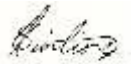


CONTROLLED WOOD EXTENDED COMPANY RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

DEVELOPED BASED ON THE STANDARD *FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1 Requirements
for Sourcing FSC Controlled Wood*

1. COMPANY DETAIL

Date of preparation:	27 September 2019
Date of the last review:	03 January 2021
The organization	BSL Comércio Internacional, SA
Name:	Cecilia Nolasco CeciliaNolasco@bsl.pt
Responsible staff and email address:	Pedro Rodrigues pedrorodrigues@bsl.pt
Entity developing risk assessment	Forestry Solutions Africa
Name:	Forestry Solutions Africa
Responsible staff and email address:	Stu Valintine – stu@forestrysolutions.net
The certification body	
Name:	
Responsible staff and email address:	
Date of the last approval:	
Area(s) under assessment:	Amatongas, Wesco and Sunshine Plantations, Manica Province M26 and Galinha Plantations, Sofala Province. Mozambique
Assessment done by:	Stu Valintine
Relation to the company:	Contracted Expert
Date:	03 January 2021
Signature	

Extended company risk assessment performed for supply area(s) or part thereof not covered by an approved FSC risk assessment

1. Extended company risk assessment

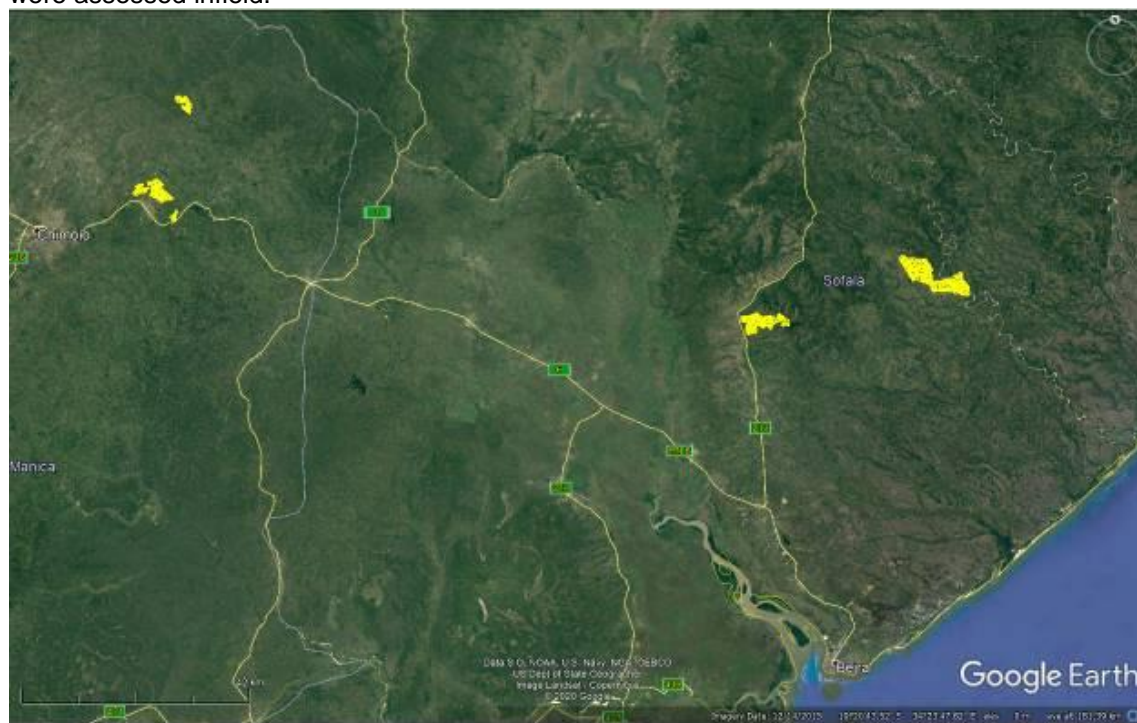
Area under assessment: Plantations owned by Investimento Florestal de Mozambique (IFM) in Manica and Sofala Provinces in Mozambique. As part of this Risk Assessment the FSC Website: <https://info.fsc.org/certificate.php> was checked in regards to Mozambique, with both the FSC Controlled Wood and CW Risk Assessment search items checked, two previous risk assessments were found on the Website:

- 1) Mpingo Madeiras Lda., the summary of DDS on the FSC website for the supply areas of Nacololo and N'tola, Montepuez, Province of Cabo Delgado lists all categories as low.
- 2) Sappi Southern Africa Ltd, the summary of the DDS on the FSC website for supply areas in Manica and Sofala lists all Controlled Wood categories as low risk designation.

(Refer to Appendix folder for downloads of these summaries)

Geographic area covered by the assessment:

See below Google image with plantations identified where harvesting will be undertaken. The total area is 1412 hectares (Refer to the Compartment List in the Appendix folder): Note that Gondola plantations were assessed infield.



RESULT OF RISK ASSESSMENT

Type of source e.g. natural forest or plantations and general description of the supplier	Eucalyptus and Pine plantations IFM is a company growing their own plantations in Sofala and Manica Provinces. All suppliers may be considered as rurally based.
Results (Low or Specified Risk and motivation:	At Country and District there is specified risk across a number of criterion. Where this is taken down to the supply area of IFM plantations in Sofala and Manica Provinces all risks can be considered as low due to either local conditions found within a plantation forest environment or management activities within the supply area.

Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood

Identification of applicable legislation

Applicable legislation identified based on: <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/mozambique.php>, <http://www.fao.org/faolex/country-profiles/general-profile/en/?iso3=MOZ> and https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.countrySubjects?p_lang=en&p_country=MOZ

1. Describe how the list available on the GFR was reviewed to ensure it is complete and up-to-date: **The GFR has been discontinued.**

2. Applicable legislation identified using other sources

Provide the location of the list of applicable legislation developed based on *FSC-PRO-60-002a* and structured according to Table 1 in *FSC-PRO-60-002a*: Refer to Sources of Information in the table below.

Minimum List of applicable laws	Mozambique Law
1.01 Land tenure and management rights	<u>Land Law (19/97)</u> Art.7 and 8 – Conservation Areas <u>Land Act (66/98)</u> Art.11 – DUAT / Art.30 – Demarcations / Art.41 – DUAT Taxes Anexo Técnico Reg. Terras (Ministerial Decision No. 29-A/2000 approving the Technical Annex to the Land Act.) Art.3 – Public Consultation / Art. 19, 20 e 21 – Demarcation Ministerial Decision No. 158/2011 establishing procedures for consultation with the local communities on the use and property rights of land. NUIT Export Card / Certidão de Registo Comercial
1.02 Concession Licenses	<u>Commercial Activity Licensing Regulation (Dec 34/2013)</u> Art.10 – Alvara BR – Boletim da Republica DUAT Public Consultations / Demarcation Licenses / Inspections
1.03 Management and harvesting planning	<u>Forest and Wildlife Law (10/99)</u> Not Applicable to plantation forests
1.04 Harvesting permits	<u>Dec.12/2012</u> - Art.38 – Harvesting Permits and Field Visit from Government Forest Services This law is not designed to consider harvesting of plantations and currently applies to Natural Forest harvesting

1.05 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	<u>Forest Act - Dec.12/2002 - Art.38</u>
1.06 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	Approves the Value Added Tax Code – (<u>Law 32/2007</u>)
1.07 Income and profit taxes	Corporate Income Tax Code – (<u>Law 34/2007</u>)
1.08 Timber harvesting Regulations	Not Applicable to plantation forests
1.09 Protected sites and species	<p><u>Environmental Strategy for Sustainable Development - IX Sessão do Conselho de Ministros a 24 de Julho de 2007</u></p> <p>National Water Resources Management Strategy</p> <p>Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in Mozambique (approved by the Council of Ministers on 22 July 2003)</p> <p>African Convention for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Resolution no. 18/81, of 30 December)</p> <p>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Resolution no. 45/2003, of 5 November)</p> <p>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) - Mozambique acceded to and</p>
1.10 Environmental Requirements	<p><u>Act No. 20/97 approving the Environment Act.</u> FAO identifies 18 subsidiary pieces of legislation associated with this Act.</p> <p><u>Land Law (19/97)</u> Art.7 and 8 – Conservation Areas</p> <p><u>Forest and Wildlife Law (10/99)</u> Art.3 – Cultural Values Protection / Art.10 – Protection Areas / Art.13 – Sociocultural areas</p> <p><u>Forest and Wildlife Act (12/2002)</u> Art.2 – DUAT requirements</p> <p><u>Impact Assessment (45/2004 and 42/2008)</u></p> <p><u>Water Law (16/91)</u> Art.7 – Water Management Principles / Art.13 – Water Protection</p> <p><u>Territorial Planning Law (19/2007)</u> Art4.- Customary Rights</p> <p><u>Waste Management Law (13/2006)</u> Art.7 – Waste Management Procedures</p> <p><u>Hazardous Waste Management (83/2014)</u></p>

	Art.10 - Waste Operators
1.11 Health and Safety	<p><u>Regulation of Establishing the Regime Accident at Work and Professional Diseases (13/2006)</u> Art.3 – Company Duties / Art.32 – Monitoring of Fire Extinguisher / Art.140 – Use of PPE <u>Regulation Establishing the Regime Work accident and occupational diseases (62/2013)</u> Art.8 – H&S insurance <u>Regulation of management of portable fire extinguishers (Law 95/92)</u> <u>Labor Law – 23/2007</u> Art.217 – H&S Commission <u>ILO For Forest Activities</u> <u>List of Dangerous Works for Children in Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labor provided for in Convention 182 of the International Labor Organization - Dec. 68/2017</u></p>
1.12 Legal Employment	<p><u>Labor Law – Res. 18/2016</u> Social Security Chapter 6 (all) <u>Social Security - Law Number 5/89</u> Art.26 – Minimum age / Art.216 / Art.238 – Training Res.22/2017 – Forced Labor</p>
1.13 Customary Rights	<p>Ministerial Order n°93/2005 of 4 May, the state protects the rights of local communities over natural resources, ensuring the implementation of local initiatives to improve the lives of local communities, supporting and encourages local development.</p>
1.14 Free, prior and informed consent	<p>These aspects are covered under the Land Law and Labour Laws.</p>
1.15 Indigenous Peoples' rights	<p>Not Applicable – No recognised Indigenous People in Mozambique</p>
1.16 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	<p><u>Decree No. 12/81</u> establishes the table of logging quota for precious tree species for 2016. <u>Decree 49/2004</u> regulates commercial activity and states in order to export, all exporters must be licensed by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. <u>Ministerial Order No. 52-A/2004</u> on the classification of certain timber species. <u>Decree No. 12/2002</u> - list of the precious timber species. <u>Article 12 of the 2002 Forest and Wildlife Regulation</u> requires that all designated 1st class species are processed prior to being exported.</p>
1.17 Trade and Transport	<p><u>Commercial Activity Licensing Regulation (49/2004)</u></p>

	Documents required for any exporter <u>Forest and Wildlife Act (12/2002)</u> Art.10 – Transport Guides/Permits
1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	Aspects of offshore trading are covered under The Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism – (Law Nr. 14/2013, of 12 of August) further developed by Decree no. 66/2014.
1.19 Customs Regulations	<u>Decree 49/2004</u> regulates requirements to export timber.
1.20 CITES	While Mozambique has 110 species listed by CITES, these are not commercially valuable and there are no specific laws governing their control
1.21 Due diligence/due care procedures	There are no specific laws relating to Due diligence, but aspects of this are covered under: The Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism – (Law Nr. 14/2013, of 12 of August) Banking Act no. 15/99 (1 November), as amended by Law no. 9/2004 (21 July) Anti-Corruption Act no. 6/2004 (17 June)

3. Specify sources of information used for identification:
Refer to Sources of Information in the tables below.

4. Assessment of enforcement of the applicable legislation;
Assessment for the indicators in the same sub-category of law may be jointly presented.

Indicators (1)	Sources of information (2)	Risk determination and specification (if not low risk) Provide numbers of thresholds that are met. JUSTIFY THE OUTCOME (for each threshold). (3)	Functional scale (4)	Control measures (5)
General approach: Risks according to indicators should be identified where systematic and/or large-scale non-compliance with applicable legislation takes place.				
1.1 Land tenure and management rights. Legislation covering land tenure rights, including customary rights as well as management rights,	FSC network partners and regional offices (contacts: https://ic.fsc.org/en); The Royal Institute of International Affairs (www.illegal-logging.org); Environmental Investigation Agency (www.eia-international.org);	Risk Threshold achieved: At plantation FMU level Low Risk Threshold (1) The Land Act (66/98) and associated legislation covers the requirements of	IFM plantations in Manica and Sofala Provinces level	

<p>that includes the use of legal methods to obtain tenure rights and management rights. It also covers legal business registration and tax registration, including relevant legally required licenses. (1.16)</p>	<p>Global Witness: (www.globalwitness.org); Telapak (for Indonesia - www.telapak.org); UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID) EU FLEGT process: http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/theme/forest/initiative/index_en.htm Transparency international index (www.transparency.org) Corruption perceptions WWF (www.panda.org); ELDIS (www.eldis.org) regional and country profiles www.cites.org Forest Legality Initiative: https://forestlegality.org/risk-tool/country/mozambique Forest Legality Alliance: https://forestlegality.org/ Library of Congress Law: https://www.loc.gov/law/help/guide/nations/mozambique.php FAOLEX database: http://www.fao.org/faolex/country-profiles/general-profile/en/?iso3=MOZ ILO NATLEX database: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.countrySubjects?p_lang=en&p_country=MOZ Anti-Money Laundering Forum: https://www.anti-moneylaundering.org/Africa/Mozambique.aspx ILO LEGOSH: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/legosh/en/f?p=14100:1100:0::NO::P1100_ISO_CODE3,P1100_YEAR:MOZ,2014</p>	<p>customary use rights, business registration, taxes and fees payable and the requirements for long term leases of land. (refer to 3. Applicable legislation identified using other sources above)</p> <p>There have been reports of abuse of the legislation, and corruption in the legislative processes, particularly in relation to natural forest logging concessions.</p> <p>IFM (as the relevant entity) can demonstrate compliance with the legislation as part of their management activities.</p> <p>The supply areas are plantation forests with purchase agreements to supply timber from forests that they can demonstrate ownership over.</p> <p>The Land and environmental laws in Mozambique require a DUAT and EIAS licence for areas established to plantation forests (See attached Appendix 1 through Appendix 5 for DUATs)</p> <p>(See attached Appendix 6 through 9 for EIA certificates and relevant environmental documentation and Appendix 33 through Appendix 37 for EIA reports).</p> <p>There is evidence of the DUAT, and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Process having been followed, and legal compliance approvals having been issued for the plantation supply areas.</p> <p>It should be noted that while a DUAT is the legal requirement, once this is issued there is a process that is followed to acquire land from communities within the DUAT area, this is based around FPIC, and only land this is willingly ceded is then developed. It should also be noted that the DUAT process gives a 50-year (with potential renewal for more 49 years) lease on lands, so as such land cannot be sold and or rented, but a 50 + 49</p>		
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	NGOs and involved stakeholders	<p>year lease is contracted.</p> <p>As can be seen on the map areas this type of land acquisitions results in a mosaic of plantation blocks, community lands and conservation areas in a landscape.</p> <p>Evidence of legal documents such as Forest Permit, approved by the Council of Ministers, Fiscal Document, Social Security and exporter and importer card.</p> <p>IFM is a legally registered company with proof of registration and tax registration (Refer to Appendix 38 through Appendix 44).</p>		
<p>1.2 Concession licenses.</p> <p>Legislation regulating procedures for issuing forest concession licenses, including the use of legal methods to obtain concession licenses. Bribery, corruption and nepotism are particularly well-known issues that are connected with concession licenses. (1.2)</p>		<p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk</p> <p>Threshold 1</p> <p>All listed websites under sources of information were checked with two articles on Mozambique found:</p> <p>The Royal Institute of International Affairs: Mozambique's (natural) forests are state-owned, and about half are allocated for production. The annual rate of deforestation for the period 2010-15 was 0.5% (FAO, 2015).</p> <p>There is widespread illegal logging in the country. In 2013, it was estimated that nearly half of the country's timber exports to China were illegal. The cross-border smuggling of illegal timber between Mozambique and Tanzania is also a problem. In 2012 the two countries signed a memorandum of understanding aimed at improving management of forest and wildlife resources, including through improved cooperation on law enforcement to reduce the trade in illegal timber.</p> <p>Mozambique is also mentioned in an article "For the love of Money – corruption remains</p>		

		<p>a key enabler in environmental crime” by Julian Newman dated 7 December 2018.</p> <p>FSC Controlled Wood website checked, currently no development of a National Risk Assessment for Controlled Wood. There is an FSC SDG in Mozambique.</p> <p>Transparency Corruption Perceptions Index for 2019 scores Mozambique 26 / 100 and ranks it 145 of 180.</p> <p>As the timber purchase is between private companies involving plantation forests owned by the one party. (Refer to Appendix 27 and 46 for the relevant entity policies), under section 1.2 refers to alignment with legislation and advocating transparency</p> <p>As the supply area under review is plantation forests, and therefore the process of acquiring concessions forms part of indicate 1.1, this indicator is not applicable.</p>		
<p>1.3 Management and harvesting planning.</p> <p>Any national or sub-national legal requirements for Management Planning, including conducting forest inventories, having a forest Management Plan and related planning and monitoring, impact assessments, consultation with other entities, as well as approval of these by legally competent authorities. (1.3)</p>		<p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk</p> <p>Threshold 1</p> <p>The 1999 Forest and Wildlife law establishes two types of license for legal timber production: forest concessions and simple licenses. Concessions are granted to national or non-national operators for areas larger than 20,000 ha with an approved business management plan, and can be allocated for up to 50 years. Before the approval of a concession, an inventory has to be completed and a comprehensive Forest Management Plan (FMP) approved.</p> <p>The supply area is plantation forest areas, while the Forest and Wildlife law relates to natural logging concessions.</p> <p>Environmental laws require the development of Environmental Management Plans and the</p>		

		<p>Investment laws require the development and approval of Business Plans. (Refer to Appendix 39 and 40 for evidence of business registration and approval, and 46 for the company social and environmental management system developed as part of the EMP process).</p>		
<p>1.4 Harvesting permits.</p> <p>National or sub-national laws and regulations regulating procedures for issuing of harvesting permits, licenses or other legal document required for specific harvesting operations. This includes the use of legal methods to obtain the permits. Corruption is a well-known issue that is connected with the issuing of harvesting permits. (1.4)</p>		<p>Specified Risk at National Level</p> <p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk</p> <p>Threshold 1</p> <p>The National Directorate of Land and Forests licenses loggers, providing them with a limited harvest quota. They set up strategic checkpoints in bottleneck roads leading out of forested areas verifying whether the transported timber tallies against the permitted quotas, thus in theory ensuring compliance. Decree No. 12/81 establishes the table of logging quota for precious tree species, specifying quotas by province and quantity to be allowed for license holders.</p> <p>There are acknowledged concerns with the current legislative process (refer: https://forestlegality.org/risk-tool/country/mozambique#tab-management)</p> <p>These concerns and the legal requirement for harvesting permits relates specifically to harvesting of natural species. Plantation owners in Mozambique currently either acquire harvesting permits for their plantations or are granted exemptions from the legal requirements for the harvesting of plantation species.</p> <p>At FMU level there are systems in place to ensure that timber is harvested legally and in compliance with agreements.</p> <p>Private sales agreements between the</p>		<p>Verification of Harvesting Permits</p> <p>Verification of transport permits</p>

		<p>plantation timber owner and the purchaser comply with legal requirements.</p> <p>Harvesting Permits are in place and correct for any harvesting in compliance with Decree: “Regulamento da Lei de Florestas e Fauna Bravia - Decreto n.º 12/2002”.</p> <p>Mozambique scored 26 in the Transparency International CPI ratings for 2019 and for Controlled Wood countries scoring less than 50 shall be considered as “Unspecified Risk”</p> <p>IFM has polices covering anti-corruption processes in place (Refer to Appendix 27).</p>		
<p>1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees.</p> <p>Legislation covering payment of all legally required forest harvesting-specific fees such as royalties, stumpage fees and other volume based fees. This includes payments of the fees based on the correct classification of quantities, qualities and species. Incorrect classification of forest products is a well-known issue that is often combined with bribery of officials in charge of controlling the classification. (2.1)</p>		<p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk</p> <p>Threshold 1</p> <p>Natural Forest concessions do not pay any annual land tax. Under the 2002 Regulation of Wildlife and Forests, both concession and simple licenses holders are required to pay tax on the exploration of the different classes of timber species, 20% of which is to be handed over to local communities.</p> <p>Forest Act - Dec.12/2002 - Art.38 – item 3. The holder of the forest plantation shall be exempt from the payment of the forest operating fee, without prejudice to the fulfilment of other tax obligations under the applicable special legislation, and shall bear the costs resulting from the inspection and issuance of the respective transit guides.</p>		
<p>1.6 Value added taxes and other sales</p>		<p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p>		

<p>taxes.</p> <p>Legislation covering different types of sales taxes which apply to the material being sold, including the sale of material as growing forest (standing stock sales). (2.2)</p>		<p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk</p> <p>Threshold 1</p> <p>Timber VAT Law number 7/2010 requiring timber exporters to pay 20% on the f.o.b. price on log exports and 15% on sawn timber. The 2002 regulation was amended by the Ministerial Order No. 293 in 2012, updating the taxation amounts for each timber class and stating the tax per m3.</p> <p>Wood overvaluation taxes are not applicable to plantation species.</p> <p>Refer to Appendix 41 and 42 for IFM tax documentation.</p>		
<p>1.7 Income and profit taxes.</p> <p>Legislation covering income and profit taxes related to profit derived from the sale of forest products and harvesting activities. This category is also related to income from the sale of timber and does not include other taxes generally applicable for companies and is not related to salary payments. (2.3)</p>		<p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk</p> <p>Threshold 1</p> <p>Corporate Income Tax Code – (Law 34/2007)</p> <p>Approves the Value Added Tax Code – (Law 32/2007)</p> <p>Timber companies must pay a 32% profit tax on enterprises and an annual concession tax determined by the Ministry of Agriculture. The 2002 regulation was amended by the Ministerial Order No. 293 in 2012, updating the taxation amounts for each timber class and stating the tax per m3.</p> <p>IFM currently pays all relevant tax requirements (Refer to Appendix 41 and 42) as the relevant entity.</p>		
<p>1.8 Timber harvesting regulations.</p> <p>Any legal</p>		<p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk</p>		

<p>requirements for harvesting techniques and technology, including selective cutting, shelter wood regenerations, clear felling, transport of timber from the felling site, seasonal limitations, etc. Typically this includes regulations on the size of felling areas, minimum age and/or diameter for felling activities, and elements that shall be preserved during felling, etc. Establishment of skidding or hauling trails, road construction, drainage systems and bridges, etc., shall also be considered as well as the planning and monitoring of harvesting activities. Any legally binding codes for harvesting practices shall be considered. (3.1)</p>		<p>Threshold 1</p> <p>For Natural Forest Concessions the 1999 Forest and Wildlife law establishes two types of license for legal timber production: forest concessions and simple licenses. Concessions are granted to national or non-national operators for areas larger than 20,000 ha with an approved management plan, and can be allocated for up to 50 years, while simple licenses offer harvesting quotas of 500 cubic meters or less, annually over five years and exclusively to national operators. The simple license system is the most problematic due to its inability to ensure any sustainability in forest resource exploitation. It is popular with forest operators because, unlike the forest concession system, it brings no obligation with respect to reforestation, no duties towards local communities, does not require the installation of a processing plant, and requires no detailed forest inventory, nor the approval of a management plan.</p> <p>For plantation forests there is no defined laws in terms of harvesting regulations, there plantation forest organizations tend to implement their own policies and procedures based on best practice guidelines. (Refer to Appendix 27, 45 and 46).</p> <p>As the timber is plantation timber that is privately owned the companies determine whether timber theft is resolved through community engagement or law enforcement depending on the nature of the theft.</p>		
<p>1.9 Protected sites and species.</p> <p>International, national, and sub-national treaties, laws, and regulations related to protected</p>		<p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk</p> <p>Threshold 1</p> <p>Environmental Strategy for Sustainable Development - IX Sessão do Conselho de</p>		

<p>areas, allowable forest uses and activities, and/or rare, threatened, or endangered species, including their habitats and potential habitats. (3.2)</p>		<p>Ministros a 24 de Julho de 2007</p> <p>National Water Resources Management Strategy</p> <p>Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in Mozambique (approved by the Council of Ministers on 22 July 2003)</p> <p>African Convention for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Resolution no. 18/81, of 30 December)</p> <p>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Resolution no. 45/2003, of 5 November)</p> <p>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) - Mozambique acceded to and ratified the Convention in 1981</p> <p>Mozambique's 118 commercial timber species are categorized into 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and "precious" classes, reflecting quality, uses, demand intensity, and establishing relevant taxes. Since 2002, the 22 "1st class" species have been banned from export in log form, and require processing within Mozambique before they can leave the country. All concession holders are obliged by law to have the capacity to process their raw timber, thus contributing value to the timber industry in-country. In November 2015 the government announced a two-year ban on all export of raw timber logs and suspended the logging of certain species including the ironwood tree. Legislation passed in 2012 resulted in simple licenses being extended from one year to five. By having forest area change hands less frequently, it was hoped that license holders would become incentivized to take up sustainable forest management.</p> <p>The supply area is limited to commercial</p>		
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		<p>plantations, so these laws are not applicable to species and protected sites being harvested.</p>		
<p>1.10 Environmental requirements.</p> <p>National and sub-national laws and regulations related to the identification and/or protection of environmental values including but not limited to those relating to or affected by harvesting, acceptable levels for soil damage, establishment of buffer zones (e.g., along water courses, open areas and breeding sites), maintenance of retention trees on the felling site, seasonal limitations of harvesting time, environmental requirements for forest machineries, use of pesticides and other chemicals, biodiversity conservation, air quality, protection and restoration of water quality, operation of recreational equipment, development of non forestry infrastructure,</p>		<p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk Threshold (1)</p> <p>Environmental Law number 20/97 and associated regulations.</p> <p>The Land and environmental laws in Mozambique require a DUAT and EIAS licence for areas established to plantation forests (Refer to Appendix 1 through Appendix 9 and Appendix 33 through Appendix 37).</p> <p>There is evidence of the DUAT, and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Process having been followed, and legal compliance approvals having been issued for the plantation supply areas</p> <p>As can be seen on the map areas this type of land acquisitions results in a mosaic of plantation blocks, community lands and conservation areas in a landscape.</p>		

<p>mineral exploration and extraction, etc. (3.3)</p>				
<p>1.11 Health and safety. Legally required personal protection equipment for persons involved in harvesting activities, implementation of safe felling and transport practices, establishment of protection zones around harvesting sites, safety requirements for machinery used, and legally required safety requirements in relation to chemical usage. The health and safety requirements that shall be considered relevant to operations in the forest (not office work, or other activities not related to actual forest operations). (3.4)</p>		<p>Risk Threshold achieved: At plantation FMU level Low Risk Threshold (1) Primary legislation covering health and safety is covered in the: - The Labour Law No. 23/2007 of 1st August; - The Decree No. 53/05 of 15 August on legal regime of accidents at work and occupational diseases. The ILO identifies a further 9 pieces of subsidiary legislation covering OHS. IFM as the relevant entity has policies and procedures in place to demonstrate compliance with OHS legislation (Refer to Appendix 27, 45 and 46)</p>		
<p>1.12 Legal employment. Legal requirements for employment of personnel involved in harvesting activities including requirements for contracts and</p>		<p>Risk Threshold achieved: At plantation FMU level Low Risk Threshold (1) The primary law relating to legal employment is the Labor Law – Res. 18/2016 ILO NATLEX identifies 118 pieces of legislation in Mozambique applicable to</p>		

<p>working permits, requirements for obligatory insurance, requirements for competence certificates and other training requirements, and payment of social and income taxes withheld by the employer. Also covered are the observance of minimum working age and minimum age for personnel involved in hazardous work, legislation against forced and compulsory labor, and discrimination and freedom of association. (3.5)</p>		<p>ensuring compliance with ILO requirements for legal employment. This also includes compliance to ILO conventions. (Refer to the table of relevant legislation above for some of the key pieces of legislation)</p> <p>IFM has Policies and procedures in place to ensure that, as the relevant entity, their forest management activities meet the legal requirements for employment in Mozambique. (Refer Appendix 27, 43, 45 and 46)</p>		
<p>1.13 Customary rights.</p> <p>Legislation covering customary rights relevant to forest harvesting activities, including requirements covering the sharing of benefits and indigenous rights. (4.1)</p>		<p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk</p> <p>Threshold (1)</p> <p>There are no indigenous peoples in Mozambique according to ACHPR (see list here).</p> <p>Ministerial Order n°93/2005 of 4 May, the state protects the rights of local communities over natural resources, ensuring the implementation of local initiatives to improve the lives of local communities, supporting and encourages local development.</p> <p>This is further covered under the land laws and verifiers raised in Indicator 1.1 above.</p>		

<p>1.14 Free, Prior and Informed Consent.</p> <p>Legislation covering 'free, prior and informed consent' in connection with the transfer of forest management rights, and customary rights to the organization in charge of the harvesting operation. (4.2)</p>		<p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk Threshold (1)</p> <p>This does not apply to plantation forests in regard to their harvesting operations but does apply at the time they acquire land and there it is addressed under indicator 1.1 above with the primary law being the Land Law. Different tools are in place to have frequent stakeholder engagement (communities, local government, etc.) as part of the relevant entities policies and procedures, including grievance mechanisms (refer to Appendix 27 and 46).</p>		
<p>1.15 Indigenous peoples' rights.</p> <p>Legislation that regulates the rights of indigenous people as far as it is related to forestry activities. Possible aspects to consider are land tenure, and rights to use certain forest related resources and practice traditional activities, which may involve forest lands. (4.3)</p>		<p>Not Applicable</p> <p>There are no indigenous peoples in Mozambique according to ACHPR (see list here).</p>		
<p>1.16 Classification of species, quantities, qualities.</p> <p>Legislation regulating how harvested material is classified in terms of species, volumes and qualities in connection with trade and transport.</p>		<p>Not Applicable to Plantation Forest Species</p> <p>Decree No. 12/81 establishes the table of logging quota for precious tree species for 2016.</p> <p>Decree 49/2004 regulates commercial activity and states in order to export, all exporters must be licensed by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.</p>		

<p>Incorrect classification of harvested material is a well-known method to reduce or avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees. (5.1)</p>		<p>Ministerial Order No. 52-A/2004 on the classification of certain timber species. Decree No. 12/2002 - list of the precious timber species.</p> <p>Article 12 of the 2002 Forest and Wildlife Regulation requires that all designated 1st class species are processed prior to being exported.</p>		
<p>1.17 Trade and transport.</p> <p>All required trading and transport permits shall exist as well as legally required transport documents which accompany the transport of wood from forest operations. (5.2)</p>		<p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk Threshold (1)</p> <p>The Forest Legality Initiative Website states under Trade Laws:</p> <p>Decree 49/2004 regulates commercial activity and states in order to export, all exporters must be licensed by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Any exporter must require numerous documents prior to exporting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receipt of the exported goods; Bill of Lading; Certificate of Origin (from the Chamber of Commerce); Phytosanitary Certificate (from the National Directorate of Wildlife and Forests); Certificate of Quality; Manifest. The National Directorate of Wildlife and Forests must also provide exporters with an export permit, and must inspect the loading of timber into containers tasked with exporting. <p>Order of the Ministry for Agriculture of 24 March 2004 on timber export. This Order, composed of one article, allows the maximum amount allowed for timber export of the species "Afzelia quanzensis", "Millettia Sthlumanii" and "Pterocarpus angolensis". Export is allowed only to operators with forestry license and forestry concessions.</p>		

		<p>(Not Applicable to plantation forests)</p> <p>Ministerial Order No. 52-A/2004 on the classification of certain timber species. This Ministerial Order, composed of one article, includes the timber species “Afzelia quanzensis”, “Millettia Sthlumanii” and “Pterocarpus angolensis” in the list of the precious timber species provided in Decree No. 12/2002. (Not Applicable to plantation forests).</p> <p>The Forest Legality Initiative Website states under Transport Laws:</p> <p>Article 10 of the 2002 Forest and Wildlife Regulation requires that any forest products being transported have a transit guide accompanying it. The Provincial Services of Forests and Wildlife are tasked with providing transit guides, but the Governor of the Province may exempt some forest products from needing guides.</p> <p>IFM would ensure legal compliance documents for trade and transport are legally acquired prior to transport or export of any forest product. These would be available for auditing as part of any Chain of Custody requirements.</p> <p>Timber Transport licenses (one sheet per transport), are in place for transport of timber from the supply area at Province Level in compliance with the “Serviços Florestais de Florestas e Fauna Bravia da Direcção Provincial de Desenvolvimento Territorial e Ambiente de Manica”</p> <p>There are valid Model 14 / Assistance Reports from customs for the export of timber.</p> <p>Phytosanitary certificates would be valid for timber exports</p>		
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<p>1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing.</p> <p>Legislation regulating offshore trading. Offshore trading with related companies placed in tax havens, combined with artificial transfer prices is a well-known way to avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees to the country of harvest and is considered to be an important source of funds that can be used for payment of bribery to the forest operations and personnel involved in the harvesting operation.</p> <p>Many countries have established legislation covering transfer pricing and offshore trading. It should be noted that only transfer pricing and offshore trading, as far as it is legally prohibited in the country, can be included here. (5.3)</p>		<p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk Threshold (1)</p> <p>Refer to applicable legislation listed in the table of applicable legislation above. IFM has Policies and procedures applicable to fiscal management and compliance with due diligence requirements applicable to their supply area.</p>		
<p>1.19 Custom regulations.</p> <p>Custom legislation covering areas such as export/import licenses and product</p>		<p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk Threshold (1)</p>		

<p>classification (codes, quantities, qualities and species). (5.4)</p>		<p>The Forest Legality Initiative Website states under Trade Laws:</p> <p>Decree 49/2004 regulates commercial activity and states in order to export, all exporters must be licensed by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Any exporter must require numerous documents prior to exporting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receipt of the exported goods; Bill of Lading; Certificate of Origin (from the Chamber of Commerce); Phytosanitary Certificate (from the National Directorate of Wildlife and Forests); Certificate of Quality; Manifest. The National Directorate of Wildlife and Forests must also provide exporters with an export permit and must inspect the loading of timber into containers tasked with exporting. <p>Order of the Ministry for Agriculture of 24 March 2004 on timber export. This Order, composed of one article, allows the maximum amount allowed for timber export of the species "Afzelia quanzensis", "Milletia Sthlumanii" and "Pterocarpus angolensis". Export is allowed only to operators with forestry license and forestry concessions. (Not Applicable to plantation forests)</p> <p>Ministerial Order No. 52-A/2004 on the classification of certain timber species. This Ministerial Order, composed of one article, includes the timber species "Afzelia quanzensis", "Milletia Sthlumanii" and "Pterocarpus angolensis" in the list of the precious timber species provided in Decree No. 12/2002. (Not Applicable to plantation forests).</p> <p>IFM would ensure legal compliance documents for trade and transport are legally acquired prior to transport or export of any</p>		
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		forest product. These would be available for auditing as part of any Chain of Custody requirements.		
1.20 CITES. CITES permits (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the Washington Convention). (5.5)		<p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk Threshold (1)</p> <p>Mozambique acceded to and ratified the Convention in 1981 and has 110 species listed.</p> <p>As the supply area is plantation forests of exotic species this indicator would not be directly applicable to the organizations trade in forest products.</p> <p>IFM Policies and procedures would be applicable for any illegal activities by third parties in regard to this indicator.</p>		
1.21 Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures. (6.1)		<p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk Threshold (1)</p> <p>Refer to applicable legislation listed in the table of applicable legislation above. IFM has Policies and procedures applicable to fiscal management and compliance with due diligence requirements applicable to their supply area.</p>		

2 WOOD HARVESTED IN VIOLATION OF TRADITIONAL OR CIVIL RIGHTS

Indicators (1)	Sources of information (2)	Risk determination and specification (if not low risk) Provide numbers of thresholds that are met. JUSTIFY THE OUTCOME (for each threshold). (3)	Functional scale (4)	Control measures (5)
2.1. The forest sector is not associated with violent armed conflict, including that	E.g. This has applied to Liberia, as of July 2003 (https://rportal.net/library/content/conflic)	<p>Unspecified Risk at National level</p> <p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p>	IFM plantations in Manica and Sofala Provinces	Field Visits

<p>which threatens national or regional security and/or is linked to military control.</p>	<p>t/ARD-ConflictTimber-Vol3-Asia-Africa-PNACT464.pdf/view</p> <p>Global Witness www.globalwitness.org</p> <p>The final report of the expert panel on illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth in Democratic Republic of Congo, 2002, Annexes I and III (S/2002/1146) www.naturalresources.org/minerals/CD/docs/other/N0262179.pdf</p> <p>Conflict Timber: Dimensions of the Problem in Asia and Africa. Volume I. Synthesis report. June 2003, available at: www.usaid.gov/hum_response/oti/pubs/vol1synth.pdf</p> <p>Human Rights Watch: https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/12/11/submission-universal-periodic-review-mozambique</p>	<p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk Threshold (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5)</p> <p>https://news.un.org/en/search/Mozambique & Global Witness website checked. There is no UN Security Council export ban in the country</p> <p>Liberia, DRC are listed in reference material as sources of conflict timber. Mozambique is not associated with or designated as a source of conflict timber according to latest available research.</p> <p>Human Rights Watch does highlight violations of human rights but some key officials and the security sector. These incidents are not associated with either IFM or the area under assessment.</p> <p>Mozambique is not covered by any International Timber ban.</p> <p>No individuals in Mozambique in the forestry sector are facing UN Sanctions</p> <p>Conflict timber is in no way associated with the supply areas.</p>	<p>level</p>	
<p>2.2. Labor rights are upheld including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.</p>	<p>FSC Network Partners and Regional Offices contacts www.fsc.org</p> <p>ILO country offices http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2299</p> <p>ILO Natlex Database: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.countrySubjects?p_lang=en&p_country=MOZ</p>	<p>Specified Risk at National and District Level</p> <p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk Threshold (10) and (12)</p> <p>https://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/Africa/Mozambique/lang--en/index.htm website was checked, Mozambique has Decreto núm. 69/2017, de 17 de Outubro, that approves the list of Jobs considered dangerous for underaged (Hazardous child labour)</p> <p>and</p> <p>Lei núm. 7/2008 de Promoção e Proteção</p>	<p>National Laws and IFM plantations in Manica and Sofala Provinces level</p>	<p>Document verification and available information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BSL Contract Agreement for Forest Operations - Supplier and contractors must provide to BSL a list of all workers involved in forest operations - Verification of contractor Policies and procedures in place, namely regarding employees identification

		<p>dos Direitos das Crianças. (Elimination of child labour, protection of children and young persons).</p> <p>The ILO Natlex website was checked and indicates that Mozambique has legislation covering all ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights of Workers. (Refer https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.countrySubjects?p_lang=en&p_country=MOZ)</p> <p>There are 8 pieces of legislation that cover the Freedom from Association.</p> <p>IFM has policies and procedures in place to ensure compliance with ILO conventions.</p> <p>The company checks Identify Cards at the time of employment to verify several attributes including age at time of employment.</p> <p>There is no evidence of compulsory or forced labour within the supply area.</p> <p>The IFM Policies and procedures cover non-discrimination in the work place and there is no evidence or concerns regarding compliance.</p> <p>FSC Regional Office was also contacted and Category 2 Land Tenure and Conflict Resolution was highlighted as needing more verification (Refer to Appendix 29)</p> <p>Although there is some evidence of non-compliance with ILO labour rights, these are not sector specific and there is no evidence of such non-compliance within the supply areas.</p>		<p>cards verifications and other employees information, as well work labour compliance of each</p> <p>Expert Consultation</p> <p>Field Visits</p>
<p>2.3. The rights of indigenous and traditional peoples are upheld.</p>	<p>FSC Network Partners and Regional Offices contacts www.fsc.org</p> <p>ILO country offices http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2299</p>	<p>Specified Risk at National and District Level</p> <p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk Threshold (17) and (19)</p>	<p>IFM plantations in Manica and Sofala Provinces level</p>	<p>Stakeholder consultation verification</p> <p>Document verification and available</p>

	<p>Indigenous Peoples Organizations</p> <p>Local community associations in the district</p> <p>Risk register</p> <p>National Sources (e.g. records of land claims negotiation concluded or in progress, summaries of court decisions)</p> <p>Global Forest Watch Data on Indigenous and Community Rights and Resource Rights layers: https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/</p> <p>Amnesty International: https://www.amnesty.org/en/search/?q=&sort=date&country=38618&documentType=Annual+Report</p> <p>Country Indicators for Foreign Policy: https://carleton.ca/cifp/?s=Mozambique</p> <p>CIFPR: https://www.cifor.org/knowledge/publication/5759/?pub=5759</p> <p>Global Witness: https://www.globalwitness.org/en/all-countries-and-regions/</p>	<p>Currently there are no indigenous peoples registered in any of the supply areas where timber is purchased. All timber purchased is from private companies. GFW was used to remotely assess the presence of indigenous people and traditional community rights, with none evident with the supply areas. (Refer to Appendix 28), GFW does indicate traditional communities along the coast around Inhumbane.</p> <p>Local communities do exist in association with the plantation management units, with most land having been negotiated and leases acquired from local communities.</p> <p>Mozambique has systems in place for resolving conflicts that may cumulate in the countries courts.</p> <p>CIFOR undertook a study in 2015 that found the reforms to legislation particularly the DUAT and EIA processes enhanced public participation in sustainable land-use investments, but noted 4 key weaknesses:</p> <p>Weak enforcement of environmental and social safeguards; Lack of incentives in the legal framework; Insecure land tenure; Low public awareness and limited access to information.</p> <p>Current land tenure practices require that Duats for land are acquired and EIA's completed (See attached relevant Duats and EIA licences) During these processes consultation with communities is undertaken and only land that is uncontested is supposed to be granted Duats and EIA licences. There are known incidences in Mozambique where this process has not been followed and there are areas that are contested.</p> <p>IFM has procedures in place to investigate and resolve these complaints (Refer to</p>		<p>information:</p> <p>- Supplier and contractor Procedures and Policies regarding treatment of complaints and Social Responsibility</p> <p>Field Visits</p>
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		<p>Appendix 27 and 46). There is no evidence that these processes may not be culturally appropriate or that there are any significant outstanding concerns of local communities.</p> <p>IFM land acquisition policies and processes specifically attempt to acquire land that is not inhabited or to identify and resolve land conflict prior to acquisition. Other procedures outline conflict resolution mechanisms.</p> <p>FSC Regional Office was also contacted, and Category 2 Land Tenure and Conflict Resolution was highlighted as needing more verification (Refer to Appendix 29)</p> <p>There is no evidence of violations within the supply areas.</p> <p>There is no evidence of significant unresolved conflicts at FMU level</p>		
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3 WOOD HARVESTED FROM FOREST IN WHICH HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES ARE THREATENED BY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Indicators (1)	Sources of information (2)	Risk determination and specification (if not low risk) Provide numbers of thresholds that are met. JUSTIFY THE OUTCOME (for each threshold). (3)	Functional scale (4)	Control measures (5)
<p>3.0 Data available are sufficient for:</p> <p>a) Determination of HCV presence for each HCV,</p> <p>AND</p> <p>b) The assessment of the threats to HCVs from forest management activities</p>	<p>FSC documentation on HCVs: www.fsc.org</p> <p>FSC Network Partners and Regional Offices contacts www.fsc.org</p> <p>Eco-region definition and information: http://www.worldwildlife.org/science/ecoregions.cfm</p> <p>Signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity https://www.biodiv.org and demonstrable progress towards completing a network of protected areas, such as an overall positive analysis of the</p>	<p>Specified Risk at National Level</p> <p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk</p> <p>Threshold (1) and (2)</p> <p>The World Bank "Rule of Law" index for 2019 shows declines across most of the indicators, however some indicators are now showing improvement. (See https://databank.worldbank.org/source/worldwide-governance-indicators)</p> <p>Currently WWF</p>	<p>IFM plantations in Manica and Sofala Provinces level</p>	<p>Please see control measures applied to HCV 1-6</p>

	<p>latest country thematic report on Forest Ecosystems (www.cbd.int)</p> <p>Those regions identified by Conservation International as a Biodiversity Hotspot</p> <p>(or) Those ecosystems and communities that are explicitly identified by Conservation International as a key component of a <i>Biodiversity Hotspot</i></p> <p>Those forest, woodland, or mangrove eco-regions identified by World Wildlife Fund as a <i>Global 200 Eco-region</i> and assessed by WWF as having a conservation status of <i>endangered</i> or <i>critical</i>. If the Global 200 Eco-region comprises more than a single terrestrial eco-region, an eco-region within the Global 200 Eco-region can be considered low risk if the sub-eco-region is assessed with a Conservation Status other than “critical/endangered.” (www.worldwildlife.org/science/wildfinder)</p> <p>Those regions identified by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) as a Centre of Plant Diversity</p> <p>Those regions identified by Conservation International as a High Biodiversity Wilderness Area that are forests and contain contiguous forest ecosystems greater than 500 km².</p> <p>Those regions identified by the World Resources Institute as a Frontier Forest</p> <p>Intact Forests Landscapes, as identified by Greenpeace (www.intactforests.org)</p> <p>Legal Compliance Company Environmental Impact Assessments</p> <p>Global Forest Watch Data on Biodiversity and Land Cover layers: https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/</p>	<p>(http://www.worldwildlife.org/places) indicates Coastal East Africa as an area of concern, this does not indicate any areas within the supply areas</p> <p>The organization undertook EIA’s across their land holdings and have received approval for these through the issuance of EIA certificates between 2017 and 2018. (Refer to Appendix 6 through 9 and 33 through 37).</p> <p>GFW data for primary forest, biodiversity significance and intensity, biodiversity Hotspots, Key Biodiversity Areas, Endemic BirdBird Areas, Intact Forest Landscapes and Tree Cover where assessed (Refer to Appendix 11 through 19). There is no evidence to indicate concern within the areas of supply. There is some biodiversity significance in the area, however this would not be threatened during the harvesting of exotic plantation species.</p> <p>IFM has policies and procedures in place to manage areas identified as having conservation or cultural significance. To date no areas of conservation significance have been identified within their Forest Management Units. Environmental Management Plans (EMP’s) have put in place to manage any areas that may be considered as meeting FSC definitions of HCV.</p> <p>Refer to Appendix 30 and 30a for examples of assessment and planning prior to plantation development.</p>		
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3.1 HCV 1	<p>Legal Compliance Company Environmental Impact Assessments</p> <p>Global Forest Watch Data on Biodiversity and Land Cover layers: https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/</p>	<p>Specified Risk at National and District Level</p> <p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk Threshold (6)</p> <p>According to FSC-PRO-60-002a Annex B HCV assessment guidance (informative) under HCV 1 “In addition, risk for this HCV can be assessed using functional scale. An example of functional scale might be plantations of exotic tree species (see above), where the risk of finding either species or concentrations of species would be low.”</p> <p>Through the company EIA’s there are no areas identified as HCV 1. The supply area does not contain critical temporal, seasonal, or ephemeral habitats/resources such as sites for roosting, breeding, hibernation, shelter and migration. (Refer Appendix 32 through 37)</p> <p>Mozambique is a signatory to the CBD (Refer to Appendix 31 and 32 for CBD report and Strategy and Action Plan). The next report on achieving CBD Targets is currently due, but Mozambique has currently set aside 26% of its area for conversation.</p> <p>IFM has policies and procedures in place to manage areas identified as having conservation or cultural significance. To date no areas of conservation significance have been identified within their Forest Management Units. Environmental Management Plans (EMP’s) have put in place to manage any areas that may be considered as meeting FSC definitions of HCV. Refer to Appendix 46)</p>	<p>IFM plantations in Manica and Sofala Provinces level</p>	<p>Stakeholder consultation verification</p> <p>Expert Consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Logging is only performed on plantations of exotic species - Timber tracking system to be used by supplier - Supplier’s EIA must identify any relevant impact to HCV <p>Field Visits</p>
HCV 2	Intact Forests Landscapes, as identified by Greenpeace	Specified risk at National Level	IFM plantations in Manica and Sofala	Stakeholder consultation

	<p align="center">www.intactforests.org</p> <p>Global Forest Watch Data on Intact Forest Landscapes layer: https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/</p>	<p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk Threshold (9)</p> <p>Both the IFL and GFW databases were checked, there are no IFL's within the area under assessment.</p> <p>According to FSC-PRO-60-002a Annex B HCV assessment guidance (informative) under HCV 2 "Functional scale can be used to identify areas of 'low risk' for these HCVs, for example large areas of industrial forests or plantations will be 'low risk'."</p>	<p>Provinces level</p>	<p>verification</p> <p>Expert Consultation</p> <p>- Control of the IFL and GFW databases</p> <p>Field Visits</p>
<p>HCV 3</p>	<p>Endemism - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia</p> <p>Global Forest Watch Data on Biodiversity and Land Cover layers: https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/</p> <p>Legal Compliance Company Environmental Impact Assessments</p>	<p>Specified Risk at National Level</p> <p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk Threshold (14)</p> <p>According to FSC-PRO-60-002a Annex B HCV assessment guidance (informative) under HCV 3 "An example of functional scale might be plantations of exotic tree species, where the risk would be low of finding rare forest communities or old-growth native trees. In some cases plantations can contain native vegetation ecosystems remnants within in them. If these remnants are protected or not harvested then plantations will be 'low risk' for these HCVs."</p> <p>Mozambique is not listed for endemism.</p> <p>There are a number of National Parks and protected areas in Mozambique, to link these specifically to FSC HCV classifications is not possible, but some of these protected areas would fit the FSC classification. (Refer Appendix 32 through 37)</p> <p>Mozambique has set targets to achieve the Aichi targets and progress towards these is reported in the CBD reports, primarily Mozambique increased its area under</p>	<p>IFM plantations in Manica and Sofala Provinces level</p>	<p>Stakeholder consultation verification</p> <p>Expert Consultation</p> <p>Ensure that Supplier Environmental Management plans addresses the protection of any relevant HCV</p> <p>Field Visits</p>

		<p>protection from 11% to 26%. (Refer Appendix 31). To date Mozambique has not yet secured all these areas as “secure” conservation areas, but this is part of they current Strategy and action plan. There are no nationally protected areas within the surrounding landscapes of directly linked to the supply areas. (Refer to https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/)</p> <p>IFM has policies and procedures in place to manage areas identified as having conservation or cultural significance. To date no areas of conservation significance have been identified within their Forest Management Units. Environmental Management Plans (EMP’s) have put in place to manage any areas that may be considered as meeting FSC definitions of HCV. (Refer to Appendix 46)</p>		
HCV 4	<p>Global Forest Watch Data on Biodiversity and Land Cover layers: https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/</p> <p>Google Earth Imagery of the area with shapefiles of the supply area loaded</p> <p>Legal Compliance Company Environmental Impact Assessments</p>	<p>Specified Risk at National and District Level</p> <p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk Threshold (19)</p> <p>There are no HCV 4 areas within the supply areas. Forests within the region would be considered as influencing floods and erosion and regulating stream flow and quality. However, these forests are far away from the supply and the management activities within the supply area will not impact on these forests. (Refer Appendix 20 through 24)</p> <p>IFM has policies and procedures in place to manage areas identified as having conservation or cultural significance. To date no areas of conservation significance have been identified within their Forest Management Units. Environmental Management Plans (EMP’s) have put in place to manage any areas that may be</p>	<p>IFM plantations in Manica and Sofala Provinces level</p>	<p>Establishment of buffer zones, equipment exclusions, improved road building including stream crossing, harvesting systems consider soil types to mitigate damage to sensitive soils.</p> <p>Ensure that Supplier Environmental Management plans addresses the protection of any relevant HCV</p> <p>Field Visits</p>

		<p>considered as meeting FSC definitions of HCV. (Refer to Appendix 46)</p> <p>In order to prevent any impact on water quantity and quality IFM follow legal compliance recommendations in the Law n° 20/97: Environment Law and subsidiary legislation governing riparian buffer zones.</p>		
HCV 5	<p>Legal Compliance Company Environmental Impact Assessments Company Policies and procedures Infield verification 2019</p>	<p>Specified Risk at National Level</p> <p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk Threshold (23)</p> <p>Land Acquisition processes assess for values that may be considered as HCV 5, if these were identified they would not form part of any IFM land acquisition. (Refer Appendix 27), this means that forest management activities with the supply area will not impact on these types of HCV.</p> <p>IFM has policies and procedures in place to manage areas identified as having conservation or cultural significance. To date no areas of conservation significance have been identified within their Forest Management Units. Environmental Management Plans (EMP's) have put in place to manage any areas that may be considered as meeting FSC definitions of HCV. (Refer to Appendix 46)</p> <p>This means the requirement for Local Community engagement is met through the compliance with Mozambique legal requirements.</p>	<p>IFM plantations in Manica and Sofala Provinces level</p>	<p>Stakeholder consultation provides evidence that local communities with rights in the sourcing area has been undertaken.</p> <p>IFM has a policy of employing people from local communities.</p> <p>Expert consultation</p> <p>Ensure that Supplier Environmental Management plans addresses the protection of any relevant HCV</p> <p>Field Visits</p>
HCV 6	<p>Legal Compliance Company Environmental Impact Assessments Company Policies and procedures Infield verification 2019</p>	<p>Specified Risk at National and District Level</p> <p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk</p>	<p>IFM plantations in Manica and Sofala Provinces level</p>	<p>Stakeholder consultation provides evidence that local communities with rights in the sourcing area has been</p>

		<p>Threshold (27)</p> <p>There are no areas that may be considered as HCV 6 identified within the supply areas. (Refer to Appendix 33 through 37)</p> <p>Land Acquisition processes assess for values that may be considered as HCV 6, if these were identified they would not form part of any IFM land acquisition. (Refer Appendix 27), this means that forest management activities with the supply area will not impact on these types of HCV.</p> <p>IFM has policies and procedures in place to manage areas identified as having conservation or cultural significance. To date no areas of conservation significance have been identified within their Forest Management Units. Environmental Management Plans (EMP's) have put in place to manage any areas that may be considered as meeting FSC definitions of HCV. (Refer to Appendix 46)</p> <p>This means the requirement for Local Community engagement is met through the compliance with Mozambique legal requirements.</p>		<p>undertaken</p> <p>Expert consultation</p> <p>Ensure that Supplier Environmental Management plans addresses the protection of any relevant HCV</p> <p>Field Visits</p>
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4 WOOD HARVESTED FROM AREAS BEING CONVERTED FROM FORESTS AND OTHER WOODED ECOSYSTEMS TO PLANTATIONS OR NON-FOREST USES

Indicators (1)	Sources of information (2)	Risk determination and specification (if not low risk) Provide numbers of thresholds that are met. JUSTIFY THE OUTCOME (for each threshold). (3)	Functional scale ²⁷ (4)	Control measures (5)
4.1 Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02% or 5000 hectares	<p>FAO GOFC-GOLD Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics</p> <p>FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment</p> <p>Conservation International Regional</p>	<p>Risk Threshold achieved:</p> <p>At plantation FMU level Low Risk Threshold (1) and (3)</p> <p>The primary drivers of conversion are</p>	<p>IFM plantations in Manica and Sofala Provinces level</p>	

<p>average net annual loss for the past 5 years (whichever is less),</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Conversion is illegal at the national or regional level on public and private land</p> <p>Note: The following changes are not considered applicable conversion according to the indicator: (legal) road construction, logging landings and infrastructure development to support forestry operations.</p>	<p>Analysis Program</p> <p>University of Maryland Department of Geography</p> <p>UNEP/GRID – Division of Early Warning and Assessment</p> <p>SERVIR – Regional Monitoring and Visualization System for Mesoamerica</p> <p>Congo Basin Forest Partnership and CARPE</p> <p>CEC Joint Research Centre</p> <p>INPE-PRODES – Brazil's National Institute for Space Research</p> <p>Hansen, M., DeFries, R., Townshend, J.R., Carroll, M., Dimiceli, C., Sohlberg, R. 2003. 500 m MODIS Vegetation Continuous Fields. College Park, Maryland: The Global Land Cover Facility.</p> <p>National data sources</p> <p>FSC Network Partners and Regional Offices contacts www.fsc.org</p> <p>Google Earth Engine – Timelapse: https://earthengine.google.com/timelapse/</p> <p>Google Earth Imagery</p>	<p>subsistence agriculture and urbanisation.</p> <p>The primary laws governing the legality of conversion (land use change) are:</p> <p>Law nº 19/97: Land Law, and</p> <p>Law nº 20/97: Environment Law</p> <p>Decree nº 54/2015: Regulation on the Process of Environmental Impact Assessment</p> <p>Land acquisition by IFM has been to acquire highly degraded land for land restoration using forest plantations as a financial vehicle to achieve this restoration.</p> <p>According to last FAO report (See attached Appendix 10 FAO Report)</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index/en/?iso3=MOZ Mozambique is one of the southern African countries that still has a considerable area of native forest and other woody formations, composed mainly by Miombo, Mecrusse and Mopane ecosystems. These dry tropical forests are subject to a high rate of deforestation and forest degradation, due to their fragility and the high demand for goods and services to which they are subject and the fact that they are the main livelihood of the rural population.</p> <p>The forest in Mozambique is defined considering 1 hectare of minimum mapping area, 30% of minimum canopy cover and 3 meters of minimum tree height on maturity. According to data from the national forest inventory carried out in 2017, the country has about 32 million hectares of natural forests, which cover 40% of the national territory. Miombo is the dominant forest formation, with about 21 million hectares, representing 62% of the forest area. Miombo growth is slow, estimated at 0.5 to 1 m³ / ha / year. Forestry is selective and covers 20% of the</p>		
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		<p>119 forest species identified and the remaining 80% are secondary, with little market demand.</p> <p>However there is no recent data related to forest loss in the FAO FRA 2020.</p> <p>Global Forest Watch Assessment shows "From 2001 to 2019, Mozambique lost 10.8kha of humid primary forest, making up 0.33% of its total tree cover loss in the same time period. Total area of humid primary forest in Mozambique decreased by 91% in this time period." Further "From 2001 to 2019, Mozambique lost 3.29Mha of tree cover, equivalent to a 11% decrease in tree cover since 2000, and 816Mt of CO₂ emissions." While tree cover loss in 2019 was 0,8</p> <p>Appendix 25 shows from 2001 to 2019, Gondola lost 60,3kha of tree cover, equivalent to a 17% decrease since 2000, with a 1,6% loss in 2019.</p> <p>Appendix 26 shows from 2001 to 2019, Muanza lost 101kha of tree cover, equivalent to a 21% decrease since 2000, with a 4,3% loss in 2019.</p> <p>GFW data shows a 6.2% forest loss from 2015 to 2019. Analysis of tree loss drivers indicates that primary causes are shifting agriculture and urbanisation. However, FAO in their 2020 Forest Resource Assessment highlights that much of the shifting agriculture classification is now permanent and identifies this loss driver as subsistence agriculture.</p> <p>All plantation areas were checked on Goggle Earth (appendix 20 through 24), with each area being assessed, imagery indicates that all areas where in a highly degraded state prior to IFM acquiring the land. Further to this plantation development across all plantations have had set aside areas of natural ecosystems, riparian zones and</p>		
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		<p>linking corridors set aside prior to the plantation compartment establishment.</p> <p>All supply areas were also checked using the Google Earth Engine – Time-lapse to assess land use changes since 1984.</p> <p>Plantations have been fully established for a number of years with natural areas set asides. IFM undertake Land Use Planning prior to establishment to identify any existing forests / woodlands / areas needing to be set aside for conversation. An example of this can be found in Appendix 30 and 30a.</p> <p>Cyclone Idai in 2019 is known to have impacted on plantations in the area that would have caused tree loss within plantation compartments within the 2019 year of assessment.</p> <p>The Plantation supply area is less than 5000 hectares, therefore the threshold of less than 5000 hectares in the last 5 years is also met.</p> <p>IFM has policies and procedures in place to protect natural area set asides. (Refer to Appendix 27, 30, 30a and 46))</p> <p>Refer to Image 1 below of evidence that areas of natural woodland found in the area where not felled during the plantation's establishment. Infield observations verify desktop and satellite imagery evidence that the areas established with plantations were highly degraded prior to establishment.</p>		
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Image 1: Miombo Woodland areas found in a condition to recover have been left as conservation areas and not cleared for plantation establishment.

5 WOOD FROM FORESTS IN WHICH GENETICALLY MODIFIED TREES ARE PLANTED

Indicators (1)	Sources of information (2)	Risk determination and specification (if not low risk) Provide numbers of thresholds that are met. JUSTIFY THE OUTCOME (for each threshold). (3)	Functional scale (4)	Control measures (5)
5.1. There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees.	FAO, 2004. Preliminary review of biotechnology in forestry, including genetic modification. Forest Genetic Resources Working Paper FGR/59E. Forest Resources Development Service, Forest Resources Division, Rome, Italy. Available online: http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/ae574e/AE574E00.HTM	Risk Threshold achieved: At plantation FMU level Low Risk Threshold (1) and (2) Countries currently involved in GM Tree research according to this site Italy, Belgium, Sweden, UK, Finland, New Zealand, Japan, China, Germany, Canada, France, South Africa, United States, Brazil, Indonesia, Uruguay, Chile, Ireland, Norway,	IFM plantations in Manica and Sofala Provinces level	

	National and regional data sources	<p>Australia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand, India, Spain, Portugal, Lithuania, Russia, Kenya.</p> <p>According to the latest available FAO study ("Preliminary review of biotechnology in forestry, including genetic modification", 2004. (available at http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/ae574e/ae574e00.htm)) there is no commercial usage of any GM trees in the country. Commercial usage of GM trees is only taking place in China according to the FAO data.</p> <p>Decree No 71/2014 and Decree No 6/2007 govern GMO use in Mozambique.</p> <p>There is no evidence of unauthorised use of GMO's in Mozambique.</p> <p>Alliance for science reported in 2018 that Mozambique had begun trials on Water Efficient Maize for Africa (WEMA). However, there are no trails on GMO trees.</p>		
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6 GENERAL

Requirements (1)	Sources of information (2)	Risk determination and specification (if not low risk) Provide numbers of thresholds that are met. JUSTIFY THE OUTCOME (for each threshold). (3)	Functional scale (4)	Control measures (5)
General search on the company	Web search of companies	<p>Low Risk</p> <p>Google searches were done on:</p> <p>IFM</p> <p>Investimento Florestal de Mozambique</p> <p>Mozambique Tree Farming</p> <p>There were no adverse reports found.</p>	IFM plantations in Manica and Sofala Provinces level	

7. List and contact details of experts involved in the risk assessment

Name of Expert	Contact Details	Area Under Assessment
Stuart Valintine	svalintine@zol.co.zw	Mozambique

Stuart Valintine was used as the expert to undertake this risk assessment.

Expert Qualifications:

I attained a Diploma in Forestry from the Zimbabwe College of Forestry in 1983 and have worked in forestry since then. I passed the Criterion Referenced Instruction course in 1994, then the Advanced Environmental Management System Auditing course in 1997 and the Integrated Environmental Management course in 1997 run by University of Cape Town. I have also completed numerous FSC / FSC auditor courses since the first one in 1997. I started working on international certification standards in the mid-90's where I developed management systems and assisted Border Timbers Limited to attain certification to FSC Forest Management Standards and ISO 14001 in a single audit. I acquired a Bachelor of Technology (Forestry) from Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University in 1998. I continued managing Border Timbers certification and SHEQA systems until 2006. During this time, I completed numerous courses relating to risk assessment across several fields of work. Following this I have assisted organizations across 12 African countries and Papua New Guinea to developing management systems for International Forest Stewardship standards.

I have been contracted by Assurance Services International (ASI) as a local specialist during a Certification Body assessment in South Africa, primarily focusing on local legal and social requirements for FSC Forest Stewardship standards, this indicates expertise acknowledged for CW Category 1 and 2. I was contracted by NEPCon (now Preferred By Nature) in 2017 to undertake a Centralised National Risk Assessment (CNRA) for Swaziland (now Eswatini) for Controlled Wood Categories 1, 2, 4 and 5. This gives an indication of both a Certification Body and FSC acknowledgement of expertise in the categories of the CNRA undertaken. (Refer to the General requirements for FSC accredited certification bodies FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0 EN, Box 2: Key considerations for selection of audit team members for forest management audits (refers to auditors and technical experts) (normative) on page 44 of 46). I have also conducted either Company Risk Assessments (CRA) or Extended Company Risk Assessments (ECRA) across 6 African countries.

I have been directly involved in conducting High Conservation Value Assessments across 10 African countries, either as the lead assessor, assessor or in other direct ways. Refer to the Environmental Evaluation Unit, University of Cape Town Course passed in 1997 for qualifications. This has included work for both forest clients and NGO's in non-certification assessments.

Among my clients I am currently contracted to FSC as Chairman and drafter of their Motion 7 Working Group and Technical Working Groups working on developing FSC Policy, procedures and normative framework documents to address how FSC manages conversion among their certification standards. I have been involved with FSC in this regard since 2015. I have also conducted numerous conversion assessments across the sub-Saharan Africa.

Considering the requirements as listed in Annex C Minimum requirements for expert qualifications of Requirements for Sourcing FSC® Controlled Wood FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1 EN:

for Category 1 refer to experience with ASI and the conducting of a CNRA where expertise was required at national/regional levels.

for Category 2 refer to experience with ASI and the conducting of a CNRA where expertise and knowledge of Indigenous People and/or Traditional People was required at national/regional levels.

For Category 3 refer to qualifications in forestry, experience working in forestry in Africa and experience undertaking High Conservation Value Assessments.

For Category 4 refer to qualifications in forestry, experience working in forestry in Africa and expertise acknowledged by FSC.

For Category 5 no specific expert knowledge is required.

End of report