectively protect HCS forests.

An [AidEnvironment report](https://www.aidenvironment.org/en/reports) on Astra Agro Lestari's sustainability, from 2015, found that:

Since 2009, Astra has planted oil palm on 27,000 ha of peatland in South Kalimantan. In one plantation alone, there were 228 fire hotspots during the period 2011-2014, suggesting that Astra's fire prevention and response measures have been suboptimal. Astra's drainage of peatlands alone causes annual greenhouse gas emissions totalling an estimated 2.0 million tonnes CO2, equivalent to the annual carbon emissions of 830,000 cars.

In 2008, Astra encroached on approximately 250 ha of elephant habitat in Sampoiniet subdistrict in Aceh. Now it plans to operate a palm oil mill in the area. A palm oil mill is typically supplied by at least 5,000-ha oil palm area, yet Astra's planted area comprises only 1,100 ha. This means some of the shortfall will likely be derived from third parties impacting protected areas or elephant habitat. Indeed, many Sumatran elephants - a critically endangered species - have already been killed in the Sampoiniet area. Astra has not revealed whether it has mitigated the legal and reputational risks concerning protected areas, elephant habitat, and elephant deaths.

Astra is currently deforesting land in West Kalimantan and Central Sulawesi.

Some 660 ha of primary forest were cleared in Central Sulawesi in the period 2007-2014. From the limited information publicly available, it is estimated that 3,000 ha of primary forest in Central Sulawesi is at risk of being cleared by Astra in the near future.

Astra’s total deforestation in the period 2006-2014 exceeded 14,000 ha.

NGO pressure on its parent company Jardine Matheson caused Astra to sell its peatland forest plantation in the globally renowned Leuser ecosystem in Sumatra in 2010. Astra claims to be conserving 26,000 ha of High Conservation Value (HCV) areas, but has disclosed no information on its definitions for HCV designation, nor its conservation goals and activities, making its claims difficult to verify.

### Other issues

An [AidEnvironment report](https://www.aidenvironment.org/en/reports) on Astra Agro Lestari's sustainability, from 2015, found that:

Since late 2013 there has been a wave of sustainability policy improvements by major palm oil growers/traders. These have focused on eliminating deforestation, protecting High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) areas, avoiding peatlands and respecting the concept of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for communities. Meanwhile, Astra has made no public commitments on paper to address these issues.

Astra is by far the largest private palm oil company that is not a member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). Astra’s main customers have made commitments that go far beyond RSPO criteria.

An Astra director is the Chairman of the Indonesian Palm Oil Producers Association (GAPKI). Representing GAPKI he has frequently downplayed the impacts of palm oil on sustainability, going so far as to deny that oil palm plantations can be linked to deforestation or destruction of orangutan habitat, and has succeeded in weakening government regulations on peatland protection and other critical forest conservation measures.

### Governance

### Updates

### Financiers

#### Banks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Profile</th>
<th>Uncategorised cash or equivalent on account</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://www.bank-mandiri.co.id">Bank Mandiri</a> Indonesia</td>
<td>profile</td>
<td>INR 14,080 million</td>
<td>31 September 2013</td>
<td>[Details ▼](<a href="https://www.banking">https://www.banking</a> solved.com)</td>
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<td><a href="https://www.bni.co.id">Bank Negara Indonesia</a></td>
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<td>INR 19,485 million</td>
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<td><a href="https://www.bankpermata.com">Bank Permata</a></td>
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<td></td>
<td>[Details ▼](<a href="https://www.banking">https://www.banking</a> solved.com)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Uncategorised personal connections - Gunawan Geniusahardja is Director of PT Astra International Tbk and Vice President Commissioner of PT Bank Permata Tbk. 

source: link

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Cash or Equivalent</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank Rakyat Indonesia - BRI</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>INR 72,616 million</td>
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<td>Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Debt – corporate loan</td>
<td>INR 109 million</td>
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<td>Citigroup - international</td>
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<td>Debt – corporate loan</td>
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<td>HSBC</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td>Mizuho</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Debt – corporate loan</td>
<td>INR 421.015 million</td>
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<td>OCBC</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Debt – corporate loan</td>
<td>INR 609.45 million</td>
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<td>Rabobank</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>INR 30,329 million</td>
<td>31 September 2013</td>
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<td>Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Debt – corporate loan</td>
<td>INR 96,700 million</td>
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Pension funds

<table>
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<th>Source</th>
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<th>Cash or Equivalent</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Pension Fund Global</td>
<td></td>
<td>USD 541 million</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

shares/bonds underwriter or manager - shares in Astra's controlling companies 

source: AidEnvironment 2015
In 2011 Norway's Government Pension Fund Global divested from Astra Agro, after it revised its investment guidelines to include deforestation as a portfolio risk. Ironically, the fund has increased its shares in Astra's controlling companies since then. The market value of the investments by GPFG in Astra's controlling companies comprised USD 541 million at the end of 2014.

Sources:
AidEnvironment 2015, Sustainability assessment of Astra Agro Lestari