CONTROLLED WOOD RISK ASSESSMENT
2016
1.1 Introduction
Forico Pty Limited (Forico) exports plantation hardwood (Eucalyptus nitens and Eucalyptus globulus) wood fibre from a variety of suppliers. All material falls within forestry, conservation and natural resource legislation within Tasmania and the associated Federal legislation.

The Tasmanian Forest Practices Act 1985 is the enabling legislation for the planning, preparation and subsequent certification of Forest Practices Plans (FPPs) in accordance with the requirements of the Forest Practices Code 2015.

Tasmania
Wood fibre supply is organised by Forico from the following sources:
- Pulpwood logs delivered directly to Surrey Hills Mill or Long Reach Mill for further processing;
- Infield hardwood wood fibre or pulpwood logs delivered directly to outsourced processing facilities at Massy Greene and delivered to the outsourced Burnie Chip Export Terminal – BCET;
- Hardwood and softwood plantation pulpwood logs and sawlogs sold directly to customers.

Prior to purchasing any material from third party suppliers, Forico requires all owners to provide evidence of ownership and complete a declaration / questionnaire to determine whether the input material qualifies as being mixed with Forico certified material (ie: the operational area does not contain any rare, endangered or threatened species or associated biodiversity / HCV values).

1.2 List of Countries and Districts of Origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood in Chips or Particles OR Roundwood</td>
<td>Pinus radiata  Eucalyptus globulus Eucalyptus nitens</td>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Supply Chain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Input and Origin</th>
<th>Certification Status</th>
<th>Verification Process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Forico Pty Limited           | Infield Chip Processing and Delivery to Woodchip Export Terminal.       | Wood fibre processing in Plantation and delivery to BCET or Long Reach Mill.      | FSC FM                                                                                  | Forico is certified to:  
  - FSC Forest Management Standard  
    Certificate # SA-FM/COC-004896.  
  - Australian Standard – Sustainable Forest Management (AS 4708)  
    Certificate # 185233-2015-AFS-AUS-JAS-ANZ.                                                                                           |
| Forico Pty Limited           | Pulpwood log delivered to Static Chipper Processing Facility.           | Wood fibre processing at (i) Massy Greene static chipper and delivered to BCET; (ii) Surrey Hills Mill; (iii) Long Reach Mill. | FSC FM Certified  
  FSC CW Certified  
  FSC Controlled material  
  AFS Certified  
  AFS Controlled sources | Forico has a system (CoC manual and associated verification procedures in accordance with FSC-STD-40-005 and AS 4707) to verify the source of origin that includes:  
  - Wood supply contracts with third parties;  
  - Unique identity code/traceability Operation Numbers created for planned operations;  
  - Delivery dockets;  
  - Verification / validation of supply (either conducted by Forico / independent third party) to ascertain certification status, source of origin, and compliance with the relevant certification criteria.  
  - No uncontrolled material will be accepted at any stage of the CoC process.  
  - Forico is certified to:  
      Certificate # DNV-CoC/CW-000870.  
    - Australian Standard – Chain of Custody for forest products (AS 4707)  
      Certificate # 185232-2015-COC-AUS-JAS-ANZ.                                                                                   |
| Third Party/Other            | Pulpwood log or Wood fibre Purchase.                                    | Third Party – (i) Delivery to BCET (via the Massy Greene static chipper (if pulplg)); (ii) Surrey Hills Mill; (iii) Long Reach Mill. | FSC FM Certified  
  FSC CW Certified  
  FSC Controlled material  
  AFS Certified  
  AFS Controlled sources | Forico has a system (CoC manual and associated verification procedures in accordance with FSC-STD-40-005 and AS 4707) to verify the source of origin that includes:  
  - Wood supply contracts with third parties;  
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    - Australian Standard – Chain of Custody for forest products (AS 4707)  
      Certificate # 185232-2015-COC-AUS-JAS-ANZ.                                                                                   |
| Third Party/Other (Sawmill)  | Wood fibre Purchase.                                                    | Purchase of Wood fibre (coproduct) from Third Parties at BCET or Long Reach Mill. | FSC Controlled material / AFS Controlled sources | Forico has a system (CoC manual and associated verification procedures in accordance with FSC-STD-40-005 and AS 4707) to verify the source of origin that includes:  
  - Wood supply contracts with third parties;  
  - Unique identity code/traceability Operation Numbers created for planned operations;  
  - Delivery dockets;  
  - Verification / validation of supply (either conducted by Forico / independent third party) to ascertain certification status, source of origin, and compliance with the relevant certification criteria.  
  - No uncontrolled material will be accepted at any stage of the CoC process.  
  - Forico is certified to:  
      Certificate # DNV-CoC/CW-000870.  
    - Australian Standard – Chain of Custody for forest products (AS 4707)  
      Certificate # 185232-2015-COC-AUS-JAS-ANZ.                                                                                   |
| Third Party/Other (Sawmill)  | Reject Log Purchase.                                                   | Purchase of reject sawlogs from Third Parties processed at (i) Massy Greene and delivered to BCET; (ii) Long Reach Mill. | FSC Controlled material / AFS Controlled sources | Forico has a system (CoC manual and associated verification procedures in accordance with FSC-STD-40-005 and AS 4707) to verify the source of origin that includes:  
  - Wood supply contracts with third parties;  
  - Unique identity code/traceability Operation Numbers created for planned operations;  
  - Delivery dockets;  
  - Verification / validation of supply (either conducted by Forico / independent third party) to ascertain certification status, source of origin, and compliance with the relevant certification criteria.  
  - No uncontrolled material will be accepted at any stage of the CoC process.  
  - Forico is certified to:  
      Certificate # DNV-CoC/CW-000870.  
    - Australian Standard – Chain of Custody for forest products (AS 4707)  
      Certificate # 185232-2015-COC-AUS-JAS-ANZ.                                                                                   |
| Forico Pty Limited           | Manufacturing of Wood fibre from Purchased Pulplog.                     | Logs harvested from (i) privately owned plantations through Forico operations (ii) other log suppliers/merchants and delivered to Processing Facilities. | FSC Controlled material / AFS Controlled sources | Forico has a system (CoC manual and associated verification procedures in accordance with FSC-STD-40-005 and AS 4707) to verify the source of origin that includes:  
  - Wood supply contracts with third parties;  
  - Unique identity code/traceability Operation Numbers created for planned operations;  
  - Delivery dockets;  
  - Verification / validation of supply (either conducted by Forico / independent third party) to ascertain certification status, source of origin, and compliance with the relevant certification criteria.  
  - No uncontrolled material will be accepted at any stage of the CoC process.  
  - Forico is certified to:  
      Certificate # DNV-CoC/CW-000870.  
    - Australian Standard – Chain of Custody for forest products (AS 4707)  
      Certificate # 185232-2015-COC-AUS-JAS-ANZ.                                                                                   |
Forico has undertaken a risk assessment on supply from all input sources as part of their verification programme for controlled wood sources under FSC-STD-40-005 and AFS Chain of Custody for certified wood and forest products (AS 4707).

The FSC (Annex 2) Risk Assessment (specifically the FSC Australian National Risk Assessment - FSC-CWRA-001-AUS) provides guidance to both companies and certification bodies seeking to identify risks in accordance with the FSC standard for Company Evaluation of FSC Controlled Wood (FSC-STD-40-005).

For the Tasmanian situation, the Australian National Risk Assessment identified low / negligible risk for all controlled wood categories except:

- Wood harvested from forests in which high conservation values (HCVs) are threatened by management activities which was undetermined at all IBRA bioregions in Australia, and
- Wood harvested from areas being converted from forests and other wooded ecosystems to plantations or non-forest use.

Therefore Forico will complete an annex 3 verification on HCV for all its suppliers using the FSC Australia High Conservation Values (HCVs) Evaluation Framework and the associated Directory of Information Sources for a complete list of applicable HCV databases to be referenced.

Field verifications inspect the HCV classes at each forest plantation audited to confirm that the Supplier is adhering to the HCV provisions in their harvest plans, which is used to verify the risk assessment.

Refer to FSC Australia High Conservation Values Framework (V3-4) and the associated Directory of Information Sources- FSC Forest Stewardship Council Australia (FSC-AU) - High Conservation Values

1.4 Verification Audit Scheduling and Sampling Plan

Forico classify the audited Supplier by grouping sets of “similar” units for the purpose of sampling. Similarity is defined as:

- Forest type (natural forest, plantation);
- Geographical location (district);
- Size of operation.

A Forest Management Unit (FMU) is a clearly defined forest area with mapped boundaries, managed by a single managerial body.
The number of verification audits required is then determined by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total FMU (total number of FMU’s Controlled material being harvested from)</th>
<th>Number of Audits Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-24</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-39</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Once the number of audits required has been determined, an Audit Schedule will be developed. The schedule will include the timing of the planned audit and the Supplier that will be audited.

It is important that random sampling occurs when selecting field verification audit sites.

1.4.1 Sampling Approach for Large Forest Managers (eg: Forestry Tasmania)

As Forestry Tasmania operate within distinct regions (ie: regions have different management personnel), with different geographic locations, the FMU will be stratified into two zones with a separate assessment conducted on each zone supplying plantation material:

- Murchison District – audit 1 active harvesting site per annum;
- Bass District – audit 1 active harvesting site per annum.

1.4.2 Sampling Approach for Small - Medium Forest Managers (eg: Pentarch Forest Services, Tas Land and Forest, SFM Forest Products, AKS Forest Solutions)

As these Organisations operate in distinct, localised regions within Tasmania and (i) supply either to the Forico north-west processing stream, or the north-east processing stream, (ii) the same professional and competent management personnel, operational staff, and contractor workforce undertake the task – it is acceptable to:

- audit 1 active harvesting site per annum for each Supplier FMU.
1.4.3 Sampling Approach for Independent Forest Owners (eq: Third party Landowners)
For each FMU supplying plantation inputs:

- audit 1 active harvesting site per annum for each FMU.

1.5 Auditor Training
Verification audits must be conducted by personnel with appropriate training. Forico staff conducting field verification audits have had appropriate training against the requirements of the FSC Australia HCV framework.

1.6 Stakeholder Consultation
Forico has developed a Stakeholder Engagement Policy and Stakeholder consultation process. Where issues are raised these are taken into account where possible and practical.

1.7 Complaints and Disputes Process
Forico has developed a complaints and disputes process as part of its FSC Chain of custody process
# Forico Controlled Wood Risk Assessment – 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certificate holder:</th>
<th>FORICO PTY LIMITED</th>
<th>Certification Body (CB):</th>
<th>DNV CERTIFICATION PTY LIMITED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FSC CW certificate code:</td>
<td>DNV-CoC/CW-000870</td>
<td>Date of CB approval:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of risk assessment:</td>
<td>April 2016</td>
<td>Address of CB:</td>
<td>DNV Certification Pty Limited Level 7, 124 Walker Street North Sydney NSW Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate holder address:</td>
<td>10 Techno Park Drive Kings Meadows Launceston Tasmania Australia 7250</td>
<td></td>
<td>FORICO PLANTATION CW RISK ASSESSMENT COVERING TASMANIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District covered under this risk assessment:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Country covered by risk assessment is Australia – including: Tasman</td>
<td>Ecoregion: The National Reserve System (NRS) - Australia’s ecoregions Bioregion: The National Reserve System (NRS) - Australia’s bioregions - maps Ecoregion – Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forest Bioregion/District – Woolnorth, Ben Lomond, Freycinet, Midlands, D’Entrecasteaux, Central Highlands, West &amp; South Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Summarized Risk Determination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Legality</td>
<td>LOW / NEGLIGIBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Civil Rights</td>
<td>LOW / NEGLIGIBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. HCV</td>
<td>UNSPECIFIED / SIGNIFICANT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Conversion</td>
<td>UNSPECIFIED / SIGNIFICANT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. GMOs</td>
<td>LOW / NEGLIGIBLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### MATRIX:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FSC Category</th>
<th>FSC indicator</th>
<th>Sources used</th>
<th>Justification</th>
<th>Scale of Assessment</th>
<th>Risk level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Illegally Harvested Wood</td>
<td>1.1 Evidence of enforcement of logging-related laws in the district</td>
<td>State based Codes of Practice for Forestry</td>
<td>All Australian jurisdictions have in place strong legislative, regulatory and practice (generally in the form of Forest Practices Codes) instruments which are used both to guide and enforce the application of legal requirements for forest operations and timber harvesting (for public and private forests and plantations). Code violations are relatively rare and not normally on a scale envisaged to encompass illegal logging. However, serious, knowing or continuing breaches of the code can constitute contravention of the law. Forico complies with the Tasmanian Forest Practices Code and all relevant state and federal legislation and regulation. This is demonstrated through monitoring operational compliance and undertaking both internal and external assessments.</td>
<td>State based legislation, with district level compliance</td>
<td>Low / negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2 There is evidence in the district demonstrating the legality of harvests and wood purchases that includes robust and effective systems for granting licenses and harvest permits.</td>
<td>State authority's records of forest audits</td>
<td>All forest codes of practice are audited by the relevant state or territory. Forico undertakes thorough operational planning and monitoring, that is accompanied with rigorous internal and external third party audits to ensure compliance is achieved.</td>
<td>State based legislation, with district level compliance</td>
<td>Low / negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3 There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the district.</td>
<td>State authority's records of forest audits</td>
<td>All forest codes of practice are audited by the relevant state or territory</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Low / negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.4 There is a low perception of corruption related to the granting or issuing of harvesting permits and other areas of law enforcement related to harvesting and wood trade.</td>
<td>Transparency International maintains regularly updated information on perceptions of corruption at the national level (<a href="https://www.transparency.org/country/#AUS">https://www.transparency.org/country/#AUS</a>)</td>
<td>According to Transparency International CPI for this country is 79 / 100 (April 2016)– (<a href="https://www.transparency.org/country/#AUS">https://www.transparency.org/country/#AUS</a>) Forico undertakes rigorous internal and external compliance audits of operations to ensure state / federal legislation and regulation, Forest Practices Code and certification obligations are adhered to</td>
<td>National / Australia</td>
<td>Low / negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Wood harvested in violation of traditional or civil rights. The district of origin may be considered low /</td>
<td>2.1 There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the country concerned;</td>
<td>Global Witness (<a href="https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/forests/">https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/forests/</a>)</td>
<td>There is no UN Security Council export ban in the country. According to Global Witness there is currently export ban on Liberia. Australia is not currently on the list.</td>
<td>National / Australia</td>
<td>Low / negligible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2.2 The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (e.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber)


The country is not associated with or designated as source of conflict timber according to latest available research.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Australia</th>
<th>Low / negligible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 2.3 There is no evidence of child labour or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work taking place in forest areas in the district concerned.


No evidence of child labour or violation of ILO fundamental principles on a remarkable scale is known to occur.

Since 1991 Australia has been a signatory of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child. Both the Commonwealth and States legislate to protect children’s’ rights.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Australia</th>
<th>Low / negligible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 2.4 There are recognized and equitable processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to traditional rights including use rights, cultural interests or traditional cultural identity in the district concerned.

**Indigenous cultural heritage is managed through state based agencies and state based regulations and legislation**

No evidence that current legislation and related practices are not recognised or equitable. Note that FSC Australia has set up an Indigenous Steering Committee that may result in receiving information that could result in a review of the risk level.

Prior to the commencement of harvesting Forico undertakes a thorough investigation of the property including the identification of any known Aboriginal sites.

For Forico owned or managed plantations, and third party suppliers this process is undertaken at the stage of enquiry and preliminary assessment. Any heritage or environmental sites are also identified. If any registered site is located on the property or nearby then an investigation into the nature of the site is conducted as well as addressing the impending impact.

The Native Title Act 1993 protects the rights of Aboriginal peoples and the use of their land.

The judicial system based on the federal law in Australia has procedures for conflict resolutions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forest Management Unit (with scope to include all interested and affected parties) Australia</th>
<th>Low / negligible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 2.5 There is no evidence of violation of the ILO Convention 169 on

**No evidence is known**

There is no evidence of violation of the ILO convention taking place in forest areas of district concerned. Note that FSC Australia has set up an Indigenous Steering Committee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Tasmania</th>
<th>Low / negligible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### 3. Wood harvested from forest in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indigenous and Tribal Peoples taking place in the forest areas in the district concerned</th>
<th>Committee that may result in receiving information that could result in a review of the risk level.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The district of origin may be considered low / negligible risk in relation to threat to high conservation values if: a) indicator 3.1 is met; or b) indicator 3.2 eliminates (or greatly mitigates) the threat posed to the district of origin by non-compliance with 3.1.</td>
<td>The Native Title Act 1993 protects the rights of Aboriginal people and the use of their land.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3.1 Forest management activities in the relevant level (eco-region, sub-eco-region, local) do not threaten eco-regionally significant high conservation values.

- Those regions identified by Conservation International as a Biodiversity Hotspot (http://www.biodiversityhotspots.org/xp/hotspots/Pages/default.aspx) Those forest, woodland, or mangrove ecoregions identified by World Wildlife Fund as a Global 200 Ecoregion and assessed by WWF as having a conservation status of endangered or critical. If the Global 200 Ecoregion comprises more than a single terrestrial ecoregion, an ecoregion within the Global 200 Ecoregion can be considered low / negligible risk if the sub-ecoregion is assessed with a Conservation Status other than "critical/endangered.”

#### HCV exists in all bioregions, hence 3.2 applies

- Forico harvests wood from its own plantations and third party supplies through industry/other private plantations. Prior to receiving any material, a detailed planning process must take place to complete a certified Forest Practices Plan (FPP) prior to the operation commencing.

- Forico has a number of company policies including the Environment and Sustainability Policy, Permanent Natural Forest Estate Policy, and Chain of Custody Policy relating to operational management responsibilities and obligations.

- The IBRA is a dynamic tool for monitoring progress towards building a comprehensive, adequate and representative (CAR) reserve system.


- Conservation International Biodiversity Hotspots do not identify any areas of concern in SE Australia. WWF has assessed eco-regions and identified the Global 200 most biologically distinct terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems on the planet. SE Australia contains two eco-regions Mediterranean Woodland and Scrub (ecoregion - 123) and Temperate Broadleaf Mixed Forest (ecoregion - 64).

- According to Annex 3 of FSC-STD-40-005, Forico is required to conduct verification audits as per the Forico Controlled Wood Verification Audit procedure. According to the Framework for assessing High Conservation Values in Controlled Wood Risk Assessments in Australia (FSC-CWRA-001-AUS.pdf), the HCV status is categorised as unspecified / significant risk.

- Forico only purchases plantation wood fibre from third party suppliers.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bioregion (IBRA)</th>
<th>Unspecified / significant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;critical/endangered.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Further examination of the HCV control system shows:

HCV 1 - forest areas containing globally, nationally and regionally significant concentrations of biodiversity values.

(i) Large Organisations not certified to FSC (Forestry Tasmania).
Existing Management Plans identify all natural values in place within the FMUs through sophisticated management planning protocols that is audited both internally and externally.

Assessment of habitats, occurrence of rare, threatened and endangered species is carried out by specialists using survey work and existing sources (eg: regional plans, publicly available overlays).

Prescriptions for the management of rare, threatened and endangered species are undertaken by specialist planners using available information and research. All information is recorded on GIS maps and layers used in all forestry operations. All management plans are publicly consulted and are available on the organisation’s website.

Verification is conducted by viewing operational plans and maps and confirming practices during field audits.

(ii) Certified Companies
Companies have certification obligations and requirements that must be followed. Robust systems are in place to ensure the protection of HCVs.

Verification is conducted by sighting the coverage and currency of the company’s certification status.

(iii) Private Third Party
Small plantations generally exist in a modified farm landscape with little or no natural vegetation. If HCVs are present – they are predominantly associated with natural vegetation in the surrounding area.

A declaration is completed by the third party to detail if any rare / endangered / threatened values are present (or other associated HCVs). For small private plantations, where applicable, the Forico High Conservation Assessment and Management Plan is used as a
The FSC Australia HCV Evaluation Framework, and Directory of Information Sources are tools used to determine the presence of HCVs across the landscape.

Plantation softwood and hardwood material is supplied only – avoiding natural forest areas that are predominantly associated with HCVs. Harvesting operations are conducted in compliance with the Forest Practices Code 2015 Tasmania through the preparation of a certified FPP to protect HCVs or any natural / special values within or adjacent to the operational area.

Forest management activities for plantations do not threaten eco-regionally significant high conservation values.

Verification is conducted by viewing guidelines/codes of practice, operational plans and maps and addressing conformance during field audits. These are conducted either by Forico, or through the use of an independent third party consultant (where there may be perceived commercial sensitivities).

HCV 2 – forest areas containing regionally significant large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

(i) Large Organisations not certified to FSC (Forestry Tasmania). Reference to estate level maps can confirm the presence of large landscape level forests exist in the forestry estates within the organisations estate.

(ii) Certified Companies Companies have certification obligations and requirements that must be followed including preparation of Forest Management Plans. Robust systems are in place to ensure the protection of HCVs.

Verification is conducted by sighting the coverage and currency of the company’s certification status.

(iii) Private Third Party Most private suppliers are generally within the Small Low
### Intensity Forest Management (SLIMF) definition prepared by FSC Australia (less than 1,000 hectares).

As such there are no large landscapes within these areas.

Verification is conducted by viewing guidelines/codes of practice, operational plans and maps and addressing compliance during field audits. These are conducted either by Forico, or through the use of an independent third party consultant (where there may be perceived commercial sensitivities).

- **HCV 3** – forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.

1. **Large Organisations not certified to FSC (Forestry Tasmania).**
   
   Existing Management Plans identify all natural values in place within the FMUs.

   Assessment of habitats, occurrence of rare and endangered species is carried out by specialists (internal and external) using survey work and existing sources (eg: regional plans, publicly available overlays – Natural Values Atlas, Conserve database, Threatened Fauna Advisor).

   Prescriptions for the management of rare, threatened and endangered species are undertaken by specialist planners using available information and research. All information is recorded on GIS maps and layers used in all forestry operations. Natural Values Atlas and the Conserve database is a useful tool that is publically available.

   Verification is conducted by viewing operational plans and maps and confirming practices during field audits.

2. **Certified Companies**

   Companies have certification obligations and requirements that must be followed. Robust systems are in place to ensure the protection of HCVs.

   Verification is conducted by sighting the coverage and currency of the company’s certification status.

3. **Private Third Party**

   For small private plantations, where applicable, the Forico...
High Conservation Assessment and Management Plan is used as a reference. All applicable legislative requirements relating to flora and fauna management on a state and federal level are documented in the Forico Legal and Other Obligations register.

Most private suppliers are generally within the Small Low Intensity Forest Management (SLIMF) definition prepared by FSC Australia (less than 1,000 hectares). As such there are no ecological communities within these areas.

Pockets of remnant vegetation do occur within and adjacent to plantations and in some cases wetlands are located within these remnants as well as on adjacent properties. Both remnant vegetation and wetlands provide refuge/habitat for native/migratory species. Such areas are protected and excluded from operational activity (MEZ, SSR).

Verification is conducted by viewing guidelines/codes of practice, operational plans and maps and confirming practices during field audits. These are conducted either by Forico, or through the use of an independent third party consultant (removal of any perceived commercial sensitivities).

HCV 4 – forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations.

(i) Large Organisations not certified to FSC (Forestry Tasmania).
The Forest Practices Code covers aspects such as erosion and water quality and principles and criteria of the respective certification standards. Issues relating to the protection of basic services are addressed during operational planning with relevant prescriptions included to protect the specific value.

This addresses aspects of forest management that could impact on basic services.

Verification is conducted by viewing agreements and by inspecting practices in the field. The Forest Practices Code requires:
- Riparian zones (SSR / MEZ) to be protected during operational activity and waterflow is unimpeded;
Roads are constructed and maintained to minimise potential affects of erosion;
Watercourses are crossed at designated points;
Wet weather harvest prescriptions apply.

(ii) Certified Companies
Companies have certification obligations and requirements that must be followed. Robust systems are in place to ensure the liaison with local communities.

Verification is conducted by sighting the coverage and currency of the company’s certification status.

(iii) Private Third Party
For small private plantations, where applicable, the Forico High Conservation Assessment and Management Plan is used as a reference.

Verification is conducted by viewing agreements and by inspecting practices in the field. The Forest Practices Code requires:

- Riparian zones (SSR / MEZ) to be protected during operational activity and waterflow is unimpeded;
- Roads are constructed and maintained to minimise potential affects of erosion;
- Watercourses are crossed at designated points;
- Wet weather harvest prescriptions apply.

HCV 5 – forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities.

(i) Large Organisations not certified to FSC (Forestry Tasmania).
There are operating stakeholder database used for stakeholder engagement.

(ii) Certified Companies
Companies have certification obligations and requirements that must be followed. Robust systems are in place to ensure the protection of HCVs.

Verification is conducted by sighting the coverage and currency of the company’s certification status.

(iii) Private Third Party
There are no known issues affecting basic needs. Forico
HCV 6 – forest areas critical to local communities’ traditional cultural identity.

If sites / artefacts are identified during operational activities, the appropriate authorities / stakeholders are contacted to seek their advice and guidance on future management requirements.

(ii) Certified Companies
Companies have certification obligations and requirements that must be followed. Robust systems are in place to ensure the protection of traditional/local identity.

Verification is conducted by sighting the coverage and currency of the company’s certification status.

(iii) Private Third Party
All cultural heritage issues are managed in compliance with applicable commonwealth and state legislation. Harvest approval is predicated on compliance.

Verification is conducted by viewing guidelines/codes of practice, operational plans and maps and confirming practices during field audits. These are conducted either by Forico, or through the use of an independent third party consultant (removal of any perceived commercial sensitivities).

FSC International advice is that national or state legislative controls can be accepted if: a) A (national) legal system of protection is in place and this is widely accepted by stakeholders as current legislation, programs and tools such as the Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) reserve system based on the JANIS criteria and the Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs) have not passed the test of wide stakeholder acceptance as ‘strong system of protection (effective protected areas and legislation) is in place that ensures survival of the HCVs in the ecoregion.'

Unspecified / significant

Bioregion (IBRA)
| 4. Wood harvested from areas being converted from forests and other wooded ecosystems to plantations or non-forest uses when the following indicator is present: | 4.1 There is no net loss AND no significant rate of loss (≥0.5% per year) of natural forests and other naturally wooded ecosystems such as savannas taking place in the eco-region in question. State of the World's Forests 2009. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations). 2009. This is the most latest available data (dated 2005) about annual change rate of forest cover. (Available at http://www.fao.org/docrep/009/a0773e/a0773e00.htm). HOWEVER THIS INFORMATION DOES NOT ADDRESS PLANTATION ISSUE. For guidance to sourcing in Tasmania, see http://www.fscaustralia.org/files/100/controlled%20wood%20guidance%20note%20nov%202008.pdf | According to last FAO report (State of World's Forests 2007) forest area annual net loss is -0.1% (=< 0.5% per year). Evidence exists that conversion of native forest is still taking place in NT (eg Tiwi Islands) and areas of Tasmania (with existing licences still valid after new legislation stopping conversion on public land only was introduced in 2006). Forico has a number of company policies including the Environment and Sustainability Policy relating to operational management responsibilities and obligations. Softwood and hardwood material is sourced from established plantations, native forest/vegetation is not impacted. Whilst there may be losses in native vegetation in this region (through other activities (eg: fire)) operations in the regions do not contribute to the further loss of natural vegetation. The remnant natural vegetation of the properties is protected and retained. Forico harvests wood from its own Pinus radiata and Eucalyptus plantations – currently in accordance with the relevant certification standard. Before Forico accepts any third party material, validation assessments are undertaken in accordance with FSC- | State based legislation, with district level compliance Tasmania Unspecified / significant |
All material inputs are sourced from plantation grown *Pinus radiata*, *Eucalyptus nitens*, *Eucalyptus globulus*. Forico only processes plantation softwood and hardwood.

All operations are conducted under a Forest Practices Plan in accordance with the Forest Practices Code 2015.

All areas are thoroughly assessed for Natural and Cultural Values and protection measures included as prescriptions for the protection of these values.

Threatened species are protected under the Threatened Species Act. Floristic and forest communities are managed within the CAR (Comprehensive, Adequate and Comprehensive).

### 5. Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted

The district of origin may be considered low / negligible risk in relation to wood from genetically modified trees when one of the following indicators is complied with:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species concerned taking place in the country or district concerned</td>
<td>The Gene Technology Act 2000 Commonwealth of Australia Gene Regulator. Forest and Agriculture Organization. Department of Agriculture (<a href="http://www.ogtr.gov.au">www.ogtr.gov.au</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>Licenses are required for commercial use of genetically modified trees and there are no licenses for commercial use</td>
<td>The Gene Technology Act 2000 Licenses are required under the Gene Technology Act, which is regulated by the Office of the Gene Technology Regulator (OGTR). Current search (March 09) for licences shows no licenses given for tree species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>It is forbidden to use genetically modified trees</td>
<td>The Gene Technology Act 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commercially in the country concerned</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>