

GROWING VALUE, SUSTAINING PROGRESS



Sustainability Report 2025



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of contents	1
About this report	3
Leadership message	5
2025 highlights	7
Targets and progress	9
About APR	11
Operations and production	11
Uses and markets	12
Approach to sustainability	13
APR2030	14
Contributing to the SDGs	15
Materiality	16
Leveraging on the APRIL-APR integration	17
Governance and responsible practices	18
Partnerships and engagement	19
Sustainable standards and assessments	21
Climate and nature positive	23
Carbon footprint	25
Energy management	27
Sustainable sourcing and procurement	28
Clean manufacturing	31
Chemical management and recovery	33
Water and wastewater management	35
Waste management	36
Circularity	37
Accelerating innovation and R&D	38
R&D Centre	38
Using recycled product in VSF production	38
The RGE-NTU SusTex	39
Inclusive prosperity	41
Our community	42
Our workforce	50
Our customers	52
Appendices	55
Contact	68



ABOUT THIS REPORT

GRI 2-2, 2-3, 2-5



Welcome to APR's seventh sustainability report, covering performance data and progress from January to December 2025, including historical data where relevant.

SCOPE AND BOUNDARIES

The scope of this report encompasses data from our viscose staple fibre mill (APR) and our viscose rayon yarn manufacturing facility (APY)¹ in Pangkalan Kerinci, Riau Province, Indonesia. It also includes human resources data from our Jakarta and Singapore offices. Where possible, we have contextualised our performance to reflect the unique social and environmental conditions in Pangkalan Kerinci.

REPORTING FRAMEWORKS AND BENCHMARKS

This report complements the sustainability-related disclosures published on our [website](#) and social media platforms. It has been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, referenced throughout as [GRI XXX-XX]. Performance data is also mapped against the European Union Best Available Techniques (EU BAT) Polymer Reference Document (BREF) and the Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) Man-made Cellulosic Fibres (MMCF) guidelines.² The full GRI Content Index is available [here](#).

STAKEHOLDER INCLUSIVENESS

To ensure the report addresses themes and topics relevant to all our partners, we consulted external stakeholders in preparation for this report, including a customer, a representative of an Indonesian textile association, two programme partners, and various internal stakeholders. We are guided by the international and sector-wide platforms we belong to and solicit feedback to support continuous improvement.

REPORT THEME AND RATIONALE

This report, themed 'Growing Value, Sustaining Progress,' reflects APR's focus on delivering value through stronger operational performance, new market opportunities, and strategic partnerships, while continuing to advance our sustainability commitments. In 2025, we made progress across key environmental indicators, supported local communities and industry partners, and strengthened our business amid a challenging operating environment. The theme highlights APR's commitment to growing responsibly and creating lasting value for our stakeholders, communities, and the environment.

 [APR Website](#)  [APR Instagram](#)  [APR LinkedIn](#)  [APR YouTube](#)

¹ Asia Pacific Yarn is a separate entity managed by APR. Unless otherwise stated, every reference to APR includes our APY business.

² Limited assurance was undertaken for [APRIL Sustainability Report 2025](#), which also covers APR, specifically data on energy consumption, water consumption, waste directed to landfill, and workforce.

LEADERSHIP MESSAGE

GRI 2-22

Dear stakeholders,

I am pleased to present the seventh annual Asia Pacific Rayon (APR) Sustainability Report, themed 'Growing Value, Sustaining Progress.' As we reflect on 2025, we recognise this as a year that was defined by resilience, progress, and purposeful transformation.

We have made viscose staple fibre (VSF) productivity a strategic priority in recent years through targeted investments and operational improvements that have steadily moved the company forward. These efforts have delivered significant progress, with our VSF production increasing to 325,411 tonnes in 2025, a 3% increase on the previous year.

ADVANCING OUR SUSTAINABILITY COMMITMENTS

In conjunction with our productivity strategy, we have continued to deliver on our sustainability commitments since we launched our decade-long APR2030 agenda for the broader long-term goals of value creation.

In 2025, we achieved cumulative reductions against our 2019 baselines across several key environmental performance indicators: greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity at 93.3%, energy usage intensity at 16.4%, sulphur emissions intensity at 63.5%, water consumption intensity at 38.3%, and waste intensity at 49.6%.

Furthermore, we are proud to report that our sulphur recovery rate increased to 94.9% in 2025, meeting the requirements of the European Union Best Available Techniques (EU BAT) standards and the Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) Progressive level.

In addition to complying with stringent international sustainability standards, APR has been recognised locally for our sustainable business practices. Most notably, the Indonesian Ministry of Industry honoured us with a Green Industry Award in 2025, the first for a VSF producer in the country.

While we celebrate these achievements, we recognise that further efforts are needed to meet certain APR2030 targets. We remain focused on our target to reduce solid waste to landfill by 80%, and further improvement remains a priority. To bridge the gap, we are participating in a mill-level working group with our sister company, APRIL Group, to accelerate the achievement of site-specific targets.

BUILDING SHARED VALUE

While environmental progress remains central to our APR2030 agenda, our progress is equally intertwined with our local partners and surrounding communities. We continue to implement community empowerment initiatives, in line with our Inclusive Prosperity commitments.

One example is the 2025 *Kelas Berbagi* knowledge-sharing workshops, which engaged 37 participants and focused on empowering small and medium-sized

enterprises (SMEs) in the local fashion industry, including *batik* makers, weavers, and fashion designers. We also supported the Indonesia Textile Association Riau (API Riau) in organising its flagship *Riau Berkain* event held in Pekanbaru, which supported local crafts and entrepreneurship by showcasing 25 collections comprising 100 garments.

We also strive to strengthen connections across the textile and fashion value chain through our Jakarta Fashion Hub (JFH). A fresh initiative under the JFH, the B2B Connect initiative, facilitates engagement between fabric mill partners and prospective buyers, and created new business opportunities for 45 SMEs last year, while also supporting other established and emerging industry professionals.

Our long-standing competitive advantage is driven by the capability of our people, the strength of our operational foundations, and our established leadership in key markets, all reinforced by a culture of continuous improvement. We are steadfastly committed to fostering an inclusive work environment and advancing gender equality, with women comprising 30.8% of APR's total workforce, including 16.7% in management positions.

RESPONDING TO EVOLVING MARKET CONDITIONS

While remaining committed to investing in our people and communities, changing market conditions in 2025 required us to shift our priorities to operational efficiencies and cost control. Escalating geopolitical tensions and tariffs increased our raw material and logistics costs throughout the year. At the same time, recent developments in import allowances have created additional pressure on the demand for Indonesian-produced textiles.

We continue to optimise cost, improve efficiencies, enhance customer satisfaction, and growing our global presence to mitigate risks in these challenging

times. A significant milestone in 2025 was our successful entry into the Indian market.

Securing Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) certification will help APR to achieve our potential in a region where our products are uniquely positioned to succeed. As we scale, we remain committed to maintaining our rigorous quality standards and collaborating closely with our customers to ensure our products continue to meet evolving market requirements and demand.

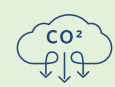
As we reflect on both progress achieved and challenges encountered throughout the year, we must continue to navigate challenges to strengthen our positions as a preferred viscose supplier. Our vision, sustainability commitments, and dedicated teams are enabling the company to move forward without compromising our values, identity, and sustainability obligations as a responsible VSF producer.



Saleel Rajaram Nayak
Head of Operations, Asia Pacific Rayon

2025 HIGHLIGHTS

OUR OPERATIONAL FOOTPRINT



Reduced Scope 1 and 2 GHG emission intensity by **93.3%** since 2019



Reduced solid waste intensity to landfill by **49.6%** since 2019



Reduced energy intensity by **16.4%** since 2019, despite a slight increase in 2025



Reduced sulphur emission intensity by **63.5%** since 2019



Reduced process water consumption intensity by **38.3%** since 2019



Raised verified Higg FEM³ score to 68%, up from 60% in 2024

AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS



Awarded 2nd place at the Green Industry Awards (Cross-Manufacturing category)



Earned Blue PROPER rating in a Ministry of Environment assessment for two consecutive years

INNOVATIONS



Advancements in textile recycling technologies at RGE-NTU Sustainable Textile Research Centre (SusTex)

EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES



HEALTH

- Supported 47 integrated health posts (*Posyandus*) and trained 153 cadres
- Distributed supplementary feeding packages to 1,692 toddlers and 227 malnourished expectant mothers



EDUCATION

- Awarded the inaugural APR Islamic Fashion Institute (IFI) scholarship, funding 2 women entrepreneurs' studies at the IFI in Bandung, West Java
- Helped batik SMEs generate IDR 168 million through the *Rumah Batik* programme
- Helped train local fashion SMEs by conducting 4 *Kelas Berbagi* workshops with API Riau



ERADICATING POVERTY

Continued supporting SMEs through partnership programmes with *Rantai Tekstil Lestari* (RTL), Indonesia Textile Association (API) Riau, and the Indonesian Government



SUPPORTING LOCAL ARTISAN

Collaborated with local creatives to showcase fashion pieces featuring traditional designs made from APR's biodegradable viscose at Jakarta Fashion Week (JFW), Jakarta Muslim Fashion Week (JMFW), *Riau Berkain*, and other industry events

SUPPORTING LOCAL SUSTAINABLE FASHION



Pursued ongoing programmes to establish Riau Province as a regional textile hub



Conducted 7 public webinars coordinated by APR's Jakarta Fashion Hub (JFH)

A FOCUS ON OUR EMPLOYEES



Self-assessment Higg FSLM⁴ score: **86%**



Zero lost-time⁵ injury frequency rate



Women comprised **30.8%** of our workforce

³ The Higg Facility Environmental Module (Higg FEM) measures the environmental impact of manufacturing facilities across areas such as energy use, water consumption, waste management, emissions, and chemical management.

⁴ The Higg Facility Social & Labor Module (Higg FSLM) measures the social impact of manufacturing across areas such as wages, working hours, health and safety, and employee treatment.

⁵ A lost-time incident refers to a work-related injury that results in an employee missing one or more scheduled workdays. Fatalities are excluded and reported separately.

TARGETS AND PROGRESS

This section summarises our 2025 progress against the commitments and targets in our APR2030 agenda. Because APR and APRIL Group's facilities and supply chains are integrated, several APR2030 targets are also aligned with APRIL's commitments. By leveraging our shared resources and capabilities, we hope to have a greater positive impact on the ground.

TARGET	TARGET YEAR	STATUS AS OF DECEMBER 2025, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED	
 CLIMATE AND NATURE POSITIVE 			
Halve product carbon intensity (against 2019 baseline) based on the cradle-to-gate LCA approach	2030		On track based on reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity
Continue to source 100% renewable energy supply year-on-year	2030		Achieved since 2020
Support the achievement of net-zero emissions from APRIL's land use	2030		On track (See APRIL Sustainability Report 2025 for details on progress made)
Contribute to conservation and wildlife habitat protection in Indonesia	Ongoing		On track Continue contributing to RER and other APRIL conservation initiatives (See APRIL Sustainability Report 2025 for details on progress made)
 CLEAN MANUFACTURING 			
Meet all EU BAT Polymer BREF criteria	2023		Achieved since 2024
Meet ZDHC MMCF guidelines' Aspirational levels	2025		Achieved in 2024, but not in 2025 2025 performance met ZDHC Aspirational levels across all parameters except total sulphur recovery rate, which fell marginally short by 7 basis points (94.93% against the 95% target). Target revised to 2026
Increase total sulphur recovery rate to >95%	2030		On track Achieved 94.9% recovery rate
Reduce process water consumption intensity by 50% against 2019 baseline	2030		On track Achieved 38.3% reduction against 2019 baseline
Reduce solid waste to landfill by 80% against 2019 baseline	2030		On track Achieved 49.6% reduction against 2019 baseline

TARGET	TARGET YEAR	STATUS AS OF DECEMBER 2025, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED	
 CIRCULARITY 			
Incorporate 20% recycled textile in VSF production	2030		On track Secured suitable feedstock in mid-2024 and now exploring options to scale up the textile recycling process; successfully trialled the APR pilot plant
Determine the feasibility of establishing Indonesia's first industrial-scale recycled textile facility	Ongoing		On track Obtained patent approval for textile recycling technology; now exploring research and partnership opportunities
Determine the feasibility of establishing urban textile recycling centres in Singapore and Indonesia	Ongoing		Progress made Closed-loop liquor recovery system established through RGE-NTU SusTex; construction of demonstration unit underway
 INCLUSIVE PROSPERITY 			
Eradicate extreme poverty within our operational areas in partnership with APRIL	Ongoing		Progress made (See APRIL Sustainability Report 2025 for details on progress made)
Increase access to primary healthcare services for targeted villages surrounding our operations	Ongoing		Progress made Supported 47 <i>Posyandus</i> and pursued ongoing programmes to improve community access to primary healthcare
Expand programmes that promote traditional craftsmanship	Ongoing		Progress made Pursued outreach through the ongoing <i>Kelas Berbagi</i> and <i>Rumah Batik</i> programme; collaborated with local creatives to showcase fashion pieces featuring traditional designs at events such as Jakarta Muslim Fashion Week (JMFV) and <i>Riau Berkain</i>
Create a regional textile hub in Riau Province	Ongoing		Progress made Pursued ongoing engagement programmes with women, SMEs, and youth to develop Riau Province as a textile hub
Advance gender equality across our value chain	Ongoing		Progress made Increased the number of women in our workforce; supported women-owned businesses; pursued ongoing entrepreneurship programmes for women in Riau Province
 OTHER TARGETS			
Achieve zero workplace fatalities	Ongoing		Not achieved We regret to report one fatality

ABOUT APR

OPERATIONS AND PRODUCTION

GRI 2-1, 2-6

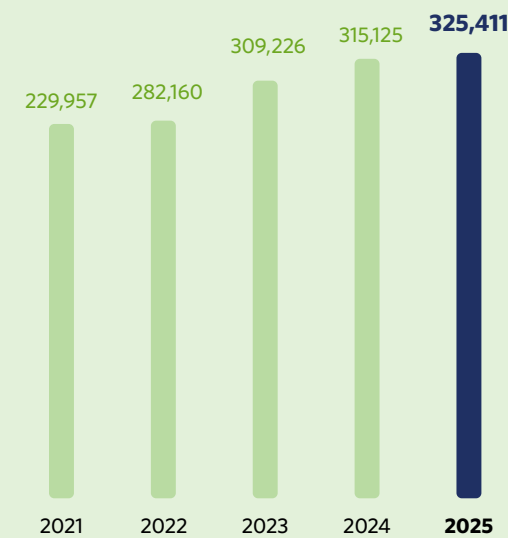
Headquartered in Jakarta, PT Asia Pacific Rayon (APR) is a leading producer of biodegradable, bio-based viscose rayon textiles made from renewable wood-based fibre and has a workforce of 848 employees across our operations. APR plays an integral role in the downstream operations of our sister company and primary supplier, APRIL Group (APRIL), leveraging its vertically integrated pulp mill in Pangkalan Kerinci, Riau Province, Indonesia. We are a privately held company and a member of the RGE Group of companies.

APR operates a 350,000-tonne-capacity viscose staple fibre (VSF) mill and a 7,552-tonne-capacity yarn spinning facility, Asia Pacific Yarn (APY), which sources its VSF exclusively from APR. Since our inception in 2019, APR's VSF output has grown consistently, initially driven by operational expansion and continues through year-on-year improvements in operational efficiency. In 2025, APR's production rose to 325,411 tonnes, up 3.2% from 2024.

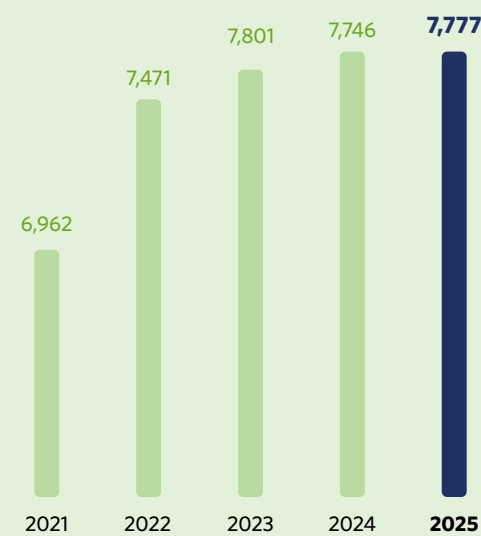
Yarn production levels have remained fairly consistent over the years. Our high-quality VSF and yarn are sold to spinners, fabric manufacturers, and garment producers in Indonesia and 17 other countries, including India, Bangladesh, Türkiye, Pakistan, and Vietnam.

Our manufacturing facilities are complemented by a dedicated research and development (R&D) centre equipped with a pilot plant and world-class laboratories. The centre develops innovative products, tests new yarns and fabrics, and enhances production quality, all of which strengthen our business and Indonesia's textile industry. We also operate a sales and coordination office in Singapore.

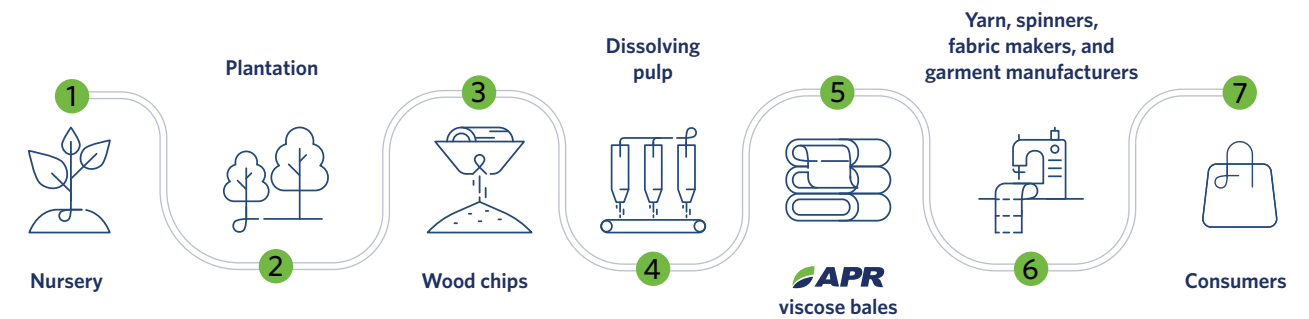
VSF production 2021-2025 (t)



Yarn production 2021-2025 (t)



Viscose value chain

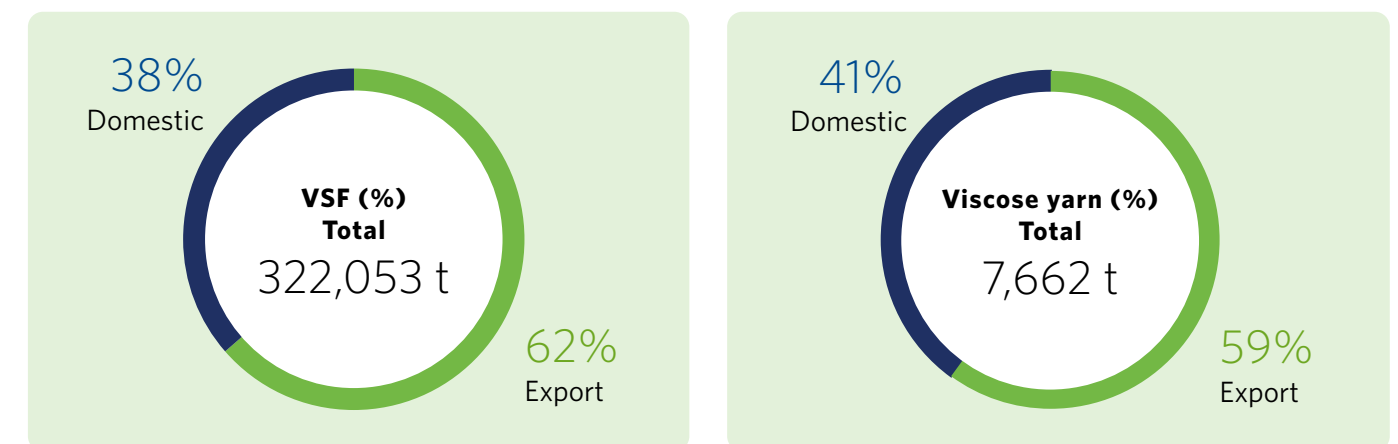


USES AND MARKETS

Viscose rayon is bio-based, renewable, and made from natural materials. It is a man-made cellulosic fibre (MMCF) derived from natural wood cellulose harvested from fast-growing trees such as *Acacia* and *Eucalyptus*, and is the second most widely used cellulosic fibre group after cotton. APR continuously innovates to meet evolving market and consumer demand, producing a diverse range of viscose rayon products.

In 2025, we sold 38% of our VSF to the domestic Indonesian market and exported 62% to international markets. The bulk of our yarn production (59%) is destined for export markets, with the remaining 41% sold domestically.

Product sales by market 2025



Note: Total sales include inventory carried forward from the previous year.

APR navigated the many challenges facing the global textile industry in 2025, including supply chain disruptions, market volatility, rising raw material costs, and falling VSF prices. By improving operational efficiency, reducing waste, and optimising resources, we maintained business continuity and operated at full capacity. We also achieved an excellence rating of 99.65% for viscose production, in alignment with our internal SQPC initiative.⁶ Bolstering customer engagement remained a top priority, supported by our strategy of maintaining a strong local presence in key international markets.

[Viscose Fibre | Asia Pacific Rayon](#)

⁶ SQPC stands for Safety, Quality, Productivity, and Cost, an APR framework for operational excellence.

APPROACH TO SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability has been integral to APR's operations since our establishment. As part of the RGE Group, we are subject to the Group's Sustainability Policy and adhere to its four main pillars — Climate, Nature, Biodiversity Protection and Conservation, Human Rights, and Sustainable Growth. APR's internal [Sustainability Policy](#), [Human Rights Policy](#), [Wood and Fibre Sourcing Policy](#), and [Integrity and Ethics Policy](#) also underpin our commitments and the day-to-day best practices implemented across the company.



APR2030

The Asia Pacific Rayon 2030 (APR2030) sustainability agenda was launched in November 2021. As updated in this report, we continued to implement the APR2030 framework in 2025, making steady progress towards the agenda's key performance indicators (KPIs).



APR2030 is our commitment to achieving a measurable and positive impact on climate and nature, promoting inclusive prosperity and gender equality across our value chain, and improving on clean and closed loop manufacturing processes from fibre-to-fashion while accelerating circularity and innovation.



CLIMATE AND NATURE POSITIVE

- **50% lower** product carbon emissions
- **100% renewable** energy
- **Net-zero emissions** from land use by APRIL
- **Contribute to conservation + wildlife habitat** protection in Indonesia



CLEAN MANUFACTURING

- **>95% total** sulphur recovery
- **50% less** water used
- **80% less** waste to landfill
- **EU BAT** compliant by 2023
- **ZDHC MMCF** Aspirational levels by 2025



CIRCULARITY

- **20%** recycled textile content
- **Feasibility for scaled recycled textile** facility
- **Establish** urban textile recycling centres



INCLUSIVE PROSPERITY

- **ZERO** extreme poverty
- Increase access to **primary health care** services
- Promote **traditional textile** craftsmanship
- Create a **regional textile** hub
- Advance **gender equality**

 [APR2030 Dashboard](#)

New working group to escalate mill-level targets

While APR has made tremendous strides towards our mill-related targets, we recognise that a concerted effort is required to accelerate our action plans and address the remaining gaps in meeting the milestones on the way to achieving our APR2030 targets. APR works closely with the APRIL Group to meet both companies' waste, water, and energy targets. Specifically, we participate in the APRIL2030

Mill Climate Positive and Sustainable Growth Working Group ('Mill Working Group') established in 2025. It consists of sub-groups of APRIL and APR representatives tasked with identifying gaps in both companies' sustainability initiatives and steering APRIL and APR towards meeting our APRIL2030 and APR2030 mill-related climate and manufacturing targets.

CONTRIBUTING TO THE SDGs

APR2030 has identified ten Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), grouped into Core, Catalytic, and Contributed Goals that are most relevant to our business, as well as 17 specific SDG targets we contribute to. These are mapped to the APR2030 core pillars and aligned with our material topics.

CORE GOALS Most relevant to APR's business	SDG Targets: 6.3, 6.4, 9B, 9.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 13.2    	APR2030 commitment areas: Clean manufacturing, Circularity, Inclusive prosperity, Climate and nature positive
CATALYTIC GOALS Enable APR to have a positive, direct, and significant impact on surrounding communities	SDG Targets: 3.2, 4.1, 4.4, 17.14, 17.16   	APR2030 commitment areas: Inclusive prosperity, Circularity
CONTRIBUTED GOALS Goals to whose attainment APR directly or indirectly contributes	SDG Targets: 2.2, 8.5, 8.8, 15.1   	APR2030 commitment areas: Inclusive prosperity, Climate and nature positive

For an overview of our material topics and alignment with the SDGs, see [APR 2024 Sustainability Report, p. 64-66](#)

MATERIALITY

GRI 2-12, 3-1, 3-2

APR conducts materiality assessments to prioritise critical components of our sustainability strategy, address stakeholder concerns, and ensure robust sustainability reporting. We conducted an initial materiality assessment upon launching our operations in 2019, identifying ten material topics. It was followed by a 2022 reassessment that increased the number of focus areas to 23. We have also aligned our material topics with our APR2030 commitments and the SDGs to demonstrate how we address these issues through our sustainability agenda

and contribute to national development priorities. Although our materiality topics are unchanged since the 2022 reassessment, we continue to engage with stakeholders to further align our focus areas and sustainability strategy with emerging issues and industry trends.

See [APR 2022 Sustainability Report, p. 21-22](#) for an overview of the most recent assessment and [p. 72-74](#) for the material topic definitions.

List of material topics

 CLIMATE AND NATURE POSITIVE	- Biodiversity and conservation - Carbon footprint	- Energy management - Sustainable sourcing and procurement
 CLEAN MANUFACTURING	- Chemical management - Sustainability standards and assessments*	- Waste management - Water and wastewater management
 CIRCULARITY	Circularity and recycled products	Innovation, R&D, and technology
 INCLUSIVE PROSPERITY	- Community development - Customer satisfaction and product quality - Diversity and inclusivity - Employee training and development - Labour and human rights	- Occupational health and safety - Sustainability standards and assessments* - Supporting local sustainable fashion - Women empowerment and women's health
 CROSS-CUTTING PILLARS	- Regulatory compliance - Governance, ethics, and anti-corruption	- Sustainability in the value chain (integration with APRIL) - Transparency and communication

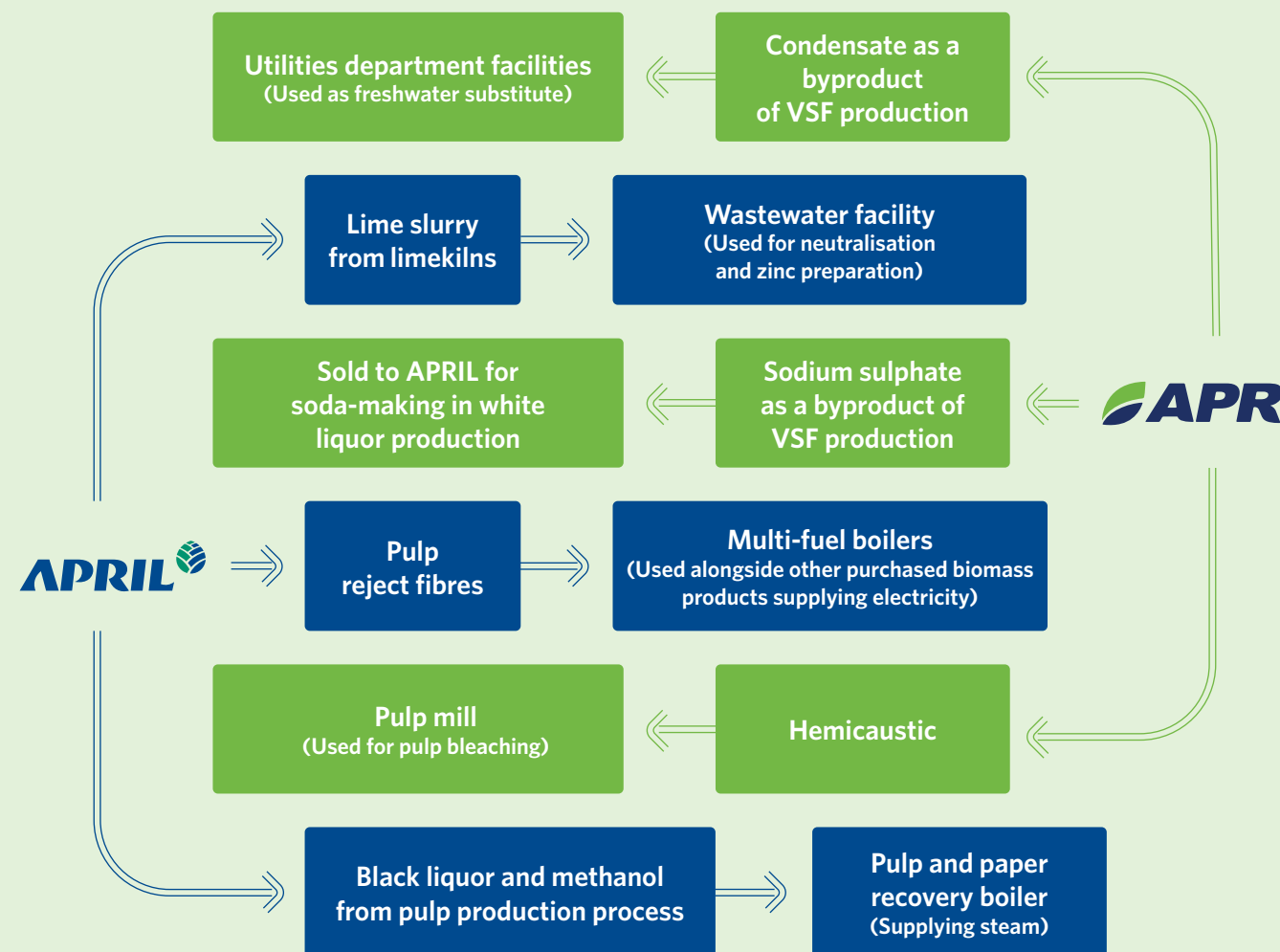
Note: * 'Sustainability standards and assessments' is a cross-cutting topic that falls under the 'Clean manufacturing' and 'Inclusive prosperity' pillars.

LEVERAGING ON THE APRIL-APR INTEGRATION

GRI 2-6

APR and APRIL's integrated facilities streamline and consolidate production at a single site, ensuring a consistent supply of raw materials and facilitating effective operational control. This integration enhances our resilience to external disruptions, improves operational efficiency, and creates economies of scale.

This unique collaborative model employs a holistic value chain approach rather than a gate-to-gate mindset, enabling us to maximise our on-the-ground impact. Within this framework, APR and APRIL work together on shared priorities, including decarbonisation efforts, environmental protection and remediation initiatives, and community programmes for inclusive prosperity.



GOVERNANCE AND RESPONSIBLE PRACTICES

GRI 2-9, 2-11, 2-12, 2-13, 2-16, 2-17, 2-23, 2-24, 2-25, 2-26, 2-27, 3-3, 205-1, 205-2, 205-3

The APR leadership team is responsible for our sustainability plan and strategy, under the guidance of the Head of Sustainability Operations and the RGE Executive Management Board. The Head of Mill Sustainability that covers integrated mill oversees the day-to-day implementation of our sustainability plan at the operational level.

APR adheres to the ethical and professional standards of business conduct set out in the [RGE Global Code of Conduct](#) (CoC), including its zero-tolerance policy on corruption and its internal [Integrity and Ethics Policy](#). The Code applies to all employees, who receive annual refresher training on these commitments.

We also comply with all applicable legal requirements in our areas of operation.

APR suppliers must comply with our Code of Procurement Ethics, which reflects our values, principles, and commitments in line with [RGE's Sustainability Framework](#) and [APR's Sustainability Policy](#). Our procurement department audits suppliers to ensure compliance and reports its findings to the APR leadership team. To raise awareness of these critical issues, 608 of our employees received anti-bribery and corruption training delivered by APRIL in 2025. No legal non-compliances were reported during the year.

Whistleblowing and grievances

Employees can report breaches to the RGE CoC to their immediate manager or to a human resources representative. A confidential internal audit hotline is also available for whistleblowing and reporting misconduct. We promptly and fairly process reported violations and, where warranted, impose appropriate penalties or disciplinary action. Any critical grievances are reported to APR's senior management team.

APR policy violations, raise concerns, and file complaints. The APR Grievance Committee processes complaints other than human rights violations, which are managed by an Independent Advisory Committee. These two bodies assess grievances, provide transparent, accountable feedback, and reach mutually agreed-upon settlements that satisfy all parties' requirements.

No grievances were filed during the reporting period.

In addition to the above, we offer a comprehensive grievance procedure available on our website. It allows internal and external stakeholders to report

 [APR Grievance Procedure](#)



Regulatory compliance

APR complies with Indonesia's Ministry of Environment requirements under the conditions of our operating licence. To ensure ongoing compliance, we have installed a SPARING wastewater monitoring system and a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS), both of which provide real-time environmental data to the Indonesian government. There were no regulatory or environmental non-compliances during the reporting period.⁷

PARTNERSHIPS AND ENGAGEMENT

GRI 2-14, 2-28, 2-29, 3-3

APR believes in building constructive partnerships and engages with stakeholders openly and transparently to honour our APR2030 commitments. We collaborate with industry peers, are a member of several associations, and a signatory of various agreements. Through these platforms, we engage in discussions and share best practices to achieve collective sustainability goals and maximise our impact within the industry.

INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATIONS



NATIONAL AFFILIATIONS



For an overview of our stakeholder approach, see [APR 2024 Sustainability Report, p.62-63](#)

[Associations](#)

⁷ Per thresholds in Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) regulation No.7/2012 - Annex II (Permen LH No.7 Tahun 2012 Lampiran II) on wastewater quality and MOEF regulation No.5/2014 (Permen LH No.5 Tahun 2014) on air emissions.

2025 programme participation



Jakarta Fashion Week (JFW), showcasing 48 sustainable fashion collections made with viscose and lyocell with two partners, October 2025



Jakarta Muslim Fashion Week (JMF), in collaboration with four industry partners, to showcase modest wear collections made from viscose and lyocell, November 2025



Speaker at the 3rd Annual ZDHC Roadshow Seminar (TESTEX Indonesia and ZDHC) titled 'Beyond Compliance: Accelerating Sustainability Across the Textile Supply Chain' in Jakarta, August 2025



Speaker and committee member at the ITMF Annual Conference & IAF World Fashion Convention in Yogyakarta, October 2025

Trade exhibitions:



Dhaka International Textile & Garment Machinery Exhibition (DTG), Dhaka, February 2025



Indo Intertext, Jakarta, April 2025



SaigonTex, Ho Chi Minh City, April 2025



Yarnex, India, September 2025



Riau Berkain 2025, showcasing 25 collections by 12 API Riau artisans and 25 designers, October 2025



Customer Day hosted in Hanoi to strengthen relationships and exchange market insights, December 2025

Transparency and communication

We communicate the performance of our sustainability initiatives and progress towards our targets to APR stakeholders through our website, quarterly newsletters, and annual reports including this Sustainability Report, which are reviewed and approved by APR leadership and the RGE Executive Management Board team.

APR also uses recognised industry tools and standards to assess and enhance the transparency of our sustainability performance, including Cascale's Higg Index, applicable European Union Best Available Techniques (EU BAT) standards, and the Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) programme.

SUSTAINABLE STANDARDS AND ASSESSMENTS

GRI 3-3, 417-1, 417-2, 417-3

APR operates a world-class VSF production facility that meets and exceeds local regulatory requirements, the European Union Best Available Techniques (EU BAT) Polymer Reference Document (BREF) criteria, and ZDHC MMCF guidelines. We voluntarily subscribe to Cascale's Higg Facility Environmental Module (FEM) and Facility Social & Labor Module (FSLM). We also submit to annual environmental, social, and governance reviews by the Cascale, EcoVadis, and CDP, among others.

Our sustainable production and management practices are independently audited and certified

by third parties to ensure they meet international market criteria, particularly for hazardous chemical management. To assure the quality of APR VSF and yarn, we adhere to internationally recognised standards, including OEKO-TEX®, FKT, and the OK biodegradable label.

In 2025, we assessed all our products, ensuring 100% compliance with all applicable voluntary marketing, labelling, and service information codes during the reporting period.



Notable achievements in 2025

STANDARDS	ESG ASSESSMENTS	AWARDS
68%⁸ Verified Higg FEM score 86% Self-assessed Higg FSLM score	CDP scores: Climate Change C Water B- EcoVadis rating: Bronze Rating Blue PROPER rating, Ministry of Environment	Runner-up Green Industry Award (Cross-Manufacturing category)

 [Certification](#)



APR Honoured for Outstanding Green Industry Performance at AIGIS 2025

On 20 August 2025, APR received the **Outstanding Performance in Green Industry Implementation (Medium & Large-Scale Industry)** award at the Annual Indonesia Green Industry Summit (AIGIS), organised by Indonesia's Ministry of Industry. The award recognises APR's ongoing efforts to embed sustainability across our operations and advance our APR2030 agenda.

⁸ In 2025, 68% of APR's Higg FEM responses were verified and assured by third parties through audits of Level 1 questions assessing foundational environmental practices (e.g. awareness of environmental impacts, policies, and monitoring systems) under the Higg FEM 4.0 framework, launched in 2023.

CLIMATE AND NATURE POSITIVE

GRI 3-3



CORE GOAL



CONTRIBUTED GOAL



1

Halve product carbon intensity (against 2019 baseline) based on cradle-to-gate life cycle assessment (LCA) approach by 2030

2

Ensure 100% of energy supply comes from renewable sources

3

Support the achievement of **net-zero emissions** from APRIL's land use by 2030

4

Contribute to APRIL's **conservation and wildlife habitat protection** initiatives in Indonesia

The fashion industry is a significant contributor to global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and is increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. In 2018, APR signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) [Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action](#), supporting the goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and continuing our journey towards net-zero emissions. We continue to support industry-wide climate initiatives, including the Man-made Cellulosic Fibres (MMCF) 2030 Vision, the Textile Exchange 2030 Climate+ Strategy, and the Cascal Decarbonization Programme.

To better understand and manage climate-related risks and opportunities, we conducted a joint Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) assessment with APRIL in 2023 and 2024.⁹ We monitor and respond to these risks and opportunities through our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system.

To promote transparency and accountability, APR publishes our water and climate data¹⁰ in our annual sustainability reports and participates in the annual CDP Climate Change and Water Security questionnaire.

Beyond climate action, we recognise that protecting natural ecosystems is fundamental to climate stability and the long-term resilience of our operations. APR therefore supports APRIL's broader efforts in landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation, including the 1-for-1 conservation commitment of conserving one hectare for every hectare of plantation, and the *Restorasi Ekosistem Riau* (RER) project. APRIL directly manages 470,723 hectares of conservation area in Indonesia and contributes to other external conservation partnerships outside our concession areas. APR acknowledges the positive impact of these initiatives and will continue to support RER and other APRIL conservation programmes.

[Restorasi Ekosistem Riau](#)

[Restorasi Ekosistem Riau](#)

[PAGE 25 | CARBON FOOTPRINT](#)
 [PAGE 27 | ENERGY MANAGEMENT](#)
 [PAGE 28 | SUSTAINABLE SOURCING AND PROCUREMENT](#)

⁹ For more details and updates, see [APRIL 2024 Sustainability Report](#).

¹⁰ See [Water and wastewater management](#) and [Carbon footprint](#) sections for further details.

CARBON FOOTPRINT

GRI 2-24, 3-3, 305-1, 305-2, 305-4, 305-5

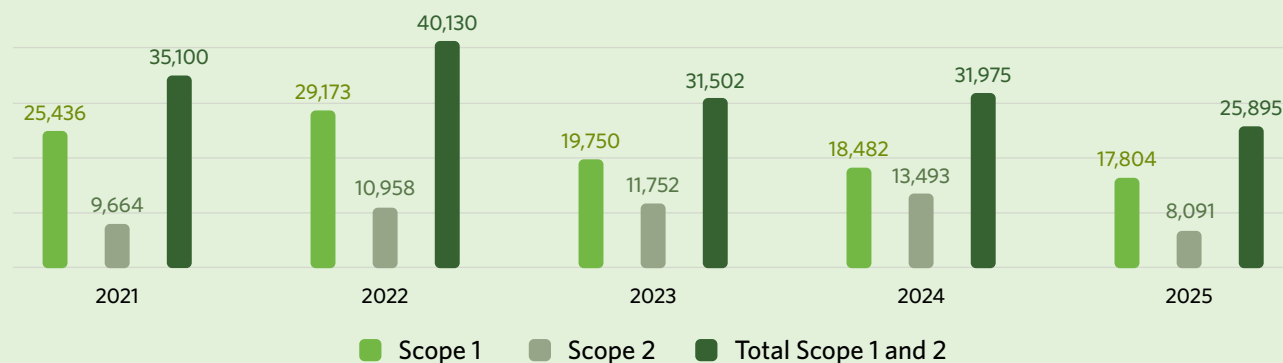
APR emissions

We calculate our GHG emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol.¹¹ We annually measure our direct emissions (Scope 1) from APR-owned sources, which includes vehicle emissions and fuel combustion at our chemical plant. We also track indirect emissions (Scope 2) from purchased electricity and steam, employing a market- and location-based 'dual reporting' approach.

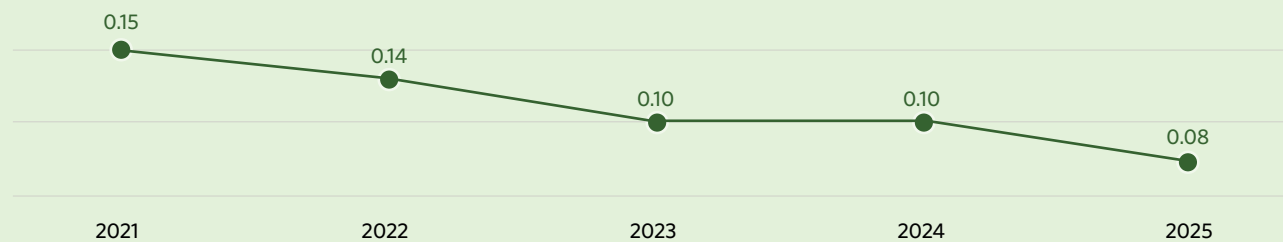
Our combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions in 2025 were 25,895 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e), with an emissions intensity of 0.08 tCO₂e per tonne of viscose staple fibre produced (tCO₂e/t VSF). This represents a reduction of approximately 20% in both total emissions and emission intensity, compared to 2024 levels.

While Scope 1 emissions decreased slightly by 3.7% compared to 2024, the reduction was mainly driven by a 40% decrease in Scope 2 emissions. This is attributable to more efficient steam generation at APRIL's energy plant, PT RPE, which resulted in a lower emission factor for purchased steam and reduced overall GHG emissions despite higher energy consumption during the year.

Absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 2021-2025 (tCO₂e)
*Market-based emissions



Scope 1 and 2 GHG emission intensity 2021-2025 (tCO₂e/t VSF)
*Market-based emissions



* Note: the market-based method calculates emissions using factors that reflect our power purchase agreement with PT RPE, which supplies energy from renewable and non-renewable sources.

¹¹ In 2025, we initiated a review of our GHG inventory to align with the latest GHG Protocol best practices. As part of this process, we refined our methodology to exclude natural gas not used for combustion. As the review is still ongoing, the revised dataset will be disclosed in APR's next reporting cycle.

Halving product carbon intensity in value chain

APR has set a target to halve the cradle-to-gate carbon intensity of our products by 2030 against our 2019 baseline. We conducted our first peer-reviewed life cycle assessment (LCA) in 2020, using a comprehensive value chain approach. The assessment concluded that energy and chemical consumption are the primary sources of our carbon emissions.¹² It also indicated that reducing our cradle-to-gate carbon intensity by 50% would require a 36% reduction in overall emissions intensity. APR's decarbonisation strategy focuses on improving operational efficiency and reducing our environmental impact, starting with aspects we can control within our operations and across the entire value chain:



SUPPLIERS

Progressing towards a 50% reduction target in product carbon intensity, complemented by APRIL's emissions reduction plans relating to land use.



APR OPERATIONS

- Using **100% renewable energy**
- Operating with **energy-efficient technologies** available
- Improving chemical processes**, e.g. reducing caustic soda consumption
- Exploring waste reduction and closed-loop processes** at our Riau Province complex



DOWNSTREAM

Exploring collaborations with customers and end users, including promoting biodegradable blends downstream and pairing cotton with rayon instead of carbon-intensive polyester.



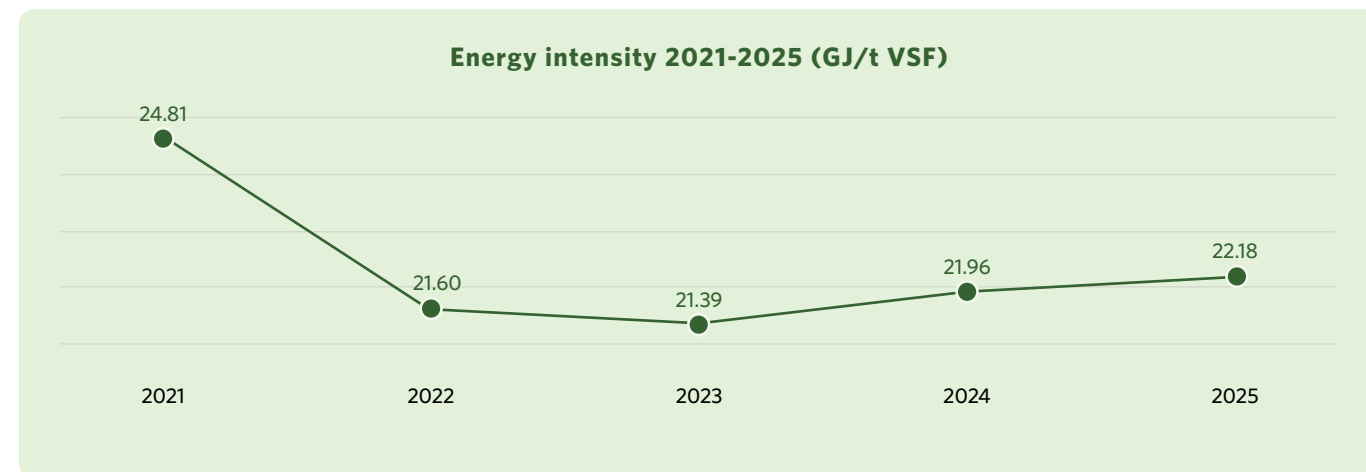
¹² Includes all greenhouse gases under the GHG protocol, expressed in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e).

ENERGY MANAGEMENT

GRI 2-24, 3-3, 302-1, 302-3, 302-4

Since 2020, APR has operated on 100% renewable energy supplied by PT Riau Prima Energi (PT RPE), an APRIL subsidiary at our Riau Province complex. PT RPE utilises multi-fuel and chemical recovery power boilers to generate electricity for APR and APRIL's integrated operations. We measure energy consumption using a mass balance approach to accurately calculate power requirements per tonne of VSF produced.¹³

In 2025, our total energy consumption was 7.1 million GJ, with an energy intensity per tonne of VSF produced was 22.18 GJ/t VSF. These figures represent slight increases of 5.4% and 1.0% compared with 2024, primarily attributable to a prolonged preventive shutdown during the reporting period.

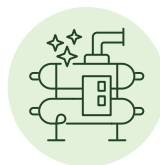


APR's Integrated Management System (IMS) received ISO 50001:2018 certification in 2024. It guides our energy identification, consumption monitoring, and performance improvement initiatives. We operate a comprehensive energy monitoring system that tracks electricity and steam consumption across all departments. Furthermore, our performance is reviewed annually against previously set reduction targets aligned with the European Union Best Available Techniques (EU BAT) Polymer BREF standard.

We continue to explore opportunities to reduce our energy footprint, including:



Enhancing waste heat recovery to generate additional steam as a byproduct of APR's operations (in 2025, we diverted 3,900 GJ of surplus steam to RPE)



Improving chiller efficiency through scheduled cleaning, preventive maintenance, steam trap audits, and repairs to reduce steam losses



Operating a green fleet of 18 electric buses as part of a joint initiative with APRIL.

¹³ APR purchases energy from PT RPE, our sister company that operates multi-fuel and chemical recovery power boilers employing a mix of 80% renewable and 20% non-renewable energy. Because APR consumes only a small portion of the total energy generated by PT RPE, we attribute non-renewable energy use to other RGE Group entities. In doing so, APR can report using 100% renewable energy in accordance with recognised sustainability accounting and reporting practices.

SUSTAINABLE SOURCING AND PROCUREMENT

GRI 2-6, 2-23, 2-24, 3-3, 204-1, 301-1, 308-1, 414-1

Dissolving wood pulp

APR produces VSF using 100% renewable dissolving wood pulp (DWP). In 2025, we used 327,721 tonnes of DWP, 2.8% more than in 2024. Most of our supply (99.2%) was sourced locally, with the remaining 0.8% sourced from existing suppliers outside Indonesia in Canada, the United States, and Europe. Our last softwood purchase in 2024 was sufficient to meet our production needs through 2025.

Our [Pulp Sourcing Policy](#) and commitment to sustainable viscose production guide our sourcing strategy. **APR sources 100% of our pulp from Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC™) certified suppliers. Consequently, our entire Indonesian-sourced supply is 100% traceable to its forest management unit (FMU).** We are committed to ensuring full traceability to adapt to evolving regulatory requirements and meet customer expectations.

At the end of 2024, following a change in ownership of the underlying blockchain technology, APR discontinued the Follow Our Fibre traceability platform, which provided visibility into sustainable sourcing practices across our value chain. In the meantime, we continue to track all sourced DWP and closely engage with suppliers, regularly updating traceability data and making it available to customers upon request.

 [APR Sustainability Dashboard](#)

Supplier assessments and engagement

All APR suppliers must comply with our Sustainability Policy and Code of Procurement Ethics (COPE). All are subject to a standardised due diligence process and must complete mandatory risk assessment questionnaires. Our procurement team conducts

annual supplier evaluations, assessing areas such as business ethics and integrity, technological capabilities, product and service quality, cost competitiveness, responsiveness, and health, safety, and environmental performance. When necessary, we carry out on-site inspections and review suppliers' internal policies and management systems to verify their compliance. If any non-compliances are identified, we work with suppliers to address them through time-bound corrective action plans.

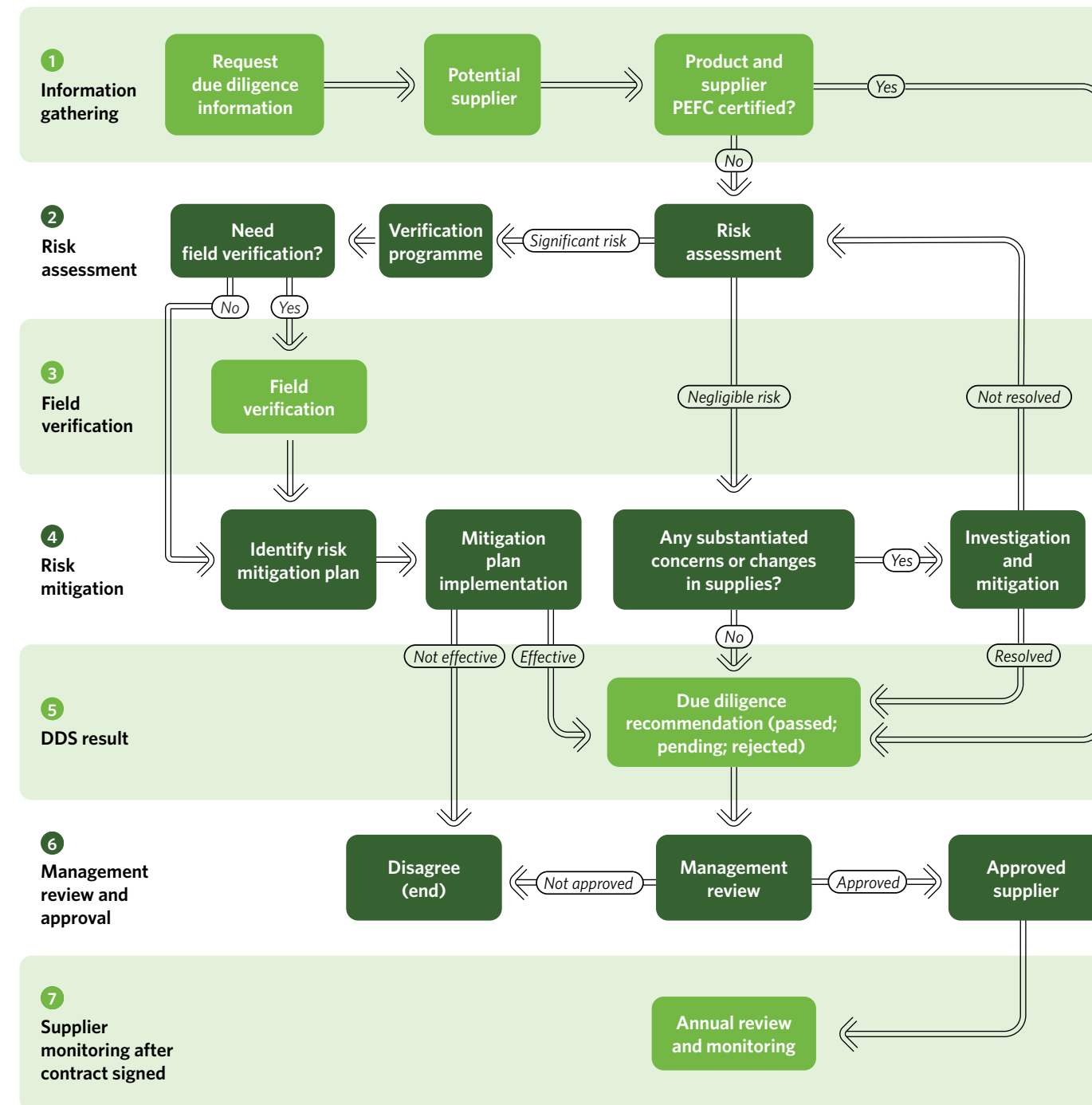
Given our integrated operations with APRIL, DWP sourced from our sister company's mill automatically complies with our Pulp Sourcing Policy, including its commitments on certified plantations, deforestation prevention, continuous improvement, and transparency. Additionally, we assessed all local and international suppliers against our policy commitments in 2025.

In 2025, we suspended sourcing from our secondary DWP supplier in Indonesia, PT Toba Pulp Lestari Tbk (TPL). Our commercial relationship remains under review in accordance with our sourcing policy.

 [Pulp sourcing commitments](#)



Due diligence and risk mitigation process



Responsible chemical sourcing

To meet Higg Facility Environmental Module (Higg FEM) and Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) standards, we encourage all suppliers to conduct self-assessments and specifically require chemical suppliers to submit declarations confirming that the materials they supply do not contain hazardous or restricted chemicals.¹⁴ APR facilitates this process by offering third-party workshops that train suppliers and contractors to complete their self-assessments and declarations in line with our sustainability requirements.

¹⁴ Chemicals listed in Annex 3 of the [Standard STeP by OEKO-TEX® Manufacturing Restricted Substances List](#) (MRSL), Edition 02.2024, and the [ZDHC MRSL](#) Version 3.0.



CLEAN MANUFACTURING

➤ PAGE 33 | CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT AND RECOVERY
➤ PAGE 35 | WATER AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
➤ PAGE 36 | WASTE MANAGEMENT



CORE GOAL



1

>95% sulphur recovery rate by 2025

2

50% reduction in process water consumption intensity by 2030 (against 2019 baseline)

3

80% reduction in solid waste intensity to landfill by 2030 (against 2019 baseline)

4

Meet all criteria set out in the **EU BAT polymer BREF** by 2023

5

Meet **ZDHC MMCF Guidelines' Aspirational levels** by 2025

Clean manufacturing and closed-loop production are central to our APR2030 strategy and crucial to minimising our environmental impact. Our approach focuses on recovering and reusing chemicals and byproducts from our processes, reducing and ultimately phasing out hazardous substances in production, treating and recycling wastewater, managing waste responsibly, and implementing air pollution control measures.

APR's operations comply with local regulations and are aligned with recognised international and industry standards, guidelines, and best practices, including:

- World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines
- OEKO-TEX® STeP Annex 5 2007
- European Union Best Available Techniques (EU BAT) Reference Document (BREF) on the Production of Polymers (POL)¹⁵
- Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) Man-Made Cellulosic Fibres (MMCF) guidelines
- ZDHC Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL) v3.0

- Higg Facility Environmental Module (Higg FEM)
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Certified Biobased Product Label

We have complied with EU BAT standards since October 2024. We achieved ZDHC Aspirational status in 2024 but fell back down to the Progressive level in 2025. This was due to maintenance activities that affected sulphur recovery performance, with our total sulphur recovery rate falling seven basis points below the Aspirational threshold of 95% in the reporting year. We continue to implement a range of practices to ensure ongoing compliance and our commitment to clean manufacturing.



¹⁵ A copy of the reference document is available at https://bureau-industrial-transformation.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/pol_bref_0807.pdf

APR progress against EU BAT BREF and ZDHC MMCF 2025

Consumption	Unit	2025	EU BAT	ZDHC		
Energy	GJ/t VSF	22.18	20-30			
Process water	m³/t VSF	28.63	35-70			
Pulp	t/t VSF	1.007	1.035-1.065	1.010-1.065		
Carbon disulphide (CS ₂)	kg/t VSF	57.80	80-100	80-100		
Sulphuric acid (H ₂ SO ₄)	t/t VSF	0.63	0.6-1.0	0.65-1.03		
Caustic soda (NaOH)	t/t VSF	0.51	0.4-0.6	0.45-0.6		
Zinc (Zn)	kg/t VSF	2.38	2-10	2-10		
Spin finish	kg/t VSF	4.5	3-5	3-5.3		
Sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl)	kg/t VSF	4.68	0-50	0-70		
Emission						
Sulphur (S) to air	kg/t VSF	11.30	12-20	F(35)	P(20)	A(12)
Sulphate (SO ₄ ²⁻) to water	kg/t VSF	184.7	200-300			
Zinc (Zn) to water	g/t VSF	24.55	10-50	F(150)	P(60)	A(18)
Chemical oxygen demand	g/t VSF	2,560.35	3000-5000	F(7200)	P(6000)	A(3600)
Hazardous waste	kg/t VSF	0.2	0.2-2			
Total suspended solids	mg/L	23.93		F(70)	P(50)	A(30)
Noise at the fence	dBA	50.00	55-70			
Recovery rates						
Total sulphur (S)	%	94.93		F(85%)	P(92%)	A(95%)
Sodium sulphate (Na ₂ SO ₄)	%	76.26		F(50%)	P(60%)	A(70%)

Note: ZDHC sets Foundational (F), Progressive (P), and Aspirational (A) levels for some parameters.

For more information, see APR's [Clean Manufacturing Dashboard](#)

CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT AND RECOVERY

GRI 2-27, 3-3, 305-7

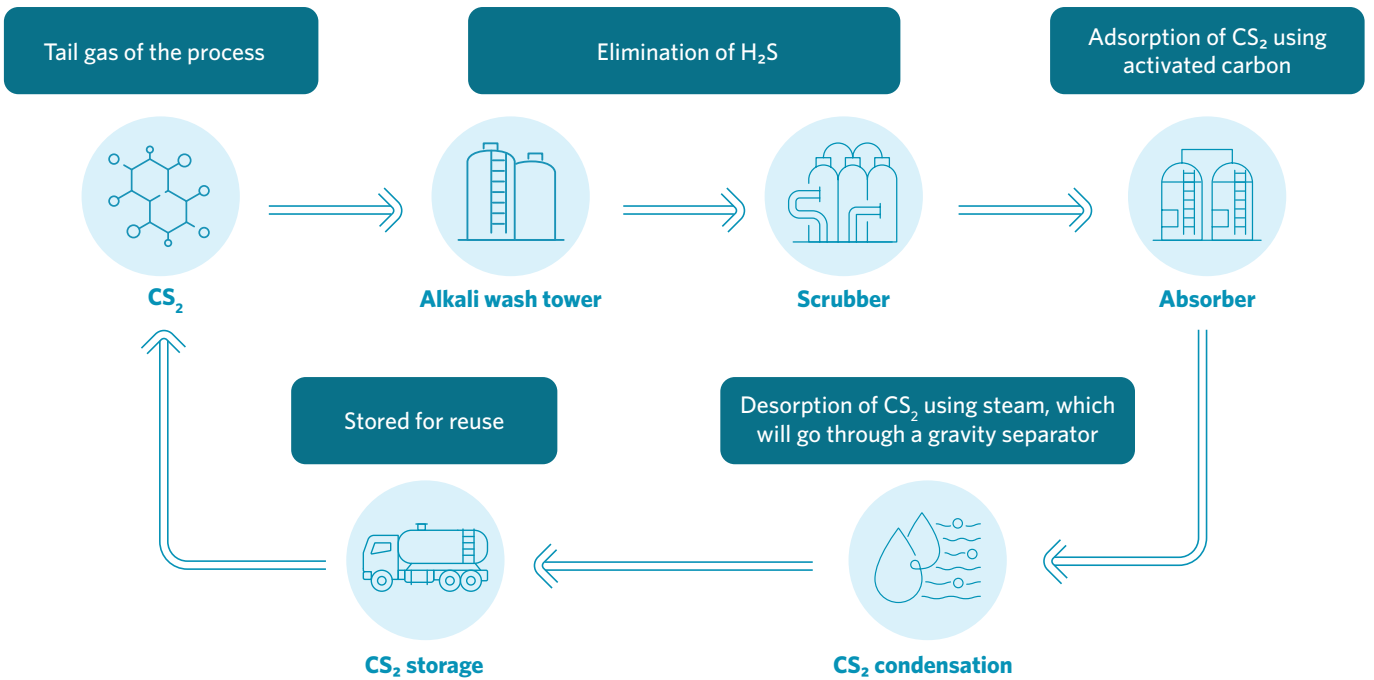
APR systematically records and reports our chemical usage, management, and recovery data. We follow ZDHC chemical recovery guidelines and regularly submit the required data through the ZDHC portal. We also operate a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) that measures and transmits real-time air quality parameters to the Ministry of Environment’s Emissions Information Monitoring System (SISPEK) servers. **In 2025, APR maintained its Blue PROPER (Programme for Pollution Control, Evaluation and Rating)¹⁶ rating for a second consecutive year following an annual evaluation, demonstrating our ongoing compliance with environmental regulations.**

¹⁶ The PROPER Programme evaluates and publicly rates companies’ compliance with environmental regulations and their environmental management performance, including wastewater management, air emissions, and hazardous waste handling. A Blue PROPER rating is awarded to businesses that demonstrate effective environmental management and meet the minimum regulatory compliance standards.

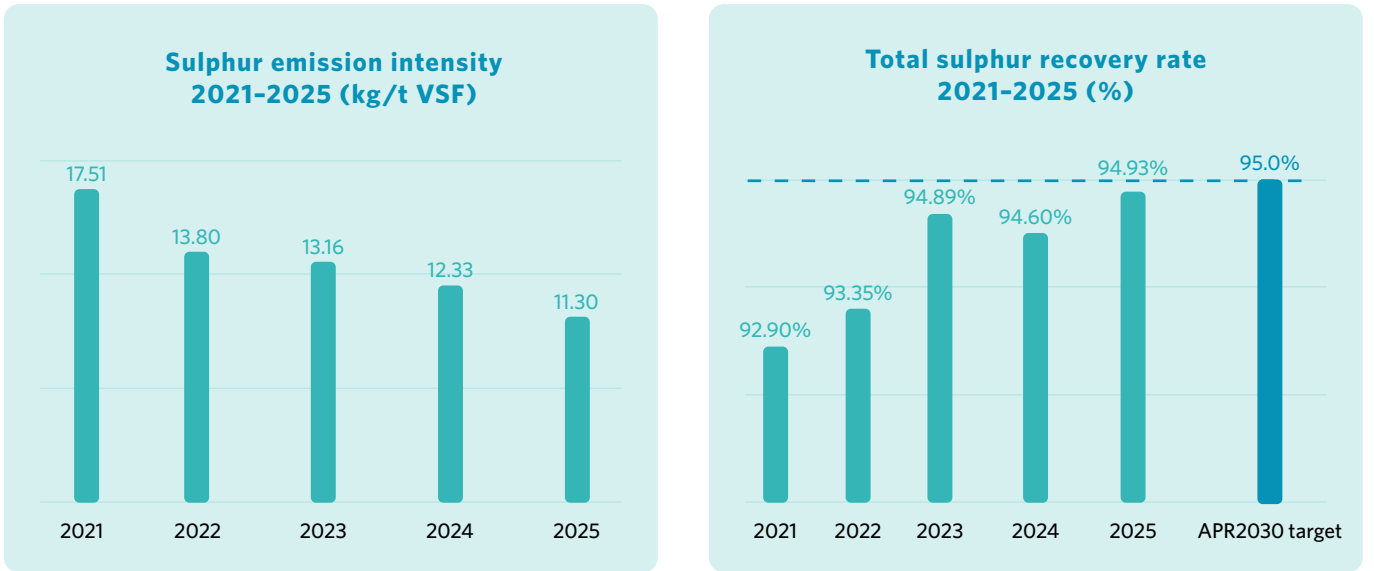
Sulphur emissions and recovery

Viscose staple fibre production is a multi-step process that chemically converts dissolving wood pulp (DWP) into viscose fibre. DWP is treated with caustic soda (NaOH) and carbon disulfide (CS₂) and subsequently regenerated in a sulphuric acid bath to produce VSF. To minimise our environmental impact and maximise resource recovery, we use a wet-process CS₂ recovery system that captures sulphur-rich gases before they are released into the atmosphere and converts them into reusable CS₂.

CS₂ recovery system



We have further improved this system by optimising processes and increasing the use of activated carbon. Thanks to these initiatives **our sulphur emission intensity fell to 11.30 kilograms per tonne of VSF (kg/t VSF) in 2025, an 8.4% improvement compared to 2024. Our total sulphur recovery rate also rose from 94.6% in 2024 to 94.9% in 2025.**

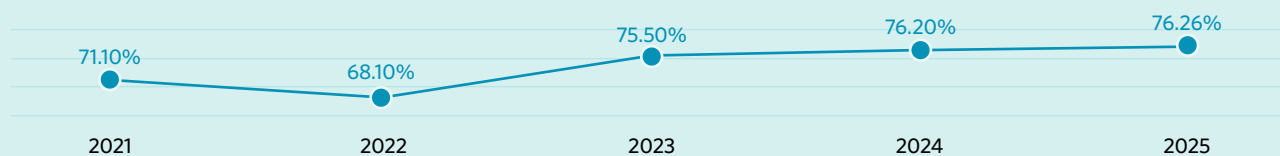


Sulphate recovery

Sodium sulphate is a solid byproduct of VSF production and a valuable compound with diverse industrial applications. We recover it through a simple evaporation process. In 2025, our recovery rate remained stable at 76.26%.

The sodium sulphate recovered from our production processes is sold internationally for industrial applications. Unsold volumes are diverted to our sister company, APRIL, for reuse in white liquor production at its pulp mill at our integrated facilities, creating a closed-loop system. In 2025, we supplied 13,674 tonnes of sodium sulphate to APRIL.

Sodium sulphate (Na₂SO₄) recovery 2021-2025 (%)



WATER AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

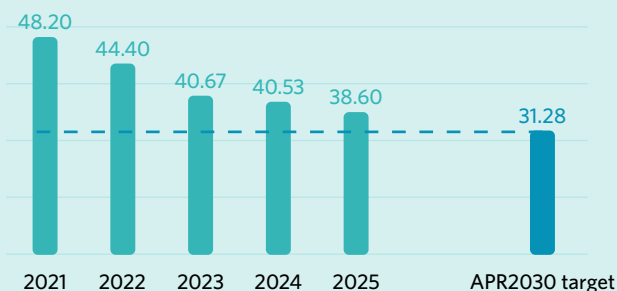
GRI 2-27, 3-3, 303-1, 303-2, 303-5

APR purchases treated water from PT Riau Prima Energi (RPE), an APRIL Group subsidiary licensed to withdraw water from the Kampar River for industrial use. **In 2025, our process water consumption intensity was 38.6 cubic metres per tonne of VSF (m³/t VSF), a 4.7% reduction from 2024 and a 38.3% reduction from our 2019 baseline of 62.56 m³/t VSF.** These improvements were achieved by enhancing process efficiency and increasing water reuse across our operations. Consequently, we remain on track to achieve our APR2030 50% reduction target.

Key initiatives implemented in 2025 include:

- Employing plate heat exchangers to create a closed-loop system that reuses cooling water in our CS₂ recovery system
- Increasing the amount of condensate water recovered from the sulphuric acid plant and reused as boiler feedwater
- Optimising water level controls at the caustic dilution plant
- Reusing treated scrubber wastewater for caustic dilution

Process water consumption intensity 2021-2025 (m³/t VSF)



APR operates a dedicated effluent treatment plant (ETP) that treats production wastewater. It uses primary (physical) processes to remove solids and oils, and secondary (biological) processes to remove organic matter using an activated sludge system. Wastewater from our mill is collected and processed, and wastewater quality is sampled twice daily at strategic points before it is discharged into the Kampar River. We also assess wastewater quality daily, at upstream and downstream of discharge sites, to monitor overall river conditions.

We use the SPARING¹⁷ online monitoring system to transmit real-time wastewater quality data to the Ministry of Environment servers and voluntarily publish our wastewater data biannually on the [ZDHC Wastewater Gateway](#).

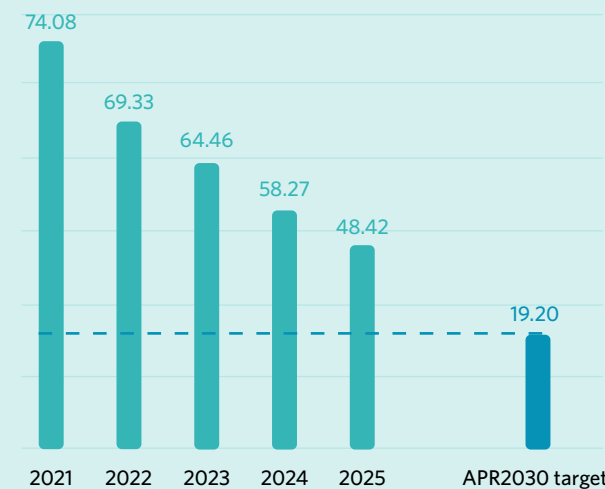
WASTE MANAGEMENT

GRI 3-3, 306-1, 306-2, 306-3, 306-5

APR's waste management approach follows the 3R Principles: reduce, reuse, and recycle. Our operations primarily generate three waste streams: sludge, ash, and TOW waste (reject VSF). In 2025, we produced 15,757 tonnes of waste, representing a 15.5% decrease compared to 2024. This improvement was mainly driven by process optimisation measures and waste reduction innovations implemented across our operations. Of the total waste generated, 99.99% was sent to landfill, while the remaining 0.01% was sold to registered waste handlers for disposal or recovery.

Our solid waste intensity to landfill was 48.4 kg/t VSF, 49.6% lower than our 2019 baseline of 95.99 kg/t VSF, placing us on track to meet our target of an 80% reduction in solid waste intensity relative to the baseline.

Intensity of solid waste directed to landfill 2021-2025 (kg/t VSF)



Note: 2023 data restated to reflect revised calculations.

Meeting our ambitious APR2030 target of reducing solid waste intensity to landfill by 80% requires us to continuously advance circular production strategies and waste reduction innovations. This goal is a key focus area for the Mill Working Group established in 2025.

Our current initiatives include:

- Recycling cellulose recovered during scheduled filter maintenance and reusing it in our production process
- Upgrading VSF spinnerets to reduce clumping, lowering TOW waste by 60-70%, and recycling and processing the remaining TOW waste into saleable fibre
- Waste to Value (W2V) initiatives in partnership with APRIL:
 - Converting zinc sludge and fly ash into fertiliser for acacia plantations (a commercial licence under the trade name 'Nu-Tree CalPlus' was granted in 2025)
 - Increasing the pelletising capacity of APR's zinc mill, diverting higher volumes of zinc sludge to APRIL for further processing

 Further details about these and other initiatives are available in [APRIL's 2025 Sustainability Report](#)

¹⁷ SPARING stands for Sistem Pemantauan Kualitas Air Limbah secara Terus Menerus dan Dalam Jaringan. It is mandatory under the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.93/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/8/2018 concerning Procedures for Monitoring and Reporting Water Quality.

CIRCULARITY



CORE GOAL



CATALYTIC GOAL



CONTRIBUTED GOAL



1

20% recycled textile composition in VSF production by 2030

2

Determine feasibility of establishing **Indonesia's first commercial-scale recycled textile facility**

3

Determine feasibility of establishing **urban textile recycling centres** in Singapore and Indonesia

ACCELERATING INNOVATION AND R&D

GRI 3-3

APR plays a role in supporting the textile industry's transition from a conventional linear production model towards circular practices. Recognising the complexity of achieving circularity at scale, we are focused on advancing practical solutions through our research and development (R&D) expertise, collaborative approach, and extensive market network. We continue to invest in next-generation innovations and engage with partners and peers to help drive gradual, system-wide progress across our value chain.

One of the challenges to achieving circularity is securing a consistent supply of sustainable domestic feedstock and scaling recycling efforts. Variable material quality and the complexity of fibre blends in post-consumer and post-industrial waste streams remain key hurdles. Unfortunately, our trials with post-consumer cotton-rich fabrics yielded little usable feedstock, revealing the limitations of current technologies for large-scale textile recycling.

While these challenges persist, APR remains committed to exploring viable ways to reduce textile waste and contribute to the development of large-scale circular solutions, in line with broader industry progress.

R&D CENTRE

Our Riau complex is home to a world-class R&D facility established by APRIL in 2003, alongside APR's dedicated R&D facility established in 2018. Both centres are equipped with cutting-edge technology, including an automated pilot plant that mirrors our main viscose production plant at a smaller scale, allowing us to test, refine, and troubleshoot process improvements before implementing them in our production environment. Our expert R&D team focuses on innovative waste management strategies to optimise resource use and minimise waste across our operations, from production to distribution.

USING RECYCLED PRODUCT IN VSF PRODUCTION

GRI 301-2, 306-2

One of our key APR2030 goals is to incorporate 20% recycled textiles into our raw material. Since 2020, our R&D teams have been evaluating textile waste streams and testing in-house technologies to address industrial challenges and develop targeted solutions that increase recycled content in our production processes.

- 🔗 PAGE 38 | ACCELERATING INNOVATION AND R&D
- 🔗 PAGE 38 | R&D CENTRE
- 🔗 PAGE 38 | USING RECYCLED PRODUCT IN VSF PRODUCTION
- 🔗 PAGE 39 | THE RGE-NTU SUSTEX

While these advancements mark significant progress, scaling this technology is extremely complicated. Key challenges include substantial initial investment costs, limited demand from manufacturers and brands, low consumer uptake of recycled fabrics, and the risk of disrupting Indonesia's informal recycling sector, which supports many local livelihoods.

Beyond fibre production, we are also exploring ways to increase recycled content in other operational areas. For example, the plastic straps we use to secure viscose bales for shipping currently contain 30% recycled material.

THE RGE-NTU SUSTEX

In 2022, our parent company's RGE Technology Centre (RTC) partnered with Nanyang Technological University (NTU) to establish the RGE-NTU Sustainable Textile Research Centre (SusTex) to address the pressing global challenge of textile waste and low recycling rates. The centre focuses on advancing textile recycling technologies, translating research outcomes into practical solutions that can be deployed in urban environments.

Advancing textile recycling technologies

SusTex has grown into an integrated textile recycling initiative, capable of processing all types of used garments and sorting fibres based on their material properties to maximise resource recovery and strengthen circular value creation.

In 2025, we made significant technical progress at the centre by improving textile recycling efficiency, successfully testing a process that separates polyester from polycotton for up to ten cycles within a closed-loop liquor system. The trial demonstrated consistent separation efficiency and significantly reduced chemical consumption, with recovered chemicals retaining sufficient quality for repeated reuse, thereby improving circularity in blended textile recycling.

The system incorporates the following technologies:

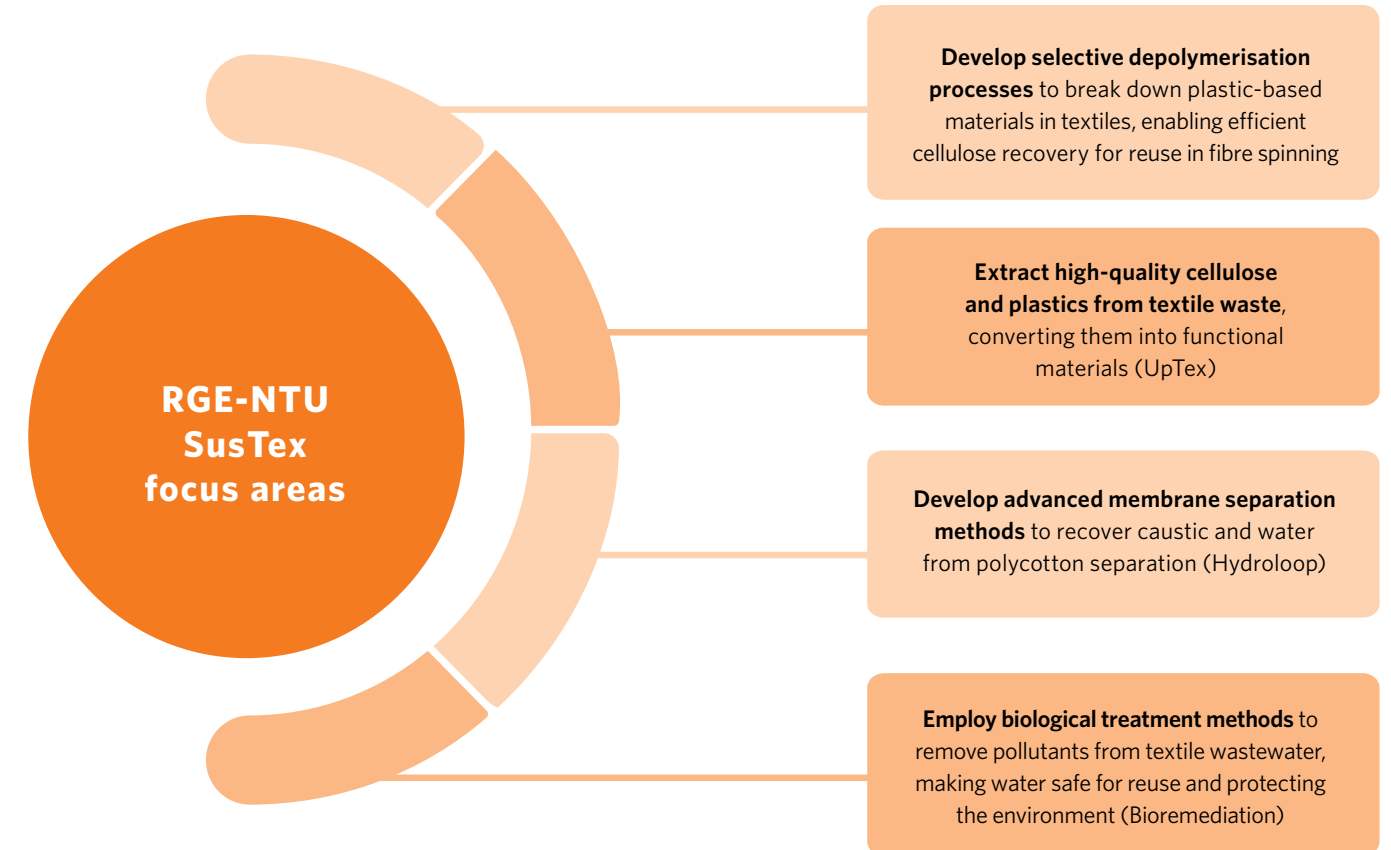
- **Membrane filtration:** A customised in-house technology that removes impurities from recycling liquor, improving resource recovery and overall process efficiency
- **Bioremediation:** A treatment process that uses microorganisms to break down and remove contaminants. Microbial strains isolated from Singapore's Semakau landfill have demonstrated the ability to remove up to 90% of dyes from cotton fibres, offering a promising solution to one of the textile industry's most persistent environmental challenges.

Building on these capabilities, SusTex is exploring opportunities to convert textile waste into higher-value materials beyond conventional viscose and lyocell fibres, including microfibrillated cellulose (MFC), nanofibrillated cellulose (NFC), microcrystalline cellulose (MCC), non-wovens, and biocomposites. In collaboration with industry partners, we are evaluating these materials for applications in sectors that include biomedical products, advanced coatings, and cosmetic formulations for large-scale industrial use, thereby supporting the future expansion of textile recycling processes.

Engagement and collaboration

Engaging with industry stakeholders is central to SusTex's efforts to translate research into real-world applications. To support broader engagement, a lab-scale demonstration facility was showcased in Singapore in 2025. In addition, APR's team participates in monthly technical workshops in Singapore to help ensure its scientific research has practical applications.

Although the core technologies are fully functional, SusTex's ongoing research focuses on improving process efficiency and preparing the technologies for scale-up. Continued collaboration across academia and industry, together with sustained investment, will be essential to bridge the gap between research innovation and large-scale industrial implementation.



 [Inside RGE YouTube Channel: RGE-NTU Sustainable Textile \(SusTex\) Research Centre](#)



INCLUSIVE PROSPERITY



CATALYTIC GOAL



CONTRIBUTED GOAL



1

In partnership with APRIL, **eradicate poverty** surrounding our operational area

2

Increase **access to primary healthcare services** in targeted villages within our operations

3

Expand programmes that **promote traditional craftsmanship**

4

Create a **regional textile hub**

5

Advance gender equality across the value chain

Inclusive prosperity remains a core priority for APR, as outlined in our APR2030 strategy. We are committed to advancing the socio-economic development of our workforce and the communities surrounding our operations. To further this aim, APR operates a series of community development programmes independently and in partnership with our sister company, APRIL, including joint initiatives in surrounding villages.¹⁸ We actively engage with nine villages in the Pelalawan and Siak Regency.

APR respects and protects the rights of our employees in accordance with the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. We meet and exceed EcoVadis, OEKO-TEX®, Higg Facility Social & Labor Module (FSLM), and other labour standards, fully complying with the requirements of the schemes we adhere to, thereby ensuring safe, fair, and responsible working conditions across our value chain.

OUR COMMUNITY

Addressing community needs

GRI 3-3, 203-1, 203-2, 413-1, 413-2

In line with our APR2030 and our sister company's APRIL2030 commitments, APR and APRIL jointly implement community empowerment programmes that provide training, capacity building, knowledge sharing, access to new partnerships, and additional income opportunities for the villages surrounding our operations. We actively engage with these communities to design initiatives that address their needs and priorities.

¹⁸ For more details on Group-level initiatives, see [APRIL Sustainability Report 2025](#).

2025 community highlights

Public Health	 Supported 47 <i>Posyandus</i> (integrated health posts)	 Trained 153 women cadres	 Distributed supplementary feeding packages to 1,692 toddlers and 227 malnourished expectant mothers
Educating and engaging youth	 Awarded 2 fashion scholarships	 Conducted 7 public webinars coordinated by the Jakarta Fashion Hub (JFH)	
Supporting Local SMEs	 Helped train 37 participants (10 <i>batik</i> makers, 2 <i>songket</i> weavers, and 25 fashion designers) through <i>Kelas Berbagi</i> workshop, in collaboration with Maranatha Christian University and API Riau	 Showcased 25 collections, totalling 100 articles of clothing, at the <i>Riau Berkain</i> event involving nine <i>batik</i> makers, three <i>songket</i> weavers, and 25 fashion designers	
Promoting textile artisans and empowering women	 Championed traditional artisanship through the Riau Province Regional Textile Hub/ Centre of Excellence	 Trained and mentored a total of 51 <i>batik</i> makers, 8 under the <i>Rumah Batik</i> programme and 43 by APR's own Community Development team	

Reducing poverty

Together with APRIL, we plan to intervene in 123 villages surrounding our operational areas to assist 1,913 households identified as living in extreme poverty by 2030. In partnership with the Indonesian government and other stakeholders, we are working on long-term, impact-driven solutions to create self-sufficient communities.

Our shared approaches with APRIL include:

- **Social welfare:** programmes that provide access to essential services (e.g. healthcare and education)
- **Income generation:** programmes that support local businesses and create jobs to generate new income (e.g. APRIL's livelihood programmes, APR's Riau textile hub, and programmes that empower women entrepreneurs)

For more information, see [APRIL's 2025 Sustainability Report](#)

Health and nutrition for mothers and toddlers

APR and APRIL collaborate with community-based integrated health posts (*Posyandus*), clinics in our vicinity, and local Family Welfare Programmes to improve access to healthcare, including providing proper nutrition for expectant mothers and toddlers.

Preventing stunting and malnutrition is an APR priority. We support the Indonesian government programme to eliminate toddler stunting in rural areas, targeting a 50% nationwide reduction by 2030 – from 28% to 14% – against the 2019 baseline. To help implement the national *Rembuk* Stunting prevention and management strategy, we provide direct on-the-ground support in collaboration with village heads and officials, *Posyandu* cadres (volunteers who staff *Posyandus*, i.e. community service posts), and other relevant stakeholders.

In 2025, our efforts focused on:

- Distributing Information, Education, and Communication Kits and supplying equipment to *Posyandus*, alongside training cadres
- Providing health and nutrition education and running hygiene and sanitation campaigns
- For expectant mothers, sponsoring counselling and training, providing labour and feeding support, as well as treatment for energy deficiency
- Setting up nutrition monitoring posts in Pangkalan Kerinci Kota and Pangkalan Kerinci Timur and providing food, nutritional supplements, and treatment for children

Promoting traditional textile craftsmanship

A textile hub in Riau Province

APR's textile hub in Riau Province anchors our inclusive prosperity programme. It aims to establish a regional centre of excellence that supports local communities and promotes traditional Indonesian textile crafts.

We work with a range of stakeholders, including customers, suppliers, artisans, fashion designers, and educational institutions, to implement programmes that create economic opportunities for local women, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and youth. Our partners include *Rantai Tekstil Lestari* (RTL), API Riau, the Indonesian Fiber and Filament Yarn Producers Association (APSyFI), and other regional and national organisations to drive industry-wide transformation.



Textile hub initiatives



Supporting community initiatives



Establishing a hub for *batik* making and *songket* weaving led by women in the community



Providing access to new income sources for community members



Supporting small businesses through development programmes and by integrating SMEs into our value chain



Nurturing the talent of young adults by providing scholarships, training, and internships



Promoting women employees to leadership positions through training and capacity building

API Riau

APR is a member of the Indonesia Textile Associations' national body (API) and its Riau chapter (API Riau), which is dedicated to positioning the province as a prominent textile hub in Indonesia. API Riau works to promote and strengthen the region's textile industry, supports SMEs in scaling their businesses, and preserves and promotes Malay cultural heritage.

APR has hosted *Kelas Berbagi* since 2023, a series of knowledge-sharing workshops for API Riau members, targeting micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in the local fashion industry. The workshops offer training from industry experts in digital marketing, sustainable materials, motif creation, and contemporary styling, supporting *batik* makers, tailors, and designers specialising in traditional Riau fabrics.

Empowering SMEs through training, in collaboration with academic institutions

APR continues to offer targeted training and entrepreneurship programmes for SMEs, thereby supporting the development of the local fashion industry:

- Through our Community Development Programme, we conducted a training session in Pangkalan Kerinci in **February 2025**, focused on developing traditional Riau *batik* motifs, and helping **eight artisans** transform local designs into new fashion collections.
- In Pekanbaru, we partnered with API Riau to offer entrepreneurship training to **40 participants** across four sessions, which included coaching on sustainable business management and mentoring participants on developing and promoting fashion collections.
- APR also organised a Riau Batik Motif Competition from **April to June 2025**, attracting hundreds of participants from local communities, including fashion school students.



From learning to impact: A collaborative approach through *Kelas Berbagi*

Commentary by
Yosepin Sri Ningsih
Head of Fashion Design,
Maranatha Christian University



Kelas Berbagi presents a strong shared-value platform that creates value for all its stakeholders. For APR, the programme reinforces its CSR commitments by supporting the development of local enterprises. SMEs gain exposure to market preferences and improve their ability to align products with target consumer segments. For academic partners, the programme functions as a 'living laboratory' where students are able to explore the real-world application of their learning.

In the near term, I see value in strengthening SME capabilities while encouraging greater independence. As the programme matures, enterprises can be supported to expand beyond local markets and address more complex priorities such as product sustainability. Sustaining impact beyond the implementation period is important, as capacity building requires ongoing monitoring and refinement. Over the longer term, the initiative could scale to other regions in Indonesia and broaden its reach to a wider ecosystem of academic institutions and industry players. In doing so, *Kelas Berbagi* can serve as a model for industry-academia collaboration across the fashion and lifestyle landscape.

About

Yosepin Sri Ningsih is a lecturer, researcher, and fashion designer whose work focuses on sustainable fashion and the revitalisation of Indonesian textiles through community-based design and innovation. She has collaborated with APR since 2021, focusing on empowering communities in Lasem, Central Java, and local SMEs in Riau Province.

Jakarta Fashion Hub

Established in 2020, APR's Jakarta Fashion Hub (JFH) is a collaborative platform that connects members of the Indonesian fashion community with sustainable fabric producers. JFH runs dedicated campaigns, including the Everything Indonesia programme, which supports government initiatives to promote locally made products. APR hosts, sponsors, and participates in fashion events at JFH year-round, including Jakarta Fashion Week, Jakarta Muslim Fashion Week (JMFOW), Muslim Fashion Festival (MUFFEST), and Fashion Revolution.

Supported **10 brands, two start-ups, and 12 educational institutions**

Held **four fashion shows**, including one that was sustainability-themed

Attracted **69,500 social media followers**; collaborated with six influencers

Supported **four external fashion programmes/events**

Engaged **11,000 JFH members**

Hosted **seven webinars and workshops**, including one that was sustainability-themed



Notable 2025 achievements include:



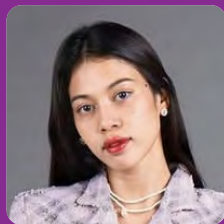
Jakarta Fashion Hub's B2B Connect initiative

In 2025, APR continued to leverage JFH as a platform to connect textile suppliers with emerging fashion entrepreneurs. Through the B2B Connect initiative, APR was able to facilitate direct buyer-seller engagement, creating opportunities for its fabric mill partners to connect with prospective buyers.

APR hosted two B2B Connect events focused on the rapidly growing modest wear market segment, bringing together over 45 participants, including SMEs and industry professionals. The sessions were designed to be networking platforms and knowledge-sharing forums, and featured workshops on topics such as 'Sustainable Style: The Future of Fashion' and 'Turning Creativity into Consistent Cash Flow'. Two key APR partners, Duniatex and Sinnar Gama, were also invited to engage directly with participants.

Building a collaborative and empowered fashion ecosystem

Commentary by
Megasandra Simanjuntak
Founder of Fashion Crafty
Jakarta (FCJ)



Many fashion entrepreneurs, particularly in Indonesia, face challenges in accessing essential insights into raw materials, pricing, trend insights, networking, and reliable production partnerships, as well as lacking a formal fashion education. Initiatives like B2B Connect help address these gaps by equipping participants with technical knowledge, practical business insights, and access to potential partners. In support of the initiative, FCJ facilitated a B2B connect event by curating programme topics, inviting industry speakers, and engaging with participants.

I look forward to continuing our collaboration with APR to further develop the B2B ecosystem. These initiatives can foster valuable connections and encourage collaborative growth within the competitive local fashion landscape, in support of the broader development of the textile industry and the Indonesian economy.

About

Megasandra Simanjuntak is a fashion designer, educator, and founder of FCJ, a fashion education institution that fosters partnerships and drives collaboration within the industry through her active involvement in fashion events. FCJ's collaboration with JFH has been ongoing since 2023.

Rantai Tekstil Lestari

As a founding member of the Sustainable Textile Chain (*Rantai Tekstil Lestari*, RTL), APR supports the organisation's efforts to advance sustainability in the Indonesian textile and fashion industry. This cross-commodity, multi-stakeholder association brings together Indonesian academics, fashion designers, civil society stakeholders, and private sector entities across the country's textile and fashion value chains.

In 2025, RTL continues to promote sustainability and circularity initiatives across the sector, including:

- Serving as national lead for the Circular Fashion Partnership (CFP) Indonesia programme in collaboration with Global Fashion Agenda (GFA) and Close Loop Fashion (CLF), with the aim of establishing Indonesia's first circular fashion ecosystem through a multi-stakeholder platform
- Collaborating with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) to promote sustainability reporting standards among RTL members, including SMEs
- Partnering with the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) and ASEAN Circular Economy Business Alliance (ACEBA) to strengthen sustainability and circular economy advocacy within the textile and fashion industry

Strengthening Indonesia's viscose value chain

Commentary by
Redma Gita Wirawasta
Chairman, Indonesian Fiber
and Filament Yarn Producers
Association (APSyFI)



Since joining APSyFI, APR has made positive contributions to the Association and the Indonesian textile industry. Prior to APR's investment, Indonesia faced a shortage of viscose fibre and relied heavily on imports. APR's local production facility has helped strengthen the domestic supply and reduce this dependency. APR distinguishes itself through full vertical integration, sourcing pulp entirely within Indonesia, and converting it into fibre. Combined with a consistent focus on sustainability, this enables APR to position itself as a competitive supplier, offering 100% Indonesian-made products.

About

Redma Gita Wirawasta has served as the Chairman of APSyFI since 2022. Founded in 1975, APSyFI is a platform for coordination and policy advocacy in Indonesia's textile sector, bridging government and industry stakeholders to facilitate dialogue and feedback on policies affecting textile producers and manufacturers. APR has been a member of the Association since 2019.

Empowering women

In keeping with our APR2030 objective to promote gender equality throughout our value chain, all APR initiatives are designed to be inclusive, and to empower and support women in the industry.

Batik making

Our *Rumah Batik* programme supports the preservation of local cultural traditions while creating livelihood opportunities for communities. By combining modern materials with traditional crafts, the programmes introduce viscose rayon fibre into batik making, alongside contemporary patterns designed to appeal to younger consumers. Initially aimed at women, the training has been open to both women and men since 2020.

Rumah Batik

The *Rumah Batik* programme trains participants in traditional *batik*-making techniques and copyrighting their motifs to secure their intellectual property rights and enhance the market value of their designs. Eight women completed the programme in 2025.

To date, eight batik SMEs (*Rumah Batik*) are in operation and have collectively earned approximately IDR 168 million.

No.	Name of business	Gender of business owner	Number of employees	Sales turnover in 2025 (IDR)	Location
1	Rumah Batik Nagori	Female	25	106,625,000	Pisang Berebus, Kuansing
2	Rumah Batik Andalan	Female	7	24,680,417	Pangkalan Kerinci Barat, Pelalawan
3	Rumah Batik Seruni	Female	5	9,975,000	Dayun, Siak
4	Batik Yus Pelalawan	Female	3	8,405,000	Pangkalan Kerinci Kota, Pelalawan
5	Batik Lebah	Female	5	6,441,667	Kebun Lado, Kampar
6	Rumah Batik Dekranasda Siak	Female	5	4,320,833	Siak
7	Rumah Batik Lalang Kabung	Female	1	1,211,818	Lalang Kabung, Pelalawan
8	Tenun Pulau Payung	Female	4	5,997,727	Pangkalan Kerinci Kota, Pelalawan

OUR WORKFORCE

GRI 2-7, 2-8, 2-23, 2-24, 2-30, 3-3, 202-1, 401-1, 401-2, 403-1, 403-2, 403-3, 403-4, 403-5, 403-7, 403-8, 403-9, 404-2, 405-1, 406-1, 407-1, 408-1, 409-1

Since 2022, APR has contributed to the APRIL Group's efforts to build and strengthen a Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDD) framework for identifying and reporting potential human rights impacts.

 For more information, see [APRIL's 2025 Sustainability Report](#)

APR conducts annual Higg Facility Social & Labor Module (FSLM) assessments of our employment practices to ensure fair and safe working conditions, adherence to social responsibility standards, and

worker participation in key areas that improve social and labour conditions. In 2025, we achieved a score of 86%, up from 84.5% in 2024.

APR also exceeds the requirements of EcoVadis, OEKO-TEX®, and other labour standards that promote safe, fair, and socially responsible working conditions across our value chain.

Employee overview

As of December 2025, APR and APY directly employed 848 employees¹⁹ across our operations and offices in Riau Province, Jakarta, and Singapore.

Additionally, vendors, contractors, and contracted workers are subject to on-site identification checks to confirm they are of the legal working age and legally eligible to work, thereby upholding our strict no-child or forced labour policies.

In 2025, we hired 369 contractors. Some occupy long-term support roles as vetted third-party service providers, including waste management staff and office cleaners. Other contractors occupy temporary positions, including labourers who provide extra capacity ahead of planned shutdowns and ad hoc maintenance workers who paint and repair our buildings. Our Contractor Management Department oversees our business partners' activities to ensure compliance with labour regulations and protect contractors' rights and welfare.

Health and safety

APR enforces and continuously improves workplace safety standards in line with our Zero-Accident and Occupational Health and Safety (OSH) policies, which are ISO 45001 compliant. A dedicated health and safety committee, comprising management and employee representatives, oversees, implements, and regularly reviews OSH measures across our operations. Personal protective equipment (PPE) is also provided, alongside inspections and monitoring of its use.

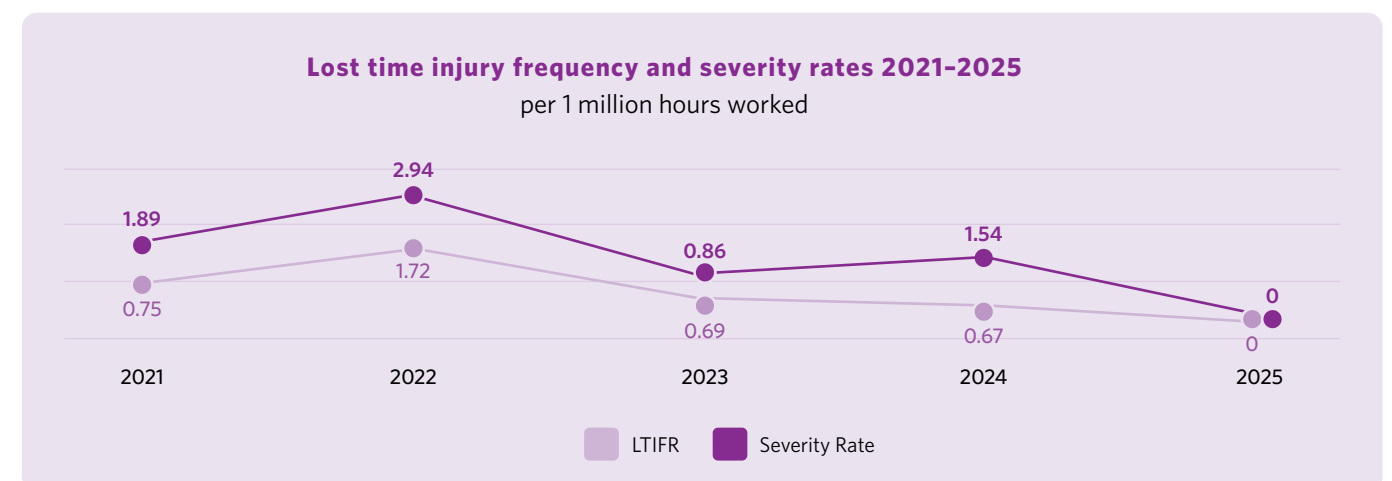
We have implemented several measures to uphold high health and safety standards at our operations, including:

- Providing job-specific health and safety training, supported by routine safety training every three months for all employees and contractors
- Holding weekly departmental safety sharing sessions
- Continuously monitoring of on-site health and safety conditions and performing risk analyses prior to commencing non-routine activities
- Conducting regular medical assessments, including annual health check-ups and hearing tests for employees working with or around loud machinery.

APR's OSH system monitors workplace accidents and injuries to track our safety performance and identify areas for improvement. To address OSH risks involving third-party personnel, we have also implemented a Contractor Safety Management System for on-site third-party workers.

We are saddened to report that one fatality occurred in 2025 due to blunt force trauma. In response, APR is strengthening controls for high-risk activities, including hot work, energy isolation, working at height, and lifting operations, to prevent similar incidents from recurring.

As evidence of our commitment, APR achieved a significant improvement in our overall safety performance, achieving zero lost-time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) in 2025. This reflects our continued efforts to strengthen workplace safety practices through enhanced preventive measures, risk assessments, employee engagement, and the consistent implementation of our OSH policies across our operations.



¹⁹ This figure excludes contractors.

Wages and benefits

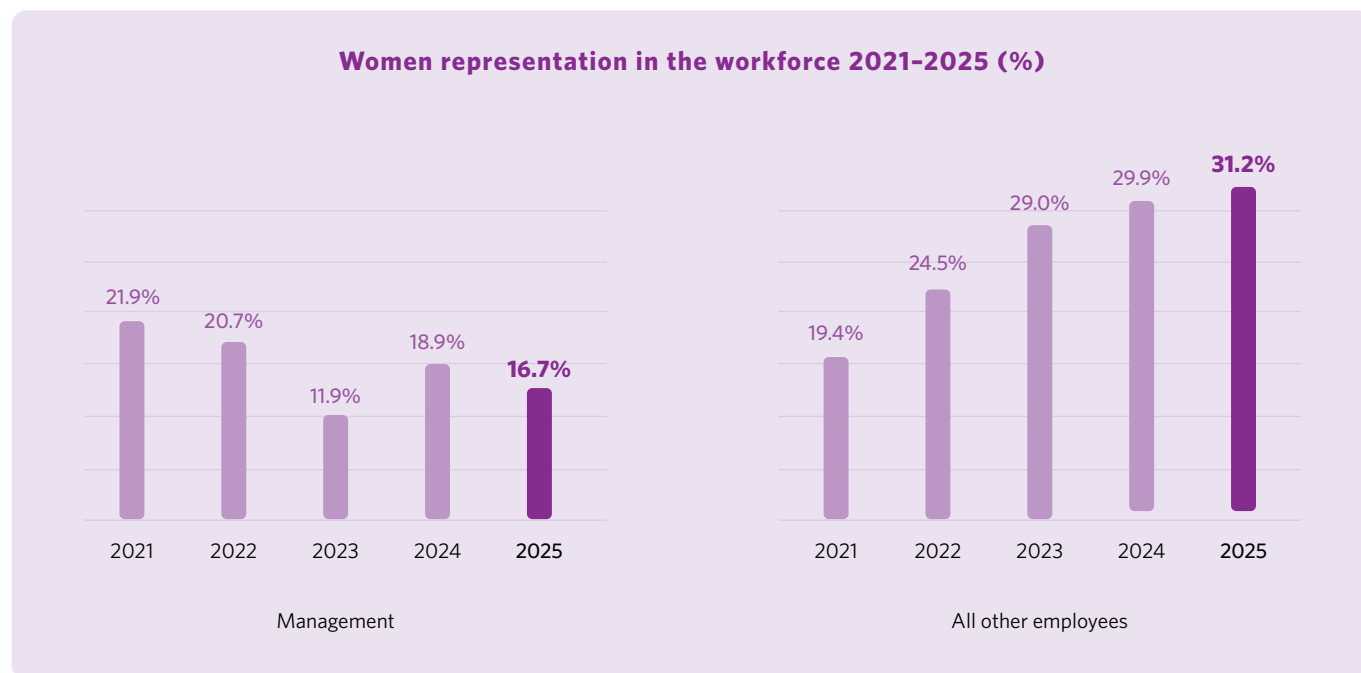
APR employees' salaries comply with provincial regulations. Workers across all employment categories, including minimum-wage earners, receive equal pay, regardless of gender. Because we operate in a remote region, we offer in-kind benefits to APR employees and their families, including health insurance, quality housing, nursing rooms for working mothers, daycare facilities, primary and secondary education, and transport to and from our operations. Our schools offer employees' children the choice of Indonesia's national curriculum or the International Baccalaureate programme.

All APR employees are covered by a collective agreement and are free to form or join a trade union and enter into collective employment negotiations without fear of discrimination or retaliation.

Diversity and inclusion

APR embraces diversity and promotes equal opportunity in the workplace. We maintain a zero-tolerance policy against discrimination and harassment. No discrimination cases were recorded in 2025.

Women constitute 30.8% of APR's total workforce, with 16.7% occupying management positions and 31.2% in the general workforce. APR remains committed to advancing gender equality across our value chain by employing women in traditionally male-dominated roles and men in roles typically held by women, such as garment-making and sewing. APR's Individual Development Programme prepares employees for management succession. As part of our ongoing efforts to strengthen women representation in leadership roles, four additional women employees were enrolled in the programme in 2025.



Note: 2021-2024 management data has been restated to include senior management (previously reported separately).

Employee retention and development

APR invests in our people. Our success is built on attracting, retaining, and developing talented and motivated employees. To support their growth and enhance job performance, we offer workers a range of soft skills, technical, and leadership training through the APRIL Learning Institute (ALI). All mill workers, regardless of gender, also receive mandatory technical training. Since 2023, 665 of our employees attended a dedicated information session where we shared progress and achievements on APR2030. Additionally, employees undergo annual performance reviews and are assigned development goals to guide their progress over the next year.

In 2025, APR hired 35 employees, including 23 men and 12 women, 26 of whom were under the age of 30. Employee turnover remained relatively low at 2.34% among those aged 30 and under, 2.87% among those aged 30 to 50, and 4.17% among those over the age of 50.

In 2025, 108 employees were honoured for their dedication to the company and for their long service with APR and APY. Additionally, our employee scholarship programme supported three employees in pursuing their education. We also awarded internships to 25 university students across our various departments.

OUR CUSTOMERS

GRI 3-3, 416-2

APR continuously improves our products and processes to meet our customers' evolving needs. We value feedback and maintain open communication channels to understand customer concerns. Additionally, we monitor industry developments, emerging sustainability trends, and changing requirements to collaboratively develop sustainable solutions. In December 2025, we hosted a customer event in Hanoi to engage with long-term and industrial buyers and showcase our sustainable products and practices.

To assure customers that our products comply with strict health and safety standards, APR is a member of various industry associations and holds: OEKO-TEX®, FKT Medically Tested – Tested for Toxins, SNI (*Standar Nasional Indonesia*), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Certified Biobased Product and Biodegradable certifications.

Our annual customer satisfaction survey was conducted in September and October 2025, achieving a 92% response rate from 63 customers in Asia,

Europe, and South America. The survey was designed to better understand customer needs and focused on five key areas: product quality, technical support, logistics, brand reputation, and salesperson service. Our overall score in 2025 was 4.3, unchanged from 2024. Additionally, our net promoter score (NPS)²⁰ was 52% in 2025.

Customer satisfaction score

Attributes	2024	2025
Product quality	4.5	4.2
Logistics	4.3	4.2
Salesperson services	4.5	4.5
Technical service	4.0	4.1
Brand reputation	3.9	4.3
Overall score	4.3	4.3

²⁰ Net Promoter Score measures customer loyalty by assessing the likelihood that customers are to recommend a company's products or services.

Building on a strong sustainability foundation through collaboration

Commentary from
Samuel Hartono
Managing Director, Duniatex



APR holds a strong position within the viscose fibre industry, underpinned by a clear commitment to sustainability that goes beyond compliance to support long-term business resilience and alignment with evolving market demands. This is reflected in the company's responsible sourcing practices and proactive engagement with customers on sustainability discussions, which in turn ensures reliable supply and stable product quality.

About

Duniatex is one of Indonesia's largest vertically integrated textile manufacturers, specialising in spinning, weaving, dyeing, finishing, and knitting. It is a key strategic customer of APR's, sourcing viscose rayon fibre through a closely coordinated partnership focused on supply reliability, quality, and sustainability.

Addressing customer complaints

APR uses a computerised system to scan all outgoing orders, ensuring our products meet exacting technical specifications, quality standards, and customer expectations. The system triggers an alert if a product fails to meet any of our rigorous criteria. Our technical sales support team serves as the primary point of contact for customers, handling complaints through a standardised procedure. The team updates customers on the progress of investigations, fostering transparency and respectful business relationships.

APR works closely with APY, which oversees APR's quality standards, and conducts product trials and tests to identify and resolve issues before product delivery. If any non-conformities are detected, we notify customers promptly, offer solutions, and recall product batches if necessary. In the reporting year, there were no incidents of non-compliance with health and safety regulations related to or caused by our products.

 For an overview of our customer complaint management process, see [APR Sustainability Report 2024](#), p. 61



APPENDICES

BASE DATA

General disclosures GRI 2-6, 2-7, 2-8, 2-27, 2-30							
Category / indicator	Breakdown	UoM	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Number of countries exported	VSF exported to	no.	17	17	18	17	14
	Viscose yarn exported to	no.	11	11	13	15	14
Number of operations	VSF mill	no.	1	1	1	1	1
	Viscose yarn mill	no.	1	1	1	1	1
Capacity of production facility	Viscose Staple Fibre	t/annum	350,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	240,000
	Viscose Yarn	t/annum	7,552	7,552	7,552	7,552	7,552
Total production	Viscose Staple Fibre	t	325,411	315,125	309,226	282,160	229,957
	Viscose Yarn	t	7,777	7,746	7,801	7,471	6,962
Number of employees	Total	no.	848	863	869	874	732
	Male	no.	587	609	624	661	589
	Female	no.	261	254	245	213	143
Permanent employees	Total	no.	848	863	869	844	732
	Male	no.	587	609	624	632	589
	Female	no.	261	254	245	212	143
Temporary employees	Total	no.	0	0	0	30	0
	Male	no.	0	0	0	29	0
	Female	no.	0	0	0	1	0
Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements ²¹		no.	848	863	869	874	732
Workers who are not employees / contractors ²²		no.	369	402	376	356	438
Fines, non-compliances, monetary and non-monetary sanctions		no.	0	0	0	0	0
Governance, ethics, and anti-corruption GRI 205-2							
Category / indicator		UoM	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Employees communicated about anti-corruption policies ²³		%	100	100	n/a	0	n/a
Directors received training on anti-corruption		no.	0	0	0	2	n/a
Sustainable standards and assessments GRI 417-1							
Category / indicator		UoM	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Percentage of significant product or service categories covered by and assessed for compliance with requirements for product and service information and labelling		%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a

²¹ Past year data restated.

²² Past year data restated.

²³ The indicator is now consolidated into a single percentage, with employees including directors (previously reported separately as numbers). Data for 2021–2023 are unavailable as APR's Integrity & Ethics Policy was introduced in 2024.

Carbon footprint GRI 305-1, 305-2, 305-4, 305-5							
Category / indicator	UoM	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	
Gross direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	tCO ₂ e	17,804	18,482	19,750	29,173	25,436	
Gross Market-based energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	tCO ₂ e	8,091	13,493	11,752	10,958	9,664	
Gross Location-based energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	tCO ₂ e	178,310	246,752	204,159	146,138	215,627	
GHG emissions intensity ratio for the organisation (Scope 1+2 market based)	t CO ₂ e/t VSF	0.0796	0.1015	0.1019	0.1422	0.1526	
Energy management GRI 302-1, 302-3, 302-4							
Category / indicator	UoM	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	
Electricity consumption (multi-fuel boilers)	GJ	979,163	956,250	933,556	938,773	878,284	
	MWh	271,990	265,625	259,321	260,770	243,968	
Steam consumption (pulp and paper chemical recovery boilers)	GJ	6,125,910	5,786,591	5,672,930	5,230,000	4,800,000	
	MWh	1,701,642	1,607,387	1,575,814	1,452,778	1,333,333	
	tonnes	2,280,624	2,154,298	2,111,983	1,947,093	1,786,976	
Energy intensity	GJ/t VSF	22.18	21.96	21.39	21.60	24.81	
Surplus med-pressure steam export to RPE	GJ	3,902	3,150 ²⁴	5,791	6,408	4,28	
Sustainable sourcing and procurement GRI 204-1, 301-1, 308-1, 414-1							
Category / indicator	Breakdown	UoM	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
DWP sourced	Total	t	327,721	318,920	310,868	285,596	233,456
	Indonesia	t	325,171	309,583	298,404	272,172	217,261
	Canada, U.S., EU	t	2,550	9,337	12,464	13,424	16,195
Suppliers / Proportion of spending on local suppliers	APRIL (local)	%	62.57%	52.24%	58.65%	33.26%	31.31%
	Toba Pulp Lestari (local)	%	36.70%	42.84%	37.34%	62.03%	61.76%
	Cosmo Specialty Fibers (US)	%	0.78%	0.00%	0.88%	3.82%	5.26%
	Rayonier Advanced Materials (Canada)	%	0.00%	0.63%	1.30%	0.87%	1.26%
	Trader supplier (Hallein, Biocell pulp)	%	0.00%	2.29%	1.83%	0.00%	0.42%
	DWP	%	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%
	Chemicals	%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
	Packaging	%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Total production of DWP/VSF	t/t VSF	1.007	1.011	1.008	1.012	1.015	
Traceability	VSF traceable to plantations	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	VSF traceable to mills	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	VSF traceable to nurseries	%	0.00%	0.00%	95.99%	95.30%	93.06%
	Nurseries to downstream (brands)	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Certification - PEFC	DWP from certified sources	%	85.10%	99.62%	98.70%	99.83%	100%
	DWP from controlled sources	%	14.89%	0.38%	1.30%	0.18%	n/a

²⁴ The data was not disclosed in the previous reporting cycle as it was not considered representative of the full-year performance.

Sustainable sourcing and procurement GRI 204-1, 301-1, 308-1, 414-1						
Category / indicator	UoM	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
New suppliers screened for environmental and social impacts	no.	0	0	0	0	0
Suppliers assessed for environmental and social impacts	no.	0	0	0	4	5
Suppliers identified as having significant actual and potential negative impacts on environment and social	no.	0	0	0	0	0
Chemical management GRI 301-1, 305-7						
Category / indicator	UoM	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Consumption intensity						
Carbon Disulphide (CS ₂)	kg/t VSF	57.80	61.32	61.65	73.16	70.17
Sulphuric acid (H ₂ SO ₄)	t/t VSF	0.63	0.65	0.65	0.67	0.68
Caustic Soda (NaOH)	t/t VSF	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.54	0.55
Zinc (Zn)	kg/t VSF	2.38	2.35	2.38	2.62	2.31
Spin Finish	kg/t VSF	4.5	4.42	4.40	4.71	4.24
Sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl)	kg/t VSF	4.68	4.48	43.30	41.18	46.43
Recovery						
Total sulphur recovery (rayon plant and chemical plant)	%	94.93%	94.60%	94.89%	93.35%	92.90%
Sodium sulphate (Na ₂ SO ₄) recovery based on viscose processed only	%	61.79%	61.37%	61.71%	56.84%	58.60%
Sodium sulphate (Na ₂ SO ₄) recovery for all processes	%	76.26%	76.20%	75.50%	68.10%	71.10%
Significant emission						
Total sulphur emission intensity	kg/t VSF	11.30	12.33	13.16	13.80	17.51
CS ₂ emissions	mg/Nm	279.16	246.43	307.00	470.58	356.59
H ₂ S emissions	mg/Nm	59.72	23.70	11.00	25.15	21.01
Water and wastewater management GRI 303-3, 303-4, 303-5						
Category / indicator	UoM	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Water withdrawal						
Third-party water	m ³	12,575,248	12,762,909	12,575,800	12,516,533	11,035,383
Water discharge						
Water discharged to Kampar River	m ³	11,242,949	11,223,742	11,542,743	10,802,507	10,963,223
Water consumed	m ³	1,332,299	1,539,167	1,033,057	1,714,026	72,160
Quality of water discharged						
COD	g/t VSF	2,560.35	2,575.20	3,048.34	2,929.64	3,628.59
	mg/L	74.38	68.17	81.83	73.68	73.80
BOD	mg/L	16.11	17.11	20.84	11.26	14.10
TSS	mg/L	23.93	7.00	32.13	41.16	33.70
Zn to water	g/kg	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04
	mg/L	0.72	0.29	0.31	0.69	0.83
Sulphate (SO ₄) to water	kg/t VSF	184.7	106.37	124.62	134.87	165.55
Process water consumption intensity (all processes)	m ³ /t VSF	38.60	40.53	40.67	44.40	48.20
Process water consumption intensity (viscose only)	m ³ /t VSF	28.63	30.40	30.47	32.31	37.48
Cooling water consumption intensity	m ³ /t VSF	0.00	149.34	102.62	111.97	138.95

Waste management GRI 306-3, 306-5								
Category / indicator		UoM	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	
Total waste generated		kg	15,757,100	18,646,423	20,561,230 ²⁵	17,931,208	18,162,570	
Directed to landfill (Effluent sludge and tow waste)		kg	15,756,091	18,637,796	16,082,554	17,171,710	17,564,600	
Community development, women empowerment and women's health GRI 202-1, 413								
Percentage of operations which implemented local community engagement, impact assessments, and/or development programmes		%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	
Labour and human rights GRI 401-1, 401-3								
Category / indicator		Breakdown	UoM	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
New employee hires and turnover								
New hires by age group	< 30 years	no.	26	38	57	146	66	
	30 - 50 years	no.	7	19	15	18	13	
	> 50 years	no.	2	2	2	3	1	
Employee turnover by age group	< 30 years	%	2.34%	4.27%	3.82%	6.30%	3.02%	
	30 - 50 years	%	2.87%	7.30%	4.94%	9.55%	4.64%	
	> 50 years	%	4.17%	0.00%	6.67%	2.33%	2.63%	
New hires by gender	Male	no.	23	38	31	79	58	
	Female	no.	12	21	43	88	22	
New hires by gender	Male	%	2.62%	5.37%	4.13%	6.42%	3.58%	
	Female	%	2.75%	4.51%	4.78%	9.15%	2.75%	
Parental leave								
Employees took parental leave	Total	no.	94	78	163	61	37	
	Male	no.	65	57	142	52	36	
	Female	no.	29	21	21	9	1	
Employees returned to work after parental leave ended	Total	no.	94	78	163	61	37	
	Male	no.	65	57	142	52	36	
	Female	no.	29	21	21	9	1	
Diversity and inclusivity GRI 405-1								
Category / indicator		Breakdown	UoM	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Gender diversity								
Employee gender diversity ²⁶	Male	no.	587	609	624	635	602	
	Female	no.	261	254	245	213	147	
Incidents of discrimination cases		no.	0	0	0	0	0	
Employee training and development GRI 404-1, 406-1								
Category / indicator		Breakdown	UoM	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Employee training hours	Male	Total hours	12,283	14,959	8,843	6,903	5,086	
	Average per male employee	hours	7.49	7.70	7.69	10.87	8.45	
	Female	Total hours	4,619	4,008	1,512	2,187	794	
	Average per female employee	hours	6.57	6.79	7.88	10.27	5.40	

²⁵ Restated.

²⁶ Employee data include senior management, management, and all other employees.

Occupational health and safety GRI 403-8, 403-9						
Category / indicator	UoM	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Workers covered by an OSH management system						
Employees and workers covered by OSH management system	no.	848	863	869	874	732
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Workers covered by Contractor Safety Management System	no.	369	402	376	356	438
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employees and workers OSH management system						
Fatalities as a result of work-related injury	no.	1	0	0	0	0
	rate	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lost time injuries (Fatality & Lost Time Injury)	no.	0	1	1	4	1
	rate	0.00	0.52	0.52	1.97	0.61
Recordable work-related injuries (First-aid cases)	no.	1	8	11	6	7
	rate	0.55	4.17	5.73	2.96	4.29
Total hours worked	hours	1,808,692	1,919,872	1,919,271	2,026,698	1,631,422
Total days lost due to work related injury	days	0	14	10	33	20
Total recordable injury rate (TRIFR)	rate	0.55	4.69	6.25	4.93	4.90
Contractor Safety Management System						
Fatalities as a result of work-related injury	no.	0	0	0	0	0
	rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lost time injuries (Fatality & Lost Time Injury)	no.	0	1	1	1	1
	rate	0.00	0.94	1.04	1.13	0.98
Recordable work-related injuries (First-aid cases)	no.	0	3	9	7	9
	rate	0.00	2.83	9.32	7.93	8.78
Total hours worked	hours	1,881,703	1,059,309	965,475	882,338	1,025,339
Total days lost due to work related injury	days	0	6	9	20	14
TRIFR	rate	0.00	3.78	10.36	9.07	9.75
Overall APR employees and contractors						
Lost time injury frequency rate	rate	0.00	0.67	0.69	1.72	0.75
TRIFR	rate	0.27	4.36	7.63	6.19	6.78
Severity rate	rate	0.00	1.54	0.86	2.94	1.89
Noise monitoring level	rate	50	56.5	65.66	78.93	65.78
Customer satisfaction and product quality GRI 416-1						
Category / indicator	UoM	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Percentage of significant product and service categories for which health and safety impacts are assessed for improvement	%	0%	100%	100%	100%	n/a

GRI CONTENT INDEX

The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is a multi-stakeholder standard for sustainability reporting, providing guidance on determining report content and indicators. GRI is the most widely adopted global standard for sustainability reporting. It has been designed to enhance the global comparability and quality of information on environmental and social impacts, thereby enabling greater transparency and accountability of organisations. This report has been prepared in accordance with the GRI Universal Standards 2021. Our GRI Content Index references our 2025 Sustainability Report and the [APR website](#).

Statement of use	Asia Pacific Rayon has reported the information cited in this GRI content index for the period of 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 with reference to the GRI Standards.	
GRI 1 used	GRI 1: Foundation 2021	
GRI Standard/Other source	Disclosure	Location / Reason of omission
The organization and its reporting practices		
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021	2-1 Organizational details	Operations and production, p.11
	2-2 Entities included in the organization's sustainability reporting	About this report, p.3
	2-3 Reporting period, frequency and contact point	About this report, p.3 Contact, p.68
	2-4 Restatements of information	Stated throughout where relevant
	2-5 External assurance	Limited assurance was undertaken for APRIL Sustainability Report 2025 , which also covers APR, specifically data on energy consumption, water consumption, waste directed to landfill, and workforce
Activities and workers		
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021	2-6 Activities, value chain and other business relationships	Operations and production, p.11 Leveraging on the APRIL-APR integration, p.17 Sustainable sourcing and procurement, p.28 Base data, p.55
	2-7 Employees	Our workforce, p.49 Base data, p.55
	2-8 Workers who are not employees	Our workforce, p.49 Base data, p.55
Governance		
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021	2-9 Governance structure and composition	Governance and responsible practices, p.18
	2-10 Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	Information unavailable
	2-11 Chair of the highest governance body	Governance and responsible practices, p.18
	2-12 Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	Materiality, p.16 Governance and responsible practices, p.18
	2-13 Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	Governance and responsible practices, p.18
	2-14 Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	Partnerships and engagement, p.19
	2-15 Conflicts of interest	APR's Integrity and Ethics Policy RGE Global Code of Conduct
	2-16 Communication of critical concerns	Governance and responsible practices, p.18
	2-17 Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	Governance and responsible practices, p.18
	2-18 Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body	Information unavailable
	2-19 Remuneration policies	Information unavailable

GRI Standard/Other source	Disclosure	Location / Reason of omission
Governance		
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021	2-20 Process to determine remuneration	Information unavailable
	2-21 Annual total compensation ratio	Information unavailable
Strategy, policies, and practices		
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021	2-22 Statement on sustainable development strategy	Leadership message, p.5
	2-23 Policy commitments	Governance and responsible practices, p.18 Sustainable sourcing and procurement, p.28 Our workforce, p.49 Sustainability Policy
	2-24 Embedding policy commitments	Governance and responsible practices, p.18 Carbon footprint, p.25 Energy management, p.27 Sustainable sourcing and procurement, p.28 Our workforce, p.49 Sustainability Policy
	2-25 Processes to remediate negative impacts	Governance and responsible practices, p.18 APR Grievance Procedure
	2-26 Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	Governance and responsible practices, p.18 APR Grievance Procedure
	2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations	Governance and responsible practices, p.18 Chemical management and recovery, p.33 Water and wastewater management, p.35 Base data, p.55
	2-28 Membership associations	Partnerships and engagement, p.19 Associations
Stakeholder engagement		
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021	2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement	Partnerships and engagement, p.19 Associations
	2-30 Collective bargaining agreements	Our workforce, p.49 Base data, p.55
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-1 Process to determine material topics	Materiality, p.16
	3-2 List of material topics	Materiality, p.16
Carbon Footprint		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topic	Carbon footprint, p.25 Chemical management and recovery, p.33
GRI 305: Emissions 2016	305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	Carbon footprint, p.25 Base data, p.55
	305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	Carbon footprint, p.25 Base data, p.55
	305-3 Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	Information unavailable. APRIL Group accounts for the Scope 3 emissions of the entire Riau complex. Please see APRIL Sustainability Report 2025
	305-4 GHG emissions intensity	Carbon footprint, p.25 Base data, p.55
	305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions	Carbon footprint, p.25 Base data, p.55
	305-6 Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	Not applicable
	305-7 Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions	Chemical management and recovery, p.33 Base data, p.55
GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016	201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed	Information unavailable
	201-2 Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	APRIL Sustainability Report 2025

GRI Standard/Other source	Disclosure	Location / Reason of omission
Sustainability standards and assessments		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Sustainable standards and assessments, p.21
GRI 417: Marketing and Labelling 2016	417-1 Requirements for product and service information and labelling	Sustainable standards and assessments, p.21 Base data, p.55
	417-2 Incidents of non-compliance concerning product and service information and labelling	Sustainable standards and assessments, p.21
	417-3 Incidents of non-compliance concerning marketing communications	Sustainable standards and assessments, p.21
Chemical management		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Chemical management and recovery, p.33
Transparency and communication		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Partnerships and engagement, p.19
Customer satisfaction and product quality		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Our customers, p.52
GRI 416: Customer Health and Safety 2016	416-1 Assessment of the health and safety impacts of product and service categories	Base data, p.55
	416-2 Incidents of non-compliance concerning the health and safety impacts of products and services	Our customers, p.52
Regulatory compliance		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Governance and responsible practices, p.18
Circularity and recycled products		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Accelerating innovation and R&D, p.38
GRI 301: Materials 2016	301-1 Materials used by weight or volume	Sustainable sourcing and procurement, p.28 Base data, p.55 Dissolving wood pulp is 100% renewable
	301-2 Recycled input materials used	Using recycled product in VSF production, p.38
	301-3 Reclaimed products and their packaging materials	Information unavailable
Sustainable sourcing and procurement		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Sustainable sourcing and procurement, p.28
GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016	204-1 Proportion of spending on local suppliers	Sustainable sourcing and procurement, p.28 Base data, p.55
GRI 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment 2016	308-1 New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	Sustainable sourcing and procurement, p.28
	308-2 Negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	Information unavailable
GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016	414-1 New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	Sustainable sourcing and procurement, p.28
	414-2 Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	Information unavailable

GRI Standard/Other source	Disclosure	Location / Reason of omission
Biodiversity and conservation		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Climate and nature positive, p.23
GRI 304: Biodiversity 2016	304-1 Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	APRIL Sustainability Report 2025
	304-2 Significant impacts of activities, products and services on biodiversity	APRIL Sustainability Report 2025
	304-3 Habitats protected or restored	Information unavailable
	304-4 IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations	APRIL Sustainability Report 2025
Governance, ethics, and anti-corruption		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Governance and responsible practices, p.18
GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016	205-1 Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	Governance and responsible practices, p.18
	205-2 Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	Governance and responsible practices, p.18 Base data, p.55
	205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	Governance and responsible practices, p.18
Occupational health and safety		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Our workforce, p.49
GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018	403-1 Occupational health and safety management system	Our workforce, p.49
	403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	Our workforce, p.49
	403-3 Occupational health services	Our workforce, p.49
	403-4 Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	Our workforce, p.49
	403-5 Worker training on occupational health and safety	Our workforce, p.49
	403-6 Promotion of worker health	Information unavailable
	403-7 Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	Our workforce, p.49
	403-8 Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	Our workforce, p.49 Base data, p.55
	403-9 Work-related injuries	Our workforce, p.49 Base data, p.55
	403-10 Work-related ill health	Information unavailable
Water and wastewater management		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Water and wastewater management, p.35
GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018	303-1 Interactions with water as a shared resource	Water and wastewater management, p.35
	303-2 Management of water discharge related impacts	Water and wastewater management, p.35
	303-3 Water withdrawal	Base data, p.55
	303-4 Water discharge	Base data, p.55
	303-5 Water consumption	Water and wastewater management, p.35 Base data, p.55

GRI Standard/Other source	Disclosure	Location / Reason of omission
Energy Management		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Energy management, p.27
GRI 302: Energy 2016	302-1 Energy consumption within the organization	Energy management, p.27 Base data, p.55
	302-2 Energy consumption outside of the organization	Information unavailable
	302-3 Energy intensity	Energy management, p.27 Base data, p.55
	302-4 Reduction of energy consumption	Energy management, p.27 Base data, p.55
	302-5 Reductions in energy requirements of products and services	Information unavailable
Partnership and collaboration		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Partnerships and engagement, p.19
Accelerating innovation, and R&D		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Accelerating innovation and R&D, p.38
Labour and human rights		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Our workforce, p.49
GRI 401: Employment 2016	401-1 New employee hires and employee turnover	Our workforce, p.49 Base data, p.55
	401-2 Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or parttime employees	Our workforce, p.49
	401-3 Parental leave	Base data, p.55
GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016	406-1 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	Our workforce, p.49 Base data, p.55
GRI 407: Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining 2016	407-1 Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk	Our workforce, p.49
GRI 408: Child Labor 2016	408-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labour	Our workforce, p.49
GRI 409: Forced or Compulsory Labor 2016	409-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labour	Our workforce, p.49
Waste Management		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Waste management, p.36
GRI 306: Waste 2020	306-1 Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	Waste management, p.36
	306-2 Management of significant waste-related impacts	Waste management, p.36 Using recycled product in VSF production, p.38
	306-3 Waste generated	Waste management, p.36 Base data, p.55
	306-4 Waste diverted from disposal	Not applicable
	306-5 Waste directed to disposal	Waste management, p.36 Base data, p.55

GRI Standard/Other source	Disclosure	Location / Reason of omission
Diversity and inclusivity		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Our workforce, p.49
GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016	405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Our workforce, p.49 Base data, p.55
	405-2 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	Information unavailable
Women empowerment and women's health		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Our community, p.42
Community Development		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Our community, p.42 Our workforce, p.49
GRI 202: Market Presence 2016	202-1 Ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage	Our workforce, p.49
	202-2 Proportion of senior management hired from the local community	Information unavailable
GRI 203: Indirect Economic Impacts 2016	203-1 Infrastructure investments and services supported	Our community, p.42
	203-2 Significant indirect economic impacts	Our community, p.42
GRI 413: Local Communities 2016	413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programmes	Our community, p.42 Base data, p.55
	413-2 Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities	Our community, p.42 Base data, p.55
Employee training and development		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Our workforce, p.49
GRI 404: Training and Education 2016	404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee	Base data, p.55
	404-2 Programmes for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programmes	Our workforce, p.49
	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	Information unavailable

GLOSSARY

GRI 2-3

Carbon footprint – The sum of greenhouse gas emissions and removals of a product system or an organisation, expressed as a carbon dioxide equivalent.

Cascale – Formerly known as the Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC), Cascale is a global alliance of apparel, footwear, and textile industry stakeholders working to advance sustainability across the value chain.

Cellulose – The primary structural component of all plants, approximately 40% of wood, and the raw material for dissolving wood pulp production.

Chemical oxygen demand (COD) – The oxygen required to oxidise soluble and particulate organic matter in water. COD testing uses a strong oxidising agent to chemically oxidise the organic matter in a wastewater sample under controlled conditions.

Cradle-to-gate – A life cycle assessment model that assesses a product’s environmental footprint from raw materials extraction (‘cradle’) to the point it leaves the factory (‘gate’).

Dissolving wood pulp (DWP) – Highly purified chemical pulp derived from wood intended primarily for conversion into chemical cellulose derivatives and used mainly in manufacturing viscose staple fibre.

European Union Best Available Techniques (EU BAT) Polymer BREF – The standard approved by legislators and regulators for meeting input and output standards for a particular process. The EU BAT provides information on the best available techniques, including emissions levels, associated monitoring and consumption levels, and relevant site remediation measures. It is the global industry benchmark for preventing and controlling industrial pollution.

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) – A multi-stakeholder standard for sustainability reporting,

providing guidance on determining report content and indicators.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions – Gases in the atmosphere that absorb and emit radiation within the thermal infrared range. The primary greenhouse gases in the Earth’s atmosphere are water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone.

Higg Index – A suite of tools that measures environmental and social impacts across the life cycle of apparel and footwear.

International Organization for Standardization (ISO) – An organisation that publishes several standards impacting APR activities. The ISO 9000 series of standards pertain to quality management systems, ISO 14001 focuses on environmental performance and management, and ISO 45001 covers occupational health and safety management.

Jakarta Fashion Hub (JFH) – A collaborative space inaugurated by APR. It connects brands, fashion designers, and fashion enthusiasts to support the growth of Indonesia’s sustainable fashion industry.

Life cycle assessment (LCA) – A systematic analysis of the environmental impacts of products throughout their life cycle, from cradle-to-gate or cradle-to-grave.

Man-made cellulosic fibre (MMCF) – Materials made from cellulose-based fibres derived from plants, most commonly, wood pulp.

OEKO-TEX® – An association of independent textile and leather testing institutes responsible for developing industry standards.

Posyandus – Community-based integrated health posts that support mothers and toddlers, staffed by community volunteers, known as cadres.

Rembuk stunting – Discussions and consultations on stunting prevention and management.

Small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) – A business whose revenues, assets, or number of employees fall below a certain threshold that varies by industry and country.

Solid waste – Dry organic and inorganic waste materials.

Songket – A traditional handwoven fabric that belongs to the brocade family of textiles in Brunei, Indonesia, and Malaysia.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – A United Nations blueprint for achieving a better, more sustainable, and inclusive future, addressing global challenges, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice.

The Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC) – An international non-profit forest management organisation.

The Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification™ (PEFC) – An international non-profit organisation that promotes sustainable forest management through independent third-party certification schemes.

Total suspended solids (TSS) – A water quality parameter defined as the mass of material suspended in a known volume of water trappable in a filter.

Publication date:
03 September 2026

TOW – Viscose staple fibre that fails to meet internal quality standards (also called ‘reject fibre’).

Traceability – The ability to track sustainable VSF and DWP across the supply chain.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) – An international environmental treaty negotiated at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

Viscose staple fibre (VSF) – A bio-based fibre made from purified cellulose, primarily DWP twisted to form yarn.

Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) – A multi-stakeholder collaboration that brings together global brands, chemical suppliers, manufacturers, and other organisations committed to reducing the chemical footprint of the MMCF industry. It is responsible for industry guidelines, such as the ZDHC MMCF Fibre Production Guidelines, ZDHC MMCF Interim Wastewater Guidelines, and ZDHC MMCF Interim Air Emissions Guidelines.



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GRI 2-3

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