

2025

NATURE & CLIMATE

REPORT



CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
A Message from Chris Nicholson, Senior Vice President, Investments.....	3
General Requirements.....	4
GOVERNANCE	5
Board Oversight.....	7
Management's Role.....	7
Stakeholder Engagement.....	8
STRATEGY	10
Dependencies, Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities.....	12
Climate-and Nature-related Effects.....	17
The Resilience of Our Strategy.....	19
Priority Locations.....	22
RISK AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT	24
Identification, Assessment, and Prioritization.....	25
Management of Dependencies, Risks, Impacts, and Opportunities.....	26
METRICS AND ACTIONS	29
Dependencies and Impacts Metrics.....	30
Risks and Opportunities Metrics.....	32
Goals and Actions.....	36
GLOSSARY	37



A MESSAGE FROM CHRIS NICHOLSON

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, INVESTMENTS

AT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SERVICE, LLC (RMS), sound governance and long term vision underpin our value proposition. As managers of real assets expected to perform across market cycles, we believe strong oversight, clear strategies, and effective risk management are essential to protecting and growing investor capital while responsibly managing the natural ecosystems that support it. This inaugural **Nature and Climate Report** reflects that balance. Throughout its 75-year history, RMS has elevated its reporting on sustainability, certification, and nature- and climate-related risk and opportunities, and this publication provides a new lens into how governance, investment strategy, and risk management builds resilience across our company and our managed portfolios.

Working forests offer a unique combination of investment and conservation value. When managed responsibly, they can generate durable cash flows, biological growth, and inflation protection, while also supporting conservation benefits such as carbon sequestration, habitat for threatened or endangered species, and watershed protection. At the same time, forest assets are exposed to physical and transitional risks, operational complexity, and growing disclosure requirements from a variety of stakeholders. This report is intended to address the intersection of those realities directly, using a data driven approach for reporting.

In the following pages, we describe our nature- and climate-related metrics, and the governance and risk management structures that support consistent implementation of our investment strategy across geography and forest type. We also outline how nature- and climate-related risks are identified and integrated into our broader investment management process. In addition, we introduce newly developed tools designed to better measure conservation value over time, including the early application of RMS' Ecosystem Integrity Index (EII). As an emerging tool to measure ecosystem health and integrity, this work is iterative, and we place a premium on transparency around its methodology and limitations.

This report is intended to complement our financial reporting and asset level disclosures. Our investment philosophy remains unchanged: disciplined capital allocation, active vertically integrated management, and a focus on long term value creation. We view sound governance, effective risk management, and credible conservation outcomes as reinforcing elements of that strategy.

Sincerely,

Chris Nicholson

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, INVESTMENTS

“*Working forests offer a unique combination of investment and conservation value. When managed responsibly, they can generate durable cash flows, biological growth, and inflation protection, while also supporting conservation benefits, including carbon sequestration, habitat for threatened or endangered species, and watershed protection.*”



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

SINCE THE FOUNDING OF RMS IN 1950, we have long recognized how essential nature is to economic, environmental, and social flourishing, and we strive to be part of the solution to halt and reverse nature loss.

This report has been prepared following the guidance of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and its LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) approach, as well as the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Climate-related Disclosures (IFRS S2) to align with Target 15 of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). This report also takes into consideration TNFD's Forestry, Pulp & Paper Guidance.

MATERIALITY: Our 2024 single sustainability materiality assessment and our nature-focused materiality assessment has been used as the basis for disclosure regarding our climate-related risks and opportunities and nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities (DIROs). We have attempted to fairly and transparently present all sustainability-related DIROs that we have identified that we believe may affect our future financial performance in a cost-effective and balanced way.

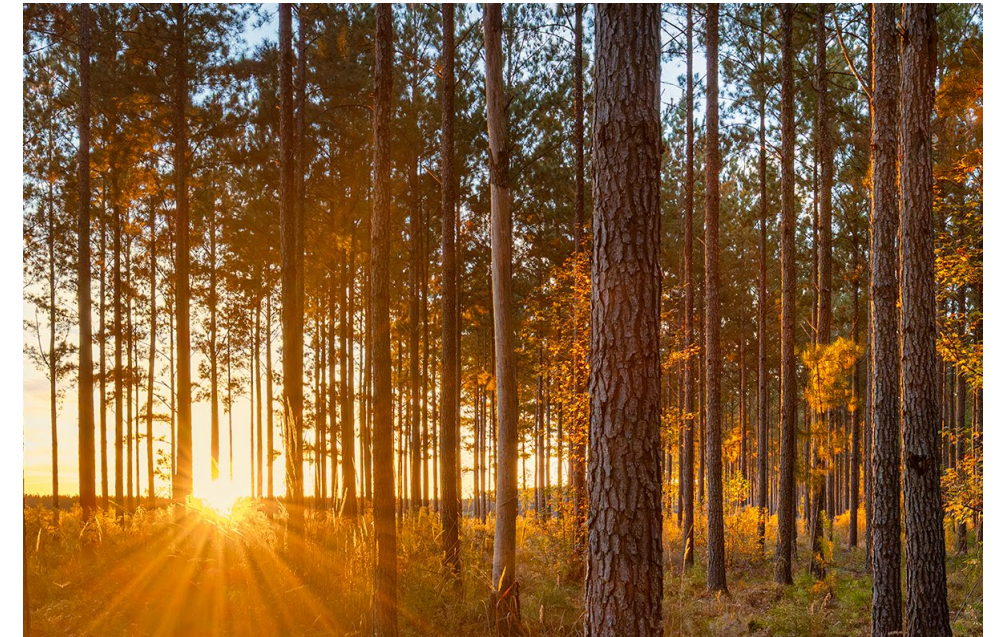
SCOPE: The scope of this assessment is limited to our direct operations in the United States and Brazil. Upstream and downstream value chains have not been assessed for climate- and nature-related issues. This was determined based on practicality and materiality.

We have selected metrics based on their relevance to our business and investors on a cost-effective basis. That approach may be altered in the future based on data availability and importance to RMS and our investors. All metrics are global in scope unless otherwise stated.

TIME HORIZONS: Our standard long-term planning horizon for our forestland assets is 100+ years. For this assessment, we consider short-term to be 0-18 months, medium-term as 18 months to 6 years, and long-term as 6+ years.

CLIMATE AND NATURE INTEGRATION: As a natural capital-focused business, we think about and manage climate and nature holistically. Therefore, we have attempted to highlight synergies, contributions, and possible trade-offs between climate and nature in these disclosures.

LOCATION OF ISSUES: Due to many of the DIROs being similar between our U.S. and Brazilian assets, much of our assessment has been aggregated globally. Where DIROs differ by geography, that is called out.



Comfloresta , Fazenda Abaeté, Brazil



GOVERNANCE

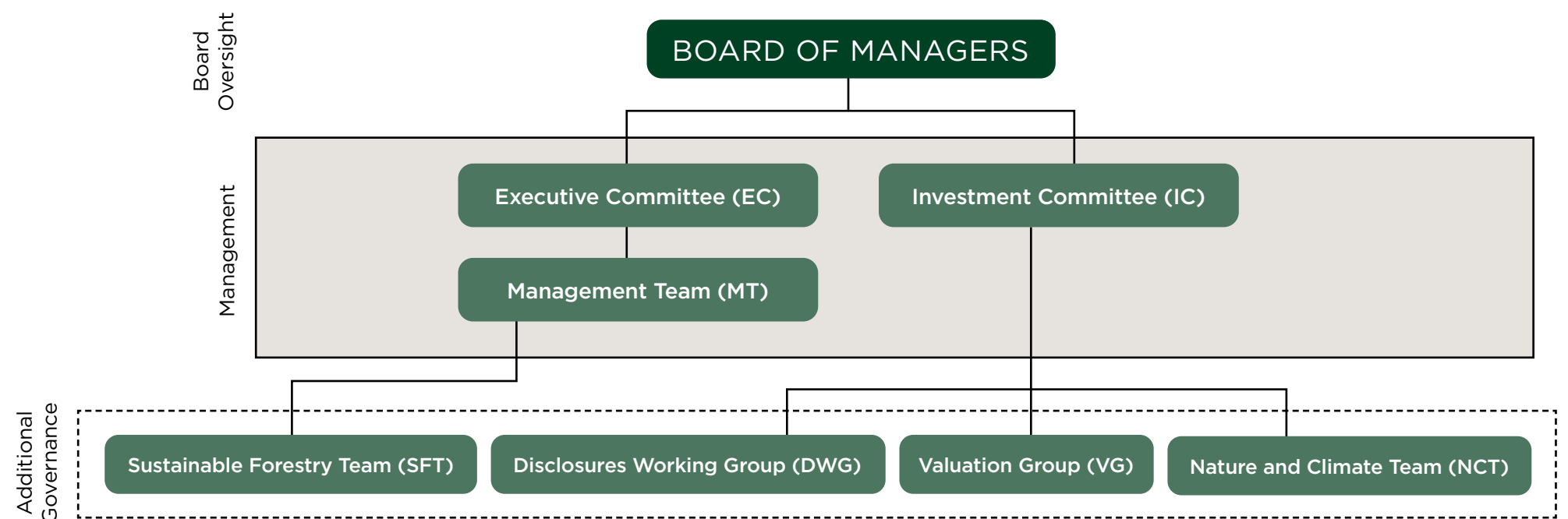
GOVERNANCE

RMS IS A REGISTERED INVESTMENT ADVISOR focusing on forest investment and we currently manage 2.2 million acres of forestland valued at \$5.7B across 12 investment vehicles in the U.S. and Brazil. As forest health and productivity are key contributors to our success, nature- and climate-related factors are an embedded and inseparable component of our firm's work.

As an employee-owned firm with no parent company, RMS' governance structure is uniquely positioned to provide transparency and accountability for sustainability issues affecting our firm. Our governance structure for overseeing nature and climate issues is comprised of eight main bodies: the RMS Board of Managers (Board), Executive Committee (EC), Investment Committee (IC), Management Team (MT), and Nature and Climate Team (NCT) (all part of the Management Team (MT)); the Valuation Group (VG); the Disclosures Working Group (DWG); and the Sustainable Forestry Team (SFT). Individual investment vehicles may also have their own governance structures, such as fund-level boards and/or direct client engagement.



NATURE AND CLIMATE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



\$5.7B

VALUE OF 2.2 MILLION ACRES OF OUR MANAGED FORESTLAND, ACROSS 12 INVESTMENT VEHICLES IN THE U.S. AND BRAZIL.

BOARD OVERSIGHT

OUR BOARD HAS OPERATIONAL AND COMPANY OVERSIGHT and has ultimate responsibility for nature and climate-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities at RMS. They review and approve company goals, which may include nature- and/or climate-related items.

We currently have four members of the Board with overlapping memberships on the EC and IC and three external members, one of whom chairs the Board. The Board meets quarterly and receives pertinent information on nature-related factors through the EC. This includes approving and implementing nature- and climate-related policies, strategies, and initiatives. Our Board then reviews key metrics, initiatives, and methods for our DIROs on an as-needed basis with guidance and expertise from the EC and MT.

Review of sustainability reporting processes and external audit and assurance processes are discussed by the MT and EC and brought to the Board as needed.

All seven board members (100% of the RMS Board) have experience with RMS' nature- and climate-related issues. Our internal board members have a combined 112+ years of work experience, including expertise in nature- and climate-strategies and initiatives. Our external members each possess broad and deep experience with real assets including forests, agriculture, and real estate, experience on staff or boards of nonprofits, and investment experience in forest and agricultural lands.

Nature- and climate-related issues are not explicitly incorporated into remuneration policies. However, these topics may be integrated into broader corporate objectives established by the CEO and approved by the Board, which form part of the overall performance framework linked to remuneration outcomes.

Responsibility for delivering on these objectives is delegated across the organization, with individual teams accountable for developing and executing action plans aligned to corporate priorities, including sustainability-related goals where applicable. Progress against these objectives is regularly monitored by team leads and the MT.

MANAGEMENT'S ROLE



THE PRIMARY MANAGEMENT BODY IS THE MT, which overlaps with the EC and IC. The IC approves key investment-related policies, commitments, and targets. These bodies are supported by the VG, DWG, NCT, and SFT.

The MT has delegated the responsibility for assessing and monitoring sustainability-related DIROs to the Forest Sustainability Team and to the DWG at the enterprise level. The SFT, which includes members from Forest Operations, Forest Sustainability, and Resource Planning, has primary responsibility for physical DIRO monitoring and assessment at the asset level. The DWG, which includes the Forest Sustainability and Compliance Teams, has three members represented on the MT and three on the IC, and they communicate DIROs to the MT as needed. Items affecting valuation (e.g., acquisitions, modeling updates)—which may include nature- and climate-related factors—are reviewed by the VG before being approved by the IC. Compliance and legal functions support oversight of regulatory and disclosure requirements related to these activities.

The RMS NCT, composed of RMS' CEO, Executive Vice President of Investments, Senior Vice President of Business Development, and Senior Vice President of Forest Sustainability, also hold internal oversight of RMS' nature and climate strategy to strengthen business and asset resilience. The NCT is overseeing the development of the RMS Ecosystem Integrity Index (EII) as its initial project.



112+

YEARS OF WORK
EXPERIENCE OF OUR
INTERNAL BOARD
MEMBERS

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Human Rights Policies and Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities (IPLCs), and Affected Stakeholders

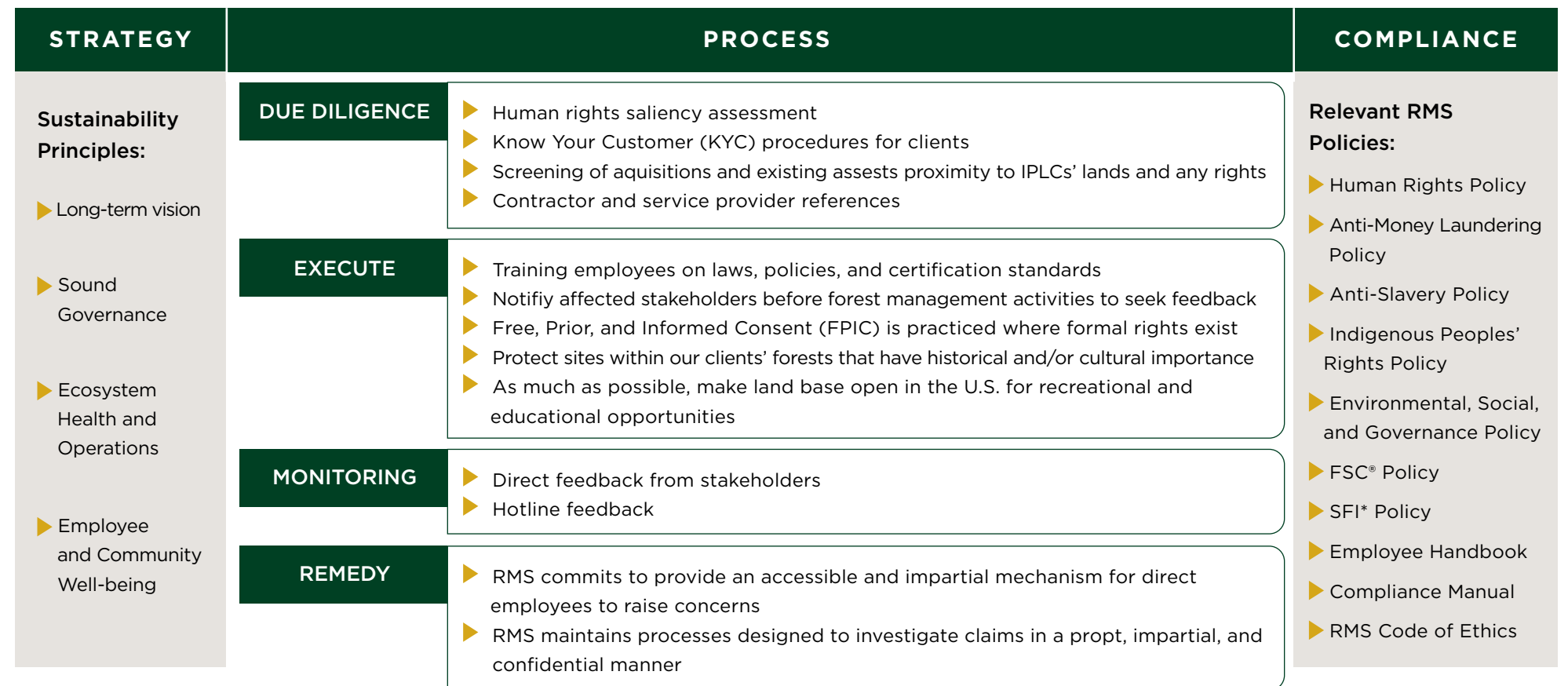
OUR HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITMENTS stem from our signatory status to the UN-supported Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), as well as client/investor commitments, and obligations outlined in forest certification standards, including the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI®).

The RMS Human Rights Policy is guided by international human rights principles, including, but not limited to, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises and Responsible Business Conduct, and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPR). Additionally, RMS seeks to align with the rights of Indigenous Peoples in accordance with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), which embodies the fundamental human rights expressed in the International Bill of Human Rights, and the fundamental rights at work as recognized by the International Labor Organization (ILO). The diagram to the right illustrates how this policy and other relevant policies are integrated into our strategy and governance structures to uphold human rights.



Comfloresta property, Brazil

FIGURE 1. HUMAN RIGHTS ENGAGEMENT INTEGRATION



IPLCS AND OTHER AFFECTED STAKEHOLDERS were not involved in the assessment of our DIROs. However, they are involved in the ongoing management of physical DIROs that are related to sustainable forest management. This is primarily done through advance notification of relevant forest management activities. In Brazil, this is also done through our safety and environmental campaigns as well as our consultative activities related to protection of High Conservation Values (HCV) and HCV Areas (HCVA).

Because all the forestland we manage is certified to SFI® and/or FSC® standards, which require engagement with IPLCs and other affected stakeholders, all our Assets Under Management (AUM) may be subject to engagement, depending on location and context. Most inquiries and information exchanges between RMS and neighbors, recreational users, contractors, and other relevant stakeholders in 2025 was considered routine. When significant issues arise, the MT will be apprised of the issue(s) and be involved in the remedy(s).

ADVOCACY PRIORITIES AND POSITIONS

ENGAGING IN THE DEVELOPMENT of public policy is fundamental to mitigating investment and operational risks while simultaneously generating value and reducing risks for our clients and for society. We do not maintain any lobbyists on staff or by contract, but RMS owners do provide political contributions annually to members of the U.S. Congress who support policies favorable to private forest landowners and to the forest sector.

Our advocacy activities are primarily led by the Forest Sustainability Team and supported through memberships in organizations that advance the interests of private forestland owners and managers. In the United States, these include the National Alliance of Forest Owners, Forest Landowners Association, Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation, Forest Resources Association, and state forestry associations. In Brazil, we engage through the Brazilian Tree Industry, the Brazilian Association for Mechanically Processed Timber, and state forestry associations.

Given the nature of our business, most of our advocacy activities intersect with nature and climate considerations. Our primary focus areas include market development, workforce development, and policies that support climate resilience, sustainable forest management, and conservation outcomes. Updates and outcomes of our advocacy efforts are regularly reviewed by the MT and are publicly disclosed in our Sustainability Reports [HERE](#).



STRATEGY



STRATEGY

RMS MANAGES FORESTLAND ASSETS on behalf of long-term investors. Climate and nature risks are inherently interconnected and can materially affect financial performance as well as broader economic stability.

In recognition of these interdependencies, we address climate and nature considerations through an integrated approach. Our strategies and risk responses vary by scale, combining bottom-up, asset-level management

practices with top-down portfolio oversight to build long-term resilience and value.

As of December 31, 2025, RMS managed and continues to manage 2.2 million acres across 13 offices in the following locations across the United States and Brazil.

2.2M

ACRES MANAGED
BY RMS ACROSS
THE UNITED STATES
AND BRAZIL

13

OFFICES MANAGED
BY RMS ACROSS
THE UNITED STATES
AND BRAZIL



FIGURE 2. SPAN OF DIRECT OPERATIONS

DEPENDENCIES, IMPACTS, RISKS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

DEPENDENCIES AND IMPACTS

DEPENDENCIES are aspects of environmental assets and ecosystem services that a person or an organization relies on to function. **IMPACTS** are changes in the state of nature (quality or quantity), which may result in changes to the capacity of nature to provide social and economic functions. Impacts can be positive or negative.

RISKS are potential threats posed to an organization that arise from its wider societal dependencies and impacts on nature and the climate.

OPPORTUNITIES are activities that create positive outcomes for organizations, nature, and climate by creating positive impacts on nature or mitigating negative impacts on nature.

As a starting point in our assessment of dependencies and impacts for our sectors (forest management and asset management services), we used the [Evaluating Natural Capital Risks and Opportunities, Risks, and Exposures \(ENCORE\)](#) tool and augmented with internal knowledge. Due to forestry activities being inherently dependent upon and having large positive and negative impacts on ecosystem services from the environmental assets we manage, these dependencies and impacts are present throughout all our managed assets. See [Tables 6, 7, and 8](#) in the [METRICS AND ACTIONS](#) section for more information.

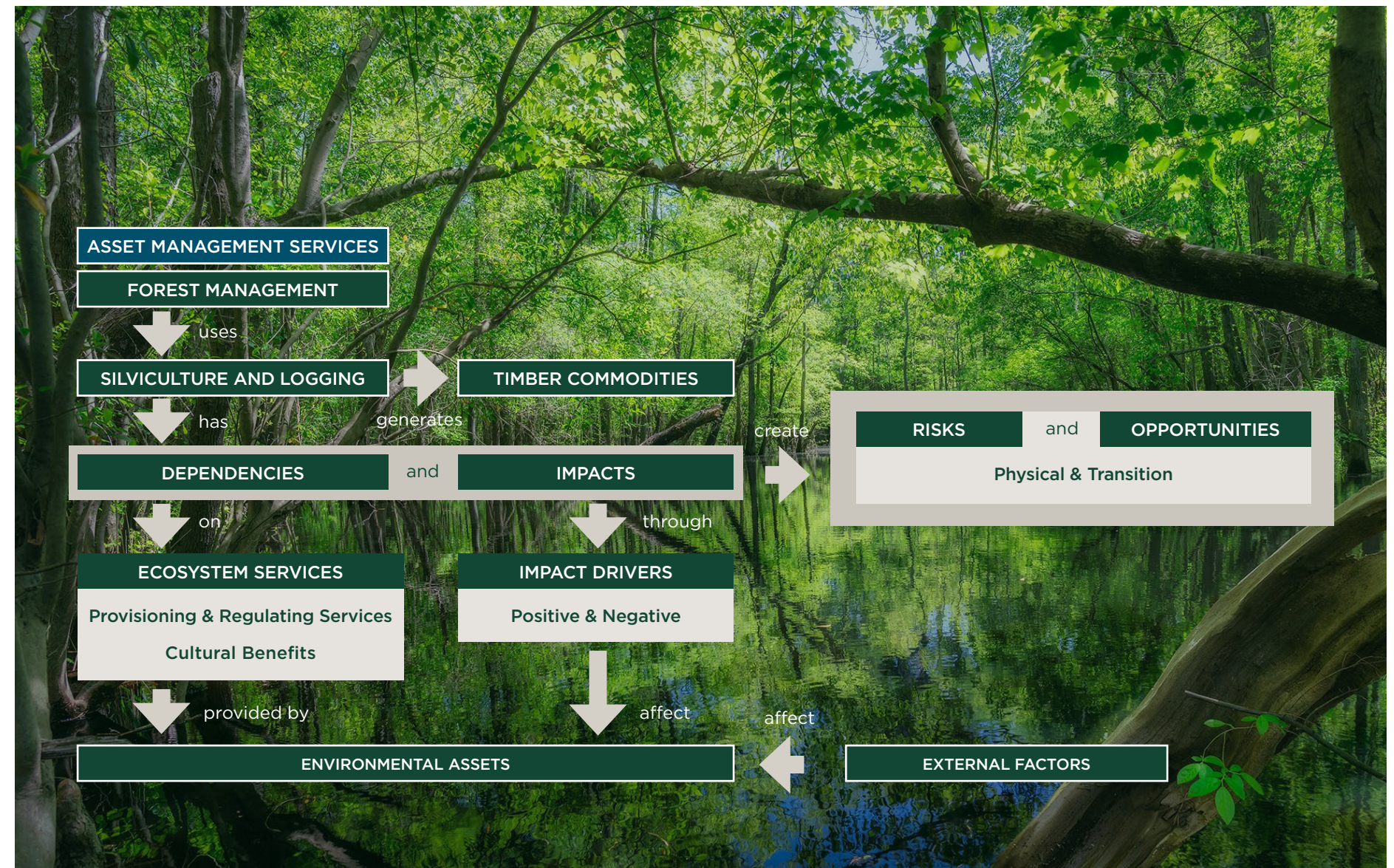


FIGURE 3. OVERVIEW OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN OF DEPENDENCIES, IMPACTS, RISKS, & OPPORTUNITIES

RMS' ASSET AND CORPORATE BUSINESSES are interwoven with asset performance through fees, cost structure, and long-term ability to attract and retain capital. Portfolio performance across all clients ultimately determines the firm's overall risk exposure, reputation, and ability to deliver long-term value, making effective asset-level management foundational to the organization's broader investment strategy.

The environmental assets we manage include terrestrial and freshwater assets contained within the forests, wetlands, streams, and other bodies of water under our stewardship. Approximately 73% of the assets we manage are semi-natural and plantation forests while 24% are natural forests protecting over 3,800 miles of streams. The remaining 2% are non-forested for uses such as roads and infrastructure.

These assets contain many environmental values such as timber and land value as well as potential value for other land uses including renewable energy development and water and mineral resources.

As summarized in **Table 1**, these assets provide multiple ecosystem services that create high levels of dependencies across our business.



CATEGORY	ECOSYSTEM SERVICE	DEPENDENCY DESCRIPTION
Provisioning Services	Biomass (i.e., timber)	Financial performance is closely associated with our ability to sustainably plant, grow, and harvest timber.
	Water supply	Forests naturally collect, filter, and store water that they need to grow. Growth and harvest yield are greatly affected by water availability.
Regulating and Maintenance Services	Global and local climate regulation	Healthy forests sequester and store large quantities of carbon, reducing global climate change. Non-carbon processes such as evapotranspiration also shape local climate through impacts on temperature and precipitation patterns.
	Pest/disease control	Diverse and healthy forests can help reduce susceptibility to pest and disease outbreaks, reducing operating expenses.
	Soil quality	Soils are the foundation of land-based ecosystems, and the quality of the soil determines the quality of the timber and greatly impacts financial performance.
	Flood control	Well-managed forests can prevent flooding and reduce infrastructure costs.
Cultural Benefits	Recreation	Approximately 98% of the forests we manage in the U.S. are available for recreational use, contributing to a significant source of revenue for RMS clients. Quality of hunting habitat is closely associated with forest health.
	Other cultural services	The forests we manage provide livelihoods for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and contain culturally important sites such as churches, cemeteries, and Native American mounds.

TABLE 1. HIGH AND VERY HIGH MATERIAL NATURE-RELATED DEPENDENCIES

BECAUSE WE MANAGE living, dynamic ecosystems, our management actions create both positive and negative impacts that can vary in space and time, which are described in **Table 2**. Consistent with client objectives and forest certification standards, we seek to increase positive impact and avoid or minimize negative impacts.

The assets we manage and their intrinsic and market-recognized values are also affected by external factors including natural disasters, pollution, land use change, policy, markets, and public perception.



IMPACT DRIVER	IMPACT DESCRIPTION
<p>Carbon Sequestration and Storage</p>	<p>(+): We manage forests within sustainable harvest levels with a focus on forest health, annually removing millions of tons of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and storing it in the forests and products to actively mitigate climate change.</p> <p>(-): Use of fossil fuels and chemicals in our operations releases some greenhouse gases. In 2025, this represented approximately 4% of our annual biogenic carbon removals.</p>
<p>Biodiversity</p>	<p>(+): Our assets provide habitat to over 400 known species and 89 rare, threatened, or endangered species.</p> <p>(-): Careful harvest and wise use of chemicals may temporarily reduce habitat availability at the stand-level in the short-term but is mitigated by presence of habitat at the landscape-level in the forest matrix and long-term benefits of active management.</p>
<p>Land Use Change</p>	<p>(+): We do some afforestation, which directly increases forest cover. When including forest cover change in land use change, our management practices often go beyond Best Management Practices (BMPs) to restore hardwood riparian areas where not required. We also emphasize restoration of key native species such as longleaf pine to increase the ecological value of the land.</p> <p>(-): The loss of forest product markets, combined with rising energy demands, increases pressure for land sales and conversion to alternative uses, making forests more vulnerable to fragmentation.</p>
<p>Invasive Species</p>	<p>(+): We actively remove invasive species via prescribed burning and selective chemical treatments.</p> <p>(-): Disturbance from our management can create conditions for invasive species.</p>
<p>Soil and Water Use and Pollution</p>	<p>(+): Implementation of BMPs for water quality protects over 3,800 miles of streams, and helps mitigate soil erosion.</p> <p>(-): When BMPs fail due to human error or catastrophic weather conditions, soil and water may be negatively impacted. Young trees also increase water demands.</p>
<p>Disturbance</p>	<p>(+): The positive relationship between disturbance and biodiversity is well documented. Active forest management creates early successional and young forests at scale, which is an important component of landscape-level diversity. Protection of riparian areas also safeguards mature forests. Use of prescribed burning helps maintain natural disturbance regimes to promote forest health and resilience.</p>

TABLE 2. HIGH AND VERY HIGH MATERIAL NATURE-RELATED IMPACT DRIVERS

RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

IN TABLES 3 AND 4, climate- and nature-related risks and opportunities are aggregated to reflect their synergistic nature and are categorized by risk type (physical or transition). Climate-related risks and opportunities were initially identified by a cross-functional group in 2024 and subsequently refined through the 2025 LEAP assessment to incorporate nature-related risks and opportunities. See **Tables 11 and 12** for the accompanying risks and opportunities metrics.



TYPE	RISK	TIME HORIZON	RISK MITIGATION ACTIONS
PHYSICAL	Acute Extreme Weather (Hurricane, Tornadoes, Flash Drought, Flood, Wildfire)	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Advanced genetics ▶ Forest health practices (e.g., thinning, prescribed fire, selective herbicide) ▶ Prompt salvage harvest ▶ Portfolio and geographic diversification
	Invasive Species, Pests, and Diseases	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Advanced genetics ▶ Forest health practices ▶ Research
	Chronic Drought and Reduced Water Availability	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Advanced genetics ▶ Portfolio and geographic diversification
	Heat Wave Impacts on Worker Health	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Follow all laws ▶ Communicate safety risks with workers
TRANSITION	Increased Disclosure Requirements	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Investment in internal and external sustainability resources ▶ Sustainability education among staff
	Policy and Regulatory Changes (e.g., European Deforestation Regulation (EUDR))	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Domestic and international advocacy
	Increased Concerns over Greenwashing	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Transparency with stakeholders ▶ Engagement with standard-setting certification organizations (e.g., FSC®, SFI®)
	Increased Alternative Land Use Demands	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Investment in analytical expertise ▶ Conservation easements

TABLE 3. HIGH AND VERY HIGH MATERIAL CLIMATE- AND NATURE-RELATED RISKS

TIME HORIZON

- Short-term (0-18 months)
- Medium-term (18 months-6 years)
- Long-term (6+ years)



TYPE	OPPORTUNITIES	TIME HORIZON	OPPORTUNITY IMPLICATIONS
PHYSICAL	Increased Range of Primary Economic Species	●	▶ Provides certainty of species resilience
	Technology Advancements	●	▶ Business efficiency opportunities (e.g., increased use of drones)
TRANSITION	Increased Collaborative Conservation	●	▶ Increased opportunities for working forests to contribute to species recovery and conservation
	Growth in Ecosystem Service Markets and Prices	●	▶ Increased and diversified revenue sources
	New Business Growth from Investment in Nature-based Solutions	●	▶ Increased and diversified business growth
	Renewable Energy Growth	●	▶ Increased land value appreciation ▶ Increased and diversified revenue sources
	Growth in Bioeconomy Increases Demand for Low-Carbon Wood and Forest Products	●	▶ Increased revenue from timber and non-timber forest products
	Improved Reputation of Sector	●	▶ Growth in partnerships ▶ Reduced legislation ▶ Enhanced talent attraction and retention

TABLE 4. HIGH AND VERY HIGH MATERIAL CLIMATE- AND NATURE-RELATED OPPORTUNITIES

TIME HORIZON

- Short-term (0-18 months)
- Medium term (18 months-6 years)
- Long term (6+ years)

CLIMATE AND NATURE-RELATED EFFECTS

BUSINESS MODEL, VALUE CHAIN, AND STRATEGY



OVERALL, our dependencies, impacts, and physical risks are well managed through existing sustainable forest management practices and forest certification programs. Our forest certification performance is further described in our annual sustainability and investor reports.

Additionally, RMS implements the mitigation hierarchy to conserve biodiversity and improve climate resilience on our assets under management globally.

RMS HAS MADE TARGETED INVESTMENTS to expand its technical capabilities and organizational capacity to address nature- and climate-related opportunities. These initiatives include the development of an optimization model to evaluate carbon-timber trade-offs and to support investor objectives related to nature-based solutions.

We have also increased investment in biodiversity data and analytics, building upon prior research efforts to more systematically document biodiversity and ecosystem integrity across our managed footprint. In parallel, we have expanded resources dedicated to negotiating conservation easements, enabling the permanent protection of forestland while generating near-term cash yield for investors.

We continue to collaborate with public agencies, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and state wildlife agencies, to reduce species-related regulatory risk and to identify opportunities to enhance the long-term conservation and financial value of investor-owned assets. In alignment with Target 10 of the GBF, we are specifically engaged in efforts to enhance the ability of privately-owned working forests to assist in species recovery of at-risk and listed species.

TABLE 5. MITIGATION HIERARCHY IMPLEMENTATION

STRATEGY	EXAMPLE ACTIONS
Integrating biodiversity and climate considerations and conservation efforts into all our silviculture and harvesting management plans to avoid, reduce, or minimize negative biodiversity impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Matching the right species to the right site based on climate and soil conditions ▶ Protecting riparian areas and waterbodies by implementing BMPs ▶ Considering retention (e.g., mast-bearing hardwoods, snags, deadwood) in all management plans ▶ Protecting known special sites and/or rare, threatened, and endangered species through all phases of management ▶ Biodiversity surveys
Exploring ways to restore and regenerate biodiversity within the forests we steward—efforts that often bring valuable climate co-benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Habitat and ecosystem restoration efforts (e.g., wetland for herpetofauna, longleaf pine ecosystems) ▶ Habitat, species, and wetland mitigation banks ▶ Conservation easements ▶ Species reintroductions ▶ Carbon-first forest management
Transforming the conservation community by building trust-based partnerships, championing proactive conservation, and leading with purpose to place private working forests at the center of nature-based solutions while reducing regulatory risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Founding member of the Wildlife Conservation Initiative (WCI), a voluntary, collaborative partnership with NAFO, USFWS, and the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) ▶ First enrollee of the NAFO Working Forests for Wildlife Agreement ▶ Founding member of Conservation Without Conflict ▶ Co-creator of groundbreaking Partners for Fish and Wildlife Agreement with the USFWS to reintroduce the federally listed reticulated flatwoods salamander ▶ Developing the RMS Ecosystem Integrity Index

FINANCIAL POSITION AND PERFORMANCE



RMS STANDS TO BENEFIT from an orderly transition to a low-carbon and nature-positive economy through the growth of the bioeconomy and ecosystem service markets such as carbon, water, and biodiversity.

In the near term, we expect to continue investing in both internal capabilities and external expertise to support business development and capitalize on the expanding natural capital investment universe and alternative land-use opportunities. These investments may modestly affect near-term margins but are intended to support long-term value creation.

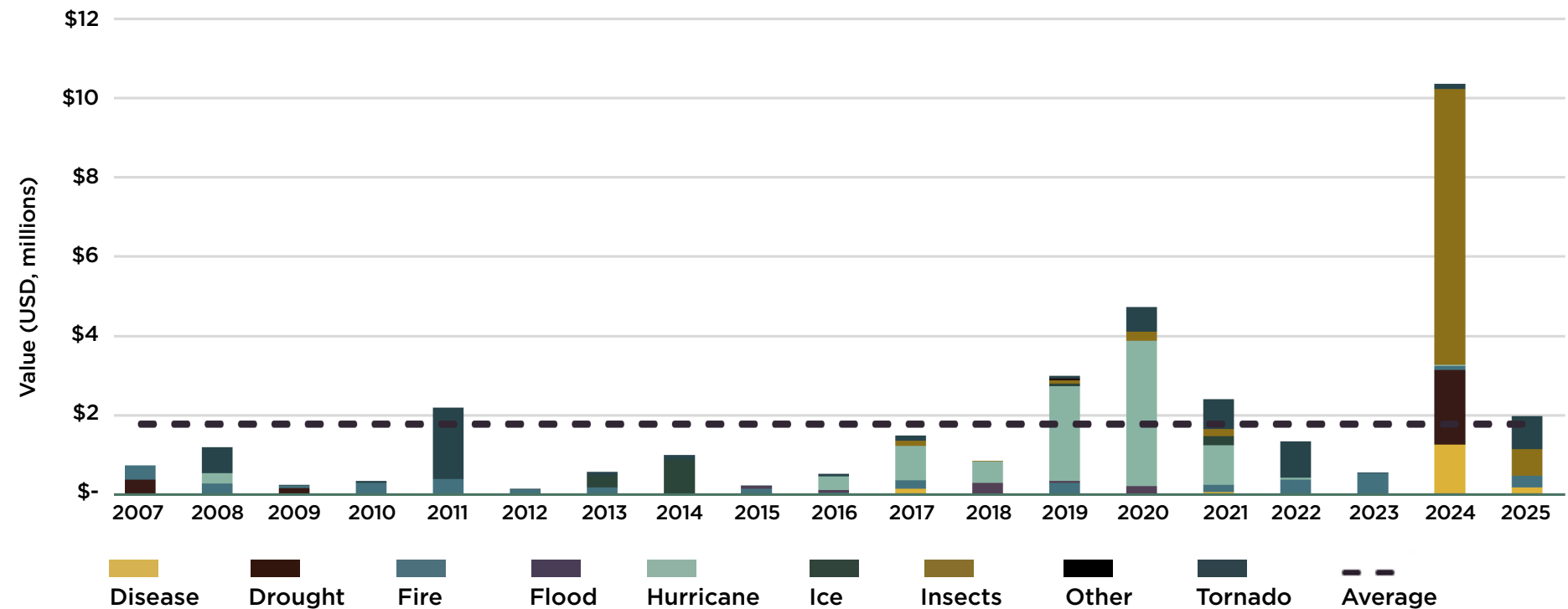
While climate change continues to increase the risk profile of real assets broadly, the financial impact across our managed assets as exhibited in **Figure 4** has remained immaterial to date. Given RMS' fee-for-service business model, physical-related risks on underlying assets are not expected to materially affect the firm's overall financial performance. The exception is the event of severe or systemic asset losses that could lead to asset divestments or the termination of management agreements.

At present, RMS' financial quantification of nature- and/or climate-related exposure has generally taken the form of historical casualty loss assessments. A more comprehensive evaluation of potential financial impacts (e.g., on asset values, revenues, operating costs, or capital allocation) will be important over time. As methodologies, data availability, and internal capabilities mature, we intend to progressively build toward a more robust financial analysis in future reporting cycles.

TARGET SETTING AND TRANSITION PLANS

We do not have any formal nature- or climate-related commitments, targets, and/or transition plans beyond maintaining forest certification on all forestland assets under management.

FIGURE 4. RMS CLIMATE-RELATED LOSSES OVER TIME¹



¹Casualty losses from fire may include non-climate-related losses such as those involving arson or escaped prescribed fire. While 2024 appears to be a peak year for casualty losses in the U.S., timing differences in event occurrence and recognition suggest that a portion of reported losses may relate to prior or subsequent periods, potentially overstating the year-specific impact. Additionally, the compounding nature of stressors may limit the precision of loss attribution across categories (e.g., drought, insect damage, disease).

THE RESILIENCE OF OUR STRATEGY

RMS' STRATEGY AND BUSINESS MODEL continues to mature as the forest sector evolves, and we believe the firm is well positioned for long-term resilience amid growing demand for low-carbon, nature-positive materials, the expansion of environmental markets, and increased investment in nature-based solutions. At the same time, current market dynamics remain mixed. While long-term growth is expected for forest products, we are currently experiencing reduced and evolving markets for small-diameter wood and oversupplied markets for larger diameter wood across portions of our footprint due to mill closures and tariffs. These market constraints have direct implications for cash flow, forest health, and ecosystem integrity. In 2025, and continuing into 2026, we are pursuing targeted advocacy and market development efforts to strengthen existing forest product markets and support the emergence of new end uses such as mass timber and biofuels.

As forestland value increasingly reflects both financial and ecosystem considerations, our business model has grown more complex, requiring the integration of timber and land valuation with ecosystem services such as carbon and biodiversity. In response, we have invested in enhanced analytical capabilities, systems, and governance to support more informed decision-making, alongside strengthened transparency and disclosure practices to meet evolving investor expectations.

To assess the resilience of our strategy, RMS has conducted climate scenario analyses to evaluate potential impacts on managed assets in the U.S.. While we have not yet completed a formal climate or nature scenario analysis at the corporate level, we recognize its importance and intend to advance this work as methodologies, data availability, and internal capacity continue to develop.

CLIMATE SCENARIO ANALYSIS

OUR INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY is focused on maximizing net present value while being a responsible forest steward as expressed by seeking to meet or exceed forest certification standards. We deploy high-quality genetics and science-based forest management, and leverage long-standing customer relationships and our scale to improve asset performance. Our standard planning horizon extends 150 years, with average rotation lengths of approximately 27 years in the United States and 18 years in Brazil, reflecting consideration of short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons. The primary planted species we manage are generally well adapted and resilient to local growing environments.

We attempt to use the best available information. For example, the primary tools we have used to assess the resilience of the lands we managed in the U.S. southeast include the U.S. Forest Service's (USFS) [Climate Change Tree Atlas](#), the National Council for Air and Stream Improvement's (NCASI) [Climate Projection Analysis Tool \(CPAT\)](#), Argonne National Laboratory's [ClimRR](#), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) [Sea-level Rise Viewer](#), the World Resource Institute (WRI) [Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas 4.0](#), and other credible and transparent sources.

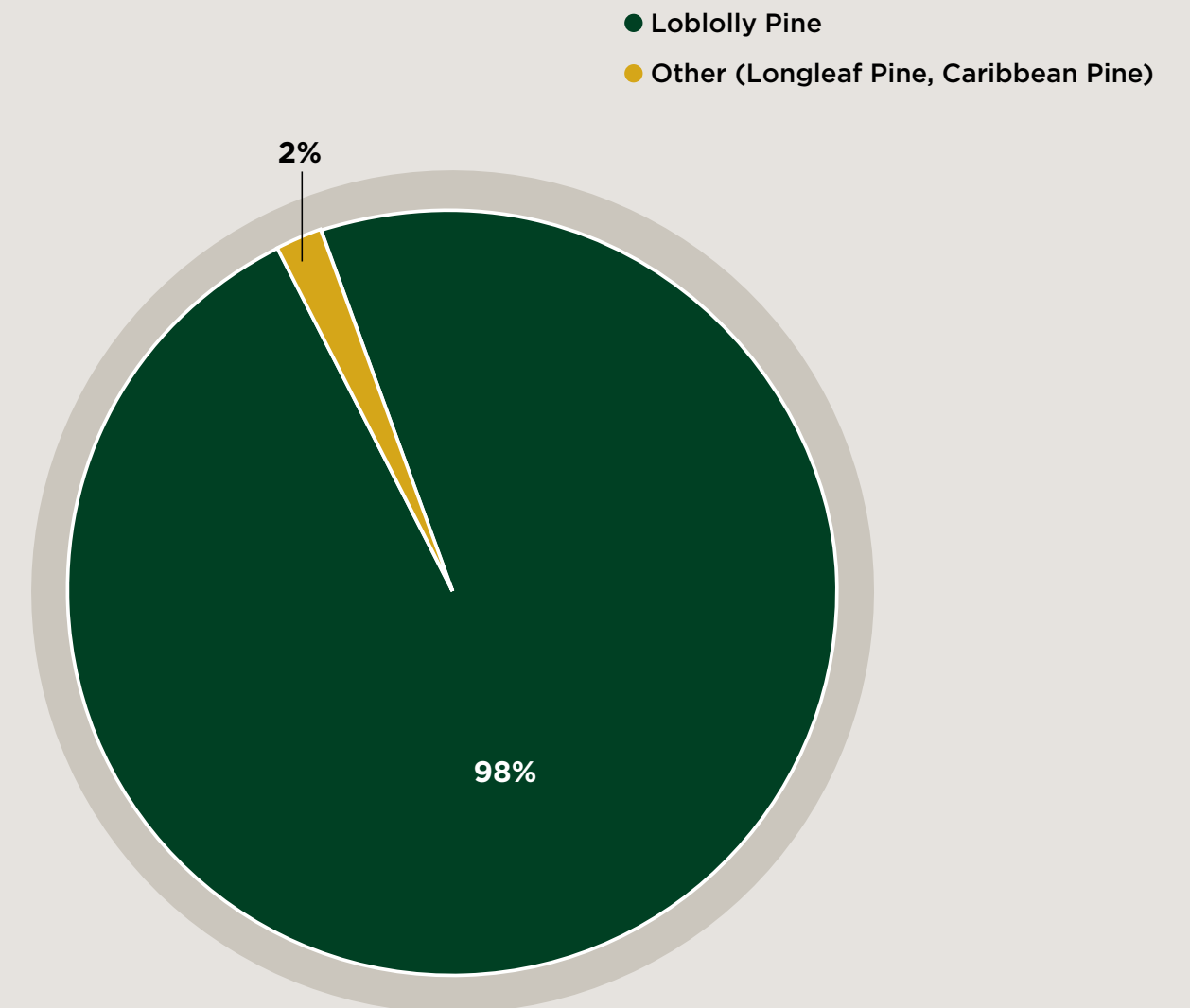


FIGURE 5. PRIMARY PLANTED SPECIES



CASE STUDY:

EXAMINING THE RESILIENCE OF LOBLOLLY PINE

RISK ANALYSIS:

Since loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) is our primary species across the U.S. south and Brazil, all our scenario analysis efforts to date have been focused on that species and its location in the United States. As we expand geographies and/or shift our species mix, we will update our efforts and Climate Adaptation Plan accordingly.

As illustrated in **Figure 6**, loblolly pine is expected to experience both positive and negative impacts from climate change, including range expansion. Further research shows loblolly pine functions as a resilient infill species, with the capacity to establish in areas where other species may be less able to adapt.

Range expansion alone does not capture how climate change may affect a species' long-term productivity and suitability. To evaluate these risks for key forest species—including loblolly pine—NCASI's CPAT combines downscaled, location-specific climate projections with larger-scale climate models across four Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) (i.e., warming scenarios). This allows us to assess how projected changes in temperature and precipitation may influence species' productivity over time and across geographies.

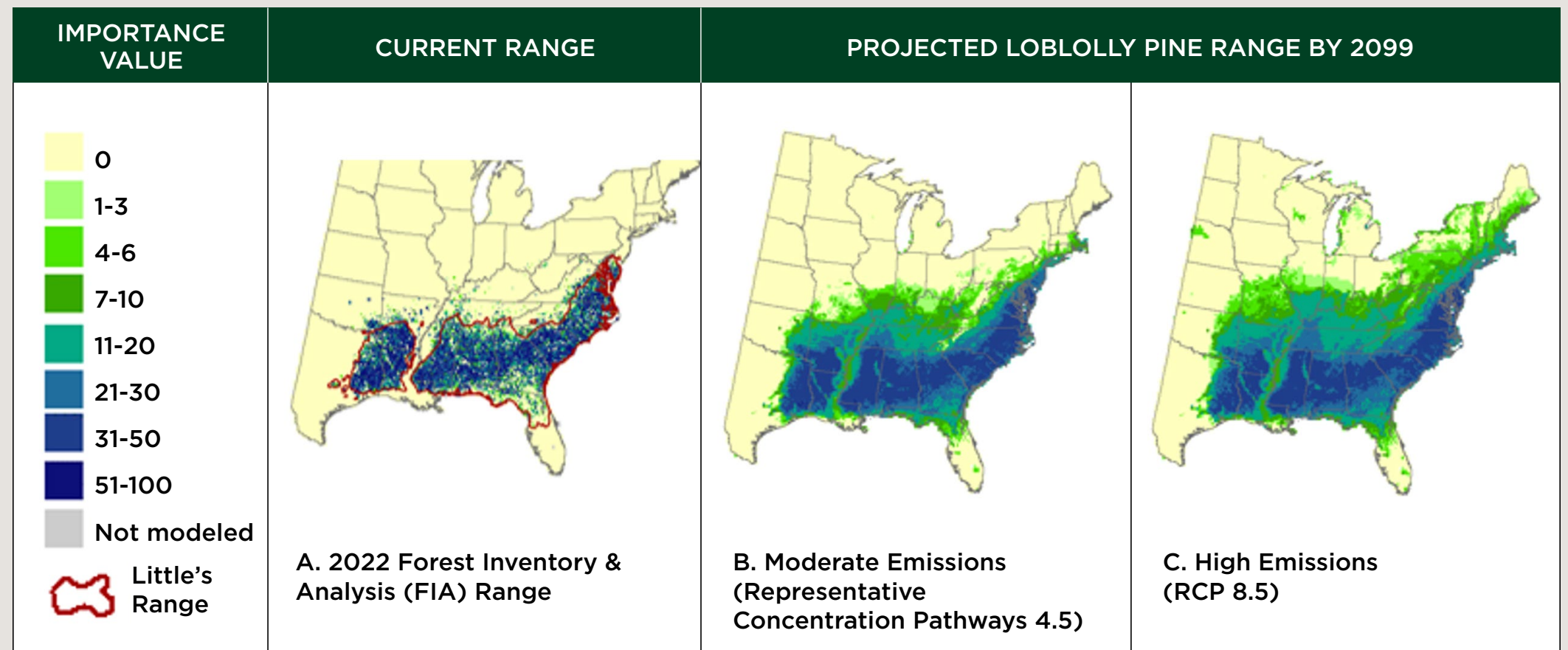


FIGURE 6. CURRENT AND PROJECTED RANGE (2099) FOR LOBLOLLY PINE. HABITAT QUALITY (PRODUCTIVITY) IS REPRESENTED BY IMPORTANCE VALUE. PROJECTED RANGES SHOWN IN B AND C ARE THE AVERAGES OF THREE GENERAL CIRCULATION MODELS (GCM). SOURCE: USFS SHIFT MODEL.



CASE STUDY: EXAMINING THE RESILIENCE OF LOBLOLLY PINE

AS SHOWN IN FIGURE 7, loblolly pine's projected range expansion in the U.S. south masks substantial regional variation in climate conditions that can affect future stability and productivity. For example, under an intermediate-high warming scenario (3-4°C average temperature rise by 2100), North Carolina is projected to experience increases in both temperature and precipitation, which may continue to provide favorable growing conditions throughout the century. In contrast, Texas is projected to become less suitable for loblolly pine over time as hotter, drier conditions increase drought and wildfire risk.

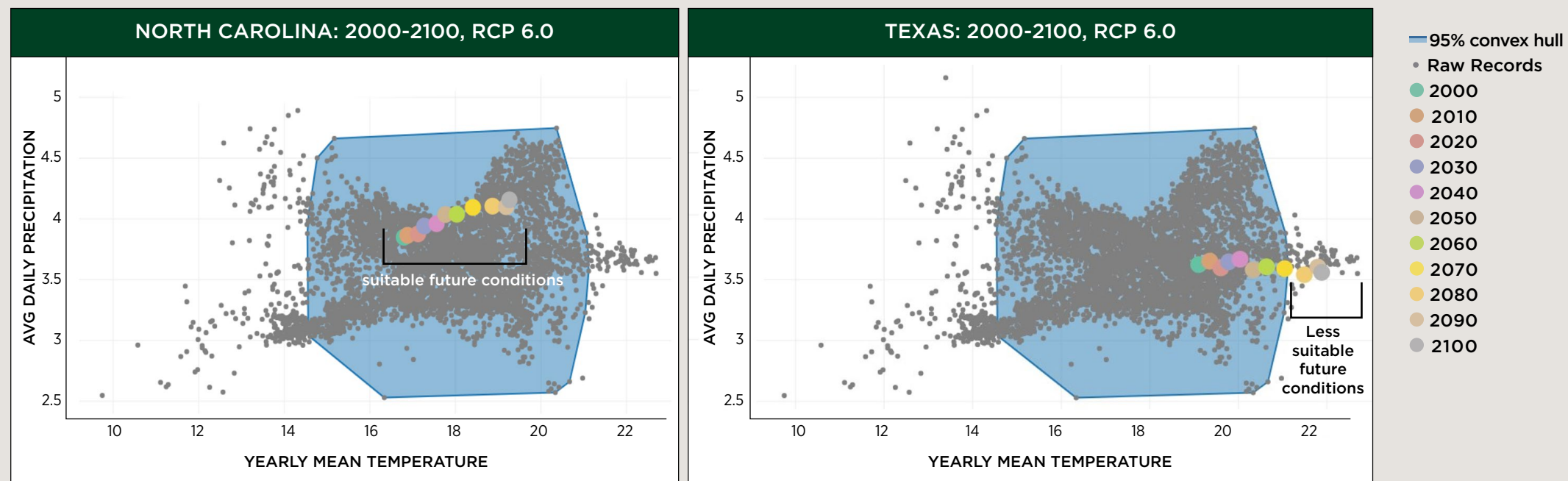


FIGURE 7. LOBLOLLY PINE PRODUCTIVITY AND CLIMATIC SUITABILITY (2000-2100) UNDER THE MEDIUM-HIGH (RCP 6.0) EMISSIONS SCENARIO FOR NORTH CAROLINA AND TEXAS. GRAY POINTS INDICATE LOCATIONS WHERE LOBLOLLY PINE HAS BEEN RECORDED UNDER HISTORICAL CLIMATE CONDITIONS ACROSS THE ENTIRE RANGE. THE BLUE POLYGON ENCLOSES 95% OF THOSE OBSERVATIONS, REPRESENTING THE HISTORICAL CLIMATE BOUNDARY FOR LOBLOLLY PINE (APPROXIMATELY 15-20°C MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE AND 3-4 MM AVERAGE DAILY PRECIPITATION). COLORED DOTS SHOW PROJECTED DECADAL CLIMATE CONDITIONS AT THE SELECTED LOCATIONS. WHEN PROJECTED CONDITIONS FALL WITHIN THE POLYGON, CLIMATE CONDITIONS ARE LIKELY TO REMAIN SUITABLE; WHEN THEY FALL OUTSIDE THE POLYGON, SUITABILITY MAY DECLINE. SOURCE: NCASI CPAT.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND ADAPTATION:

While loblolly's suitable range is projected to expand, forest health and productivity may be affected by increasing hydroclimate extremes (e.g., flash flooding and flash drought), more frequent and intense storm events, and heightened risks from existing and emerging pests, pathogens, and diseases. These risks can be mitigated through advanced genetics, adaptative silvicultural strategies, and active forest management.

Our Forest Productivity Team continues to evaluate the adaptive capacity of loblolly pine genetics through participation in the University of Florida cooperative breeding programs, which assess climate resilience across specific families and informs potential assisted migration strategies. We are also members of eight other co-ops that help us stay updated with the latest advances, risks, and opportunities related to forest health and climate resilience.

ESTIMATING THE FINANCIAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

FROM 2024 TO EARLY 2025, in collaboration with an investor seeking to quantify the financial impacts of climate change across its portfolio, RMS worked with our investor and a team of climate scientists at **Woodwell Climate Research Center** to assess the financial impacts of key physical climate risks—including hurricanes, wildfire, changes in temperature and precipitation, and invasive species—on their timberland portfolio.

Where RMS' previous analyses were qualitative, this quantitative financial analysis revealed helpful insights, such as the potential exposure from the increased likelihood of more intense hurricanes and a greater incidence of inland storm events, such as Hurricane Helene. The assessment also indicated that, at a portfolio level, the financial impacts of physical climate risks are largely mitigated due to portfolio diversification, adaptive forest management, and timberland valuation characteristics (i.e., disproportionate contribution of bare land value relative to standing timber). The assessment also highlighted additional risks such as the increasing probability of more inland hurricanes such as Hurricane Helene.

In 2026, we expect to expand this assessment to other portfolios and funds.



PRIORITY LOCATIONS

OUR US AUM is distributed across nine ecoregions² and our Brazil AUM is contained within one biome, including some of the most ecologically rich ecoregions in the world such as the Southeastern Plains and the Atlantic Forest. All assets are included in priority locations due to their positive material impacts associated with terrestrial and freshwater land use (i.e., implementation of riparian management zones, carbon sequestration and storage) and their dependency on the provisioning of timber in the semi-natural, plantation, and some natural areas.

Additionally, 16% of those areas are also sensitive locations according to geospatial analysis using open-source, third-party data products.

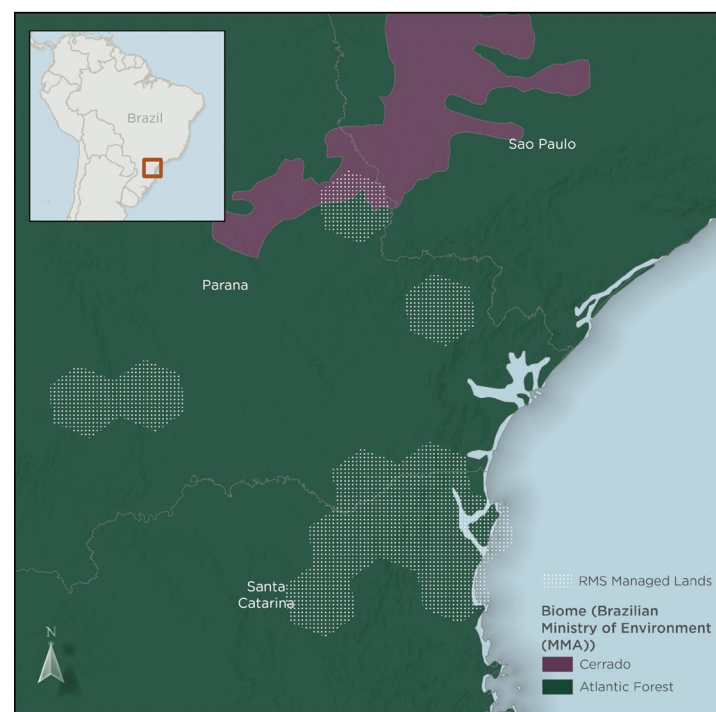


FIGURE 9. BRAZILIAN ASSETS BY BIOME. SOURCE: MINISTERIO DE MEIO AMBIENTE / INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E ESTADISTICA

FIGURE 8. U.S. ASSETS BY EPA LEVEL III ECOREGION
SOURCE: U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

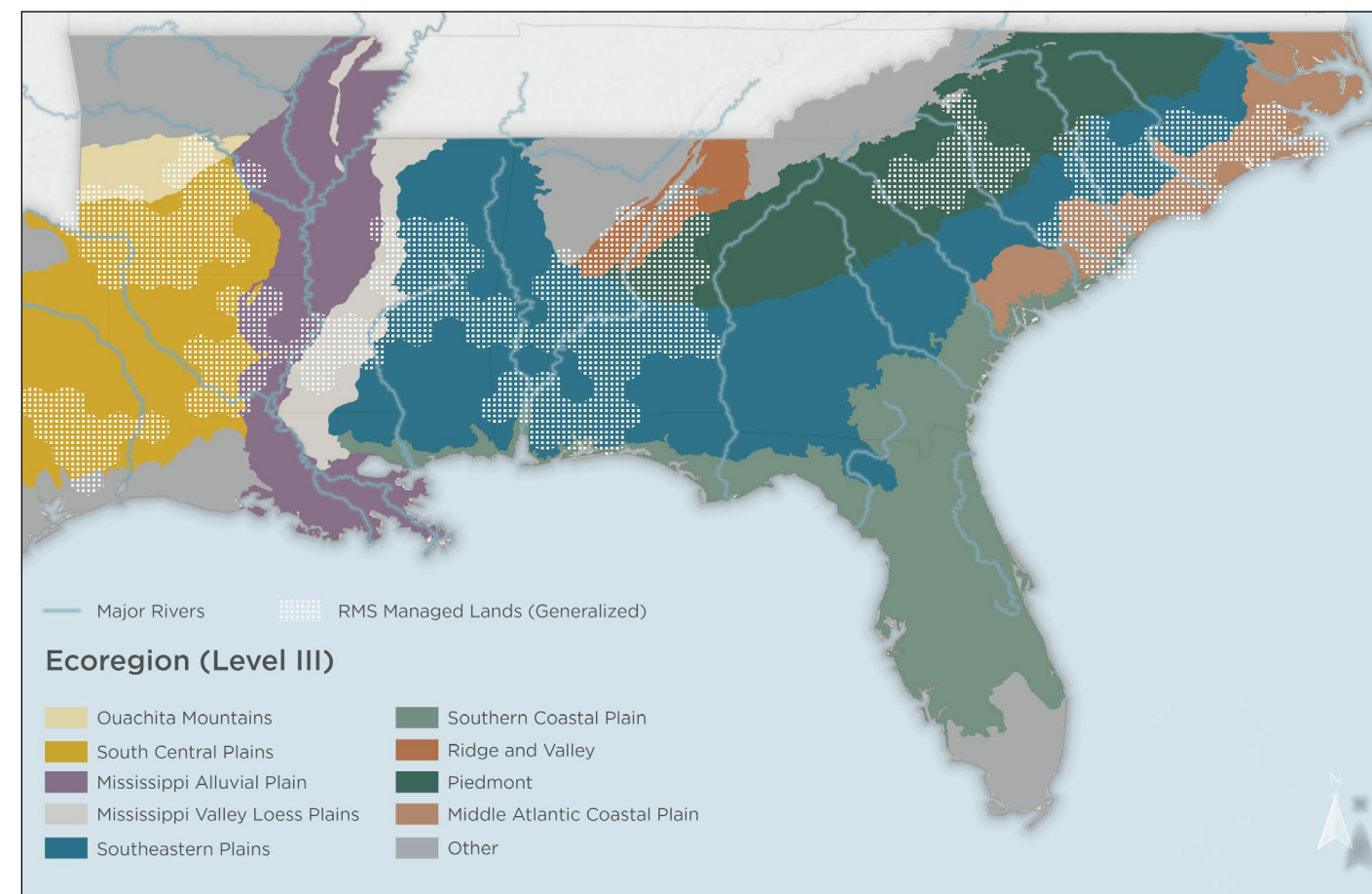


TABLE 7. SENSITIVE AREAS BY COUNTRY (ACRES)

COUNTRY	AREAS WITH SIGNIFICANT DEPENDENCIES AND IMPACTS	AREAS OF HIGH BIODIVERSITY IMPORTANCE	AREAS OF HIGH PHYSICAL WATER RISK
U.S.	356,927	264,406	93,543
BRAZIL	5,072	5,072	0

²Consistent with TNFD guidance, we assessed the location of our assets using the IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology (GET). However, we elected to use an ecoregion-based framework, as the GET does not sufficiently differentiate between natural and semi-natural forests, a distinction that is material for the majority of our assets under management in the United States.

TABLE 6. ASSETS BY ECOREGION / BIOME

ECOREGION / BIOME	AREA (ACRES)
Southeastern Plains	828,080
South Central Plains	662,700
Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain	427,900
Mississippi Valley Loess Plains	56,530
Piedmont	114,850
Ouachita Mountains	9,360
Southern Coastal Plain	500
Ridge and Valley	21,140
Mississippi Alluvial Plain	1,720
Atlantic Forest	109,910

AREAS OF HIGH BIODIVERSITY IMPORTANCE

IN THE UNITED STATES, we have used **NatureServe’s Map of Biodiversity Importance (MoBI), Richness of Imperiled Species**³ dataset to identify areas of high biodiversity importance. By overlaying our AUM with NatureServe’s data, areas where Globally Critically Imperiled (categorized by NatureServe as “G1”), Globally Imperiled (“G2”), and U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed species may occur were identified. The potential presence of such species on our clients’ lands indicates the importance and effectiveness of RMS management in providing potentially suitable habitat for these species.

In Brazil, we have included all known High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA). These areas are not shown due to data sensitivity.

AREAS OF HIGH PHYSICAL WATER STRESS

DATA FROM WRI’S WATER RISK ATLAS indicates the level of physical water risk present across the assets. Baseline water stress measures the ratio of total water demand against the available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Water demand includes domestic, industrial, agricultural, and other regional uses. This indicates the level of resilience to dependencies around water availability and climate change impacts, such as drought.

Our ability to define sensitive areas through our biodiversity surveys and the development of our EII, which is further described later on in the report, will improve over time as new information is collected.

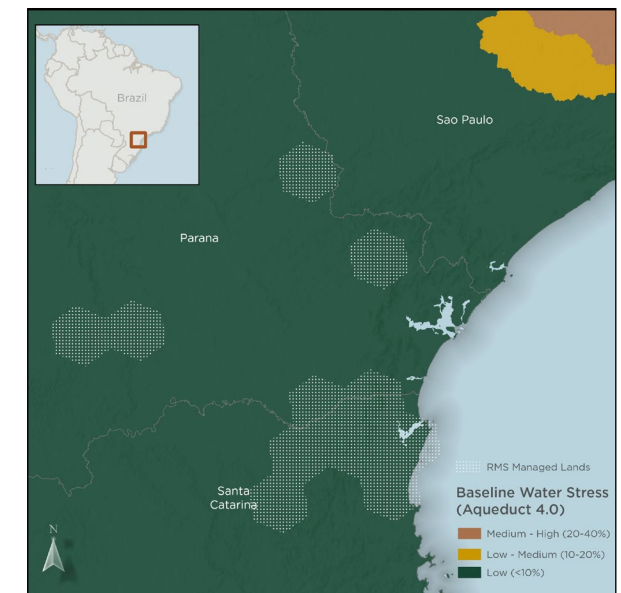


FIGURE 11. BASELINE ANNUAL WATER STRESS, BRAZIL. SOURCE: WRI AQUEDUCT 4.0

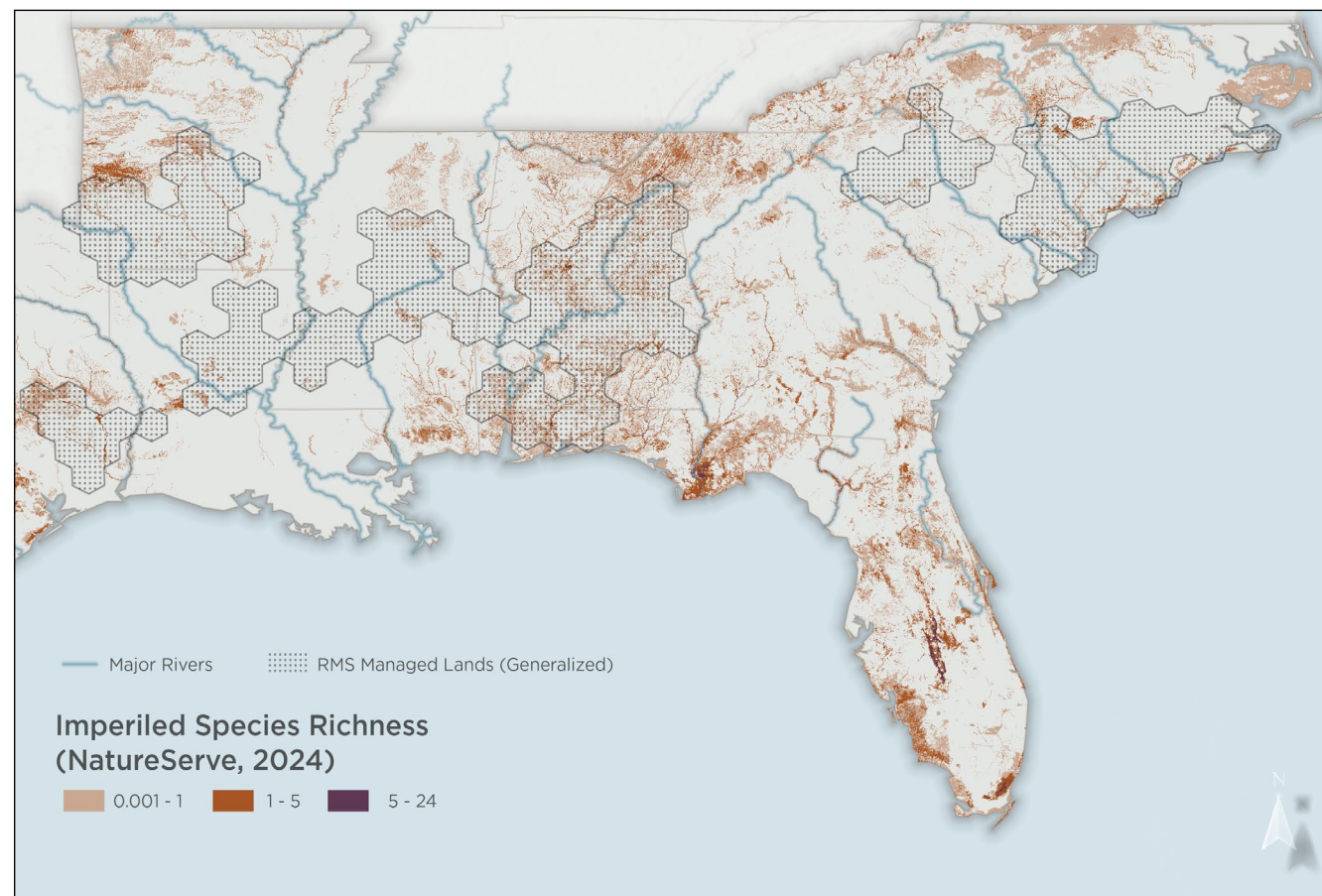


FIGURE 10. IMPERILED SPECIES RICHNESS ACROSS U.S. ASSETS. SOURCE: NATURESERVE (2024)

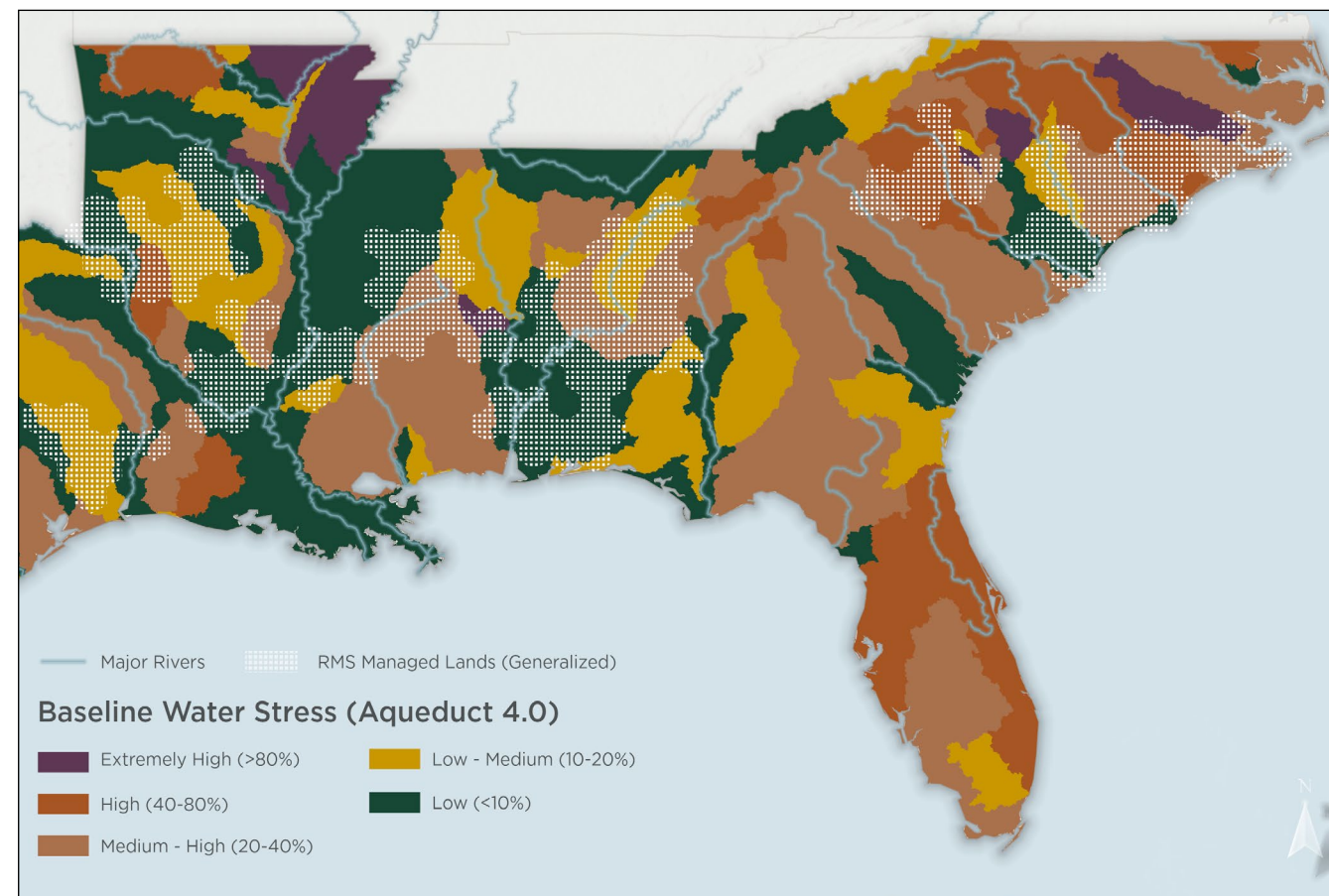


FIGURE 12. BASELINE ANNUAL WATER STRESS, U.S. SOURCE: WRI AQUEDUCT 4.0

³NatureServe. 2024. Map of Biodiversity Importance. Derived from NatureServe Network Biodiversity Location Data. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. NatureServe. 2024.



RISK AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT

IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT, AND PRIORITIZATION

WE USE A VARIETY OF APPROACHES at different scales to identify and assess the relevant climate- and nature-related DIROs.

Corporate-level Risks: RMS' processes to identify and assess nature- and climate-related risks is integrated into the firm's existing enterprise risk management, governance, compliance, and environmental management processes, reflecting the fact that nature and climate considerations are inherent to RMS' core business. see less

Asset-level Risks: These are primarily identified during the due diligence phase. Climate tools described in the [Resilience of Our Strategy](#) section are applied at the property level for risks throughout the century. Biodiversity-related risks and opportunities are evaluated using seller data and NatureServe Element Occurrence (EO) data, including the potential presence or reintroduction of rare, threatened, and endangered species, or opportunities to restore ecological communities. We also assess proximity to protected areas using the [United States Geological Survey \(USGS\) Protected Areas Database](#) to inform potential conservation easements or

sale opportunities, and review seller data for sensitive cultural or historic sites as well as proximity to IPLC lands. Where aligned with investor objectives, acquisitions may also be evaluated for carbon credit potential. All data is considered good quality and sufficiently spatially precise to inform actionable decisions.

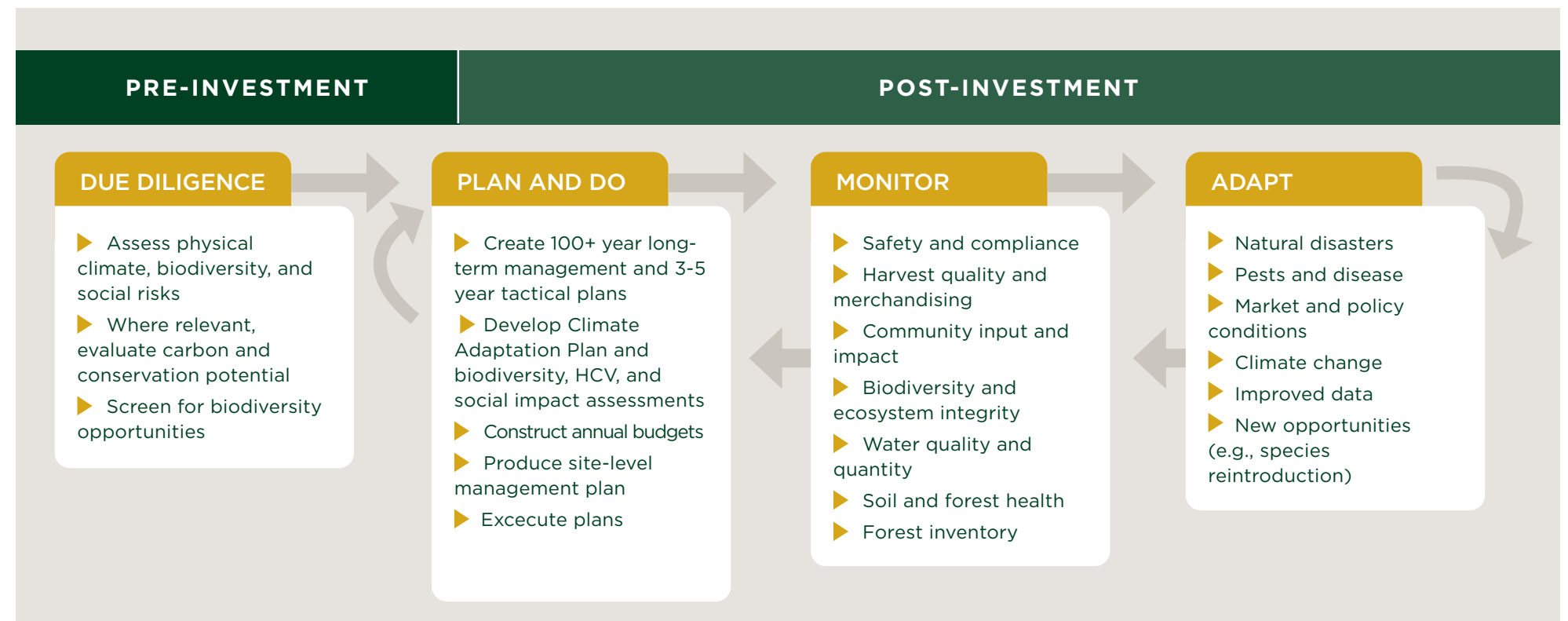


FIGURE 13. ASSET-LEVEL RISK IDENTIFICATION AND MONITORING PROCESS

MANAGEMENT OF DEPENDENCIES, RISKS, IMPACTS, AND OPPORTUNITIES⁴

MANY OF THESE ASSESSMENTS are repeated for existing assets to meet forest certification and investor requirements. While there is no fixed cadence, assessments related to forest certification (e.g., Climate Adaptation Plan, HCV, and Social Impact Assessment) are typically updated at least once per five-year audit cycle. Conservation opportunities are largely opportunistic, though we are developing a more structured approach. The availability of these opportunities remains dynamic, reflecting changes in staffing, funding, and priorities within partner organizations. We are proactive with our relationship building and advocacy efforts to de-risk and help bring more certainty to creating more conservation opportunities.

Existing and emerging policy developments and regulatory requirements related to climate- and nature-related transition risks, including the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), sustainability disclosure requirements, and evolving forest certification standards, were considered in these assessments throughout all time horizons. We expect regulatory scrutiny related to sustainability to continue to increase and evolve.

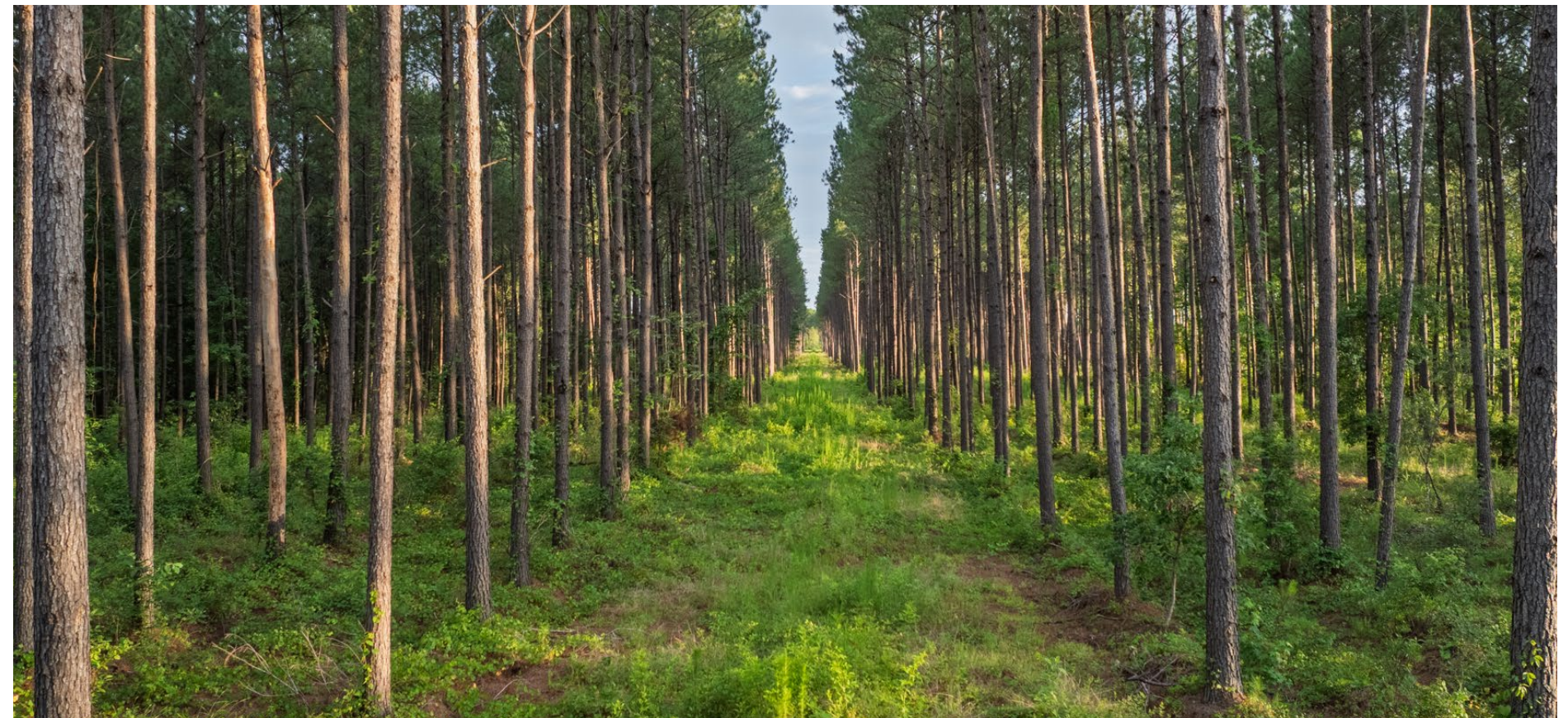
Over the long term, RMS recognizes the potential for its advocacy efforts to contribute to favorable outcomes, particularly in supporting the development of the forest bioeconomy, the rising importance of nature in financial decision making, and expanded legislative and funding support for collaborative conservation and conservation finance mechanisms. These potential positive impacts are not assumed in short-term planning or financial forecasts.

We are still developing our methodology to assess the magnitude of potential effects of nature- and climate-related DIROs on our organization, as well as to contextualize them relative to non-nature and climate-related risks and opportunities.

Our current assessment prioritizes activities within our direct operations. As a result, nature- and climate-related DIROs associated with upstream and downstream value chains have not yet been assessed. We expect to broaden the scope of future assessments and disclosures over time.

FOREST CERTIFICATION serves as our core framework for identifying and managing asset-level risks and most corporate-level risks. Our materiality assessment found that the application of certification standards across all managed forestland effectively mitigates these risks. Beyond certification, we have implemented supplementary measures to further reduce risk exposure and generate additional value.

We report on these annually in our sustainability and investor reporting. We have also developed new tools like the EII to help us manage our nature-related DIROs at the asset and corporate levels.



⁴This section also describes how our processes for identifying, assessing, prioritizing, and monitoring risks are integrated into and inform our overall risk management processes (i.e., Risk and Impact Management TNFD Part C.)



CASE STUDY:

MEASURING, MONITORING, AND MANAGING ECOSYSTEM INTEGRITY

MONITORING METHODS INCLUDE:

- Visual identification
- Point counts
- Environmental DNA (eDNA)
- Camera traps
- Acoustic monitors

WE MONITOR:

- Amphibians
- Reptiles
- Fish
- Mollusks
- Birds



Credit: AllAboutBirds.org

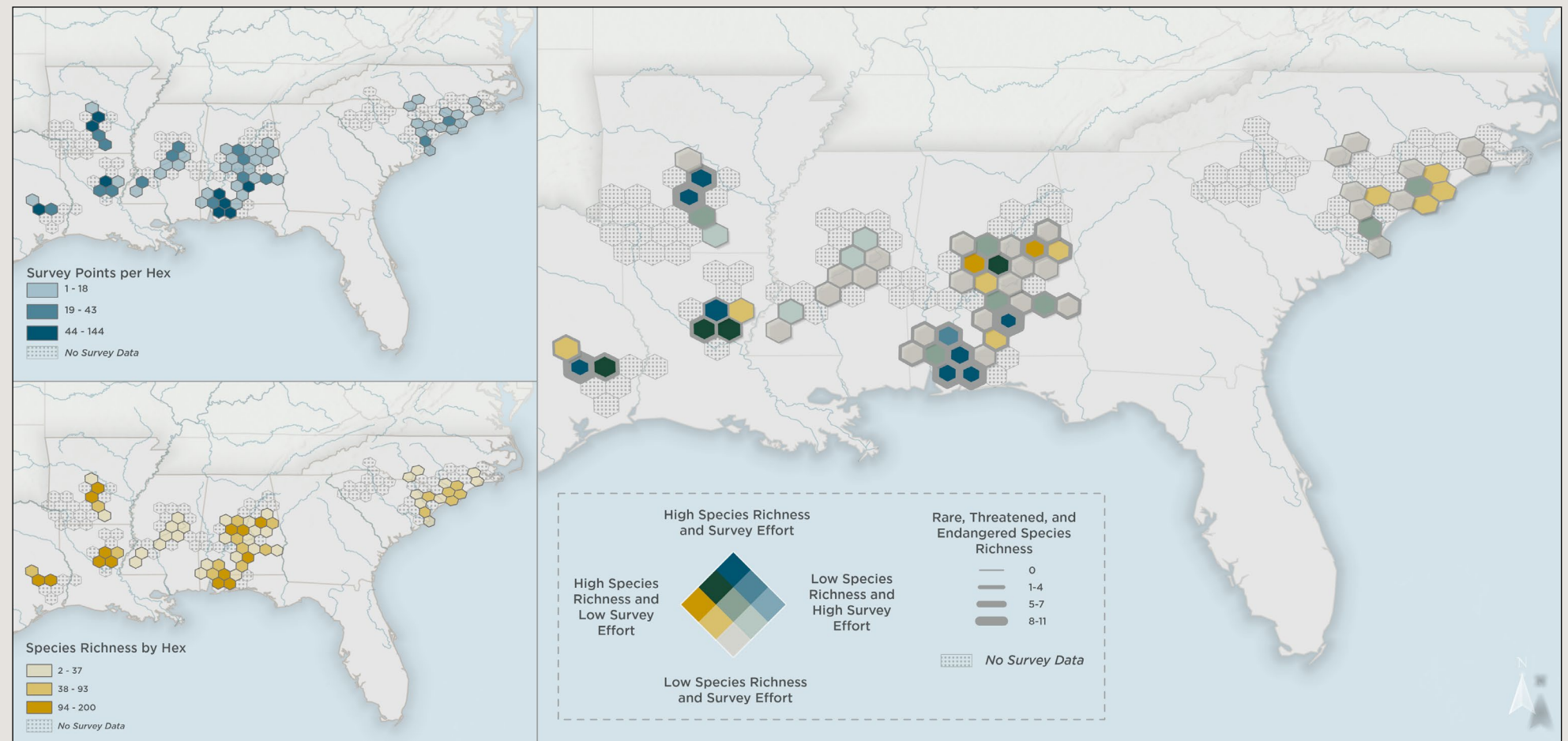


Credit: Stephen DeVries

SINCE 2024, RMS staff, in collaboration with [Tangled Bank Conservation \(TBC\)](#), [NCASI](#), and the [American Bird Conservancy \(ABC\)](#) has implemented a multi-method biodiversity monitoring program across our U.S. footprint.

In 2025, this program was expanded to include all eight U.S. states in which we manage assets, with stratified bird surveys completed across six states.

We combined survey data from the past two years with additional RMS biodiversity data from research projects we participated in with NCASI to evaluate biodiversity hotspots and identify data gaps (see Figure 14). Overall, the data show strong and diverse species presence, consistent with healthy forests.



SPECIES DETECTED

AMPHIBIANS

35

2 RTE

REPTILES

69

9 RTE

BIRDS

124

15 RTE

MOLLUSKS

30

16 RTE

FISH

136

14 RTE

MAMMALS

18

2 RTE

FIGURE 14. 2021-2025 U.S. BIODIVERSITY SURVEY RESULTS BY TOTAL AND RARE, THREATENED, AND ENDANGERED (RTE) SPECIES. SOURCE: RMS DATA.



CASE STUDY: MEASURING, MONITORING, AND MANAGING ECOSYSTEM INTEGRITY

BIODIVERSITY IS ONE IMPORTANT ASPECT OF NATURE, but it is often hard to contextualize for most non-ecologists. To overcome this and provide a more holistic monitoring tool, we began working with Nature Positive and RSK Wilding in 2024 to develop the RMS Ecosystem Integrity Index (EII). We have begun piloting this with our Evergreen U.S. Forestland Fund, which covers approximately 440,000 acres across eight states in the southeastern U.S.

The EII is composed of four measures—forest structure, connectedness, species assemblage, and wetland and riparian area integrity—to monitor changes in ecosystem integrity over time and at multiple scales including project, watershed, property, and fund levels. It is scored on a scale of 0 to 1 and serves as a proxy for ecosystem health or condition.

We continue to refine the methodology and plan to begin incorporating the EII scores in the following ways:

- ▶ Support identification of priority locations with material nature-related DIROs
- ▶ Support biodiversity enhancement planning and targets
- ▶ State of nature outcome reporting (e.g., ecosystem condition, ecosystem extinct, species extinction risk)

We look forward to collaborating with our peers, investor clients, scientists, and others to create best practices on state of nature measurement. We believe our approach will help improve the spatial and temporal resolution of our LEAP assessment and help drive conservation outcomes in the forests we steward.

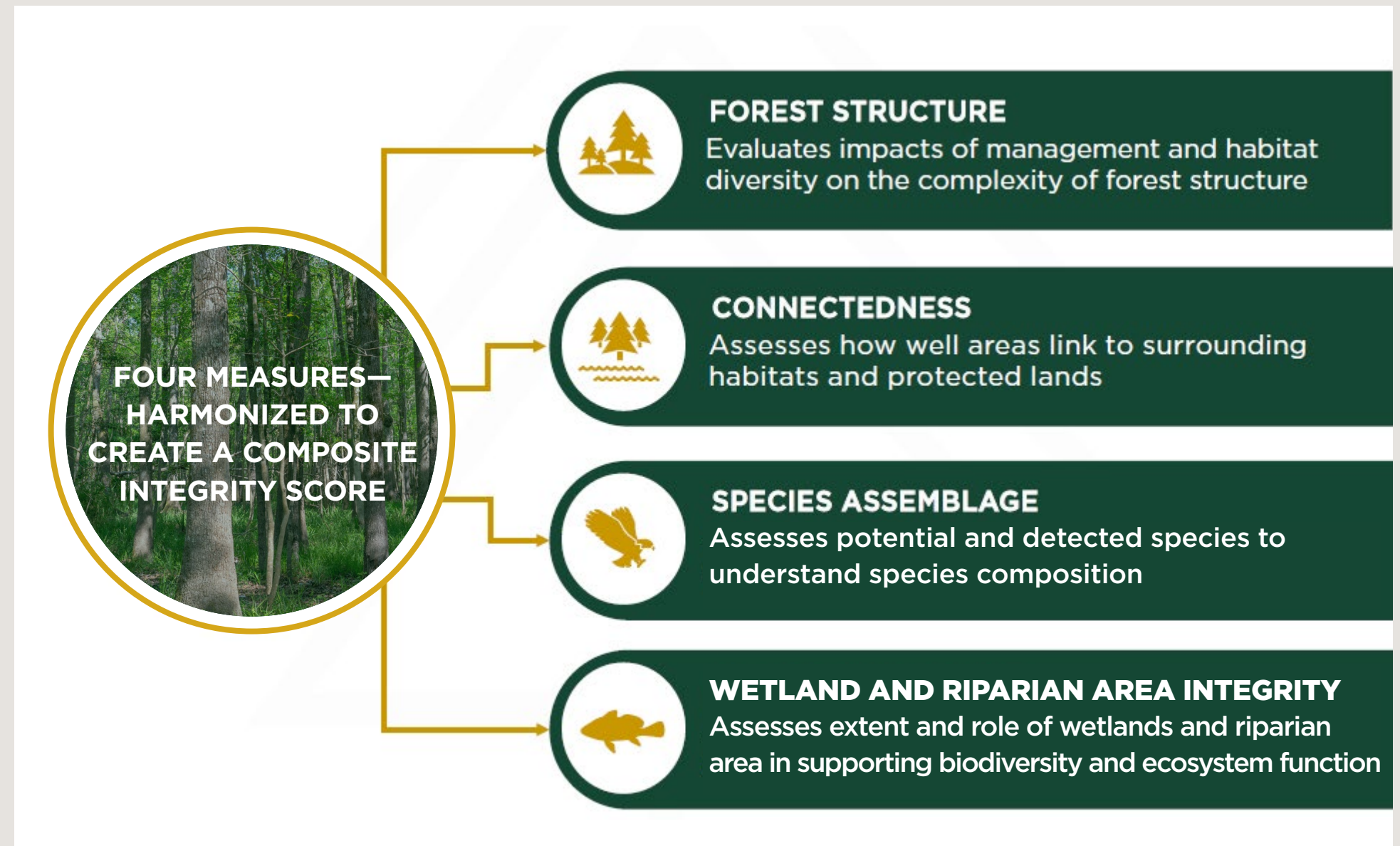


FIGURE 15. RMS ECOSYSTEM INTEGRITY INDEX (EII) MEASURE SUMMARY



METRICS AND ACTIONS

DEPENDENCIES AND IMPACTS METRICS

CATEGORY	METRIC	2024	2025
Land-use change: Total spatial footprint	C1.0 - Total surface area controlled/ managed by the organization, where the organization has control (acres)	2,234,002	2,231,504
	C1.0 - Total disturbed area (acres) ⁵	326,023	330,178
	C1.0 - Total rehabilitated/restored area (acres) ⁶	▶ Longleaf Restoration: - ▶ Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander pond: 4	▶ Longleaf Restoration: 1,181 ▶ Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander pond: 18
Land-use change: Extent	C1.1 - Extent of land conserved or restored (acres), voluntary ⁷	401,104	385,768
	C1.1 - Extent of land conserved or restored (acres), required by statutes or regulations ⁸	41,380	108,921
	C1.1 - Extent of land that is sustainably managed (acres) by type of ecosystem	▶ Natural: 538,473 ▶ Semi-natural: 1,590,203 ▶ Plantation: 43,424 ▶ Non-forest: 61,980	▶ Natural: 538,923 ▶ Semi-natural: 1,587,282 ▶ Plantation: 43,399 ▶ Non-forest: 61,898
	C1.1 - Extent of land that is sustainably managed (acres) for timber production	1,724,041	1,699,776
Invasive alien species (IAS)	C4.0 - Proportion of high-risk activities operated under appropriate measures to prevent unintentional introduction of IAS, or low-risk designed activities	100%	100%



⁵This metric encompasses all areas (net) with silvicultural and harvest treatments in the reporting year. We do not include fertilizer treatments due to them not disturbing the surface.

⁶These estimates are relative to the assets' inception. Previous years' estimates have not been calculated due to the recency of this methodology.

⁷This includes voluntary streamside management zones (SMZs), natural areas, and special sites (all types) where conservation is not legally required.

⁸This includes conservation easements and threatened and endangered species habitat.

TABLE 8. CORE TNFD NATURE-RELATED DEPENDENCIES AND IMPACTS METRICS

CATEGORY	METRIC	2024	2025
DIRO management: Value chain	FP.A22.0 - Proportion of forest area (%) certified by broadly recognized third-party certification systems with a global presence	100%	100%
DIRO management: Voluntary conservation, restoration, and regeneration	FP.A24.0 - Proportion (%) of land managed that is designated for restoration or conservation ⁹	20%	22%
Climate change	FP.AX.1.0 - Carbon sequestered by land managed ¹⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Natural and semi-natural forests (U.S.): 1.7M mtCO₂e ▶ Harvested wood products (U.S.): 2.1M mtCO₂e 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Natural and semi-natural (U.S.): 1.9M mtCO₂e ▶ HWP (U.S.): 2M mtCO₂e
Land-use change	FP.A1.0 - Area (acres) of high biodiversity value or high conservation value protected (acres)	17,263	16,856
Resource use/replenishment	FP.A3.0 - Area (acres) that the organization controls/manages that is used for the production of natural commodities from land/ocean/freshwater (extent of area split into ecosystem types, change from previous year (acres)) ¹¹	See C1.1 - Extent of land that is sustainably managed by type of ecosystem	See C1.1 - Extent of land that is sustainably managed by type of ecosystem

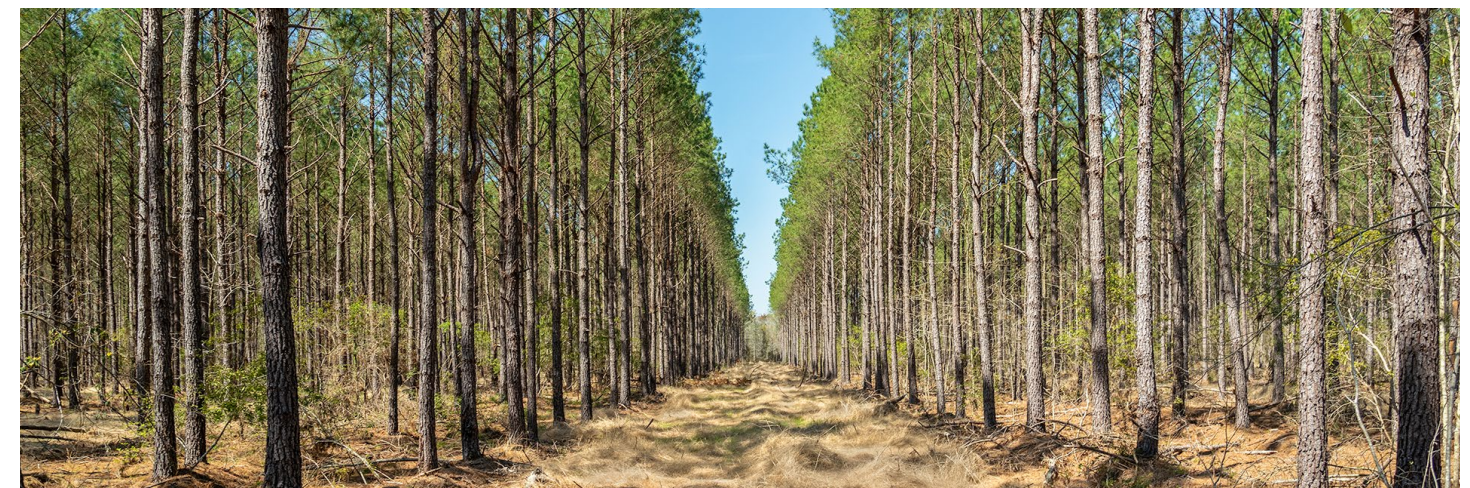


WE DO NOT REPORT C2.0 pollutants released to soil, C2.1 wastewater discharged, C2.2 waste generation and disposal, C2.3 plastic pollution, C2.4 non-greenhouse gas (GHG) air pollutants, C3.0 water withdrawal and consumption from areas of water scarcity, or C3.1 quantity of high-risk natural commodities sourced from land due to the immateriality of those issues and subsequent lack of data. We are currently developing our state of nature reporting methodologies for C5.0 and A5.0-5.4.

TABLE 9. SECTOR-SPECIFIC TNFD NATURE-RELATED DIRO METRICS

CATEGORY	METRIC	2024	2025
Driver of nature change: Land use change	A1.0 - Intensity of land-use ¹²	72 short tons/acre	64 short tons/acre
	A3.5 - Use of wild species	No wild species used	
Driver of nature change: Invasive species	A4.0 - Number/extent of unintentional introduced species, varieties, or strains	0	0

TABLE 10. ADDITIONAL TNFD NATURE-RELATED DEPENDENCIES AND IMPACTS METRICS



⁹This includes areas in SMZs and special sites.

¹⁰We are still developing a methodology for our Brazilian assets. For more information, please visit the RMS GHG Inventory Methodology [HERE](#).

¹¹This includes all semi-natural and plantation areas used for the production of timber.

¹²This is expressed as shorts harvested per total harvest area (all types) in the reporting year.

RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES METRICS

CATEGORY	METRIC	2024	2025
Risk	C7.2 - Description and value of significant fines/penalties received/litigation action in the year due to negative nature-related impacts	\$0	\$0
Opportunity	C7.3 - Amount of capital expenditure, financing or investment deployed towards nature-related opportunities, by type of opportunity, with reference to a government or regulator green investment taxonomy or third-party industry or NGO taxonomy, where relevant ¹³	\$807,053	\$537,615
	C7.4 - Revenue and total proportion of revenue from products and services producing demonstrable positive impacts on nature, with a description of effects ¹⁴	\$158,486,770 (76.4% of total revenue) ▶ Timber sales producing positive carbon, water, biodiversity, and economic impacts: \$135,493,227 ▶ Conservation fee and easement sales reducing negative land-use change impacts: \$2,086,398 ▶ Recreational license fees supporting wildlife and cultural benefits: \$20,907,145	\$221,367,770 (74.2% of total revenue) ▶ Timber sales producing positive carbon, water, biodiversity, and economic impacts: \$118,314,526 ▶ Conservation fee and easement sales reducing negative land-use change impacts: \$81,063,952 ▶ Recreational license fees supporting wildlife and cultural benefits: \$21,989,292

TABLE 11. CORE TNFD NATURE-RELATED RISK AND OPPORTUNITY METRICS

CATEGORY	METRIC	2024	2025
Opportunity	A15.0 - Market: Year-on-year change in ESG rating scores	PRI: ▶ Policy, Governance and Strategy: 5 Stars ▶ Confidence-building Mechanisms: 4 Stars	PRI: ▶ Policy, Governance and Strategy: 5 Stars ▶ Confidence-building Mechanisms: 5 Stars
	A16.0 - Capital flow and financing: Value of green finance instruments used, such as green bonds and sustainability-linked bonds	\$0	\$0

TABLE 12. ADDITIONAL TNFD NATURE-RELATED RISK AND OPPORTUNITY METRICS

RMS HAS NOT YET COMPLETED the financial analysis side of our nature-related risk assessment and therefore has not calculated the following metrics: C7.0 - Value of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses that are assessed as vulnerable to nature-related transition risks (total and proportion of total) and C7.1 - Value of assets, liabilities, revenue and costs that are assessed as vulnerable to nature-related physical risks (total and proportion of total).



¹³Includes capital invested in surveys, research, and contributions to environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other conservation organizations. None of these capital expenditures are aligned with any taxonomies.

¹⁴Includes revenue from timber sales, recreational licenses, and conservation easements within the reporting year.

The material additional metrics we are currently able to track and report are included below.

CATEGORY	METRIC	2024	2025	CATEGORY	METRIC	2024	2025
Strategy	A20.0 - Engagement: Proportion of sites that have active engagement with local stakeholders on nature-related issues	100% - includes notification of hunt clubs, neighbors, and engagement with conservation groups such as the American Bird Conservancy and Tangled Bank Conservation	100% - includes notification of hunt clubs, neighbors, and engagement with conservation groups such as the American Bird Conservancy and Tangled Bank Conservation	Dependency, impact, risk, and opportunity management - Changes to nature	A23.0 - Proportion of sites producing and effectively implementing nature action plans	100% of sites are covered by site-specific management plans that consider stand- and landscape-level wildlife elements	100% of sites are covered by site-specific management plans that consider stand- and landscape-level wildlife elements
	A20.1 - Engagement: Participation in sector-wide and/or multi-stakeholder agreements (number of agreements; number of stakeholders and stakeholder groups covered)	3 agreements with 11 stakeholder groups. These groups include the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Resources Conservation Service, Eglin Air Force Base, Whiting Naval Field, Virginia Tech University, National Council for Air and Stream Improvement, Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Gulf Coastal Plain Ecosystem Partnership, National Alliance of Forest Owners.	3 agreements with 11 stakeholder groups. These groups include the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Resources Conservation Service, Eglin Air Force Base, Whiting Naval Field, Virginia Tech University, National Council for Air and Stream Improvement, Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Gulf Coastal Plain Ecosystem Partnership, National Alliance of Forest Owners.		A23.1 - Rate of reuse and recycling of i) waste or ii) product/material outflows (%)	Residual slash from harvesting is used to stabilize skid trails and provide decaying organic matter for the soil. Reuse and recycling beyond the mill gate is beyond our assessment.	
	A21.0 - Capital allocation/investment: Value of investment in projects that avoid or reduce negative nature impacts or conserve or restore ecosystems or species where impacts cannot be avoided	\$0	\$0		A23.3 - Extent (km2), duration (years), and monitoring frequency (count/year) of ecosystem restoration and/or species restoration projects	See C1.0 - total restored area. Monitoring is completed at least annually.	See C1.0 - total restored area. Monitoring is completed at least annually.
	A21.1 - Investment in nature-related solutions as defined in the relevant government or regulator green investment taxonomy	No investments are taxonomy-aligned	No investments are taxonomy-aligned		A23.6 - Mandatory credit market schemes: Value of total biodiversity offsets purchased and sold by type and scope (geographies, activities)	No offsets sold or purchased	No offsets sold or purchased
	A22.2 - Credible and transparent third-party certification: percentage and/or value of production, consumption, and sourcing of raw materials, per certification type	100% of timber sold as SFI® and/or FSC® certified	100% of timber sold as SFI® and/or FSC® certified		A24.2 - Value of investment in additional conservation actions	Biodiversity surveys: \$53,582	Biodiversity surveys: \$253,044
Dependency, impact, risk and opportunity management	A22.3 - Proportion of production, consumption, and sourcing of raw materials that is traceable to the original location	100%	100%	A24.3 - Value of investment in nature-related community development programs intended to enhance positive impacts for Indigenous Peoples and affected stakeholders	\$0	\$0	
	A22.4 - Proportion of suppliers committed to and effectively implementing sustainable production	100% of RMS contractors are required to adhere to forest certification standards and forestry Best Management Practices. We do not have sustainability requirements for other suppliers, such as seedling producers and chemical providers.	100% of RMS contractors are required to adhere to forest certification standards and forestry Best Management Practices. We do not have sustainability requirements for other suppliers, such as seedling producers and chemical providers.	A24.4 - Voluntary credit market schemes: Value of total biodiversity offsets purchased and sold by type and scope (geographies, activities)	0	0	

TABLE 13. ADDITIONAL TNFD METRICS

CATEGORY	METRIC	2024	2025
Dependency, impact, risk and opportunity assessment	A25.0 - The level(s) at which the assessment is taken (corporate- location-specific and/or project/service-line-specific)	Corporate and asset-levels	Corporate and asset-levels
	A25.1 - Percentage of direct operational locations assessed	100%	100%
	A25.2 - Percentage of operational locations assessed upstream and downstream	0% upstream, 0% downstream	0% upstream, 0% downstream
	A25.3 - Percentage of suppliers engaged on access to and availability of high-quality data	0%	0%

TABLE 13. ADDITIONAL TNFD METRICS



*indicates ERM Certification & Verification Service Incorporated provided limited assurance for these metrics, see report [HERE](#).

TYPE	SCOPE	2024	2025
Non-biogenic GHG emissions	Scope 1 Direct emissions (gross)	66,030	37,562*
	▶ Fuels	29	41
	▶ Fertilizers	35,387	3,591
	▶ Prescribed Fire	30,614	33,930
	Scope 2 Indirect location-based emissions (gross)	246	245*
	Scope 2 Indirect market-based emissions (gross)	259	258*
	Scope 3 Indirect emissions from value chain (gross)	144,271	117,444*
	▶ Category 1: Purchased goods and services	120,973	96,568
	▶ Category 4: Upstream transportation and delivery	22,072	19,720
	▶ Category 6: Business travel	920	835
▶ Category 7: Employee commuting	306	320	
Total non-biogenic GHG emissions		210,547	155,251*
Biogenic emissions and removals (U.S.)	Scope 1 Direct land management (net)	(1,700,000)	(1,900,000)
	▶ Emissions from harvest and inventory adjustments (net)	11,400,000	10,900,000
	▶ Removals from forest growth (gross)	(13,100,000)	(12,800,000)
	Scope 3 Indirect biogenic carbon in harvested wood products (HWPs, net)	(2,118,500)	(1,960,300)
	▶ Removals from long-term (100-year average) landfilled HWP storage (net)	(992,000)	(902,200)
	▶ Removals from long-term (100-year average) in-use HWP storage (net)	(1,126,500)	(1,058,100)
Total biogenic emissions/(removals)		(3,818,500)	(3,860,300)

TABLE 14. IFRS S2 GHG EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS

ALL FOSSIL EMISSIONS are calculated in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004). Biogenic carbon removals are calculated with an internal methodology based on industry best practice. In 2025, we updated our GHG accounting methodology to incorporate more current emission factors and key assumptions for stationary and mobile fossil fuel sources, which created some variability in Scope 3 values.

To learn more about our GHG inventory methodology for calculating emissions and carbon stock, please see [HERE](#).

CATEGORY	CODE	2024	2025
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND IMPACTS			
Area of forestland certified to a third-party forest management standard, percentage certified to each standard	RR-FM-160a.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Area of Forestland Third-Party Certified: 2,234,024 ▶ SFI® Certified Area: 2,124,113 ▶ FSC® Certified Area: 1,014,248 ▶ Dual-Certified (SFI®/FSC®) Area: 904,337 ▶ % Certified: 100% ▶ % SFI® Certified: 95% ▶ % FSC® Certified: 45% ▶ % Dual Certified: 40% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Area of Forestland Third-Party Certified: 2,231,501 ▶ SFI® Certified Area: 2,121,594 ▶ FSC® Certified Area: 1,014,095 ▶ Dual-Certified (SFI®/FSC®) Area: 904,183 ▶ % Certified: 100% ▶ % SFI® Certified: 95% ▶ % FSC® Certified: 45% ▶ % Dual Certified: 41%
Area of forestland with protected conservation status	RR-FM-160a.2	442,484 acres	494,689 acres
Description of approach to optimizing opportunities from ecosystem services provided by forestlands	RR-FM-160a.4	Active forest management contributes positively towards optimizing ecosystem services provided by forestlands. We further describe this in our Sustainability Report .	
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES RIGHTS			
Area of forestland in Indigenous land	RR-FM-210a.1	0%	0%

TABLE 15. IFRS S2 INDUSTRY-BASED DISCLOSURES

CLIMATE CHANGE

Description of strategy to manage opportunities for and risks to forest management and timber production presented by climate change	RR-FM-450a.1	See Risk and Opportunities section of this report	
--	--------------	---	--

FOREST MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY METRICS

Aggregate standing timber inventory	RR-FM-000.B	102,000,000 short tons	103,300,000 short tons
Timber harvest volume	RR-FM-000.C	8,900,000 short tons	7,800,000 short tons

INCORPORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, AND GOVERNANCE FACTORS IN INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT & ADVISORY

Amount of assets under management, by asset class, that employ (1) integration of ESG issues, (2) sustainability-themed investing, and (3) screening	FN-AC-410a.1	RMS AUM are USD 5.3B, all of which are timberland investments and employ sustainability integration. There are no unregistered AUM.	RMS AUM are USD 5.7B, all of which are timberland investments and employ sustainability integration. There are no unregistered AUM.
--	--------------	---	---

ACTIVITY METRICS

Total assets under custody and supervision	FN-AC-000.B	RMS total assets under custody are USD 79,480,000 and total assets under supervision are USD 5,310,000,000 to comprise USD 5,389,500,000 assets under custody and supervision	RMS total assets under custody are USD 142,500,000 and total assets under supervision are USD 5,750,000,000 to comprise USD 5,890,000,000 assets under custody and supervision
--	-------------	---	--

GOALS AND ACTIONS

RMS DOES NOT MAINTAIN formal goals or targets to manage nature- and climate-related issues beyond seeking to maintain or exceed forest certification standards.

This reflects our view that meaningful, science-based target setting requires additional data, monitoring consistency, and methodological certainty. As we continue to build foundational systems, such as biodiversity monitoring, ecosystem integrity scoring, and climate adaptation analysis, we may evaluate whether future targets would add decision-useful value for RMS and our investors.



GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE
Biodiversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources including interalia, terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.	Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 2 Use of Terms
Conservation easement	A voluntary and legally-binding agreement, similar to a deed restriction, that permanently limits a property's uses in order to protect conservation values and achieve conservation goals.	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) (2018). Regional Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for the Americas, Lausche, B. (2011) Guidelines for Protected Areas Legislation. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland
DIRO	Dependencies, Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities	
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal, and microorganism communities and the non-living environment that interacts as a functional unit.	TNFD (2023), Adapted from United Nations et al. (2021) System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
Ecoregion	Areas where ecosystems (and the type, quality, and quantity of environmental resources) are generally similar. Designed to serve as a spatial framework for the research, assessment, and monitoring of ecosystems and ecosystem components, ecoregions denote areas of similarity in the mosaic of biotic, abiotic, terrestrial, and aquatic ecosystem components with humans being considered as part of the biota.	Derived from Omernik (1987) with mapping done in collaboration with EPA regional offices and others
Ecosystem services	The contributions of ecosystems to the benefits that are used in economic and other human activity.	United Nations et al. (2021) System of Environmental-Economic Accounting - Ecosystem accounting
Environmental assets	The naturally occurring living and non-living components of the Earth, together constituting the biophysical environment, which may provide benefits to humanity.	United Nations et al. (2021) System of Environmental-Economic Accounting - Ecosystem Accounting

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE
Environmental DNA	Also known as eDNA. It is the genetic material left by organisms in the environment. eDNA is increasingly being used to detect the presence of species and assess biodiversity.	Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 2 Use of Terms
FSC®	Forest Stewardship Council®	
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework	
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	
HCV	High Conservation Value	
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard	
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	
ISSB	International Sustainability Standards Board	
Nature	The natural world, emphasizing the diversity of living organisms, including people, and their interactions with each other and their environment.	Díaz, S et al. (2015) The IPBES Conceptual Framework - connecting nature and people
RTE	Rare, Threatened, and Endangered. Can include species and ecological communities that are federally listed and/or ranked as G1, G2, G3, or S1 or S2 as well as S3 elements that are candidates for federal listing.	FSC® Principle 6
SFI®	Sustainable Forestry Initiative	
TNFD	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures	

DISCLAIMERS

THIS REPORT reflects RMS' sustainability work for the calendar year 2025 (January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025). It describes our sustainability journey, in collaboration with our investors, to help support a sustainable future for forests through investments in land, people, and communities. Unless otherwise noted, all metrics are reported as of December 31, 2025 and are global in scope. Statements regarding sustainability practices reflect current policies and objectives and may not apply uniformly across all regions, assets, or time periods.

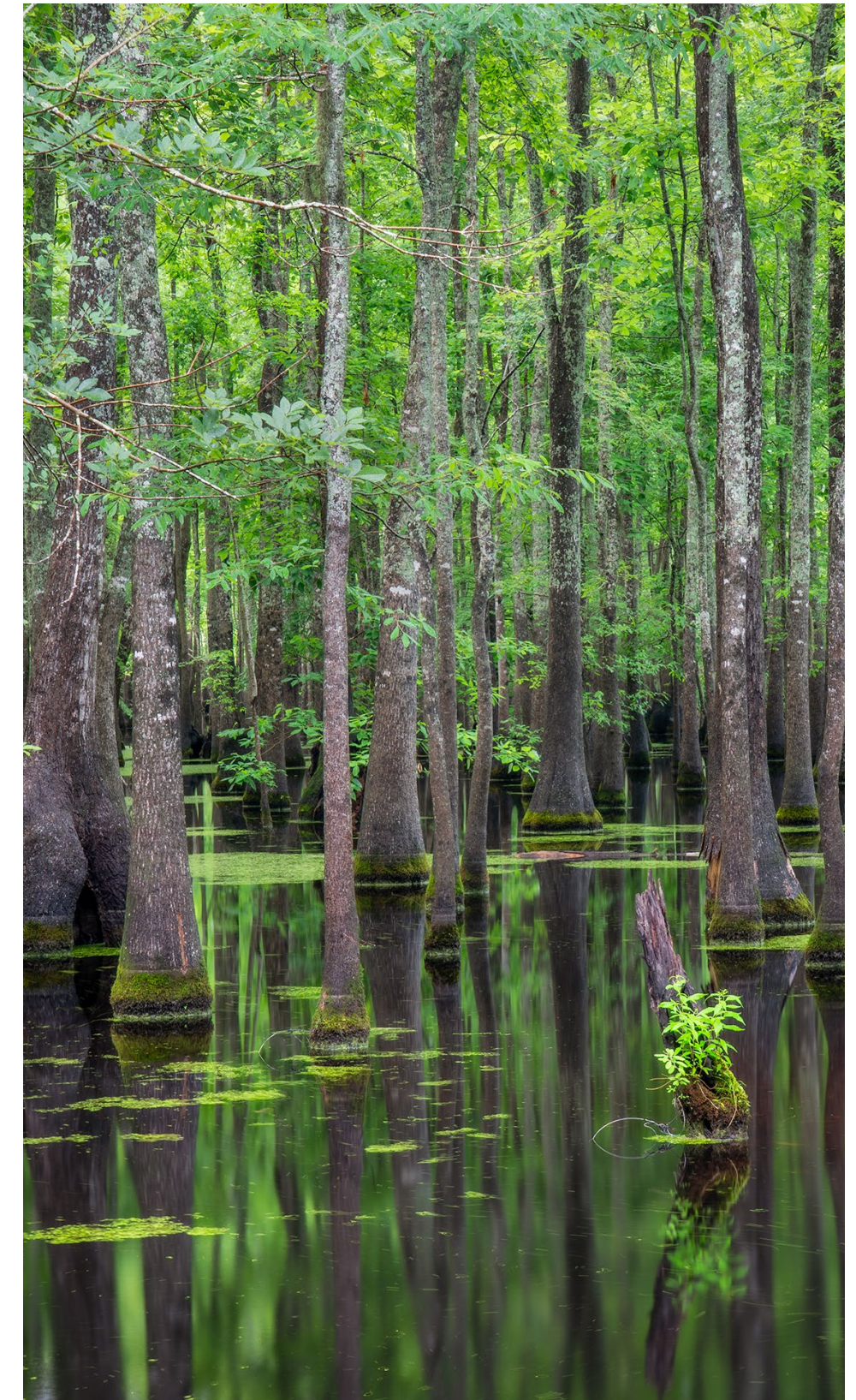
The information contained in this report is provided by RMS to share our efforts regarding responsible ownership. The materials are for informational purposes only and do not constitute and should not be construed as an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy any securities or related financial instruments in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation, purchase, or sale would be unlawful under the securities, insurance, or other laws of such jurisdiction. Any such solicitation will only be made through formal offering materials that will include, among other disclosures, numerous risk factors relating to private fund investments. Responses to any inquiry that may involve attempting to affect transactions in securities will not be made absent compliance with applicable U.S. and non-U.S. registration requirements, or applicable exemptions or exclusions therefrom. RMS has an absolute right in its sole discretion to choose not to respond to any such inquiry.

This report may contain forward-looking statements, projections, targets, forecasts, and estimates (collectively, projections). Projections are hypothetical and for illustrative purposes only, and no assumptions or comparisons should be made based upon this information. Projections are necessarily speculative in nature, and it can be expected that some or all of the assumptions underlying the projections may not materialize and/or that actual events and consequences may vary significantly from the assumptions upon which projections contained herein have been

based. RMS cautions that it is very difficult to predict the impact of known factors, and, of course, it is impossible for RMS to anticipate all factors that could affect our actual results. Future events may differ, and hypothetical projections are subject to inherent limitations. The inclusion of projections should not be regarded as a representation, warranty, prediction, or guarantee by RMS or any RMS person regarding the reliability, accuracy, or completeness of the information contained herein, or the performance of any particular investment made by RMS. RMS is under no obligation to update or keep current such information.

RMS is committed to robust governance structures that promote accountability, screening prospective and existing investments for sustainability risks, managing forests with a focus on sustainability, and completing third-party verification of our sustainability performance for all investments. We actively forge collaborative relationships with government agencies, research organizations, industry associations, and conservation organizations to manage sustainability risks and create opportunities for increased sustainability. Our policies and procedures for evaluating sustainability risks are described in greater detail in our PRI Transparency Reports and this Sustainability Report, both of which are available publicly.

The result of our sustainability assessment identifies the likely impacts of sustainability risks on the returns of the products we advise. Sustainability risks identified include: changes in foreign or U.S. policy could adversely affect operating results; forestry regulations restrict timber harvesting and may restrict RMS' ability to conduct its business; changes in government regulations and restrictions could adversely affect operating results; and losses of timber from the physical risks associated with climate change, such as fire, insect infestation, changing weather patterns, storm frequency and intensity, and other causes beyond the control of RMS that may affect operating results.





31 INVERNESS CENTER PKWY | SUITE 200
BIRMINGHAM, AL 35242 | 800.995.9516



resourcemgt.com