

## Article

# Sustainable Circular Bioeconomy—Feasibility of Recycled Nutrients for Biomass Production within a Pulp and Paper Integration in Indonesia, Southeast Asia

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**Abstract:** Sustainable biomass production based on efficient carbon and nutrient recycling is crucial in materially efficient, sustainable biobased production. A circular bioeconomy model of the replacement of mineral fertilizers with recycled nutrients from pulp and paper mill sludge is tested here within a hypothetical case from Indonesia, Southeast Asia. First, the financial feasibility of the use of recycled nutrients originating from pulp and paper processes was analyzed in fast-growing pulpwood production. Secondly, the comprehensive social and environmental benefits of the practice were analyzed through qualitative sustainability analysis. The availability of the basic material of all required parameters referring to Indonesia limited the analysis period to be from 1996 to 2013. The establishment costs of a pulpwood plantation were adjusted according to a reference study, while the other data were compiled from various sources. The financial profitability of the circular model was analysed by using two indicators, net present value (NPV) and internal rate on return (IRR). The application of sludge-based recycled nutrients slightly increased the establishment costs in some circumstances but had no direct impact on the financial profitability, as the financial profitability was not sensitive to the establishment costs. The results showed that the financial profitability of biomass production is not sensitive to the plantation establishment and management costs. The profitability depends on the mean annual increment and product price. The qualitative analysis showed a holistic value of the practice that goes beyond the direct benefits. The use of sludge-based recycled nutrients in the production of pulpwood closed the economic loop, which is illustrative of the circular bioeconomy within the integrated pulp and paper sector including the raw material source, forest plantation.

**Keywords:** financial profitability; forest management; pulp and paper industry; pulpwood plantation; reforestation; recycled nutrients; sludge; sustainability



**Citation:** Mikkilä, M.; Utanun, P.; Luhas, J.; Horttanainen, M.; Linnanen, L. Sustainable Circular Bioeconomy—Feasibility of Recycled Nutrients for Biomass Production within a Pulp and Paper Integration in Indonesia, Southeast Asia. *Sustainability* **2021**, *13*, 10169. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su131810169>

Academic Editors: Adriana Del Borghi and Joshua M. Pearce

Received: 1 June 2021

Accepted: 8 September 2021

Published: 10 September 2021

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## 1. Introduction

The current economic system and related food and other biomass production is based on the linear, inefficient utilization of global resources. One of the main reasons for grand environmental challenges is the incomplete (commercial) valuation of natural resources in terms of the exploitation cost and the full value of products, which leads to the over-exploitation of natural capital [1]. An alternative production model to the existing linear and open-ended bioeconomy systems, namely, a circular bioeconomy, should be based on business renewal and new types of structural and functional solutions through out various value-adding chains covering technological, institutional, and social changes [2].

The role of biobased products is ever increasing due to the exhaustion of non-renewable raw materials. Rockström et al. [3] have defined the safe operating space for human societies through critical planetary boundaries at the global level, and Steffen et al. [4] have completed the work by accounting for the regional-level heterogeneity. Biosphere integrity,

i.e., biodiversity loss, and biogeochemical flows, i.e., phosphorus and nutrient cycling, have transgressed their sustainable level most seriously while Land-system change and Climate change, both relating intensively to the carbon cycle, are closing the resilience of the system.

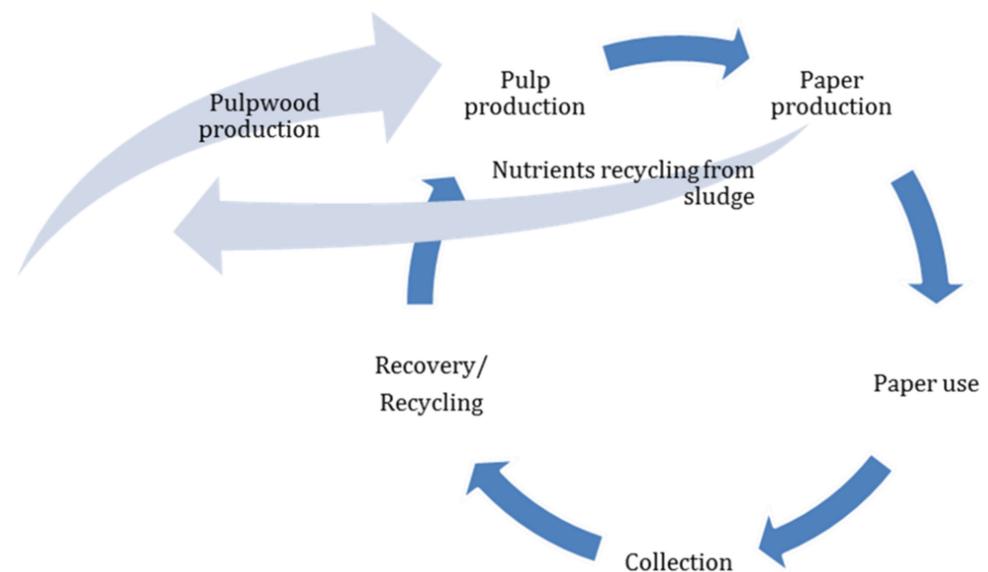
The efficient supply of biomasses requires industrial-scale production systems leading to a variety of environmental problems, including nutrient-induced environmental change [5]. Rockström et al. [3] have estimated that large amounts of nitrogen and phosphorus caused by human processes lead to concern over the global cycles of these two substances, especially nitrogen, which has already exceeded its boundary. The need for nitrogen-based fertilizers in various types of biomass production is one of the major causes for disturbing global cycles, as the annual production converts more than a hundred million tons of N<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere into new reactive forms, having negative environmental consequences. This conversion is also a very energy intensive process with the use of fossil fuels [6] (Worrell et al., 2000), increasing greenhouse gases and further strengthening climate change. Around 9 million tons of phosphorus, the other key nutrient, ends up in the oceans, speeding up the nitrification of water ecosystems [4,7]. Especially, non-renewable nutrients become even scarcer due to the population growth and consequent increasing volume of fertilizers in food production [8]. Due to the negative environmental impacts and limited availability of non-renewable nutrients, it is relevant and justified to identify the financial and environmental potential of recycled nutrients as compensation of new mineral nutrients. Here, we assess the feasibility of recycled nutrients in industrial-scale biomass production, namely within a hypothetical integration of fast-growing pulpwood plantation and pulp and paper mill in Indonesia, Southeast Asia.

Sludge is one of organic residues which can be applied a soil amendment and a source of nutrients within agriculture and forestry [9,10]. Sludge from pulping and paper production and the related wastewater treatment also includes nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus. Pulp and paper mill (PPM) sludge is generally considered as waste to be disposed of by, for instance, landfilling [11]. However, this type of sludge can be processed into soil improvement material, including recycling nutrients. The sludge can be processed for soil conditioning, incineration, composting, and fertilizing. The PPM waste waters and sludges can be utilized safely as additional nutrient sources to mineral fertilizers and as soil improvement material amendments in agriculture and forest plantation production [12]. The advantages of this type of industrial sludge compared to community-based sludge are its homogeneity and predictable composition [13]. Although sewage sludge contains relatively higher degrees of nutrients [14], it may consist of harmful substances such as heavy metals and pathogens [15].

Furthermore, there is increasing pressure towards indigenous forests, and the consequent decrease in forest area requires actions to offset the negative impacts on ecosystem services at large. The over-logging of indigenous forests can change the ecosystem radically. For example, *Imperata* grasslands followed by over-logged rainforests in South Kalimantan, Indonesia, have no proper value for local communities, and the biodiversity is marginal compared to various forest ecosystems [16]. Deforestation not only has negative environmental impacts, but it can also lead to lower economic and social performance in the surrounding societies, for example, in terms of decreased water quality, lower value and production of various forest-based products, and diminishing working opportunities. Low-value grasslands can be reforested with fast-growing tree species. For example, *Acacia mangium* grows more rapidly than grass in the start-up competition and the wood quality fits well with the current pulp and paper process. After occupying the grassland, the same areas can be rehabilitated with indigenous tree species, leading to higher value and more diverse forests [17–19].

Commonly, the soil in the tropics can be relatively poor, and over-logged areas suffer from erosion and related nutrient leaking. Consequently, the establishment of plantations is based on intensive fertilization. In commercial wood production, one option is to replace a part of artificial fertilizers by recycling the nutrients of the industrial wood processing back

to wood production. For example, the wastewater of modern PPM is treated with biological wastewater treatment technology that requires nutrients in the process. The purified but nutrient-rich water is led into the water ecosystems. Homogenous and relatively clean wastewater and sludge from pulp and paper processes are applicable additional nutrient sources to mineral fertilizers and soil improvement material in agricultural and forest plantation production. This would close the loop when considering the entire production chain from raw material source, pulpwood, to process, pulp, and paper, promoting the circular bioeconomy (Figure 1).



**Figure 1.** Circular bioeconomy model within pulp and paper production [20].

The increasing demand of both renewable and non-renewable raw material creates the need for new types of industrial-level, environmentally and financially feasible circular bioeconomy models. However, the development process is still on its way. This study completes the knowledge gap related the financially and environmentally feasible business models. The overall objective of the study is to build a comprehensive circular bioeconomy model for the raw material production of a hypothetical pulp and paper integrate located in Indonesia showing (1) the financial profitability of the use of PPM sludge based recycled nutrients as an input in the pulpwood production and (2) the social and environmental benefits of the practice. The study continues the analysis period by Kosonen et al. [16] covering the time span between 1996 and 2013. The availability of the basic material of all required parameters referring to Indonesia and the specific time span limited the analysis period.

The research design is based on the financial analysis by Kosonen et al. [16], completed with Utanun's [20] sludge application analysis. The paper introduces, first, the alternative to mineral fertilizers focusing on the use of recycled nutrients from pulp and paper mill sludge in the production of fast-growing pulpwood, including the variety of consequent benefits. Secondly, the material and methods are described. Then, the financial profitability and related strengths and challenges are discussed. Next, the potential social and environmental benefits of the practice are introduced. Finally, conclusions are drawn regarding the applicability of the circular bioeconomy approach on raw material production for the pulp and paper industry, and the need for further research is discussed.

## 2. Material and Methods

### 2.1. Research Design

A circular bioeconomy model based on the further utilization of sludge from the pulp and paper production process was built based on the literature review (Figure 1). Traditionally, the sludge has been classified as waste ending in land filling or incineration. The value of sludge as a potential recycled nutrient and soil improvement material is tested through a financial analysis by replacing artificial fertilizer input with a sludge-based input. The sensitivity of financial profitability related to fertilizer input is tested in the sensitivity analysis. The second part of the analysis qualitatively investigates the potential social and environmental benefits on the application of sludge-based inputs in biomass production (Figure 2).

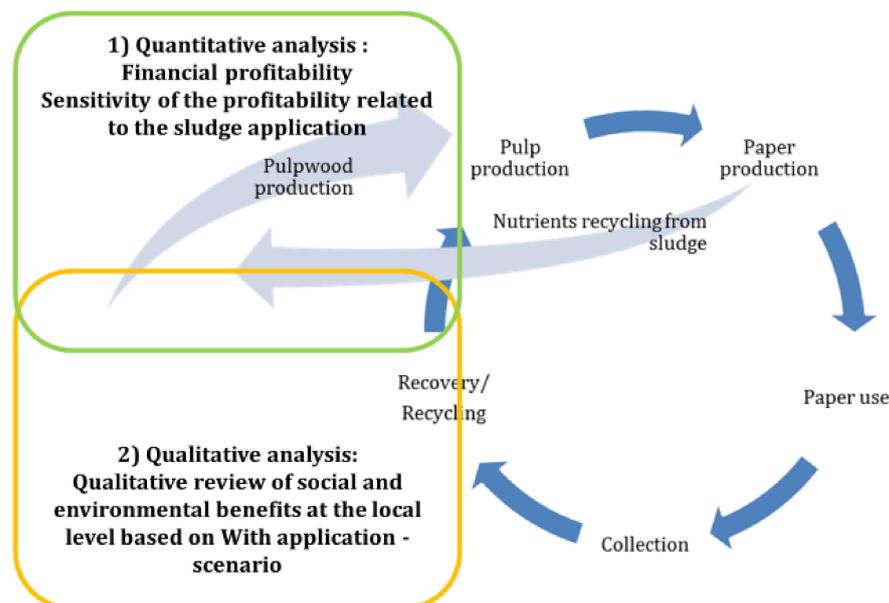


Figure 2. Research design and methodological focus.

### 2.2. Materials

#### 2.2.1. Characteristics of the Sludge

The nutrient contents in the sludge were assessed on the sludge characteristics based on the research by Rashid et al. [21]. The data was selected based on a chemical analysis of paper mill biosolids in order to estimate an average nutrient concentration of the sludge regardless of the pulp and paper production and sludge treatment technologies (Table 1).

Table 1. Chemical analysis of primary and de-inking paper mill biosolids from different sources, adjusted according to [21].

Analysis	Goss et al., 2003 (n = 3)	Atiken et al., 1998 (n = 1)	Simard et al., 1998 (n = 3)
EC (mS cm <sup>-1</sup> )	0.39–0.87		0.09–0.20
pH	7.7–8.2	7.7	7.8–9.1
Dry matter (% dry)	39.7–49.0	31.5	
Organic Carbon (% dry)	29.7–33.4	31.8	42.3–44.2
Total N (% dry)	0.27–0.73	0.37	0.15
C:N ratio	42–124	86	284–292
Total P (%)	0.072–0.093	0.08	0.0096–0.0097
Total K (%)	0–0.09	0.20	0.0029–0.0034
Total Ca (%)	2.86–5.85		0.46–0.56
Total Mg (%)	0–0.06	0.235	0.026–0.031
Total Na (%)	0.05–0.06		0.073–0.084

### 2.2.2. Pulpwood Production

The production costs of fast-growing wood was based on the plantation of specific tree species such as *Acacia mangium* and *Acacia crassicarpa*. The production costs were adjusted according to Kosonen et al. [16] including establishment costs, variable costs, fixed costs, investments, and roundwood price (Table 2). The possible impact of the tree species on the outcome was excluded in this work. The productivity was based on the mean annual increment (MAI) of 25 m<sup>3</sup>/ha, which is considered a relatively conservative estimate for a fast-growing plantation [16]. The planting area of 1000 ha, with an annual planted area of 100 ha, was applied in the analysis. Only the rotation time of 8 years and one rotation period were considered, resulting in the total plantation time of 18 years, the last plot of 100 ha was planted in the year 10 in the model.

**Table 2.** Basic production cost data used in the study, adjusted according to [16].

Cost Item		Remark		Source
<b>Variable Cost</b>				Interviews, 1994
Establishment cost	<b>USD/ha</b>			
Site preparation	213	1st year		
Seedlings and their transport	120	1st year		
Planting	18	1st year		
Fertilization	97	1st year		
Weeding	30	1st and 2nd yr	(610 USD/ha on 3rd year)	
Monitoring	3	3rd till last yr		
Supervision	75	1st year	(5 USD/ha from 2nd to last year)	
	<b>USD/m<sup>3</sup></b>			
Harvesting and transport cost	10.3	Last year	(During harvesting)	Hakkila, 1994
Reforestation fee	1.5	Last year	(During harvesting)	Interviews, 1996 World bank, 1993
<b>Fixed Cost</b>	<b>USD/year</b>			Rissanen, 1995
Fixed establishment costs	15,525	1st year	(During planting)	
Fixed harvesting costs	53,865	Last year	(During harvesting)	
Depreciation of machinery	800	First 5 years		
<b>Investments</b>	<b>USD</b>			Rissanen, 1995
Buildings	12,500	1st year		
Buildings	8300	1 year	Before harvesting	
Fire protection	2450	1st and 6th yr		
Machinery and equipment	4100	1st year		
<b>Roundwood price</b>	<b>USD/m<sup>3</sup></b>			Interviews, 1996
<i>Acacia mangium</i>	20.00	Roadside price		

### 2.3. Evaluation of the Costs of the Use of Sludge

The quantitative hypothesis is that the application of recycled nutrients results in the same or higher financial profitability compared with the use of mineral nutrients in the production of fast-growing pulpwood in the reference research.

The nutrient contents in the sludge are estimated first, and nutrient requirements in tree growing are defined based on the previous studies. Next, the required sludge volume for the adequate fertilization impact is calculated. The related costs are estimated according to cost data collected through different secondary sources while also applying the figures from agriculture. This research procedure leads to the valuation of the total cost when replacing a part of artificial fertilizers with nutrient-rich sludge in the production of fast-growing pulpwood.

The relevant cost factors on the use of sewage sludge spread on farmlands were adopted from Bresters et al. [22]. It was assumed that no costs resulted from the analyses of sludge and soil quality (see Chapter 5.3 Regulatory concerns). Investments included machinery for spreading were excluded and replaced by the hiring costs of the equipment, which was included in the spreading costs. The cost adjustments can be reassessed if up-dated data is available.

The planting must be a continuous process to guarantee a steady wood flow to the industrial site. The harvested area is planted after the logging, and the sludge is spread

frequently to each planting site. No sludge storage was considered in this analysis. Consequently, storage investment and operating costs as well as transport costs from storage to farms were excluded in the analysis, as no realistic data was available. Currently, the sludge treatment causes waste management costs for the industries. Hence, the recycling of a part of the sludge can lead to a positive economic result in the circular bioeconomy model. Administrative expenses were not considered, either. However, the supply of triple phosphate was proved to be important for the initial period of planting *A. mangium* [23], thus the cost of this artificial fertilizer was included in the model.

The mill sludge application in the establishment of a fast-growing plantation covered in this model include (1) transport cost from pulp and paper mill to plantation, (2) expenses for sludge application, and (3) associated costs of the additional use of triple phosphate (optional). The related costs were estimated based on the publicly open, secondary data specified in Chapter 3.2.

## 2.4. Financial Methodology

### 2.4.1. Discounted Cash Flow

The financial profitability was analyzed by applying discounted cash flow. The project period was 18 years including 1 planting round of seedlings and 3 coppices. Total costs and revenues for the project area of 1000 hectares were estimated for the entire time span. The financial analysis results in the net present value (NPV) and internal rate of return (IRR) to measure the financial profitability. The required average IRR for an industrial investment is commonly 13%. For example, the European Union requires an average rate of return of 12.2% for investment projects sponsored (Florio, 2000), and Finnish publicly listed companies require a rate of return of 10 to 16% [24,25].

### 2.4.2. Fixed Prices vs. Variable Prices

The input prices were gathered from different public sources from different years. Consequently, the price level was synchronized. The unit costs of inputs were mainly gathered from Indonesia but valued as US dollars. Due to this, inflation of consumer prices (annual %) (Inflation based on the consumer price index refers to the annual change in the costs. The Laspeyres formula is commonly applied in this context.) for Indonesia [26] and the United States [27] were applied (Figure 3).

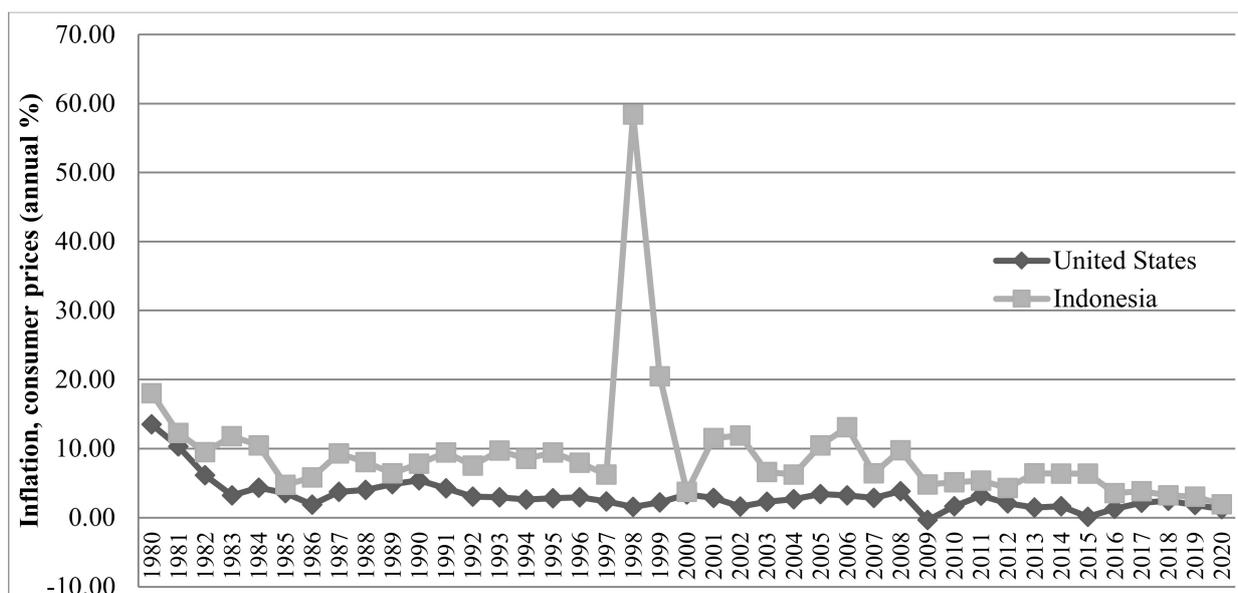


Figure 3. Inflation of consumer prices (annual %) in Indonesia and the United States [26,27].

The price level adjustment was challenging due to inflation peak in Indonesia in the late 1990's when the reference study was carried out that biases the long-term price estimations. We aimed at reaching a realistic understanding of the price level fluctuations by selecting some costs and adjusting them with proper inflation rates in order to assess the reliability of the applied adjustments (see Section 3.3).

### 2.5. Qualitative Sustainability Analysis

Sustainability dimensions of the proposed circular bioeconomy model were analyzed qualitatively in order to layout the comprehensive benefits of the model. A thematic qualitative text analysis [28] was adjusted for the material applied in this study. The qualitative analysis was integrated with sustainability approaches aiming at researching what the environmental, economic, and social benefits of the circular bioeconomy model were. We collected and identified relevant data based on a literature review. A sustainability analysis applying the triple value model, a systems-thinking approach by Fiksel et al. [29], was also conducted. The identified benefits in concrete detail were categorized into local and global levels and sub-categorized into various dimensions within environmental, economic, and social approaches.

## 3. Financial Analysis

### 3.1. Nutrient Contents

The nutrient contents of the used materials were analyzed based on the dry matter (% dry), the carbon to nitrogen (C:N) ratio, and the total amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (NPK). These are the main nutrients in tree growing. Other specific forms of the chemical compounds and other particles were excluded from the analysis. The data was based on the case of a combined paper mill's biosolids [21], as it contains higher degrees of the needed nutrients and a lower C:N ratio (see Section 5: N immobilization for further discussion), compared with primary and de-inking paper mill biosolids [21]. The average data was applied for the calculation, first from the average of each selected parameter within its source and, secondly, the average of the three different sources (Table 3).

**Table 3.** Estimates of nutrient contents from the combined paper mill biosolids.

Characteristic	Amount
Dry matter (% dry)	30.48
C:N ratio	25.83:1
Total N (g kg <sup>-1</sup> dry)	16.20
Total P (g kg <sup>-1</sup> dry)	2.92
Total K (g kg <sup>-1</sup> dry)	2.44

### 3.2. Application Rate and Cost Estimates

The nutrient requirements were estimated based on Adjers and Luukkanen [23], applying the suitable combinations of nutrients (NPK) for *A. mangium* (Table 2). A short-rotation wood plantation requires additional fertilization simultaneously with the planting in order to strengthen the initial growth. A pulpwood plantation seldom requires further fertilization later on. Consequently, the fertilization costs were allocated to the first project year. The hypothetical sludge spreading followed the above-mentioned fertilization program of an industrial pulpwood plantation, and thus the nutrient requirements were defined in annual rates. Table 4 shows the required sludge volumes related to the estimated nutrient contents (Table 1) in dry matter to reach the adequate application rates of the nutrients. The total amount of sludge of 2000 kg dry was estimated to result in an application rate of sludge of approximately 6.56 Mg/ha (wet) in the first year of each annual plantation containing the required dry solid contents of NPK.

**Table 4.** Amounts of sludge.

Characteristic	Defined Annual Rate of Nutrients (kg/ha)	Required Amount of Sludge (kg Dry)	Calculated Amount from the Sludge Amount of 2000 kg (kg Dry)
Total N	22	1358	32
Total P	20	6853	6
Total K	10	4107	5

The sludge amount at 2000 kg was approximated to provide moderate amounts of all of the required nutrients. The required total amounts of the phosphorus or potassium finally exceeded the final amounts of nitrogen to the level with risk of the negative impacts on the environment [30]. Phosphorus can be supplemented by the complementary mineral fertilizer. For example, Adjers and Luukkanen [23] recommended to supply triple phosphate as a supplement of P at the rate of about 5–30 kg/ha P in Kalimantan, Indonesia.

The growth rate is sensitive to proper fertilization. Hence, a proper estimate of the sludge application rate considering sludge properties, crop nutrient requirements, and the frequency of application is essential for a successful plantation operation. An average growth rate is applied in this analysis, as the final amount of sludge and the application rate needed for the designed plantation are only relevant to the cost estimates of sludge transport and application.

### 3.2.1. Application Cost

A few previous studies [31,32] estimated the cost of USD 32 per dry ton, including both land spreading and transporting, as the sludge was hauled from municipal wastewater treatment plants and applied on farmlands by the same truck with a simple land-spreading system.

Another research group [33] evaluated the costs of four liquid manure field application methods, and the average cost per hectare of every available method was approximately USD 31.51 in Idaho, USA. The method with the highest cost was a single knife injection unit with no nurse tanker support, amounting to USD 37.82/ha.

The previous studies showed the application cost per hectare to be lower compared with the cost per amount of sludge, as it does not include transportation. Moreover, the injection method has greater advantages compared with land-spreading due to lower occurrences of odors and sludge loss possibly caused by erosion and nutrient loss to the atmosphere [31]. Here, the analysis is based on the liquid manure spreading technique or a similar application. The application cost of liquid manure with the highest cost method from the reference study was used as the application cost of pulp and paper mill sludge and considered the transport cost separately. We did not relate the availability of the plant uptake caused by the application method as a fixed growth rate was applied.

### 3.2.2. Transport Cost

The final report of from Waste to Traffic Fuel projects indicated the average transportation cost of municipal sludge by haul truck to be EUR 4/t or approximately USD 4.8/t in selected cases in Finland [34]. An Indonesian case study, PT. Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper Mills in Ciampel-Karawang, West-Java, indicated the cost of USD 5/t for transporting sludge to kiln fuel at cement plants [35].

The examples in Finland and Indonesia showed the sludge transport costs being relatively stable in different places, in different years. Based on this, the estimated cost of USD 5/t for the sludge transport by truck cost was applied here. The transport cost may vary according to the transport distance, the number of operating days per year, and whether the transport is self-operated or outsourced [36,37]. The transport cost here responded linearly to the amount of sludge being hauled, other parameters with incomplete information were excluded in the analysis.

### 3.2.3. Triple Phosphate Cost

FAO [38] presented the prices of phosphate fertilizers in the form of TSP (Triple superphosphate (46 percent of  $P_2O_5$ )) in combination with SP-36 (Superphosphate (36 percent of  $P_2O_5$ )) in Indonesia between 1990 and 2001. The TSP/SP-36 prices peaked in 1995 up to USD 228.7/ton and falling to USD 87.1/ton in 1998. The price level fluctuated marginally between 2000 and 2001. Based on the references, the average price of USD 156.4/ton was applied during the entire project period. The assumed average price of the TSP/SP-36 was based on the TSP price. Based on the available price data, the triple phosphate treatment is hereinafter referred to as the additional use of TSP. The total cost of TSP application considered the spreading cost for TSP, too. The application rate and the related cost estimates of the use of pulp and paper mill sludge are summarized in Table 5.

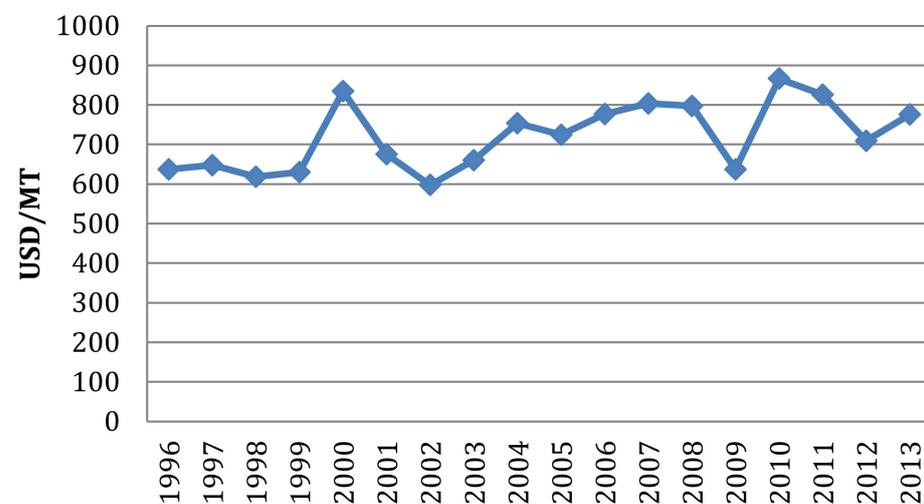
**Table 5.** Summary of the estimated costs for the use of pulp and paper mill sludge.

Factor	Unit	Cost	Source
Application rate	Mg/ha (wet)	6.56	Calculated
Application cost	USD/ha	37.82	[33]
Transport cost	USD/ton	5	[35]
TSP price	USD/ton	156.4	[38]
TSP spreading cost	USD/ha	12.36	[39]

### 3.3. Inflation Correction

The applicability of inflation correction was estimated with the roundwood price and Indonesian consumer prices in order to investigate the reliability of the main parameters by Kosonen et al. [16]. The roundwood price of USD 20/m<sup>3</sup> in Indonesia in the year 1996, at the time of data gathering of the reference study, corresponded in the price of approximately USD 111.7/m<sup>3</sup> in 2013 when applying the inflation rates followed Indonesia's inflation and consumer prices (annual %) between 1996 and 2013 [26].

The peak in Indonesian consumer prices in 1997–2000 biased the inflation correction in this analysis (Figure 4). The prices increased as no deflation rate was applied. Furthermore, no correspondence was observed with the changing global prices of wood pulp [40], which had been fluctuating (Figure 3). The unit of roundwood prices in Indonesia (USD/m<sup>3</sup>) was diverse from that of the global wood pulp prices (USD/MT). Consequently, the trend of changes was considered in the comparison. The adjustment of the main cost data of the reference study [16] with Indonesia's inflation rates in the year of this study had not been reliable due the changing economic development in the hypothetical study area.



**Figure 4.** Pulpwood world prices in 1996–2013 adjusted according to [40].

The US inflation rates were applied to the sludge application cost of USD 37.82/ha in the data gathering year of 2014 by Gray et al. [33] to adjust for inflation since 1996 and to compare with the original fertilization cost of USD 97/ha in 1996 in order to assess the reliability of the estimated costs in Chapter 3.2.

The adjustment resulted in the application cost of USD 24.45/ha. However, we considered this cost after the adjustment to be unreasonable, as it was relatively low and might underestimate the total fertilization cost. Hence, we did not adjust this cost or the other cost parameters with inflation rates. We assumed that the inflation rates have a small impact on the estimates of the total cost when using recycled nutrients as the fertilization cost reference.

### 3.4. Estimated Fertilization Cost

The fertilization costs were classified into three groups following the estimated associated costs presented in Section 3.2 following Utanun's [20] research setting. The three different fertilization cost scenarios designed for the analyses are described below.

Scenario (1)—Base case: the fertilization cost based on the reference study. The cost breakdown was not explained and considered;

Scenario (2)—Use of sludge. The total costs include the transport and application;

Scenario (3)—Use of sludge with TSP fertilizer. The total cost covers transport and application costs, the price of TSP, and TSP application costs.

The total estimated fertilization cost of each scenario was summarized in Figure 5 and Appendix A, Table A1. Figure 4 describes the share of reduction in scenarios 2 and 3 related to scenario 1.

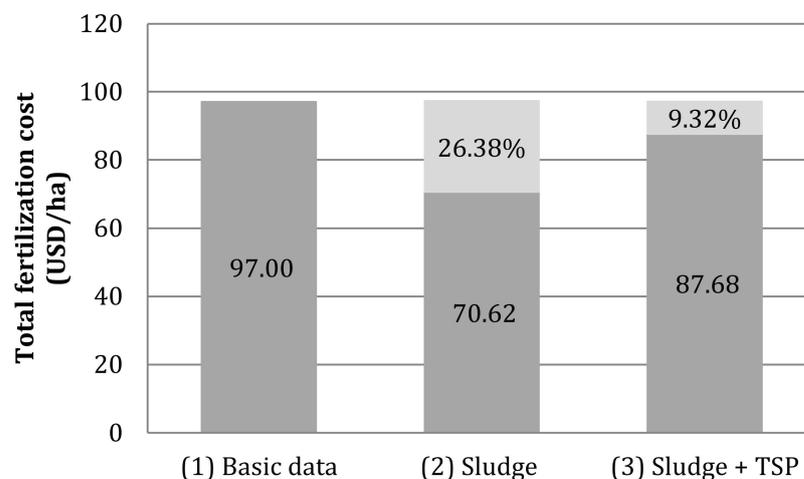
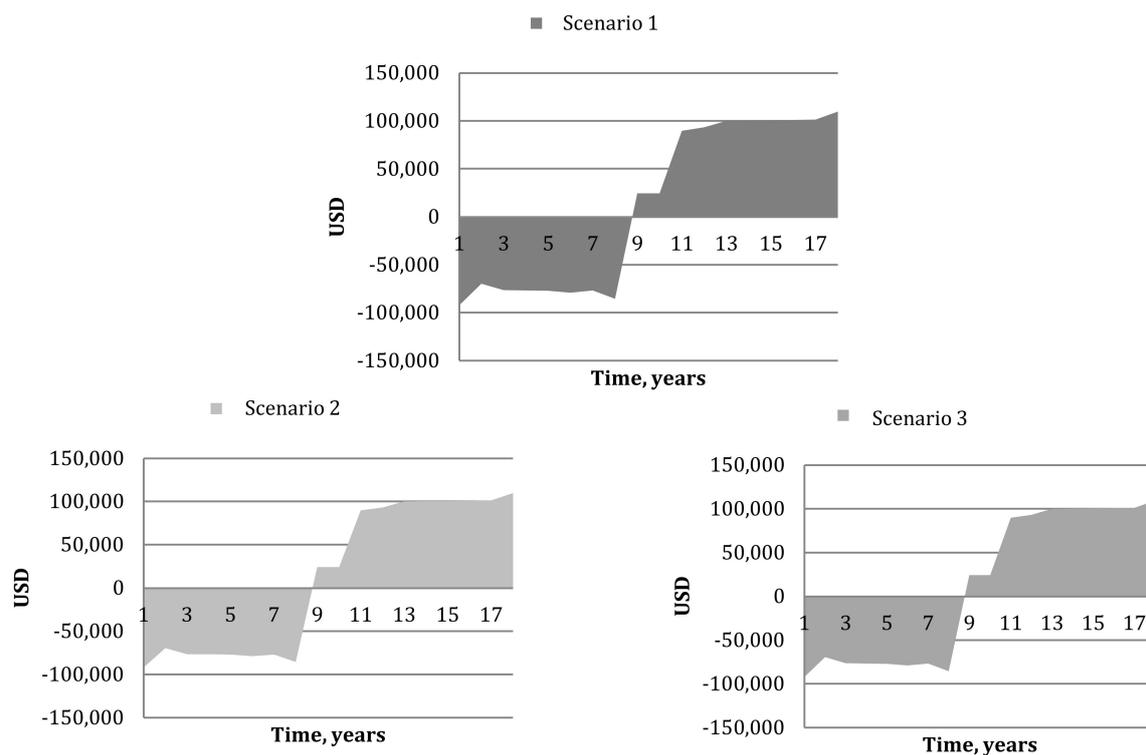


Figure 5. Estimates of total fertilization cost.

### 3.5. Financial Profitability

The net present value without discounting scenario 1 was approximately USD 222,900. The result diverged from that of the original reference model, USD 250,000, due to different calculating tools and the uncertainty of basic information. The net cash flow of the total production of fast-growing pulpwood with the basic data (scenario 1) in the total production time of 18 years generated a positive cash flow after the first 8 years, i.e., after harvesting of the first planted 100 ha (Figure 6).



**Figure 6.** Net cash flow without discounting the total fast growing pulpwood production in 18 years.

Similarly, the other two scenarios generated a similar curve reflecting NPVs with a zero percent discount when applying the estimated fertilization costs of scenarios 2 and 3. The net present values (NPVs) at zero percent discount and internal rates of return (IRRs) of all of the scenarios are presented in Table 4, the last row showing the average of both values. Table 6 illustrates the NPVs of scenarios 1, 2, and 3 with 0, 5, 11, and 20%, respectively.

**Table 6.** NPVs and IRRs of the different scenarios.

Fertilization Scenario	NPV—0% Discount ('000 USD)	IRR (%)		
1 Basic data	222.90	3.17		
2 Sludge	249.28	3.61		
3 Sludge + TSP	232.22	3.32		
Average	248.18	3.63		
NPVs at 0, 5, 11, and 20 percent				
	NPV ('000 USD)			
% Discount	0%	5%	11%	20%
1 Basic data	222.90	−79.64	−204.82	−231.06
2 Sludge	249.28	−59.28	−189.29	−220.00
3 Sludge + TSP	232.22	−72.44	−199.33	−227.15

### 3.6. Sensitivity Analysis

The first sensitivity analysis investigated the sensitivity of the estimated fertilization costs of scenarios 2 and 3 related to the application rate. The total fertilization costs were based on the increase and decrease in the application rate from the base case of 6.56 Mg/ha (wet) by 10% and 25%, resulting in scenarios 2 and 3.

The second sensitivity analysis analyzed the sensitivity of the profitability, i.e., IRR, related to the changes in fertilization costs (Table 7). The different fertilization scenarios

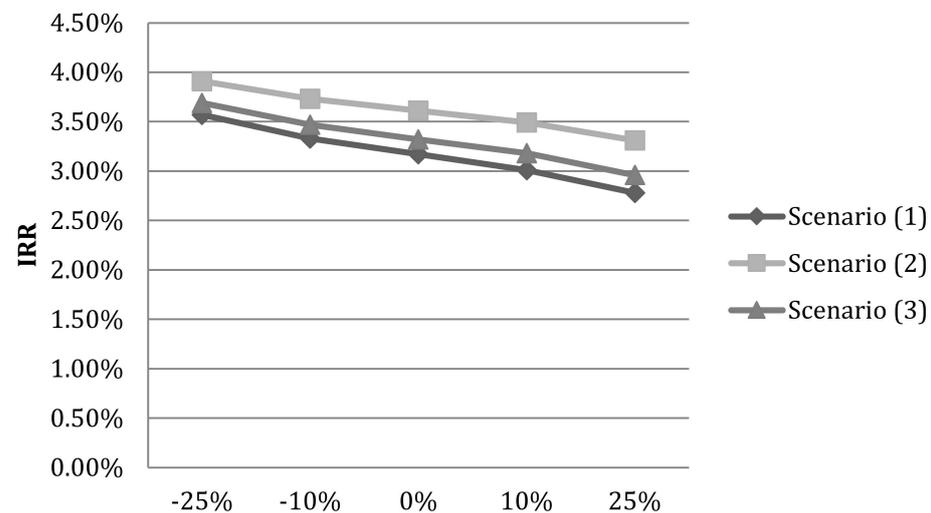
based on the data in Table 6 and the total fertilization costs in Table 8 is illustrated in Figure 7.

**Table 7.** Sensitivity analysis of IRR to total fertilization cost.

Total Fertilization Cost, Change	IRR (%)				
	−25%	−10%	0%	10%	25%
(1) Basic data	3.57	3.33	3.17	3.01	2.78
(2) Sludge	3.91	3.73	3.61	3.49	3.31
(3) Sludge + TSP	3.69	3.47	3.32	3.18	2.96

**Table 8.** Sensitivity analysis of total fertilization cost to application rate.

Application Rate Changed	Total Fertilization Cost (USD/ha)				
	−25%	−10%	0	10%	25%
2 Sludge	62.42	67.34	70.62	73.91	78.83
3 Sludge + TSP	79.48	84.40	87.68	90.96	95.88



**Figure 7.** Sensitivity analysis of IRR to total fertilization cost.

The third sensitivity analysis assessed the sensitivity in regarding to MAI. Here, MAI was increased by 20% from the basic case of 25 m<sup>3</sup>/ha (Table 9).

**Table 9.** Sensitivity analysis of IRR to MAI.

Fertilization Scenario	IRR (%)		
	MAI = 25 m <sup>3</sup> /ha (Basic Analysis)	MAI = 30 m <sup>3</sup> /ha	MAI = 36 m <sup>3</sup> /ha
1 Basic data	3.17	6.87	10.37
2 Sludge	3.61	7.66	11.23
3 Sludge + TSP	3.32	7.35	10.91

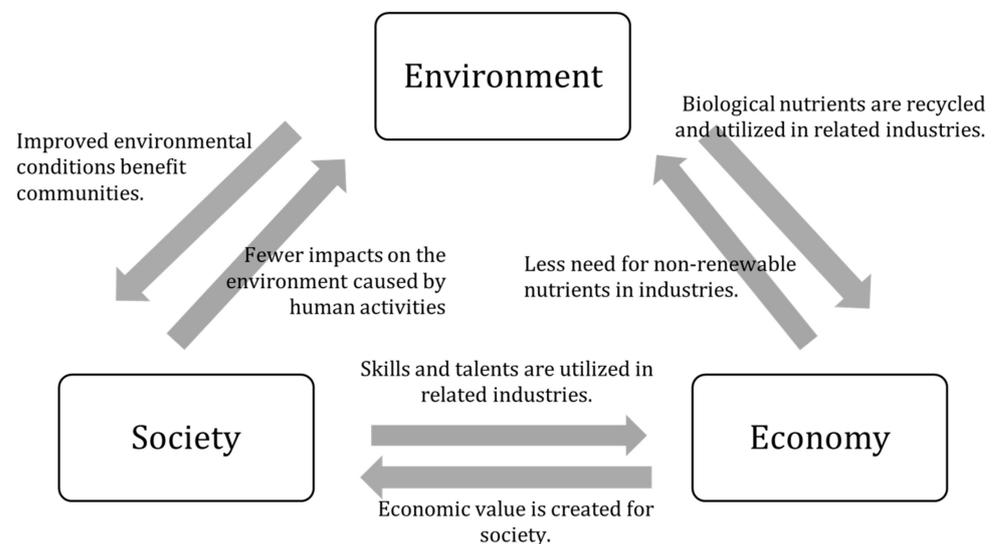
Furthermore, the MAIs and roundwood prices at the road side were analyzed to reach an IRR of 13% in the three different scenarios keeping the other parameters at the same level (Table 10).

**Table 10.** Minimum MAI or roundwood price to reach an IRR of 13% in the scenarios.

Fertilization Scenario	MAI (m <sup>3</sup> /ha)	Roundwood Price (USD/m <sup>3</sup> )
Base case	25.00	20.00
(1) Basic data	41.45	25.40
(2) Sludge	40.38	23.47
(3) Sludge + TSP	41.07	25.05

#### 4. Incorporation of the Circular Bioeconomy Model with Sustainability Analysis

This section presents a qualitative analysis with a sustainability perspective regarding the use of recycled nutrients from pulp and paper mill sludge in industrial-scale biomass production. The section assesses qualitatively the potential benefits of Scenarios 2 and 3 from various perspectives. Due to the limited data, the expected benefits are integrated qualitatively into the scenarios. Figure 8 illustrates a holistic view of the qualitative values in the triple value model.



**Figure 8.** Systems approach to sustainability by the use of recycled nutrients, adjusted according to [29].

Some environmental, social, and economic issues related to the nutrient recycling within biomass production and processing were reviewed qualitatively at local and global level based on previous studies in order to illustrate the total value potential of the Scenarios 2 and, especially, 3 and, hence, the entire circular bioeconomy approach from the social and environmental perspective (Table 11).

**Table 11.** Potential benefits of applying recycled sludge-origin nutrients in biomass production.

Environment		Economy		Society	References
<b>Micro (local level)</b>					
Improvement in soil properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible to improve soil organic matter and biological processes, soil bulk density and aggregation, soil water holding capacity, cation exchange capacity, and liming benefits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prolong agricultural lands</li> <li>Possible to increase productivity and consequently financial profitability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better soil quality</li> <li>Improved soil productivity</li> <li>Higher financial profitability</li> </ul>		[9,42]
Homogeneous and less contaminating sludge properties of sludge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less harmful to aquatic ecosystems and food networks due to leaching and erosion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simple processes with existing equipment, no need for additional investments in sludge preparation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fewer risks to people caused by contaminated water</li> </ul>		[43]
Application in rapidly growing plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low risks of nutrient losses due to the ability of root systems of forest crops to maintain the nutrients in the ecosystem</li> <li>Allows biological nutrients to circulate through nutrient cycles of the plantation</li> <li>Supports reforestation and provides consequent benefits regarding carbon sequestration and biodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides commercial wood products</li> <li>No need to apply sludge frequently due to low demand from fast growing trees; saves cost</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safe for people, as wood products are not involved in the human food chain</li> <li>Work opportunities for local people</li> <li>Industrial economic benefits</li> </ul>		[10,16]
<b>Macro (global level)</b>					
Potential as a practice that provides ecosystem services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulating services—air quality and climate regulations through plantation</li> <li>Supporting services—soil balance by sludge</li> <li>Carbon sequestration: 1) tree growing, 2) returns sludge-based carbon to soils, 3) growing trees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provisioning services—fiber and fuel (wood products can also serve as an energy source)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultural services—cultural diversity and social relations among actors involved</li> </ul>		[44]
Potential as a substitute for mineral fertilizers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduces greenhouse gases originating from fossil-energy-based technologies in mineral fertilizer production</li> <li>Mitigates the eutrophication of water ecosystems due to leaking nutrients</li> <li>Other relevant environmental problems caused by the use and productions of new mineral fertilizers</li> <li>Promotes resource efficiency and waste recycling</li> <li>A part of planetary boundary improvement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A step towards a circular bioeconomy within pulp and paper industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More job opportunities.</li> <li>Educates people and encourages sustainable development</li> </ul>		Chapter 1, Figure 1, Figure 7, [12,41]

The main expected, positive impacts of the application of recycled nutrients are an improved soil production capacity due to increased nutrients and organic material, decreased leaking of nutrients into water ecosystems and, consequently, better water quality, and the intensified carbon sequestration of the soil. The sludge from the biological treatment as well as the wood fiber containing sludges separated from the pulp and paper processes are homogeneous and cleaner compared to the municipal wastewater. The PPI wastewaters and sludges could be utilized relatively safely, even though some cleaning processes are necessary, as additional nutrient sources to mineral fertilizers and as soil improvement materials amendments in agriculture and forest plantation production. The recycling of carbon and nutrients has positive impacts on the mitigation of climate change, as carbon is sequestered into soil in addition into the produced biomasses. Similarly, the leaking of nutrients and organic material into the water ecosystems decreases on good quality sites. The recycling of nutrients and carbon are also critical for the soil production capacity [12,41] in terms of more efficient nutrient sequestration by the vegetation whether the biomass is processed as paper, food, or energy.

The positive environmental impacts have commonly positive social reflections at the local level, such as increased and diversified working opportunities for local people and the consequent income sources. Especially, the improve soil quality due to the application of carbon-rich recycled material is expected to increase the harvest level in the long run. The environmental quality and various ecosystem services also improves the quality of life of local populations in terms of air and water quality. The potential social and environmental benefits were not quantified within this research setting due to limited available data. A case study approach applying a comprehensive socioeconomic and environmental economic analyses can allow for the quantification of social and environmental benefits in the future studies.

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1. Financial Profitability and Generalizability of the Results

The original data was gathered from a long-term, profoundly documented trial work in South Kalimantan, Indonesia, from 1980 to 1995 [16,18,23,41]. Hence, the data basis was considered solid and reliable, even though updating was needed. Furthermore, new data sets, especially based on industrial operations, are commonly challenging to obtain due to confidentiality. The availability of the unique data from various places covering the same time span is a challenge in global studies. The inflation rate of the 2000s has stayed relatively steady indicating little changes in the operational cost level after the fluctuation period. Based on this trend, some cost data originating from different years were applied in the analysis in order to build a comprehensive financial model. The variety of data sources may lead to a minor inaccuracy in the analysis. However, this approach allowed the financial model to be built and to be completed with higher quality data later.

The direct financial profitability remains relatively low both in the original analysis and the updated version when replacing a part of the artificial fertilizers with sludge-based recycled nutrients. The profitability analysis with the conservative estimate of a MAI of 25 m<sup>3</sup>/ha resulted in an IRR level of 3–4% in 1997. The application of recycled nutrients had no direct impact on the financial profitability and result in IRRs of the same level, which are well below the industrial IRR requirement of 13%.

The profitability of the recycled model is most sensitive to the MAI and sales price than the tested fertilization approaches. The wood production, i.e., MAI, can be improved through environmental conditions, such as soil and climate, and intensive plantation management with properly timed fertilization, weeding, and thinning. Intensive management is crucial, especially on poor sites.

Furthermore, trials and studies involving soil tests and the selection of appropriate tree species and site preparation treatments can lead to higher yields per hectare. Otsamo et al.'s [42] findings emphasized the initial site preparations in the reforestation of *Imperata cylindrica* grasslands in Indonesia. The treatment improved the growth of four promising

tree species in the study trials. For example, the highest MAI of *A. mangium*,  $36.7 \pm 9.9 \text{ m}^3$ , was reached by combining the mechanical site preparation method, plowing, and NPK fertilizing. With the highest number of this MAI range, it is possible to reach an IRR of more than 13% in all of the scenarios in this study (Table 8).

The hypothetical calculations showed that the direct financial profitability remains at least at the same level as in the basic cases based on the use of mineral fertilizers if no further parameters are included in the analysis. The result indicated financial profitability as the estimated costs of recycling nutrients per hectare were lower compared with the mineral fertilizer cost based on the reference study. Both financial indicators—NPVs and IRRs—in scenarios 2 and 3 were consequently higher compared with scenario 1, as the fertilization cost was the only factor being adjusted in the analysis. Therefore, pulp and paper mill sludge can generally replace a part of mineral fertilizers, resulting in lower total costs.

The costs of the utilization of sludge in agriculture or forestry is composed of transport and spreading costs. Generally, fertilization was not a critical cost element in the financial profitability analysis. An increase of 25% in the application of sludge increased the total fertilization cost but has only marginal impact on the IRR indicator. The outcome favors the application of sludge on forestlands to supplement artificial fertilizers. The sludge quality can be improved during or after the wastewater treatment processes leading to the higher growth rate in plantations (Benedetti, 2014). The consequent higher financial profitability covers the costs of additional sludge treatment.

The research setting was based on a hypothetical case from Indonesia, relying on a long-term field research conducted in the 1980s and 1990s [16–19,23,42]. Indonesian circumstances are promising for fast growing biomass production. In addition, the location in close proximity to the vast Southeast Asian markets for various biomass-based products is attractive for large-scale operations and the industrial processing of raw materials. The major challenges are related to the complex contracts on land use overlapping with the traditional rights of indigenous people and other socioeconomic factors framed beyond the scope of this study.

The tentative research findings are applicable in various types of biomass production, for example, wood and oil palm, largely in Southeast Asia, to understand the potential of circular solutions. The operational model is also applicable at global level under similar conditions when assessing various circular models for biomass productions: for example, the utilization of residuals as fertilizers and soil improvement material in various types of agrifood plantations in Brazil. The operational model can also be applied in the northern hemisphere. For example, Joona [12] presented the utilization of the pulp and paper sludge to agricultural cultivations in Finland. Detailed analyses with site-specific parameters are required for further analysis and, for example, investment and other operational decisions in practice in different operation environments.

The research setting was framed to (1) build a generalizable and operational model based on publicly available data to promote circular bioeconomy and (2) to investigate the financial profitability of the application of the pulp and paper mill sludge as an alternative input, i.e., recycled fertilizer that replaces artificial fertilizers, in biomass productions. The financial analysis excluded further environmental and social analysis and the impact of variety of factors on financial NPV and social NPV. The potential value of larger environmental benefits was excluded in this analysis. The research scope needs to be enlarged in the future in order to comprehensively understand future trends and the performance environments as well as impacts of local societies. In addition, tools, for example Monte Carlo simulation are recommendable to test to include uncertain future data, especially the related social issues, in the analysis. Furthermore, a multicriteria approach could be a potential future research pathway in incorporating social and environmental qualitative analysis with financial scenarios.

### 5.2. N Immobilization

N immobilization is a consequence of the use of organic materials with C:N ratios of more than to 20–30:1 [9,45]. Here, the assumed C:N ratio of 26:1 was applied in the analyses remaining below the critical level. The risk of N immobilization remained reasonable within the prevailing assumption. The risk of N immobilization in terms of the amount and duration could be considerably higher if primary and de-inking paper mill biosolids from the third source alone with a C:N ratio of about 288:1 had been applied [21,46]. Zibilske [47] ended up with the N immobilization of the application rates of 17–267 g sludge kg soil<sup>-1</sup> for even 250 days if the primary sludge with a very high C:N ratio of 480:1 was used. The N immobilization can be avoided to some extent by leaving the treatment area for a certain period after the sludge spreading. This would balance the C:N ratio before planting crops [48]. Furthermore, N can be supplemented by another N source, such as standard N fertilizer, to compensate for the low N contents in the sludge used [49].

Even though pulp and paper mill sludge contain useful nutrients for tree growth, their uses in agriculture and forestry may include some drawbacks. It is recommendable to analyze the precise sludge characteristics and evaluate the possible impacts on soil, plants, and the surrounding environment. An additional sludge improvement or an approach to overcome immobilization is required when the mass is not appropriate for use in tree plantations. Otherwise, sludge should not be applied, as it will limit crop yields and, consequently, financial profitability.

### 5.3. Regulatory Concerns

Many countries or regions have specific regulations for the spreading of sludge and application as complementary fertilization, mostly for the use of sewage sludge but also for that of pulp and paper mill sludge. For example, the three main European framework directives relating to sewage sludge, waste, and nitrates regulate the use of sludge in the EU member states. The directives cover the prevention of possible harmful effects on soil, crops, animals, water, and human beings [50]. Regulations on the land application of sludge generally concern sludge characteristics in some regions reflecting directly on the quality of sludge and application manners of sludge. In addition, the application conditions are concerned, such as the site and soil characteristics, distance from surface water, and depth to groundwater [9,50,51].

Although the purpose of the regulatory frameworks is to encourage to recycle nutrients and organic substances [50], the operators may be hesitant for the larger trials and utilizations as the legal framework and consequent, possible additional costs remain unclear. The regulatory framework for different type of operators may lead to different operations or cost levels. Hence, the impact of the operator classification, the sludge providers, plantation investors or farmers, or some other, increases the uncertainty on the final cost level.

Here the estimated expenses related sludge quality were excluded, as these costs are generated at the sludge treatment plant. The farmers or other plantation operators carry the risk related to the soil quality and production capacity, as well as suitability of the sludge-based complementary fertilization in the area. The analyses excluded this profitability element since this had required a proper soil analysis, which is not possible in the hypothetical case. The costs and processes related to contracts and permits are hypothetical cost elements. A real case may also include administrative expenses related to regulations or permits, for example, the declaration of sludge and the control of its application. This type of cost element was not assessed for this study.

## 6. Conclusions

Sludge can be recycled as a source of fibers or applied in agriculture and forestry as recycling nutrients within regulatory framework, although these technologies are not yet mature. Moreover, the production system or some other systems within close proximity can utilize sludge as an energy source by incinerating for energy conversion [11]. How-

ever, the studied type of sludge is applicable as an additional, recycled fertilizer and soil improvement amendments in the wood production on plantations. This practice is considered highly valuable, as it involves the reduction of non-renewable nutrients which are becoming scarce and causing environmental problems concerning planetary boundaries.

The recycling of sludge promotes general resource efficiency by utilizing valuable particles of masses traditionally classified as waste. In addition, the use of recycled nutrients from pulp and paper integrated into the pulpwood production closes the economic loop that is illustrative of a circular bioeconomy. The model is applicable within other biomass processing industries, such as the bioenergy and food sectors. The business model promotes overall circular bioeconomy approaches.

The analyses resulted in slightly higher financial profitability compared with the original data from the reference study. The hypothetical circular bioeconomy model can be considered feasible regardless of the marginal impact on the financial profitability based on the conservative estimates of the applied parameters showed by the original analyses. The results showed that the financial profitability of biomass production is not sensitive to the plantation establishment and management costs. The profitability depends on the mean annual increment and product price.

The results could be even more promising if the nutrient and carbon recycling were studied simultaneously. It can be hypothesized further that the consideration of both nutrient and carbon recycling could increase direct financial profitability of tree growing compared to the tree growing based on mineral fertilization or the combination of mineral fertilizers and recycled nutrients and, even more, indirect value of ecosystem services, such as improved soil production capacity and water balance as well as mitigation of nutrient leaking to water ecosystems and climate change.

The economic profitability, i.e., the profitability of the national economy at large, beyond the operative financial analysis, of the establishment of a forest plantation on *Imperata* grasslands increases notably when the environmental impacts were considered in the analysis. Especially, the benefits of reforestation of over-logged indigenous forests are economically attractive. Moreover, the qualitative sustainability analysis here showed the holistic values among sustainability approaches and a variety of benefits at both the local and global levels. Consequently, further research is recommendable to assess the concrete impacts and benefits concerning the sustainability of the use of pulp and paper mill sludge to present higher values of this practice. In addition, further interdisciplinary studies on environmental aspects and economic and social approaches should be promoted to more profoundly evaluate the qualitative dimensions, the long-term environmental, economic, and social benefits, and to direct financial profitability.

**Author Contributions:** Research design and conceptualization M.M. and P.U.; methodology M.M. and P.U.; validation M.M., P.U., J.L., M.H. and L.L.; wuantitative model design, M.M.; quantitative analysis, P.U. and M.M.; qualitative analysis, J.L., P.U. and M.M.; investigation, P.U., M.M. and J.L.; resources, M.M., P.U. and J.L.; data curation, P.U., J.L., M.M. and M.H.; writing—original draft M.M., P.U. and J.L.; writing—review and editing, M.M.; visualization, P.U. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

**Funding:** This work received no external funding.

**Institutional Review Board Statement:** Not applicable.

**Informed Consent Statement:** Not applicable.

**Data Availability Statement:** Not applicable.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest. The material was gathered from open sources. The research is independent work without external funders.

## Appendix A

**Table A1.** Summary of all parameters used in the calculations of the different fertilization cost scenarios and their sources.

Parameter	Unit	Cost	Source
Scenario 1: Basic data	USD/ha	97.00	[16]
Scenario 2: Sludge	USD/ha	70.62	Calculated.
Sludge application rate	Mg/ha (wet)	6.56	Estimated based on [21,23]
Sludge transport cost	USD/t	5.00	[35]
Sludge application cost	USD/ha	37.82	[33]
Scenario 3:			
Sludge + TSP	USD/ha	87.68	Calculated
Sludge application rate	Mg/ha (wet)	6.56	Estimated based on [21,23]
Sludge transport cost	USD/t	5.00	[35]
Sludge application cost	USD/ha	37.82	[33]
TSP application rate	kg/ha	30.00	Estimated based on [23]
TSP price	USD/ton	156.40	Estimated based on [37]
TSP spreading cost (original)	USD/acre	5.00	Adjusted based on [39]
TSP spreading cost (used)	USD/ha	12.36	Calculated

Estimated conversion rate: 1 acre = 0.40468564 hectare; 1 Mg (wet) = 1 ton.

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