INDOFOOD AGRI RESOURCES LTD.
(Company Registration No. 200106551G)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

RESPONSES TO THE SGX REGCO'S QUERIES

Indofood Agri Resources Ltd. (the "**Company**" refers to the list of queries received from the Singapore Exchange Regulation Pte. Ltd. ("**SGX RegCo**") on 28 October 2026 and sets out below its responses to the queries.

As announced by the Company on 25 October 2026, the Company has received a notice from the National Environment Agency of Singapore ("**NEA**") under section 10(1) of the Transboundary Haze Pollution Act 2014 to provide documents and information ("**NEA Notice**"), and several of SGX RegCo's questions relate to matters covered by the NEA Notice. The Company is coordinating with its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "**IFAR Group**") in the process of reviewing its records and compiling the documents and information requested and will continue to engage and cooperate with the NEA on the provision of such documents and information.

The Company shares the concerns of the public and other stakeholders about the environmental, health and operational impacts of forest and land fires and the resulting transboundary haze. The Company's operations in Indonesia are primarily carried out through its listed subsidiary in Indonesia, namely PT Salim Ivomas Pratama Tbk., ("**SIMP**") and subsidiaries ("**Group**"). Currently, the Group's plantation operates as the established estates and no major land clearing activities undertaken. The plantations form the core assets of the Group, and preventing fires on and around them is a priority for the Group. The Group remains committed to its zero burning policy and will continue to strengthen its fire prevention and response measures.

The responses below are based on the information available to the Company and the records reviewed as at the date of this announcement.

(1) The Company stated that it has a strict zero-burning policy for land clearing across all its operations and requires the same of its suppliers. Please clarify the procedures and processes in place to monitor the effectiveness of, and compliance with, the policy.

*Response: The Group's zero-burning policy adopted formally since 2011 forms part of its Sustainable Agriculture Policy (the "**Policy**"), whose key commitments include no deforestation, no planting on peat regardless of depth and no burning. The Group has not used fire for land clearing or replanting, in accordance with the Policy.*

The Company published its first sustainability report for the financial year ended 31 December 2012, on a voluntary basis, several years before mandatory sustainability reporting for SGX-listed issuers took effect for financial years ending on or after 31 December 2017. The Company has started to report on its fire prevention and haze management measures since its Sustainability Report 2014.

The Policy applies across all of the Group's operations, and to its third-party suppliers, and requires mechanised land clearing. Compliance with, and the effectiveness of, the Policy are monitored through the following procedures and processes:

*(a) Fire risk framework and Board oversight: The framework for addressing fire risks is set by the Group's enterprise risk management ("**ERM**") team. The Group gathers data from its operations on fire incidents, weather, hotspots and infrastructure, which it uses to analyse past events, assess future risks and plan preventive measures, and it monitors and records losses from fire and other climate-related events. The SIMP Board oversees the Group's risk*

management and receives a detailed risk analysis, including recommendations, every three months.

*(b) Hotspot monitoring and early detection: The Group monitors hotspots daily using satellite data from the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ("**NOAA**") and the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration ("**NASA**"), cross-referenced against its official concession maps, covering both its estates and immediate vicinity. Satellite monitoring has been partially automated since 2022. A mobile hotspot mapping system has been in use across all estates since 2024, and fire incident reporting was integrated into it in 2025, reducing manual reporting and accelerating response times.*

(c) Ground verification and rapid response: Estate managers and specialised fire teams verify potential hotspots on the ground and maintain constant communication to enable a rapid response. The Group's estates are equipped with firefighting vehicles and equipment, and its fire specialists receive regular training in both prevention and emergency response. The Group's fire prevention training programme was developed together with Indonesia's then Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the military, the police and local government. In 2025, the Group delivered 56 fire control training days across estates and mills.

*(d) Firefighting resources and readiness: In Indonesia, the Group maintains dedicated firefighting teams comprising trained personnel. These teams are supported by fire towers for detecting smoke and fire including related equipment such as fire trucks, water tank trucks, water tanks, water pumps, deployed across the Group's operations. To maintain readiness, the Group's business continuity management ("**BCM**") team regularly communicates with all estates and sends them reminders to ensure that firefighting equipment is kept in good working condition and ready for immediate use. The Group has also mapped the water sources within its plantations, including dams, ditches and rivers, so that water is readily available for firefighting. In peatland areas, the Group has built water reservoirs that help maintain peat moisture, act as firebreaks and provide a further water source for firefighting.*

(e) Compliance with Indonesian fire prevention regulations: Prevention of fires and readiness in case of fires are mandatory in Indonesia, under Minister of Agriculture Reg. No. 5 of 2018 as amended by Regulation No 6 in 2025 and Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No P.32 of 2016. In March 2025, Indonesian regulations on fire prevention in plantations were tightened, requiring formal fire management plans, dedicated fire brigades and the integration of modern monitoring technologies. The Group has implemented the required measures and, to the best of its knowledge, is in compliance with the updated standards.

(f) Reporting and review of effectiveness: Fire incidents are reported through the Group's mobile application, and the Group analyses the operational data described in (a) to assess past events and refine its preventive measures.

*(g) Supplier compliance: All mills and third-party suppliers must formally commit to and accept the Policy. This applies to all suppliers, including smallholders, nucleus and plasma estates, mills and third-party crude palm oil ("**CPO**") providers. The Group conducts annual risk assessments on its mills and maintains a detailed supplier database capturing ownership, organisational structure, operational scale, enabling auditing and traceability.*

*The fresh fruit bunches processed in the Group's mills were traceable to estates and the CPO processed in its refineries was traceable to mills. The Group conducted audits, workshops and site visits across all its mills and their supplying estates, covering compliance with the Policy and fire prevention, among other areas. Suppliers are given six months to resolve non-compliance in line with Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil ("**ISPO**") guidelines, during which the Group supports them in developing and implementing mitigation plans. The Group terminates business relationships with suppliers that persistently fail to comply.*

(h) Plasma smallholders and local communities: Plantations, including those of plasma smallholders, are audited annually for compliance with the Policy, including zero burning, and in 2025 all plasma smallholders complied with the Policy based on those audits. The Group also engages smallholders, whose plots are often located within or interspersed with areas surrounding the Group's estates, in fire prevention initiatives coordinated with estate management, as their participation is important in identifying and mitigating fire risks around the estates.

These initiatives include:

- *Smallholders are included in training and awareness programmes to strengthen their understanding of fire risks, the environmental and operational impacts of land fires, and the importance of complying with the Policy.*
- *Smallholder engagement and coordination with estate teams support awareness of potential hotspots and fire incidents in surrounding areas, enabling relevant information to be communicated for further verification and response.*
- *The Group shares fire prevention best practices and provides support for facilities and infrastructure to strengthen local capacity for fire prevention and response.*
- *The Group works with local communities to strengthen knowledge and capacity for fire prevention.*

(i) Regulatory reporting: The Group submits monthly online reports on its environmental impacts to Indonesia's Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Forestry.

(2) Please state whether the Group's No Burning Policy and its fire prevention and management framework are subject to any independent or external verification, audit or assurance. If so, please provide the details of such verification, audit and assurance, and the key findings from the latest verification.

Response: The Group's No Burning Policy and its fire prevention and management framework are subject to external review through independent assurance of the Company's sustainability reporting, third-party certification audits and evaluations by government authorities, as set out below.

(a) Government requirements and oversight: Fire prevention and firefighting readiness are mandatory legal requirements for plantation companies in Indonesia. Under the regulations tightened in March 2025, plantation companies must maintain formal fire management plans, dedicated fire brigades and monitoring technologies, and the Group has implemented the required measures as described above. In addition, all 27 of the Group's palm oil mills are either ISPO-certified or audited under PROPER, the Indonesian government's environmental performance rating programme.

(b) ISPO certification and audits: ISPO certification is mandatory for oil palm growers in Indonesia, and the ISPO standards include requirements for land preparation without burning. As at 31 December 2025, 89% of the Group's nucleus estate hectarage and all 27 palm oil mills were either ISPO-certified or PROPER-certified/audited, the Indonesian government's environmental performance rating programme.

The Group's audit and monitoring framework covers zero-burning practices and fire prevention and management, including the applicable requirements for plasma smallholders. The Group conducted internal and external audits, and no major non-conformities were reported.

(c) Independent assurance of sustainability reporting: The Company's Sustainability Report 2025 was independently assured by PT Moores Rowland Indonesia in accordance with ISAE 3000 on a limited-assurance basis. The scope of the assurance covered selected disclosures, including fire control and haze prevention. The assurance provider stated that

nothing had come to its attention that caused it to believe that the report had not been properly prepared and presented, in all material respects.

These external verifications complement the Group's own compliance audits described above.

(3) On 16 October 2026 and 19 October 2026, the National Environment Agency of Singapore ("NEA") issued Preventive Measure Notices to 10 companies under the Transboundary Haze Pollution Act 2014 (listed below). Please confirm whether these 10 companies named by NEA are subsidiaries or entities with which the Group has any material operational, supply-chain or business relationship:

- **PT Bumi Andalas Permai**
- **PT Bumi Mekar Hijau**
- **PT Paramitra Mulia Langgeng**
- **PT Sumatera Alam Anugerah**
- **PT SBA Wood Industries**
- **PT Hutan Lestari Raya**
- **PT Bangkanesia**
- **PT Buana Megatama Jaya**
- **PT Mananjung Hayak**
- **PT Baratama Putra Perkasa**

Response: The Company confirms that none of the ten companies named by NEA is a subsidiary of the Company, and that to the best of Company's knowledge the Group does not have any operational, supply-chain or business relationship with any of them, based on a review of the Group's internal records, supplier and traceability data.

(4) With reference to the Company's announcement of 18 October 2026, please provide the basis for the Company's assessment that the fires as well as the transboundary haze is not expected to have a material operational, financial, legal, regulatory or reputational impact on the Group.

Response: As disclosed in the Company's announcement dated 18 October 2026 which contains the SIMP's announcement dated 15 October 2026, the hotspots observed within the SIMP Group's plantation areas were random and small in scale, and were addressed immediately to prevent the spread of any fires.

SIMP's management has reviewed the information presently available and, based on that information, assesses that the recent forest and land fires and the resulting transboundary haze have not resulted in, and are not presently expected to result in, any material operational, financial, legal or regulatory impact on the Group.

The Board acknowledges the heightened public, regulatory and stakeholder scrutiny of plantation companies operating in Indonesia, including the Group.

Having reviewed the information presently available to it, including SIMP's management's assessment, the Board is of the view that the fires as well as the transboundary haze is not expected to have a material operational, financial, legal, regulatory or reputational impact on the IFAR Group. The basis for the Board's assessment is as follows:

- *Operational and financial: The Group continues to operate normally and to date, there has been no disruption to the Group's plantation or mill operations or production. The Group does not expect or anticipate any material financial impact.*

- *Legal and regulatory: On 23 October 2026, the Company received a notice from NEA under section 10(1) of the Transboundary Haze Pollution Act 2014 requiring the provision of documents and information, as described in the response to query (5). The Company will coordinate with the Group to provide its full cooperation to the authorities.*

- *Reputational: The fires and haze have resulted in heightened public, regulatory and stakeholder scrutiny of companies operating in Indonesia, including the Group. Based on the*

information currently available, the Board does not presently expect the situation to have a material reputational impact on the Group. The Company will continue to engage its stakeholders transparently through its disclosures.

(5) Please confirm whether the Group has received queries or is subject to any investigation by any authorities or agencies in Singapore, Indonesia or elsewhere, in relation to the recent and ongoing fire and transboundary haze situation. If yes, please identify and name the authority or agency, as well as the scope of the query or investigation.

Response: Based on the applicable regulations in Indonesia, fire incidents occurring within plantation and surrounding areas are required to be reported to the relevant local authorities, including the police. In compliance with such requirement, the Group has reported the relevant fire incidents originated inside or outside its plantation areas and extend full cooperative with any local authority during the investigation to confirm the original source of the fires.

The Group has also received the following queries, notices or requests for information in relation to the recent forest and land fires or the resulting transboundary haze:

(a) The Company's listed subsidiary in Indonesia, SIMP, received queries from the Indonesia Stock Exchange in relation to forest and land fires, to which SIMP has responded as set out in SIMP's announcement dated 15 October 2026.

(b) On 29 October 2026, SIMP received an additional query from the Indonesia Stock Exchange in relation to media reports in media regarding the meeting on 28 October 2026 between certain group plantation companies (including the affiliate of SIMP) with relevant Singapore Government officials, to which SIMP is required to respond by 2 November 2026.

(c) The Company received a notice from NEA on 23 October 2026, as announced on 25 October 2026, requiring the Company to provide documents and information to NEA under section 10(1) of the Transboundary Haze Pollution Act 2014. The Company will comply with the notice and provide its cooperation to NEA. Work is in progress to gather the requested documents and information.

In connection with such notice, the Chief Executive Officer and Director of the Company, Mr Mark Wakeford, attended a meeting on 28 October 2026 with Singapore Government officials. The Company is prepared to voluntarily co-operate with the panel of assessors as directed by the National Environment Agency, and provide the necessary information to facilitate their work and investigations.

By Order of the Board

Mak Mei Yook
Company Secretary
30 October 2026