

ANNEX

Definitions

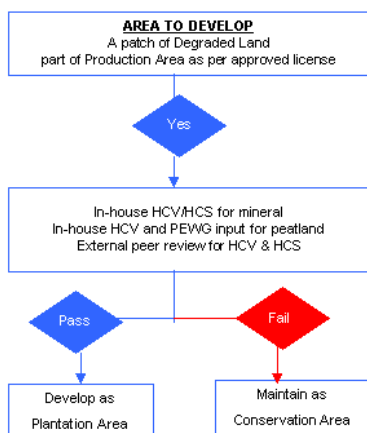
Conservation Area

Area of forest set aside for conservation inside a production forest area. Government regulation requires that approximately ten percent of a total concession area is to be set aside for conservation. Additional conservation areas are identified through High Conservation Value (HCV) assessments.

Source: APRIL Supplementary Note of SFMP 1.0 (was defined as “Conservation zone”)

De-minimis Rule

Under *de minimis* rules, small isolated areas within existing plantation concessions can be harvested in the interests of efficiency and landscape planning, where they have not been classified as HCV or HCS following a peer reviewed assessment process.



Ecosystem restoration

The process of assisting with the recovery of an forest area ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed over time. Ecosystem restoration re-establishes the area’s structural characteristics, species composition and ecological processes.

Source: APRIL Supplementary Note of SFMP 1.0

Eliminating Deforestation from Supply Chain

From 3 June 2015, APRIL and its suppliers will only develop areas that are not forested, as identified through independent peer reviewed High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) assessments. Remaining mixed hardwoods harvested before 15 May 2015 can be utilized by APRIL’s mill before the end of December 2015.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (“FPIC”)

The principle that a community has the right to give or withhold its consent to proposed projects that may affect the land they customarily own, occupy or otherwise use, prior to the issuance of a concession permit.



Harvesting

In this policy, harvesting refers to the act of felling (an activity to cut down merchantable trees). Activities subsequent to harvesting and therefore defined separately are: pre-bunching, extraction, loading, and land clearing for planting.

High Carbon Stock (HCS)

HCS forest is forest that has been identified using the HCS toolkit approach. HCS forest is to be prioritised for protection.

Source: HCS approach toolkit version 1.0 March 2015 <http://highcarbonstock.org/the-hcs-approach-toolkit/>

High Conservation Value (HCV)

High Conservation Values (HCVs) are biological, ecological, social or cultural values or attributes associated with natural or traditionally managed ecosystems, which are considered outstandingly significant or critically important at the national, regional or global level. HCV management areas are critical areas in a landscape that need to be managed appropriately in order to maintain or enhance one or more of its values. Areas that possess such attributes include:

- HCV1: Areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g., endemism, endangered species, refugia).
- HCV2: Globally, regionally or nationally significant landscapes where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
- HCV3: Areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.
- HCV4: Areas that provide basic ecosystem services in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control).
- HCV5: Areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health).
- HCV6: Areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

Source: HCV Resource Network

Indigenous Peoples

People who inhabited a country or a geographical region at the time before people of different cultures or ethnic origins arrived.

Source: http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/5session_factsheet1.pdf

Independent verification auditor

A third-party audit firm appointed by the Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC) to assess the implementation of APRIL Group's SFMP.

Landscape

A heterogeneous socio-ecological system in space.

Source: Scherr, Shames and Friedman, 2013

Landscape approach

A long-term collaborative process bringing together diverse stakeholders aiming to achieve a balance between multiple and sometimes conflicting objectives in a landscape and/or seascape.

Source: Prof. Jeffrey Sayer.

Long-term Supply Partners

Long-term fibre Suppliers supply plantation fibre exclusively to APRIL's Kerinci Mill. APRIL Group's plantation fibre self-sufficiency is achieved by sourcing plantation fibre from APRIL's own plantations and those of its Long-Term Supply Partners.

**Mixed hardwood**

The term 'mixed (tropical) hardwood' when used in the context of making pulp for paper, refers to a more or less natural mixture of hardwoods from a tropical forest.

Source: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/k0050e/k0050e09.htm>

Non-forested peatland

Non-forested areas are those categorized by independent HCV and HCS assessments as non-HCV and non-HCS forest areas. Typically these are degraded forests, scrub or grasslands with little community or environmental value.

Peatland

Peatland contains a heterogeneous mixture of more or less decomposed plant (humus) material that has accumulated in a water-saturated environment and in the absence of oxygen.

Source: <http://www.peatsociety.org/peatlands-and-peat/what-peat>