





Fully integrated operations – production capacity*

A leading, technologically advanced and efficient maker of renewable, bio-based products.

High capacity single-site pulp mill

2,800,000

tons of pulp capacity/year

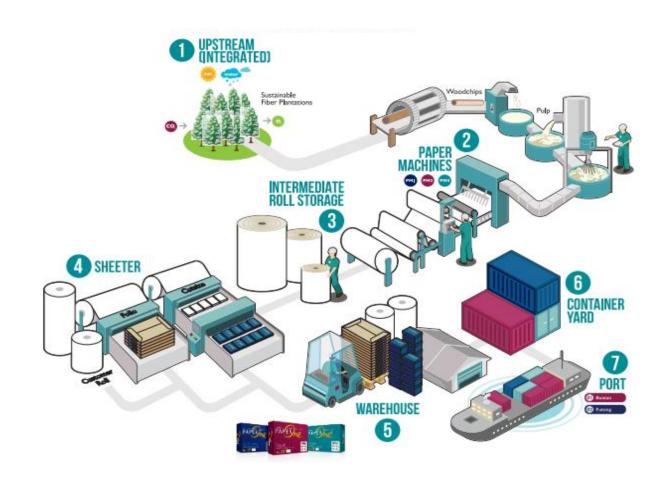
One of the world's fastest fine paper mills

1,200,000 tons of paper capacity/year

First fully integrated viscose rayon producer in Asia

300,000 tons of viscose capacity/year

35,092 workforce







Land stewardship

1,045,557ha Total concession area

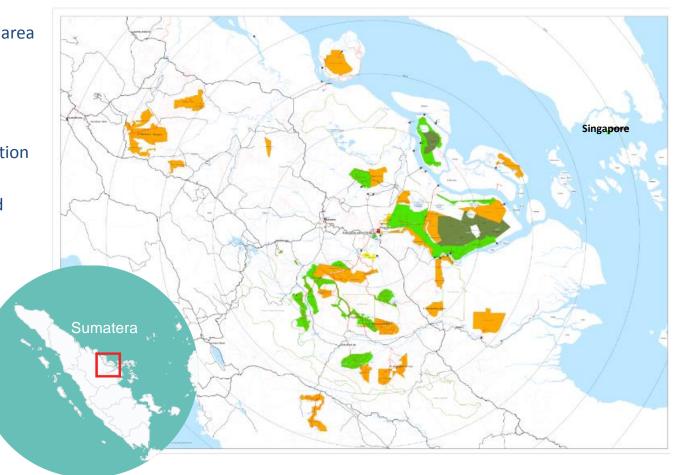
454,045 ha plantation area

42,353 ha livelihood plantation

361,231 ha conservation and restoration

 APRIL manages <u>more area on</u> <u>peatland</u> than on mineral soil;

 APRIL <u>conserves</u> ~1.2 ha intact <u>peatland</u> for every one ha plantation on peat







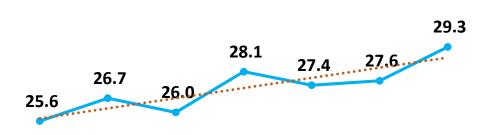






Plantation MAI Improvement 2016 - 2022

MAI (Mean Annual Increment) - m³/ha/year





All Species (ACRA, EUCA, AMAN)

Key Focus Area

Genetic Improvement & Integrated Pest and Disease Management

- Acacia & Eucalyptus genetic improvement
- Genetic screening for pest & diseases
- Improve capacity in identification and monitoring of pest & diseases
- Expansion of bio-controls in pest and diseases

Fiber Research and Development

Alvaro J. Duran S. PhD Head of Fiber Research and Development Sabar T.H Siregar MSc

Dy. Head of Fiber Research and Development



Introduction





- APRIL R&D consists of a team of more than 250 staffs, including people from 8 nationalities, of which, there are 17 and 31 staffs with PhD and Master degrees respectively.
- State of the Art Research & Development Facility:
 - RGE Technology Center with more than 5,000 m²
 - Kerinci Research Nursery (KRN) with area of 53,616 m²
 - Kerinci Tissue Culture (KTC) with an area of 3,862 m² and capacity to produce up to 50 millions of TC
- More than 90 publications on international peer reviewed journals by R&D staffs in the last 10 years
- More than USD 11 Million Capex investment over 10 years with annual operation budget of more than USD 9 Million



Goal

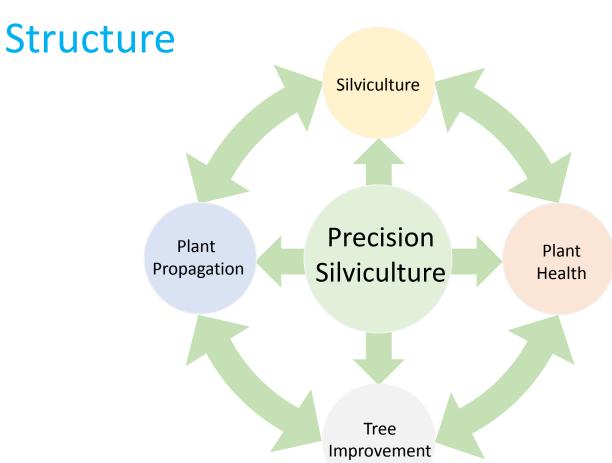
Add value to company operations by improving sustainable, cost-effective production of fiber for the mill.

Objective

- Improve pulp productivity from plantation through improvements in best plantation silviculture practice, tree nutrition, tree genetics, wood properties and plant health.
- Competitive pulp production cost from efficient, sustainable plantation management and environmentally-friendly technologies

APRIL Fiber Research & Development







Silviculture— Objectives



- Sustainable Wood Production
- Soil conservation
- Circular Economy (Mill waste to Forest value)
- Rational use of Herbicides

Eucalyptus Silviculture



Soil Conservation and Management

- Detailed Soil Map (updated 2023)
- · Soil Fertility Monitoring
- Soil Cultivation Matrix
- Harvesting Technique to keep soil coverage and avoid soil compaction

Industrial Forest Management

- Clonal Site Interaction Trials
- Alternative Source of Nutrients (Waste to Value)
- Nutrient-use efficiency by clone
- Spacing and proper allocation per clone



Weed Science

- Precision weed control with digital preassessment
- Use of selective and pre-emergent herbicides
- Reduced use of glyphosate
- Improvement of application technology:
 - Drones application
 - Planting line weed control.

Acacia Silviculture



Peat Management

- Detailed Soil Map (updated 2024)
- Peat Management Unit
- Species Allocation Matrix
 - Acacia crassicarpa
 - · Acacia hybrids
- Acid Sulfate Soil Risk Map



Industrial Forest Management

- Waste to Value
- Cost effective fertilizer regime
- Spacing
- Tree stability and root development
 - Singling
 - Propagation technique
 - Planting technique

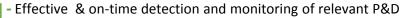
Weed Science

- Precision weed control monitoring based control (digital pre-assessment).
- Use of safer contact herbicides for Acacia crassicarpa
- · Reduced use of glyphosate



Plant Health—





- Reduction of P&D damage below the economic threshold
- Use tolerant plant materials & develop biological control strategy
- Efficient use of pesticides

Diagnostic, identification and monitoring



Diagnostic

- Accurate identification of major P&D through morphological and molecular analysis
- Regular quality control for nursery sanitization



Monitoring

- On time P&D monitoring in nurseries and plantations
- Digitalization of P&D monitoring
- · Quality check by validation



Screening Program

- Artificial inoculation in green house followed by field validation
- Selection of tolerant plant materials used for planting program

Integrated pest management

Biological Control

- Identification and evaluation of biological control agents
- Scale up of *Trichogramma* sp. release for pest control
- Endophytic Trichoderma application for nursery diseases at 15 ton/year

Chemical Control

- Using FSC approved pesticides
- Research toward greener molecules
- Improved pesticide application technology to increase efficacy, safety and reduce chemical consumption, reduction of 23% in nursery and 27% in plantation chemical consumption over the last 5 years

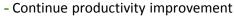
All products evaluated and used for pest & disease control follow WHO and FSC guidelines.





Tree Improvement

Objectives



- Resilient plantations to biotic and abiotic stressors
- Improved wood properties
- Proper genetic site matching

APRIL 2030

Eucalyptus Tree Improvement



Euca 1st Clone Generation (2013) MAI 25 t/ha/yr (72 months)



Euca 2nd Clone Generation (2018) MAI 28 t/ha/yr (72 months)



Euca 3rd Clone Generation (2023) MAI 31 t/ha/yr (72 months)

Main Breeding Species

E. pellita E. robusta
E. grandis E. creba
E. urophylla E. cullenii

E. brassianaE. melanophloiaE. tereticornisCorymbia sp.

Breeding strategies

- Industrial and Conservation Breeding
- Mid and Long Term Breeding using Simple Recurrent Selection Method
- · Biotech tools to speed up classical breeding

Acacia Tree Improvement Program



Acra 1st Generation (2003)

MAI 24 t/ha/yr (42 months)



MAI 27 t/ha/yr (42 months)



Acra Clonal Plantation (2020)

MAI 29 t/ha/yr (42 months)

Main Breeding Species

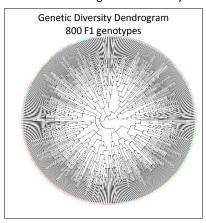
A. crassicarpa

A. auriculiformis

A. aulolocarpa

Breeding strategies

Secure a broad genetic diversity

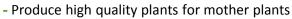


APRIL does not use any genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in any of its research programs and initiatives, or in any areas where research takes place under the company's direct or indirect responsibility.



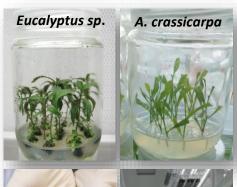
Plant Propagation

Objectives



- Fast production of high valuable genetic materials
- Rejuvenate genetic material for efficient multiplication
- Multiply genetic materials for trials

Tissue Culture



Mother plants production

- Fast multiplication of high valuable genetic materials
- Genetic integrity and archive of selected genotypes
- Pest and disease free initiation of mother plants
- Rejuvenate genetic materials for efficient multiplication

Strategic multiplication

- Movement of genetic materials national and internationally
- Cloning difficult plant material
- Use state of the art technologies for massive production of high valuable genetic material

Nursery Research



Nutrition and environmental management

- Clone or family specific multiplication protocol
- Develop protocols for optimized use of fertilizer, water, light and temperature
- Rejuvenate genetic material for efficient multiplication

<u>Production of plant material for</u> genetic trials

- Production of plant material for trials
- Rescue high valuable clones and families



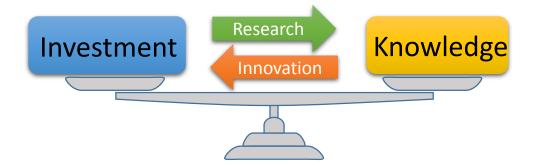


Summary





R&D provides science-based knowledge to increase plantation productivity and efficiencies. For that, having a highly qualified team of researchers is important





The main focus of research are Tree Improvement, Plant Health, Silviculture and Plant Propagation with specific objectives aligned with company's targets and commitments



R&D activities have resulted in a sustainable increase of plantation productivity and aim to keep doing so to achieve the company's target to increase plantation productivity by 50% by 2030







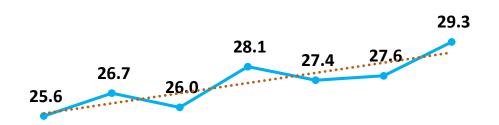






Plantation MAI Improvement 2016 - 2022







All Species (ACRA, EUCA, AMAN)

Key Focus Area

Site Specific Management Regimes

- Enhance and refine site quality characterisation at compartment level
- Site species genotype matching with silvicultural best practices
- Site specific silvicultural prescriptions

Fiber Productivity Improvement

Mark Holmes
Plantation Head

Jelo Singh

Dy. Fiber Director





FOREST PLANNING- Implementation for Precision Forestry

INTEGRATED OPERATIONAL PLAN



- Integration across business value chain
- Phasing & scheduling of requirements, to ensure right activities are done on-time and at the right time
- Ensure that R&D recommendations and SOP are followed, including Clone / Family, soil cultivation, spacing, fertilizer regimes







FOREST PLANNING

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION TOWARD PRECISION FORESTRY













Inventory



Woodstock

Monitoring

 \longleftrightarrow





Annual Operational Plan



Harvesting

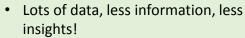
Woods Transport

Reports



TRADITIONAL FORESTRY MANAGEMENT

- Manual data capture
- Reactive decision making
- · Multiple silo systems





NEXT GENERATION

- Connected Intelligent Scalable-Rapid
- Data Accuracy & Data Availability
- Near real time to access data
- Proactive decision making
- Single source of data











Mechanized Silviculture

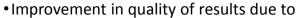
Objective

- Introduce appropriate technology to develop and scale up to improve quality of plantation activities.

Drone Based



- Diverse applications:
 - Pre-emergent Chemical application
 - Herbicide Spraying application
 - Pesticide Spraying application



- Increased on-time application
- Consistent application quality since flight speed, height and application are set at time of operation
- More resource efficient (lower application rate)
- maintenance and support required





- Herbicide application in later weeding rounds
- Reduced labour requirement, however maintenance and support required
- Best suited to work in flatter areas









Peatland Water Management









<u>Hydrological water balance, Water Table (WT)</u> <u>management, and Plantation Productivity</u>

- WT management across an elevation range (5masl to 20masl) is achieved using water zones (similar elevation)
 - 1,593 units established Dams
 - 2,685 units of Water Control structures
 - Managed by 140 dedicated staff
- Production area WT is managed between -40 and -60cm
- Achievement of Plantation productivity (Achieved target MAI=29.3 m³/ha in 2022)

Fire Prevention

- Minimize fire risk when WT is in the range -40 and -60cm
- Canal functions as fire breaks, patrol access & water storage

Transportation

• Canal functions as transportation for logistics and wood













More than **USD 9 Million** invested in fire equipment

No-burn policy since 1994

Focused on fire prevention in and around concession areas

Monitor, detect and suppress fire threats in and around concession areas



More than USD 2 Mio annual budget for fire team



Support local and national government in fire suppression activities



Monitor fire threats via two NASA based system hotspot monitoring, CCTV, UAVs



989 firefighters / rapid response team



Provides training to 724 volunteers





Fire Prevention and Suppression

Objectives

- Zero Fire within concessions
- Prevention rather than suppression
- Increased awareness amongst communities

Fire Prevention and Monitoring



- No Burn policy since 1994
- CCTV, Fire Towers & Command Center
- UAV, Vehicle and Foot Patrols
- Educating communities
- Fire Free Village Program

Detection and Suppression



- Training firefighters
- Rapid Response team at each estate & FERT team in HO
- Perform regular drills
- Equipment as per Govt regulation
- Support local and national government in fire suppression activities





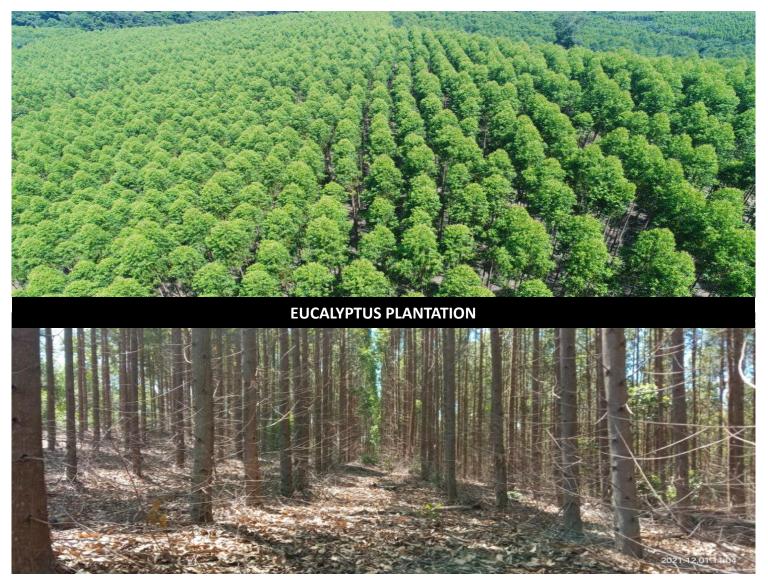












- High productivity
- Uniform growth and stocking
- Good soil conservation for future rotations





Plantation MAI Improvement 2016 - 2022





All Species (ACRA, EUCA, AMAN)

Key Focus Area

Contractor Development & Mechanization

- Professional contractor development
- Plantation mechanisation to support precision forestry

Improving log quality & reducing fiber losses from Plantation to Mill





Mechanized Harvesting

Harvesting Mechanization enables APRIL to increase productivity via greater efficiency and reduced reliance on manual labour

Harvesting mechanization benefits

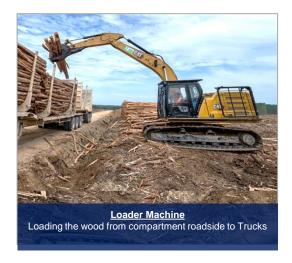
- Ensuring safety and more sustainable practices with specialized manpower
- · Optimizing efficiency (including fuel) and productivity
- Providing consistent wood delivery to mill all year round
- Cut-to-length: Even spreading of harvest residues improving sustainable operations and soil conservation















Progression to Full Mechanization



Mineral Soil: Full Mechanized Harvesting

- 1. Felling
- 2. Extraction with Forwarder or Sleigh
- 3. Truck loading



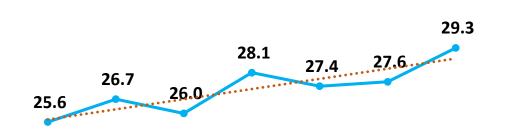
Lowland: Full Mechanized Harvesting





Plantation MAI Improvement 2016 - 2022







All Species (ACRA, EUCA, AMAN)

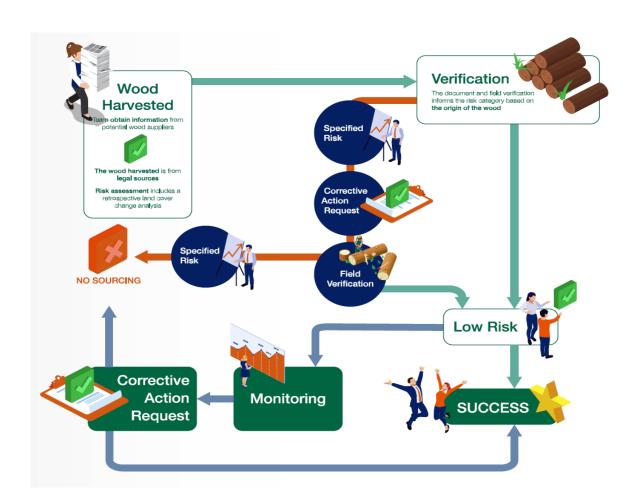
Key Focus Areas

- Genetic Improvement & Integrated
 Pest and Disease Management
- Site Specific Management Regimes
- Contractor Development & Mechanization
- Improving log quality & reducing fiber losses from Plantation to Mill



APRIL Wood Supply Sourcing Due Diligence and Verification Process





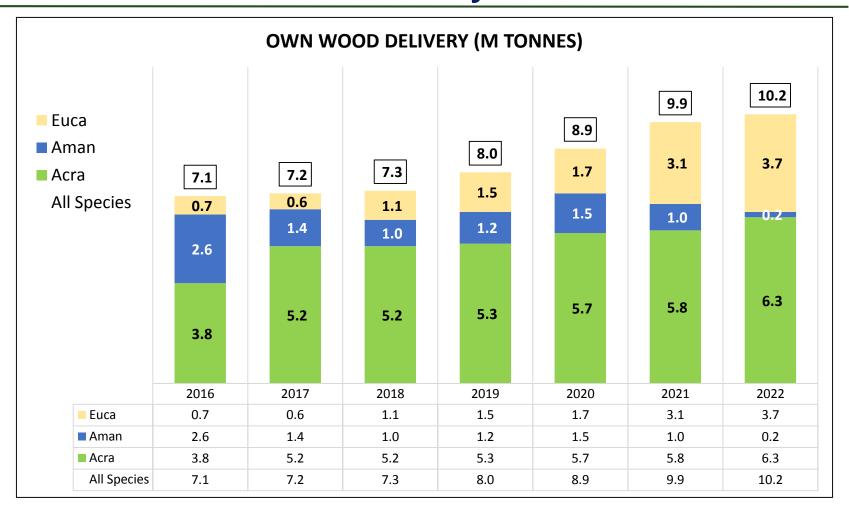
Meets SFMP2.0 criteria

- No deforestation
- Legally compliant
- Traceable
- Subject to due diligence check and Sustainability sign off prior to contract
- Internal audit
- External audit
- Land cover change monitoring
- Ground verification





RAPP Own + SPs Wood Delivery 2016 - 2022

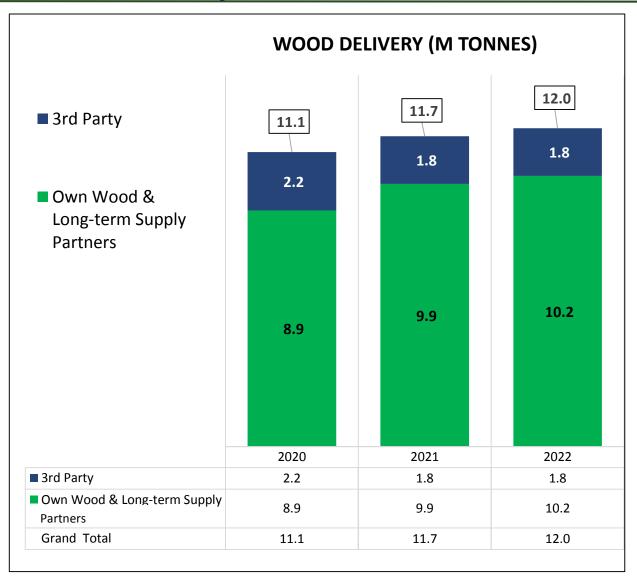


Baseline 7MT → 10MT (+40%)
From same plantation footprint (450KHa)





Wood Delivery 2020-2022



In 2022, Own & LT Supply
Partner = **10.2 MT** or 85% of
the Wood Delivery





