



Plant monitoring is routinely carried out to see if there are pests or diseases on the plants so that control can be carried out with preventive (use of traps and natural enemies) and curative (use of pesticides).

## BIOLOGICAL CONTROLS

In accordance with the AEP company's commitment, namely to prioritize the use of biological control in pest control in all AEP plantations, and actually in the field, the estates/units are also actively maximizing the role of natural enemies of existing pests.

The purpose of conservation and exploitation of existing natural enemies is to avoid pest populations that increase and will cause the pest to break out and will restore the state of the ecosystem to a balance and ultimately the use of chemicals can be reduced.

Actually, in the field, the estate must actively maximize the role of natural enemies of pests, especially predators and proper plant protection. Examples of the use of biological agency in the field are:

- Several types of fungi as pathogens in the control of rhinoceros beetles
- Owl for rat control
- Insect predators in caterpillar control

## PESTICIDES

In addition to using biological controls, AEP is committed to reducing pesticide use overall and evaluating safer pesticide alternatives. In accordance with Company Policy, highly toxic pesticides such as Paraquat have been completely eliminated on all plantations from 2019. Pesticides that fall under the WHO Class 1A and 1B classifications, as well as those included in the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions are used only under exceptional circumstances and under strict supervision.

The use of pesticides is carried out by personnel who have received special training on the use of hazardous and toxic chemicals, all chemicals are stored in a special building that functions as a Chemical Warehouse, providing changing rooms, workers' bathrooms, as well as health checks for workers who use chemicals that carried out every year is one of the company's preventive measures to reduce the risk of disease to workers.

### PESTICIDES CURRENTLY USED IN OUR OPERATIONS

<b>Herbicides</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Metsulfuron Methyl</li><li>• 2,4-D Acid Amine</li><li>• Glufosinate (Basta)</li><li>• Glyphosate (Kleen Up)</li><li>• Fluroxypyr meptyl (Starane)</li><li>• Mancozeb (Dejavu)</li><li>• Trichlopir Butoksi etil ester (Starlon)</li></ul>
<b>Fungicides</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Propineb</li><li>• Heksakonazol (hexaconazol)</li><li>• Mankozeb</li><li>• Etefon</li></ul>
<b>Rodenticides</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kumatetralil</li></ul>
<b>Insecticides</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Deltametrin</li><li>• Lamda sihalotrin (lambda cyhalothrin)</li><li>• Karbofuran</li><li>• Sipermetrin</li><li>• Acephate</li><li>• Fipronil</li></ul>
<b>Fertilizer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nitrogen (N)</li><li>• Fosfor (P)</li><li>• Kalium (K)</li><li>• Magnesiun (Mg)</li><li>• Sulfur</li><li>• Phospate</li></ul>

### MONITORING & REPORTING

The type of pesticide used within the scope of AEP's operations is a pesticide registered with the Pesticide Commission with a valid registration number. The company routinely checks the registration number used for operations.

The use of pesticides is monitored by reports submitted by the estate to the Operational Control head office every month. The use of pesticides is carried out in various ways with minimal doses with agronomist monitoring from the head office.