Application Form

PCCC-JICA Mentoring Service for the Public and Private Collaboration for Climate-Resilient Pacific

Note for applicants
• Applicants must include information about a project under development by filling each item on the application form. • The total number of pages for the application **should be minimum 5 pages and maximum 10 pages** (excluding supplemental materials). • An application for the Mentoring Service must be sent to the PCCC-ISPCCR (agnesw.ext@sprep.org and taiji.ext@sprep.org) by 06 August 2025.

1. Information of applicant

Date of submission	06/08/2025
Country	Papua New Guinea
Organization	Control Union PNG
Department/ Division	Agriculture & Forestry
Name of contact person	Kafuri Yaro – Mr.
Position in organization	Program Lead for Agriculture & Forestry
Contact information	E-mail: kafuri@controlunion.com Phone: +675 70939365
PCCC training programs or capacity building programs which you attended	☐ Hazard and Risk Assessment for Coastal Area Management by Using Remote Sensing Technology (Nov 2019) ☐ Climate Science – Observed Climate Change and Future Climate Projections (Sep 2020) ☐ Understanding Access to Climate Finance, Part 1: Essential Aspects for Access to Climate Finance (Nov 2020) ☐ Understanding Access to Climate Finance, Part 2: Gender, Social Inclusion and Safeguards (Nov – Dec 2020) ☐ Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction through Structural Approaches (Mar 2021) ☐ Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Mitigation (Jun – Jul 2021) ☐ Climate Resilience and Food Production Systems – Agriculture and Coastal Fisheries (Sep – Oct 2021) ☐ Enhancing Climate Resilience in Tourism in The Pacific (Jan – Feb 2022) ☐ Enhancing Climate Resilience and Safe Water Access in Rural Areas in the Pacific (May 2022) ☐ Health Systems and Climate Change: Enhancing Resilient and Low-carbon Development in the Pacific (Sep – Oct 2022)

	☐ Climate change impacts and innovative solutions in the Pacific (Sep 2024) ☐ Others (please specify the name of the PCCC training course or capacity building program)

2. Information of a project under development

1. Project Title	Mitigating climate change through FSC forest certification and EDUR readiness for PNG Rubber Industry.
2. Themes	☐ Energy ☒ Agriculture and fishery ☐ Tourism ☐ Water ☐ Urban resilience
3. Country(ies)	Papua New Guinea
4. Project objectives and project components	

Goal: EUDR readiness and sustainable FSC forest certification of PNG rubber plantations as Climate Change Mitigation.

Objective 1: National & sub-national policy reform and integration of climate change policies with EUDR requirements in agriculture and forestry sector.

This component will focus on Climate Smart Agriculture and Forestry Policies for addressing Climate Change issues with adaptation & mitigation initiatives. It will address gaps in the national and subnational agriculture and forestry commodity trade policies and niche markets and integrate incentives, review restrictions and generate baseline for enabling government & agri-industry players to address trade follow policy issues. GoPNG has embarked on key policy reforms in 2020, and this project will align with the government effort and review incentives and trade barriers. For example, key agricultural commodities such as rubber, coffee, coco, beef and timber products have been restricted to EUDR deforestation free commodities. These agriculture products end up in European markets with high C02 footprint linked to unsustainable forestry, agriculture and land use practice. This regulation has been imposed by EU to reduce high GHG and CO2 emission, regulate climate change, and instill sustainability through commodity certification. A multi-stakeholder partnership and collaboration approaches is anticipated to support the project implementation. The government policy makers and industry players will be involved in addressing policy gaps, incentivize EUDR requirements and forest certification and value adding in the trade practices.

Objective 2: FSC Forest Certification of rubber plantations and smallholder farms in PNG - a climate change adaptation and mitigation management tool.

Rubber plantations constitute carbon stocks that can be compared to some agroforestry or forestry systems. The global GHG emissions balance needs to consider the effects of conversion into rubber plantation, which is strictly dependent on the previous land use. Conversion of forests or swidden agriculture can lead to substantial carbon emissions, especially if swidden agriculture

displaced by rubber in turn translates to an area where it converts natural forests. Such studies show the importance of promoting the renewal of existing plantations and increasing productivity, in rubber and associated crops, to reduce the need for additional land. Rubber plantations can also be an effective mitigation measure on degraded lands. Furthermore, there is considerable potential in use of rubber wood, largely untapped, that would reduce the need for additional wood collection in forests and for timber plantations. Natural rubber and rubber wood can substitute other products highly dependent on fossil energies and scientifically known to have the high carbon sequestration rate.

This component is more focused on using FSC Forest Certification as a management tool to add value to rubber Industry and provide market access to rubber industry in PNG. FSC standards are globally accepted to promote environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests. It ensures that the world's forests meet the social, ecological, and economic rights and needs of the present generation without compromising those of future generations.

The component works directly with PNG Rubber Industry Board, Department of Agriculture and Livestock and Small Holder Rubber Farmers and traders to get rubber plantations and agroforestry systems FSC Certified. Value adding rubber products and ensuring EUDR requirements are addressed and incentivize trade flows in rubber products.

5. Alignment with national and sectoral policies and strategies

The project is aligned with PNG national development goals and priorities and United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, PNG Medium Term development Plan IV, PNG National Determined Contributions, PNG National Action Plan, Forestry and Agriculture National Plans.

PNG MTDP IV 2023-2027: Under the MTDP IV, agriculture and forestry remain the strategic priority areas. Commercial agriculture is the focus and includes agro-processing and value-adding along the whole supply chain. Smallholder involvement will be further strengthened to generate income earning opportunities in nearby rural areas. In the medium term, a new National Agriculture Sector Plan and overarching legislation will be developed to ensure strong governance and coordination of the sector.

The PNG MTDP IV provides avenues for national policy and structural reforms. The reform allows for the National Downstream Processing (Value Adding) Policy, which prescribes for the National Downstream Processing agenda to be aggressively pushed in the agriculture commodities, palm oil, forestry, fisheries, mineral and petroleum sectors for greater value-adding in the country.

In forestry, government is banning all round log exports and promoting downstream processing of logs to add value to forest products for export. The forestry sector will work towards developing at least three forestry hubs in the country, to position itself to advance into the full downstream processing mode, and gradually phase-out log exports. This will be facilitated through changes in forestry policies, legislation, and regulations

Policy reform item#10 also provides for developing the potential surrounding climate change

opportunities through REDD+ and carbon offsets, technological advancements and carbon trading opportunities. And the strategic priority areas pillar#10 defines Climate Change & Environment Protection. It outlines climate change adaptation and mitigation, environment protection, and national disaster management.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: The project will directly contribute to SDGs#12, 13, 15 & 17.
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption & Production
SDG 13: Climate Action
SDG 15: Life on Land
SDG17: Partnership for the Goals

PNG National Determined Contributions (NDC) 2020 targets under Land Use, Land-Use Change & Forestry Sub-Sector (LULUCF) recognizes that the sector is the highest potential remover of GHG emissions. This can be through sustainable forest management practices, and GoPNG has already initiated policy reforms in 2020, including the National Reforestation and Afforestation Strategies, National Strategies on Domestic Processing of Forest Produce, Revised PNG Logging Code of Practice 2nd Edition, PNG Timber Legality Standard, and PNG REDD+ Financing Plan.

PNG targets under LULUCF sector will reduce the area of annual deforestation and annual degradation by 25 percent against 2015 levels (equating to a reduction of 8,300 ha or annual deforestation and 43,300ha of degradation), and increase the area of afforestation, reforestation, and ecosystem restoration. It will reduce 10,000 Gg CO2 eq of the net emission from the LULUCF sub sector by 2030. Investment in REDD+ activities such as enhancement of land use planning and monitoring, promoting climate-friendly agriculture, strengthened monitoring of forestry permits, enhancement of timber legality, and promoting reforestation and ecosystem restoration.

Non-GHG Action Based targets also recognize agriculture sector as key driver for removing GHG emission. Enhance land use planning, promoting climate-friendly agriculture (Enhancing community level agriculture productivity, Certification system for climate friendly agriculture products, and Enhancing value chain of climate friendly agriculture products)

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2022-2030: Agriculture is one of the priority areas of the NAP and climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies. An estimated 20 per cent of the population practices intensive commercial agriculture in rural landscapes. Subsistence and smallholder agricultural practices provide a source of income for over 80 per cent of Papua New Guinea's population, mainly from small-scale crops such as coffee, cocoa, sugar, copra, oil palm, rubber, and fresh vegetables (Government of Papua New Guinea, 2020b). The agricultural sector accounts for approximately a quarter of Papua New Guinea's GDP (PWC, 2022).

PNG National Agriculture Sector Plan (NASP) 2024-2033: The National Agriculture Sector Plan (NASP) aims to transform the sector from subsistence agriculture to commercial enterprising for economic growth and prosperity of the country and its people whereby the sector is expected to

contribute K30 billion by 2030. In line with these few commodities will be targeted for support. A value chain approach to agricultural development will be adopted with value addition and market access given more attention. Efforts will be intensified to build capacity towards meeting challenges of quality standards in the international market, with focus on increasing productivity along the value chain. While imports will not be controlled by quotas and tariffs, the use of standards to control imports of poor-quality produce will be pursued. Attention will be given to improving standards in local markets and food safety.

The guiding principles#8 of the NASP 2024-20233 is to integrate green economy principles and climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices into the planning and development of sustainable agricultural systems to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Forestry Sector Plans: The National Forest Plan (NFP) of Papua New Guinea (PNG) supports the initiative towards achieving economic recovery and nation building through the development of the nation's natural resources including the forest resources. The NFP is driven by the main objectives of (i) management and protection of the nation's forest resource as a renewable natural asset; and (ii) utilization of the nation's forest resources to achieve economic growth, employment creation, greater Papua New Guinean participation in industry and increased viable onshore processing. It likewise aims for the collection of information and advancement of knowledge relating to the utilization and maintenance of PNG's Forest resources through forest research; increased acquisition and dissemination of skills, knowledge and information in forestry through education and training; and effective strategies, including administrative and legal machinery to manage the forest resources, and incorporating national, provincial and local interests.

6. Justification of climate rationale (mitigation and/ or adaptation)

EUDR Requirements: The EU Deforestation Free Regulation are necessary in climate action mitigation and regulates deforestation free agriculture and forestry commodities. EUDR commodities that contribute to global deforestation, including cattle, cocoa, and wood, along with products such as beef, chocolate, and furniture. EUDR targets these commodities and requires it to be sourced deforestation free and from sustainable sources. Estimates suggest that global deforestation is responsible for around 12-20 per cent of total greenhouse gas emissions, exacerbating climate change. Deforestation also disrupts local and global climates, as forests https://www.climateimpact.com/news-insights/insights/effects-of-deforestation/ regulate temperature and rainfall. Their removal leads to higher temperatures and more frequent droughts and floods.

To address these challenges, the EUDR imposes rigorous requirements on companies. Businesses will have to collect comprehensive product information, including geolocation data for commodity production and proof that products are deforestation-free and compliant with local laws. Before market entry, companies must submit a due diligence statement to relevant authorities confirming their adherence to EUDR standards.

FSC forest Certification:
The role of forest certification in climate adaptation and mitigation is very critical. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) forest certification promotes sustainable forest management practices

which promote conservation of Biodiversity, protection of HCVF sites, sustainable land management practices, ecosystem enhancement and management, act as carbon sink and mitigate GHG emissions. FSC forest certification promotes climate smart forestry practices, it identifies and address climate change risks to forest and forest operations and the development of adaptation objectives and strategies. FSC forest certification also identifies and mitigate effects associated with its forest operations on climate change.

Private Sector Rubber Plantation and small-holder farm in PNG

Rubber as a commodity has been cultivated in this country for over 100 years, but its contribution to GDP remains marginal. As many as 40,000ha were planted with the same tonnage produced and exported annually, however, only 18,230 ha still exist, and from it,6,000 ha or less is used in active production. The remaining 21,000 ha of rubber estates is unproductive due to none attendance and neglect by farmers.

Rubber on average provides income for more than 5,000 smallholder rubber growers and direct or indirect employment for 20,000 people. The smallholder sector contributes 50% of the total natural rubber output.

At present there are three major estates in Western, East Sepik and Central provinces, managed by smallholder rubber farmers and private sector investors.

Natural rubber industry has a long history in Papua New Guinea, because the Para rubber tree, *Hevea brasiliensis*, had been planted since 1903. In recent years, the production volume of natural rubber has been decreasing, however, some efforts for expanding natural rubber industries are planned. PNG exports only one rubber product which is the technically specified rubber (PNGTSR 10) which is produced from processing cup lump rubber. The products are exported to only Malaysia, China & Singapore.

There are nine rubber growing provinces in PNG, East and West Sepik, Gulf, Central, Milne Bay, New Ireland, Manus, Oro, and Western Provinces. There are approximately ten thousand smallholders in Western province. Traders buy cup lump from the smallholders and sell them to primary processing factories or export them to other countries. The smallholders organize cooperative of natural rubber led by some companies and the government. The potential of natural rubber industry in Papua New Guinea is very high. Both estates in Central province and the cooperative in Western province are proceeding new planting of high production rubber clones seedlings, the aim is to increase. Soon, the production volume would be increased rapidly in Papua New Guinea.

More than 30,000 households in nine coastal provinces of PNG engage in the rubber industry. The production of natural rubber in the country is estimated to be below 10,000 tonnes. From 2018 to 2022, total rubber exports were 16,800 tons, which is an average of 3,300 tons per year. Relatedly, the industry generated about K59 million in export revenue, compared to the period from 2014 and 2017 where it generated K43 million in export revenue. Export revenue had increased by 35.4%.

Production peaked in 2018; however, it has been on the decline since. Despite this declining trend, the potential of the natural rubber industry in PNG is relatively high. Rubber sustainable commodity because its pest and disease-free with huge potential to be developed into downstream processing and value addition. Rubber has potential if grown on a large enterprise scale for environmental stabilization of steeper slopes and riparian zones of degraded, deforested land. It has fewer compatible inter-cropping options than other long-lived tree crops, high labor requirements, and rates of return per land use hectare are comparatively
low for a plantation crop. However, there is potential in rubber wood where it is commercially valuable in some markets. It is also a natural bi-product from senile trees in large-scale commercial production enterprises or nucleus production areas.

Climate Change Impact on Rubber and Adaptation & Mitigation Strategies

Climate change already impacts rubber production. In some regions longer dry seasons and more variable precipitations threaten the survival of young plants. Rubber has never been planted in areas with an average temperature higher than 28°C; as latex flow after tapping depends on temperature, higher temperatures may have a severe impact on production. Abnormal rain can also disrupt tapping. Therefore, adaptation measures can be mobilized: management, breeding, and medium-term planning of plantation renewals and expansion in marginal areas.

Therefore, project outcomes will ensure that policy reforms at sector level enabling rubber industry players to make informed decisions and integration of climate change adaptation & mitigation strategies. The rubber industry practitioners will be able to implement due diligence process for EUDR requirements and FSC Certification as a strategy for value adding and Climate Change adaptation and mitigation and management tool.

7. Draft theory of change [OPTIONAL]

		compliance). >Map existing value chains for rubber and rubberwood	of selected pilot rubber plantation & small-holders. >Value chains for rubber products in PNG.		
2.2 Knowledge Gap on Sustainable Production practices - Climate Smart Agriculture & Forestry Ventures.	Inadequate policy and technical capacity in climate smart agriculture/forestry and FSC Certification	> Build capacity of statutory agencies, rubber industry practitioners and farmers and on climate resilient approaches and agricultural techniques;	Tailored training for statutory agencies and rubber industry enabling sustainable and climate smart practices.	Informed decision and practice in rubber industry and climate change mitigation.	>Improved Rubber industry standards and trade practices. >Rubber industry is positively responsive to addressing climate change adaptation & mitigation.
2.3 Poor environment Management & enforcement practices.	Inadequate policy and land or environment management tools.	Develop training and sustainable practice tools and technics for FSC Forest certification of rubber.	Methodologies & extension training tools for rubber industry practitioners.	Rubber industry practices compliant to sustainable environment practices and certification standards.	FSC Certified rubber industry in PNG

8. Describe how the project promotes collaboration between public and private sector and describe the name of the private company/ state-owned enterprise or another private sector actor that are/ can be involved in project financing or implementation.

Control Union, we are the world's leading agribusiness related certification body. Founded in Netherlands in 1920 and operating in Papua New Guinea since 2017. In Papua New Guinea and globally we are the leader on assurance services related to palm oil, biomass, organic and good agriculture practices, textiles and recycling, and a leading player in forestry, environmental services/ESG assurance (AA1000 Assurance Standard), food safety, aquaculture/fisheries, social compliance, among others.

CU PNG have worked with companies such as New Britain Palm Oil Limited (NBPOL), Hargy Oil Palm Ltd, Outspan PNG Ltd, Monpi Coffee, and Tzen Plantation, and Stettin Bay Lumber Co. Pty Ltd, providing agriculture and forestry commodity certification and compliance services to support their sustainability and quality assurance efforts.

Further stakeholder engagement and partnership collaboration efforts are progressed with Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA), PNG Forest Authority (PNG FA) and Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL), and Rubber Industry Development Board (RIDB).

This project is anticipated to engage these government agencies and private sector agri-industry players in the project financing and implementation.

9. History of stakeholder consultation and communication with the relevant ministries including climate change focal point agency

Control Union PNG has established formal partnership agreement through an MOU with PNG Rubber Industry Development Board (RIDB). The MOU establishes a framework of cooperation between Control Union PNG and RIDB. RIDB is the agriculture commodity board providing oversight into the development of rubber industry in PNG. Both organizations have committed to developing and transforming rubber industry in PNG through FSC Forest certification and value adding and assurance services. The FSC certification enables market access for all products under the rubber including natural rubber and rubberwood.

Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA) and Control Union PNG discussed some areas

of potential collaboration. This project anticipates further enhanced cooperation and partnership engagement to guide policy implementation and integration within the private sector practices. Other statutory agencies such as PNGFA for policy guidance and implementation or National Redd+ strategy, reforestation and afforestation strategy and sustainable rubber are potential areas of collaboration.

10. Targeted climate financial sources if any (e.g. GCF, Adaptation Fund, bilateral donors, multilateral development banks)

1. **GGGI**

Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, June 6, 2025 – The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), in partnership with the Government of Papua New Guinea (PNG) and Australia through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), has officially launched the PNG Greenpreneurs Initiative in Port Moresby. This milestone launch event, held under the DFAT-funded Climate Finance for Resilience, Innovation and Sustainable Transition (FIRST) Project, marks a strong commitment to empowering over 250 aspiring green entrepreneurs across seven provinces, which include Eastern Highlands, Enga, Manus, Milne Bay, Morobe, New Ireland, and Simbu. Over the next three years, the PNG Greenpreneurs Initiative, as a key component of the Climate FIRST project, will be supporting climate-smart micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) through business incubation, seed funding, capacity building, and ecosystem partnerships

2. **GCF**

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) – a critical element of the historic Paris Agreement - is the world's largest climate fund, mandated to support developing countries raise and realize their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) ambitions towards low-emissions, climate-resilient pathways.

3. **Adaptation Fund**

The Adaptation Fund finances projects aimed at helping developing countries adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, primarily through funding from the Kyoto Protocol and voluntary contributions. The Adaptation Fund was established in 2001 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to support developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. It aims to finance concrete adaptation projects and programs that help communities, countries, and sectors reduce their vulnerability to climate change effects.

4. **UNDP Biodiversity Climate Fund**

Independent Conservation Trust Fund for PNG; raising funds and making grants to restore, protect, and enhance biodiversity & build resilience to climate change

11. Human or financial support currently receiving for project formulation and implementation

The project key personnel will comprise staff from both Control Union PNG and PNG Rubber Industry Development Board (RIDB).

The Control Union PNG comprises six professionals who will directly engage in the project and are responsible for implementing the project. The Managing Director (Mr. Supun Nigamuni), an Operations Manager (Mr. Muhammad Hariz Bin Abdul Rahman), Agriculture & Forestry Program

Lead (Mr. Kafuri Yaro), and three more additional staffs.

The RIDB will comprise the board members and the technical project management team comprising six personnel. Together the Control Union PNG & RIDB will have twelve professional teams in the project management and implementation unit.

The finances for project formulation will be committed from both Control Union and RIDB through the existing MOU framework. Respecting organizations will fund the project stuff and project finances as prescribed in the MOU definitions.

12. Description of institutional set-up for project formation

Implementing Partners:

The project implementation partners will comprise of following six organizations. They will provide policy and technical guidance. Their institutional knowledge, expertise and resources will guide project outcome. They will have specific terms of reference to participate in the project implementations.

1. Control Union PNG
2. Rubber Industry Development Board (RIDB)
3. Department of Agriculture and Livestock
4. PNG Forest Authority (PNGFA)
5. Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA)
6. Rubber Industry Representative

Project Steering Committee:

The project steering committee comprises of a representative from each participating project partner. They will sit on this committee to provide direct input on project implementation, evaluation and reporting to stakeholders. They will have specific terms and will meet regularly as desired to provide technical and management advice on the project outcome.

Project Management Unit:

The team will comprise both of staff of Control Union and RIDB and external third-party consultant and professionals who will be recruited to deliver the project outcome.

13. Expected schedule for project formulation and implementation

Project Proposal Development Phase:

- August 2025 – Project Concept Note, and Awards
- September-Oct.2025 – Team Mobilizing & Induction (Implementations Partners & Steering Committee), - Project proposal development, submissions, awards
- Nov-December 2025 – Establishment of Project Management Unit (Recruit Project staff)

Project Implementation – 2026-2028 (3 yrs)

- Project Inception and Stakeholder Engagement & Partnership Event - 2026
- Project implementation – 2026-2028
- Project Monitoring & Reporting – (Mid-term & Final Evaluation) -2027&2028
- Project Closure & Document Lessons Learning- 2028

14. References for existing feasibility studies, and projects/experience on which the proposal is based, etc.

PNG Private sector experiences in different landscapes across the country will serve as lessons learning and baseline to support this project. The Control Union PNG is progressing and maintaining dialogue with respective institutions for partnership, collaboration and cross-learning and adoption of project ideas.

Agriculture Industry

New Britain Palm Oil Ltd RSPO Certification - RSPO

In 2008, NBPOL was among the first companies globally to achieve RSPO certification, and in 2012, all six sites became 100% certified to RSPO Principles & Criteria (P&C). NBPOL considers RSPO compliance to be the minimum purchasing requirement. Since 2012, our support programs and structured certification process have supported the certification of each of our smallholder suppliers. This procedure means we have continuously operated a fully segregated and fully traceable palm oil supply chain.

RA SAS

NBPOL is the only palm oil producer outside of Latin America to achieve Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture Standard (SAS) certification – a milestone awarded to our West New Britain operations in 2017. As of November 2021, five out of our six sites are certified. This includes 196 smallholders under the Tamba Lease Settlement Scheme (LSS) by extension of our WNB certification.

Similarly, other agriculture crops such as coffee and cocoa organic certification are implemented by Monpi and Outspan in parts of PNG. The agriculture commodity certification experiences and lessons can be drawn from these industry participants.

Forest industry

FSC Forest Certification – Open Bay Timber Ltd Eucalyptus Plantation

The company, which is a part of the Sumitomo Forestry Group, operates plantations and engages in the export and sale of round logs and timber from plantations in the Independent State of Papua New Guinea. The main guide to sustainable forest management in its operations will be the PNG Forestry Laws and Regulations embodied in the PNG Logging Code of Practice (PNGLCOP), including other PNG Government Laws. They OBT Eucalyptus Plantation is FSC certified operation.

Another forestry industry participant under FSC Forest Certification is Stettin Bay Lumber Company (SBLC) Ltd based in West New Britain Province. They do reforestation and afforestation of Eucalyptus sp. for plantation scale and are FSC Certified.

The PNG Balsa in East New Britain is also FSC Certified. The 3A Composites manufactures extruded and cast plastic sheets, composite panels as well as core materials for composite

structures and is focused on the Display, Architecture, Wind energy, Marine, Transportation & Industry markets. They are regarded as the market leader in all target markets. Suitable combinations of materials are determined based on the requirements of the relevant applications and are transformed into innovative solutions using industrial processes.

PNG BIOMASS Markham valley Project
The project consists of the establishment of approximately 15,000 ha of forestry plantations with Eucalyptus pelllita as the main species to be planted. The project involves the development of 18000 ha of FSC certified forestry plantations (Eucalyptus pellita), using underutilized Kunai grasslands in the Markham Valley, and the development of a 15 MW Biomass Power Plant to generate electricity for supply to the RAMU Grid. The main objective of the plantation is to provide fuel (for the next 25 years) for a biomass plant that will be constructed

15. Other related projects being implemented, under formulation, or under the approval process, if any.

Nil