**Compliance with the Forestry Sector Criteria (V1.0)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Requirement** | | **Disclosure** |
| 1 | GHG emission footprint – including quantification, methodology used and performance over the lifetime of the bond |  |
| 2 | Species planted and used – species names of all trees to be planted including whether the species are native to the location or not |  |
| 3 | Genetically Modified (GM) plants – whether GM trees are to be planted and harvested and, if so, details regarding these trees |  |
| 4 | Percentage of unconverted or conserved land – whether a mixed forestry project comprised of plantation and conservation forestry or solely conservation forestry, an issuer can disclose the percentage of each within a project |  |
| 5 | Supply chain assets – issuers are also encouraged to disclose any operational safeguards that may be in place |  |
| 6 | Impact assessments, external audits and ESG safeguards – relevant assessments and audits carried out separately to those required in the Criteria are welcomed |  |
| 7 | Broader benefits of the project for the surrounding ecosystems and unconverted and conserved land |  |
| 8 | Medium to long-term investment plans |  |
| 9 | Past or pending litigation concerning land rights, livelihood or health issues related to stakeholders, and any remedial action |  |

1. **Disclosure Component – not mandatory but strongly encouraged**
2. Adaptation and Resilience Component

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Requirement** | | **Demonstration of Compliance** | **Met** |
| 1.1 | Processes are in place to assess key risks from a changing climate, both to the asset itself, AND to the broader  ecosystem21  Examples of risks that may need to be evaluated are:  • Temperature changes  • Changes to water availability  • Increased risk of flooding or drought  • Changes to wind patterns  • Increased fire risk  • Impact on water quality and quantity for other users in the basin  Areas that are felt to be of concern for the operation of these assets should be evaluated.  This process should include:  • Mapping of risks; where, when, severity and likelihood. This may be a quantitative or qualitative mapping  of risks  • Linking the risk to the possible impact on the asset and ongoing operations – e.g. impact on operating  feasibility, harvesting or yield, or impact on maintenance requirements2  These processes and assessments should use existing, authoritative and peer reviewed analyses or reports such as the  Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s most recent Assessment Report, National Adaptation Strategies and/or  Action Plans, National Adaptation Programmes of Action, Nationally Determined Contributions, Strategic Programmes  for Climate Resilience and other relevant adaptation strategies and policies and academic journals.  An appropriate timescale over which climate change impacts are assessed should be established. To assess the climate  change signal above observed climatic variability, the characteristics of future climate should be assessed over a period of  at least 20 years. |  |  |
| 2.1 | A plan has been designed and is being implemented to address the risks identified in 1.1.  A link between the risks identified in section 1.1 and the planning and design of the risk mitigation or adaptation measures  should be articulated.  The expected benefits of recommended measures should be explained.  Examples of measures to address risks identified might be:  • There are training, capacity and governance arrangements in place for how the organization will deal with the  impacts of exceptional events such as droughts, floods, wildfires, severe pollution  • Tree species that are appropriate for the expected changes in climate, as well as for the current climate have  been selected  • There is a programme of stakeholder engagement and collaboration to strengthen resilience outcomes across  the system (e.g. policy development, consultation and collaboration to ensure connectivity of green nodes, of  supply chain actors, or neighbours in same ecosystem) |  |  |
|  | Re-evaluation should be carried out annually.  Re-evaluation of adaptation or resilience plans and measures, as specified in 2.1, is also planned.  There are monitoring and reporting systems and processes in place to identify high risk scenarios and to identify when  unexpected risks are likely. |  |  |