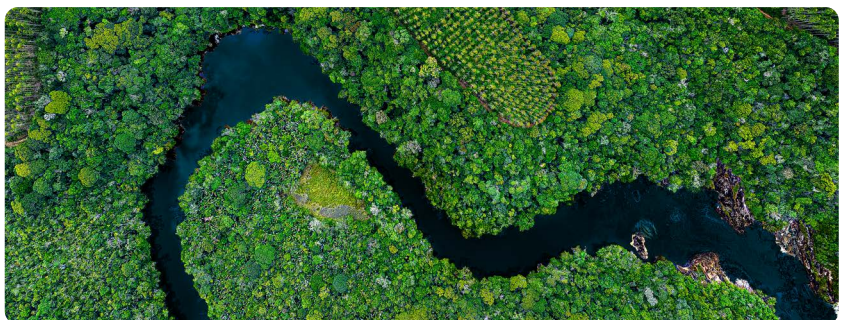
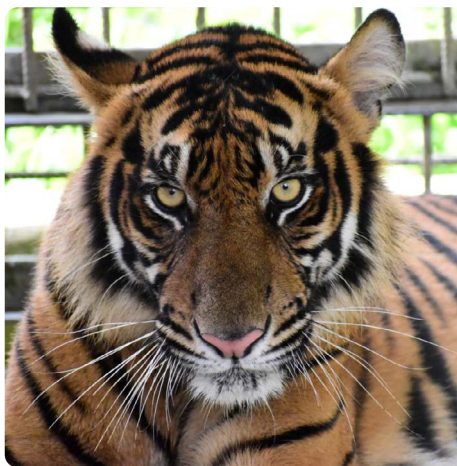


2025 TNFD REPORT



CONTENT

ABOUT APRIL	01	RISK AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT	26
INTRODUCTION	02	DIRO Identification	26
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	03	Biodiversity Assessment	28
		DIRO Prioritisation	30
		DIRO Management Process	30
GOVERNANCE	04	Certifications and Compliance	31
Executive Management Committee's Oversight on Nature	04		
Competency on Nature	04	METRICS AND TARGETS	32
Leadership Team's Responsibilities on Nature	05	Targets	32
Respect for Human Rights	06	Metrics	34
Human Rights Impact Assessment	07		
Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC)	07	WAYS FORWARD	35
Land Dispute Resolution Mechanism	08		
Grievance Mechanism	08	APPENDICES	36
Community Development Initiatives	09	Metrics	36
		Alignment between the GBF, IBSAP, Thriving Nature Strategy, APRIL's Policies, and APRIL2030	40
STRATEGY	10	List of Abbreviations	44
Priority Locations	10		
Dependencies and Impacts on Nature	11		
Risks and Opportunities on Nature	17		
Policies and Commitments	20		
Mitigation Hierarchy	21		
Effects on Business Model, Strategy, Financial Planning and Value Chain	25		



ABOUT APRIL

Asia Pacific Resources International Holdings Ltd ('APRIL Group' or 'APRIL') is a leading global supplier of bio-based fibre products. Our diverse portfolio includes pulp, paper, viscose staple fibre (VSF), paperboard, and tissue. We manage forest plantations in Sumatra and Kalimantan, and operate manufacturing facilities in Pangkalan Kerinci, Riau Province, Indonesia.

Our vertically integrated value chain allows us to implement and uphold responsible operational practices throughout our production cycle. APRIL is a privately owned company and

a member of the RGE group of companies.

As of December 2025, we manage 1,425,548 hectares of land across the APRIL Group's operations. Our landbank includes forest plantations (43%), conservation areas (33%), community fibre plantations (3%), built infrastructure (2%), and other inoperable areas (19%). In 2025, our integrated mill sourced over 15 million tonnes of wood and fibre and produced four million tonnes of pulp used in downstream products, including paper, VSF, yarn, and paperboard, sold in 119 countries.

We directly and indirectly employ 16,311 people, including our supply partners' employees, and more than 250 in-house scientists to drive science-based approaches across our business operations.

ASIA PACIFIC RESOURCES INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LTD

80 Raffles Place #50-01, #1 UOB Plaza, Singapore 048624

- [aprilasia.com](#)
- [aprilialog.com](#)
- [APRIL](#)
- [@discoverapril](#)



INTRODUCTION

In 2025, we achieved several milestones toward a nature-positive future. Specifically, we strengthened our commitment to integrating biodiversity into our business strategy.

During the World Conservation Congress in Abu Dhabi in October 2025, we launched our Thriving Nature Strategy, a science-based approach that advances our biodiversity ambition to landscape-scale outcomes. The strategy's four objectives and 16 activities were informed by both the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Both strategy and key partnerships are fundamental to the delivery of our APRIL2030 targets, and the long-term resilience of our operations, supply chains, and communities that depend on them.

In 2025, APRIL adopted the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)'s Landscape Species Approach, using selected species as indicators of ecosystem health. This guides landscape-level conservation strategies and monitoring efforts across our operations.

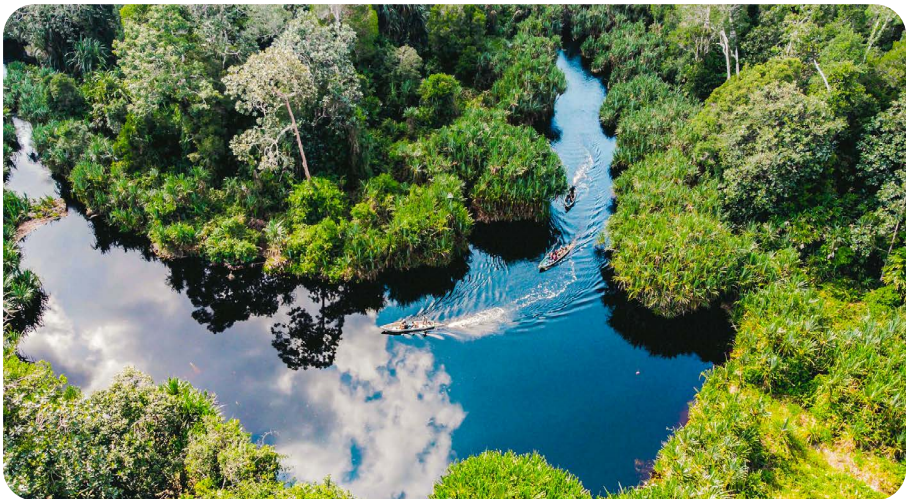
APRIL entered a 5-year collaboration with the International

Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), focused on advancing conservation science and applying evidence-based solutions across 470,723 hectares of natural landscapes that we manage. In 2026, through this collaboration, we will be piloting the IUCN Rapid High-Integrity Nature-positive Outcomes (RHINO) assessment and supporting both Global Peatlands Assessment and National Red List of Ecosystems (RLE) Assessment in Indonesia. These initiatives strengthen our ability to measure species extinction risks.

This inaugural Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) Report represents an additional step in embedding nature into our corporate decision-making. Using the TNFD LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) approach, we

assessed our nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities across our operations and value chain. The assessment draws on TNFD recommended analytical tools, including Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure (ENCORE), the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Biodiversity Risk Filter, and the WWF Water Risk Filter, and incorporates TNFD's sectoral guidance for forestry, pulp, and paper.

As we continue to implement the TNFD recommendations in phases, we will closely monitor the development of additional guidance and methodology to ensure we continue to deliver robust disclosure. Beyond disclosure, this process provides a foundation for strengthening how we identify and manage nature-related risks and opportunities.



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

This TNFD report has been prepared in alignment with six general requirements (see Table 1) and all four recommended pillars of the TNFD Framework (Governance, Strategy, Risk and Impact Management, and Metrics and Targets). The following chapters address our current progress against each pillar, reflecting our commitment to manage nature-related dependencies, impacts and risks and opportunities (DIRO) within our direct operations and fibre suppliers.

Table 1. General requirements of TNFD Framework

The application of materiality	In 2025, we used single materiality following GRI Standard. In the short-term, APRIL will shift to a double materiality assessment (DMA) to better align with regulatory and stakeholder expectations.
The scope of disclosures	The disclosure in this report covers the period January 1 st to December 31 st , 2025. Disclosure scope is within our fibre suppliers and direct operations of APRIL.
The location of nature-related issues	Using ENCORE, the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, and the WWF Water Risk Filter, we identified priority locations assessed against TNFD criteria of material locations and sensitive locations which are further described in “Priority Locations” section below.
Integration with other sustainability-related disclosures	This report exclusively discloses nature-related information aligned with TNFD recommendations. APRIL plans to integrate TNFD, IFRS S2, and GRI disclosures in our future Sustainability Reports, considering the interdependencies between nature, biodiversity, water, and climate change, and continue monitoring the evolving standards.
The time horizons considered	The time horizon covered in this disclosure is following both TNFD and CDP's recommendations: Short term: within the next 5 years; Medium term: 5-15 years; Long term: over 15 years.
The engagement of Indigenous People, Local Communities, and affected stakeholders in the identification and assessment of the organisation's nature related issues	APRIL's engagement with Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, and affected stakeholders is guided by its Sustainable Forest Management Policy (SFMP 2.0) and Human Rights Policy, which are aligned with international frameworks. Responsibilities for implementing this policy is embedded across multiple functions, including Sustainability and External Affairs, Social Capital, Fibre Operations, and Mill Operations, under the oversight of APRIL's President. To uphold human rights, APRIL conducted a Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA) in 2022 and established a Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDD) process to identify, assess, manage, and monitor our actual and potential impacts on Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and other affected stakeholders.

GOVERNANCE

APRIL’s overall sustainability governance structure, including the Executive Management Committee (EMC) and Leadership Team’s oversight on sustainability is described in our [2025 Sustainability Report](#) pages 32-34. This section focuses specifically on the roles, responsibilities and competencies of the EMC and Leadership Team in overseeing nature-related DIRO and human rights considerations.

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE’S OVERSIGHT ON NATURE

[TNFD Governance A]

APRIL’s oversight of nature, including forests and biodiversity, is led by the EMC which comprises four members, including APRIL Group’s Chairman, RGE Managing Director, APRIL Group’s President, and RGE’s Group Sustainability Director. The EMC assesses sustainability performance and monitors progress against APRIL2030 targets through quarterly updates on nature-related DIRO from the leadership team. Sustainability-related policies are reviewed at least every two years to align with evolving regulatory requirements and stakeholder expectations. Through this process, the EMC

provides strategic direction and oversight to ensure sustainability considerations are integrated into commercial activities, risk management, policy development, and financial planning.

To support effective oversight on nature-related issues, APRIL’s governance mechanisms include monitoring progress towards corporate targets, overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan, reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, reviewing and guiding innovation or research and development priorities, and guiding APRIL2030 targets.

COMPETENCY ON NATURE

APRIL maintains environmental competency at management-level through several mechanisms. These include regular consultation with subject matter experts through the independent Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC) whose members bring expertise in areas including forest conservation, environmental economics and environmental law. More information on our SAC members is available on our [SAC members’ profiles](#).

In addition, members of our leadership team bring relevant expertise in nature-related matters. This includes our Director of Sustainability and External Affairs, who has expertise in forest ecology.



LEADERSHIP TEAM’S RESPONSIBILITIES ON NATURE

[TNFD Governance B]

Our leadership team comprises APRIL Group’s President, Director of Sustainability and External Affairs, Senior Fibre Director, Chief Operation Officer, Head of Commercial, and Finance Director.

APRIL Group’s President provides executive oversight of the design, implementation, and delivery of APRIL2030 targets. The President oversees the implementation of our APRIL2030 target on increasing 50% of fibre productivity by 2030 while reducing land pressures. The role also oversees APRIL’s Production-Protection approach, which includes oversight of the APRIL2030 target to allocate USD 1 per tonne of wood delivered to our mill to support conservation and restoration initiatives. The

role also signs off on our Thriving Nature Strategy.

The Director of Sustainability and External Affairs is responsible for leading the development, implementation, and continuous improvement of APRIL’s sustainability strategy, policies, and programmes. This includes oversight of sustainability-related policies, performance targets of the sustainability-linked loans, APRIL2030 targets, third-party sustainability assurance, sustainability reporting, stakeholder engagement, and external communications.

The role oversees our Restorasi Ekosistem Riau (RER) programme and particularly its strategic planning and concerted action

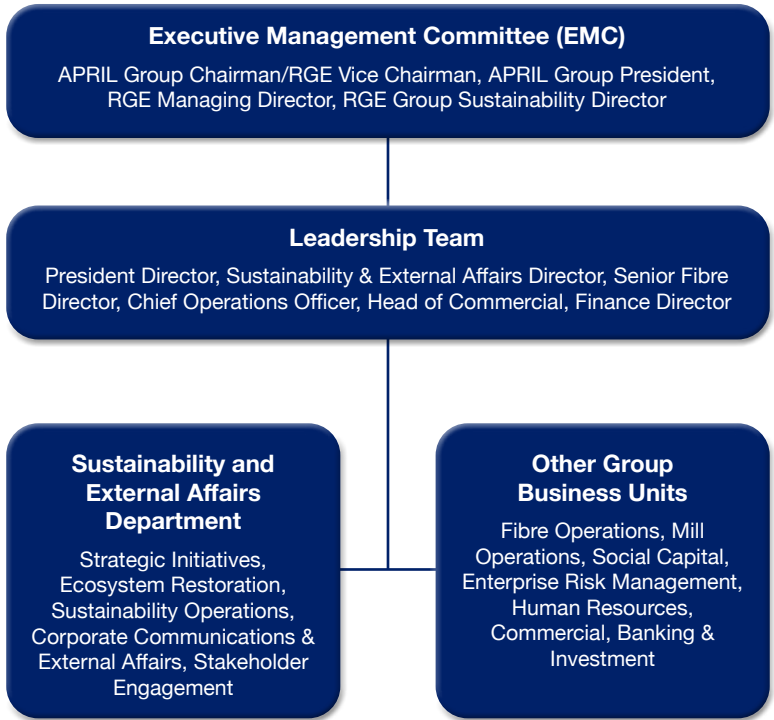
guided by our Thriving Nature Strategy and comprehensive Conservation Forest Management Framework (CFMF). The role also directs the implementation of APRIL’s Community Conservation Partnerships (CCP), which are designed to protect and restore natural forest adjacent to plantation concessions. The role spearheaded the creation of Fire Free Village Programme (FFVP) since 2014.

The Director’s responsibilities also include establishing and managing strategic partnerships that support biodiversity conservation, wildlife protection, prevention of illegal wildlife trade, ecosystem restoration, and community empowerment.



Please see the governance structure chart below (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Sustainability governance structure



RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

[TNFD Governance C]

The Sustainable Forest Management Policy (SFMP 2.0) is a foundation for other policies, such as our Wood and Fibre Sourcing Policy, Human Rights Policy, and APRIL2030 targets. APRIL respects and upholds the rights of vulnerable groups, including indigenous people, local communities and affected stakeholders as outlined in our Human Rights Policy, overseen by APRIL Group's President. The implementation of this policy is carried out across multiple departments in the company, including Sustainability and External Affairs, Social Capital, Fibre Operations, and Mill Operations.

Our [Human Rights Policy](#) is in accordance with international and national frameworks, including:

- The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People
- International Bill of Human Rights
- The International Labour Organisation's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
- The United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- The United Nations Global Compact Principles
- International treaties ratified by the Government of Indonesia
- Local and national laws where APRIL operates

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT ASSESSMENT

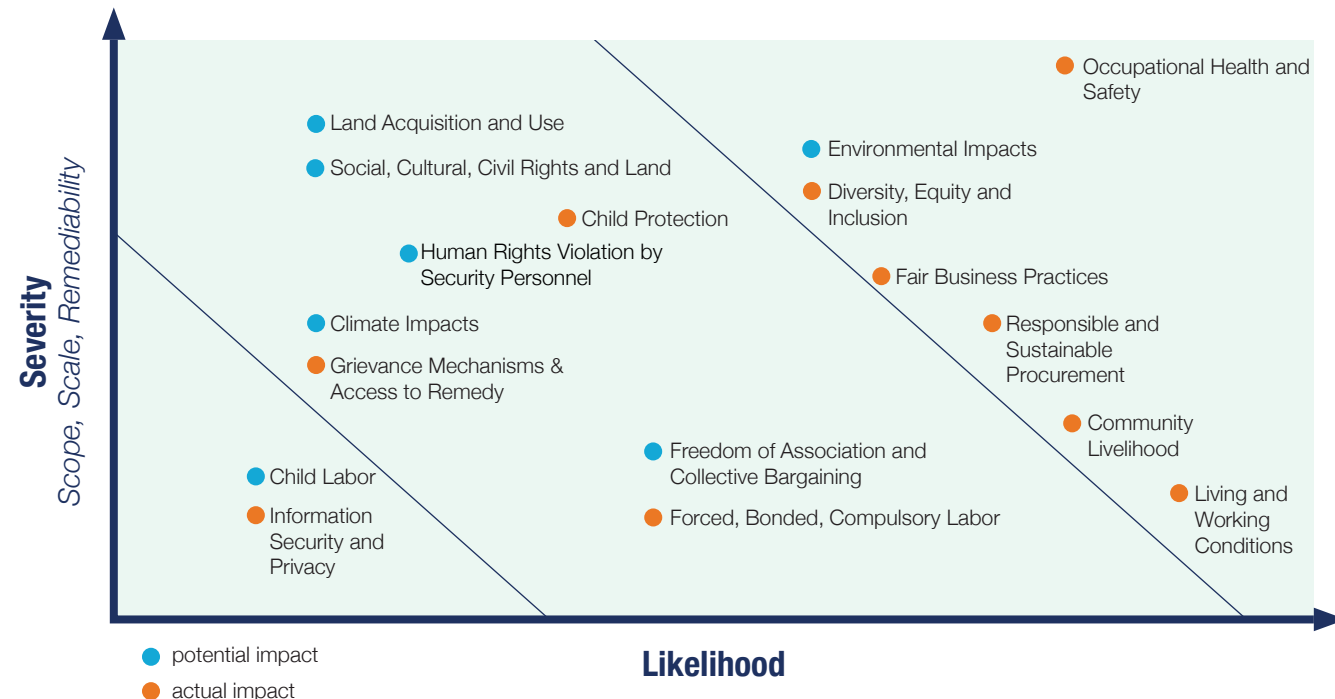
APRIL completed a Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA) in 2022 with independent third-party experts (see Figure 2). The scope of the HRIA is organisation-wide, covering our direct operations and surrounding communities. Following the HRIA, we developed Human Rights

Due Diligence (HRDD) to identify, manage, track, and report on our actual and potential human rights impacts. This process began with a human rights salience review and prioritised the most salient potential human rights issues for APRIL. Based on this, we rated human rights issues on their

severity and likelihood level as illustrated below.

In 2025, APRIL rolled out HRDD awareness training for 56 local contractors, following a HRDD train-the-trainers programme for 30 mill managers in 2024.

Figure 2. Human Rights Impact Assessment



FREE, PRIOR, INFORMED CONSENT (FPIC)

We ensure that we obtain free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) from indigenous people and affected communities before any new development or expansion of our existing operations. All suppliers are required to uphold FPIC process and are prohibited from sourcing from entities that have violated customary land rights or human rights.

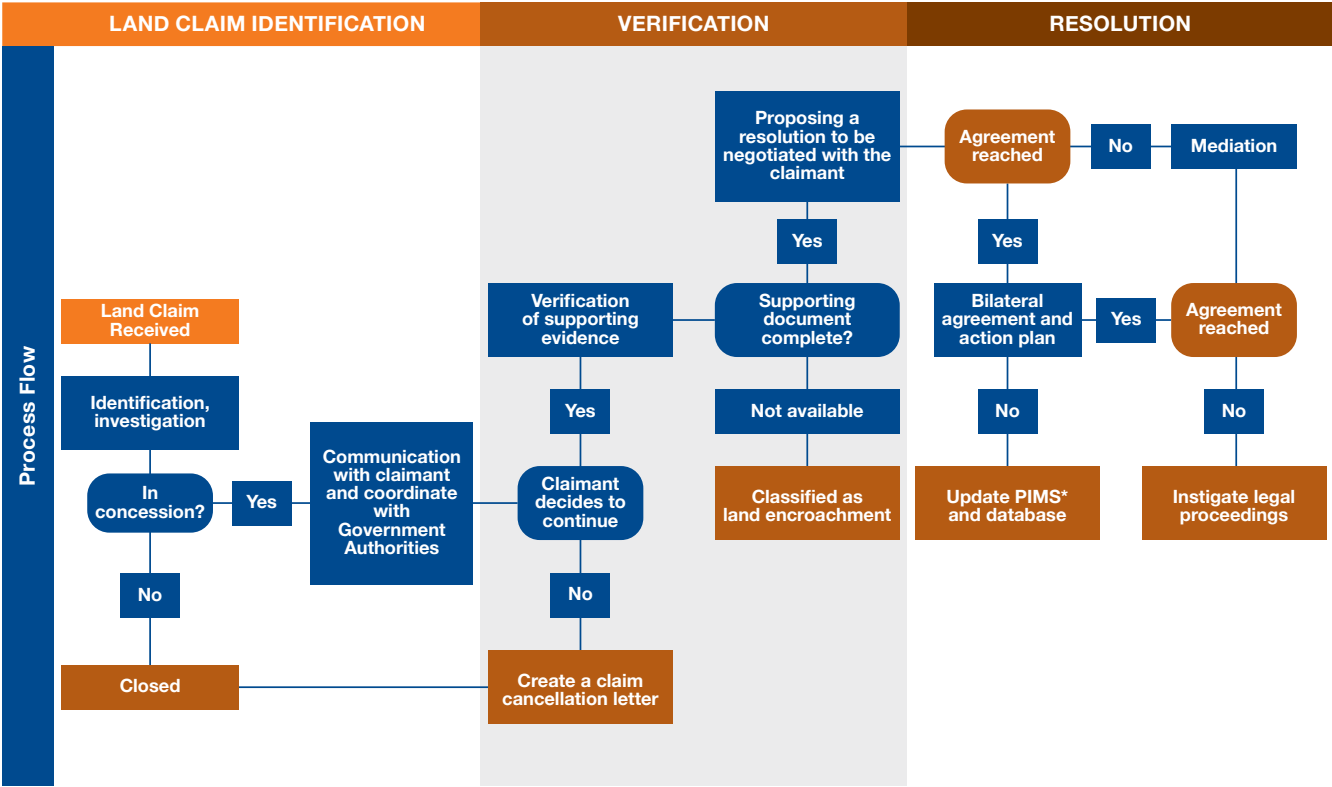


LAND DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISM

Our Land Dispute Resolution Mechanism governs the management and resolution of any conflicts that may arise (see Figure 3). This comprehensive settlement framework guides the company and all stakeholders towards mutually acceptable and

beneficial outcomes for affected communities. In 2025, approximately 4,837 hectares were added to the total conservation area following the resolution of land claims.

Figure 3. Land claim process



Notes:
1 Similar processes are used for land encroachment complaints/grievances and land claims by Indigenous peoples.
2 *Plantation Information Management System (PIMS)

GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

Any community concerns are documented and addressed through a grievance mechanism, and are logged on our [Grievance Tracking site](#). There are multiple grievance reporting channels, including a hotline (+628117602111), email (grievance_response@aprilasia.com), online forms, in-person contact points, and written submissions. In 2025, 23 community grievances were raised and resolved

within a day to four months through dialogues with affected stakeholders and the implementation of resolution plans by the relevant parties concerning infrastructure issues related to APRIL's operations, such as road conditions (dust, potholes, and damage), transportation impacts (truck speed and noise), timber debris in coastal areas, and incomplete construction projects.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

APRIL engages with communities through two main nature focused programmes, amongst other initiatives:

1 Fire Free Villages Programme (FFVP)

Launched in 2014, our FFVP addresses the root causes of fire in Riau province through fire awareness education, air quality monitoring, capacity building, and incentive provision for communities that remain fire-free. In 2025, the programme reduced incidence of fire by 90% across 43 communities spanning 902,872 hectares.

2 Community Conservation Partnerships (CCP)

CCP is a joint programme in four villages surrounding APRIL's operations, aimed at conserving natural forests within their respective areas. The programme underscores the critical role of NGO partner, Earthworm Foundation, particularly during FPIC processes and early-stage engagement to build trust and ensure credible implementation. Through this programme, APRIL provides annual payment of USD10,000 through participatory land-use planning exercises. We also monitor the land by satellite to ensure no encroachment or logging. So far, we have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with neighbouring villages managing 29,211 hectares of forests. As a result, local groups are increasingly assuming independent responsibility for protecting forests.

Further information on our stakeholder engagement and partnerships can be found in our [2025 Sustainability Report](#) pages 38-40 and 124-126.

STRATEGY

PRIORITY LOCATIONS

[TNFD Strategy D]

We categorise our integrated value chain into three parts: sustainable forest management, lean manufacturing, and bio-based products. We have identified 87 material sites, spanning forestry to manufacturing (pulp, paper, paperboard, VSF, and yarn). The geographical level of analysed sites is detailed by company and estate. These sites include:

- Ecosystem functional groups: Tropical/subtropical lowland rainforests (T.1.1), tropical flooded forests and peat forests (TF1.1), and plantations (T7.3).
- Geographies: Indonesia (Riau, North Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, North Sumatra, South Sumatra, West Sumatra) and Malaysia (Sabah).

Please refer to [Sustainability Dashboard](#) for the current map of our fibre suppliers. Please note that the dashboard is updated in real-time.

Using the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF) v2.0 and WWF Water Risk Filter (WRF) v2.0, we assessed whether sites overlap with TNFD-defined sensitive locations. In this assessment, a risk score above 3.0 was used as the threshold for identifying sensitive locations. Applying this conservative approach, all 87 sites were found to intersect with ecologically sensitive areas to varying degrees and were therefore designated as priority locations (see Table 2).

Table 2. TNFD-defined sensitive locations

TNFD criteria for sensitive location	Number of sites
Areas important for biodiversity	87
Areas of high ecosystem integrity	87
Areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity	87
Areas of high physical water risks	81
Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision, including benefits to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and stakeholders	0

We identified 81 sites that are categorised as areas of high physical water risks, although these locations do not indicate water stress areas. This was further validated using the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas 4.0 (baseline water stress). This reflects the broader scope of physical water risks considered under the WWF WRF 2.0, which encompass not only water scarcity but also flooding, drought, water quality, and ecosystem services condition.



DEPENDENCIES AND IMPACTS ON NATURE

[TNFD Strategy A, Risk and Impact Management A]

We conducted a high-level dependencies and impacts screening using the ENCORE tool, adjusted to reflect APRIL's operational context, scale, and geographical footprint. As the ENCORE tool assesses nature-related dependencies and impacts primarily based on sectoral classification and location-based risks, the results should be interpreted as high-level screening rather than a granular-level assessment of our operations and supply chain. Therefore, the results are used as a preliminary identification of our nature-related DIRO. The results of materiality rating provided in the Table 3 are based on International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Group/Class associated with our business activities.

Key Nature Dependencies

[TNFD Strategy A, Risk and Impact Management A]

Our forestry activities, including direct operations and fibre suppliers, are located across Sumatra and Kalimantan in Indonesia, as well as Sabah in Malaysia. These activities are highly dependent on ecosystem services, especially genetic material services and biomass provisioning, to ensure a reliable supply of high-quality and productive wood fibre. In addition, global and local climate regulation, rainfall pattern regulation, soil quality regulation, soil and sediment retention, and water purification are critical ecosystem services that support healthy plantation and conservation forest landscapes. These ecosystems

also contribute to local livelihoods and economic activities, including agroforestry, farming, and fishing.

Our integrated manufacturing complex in Sumatra, Indonesia, produces products that fall under two ISIC groups: 1) manufacture of paper and paper products, and 2) manufacture of textiles (see Table 3). The site has a high dependency on biomass provisioning from plantation forests and water supply from nearby rivers to support industrial processes. Reliable water supply and ecosystem functioning are essential to maintaining operational continuity and production efficiency.

Table 3. Dependencies on nature

Ecosystem Services		Dependencies Pathway	Suppliers & Direct Operations	Direct Operations	
			Forest Management ¹	Manufacture of paper and paper products	Manufacture of textiles
Cultural services	Education, scientific and research services	Utilization of ecosystem data and natural resource properties to drive innovation and productivity.	●	●	●
Provisioning services	Water supply	Manufacturing requires high volumes of freshwater for processing.	●	●	●
	Genetic material services	Reliance on high-quality genetic diversity to develop resilient, high-yield seedlings.	●		
	Biomass provisioning services	Reliance on healthy, productive forest ecosystems for wood fibre.	●	●	●
Regulating and maintenance services	Global climate regulation services	Dependence on a stable global climate to mitigate extreme weather events that disrupt supply chains.	●	●	●
	Rainfall pattern regulation services	Consistent precipitation is the primary water source for plantation growth.	●	●	●
	Local (micro and meso) climate regulation services	Reliance on stable temperature, moisture, and wind speeds to maintain optimal tree growth conditions.	●	●	●
	Air filtration services	Ecosystem capacity to absorb and filter air pollutants generated during fibre and manufacturing operations.	●	●	●
	Soil quality regulation services	Dependency on nutrient cycling and healthy soil structure for sustained fibre productivity.	●		
	Soil and sediment retention services	Soil stability prevents erosion and landslides.	●	●	●

¹ Forest management here is a combination of silviculture and other forestry activities, logging, and support services to forestry.

Ecosystem Services		Dependencies Pathway	Suppliers & Direct Operations	Direct Operations	
			Forest Management ¹	Manufacture of paper and paper products	Manufacture of textiles
	Solid waste remediation	Natural microbial processes support organic residues composition.	●	●	●
	Water purification services	Dependence on natural filtration to maintain water intake quality for manufacturing sites.	●		●
	Water flow regulations	Balance water cycles across seasons.	●	●	●
	Flood mitigation	Dependence on natural landscapes to absorb peak water flows and protect infrastructure.	●	●	●
	Storm mitigation	Use of natural forest barriers to protect plantations and mills from high-wind damage.	●	●	●
	Noise attenuation services	Reliance on vegetation to dampen industrial noise and reduce impact on surrounding communities.		●	
	Pollination services	Though plantations are not dependent, the surrounding ecosystem health relies on this service.	●		
	Biological control services	Reliance on natural predators to suppress pests and diseases, reducing chemical dependency.	●	●	
	Nursery population and habitat maintenance services	Healthiness and survival of seedlings ensure fibre supply.	●		

Note: ● = Very High; ● = High; ● = Medium; ● = Low; ● = Very Low

Key Impacts on Nature

[TNFD Strategy A, Risk and Impact Management A]

Land-use change is one of the most significant impact drivers associated with forestry sector. Furthermore, pollution and resource use, if not effectively managed, can degrade ecosystems, disrupt ecological functions, and contribute to biodiversity loss. These impacts are not unidirectional; they can alter ecosystem condition

and reduce the availability of ecosystem services upon which both business operations and local communities depend. Recognising this interdependence, we commit to monitor and manage these impact drivers to mitigate adverse effects on nature and maintain the resilience of the ecosystems that support our operations.

Table 4. Impacts on nature

Impact Drivers	Pressure Indicators	Impact Pathway	Suppliers & Direct Operations	Direct Operations		Time Horizons ²
			Forest Management ¹	Manufacture of paper and paper products	Manufacture of textiles	
Climate change	Emissions of GHG	Peatland ecosystems serve as critical carbon sinks. The balance of GHG emissions and removals between forestry and manufacturing affects global climate stability. Accelerated climate change may potentially increase the frequency of disasters, negatively impacting plantation growth and mill operations.	●	●	●	Long
Land use change	Area of land-use	Forestry requires significant land footprints. Without sustainable management, degradation can expand to adjacent ecosystems, reducing biodiversity and compromising ecosystem services like water flow and soil quality regulation.	●	●	●	Long
Freshwater use change	Area of freshwater-use	Operations utilize rivers for transporting seedlings and personnel. Use of dams and water management structures to maintain water tables may alter the natural state of freshwater ecosystems.	●			Short

² Time horizons: Short term: within the next 5 years; Medium term: 5-15 years; Long term: over 15 years.

Impact Drivers	Pressure Indicators	Impact Pathway	Suppliers & Direct Operations	Direct Operations		Time Horizons ²
			Forest Management ¹	Manufacture of paper and paper products	Manufacture of textiles	
Pollution	Emissions of non-GHG air pollutants	Combustion in mechanical equipment and manufacturing processes releases air pollutants. Exceeding atmospheric carrying capacity results in air pollution that can inhibit tree growth, damage local habitats, and influence local communities.	●	●	●	Short
Pollution	Generation and release of solid waste	Harvesting and manufacturing processes generate significant solid waste (harvesting residues, sludge, fibre rejects). Without reduction plans and rigorous disposal, this leads to ecosystem degradation and land scarcity.	●	●	●	Medium
Pollution	Emission of toxic pollutants to water and soil	Application of pesticides and herbicides can release toxic substances into soil and waterways. If environmental capacity is exceeded, soil quality and natural water purification services may struggle to support forest health.	●	●	●	Medium
Pollution	Emissions of nutrient pollutants to water and soil	Fertilizer application is essential for productivity, yet over-fertilization can alter soil properties and chemistry, damaging root systems and overall tree health.	●		●	Medium
Resource use	Other biotic resource extraction (timber)	Forestry involves harvesting of woods. Illegal and unsustainable harvesting activities may destroy the habitat biodiversity and relevant ecosystem services.	●			Long

Impact Drivers	Pressure Indicators	Impact Pathway	Suppliers & Direct Operations	Direct Operations		Time Horizons ²
			Forest Management ¹	Manufacture of paper and paper products	Manufacture of textiles	
Resource use	Volume of water use	Water withdrawal from nearby river may lower water level and quality without proper management. The consequences of insufficient water supply will mostly disrupt the manufacturing activities.	●	●	●	Short
Disturbances	Disturbance (i.e. noise, light)	Harvesting and manufacturing activities creates disturbances such as noise and light pollution due to machinery and vehicles operations. These disturbances may cause burden to certain species, disrupting their communications, navigating, and other living habits.	●	●	●	Short
Invasive alien species introduction	Introduction of invasive species	Tree species introduced to increase productivity may lead to spreading of invasive species. They may outcompete native species and alter original ecosystem and thus cause biodiversity loss.	●			Long

Note: ● = Very High; ● = High; ● = Medium; ● = Low; ● = Very Low



Blue-eared kingfisher (*Alcedo meninting*)

RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES ON NATURE

Key Risks

[TNFD Strategy A, Strategy B, Risk and Impact Management A]

Nature-related risks and opportunities are inherently linked to our organisational dependencies and impacts on natural capital. To rate these, we conducted a spatial risk assessment utilising the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter and Water Risk Filter for the 87 sites we identified. The risks are scored from 1 (the lowest risk) to 5 (the highest risk), separated into direct operations (forests plantations, direct manufacture), and fibre suppliers (long-term suppliers, open market suppliers, and community forests).



Crested serpent eagle (*Spilornis cheela*)

Figure 4. Risks and opportunities scores for direct operations

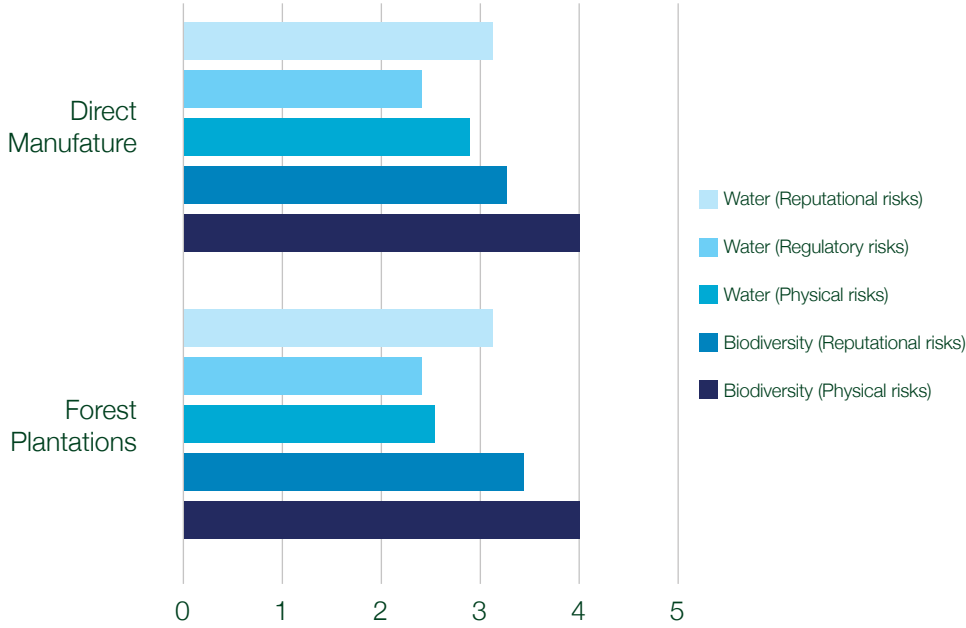
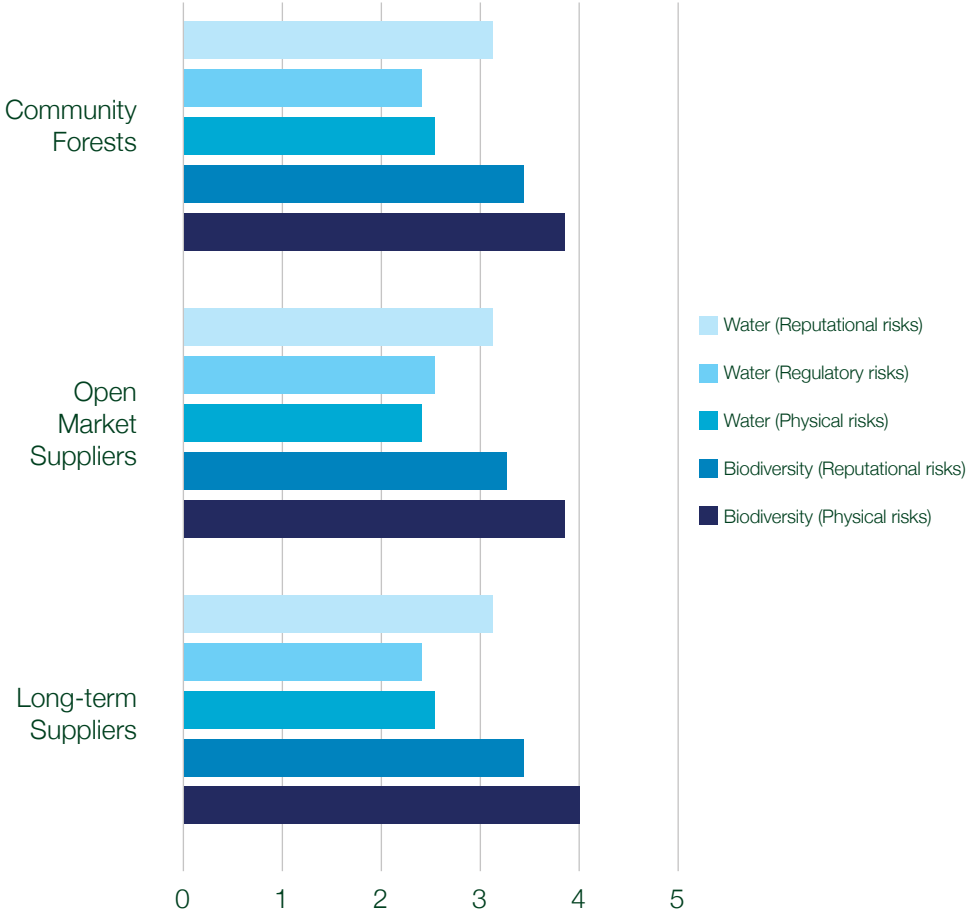


Figure 5. Risks and opportunities scores for fibre suppliers



The following table (Table 5) summarises and prioritises risks with scores exceeding 3.0, representing medium-to- high exposure. Risks such as costs and availability of raw materials and biodiversity loss have been integrated as part of our Enterprise Risk Management system. We will gradually update our risk register to address the newly identified risks.

Table 5. Material nature-related risks

Risk Type	Risk	Time Horizon	Business Impacts
Physical-acute	Increased flooding frequency and intensity	Short-term	Plantation loss, mill downtime due to infrastructure damage, and supply chain disruptions due to road or port closures.
	Increasing frequency of wildfires	Short-term	Higher operational expenditure for fire prevention and direct loss of fibre resources and biological assets.
Physical-chronic	Loss of ecosystem services that maintain water, soil, air, and ecosystem condition	Medium-to-long term	Reduced productivity from poor water and air quality, alongside declining soil fertility driving higher fertilizer input costs.
	Extreme heat	Medium-to-long term	Elevated seedling mortality and plantation loss, compounded by heat stress risks to outdoor labour affecting safety and production.
	Increasing plant diseases and pests	Short-to-long term	Rising integrated pest management costs and potential sales decline following plantation loss.
	Biodiversity loss due to improper management	Short-to-long term	Erosion of foundational ecosystem services, with significant reputational damage and risk to operating license.
Transition – Policy and legal	Stricter regulations and reporting requirements on natural capital-related topics	Short-to-medium term	Increased compliance, monitoring, and administrative costs to meet natural capital disclosure requirements.
Transition – Market	Cost and availability of fibre supply	Medium-term	Increased competition for land and wood fibre driven by biofuel mandates and global food security agendas.
Transition – Reputation	Negative impacts and misunderstanding on forestry industry	Short-term	Loss of market access and customer base due to deteriorating reputation regarding nature impacts.
Transition – Technology	Swift to technology with low nature impact	Short-to-medium term	High capital expenditure (CAPEX) for acquiring new technology, alongside requirement for workforce reskilling and operational capacity building.

Key Opportunities
[TNFD Strategy A, Strategy B, Risk and Impact Management A]

Table 6. Key nature-related opportunities

Opportunity Type	Opportunity	Impacts
Resource efficiency	Enhanced energy and resource efficiency, including water, waste, and raw materials	Business: Reduced operating costs through optimized resource use, improved resilience against scarcity, and a shift toward nature-positive corporate culture. Nature: Lowered resource extraction and reduced GHG emissions through waste-to-energy initiatives.
Markets	International sustainability certification	Business: Access to premium global markets, increased sales volume, and stronger customer loyalty and trust.
Capital flow	Access to nature-related financing	Business: Diversified funding sources and lower-cost capital aligned with verified nature outcomes.
Reputational capital	Stakeholder and community collaboration	Business: Strengthened public trust and social license to operate. Nature: Extended impact of conservation through community-led projects and facilitated nature-related research.
Ecosystem services	Ecosystem conservation and restoration	Business: Long-term security of ecosystem services that sustain core operations and local communities. Nature: Net-positive biodiversity gain.

POLICIES AND COMMITMENTS

[TNFD Strategy B]

APRIL's SFMP 2.0 serves as an overarching framework for forest protection and conservation, peatland management, emissions reduction, responsible practices, and proactive support of local communities and indigenous people's rights across our operations and supply chains. As a core element of this framework, APRIL commits not to acquire land or source wood from forests or peatlands identified as High Carbon Stock (HCS) and High Conservation Value (HCV) after the 2015³ cut-off date. This commitment helps reduce regulatory risks and reputational risks while creating opportunities for collaboration in restoration and conservation.

To further strengthen SFMP 2.0, APRIL has incorporated additional components informed by internal and external audits, as well as stakeholder feedback. These components provide guidance on pesticide use, genetically modified organism (GMO) use, invasive species control, and species protection.

- Thriving Nature Strategy
 - [Sustainable Forest Management Policy 2.0 Assurance Report 2026](#)
 - [APRIL Group Sustainability Policy](#)
 - [Wood and Fibre Sourcing Policy](#)
- [GMO Use Policy](#)
 - [Pesticides and Other Hazardous Materials Use Policy](#)
 - [Invasive Species Policy](#)
 - [Commitment to Protect Species of Conservation Concern](#)

Thriving Nature Strategy

The Thriving Nature Strategy is an ambitious framework that bolsters our forest conservation, restoration, and monitoring activities. Its four objectives are founded on a holistic approach

that seeks to improve our understanding of tropical forest landscapes and the impact of their continued health on APRIL's business practices and operations. Importantly, the strategy is data-

backed and science-based and leverages partnerships with various stakeholders, including local communities, various levels of government, and industry peers, to deliver shared benefits.

The Thriving Nature Strategy is grounded in four objectives:



Conserving and restoring critical ecosystems



Conserving and restoring endangered species



Transparent, data-driven ecosystem management and monitoring



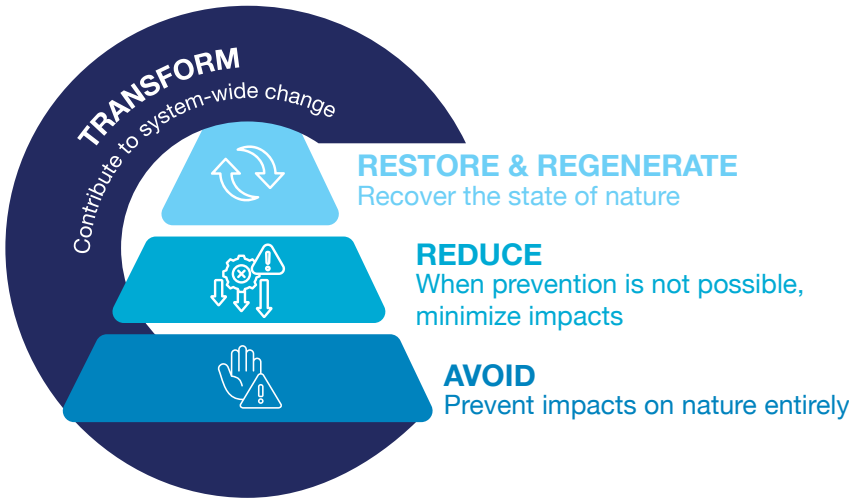
Sharing conservation knowledge

³ APRIL update on Wood Sourcing Policies and Open Market Wood Sourcing as of 2026. Please see further information on [APRIL Dialog](#).

MITIGATION HIERARCHY

[TNFD Strategy B]

In response to the nature-related DIRO identified through TNFD LEAP assessment, APRIL has developed a set of strategic actions built on our longstanding commitments and landscape-level initiatives. We organise these using the Science Based Targets for Nature AR3T framework (Avoid, Reduce, Restore & Regenerate, and Transform) to illustrate how the company's existing and ongoing commitments collectively address nature-related DIRO across the mitigation hierarchy.



Sumatran elephant (*Elephas maximus sumatranus*)



APRIL's primary approach is to protect natural ecosystems. Since 2015, through our commitments outlined in SFMP 2.0, APRIL is committed to no development in HCV and HCS forests. HCV and High Carbon Stock Approach (HCSA) assessments are used to identify and delineate areas for protection within an integrated landscape management framework. This commitment applies across APRIL's concessions, long-term supply partners, and open-market suppliers.

Compliance is monitored through a combination of satellite imagery, aerial drone observation and on-the-ground verification. Land-cover change is assessed fortnightly by remote sensing analysts, while on-the-ground teams investigate, verify, and document any detected changes. These cover all areas managed by APRIL and those of our long-term supply partners. Additionally, we conduct spot check to verify potential land cover change amongst our open-market suppliers.



Changeable hawk eagle (*Nisaetus cirrhatus*)



REDUCE

APRIL has implemented measures to reduce its footprints, resource use, and operational impacts on nature.

• Net zero emissions from land-use

- o Continued progress towards achieving net-zero emissions from land-use. In 2025, land-use change emissions from Sumatra operations were 3.0 MtCO₂e, representing a significant decrease from the 2019 baseline of 4.8 MtCO₂e.

• Fire Prevention System

- o APRIL enforces a strict no-burn policy to mitigate fire risks across our operations and concessions and requires our suppliers to do the same. Our integrated forest fire management and community-based mitigation efforts called Fire Free Village Programme (FFVP) have contributed to consistently low fire levels. We have reduced fire incidents by 90% compared to pre-programme level.

• Fibre Productivity

- o Under our APRIL2030 targets, we commit to continue to reduce land-use pressures while increasing fibre productivity through science-based plantation management. In 2025, Mean Annual Increment (MAI) reached 23.1 tonnes/ha/year, an increase of 13.8% compared to 2019.

• Resource use and circularity

- o Continued to reduce process water intensity in line with our target of 25% reduction by 2030 compared with the 2019 baseline. In 2025, we had 0.8% reduction in our water consumption intensity despite the growth of our operations.
- o Continued to reduce solid waste diverted to landfill in line with our target to achieve 80% reduction by 2030 compared with the 2019 baseline. In 2025, the solid waste to landfill per product weight was 39.2% lower than baseline.



RESTORE & REGENERATE

• Biodiversity assessment and monitoring

- o We partnered with Fauna & Flora International (FFI) to conduct baseline biodiversity assessments of fish and understory vegetation at RER area. The assessment will help scale our biodiversity monitoring and reporting capacity.
- o Advanced our wildlife monitoring activities through adoption of camera trap distance sampling (CTDS); baseline assessments in conservation areas through partnerships with IUCN experts, and the Wildlife Conservation Society; implementation of a new tiger conservation strategy, including deployment of 50 camera traps across Pelalawan estate. Initial monitoring confirmed the presence of 10 Sumatran tigers and detected key prey species, including Sambar deer, wild boar, and long-tailed macaques, which signals that the ecosystem is functioning well enough to support this apex predator; and

utilisation of Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) patrols to support wildlife protection at 8 operational sites, following training for field staff and analysts.

- o In 2025, APRIL began implementing the Wildlife Conservation Society's (WCS) Landscape Species Approach. The approach identifies a small group of species whose habitat's needs and ecological functions serve as indicators of broader ecosystem health and biodiversity outcomes. Potential landscape species covering key taxonomic groups have been identified, including mammals, birds, bats, using biodiversity records from the past five years assessed against criteria e.g. habitat use, ecological function, vulnerability to threats, and the feasibility of monitoring the identified species.
- o Entered into collaboration with IUCN to pilot RHINO assessments in the coming year to better assess species extinction risks

and key threats in our concessions and utilised Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) to understand where we should focus our efforts on threats abatement (see Figure 8 and 9 below).

- o APRIL has established community-based conservation partnerships with four villages neighbouring our operations to protect forests within their boundaries. We supported 29,211 hectares under Community Conservation Partnership. Through this initiative, APRIL provides villages with an annual payment of approximately USD 10,000 for protecting forest areas identified through participatory land-use planning exercises. As a result, local groups are increasingly assuming independent responsibility for protecting forests, highlighting the effectiveness of participatory land-use planning.

• **Ecosystem Restoration and Conservation**

- o Since 2020, APRIL has invested USD1 per tonne of wood delivered to our mill into conservation. Between 2020 and 2025, more than USD66 million was invested from this source as part of a total allocation of USD75 million. In 2025, the allocated conservation fund was USD14.8 million, with USD13.1 million spent while the remainder is accrued for future conservation projects.

- o Through APRIL's Production-Protection approach we take an integrated approach that promotes sustainable business growth while balancing production and ecosystem conservation. APRIL's plantation forests support this model by serving as buffer zones that help protect dedicated conservation and restoration areas. In 2025, we managed 470,723 hectares of conservation area in Sumatra and Kalimantan – 76% of our 1-for-1 commitment, whereby we aim to ensure we have one hectare of conservation for every hectare of plantation.

- o As part of the 470,723 hectares of conservation area, we directly manage 150,711 hectares in RER, which supports the protection of 81 IUCN-listed species, including 14 Critically Endangered species. Additionally, 37 IUCN-listed species, including six Critically Endangered species have been identified in APRIL Group concessions. In this conservation area, there have been no fires or land-use changes in the past 13 years on the Kampar Peninsula, which demonstrates the effectiveness of ongoing conservation management efforts.

 TRANSFORM

• **Towards a nature resilient supply chain**

- o APRIL continued to work closely with our customers, suppliers, and technical service providers to build an efficient and reliable process that will ensure compliance with the anticipated European Union Deforestation Regulation.

• **Champion nature positive**

- o In 2025, we launched our Thriving Nature Strategy⁴ to advance our positive biodiversity gains commitment. Progress against its objectives will be reviewed annually using our Thriving Nature Activity Plans.

EFFECTS ON BUSINESS MODEL, STRATEGY, FINANCIAL PLANNING AND VALUE CHAIN

[TNFD Strategy B]

Since APRIL operates in the forestry sector, nature is simultaneously the company's primary resource and the foundation of its long-term business resilience. Accordingly, this shapes four key aspects of our business:

• **Business model**

APRIL operates a Production–Protection approach whereby we strive to achieve a hectare of conservation or restoration for every hectare of our plantation (referred to as 1-for-1 commitment). In 2025, we achieved 76% of our 1-for-1 commitment which translates to 470,723 hectares of conservation. Our rationale for this approach is to treat nature as an essential precondition for production rather than a trade-off against it.

• **Strategy**

Nature-related DIRO are embedded in APRIL2030 targets and our Thriving Nature Strategy, which function as APRIL's nature transition plan. The implementation is carried out across multiple departments, with oversight from APRIL Group's President.

• **Financial planning**

Nature-related risk is integrated into enterprise risk management and financial planning. Financing our conservation efforts is achieved through structured funding, where we allocate USD 1 to conservation per tonne of wood delivered to our mill. These funds are deployed for conservation areas, our RER flagship programme, Community Conservation Partnerships (CCP), and other conservation initiatives. Since 2020, APRIL has been investing a total of USD 75 million in landscape conservation initiatives.

In addition, we have secured sustainability-linked loans based on agreed targets with the financial institutions. These loans follow internationally recognised standards from the Asia Pacific Loan Market Association (APLMA), the Loan Market Association (LMA), and the Loan Syndications and Trading Association (LSTA). The targets and loan structure are reviewed annually by a third-party verification and a second-party opinion.

• **Value Chain**

Our commitment to sustainable forest management is guided by our SFMP 2.0. We adhere to responsible wood and fibre sourcing from APRIL's plantations and those of our long-term supply partners, open market suppliers, and in community forests. Our integrated mill complex concentrates pulp, paper, VSF, yarn, and paperboard production at a single site in Pangkalan Kerinci, Riau Province, Indonesia. It is supported by a network of ports, warehouses, and roads to connect with upstream wood and fibre and worldwide downstream markets.

We recognised that there is a high degree of nature-related dependencies and impacts in our direct operations and wood and fibre sourcing activities. Accordingly, we prioritised sites linked to these activities under the Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare (LEAP) approach.



⁴ Read how Thriving Nature Strategy, APRIL's policies and APRIL2030 work in alignment with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and the Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) in the 'Appendices' section.

6

RISK AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT

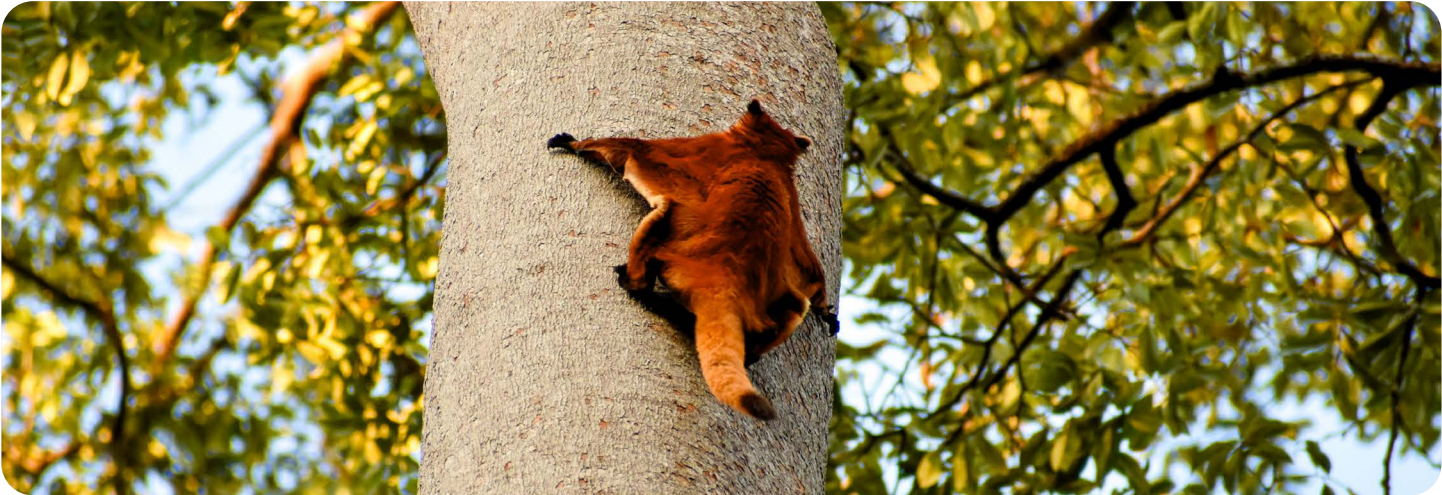
DIRO IDENTIFICATION

[TNFD Risk and Impact Management A]

APRIL applied the TNFD LEAP approach to strengthen understanding of how our operations interact with nature. The outcome of this assessment will further inform our APRIL2030 and risk management.

Table 7. TNFD LEAP Approach

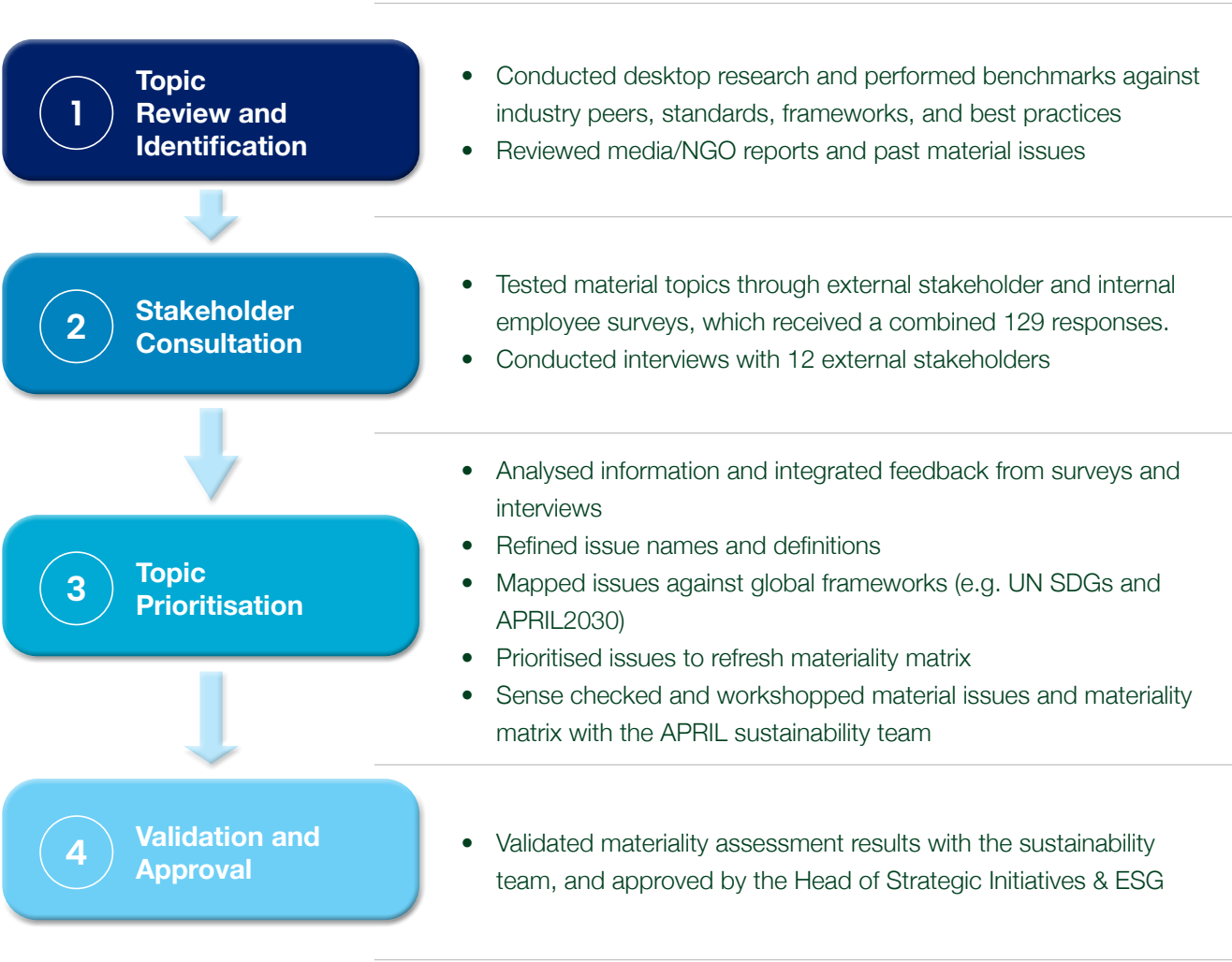
LEAP Approach				
Scoping	Locate: Interface with Nature	Evaluate: Dependencies and Impacts on Nature	Assess: Nature-related Risks and Opportunities	Prepare: Respond to Risk and Opportunities
Review our value chains and prioritise the analysis based on business materiality and nature DIRO.	Mapped 87 sites to identify where our operations interface with sensitive locations.	Used the ENCORE tool to analyse dependencies on ecosystem services and identify primary impact on nature.	Screened and prioritised nature-related risks using WWF Risk Filters. Identified opportunities for business and sustainability performance.	Integrated findings into the APRIL2030 and Thriving Nature Strategy to refine nature-related targets and support the disclosures.

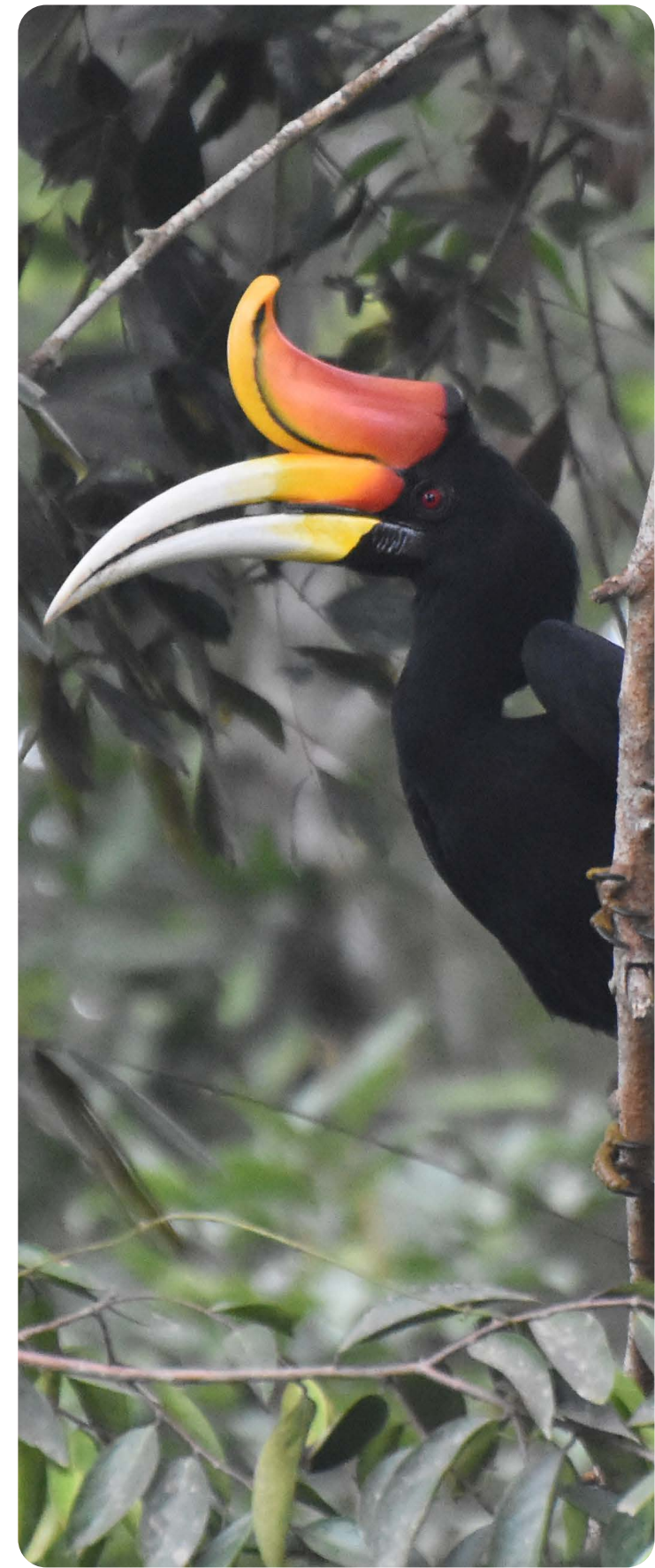


Red giant flying squirrel (*Petaurista petaurista*)

In 2025, we updated our materiality assessment through internal and external stakeholder surveys. This process refined our material topics, including biodiversity and resource efficiency (specifically water withdrawal, discharge, consumption, and wastewater treatment). These nature-related material issues were further analysed using TNFD recommended analytical tools, such as ENCORE, the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, and the WWF Water Risk Filter. Our materiality assessment process is set out below (see Table 8).

Table 8. Materiality process





Rhinoceros hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*)

BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

[TNFD Risk and Impact Management A, Metrics and Targets B]

We further assessed our nature-related dependencies and impacts on biodiversity using the IBAT STAR Multi-site Report. The analysis indicates that a quarter of our TNFD-defined priority locations are located within five kilometres from a protected area and a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA). See Figure 6 and 7 below.

Figure 6. Proportion of protected areas overlap with our sites

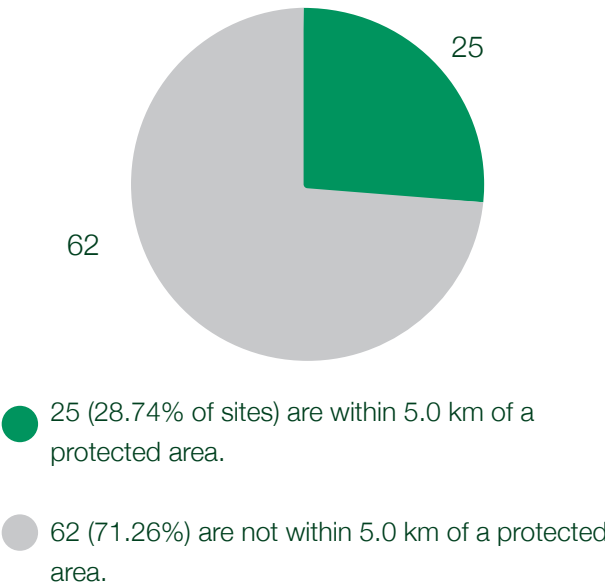
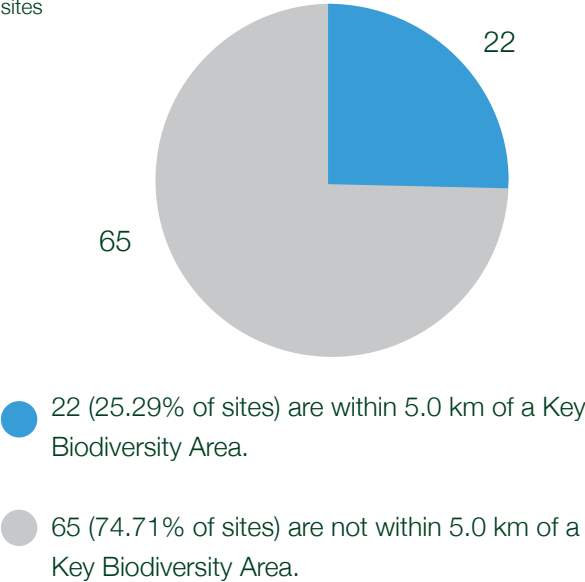


Figure 7. Proportion of Key Biodiversity Areas overlap with our sites



For aggregate-level analysis, we grouped IBAT STAR results into five score bands (0.01 to 0.1 “Very Low”, >0.1 to 1 “Low”, >1 to 10 “Medium”, >10 to 100 “High”, >100 to 1000 “Very High”). These bands are used solely to provide an aggregated view of the distribution of sites.

Figure 8 portrays the distribution of sites across total threat abatement scores. Higher threat abatement (STAR_T) scores indicate areas that currently

contain a high number of threatened species, a large proportion of individual species’ range, and/or species that are severely threatened. At an aggregated level, most of our priority locations fall within the very low to low score bands.

Figure 9 presents the distribution of total restoration scores. Higher restoration (STAR_R) scores indicate areas where restoration activities may have a greater potential to contribute to reducing

species extinction risk. All our priority locations fall within the very low to low restoration score bands. Based on the above analysis, our TNFD-defined priority locations indicate low species extinction risk across the majority of our operational sites.

For further details on how we monitor threatened species, see [2025 Sustainability Report](#) pages 80-81.

Figure 8. Total threat abatement scores⁵

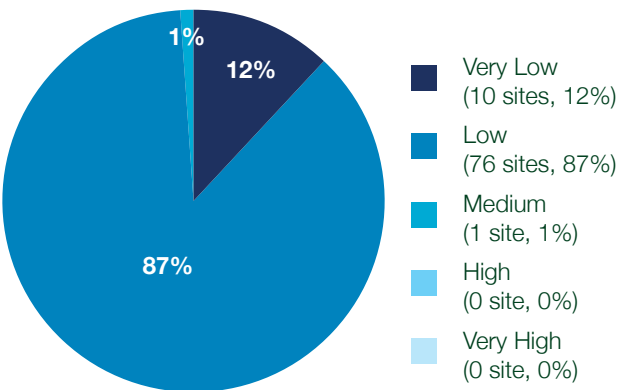
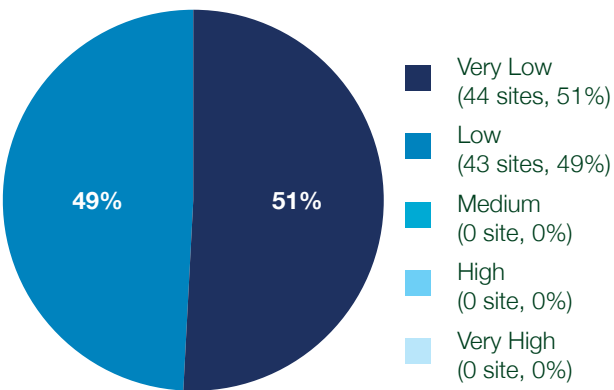


Figure 9. Total restoration scores⁶



⁵ For threat abatement, the grid cells are at a 1x1.

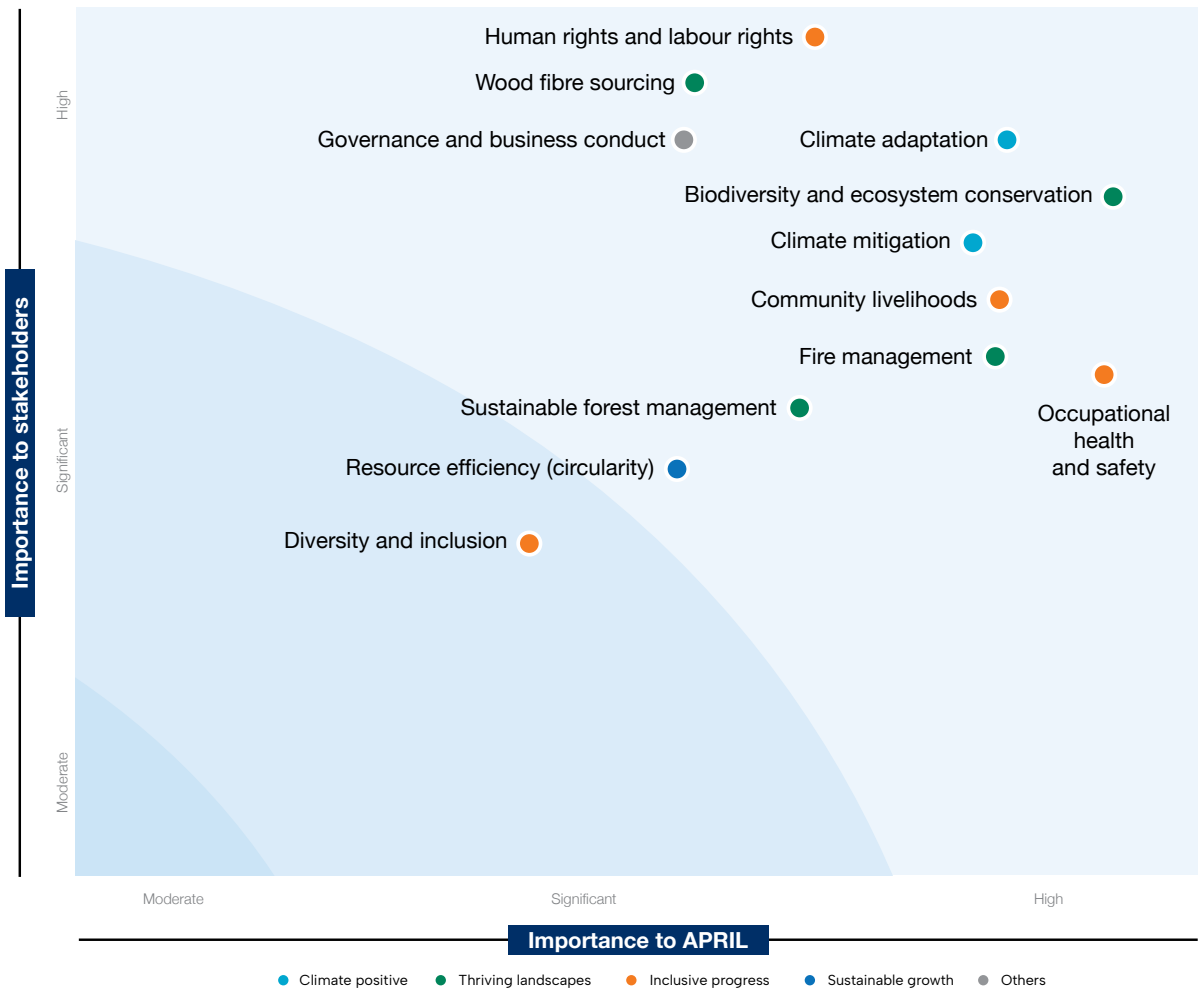
⁶ For restoration, the grid cells are at a 5-km resolution.

DIRO PRIORITISATION

[TNFD Risk and Impact Management A]

The graph indicates the importance of nature-related topics within our operations (see Figure 10).

Figure 10. Materiality matrix



DIRO MANAGEMENT PROCESS

[TNFD Risk and Impact Management C]

Nature-related DIRO are managed through APRIL's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, which identifies, assesses, and monitors current and emerging risks. ERM is separate but complementary to APRIL's materiality assessment. Risks are

evaluated based on likelihood and consequence, with annual updates to the risk register to inform mitigation plans and decision-making. The Executive Management Committee (EMC) reviews risks across all business units annually, and

Risk Management Committee (RMC) oversees risk-tracking and reporting mechanisms. We have also launched a risk intelligence project to enhance key risk indicator mapping and reviewed risk-impact parameters.

CERTIFICATIONS AND COMPLIANCE

[TNFD Risk and Impact Management B]

We further manage nature-related risks through third-party certification systems, audits, and compliance with international frameworks, national and subnational laws, and industry standards, including:

List of certificates

Forestry

Forest management

PEFC, KEHUTANAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA, GreenLabel SINGAPORE, PROPER BURU, SVK3, SGS, SVLK INDONESIA

Wood legality

Mill

Management system and facilities

PROPER BURU, SVLK INDONESIA, PEFC, SVK3, SGS, HALAL INDONESIA, OEKO TEX, SNI, INDUSTRI HIJAU, KAN

Product certification

PaperOne™

PEFC, Ecolabel, TKDN, SIRIM, SIRIM ECO-LABEL, MALAYSIA, CARBON NEUTRAL CERTIFIED, HALAL INDONESIA, SNI

Viscose

PEFC, USDA CERTIFIED BIOBASED PRODUCT 100%, TKDN, cradle to cradle, OEKO TEX, compostable, DIN, SNI

BoardOne™ SilverPak

HALAL INDONESIA, PEFC, SNI

Performance

FDA, ISEGA, RoHS COMPLIANT, REACH COMPLIANCE

7

METRICS AND TARGETS

TARGETS

[TNFD Metrics and Targets C]

The landscapes we operate in are critical to global biodiversity, and our business relies on ecosystem health surrounding our plantations to succeed.

Our commitment to nature and biodiversity is longstanding, reflected in our Sustainable Forest Management Policy (SFMP) 2.0. Since 2019, we have managed and monitored material sustainability topics, including those related to nature.

Through APRIL2030, our sustainability targets comprise 35 performance metrics to be achieved by 2030 against the 2019 baselines. The APRIL2030 targets that are most relevant to nature are set out in Table 10.

Table 9. Nature-related targets from APRIL2030

Selected APRIL2030 Targets ⁷	2024	2025	Performance
Net-zero emissions from land use Emissions from land-use change (MtCO ₂ e)	3.5	3.0	●
Reducing product carbon emission intensity of Scope 1 mill operations by 25% Emissions per product quantity (tCO ₂ e/t)	0.55 (-12%)	0.60 (-4%)	●
Achieve net zero emissions from land use Emissions from land use change (MtCO ₂ e)	3.5	3.0	●
Invest in landscapes conservation Annual budget allocation for conservation funding ('000 US\$)	14,784	14,791	●
Zero net loss of conservation areas⁸ Net change in conservation land bank area (ha)	+8,480	+6,394	●
Positive biodiversity gains Total conservation and restoration area managed (+ area contributed to through partnerships) (ha)	370,616	377,010	●

⁷ APRIL2030 targets cover Sumatra operations only. APRIL2030 used a 2019 baseline figures.

⁸ Target methodology revised, and past years' input restated.

Table 9. Nature-related targets from APRIL2030 (continued)

Selected APRIL2030 Targets ⁷	2024	2025	Performance
Support wildlife protection in Indonesia⁹ (number of initiatives at concessions and RER)	13	19	●
Advance tropical peatland science • Collaborations Collaborations (no.) • Conferences Dialogues, workshops, and conferences attended (no.) • Publications Peer-reviewed scientific publications (no.)	242 77 14	296 115 19	●
Increase fibre plantation productivity by 50% Mean Annual Increment (t/ha)	22.8 (12.3%)	23.1 (13.8%)	●
80% less solid waste to landfill Solid waste to landfill per product weight (kg/t)	34.6 (-51.3%)	43.2 (-39.2%)	●
25% less process water used per product tonne Water usage intensity (m3/t)	28.9 (2.5%)	27.9 (-0.8%)	●

These indicators below show the current level of progress against each APRIL2030 target:

- On Track : Interim annual target achieved or surpassed; on track to meet 2030 target
- Progressing : Interim annual target not met, but progress made against the baseline
- Not Progressing : Actions in place, but no progress against the baseline



Green iora (*Aegithina viridissima*)

⁹ Target reporting revised from qualitative disclosure of initiatives conducted to quantitative reporting, based on the number of initiatives implemented to support wildlife protection in Indonesia.

METRICS
[TNFD Metrics and Targets B]

As this is our inaugural TNFD disclosure, we have reported against selected core and sectoral metrics that are most material to our operations and aligned with the current guidance (see Table 10 in the [Appendices](#)). Two areas warrant specific notes:

- For core metrics C4.0 and C5.0, methodologies and guidance related to invasive alien species prevention, ecosystem condition levels and species extinction risks continue to evolve. We are advancing our wildlife monitoring in parallel; further information can be found on pages 80-81 of our [2025 Sustainability Report](#).
- For core metrics C7.0–C7.4, as a non-listed company, we do not publicly disclose financial information related to expenditures, liabilities, or revenues associated with our nature-related DIRO assessment.



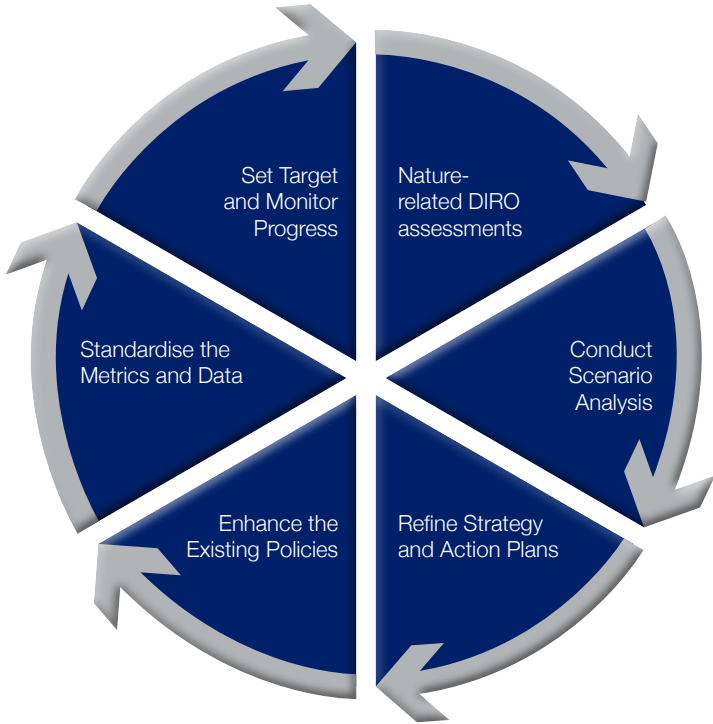
8

WAYS FORWARD

As part of our commitment to advance science-based nature strategies, we will continue to enhance the breadth and depth of our TNFD disclosure in the future through the following:

- Embed material nature-related risks and opportunities into APRIL2030 implementation, Thriving Nature Strategy and Activity Plans. This will support future scenario analysis and resilience strategy, helping us better understand the long-term effect of our nature strategies (see Figure 11 below).
- Recognise the importance of establishing a consistent scope of disclosure. Moving forward, we aim to harmonise this to develop a standardised system guided by TNFD metrics across our operations and supply chains.
- Integrate the TNFD Frameworks into our annual sustainability reporting to serve a more robust and comprehensive picture of our nature-related DIRO.
- In line with the Thriving Nature Strategy, continue to conserve and restore a representative range of ecological communities, habitats and viable populations in the landscapes where APRIL operates through protection and management of a diversity of ecological gradients, communities and habitats and their connectivity.
- As we progress our collaboration with the IUCN, in 2026 we are piloting IUCN RHINO Assessment to apply scientifically robust and transparent monitoring and adaptive management to support biodiversity conservation including reducing key threats.

Figure 11. Pathway to Strengthen Nature-related DIRO Management





APPENDICES

METRICS

Table 10. TNFD Metrics and Performance

Metric Number	Priority	Driver of nature change	Metric ¹⁰	2025 Performance		
				Description	Amount	Unit
N/A	Core	Climate change	Scope 1	Scope 1	10,875,435	tCO ₂ e
			Scope 2	Scope 2 (location-based)	2,015	
			Scope 3	Scope 3	5,192,544	
C1.0	Core	Land-use change	Total surface area controlled/managed by the organisation	Total land bank	1,425,548	ha
	Core	Land-use change	Total disturbed area	Total land bank deducted by conservation and restoration area	954,825	ha
	Core	Land-use change	Total restored area	Area under restoration	331	ha
C1.1	Core	Land-use change	Extent of land use change	Net change in conservation land bank area	+ 6,394	ha
	Core	Land-use change	Extent of land ecosystem conserved or restored	Total conservation and restoration area managed (Sumatra & Kalimantan)	470,723	ha
	Core	Land-use change	Extent of land ecosystem that is sustainably managed	Total land bank	1,425,548	ha

¹⁰ The scope of our disclosures currently varied across metrics. We will align it in the future reporting cycle.

Metric Number	Priority	Driver of nature change	Metric ¹⁰	2025 Performance		
				Description	Amount	Unit
C2.0	Core	Pollution	Pollutants released to soil	Pesticide dosage per hectare replanted	6.24	litre/ ha
C2.1	Core	Pollution	Water discharge	Water withdrawal	209,142	ML
				Volume withdrawal from Kampar River		
				Volume discharge to Kampar River	172,199	mg/L
				TSS	31.60	
				COD	237.72	
				BOD ₅	35.84	
				Nitrogen	41.98	tonnes
				AO _x	2.02	
				Phosphorus	3.48	
C2.2	Core	Pollution	Solid waste generation	Hazardous waste	473,410	BDT
				Non-hazardous waste	392,413	
C2.3	Core	Pollution	Plastic footprint	Amount of plastic used for packaging	1,878	tonnes
C2.4	Core	Pollution	Air pollution	NO _x	7,792	tonnes
				SO _x	4,237	
				Total Suspended Particulates	2,053	

Metric Number	Priority	Driver of nature change	Metric ¹⁰	2025 Performance		
				Description	Amount	Unit
C3.1	Core	Resource use	Quantity of high-risk natural commodities ¹¹ sourced from land	Acacia	7,881,499	tonnes
				Eucalyptus	7,252,594	
				Gmelina	359,124	
				Sengon	3,743	
				Softwood pulp	154,642	
				Phosphate (TSP, SP36, rock phosphate)	11,093	
				Potash (MOP, SOP)	6,888	
				Nitrogen (urea, ZA)	254	
				Coal	1,142,211	
				LNG	260,103,048	Nm ³
				Petroleum diesel	7,267,444	litre
			Quantity of high-risk natural commodities (tonnes) sourced under a sustainable management plan or certification programme	Total wood log processed verified as being in legal compliance by third parties (Sumatra & Kalimantan)	15,496,961	tonnes

Metric Number	Priority	Driver of nature change	Metric ¹⁰	2025 Performance		
				Description	Amount	Unit
FP.A1.0	Sector	Land-use change	Area of high biodiversity value or HCV protected.	Conservation area managed	470,723	ha
FP.AX.1.0	Sector	Climate change	Carbon sequestered by land owned, leased or managed	Carbon sequestration in mineral soil conservation area	713,796	tCO ₂ e
FP.A3.0	Sector	Resource use	Area that the organisation controls and/or manages to produce natural commodities	Planted area on mineral soil	98,620	ha
				Planted area on peat	110,893	ha
FP.A3.1	Sector	Resource use	Quantity of high-risk natural commodities sourced that are demonstrated deforestation and conversion-free	Total wood log processed verified as being in legal compliance by third party	15,496,961	tonnes
FP.A22.0	Sector	Resource use	The proportion of forest area (%) certified by broadly recognised third-party certification	PEFC Forest Management (PEFC FM) certified concession areas	72.9	%
FP.A24.0	Sector	Land-use change	Proportion (%) of land owned, leased or managed that is designated for restoration or conservation	Total conservation and restoration area per total land bank	33	%

¹¹ High risk natural commodities: Raw materials linked to significant ecosystem degradation, biodiversity loss, or water stress which drives high nature-related dependencies and impacts across supply chains. The types of high-risk natural commodities disclosed in metric C3.1 refers to SBTN High Impact Commodity List (HICL).

ALIGNMENT BETWEEN THE GBF, IBSAP, THRIVING NATURE STRATEGY, APRIL’S POLICIES, AND APRIL2030

Table 11. Alignment between GBF, IBSAP, Thriving Nature Strategy, APRIL’s policies and APRIL2030

Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)	IBSAP ¹²	APRIL’s Thriving Nature Strategy	APRIL’s Policies	APRIL2030 Targets
Target 1: Plan and Manage all Areas to Reduce Biodiversity Loss	IBSAP 1	Objective 1: Conservation and Restoration of Critical Ecosystems	SFMP 2.0	Zero net loss of conservation areas
Target 2: Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems	IBSAP 2	Objective 1: Conservation and Restoration of Critical Ecosystems	SFMP 2.0	Positive biodiversity gains
Target 3: Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas	IBSAP 3	Objective 1: Conservation and Restoration of Critical Ecosystems	SFMP 2.0	Zero net loss of conservation areas; 1-for-1 commitment
Target 4: Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts	IBSAP 4	Objective 2: Restoration and Conservation of Endangered Species	Invasive Species Policy; Commitment to Protect Species of Conservation Concern; SFMP 2.0; Genetically Modified Organism Use Policy	Support wildlife protection in Indonesia
Target 5: Ensure Sustainable, Safe and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species	IBSAP 4	Objective 2: Restoration and Conservation of Endangered Species	SFMP 2.0; Wood and Fibre Sourcing Policy.	Support wildlife protection in Indonesia

Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)	IBSAP ¹²	APRIL’s Thriving Nature Strategy	APRIL’s Policies	APRIL2030 Targets
Target 6: Reduce the Introduction of Invasive Alien Species by 50% and Minimize Their Impact	IBSAP 5		Invasive Species Policies; Commitment to Protect Species of Conservation Concern.	
Target 7: Reduce Pollution to Levels that are Not Harmful to Biodiversity	IBSAP 6		Pesticides and other Hazardous Materials Use Policy	80% less solid waste to landfill
Target 8: Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience	IBSAP 7		SFMP 2.0	Achieve net zero emissions from land use; Reduce product carbon intensity by 25%; Source 90% of mill energy needs from renewables and cleaner energy sources; Sources 50% of fibre operations energy needs from renewables and cleaner energy sources.
Target 10: Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry	IBSAP 9	Objective 1: Conservation and Restoration of Critical Ecosystems	SFMP 2.0	Increase fibre plantation productivity by 50%
Target 11: Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature’s Contributions to People	IBSAP 10	Objective 1: Conservation and Restoration of Critical Ecosystems		Eradicate extreme poverty - in villages surrounding our operational areas

¹² Please refer to the definition of each target under the [Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans \(IBSAP\) here](#).

Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)	IBSAP ¹²	APRIL's Thriving Nature Strategy	APRIL's Policies	APRIL2030 Targets
Target 15: Businesses Assess, Disclose and Reduce Biodiversity-Related Risks and Negative Impacts	IBSAP 18	Objective 3: Data driven monitoring and transparent management		Invest in landscapes conservation; Zero net loss of conservation areas; Positive biodiversity gains; Support wildlife protection in Indonesia; Advance tropical peatland science; Increase fibre plantation productivity by 50%
Target 16: Enable Sustainable Consumption Choices to Reduce Waste and Overconsumption	IBSAP 6	Objective 1: Conservation and Restoration of Critical Ecosystems		80% less solid waste to landfill
Target 17: Strengthen Biosafety and Distribute the Benefits of Biotechnology	IBSAP 14	Objective 1: Conservation and Restoration of Critical Ecosystems		Increase fibre plantation productivity by 50%
Target 19: Mobilize USD 200 Billion per Year for Biodiversity From all Sources, Including \$30 Billion Through International Finance	IBSAP 19			Invest in landscapes conservation
Target 20: Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity	IBSAP 13	Objective 4: Contribution to knowledge sharing in conservation		Advance tropical peatland science

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Target 21: Ensure That Knowledge Is Available and Accessible to Guide Biodiversity Action	IBSAP 15, IBSAP 16	Objective 3: Data driven monitoring and transparent management		
Target 22: Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all	IBSAP 17	Objective 4: Contribution to knowledge sharing in conservation	SFMP 2.0; Human Rights Policy	
Target 23: Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action	IBSAP 17		Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Policy	Advance equal opportunities for women



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AO _x	: Adsorbable organic halides	Mt CO ₂ e	: Million Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
AR3T	: Avoid, Reduce, Restore and Regenerate, Transform	MOP	: Muriate of Potash
BDT	: Bone-dry Tons	NO _x	: Nitrogen oxides
BOD ₅	: 5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand	NPK	: Nitrogen, Phosphor, Potassium
BRF	: WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter	PEFC	: Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification
CCP	: Community Conservation Partnerships	RER	: Riau Ecosystem Restoration
CFMF	: Conservation Forest Management Framework	RGE	: Royal Golden Eagle
COD	: Chemical Oxygen Demand	RHINO	: Rapid High Integrity Nature Positive Outcomes
CDP	: Carbon Disclosure Project	SBTN	: Science-based Target for Nature
DCF	: Deforestation and Conversion-Free	SFMP	: Sustainable Forest Management Policy
DIRO	: Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities	SO _x	: Sulphur oxides
EMC	: Executive Management Committee	SOP	: Sulphate of Potash
ENCORE	: Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure	SP36	: Sulphur phosphate that contains 36% phosphate and 5% sulphur
FFI	: Fauna and Flora International	STAR	: Species Threats Abatement and Restoration
FFVP	: Fire Free Village Programme	TNFD	: Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure
FPIC	: Free, Prior, Informed Consent	TSP	: Total Suspended Particulate
GHG	: Greenhouse gases	TSS	: Total Suspended Solids
GMO	: Genetically Modified Organisms	WCS	: Wildlife Conservation Society
GRI	: Global Reporting Initiative	WRF	: WWF Water Risk Filter
HCS	: High Carbon Stock	WRI	: World Resources Institute
HCV	: High Carbon Value	WWF	: World Wide Fund for Nature
IBAT	: Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool	ZA	: Ammonium Sulphate
IBSAP	: Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans		
IFRS	: International Financial Reporting Standards		
ISIC	: International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities		
ISO	: International Standard Organisation		
IUCN	: International Union for the Conservation of Nature		
LEAP	: Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare		
LNG	: Liquefied Natural Gas		

