More than Just Paper

It is so embedded in our daily lives that we often take its value for granted. Amidst the constant barrage of emails and digital messages that flood our computers and mobile devices, we often forget the value of paper.

"The thing that I really enjoy about paper-making is that every sheet of paper we produce will be seen, touched and handled by another human being," said Wahyu Setiady, a veteran in the Indonesian paper industry. "Paper is an important communication medium despite the growing use of smart-phones, tablets and the internet."

Wahyu's career in the pulp and paper industry spans 17 years. His professional respect for the industry is clearly reflected in the value he places on each sheet of paper. "The nice thing about communicating with top quality paper is that the time, care and attention given to producing each sheet serve to communicate something deeper to the recipient."

It is an industry he cares deeply for. Today, Wahyu is a paper mill manager of RAPP's operations. Having begun his journey in this field in the late 1990s, Wahyu's strong attention to detail and passion for the industry saw him assume key roles as the operations grew. He represents a pool of quality local talent which the Indonesian pulp and paper industry has been building over the years.

"The industry is fascinating in its ability to blend ancient and modern technology to produce a commodity that is essential to every aspect of our lives," explains Wahyu. "The making of pulp and paper as discrete fibers dates back two thousand years when the Chinese inventor Tsai Lun dissolved plant fibers in lye to form sheets of paper. Today, a similar practice is combined with hi-tech and hi-speed equipment, inter-connected by

 RAPP's mill uses world-class engineering and technology to produce quality pulp and paper products sold around the world.

 The mill is one of top five most efficient mills in the world with 85 percent of energy used in the Kerinci mill coming from renewable biofuel resources and 90 percent of water used in the mill is recycled.

fiber optic networks and fast industrial microprocessors."

Despite the paperless trend in a digital world, demand for paper is expected to continue to grow. In the US, the per capita consumption of paper is about 250 kilograms per year, while the demand for paper in Indonesia is only about 12 to 15 kilograms; but as countries develop, the consumption of paper and paper related products is likely to increase further.

Indonesia's tropical climate provides an added advantage to the pulp and paper industry. In Indonesia, trees can produce good timber which is ready for cutting in only 6 to 8 years, whereas in other regions such as Scandinavia and Europe, it would take between 70 to 120 years. In warmer climates such as Spain, eucalyptus trees – one of the most productive species in wood quantity for pulpwood production – can still take close to 20 years to mature.

Against the growing demand for paper globally, Wahyu is clear that businesses have to shoulder sustainability responsibilities. "Business is not just about making money. There must be a moral imperative - doing what is right for the community, the country as well as the company. For example, the well-being, health and safety of our workers, contractors and their families are paramount. We all share the same planet and we depend on its resources for our lifetime and beyond."



The Grower

Tim Fenton, Deputy Head of Kerinci Central Nursery for Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper (RAPP), Canadian who has worked in Kerinci since 2010. His experience to-date in Indonesia spans from plantation best practice to research and development, as well as nursery.

What is your role at RAPP?

I oversee and ensure the implementation of nursery management practices and quality standards to grow the best genetic trees, in the right quantity, and at the right time as required to establish our plantations. I lead a team of 14 nurserymen, covering areas such as leaf cutting, seedling production, evaluating and correcting nursery performance trends.

Why is a nursery important for the forestry sector?

It is the first step in a forest plantation business and the future fiber source for the business that is reliant upon the output of what the nursery provides today. High quality, vigorous plants, tested for the growing environment and the business products, are required to be delivered on-schedule in order to maximize the growth for the business; this is often referred to as Species-Site Matching - a key to a successful fiber business.

What does the nursery produce?

Nursery 'production' refers to the volume of plants sown or set in the nursery. 'Delivery' refers to the nursery output of plants that meet quality standards and are shipped to plantation. On average, only 50 percent (or less) make it through the nursery process to reach the plantation. In 2015, the nursery will set or sow 1.4 million plants every day in order to meet daily delivery commitments of 700,000.

What do you do to ensure survival of these plants?

The key to success in the nursery is to know the essential growing variables and constantly monitor them to ensure suitable conditions for your crop. It is the attention to the smaller details that most often make the difference.

