

FSC Forest Management Certification

SGS Public Summary Report

Section	Issue	Changes Made New Information added
A: Tabled summary of certificate	Name of Certificate holder (legal entity that holds the certificate)	Yes
	Address, webpage and contact details of certificate holder	No
	Standard used in the audit	No
	Total area within the scope of the certificate	Yes
1. Scope of Certificate	Names of FMUs/Members	No
	Areas of FMUs/Members	Yes
	List of timber products	No
	Annual timber production	No
	List of pesticides used	No
2.3	List of legislation and other legal requirements. Note: It needs to be ensured that this list is up to date and correct at each evaluation.	No
5.0	Socio economic environment	No
8.0	Changes in the management system	No
9.3	Standard used in the evaluation	No

Summary of Information for FSC Database:

Type	Area (ha)
SLIMF	
Natural Forest - Conservation	35,461
Natural Forest - Community Forestry	
Natural Forest - Tropical	
Natural Forest - Boreal	
Natural Forest - Temperate	
Plantations	119,631
Total:	159,536

Tenure <u>Ownership</u> (remove x where it does not apply)		Indigenous Peoples as Tenure Owners (remove x where it does not apply)	Tenure <u>Management</u> (remove x where it does not apply)	
Private	X	X	Private	X
State			State	
Community			Community	

Tenure Management Type	Indicate all that apply
Concession	
Low Intensity	
Indigenous Peoples	
Small Producers	

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Project Nr:	6159-NZ		
Client:	Rayonier NZ Ltd – trading as Matariki Forest Trading Limited		
Web Page:	www.matarikiforests.co.nz		
Address:	PO Box 9238, Newmarket, Auckland		
Country:	New Zealand		
Certificate Nr.	SGSCH-FM/COC-000097	Certificate Type:	Forest Management
Date of Issue	25 Sept 2021	Date of expiry:	24 Sept 2026
Evaluation Standard	FSC Accredited National Standard for New Zealand, version 01 of 27 September 2013.		
Forest Zone:	Temperate		
Total Certified Area	159,536 ha		
Scope:	Forest Management of plantations in the Southland, Otago, Auckland, Canterbury, Hawkes Bay, Bay of Plenty and Northland regions of New Zealand for the production of softwood and hardwood timber, with outsourcing for marketing and sale of their products, according to the FSC Accredited National Standard from New Zealand, version 01 of 27 September 2013.		
Location of the FMUs included in the scope	The towns central to each region are: Invercargill, Rangiora, Auckland, Napier, Tauranga, Whangarei.		
Scope for Ecosystem Services	n/a		
Company Contact Person:	Andy Fleming		
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Email:	Andy Fleming <andy.fleming@rayonier.com>		

	Dates	Nr of Man-days	Justification
Main Evaluation	10-13 nd and 18 th to 20 th June 2021	12 man-days	As per WI 12-B. 3 auditors and 1 expert were used for this audit
Surveillance 1	9th to 11th and 15th to 17th August 2022	12 man-days	As per GP4518- 2 auditors and 1 auditor under training were used for this audit
Surveillance 2			
Surveillance 3			
Surveillance 4			
Date the current version of the report was finalised	17 Sep 2022		

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ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS (not part of the Public Summary)

GP4504 F	Evaluation Itinerary
GP4506F	Attendance Record
GP4510-F	Evaluation - Observations and Information on Logistics
	List of stakeholders contacted

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Complaints and Disputes

Procedures for submitting complaints, appeals and disputes, and the SGS processing of such are published on <https://www.sgs.com/en/knowledge-solutions/certification/industry/forestry-and-crop/forest-management-certification>. This information is also available on request – refer contact details on the first page.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the evaluation was to evaluate the operations of **Rayonier NZ Ltd – trading as Matariki Forests Trading Limited** against the requirements of the SGS FM certification Programme, the SGS Group's forest certification programme accredited by Forest Stewardship Council.

1. SCOPE OF CERTIFICATE

The scope of the certificate falls within the Temperate Forest Zone and includes 5 Forest Management Units as described below.

Description of FMUs:				
Description	Ownership	Area (ha)	NZTM X Coord	NZTM Y Coord
Northland Region:				
Glenbervie	CFL	9,321	1723088.175	6057205.067
Hunua	Forestry Right	696	1789896.953	5898372.227
Mahurangi North	Freehold	6,637	1744853.78	5978708.315
Orere	Forestry Right	351	1796352.799	5902949.528
Paparimu	Forestry Right	360	1790479.037	5889138.25
Pouto Topu	JV	752	1699918.912	5983500.941
Riverhead	CFL	3,738	1740898.699	5934122.104
	Forestry Right	1,043		
Topuni	Freehold	1,953	1729169.308	5991380.75
Woodhill	JV	2,777	1724188.374	5932479.29
Ararimu	JV	92	1739104.532	5938885.323
Regional Total		27,718		
Bay of Plenty Region:				
Athenree	CFL	1,310	1856764.013	5849295.213
Blue Mountains	Freehold	2,699	1987535.199	5775330.698
Kauaeranga	CFL	350	1831710.751	5889587.762
Kawerau	Forestry Right	207	1921372.554	5782707.416
	Lease	542		
Maramarua	CFL	5,697	1799511.973	5868605.577
Meremere	Lease	954	1990193.042	5777610.808
Ngatimanawa	Lease	334	1926371.915	5732755.123
Omataroa	Forestry Right	7,726	1939833.361	5778549.71

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Description of FMUs:				
Description	Ownership	Area (ha)	NZTM X Coord	NZTM Y Coord
	Lease	1,491		
Oponae	Freehold	1,363	1974017.485	5755369.298
Tairua	CFL	12,602	1852702.683	5889817.79
Waerenga	Freehold	403	1807379.147	5860177.241
Waihou North, Central and South	CFL	1,922	1839813.723	5864691.527
Regional Total		37,602		
Hawkes Bay Region:				
Arapawanui	Freehold	827	1940880.957	5647892.363
Chrystals	Freehold	206	1936713.98	5659074.534
Crohane	Freehold	2,412	1914282.06	5653349.093
Dinneens	JV	394	1905106.611	5652345.742
Esk	JV	757	1923137.491	5647923.997
Glengarry	Freehold	2,118	1919058.793	5641429.486
Hampton	Forestry Right	91	1937088.132	5680687.606
	Freehold	2,641		
Lakeview	Freehold	290	1933899.086	5655568.698
McVicars	Lease	256	1908641.784	5654044.445
Ohurakura	Freehold	1,118	1920311.001	5651067.044
Ridgemount	Freehold	558	1944273.528	5650102.816
Ruatoitoi	Freehold	159	1942921.416	5643543.175
Rukumoana	Freehold	1,864	1918773.373	5645631.928
Skeets	Freehold	205	1926983.086	5651085.673
Turangakuma	Freehold	643	1910128.875	5665537.689
Waikoau	Freehold	2,491	1928584.418	5654040.239
Willow Flat	Freehold	3,088	1938937.579	5676254.738
Regional Total		20,118		
Canterbury Region:				
Ashley	Forestry Right	6,771	1565396.883	5219010.74
Balmoral	Forestry Right	2,878	1576597.564	5257532.093
Bottle Lake	Lease	830	1575622.594	5188005.184

Description of FMUs:				
Description	Ownership	Area (ha)	NZTM X Coord	NZTM Y Coord
Chaney's	Lease	531	1573463.027	5192547.639
Coalgate	Freehold	508	1514109.265	5188226.598
Dalethorpe	Freehold	1,730	1504575.913	5195301.626
Eyrewell	Forestry Right	79	1543772.944	5191792.958
Glen Arlie	Freehold	1,116	1507464.884	5185465.344
Hanmer	Forestry Right	5,120	1591343.398	5291205.337
Lowmount	Freehold	1,624	1503086.743	5184129.704
Mount Thomas	Forestry Right	2,106	1548929.75	5220217.225
Okuku	Forestry Right	5,270	1553597.716	5227888.173
Omihi	Forestry Right	1,333	1585865.778	5232305.999
Oxford	Forestry Right	400	1517516.065	5208575.277
Wyndale	Freehold	701	1509640.48	5192620.577
Regional Total		30,997		
Southland Region:				
Arthurton	Forestry Right	228	1302810.277	4882353.669
Athenaeum	Lease	217	1363212.807	4878536.757
Blackmount	Forestry Right	12	1189313.167	4914955.598
	Freehold	3,602		
Castle Dent	JV	995	1337938.299	4916148.878
Castledowns	Freehold	3,283	1229360.485	4912342.395
Catlins	Freehold	1,990	1328889.096	4852563.113
Etalvale	Freehold	285	1220992.167	4914626.416
Glendhu	Freehold	7,065	1344480.295	4917654.538
Hillfort	Freehold	993	1286547.692	4844279.781
Hokonui	Freehold	2,604	1261616.755	4871078.536
Longwood	CFL	631	1208829.355	4875652.157
	Freehold	5,209		
Manukaawa	Freehold	589	1353426.356	4892658.869
Mccrosties	Lease	1,310	1362656.472	4874306.802
Rowallan	Freehold	2,903	1183887.044	4884412.553
Slopedown	CFL	488	1301001.993	4858441.848
	Forestry Right	76		
	Freehold	5,058		

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Description of FMUs:				
Description	Ownership	Area (ha)	NZTM X Coord	NZTM Y Coord
Taringatura	Freehold	1,403	1230694.835	4898162.259
Te Tipua	Freehold	167	1266470.894	4869200.517
Regional Total		42,935		
Grand Total		159,536		

Note: For group schemes provide summary information above and the rest of the information in Annexure 1 at the end of the report.

Size of FMUs:		
	Nr of FMUs	Area (ha)
Less than 100ha		
100 to 1000 ha in area		
1001 to 10000 ha in area		
More than 10000 ha in area	5	159,536
Total		159,536

Total Area in the Scope of the Certificate that is:	
	Area (ha)
Privately managed	159,536
State Managed	
Community Managed	

Composition of the Certified Forest(s)	
	Area (ha)
Area of forest protected from commercial harvesting of timber and managed primarily for conservation objectives	21,126
Area of forest protected from commercial harvesting of timber and managed primarily for production of NTFPs or services	
Area of forest classified as "high conservation value forest"	2,770.5
Area of non-forest managed primarily for conservation objectives	14,919
Total area of production forest (i.e. forest from which timber may be harvested)	119,580
Area of production forest classified as "plantation"	119,580
Area of production forest regenerated primarily by replanting or copicing	99,917
Area of production forest regenerate primarily by natural regeneration	-

List of High Conservation Values	
Description	Notes
Pihi Puhi Northland native reserve	HCVF 1

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List of High Conservation Values	
Description	Notes
Glenbervie Northland native reserve	HCVF 1
Mahurangi Northland native reserve	HCVF 1
Taiura Bay of Plenty Parahaka stream reserve	HCVF 1
Tairua Bay of Plenty Duck creek wetland	HCVF 3
Omataroa Bay of Plenty Puhikoko reserve	HCVF 01
Omataroa Bay of Plenty Ngakaurua Wetland Restoration	HCVF 01
Hanmer Canterbury Forest Covenant recreation area.	HCVF 06
Dalethorpe Canterbury Pink Broom	HCVF 01
Coalgate Canterbury Bush gully wetland	HCVF 03
Dunsdale Southland Restoration Area	HCVF 01
Castle Downs Southland Tussock Reserve	HCVF 01
Glendhu Southland Tussock Land	HCVF 01

Ecosystem services impact verified or validated	
Service	Management Unit/Group Member to which service applies
N/a	

Note: Please refer to the Ecosystem Services Certification Document or ESCD (AD 36-E) for detailed information on the services verified/validated with all associated information.

List of Timber Product Categories				
Product Class	Product Type	Trade Name	Category	Species
W1.1	Round wood	Saw log	Conifer	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
W.1.1	Round wood	Saw log	Conifer	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
W1.1	Round wood	Saw log	Conifer	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
W.1.1	Round wood	Saw log	Conifer	<i>Pinus muricata</i>
W1.1	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i>
W.1.1	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Eucalyptus fastigata</i>
W1.1	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Eucalyptus nitens</i>
W.1.1	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>
W1.1	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>
W.1.1	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Chamaecyparis laswoniana</i>
W1.1	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Cupressus lusitanica</i>
W.1.1	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Cupressus Macrocarpa</i>
W1.1	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Populus alba</i>
W.1.1	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Larix Decidua</i>
W1.1	Round wood	Pulp log	Deciduous (Hardwood)	<i>Cedrus Deodara</i>

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List of Timber Product Categories				
Product Class	Product Type	Trade Name	Category	Species
W3.1	Chips and particles	Chip	Conifer	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
W3.1	Chips and particles	Chip	Conifer	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>

Annual Timber Production				
Species (botanical name)	Species (common name)	Area (ha)	Maximum Annual Sustainable Yield (m³)	
			Projected 2021	Actual 2021
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata Pine	3,771	2,062,090	2,095,040
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	169	103,565	103,547
<i>Eucalyptus species</i>	Eucalypts	35	16,467	14,437
<i>Other softwood species</i>	Muricata, Corsican Pine, Larch, Macrocarpa, Red Wood	147	64,466	41,948
Totals		4,121	2,246,588	2,254,972

Approximate Annual Commercial Production of Non-Timber-Forest-Products				
Product	Species		Unit of measure	Total units
	Botanical Name	Common Name		

Lists of Pesticides and Use					
Commercial Name of Pesticide	Active Ingredient	Year	Area of application ^{*1} (ha)	Amount used ^{*2} (litre)	Reason for use
Beacon Syngenta	Primisulfuron	RA	724.33	697.05	Crop protection, Aerial spray
		SA01	10	1	Crop Protection spot and aerial spry
		SA02			
		SA03			
		SA04			
Cloralid 300 AGPRO	Clopyralid	RA	137.14	1444.88	Crop protection, aerial spray and spot spry
		SA01	614	1,807	Crop protection, aerial spray and spot spry
		SA02			
		SA03			

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Lists of Pesticides and Use					
Commercial Name of Pesticide	Active Ingredient	Year	Area of application ^{*1} (ha)	Amount used ^{*2} (litre)	Reason for use
		SA04			
Firstrate450 Grosafe	Glyphosate 450g/l	RA	137.14	1097.12	Site preparation – Aerial Spry
		SA01	71	440	Site preparation – Aerial Spry
		SA02			
		SA03			
		SA04			
AGPRO Glyphosate Dry 800 WSG	Glyphosate 800g/kg	RA01	0	0	
		SA01	986	3747	Site preparation – Aerial Spry and blanks
		SA02			
		SA03			
		SA04			
Green Glyphosate 510 AGPRO	Glyphosate 510 g/l	RA01	4096.47	28064.25	Site preparation – Aerial Spry and blanks
		SA01	3,815	27,307	Site preparation – Aerial Spry and blanks
		SA02			
		SA03			
		SA04			
Haloxypop 100 AGPRO	Haloxypop	RA01	8.26	12.71	Crop protection, aerial spray and spot spry
		SA01	108	648	Crop protection, aerial spray and spot spry
		SA02			
		SA03			
		SA04			
Hexol AGPRO	Hexazinone	RA01	0	0	
		SA01	0	0	
		SA02			
		SA03			
		SA04			

Lists of Pesticides and Use					
Commercial Name of Pesticide	Active Ingredient	Year	Area of application ^{*1} (ha)	Amount used ^{*2} (litre)	Reason for use
Hexagran AGPRO	Hexazinone	RA01	936.89	1557.47	Crop Protection, Releasing
		SA01	707	509	Crop Protection, Releasing
		SA02			
		SA03			
		SA04			
Meturon AGPRO	600 g/l Metsulfuron-methyl	RA01	3779.91	921.48	Site preparation, Aerial Spray
		SA01	4,404	1,025	Site preparation, Aerial Spray
		SA02			
		SA03			
		SA04			
Reply 600 Grosafe	600 g/l Metsulfuron-methyl	RA01	442.66	51.12	Site preparation, Aerial Spray
		SA01	49	5	Site preparation, Aerial Spray
		SA02			
		SA03			
		SA04			
Terbuthylazine 500 AGPRO	Terbuthylazine	RA01	1684.93	25874.84	Crop protection, site preparation
		SA01	1,635	20,040	Crop protection, site preparation
		SA02			
		SA03			
		SA04			
Triclopyr 600 AGPRO	Triclopyr	RA01	188.51	70.69	Pre-plant desiccation
		SA01	379	149	Crop Protection spot and aerial spray
		SA02			
		SA03			
		SA04			

Lists of Pesticides and Use					
Commercial Name of Pesticide	Active Ingredient	Year	Area of application ^{*1} (ha)	Amount used ^{*2} (litre)	Reason for use
Triumph Brushkiller Orion	Triclopyr 300g/l Picloram 100g/l	RA01	19.32	26.83	Pre-plant desiccation, boundary weed control spray
		SA01	168	84	Crop Protection spot and aerial spray
		SA02			
		SA03			
Valzine 500 AGPRO	425 g/l Terbutylazine 75 g/l Hexazinone	RA01	1750.94	23379.99	Crop Protection spot and aerial spray
		SA01	1,384	14,399	Crop Protection spot and aerial spray
		SA02			
		SA03			
		SA04			
Valzine extra AGPRO	400 g/l Terbutylazine 100 g/l Hexazinone	RA01	97.86	1723.95	Crop Protection spot and aerial spray
		SA01	0	0	No used
		SA02			
		SA03			
		SA04			
Potassium Cyanide	Potassium Cyanide	RA	N/a	N/a	
		SA01	N/a	N/a	
		SA02			
		SA03			
		SA04			
Tordon Brushkiller Dow	Picloram and Triclopyr	RA	0	0	Post plant Release spray
		SA01	38	19	Crop protection, site preparation
		SA02			
		SA03			
		SA04			
Roundup Dry	Glyphosate	RA	N/a	N/a	

Lists of Pesticides and Use					
Commercial Name of Pesticide	Active Ingredient	Year	Area of application ^{*1} (ha)	Amount used ^{*2} (litre)	Reason for use
680 NuFarm		SA01	-	-	Not used
		SA02			
		SA03			
		SA04			
Cloram	Picloram and Clopyralid	RA01	812.65	1214.47	Crop Protection – Aerial Spry
		SA01	853	1,118	Crop Protection – Aerial Spry
		SA02			
		SA03			
		SA04			
Bonza NuFarm Surfactant	Troleum Distillate	RA01	1222.41	1109.45	Crop protection, Site Preparation
		SA01	1,060	999	Crop protection, Site Preparation
		SA02			
		SA03			
		SA04			
Growsafe Hortcare Glyphosphate 680 WSG	Glyphosate	RA01	305.52	1543.25	Site preparation – Aerial Spry and blanks
		SA01	372	2,495	Site preparation – Aerial Spry and blanks
		SA02			
		SA03			
		SA04			
Hexogon Plus Grosafe	Hexazinone	RA			
		SA01	506	860	Crop Protection, Releasing
		SA02			
		SA03			
		SA04			
Grogard Grosafe	Terbuthylazine	RA	-		-
		SA01	133	893	Site preparation – Aerial Spry

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Lists of Pesticides and Use					
Commercial Name of Pesticide	Active Ingredient	Year	Area of application ^{*1} (ha)	Amount used ^{*2} (litre)	Reason for use
		SA02			
		SA03			
		SA04			
Void Orion	Clopyralid	RA	-	-	
		SA01	188	426	Crop Protection spot and aerial spray
		SA03			
		SA04			

*1 the area to which the pesticide has been applied in the previous 12 months (i.e. the actual area of land for which pesticide application was considered necessary - not the 'pro-rated' area depending on whether the application was a 'spot' application, etc);

*2 the quantity of the active ingredient applied in the previous 12 months (i.e. the quantity of the undiluted product);

2. COMPANY BACKGROUND

2.1 Ownership Company History and Use Rights

The entity being certified, Rayonier New Zealand Ltd is the company who does the Forestry Management Matariki Forests is a New Zealand incorporated unlimited liability company jointly owned by Rayonier Inc, (a United States-based publicly listed forest products and real estate company) and Stafford Capital Partners Limited. Stafford Capital Partners Limited represents other investors and does not play an active role in the day-to-day management of Matariki Forests' business which is managed on their behalf by Rayonier New Zealand Limited. Matariki has no employees

2.2 Organisational Structure

RNZ directly employs 100 staff and engages the services of over 150 contractors, who themselves have many employees. This workforce provides services such as land preparation, planting, tending, measurement, road construction & maintenance, harvesting and log transportation.

RNZ operates from five regional offices throughout New Zealand (Northland, Bay of Plenty, Hawkes Bay, Canterbury and Otago/Southland) with a Head Office based in Auckland. It places an emphasis on common standards and business processes but also on regional accountability for managing the business at the local level.

2.3 Legislative, Administrative and Land Use Context

The forest management enterprise operates within the framework of the New Zealand legal and commercial system. The legislation is described in Section 6

Central government agencies involved are the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE), which administers the Health and Safety in Employment legislation, and also monitors compliance with the HASNO Act regulations. The Department of Conservation, a neighbour in many parts of the country and which

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administers the Wild Animal Control Act and the Conservation Act; Heritage NZ administers the Historic Places Act. The Biosecurity Act is administered by the Animal Health Board and Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) Biosecurity.

Territorial government administration is through the various Regional and District Councils in regions where the company operates. These councils administer the Resource Management Act and issue resource consents for specific activities regarding soil and water. Some local District Councils administer aspects of local infrastructure especially rural roads.

2.4 Other Land Uses

Non-forestry activities in the regions under review encompass the whole range of rural activities in New Zealand. The certificate holder is a forestry company and does not participate in other activities.

Forests in the area evaluated are subject to varying recreational demands from local communities. These demands typically may include access for mountain biking, tramping, walking, horse riding, orienteering, car rallying, hunting, kayaking and fishing activities. Local communities are also provided with opportunities to collect firewood.

2.5 Non-certified Forests

From time to time Matariki Forests procures private forests for harvest, typically through either Harvesting and Marketing agreements or through forestry rights. Due to lack of ongoing tenure these forests are typically not certified.

2.6 Company Key Objectives

Objective	Notes
Commercial	
RNZ's vision is to grow a successful and sustainable future	
Social	
RNZ is committed to health and safety excellence. Its policy states that first and foremost, it cares about people and does not want anybody harmed in its business. RNZ believes that good health and safety performance and good business performance go hand in hand. RNZ is also committed to meeting its obligations under Health and Safety Legislation, Codes of Practice, and any relevant Standards or Guidelines.	
The Resource Management Act also requires that activities be undertaken as far as practicable in a sustainable manner and that measures will be undertaken to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of those activities. This includes social impacts.	
Environmental	
RNZ is committed to sound environmental management, as a fundamental business objective. This is based on three premises:	
1. First and foremost, it cares about the environment and does not wish to operate in a way that is unsustainable or results in significant adverse environmental effects.	
2. It believes that good environmental performance and good	

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Objective	Notes
business performance go hand in hand. It will meet its obligations as prescribed in applicable Environmental Legislation and any relevant Standards or Guidelines including the NZ Forest Accord.	

3. FOREST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

3.1 Bio-physical setting

The **Northland** Region consists of blocks of exotic forests with a geographical spread of approximately 200km from the northern to southern-most parts of the estate. The estate comprises of just over 22,000 hectares in this region. The forests within the Northland region have their own characteristics. Forest sites range from flat rolling countryside to steep hill country all at low - mid altitude range. The forests grow within sub-tropical climatic conditions with a relatively high rainfall per annum of 1600-1700 mm.

The **Bay of Plenty** region has forests extending from the Coromandel to the Eastern Bay of Plenty and reaching into Waikato. Sites range from coastal hills to rolling country. The area is known for extreme weather events.

Hawkes Bay forests are typically among the most productive in NZ with site indexes ranging up to 36m and average projected MAI of 29.6m³/ha per annum at age 28. The region has warm summers, often dry and exposed to drought, and mild winters. The estate consists of several forests accessed off SH5 and SH2 North of Napier.

In the **Canterbury** Region approx 50% of the forested area is flat, being on the plains. The remainder is in the foothills. The foothills estate is more productive. The plains estate comprises Eyrewell and Balmoral forests, both of which are under land use and tenure review by the landowner, the Ngai Tahu Iwi.

The **Southern** region forests are a diverse mixture. This diversity is a result of location, altitude, exposure, soil types and original vegetative cover. The plantation crop consists of predominantly Radiata pine (70%), Douglas fir (20%) and range of minor exotic species stands. Radiata pine is best suited to high productivity, lower altitude sites where snow and wind have a lower probability of damaging the crop. Douglas fir can tolerate harsher site and climate conditions and can be managed more effectively where there is risk of heavy woody weed or disease infection.

Geography:

The forests within the **Northland Region** reside mainly on steep to very steep broken topography that are highly erosive, however Topuni is relatively flat to rolling terrain. In the Glenbervie Main Block there are six watershed catchments where five of these are the headwaters of the rivers. Three feed into the Northern Wairoa River via the Wairau River on the west coast. Another three feed into catchments that discharge on the east coast including the Hatea River that flows out through the Whangarei Harbour and the largest catchment that includes the Ngunguru River. Mokau and Tutukaka blocks are situated within close proximity (250-400m) to the coast. Mahurangi is situated within the Hoteo River catchment which discharges into the Kaipara Harbour. The geological origins include volcanic rock and uplifted sedimentary rock.

Bay of Plenty region has forests extending from the Coromandel to the Eastern Bay of Plenty, reaching into Waikato. The majority of the regions forests reside on steep to broken topography that is highly erodible; however there are forests which are on relatively flat to rolling country. There is a high incidence of volcanic ash and pumice soils.

The geography of the **Hawkes Bay Region** is varied and ranges from medium rolling country to some very steep country with a hauler - ground based split regionally of approximately 50/50. The altitude ranges from basically sea level to just under a thousand meters.

The **Canterbury** Region is varied and ranges from medium rolling ground-based country to some steep hauler country. The forest locations can be subject to wind damage on the plain's forests and snow damage on the hills.

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The **Southern** estate can generally be divided into 3 geographic locations. The Blackmount and Rowallan forests are located in the west of the province in the Waiau River catchment. These forests were established by the Forest Service during the 1970's and 80's. Glendhu forest is a higher altitude forest located at the southern extent of the Lammermoor ranges. Because of the likelihood of snow falls during winter and to lessen the incidence of resultant crop damage a large proportion of the higher altitude areas are planted in Douglas fir.

Ecology:

Northland forests are located within sub-tropical climatic conditions resulting in relatively high rainfall per annum (1600-1700 mm), high humidity during summer and minimal frosts in winter. Many of the forests are susceptible to northerly cyclonic weather patterns during a period between January and May. Puhi Puhi North is at relatively high altitude for Northland (250-350m) and is situated adjacent to a significant indigenous forest area (Russell State Forest) and receives twice the rainfall of the Whangarei average.

The natural vegetation prior to human intervention was predominately Kauri Forest. Today there are only remnants of this original vegetation type throughout Northland. All of the Northland forests have pockets of mature and regenerating indigenous vegetation and wetlands scattered throughout.

Bay of Plenty has annual rainfalls of approximately 1500-1800mm with high humidity summers and minimal frosts in winter. Due to historic volcanic activity many of the forests are susceptible to soil erosion. All of the Bay of Plenty forests have pockets of mature and regenerating indigenous vegetation and wetlands scattered throughout.

The annual rainfall for the Northern **Hawkes Bay** region currently averages out between 900 to 2000mm per year but most of the forests situated at high altitudes tend to get a higher rainfall. The region is prone to high winds, especially in the spring, which can result in blown-out tops and wind throw. The predominant wind comes from the west with the ranges providing a certain amount of protection. The gorse issue also increases operational costs due to hindrance and creates high fire risk conditions.

In **Canterbury** the predominant weeds in the foothills are gorse and broom. Broom is particularly aggressive and competes fiercely with the tree crop in the early years after re-establishment. The gorse also increases operational costs due to hindrance and creates high fire risk. The only widespread deficiencies are boron and magnesium, and boron fertiliser is occasionally applied throughout the estate. The two main climatic risks are northwest gales and fire. Heavy snowfall is also a risk, especially to stands on the higher altitude sites. Canterbury (the plains in particular) is subject to occasional strong winds. The Canterbury forests were planted with the aim of timber production, but also served secondary purposes. The establishment of Eyrewell forest assisted in controlling wind erosion on the plains, Mt Thomas forest was planted on unstable geology with soil protection benefits, while Ashley forest helped to control a rampant gorse problem in the district.

Southland region has a mean annual rainfall of 1000mm per year. Topography is generally flat to rolling mixed with some very steep sections, particularly on the southern and western faces. The Blackmount forests are exposed and susceptible to wind and snow, both of which have had a resultant impact on growth rates and form. Approximately 20% of the estate is in non-productive land classes which include existing and regenerating indigenous vegetation, tussock and riparian margins. Armillaria root rot disease has been identified in Rowallan. As a consequence, a higher proportion of Douglas fir has been established as the second rotation crop.

Soils:

Northland Forests are growing predominantly on a variety of clay soils that are low fertility and moderately to highly prone to erosion. Exceptions are the Puhi Puhi Blocks which are a mix of very old/leached volcanic soils and clays. Mahurangi Forest has slightly higher natural soil fertility than elsewhere in the northern estate. The Topuni Forest is mainly low-lying requiring drainage channels with "pan", podsolised clay-based soils from former kauri forest. These clays are both fragile, (easily compacted) and low fertility. Nutrients are generally quite adequate for tree growth with the application of fertiliser to enhance any deficiencies in nutrient levels.

Bay of Plenty soils are mainly loams derived from volcanic ash, crumble easily and are free draining. They strongly retain phosphate and sulphate. They are deficient in potassium and increasingly in cobalt. There are few material nutrient deficiencies and forest health is generally good to excellent.

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The **Hawkes Bay** soils are also extremely varied throughout the region and range from stable soils of rotten rock through to highly erodible 'young' soils. All soils are moderate to highly fertile with most forests being on ex farm sites. There are few material nutrient deficiencies and forest health is generally good to excellent.

Soils in the **Canterbury** region are predominantly greywacke derived and range from the shallow stony alluvial soils of the plains to the deeper soils of the down lands, to the shallow skeletal soils of the foothills and high-country soils which are relatively fertile and free draining. The foothills are more fertile than the plains and enjoy almost twice the rainfall. For example, Ashley experiences approx 1200mm /yr, compared to Eyrewell at 600mm/yr on average. These attributes contribute to growth rates that are approximately 25% higher than on the plains.

The soils present in the **Southland and Otago** forests are highly variable. The most predominant soils are yellow-brown earths formed over mudstone, sandstone and in some cases alluvial material. Many of the forests are situated on ex-native soils and include podzolised sections at the Catlins and in Western Southland where areas of silt loams and clays are also present. Other examples of the variability within the region include serpentine outcrops in West Dome and quartz gravels at Hokonui Forest. Soils within the region are generally stable and are not prone to erosion.

3.2 History of use

National Level

At the time of arrival of Maori in New Zealand, possibly 1000 years ago, the country was three quarters covered in forest. Over the subsequent period, one third was cleared by fire, either deliberate or accidental. The arrival of Europeans in New Zealand, approximately 150 years ago, was followed by the rapid removal of half the remaining forest cover through land clearance for agriculture and settlement, and unsustainable logging. It is estimated that of the forests removed by European settlers, probably less than 10% was utilised, the rest being burnt.

By the late 1800's there was some concern developing in parts of the country about the future wood supply. This led to some establishment of small areas of plantations in the early 1900's. Increased concern over dwindling forest resources and the establishment of a government Forest Service in 1919 contributed to a boom in planting of exotic species up to around 1935. By this stage about 125,000 ha of plantations were present. Since this time, two major planting booms have occurred in the 1970's and in the mid 1990's. This has resulted in the establishment of a total plantation forest area of 1.68 million ha. This resource is dominated by radiata pine (90.5%) with significant areas of Douglas fir (4.8%). In the early 1980s approximately half the exotic plantation forests were owned by the state through the NZ Forest Service. However, in 1987, the NZ Forest Service was abolished, and subsequently moves made to sell long term cutting rights to the state forests. There are now only small areas of plantation forest in government ownership, with around 94% of the resource privately owned. Ownership structure is relatively diverse and includes major offshore ownership. Over the period that plantation forest areas have been expanding in New Zealand, the area of land permanently reserved under government control has also been gradually increasing. Currently around 30% of New Zealand's land area is held, under various tenures, as conservation reserves or national parks for preservation of their natural values. The area of land under conservation reserve status continues to grow as the NZ Government works through a tenure review of Pastoral Lease land and retires those areas containing significant natural values.

There are 19 large forest-owning companies, each owning a minimum of 11 000 ha. Over the period that plantation forest areas have been expanding in New Zealand, the area of land permanently reserved under government control has also been gradually increasing. Currently around 28% of New Zealand's land area is held, under various tenures, as reserves or national parks for protection of their natural values although much of this area is steep or mountainous, and there are significant deficiencies in the lowlands.

Regional Level

The **Northland Forest Estate** is a mixture of NZ Forests Service and private establishment. The Glenbervie Forest was first planted in 1947. Forestry became a substitute land use for this area as the predominately low fertility of the land was unattractive for farm settlement by service men returning from WW2. Whangarei based sawmills also requested the Government plant exotics for future log supply as they saw indigenous wood supplies dwindling in the area. The Glenbervie Forest has grown through acquisition and establishment on farmlands adjacent and there are parts of the forest that are into its first rotation and others into its third rotation. There are guaranteed access rights to the Public for passive recreational pursuits however these can be controlled for forest operations and/or protection such as extreme fire weather, and animal management poisoning operations. The Puhi Puhi Block was planted in exotic forestry after the kauri logging activities ceased in the early 1900's, from 1909. This block has numerous early European archaeological sites relating

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to the Kauri logging industry. Mokau was planted in the late 1970's early 1980's from converted farmland. Because of its coastal location it has many pre-European archaeological sites identified.

Mahurangi and Topuni Forests were purchased as planted forests to increase the size of the Northland estate in 2005. Mahurangi was established by NZ Forest Products on areas of prior pastoral use and was bought by Matariki as a freehold entity. Tinopai Forest has been purchased as a forest right. The forest has no requirement for replanting.

Riverhead Forest is also an ex NZ Forest Service established forest that is into its third rotation. It was also first planted in 1947 when forestry became a substitute land use for this area as the predominately low fertility of the land was unattractive for farm settlement by service men returning from WW2. There are also guaranteed access rights to the Public for passive recreational pursuits however these can be controlled for forest operations and/or protection such as extreme fire weather, and animal management poisoning operations.

In 2015 a joint venture was established with Ngati Whatua o Kaipara over Woodhill forest. Establishment of this forest is being undertaken upon the vacation of the CFL by the current CFL holder. Eventually this Re Rau Manga joint venture will extend to some 10,200 ha.

The Western **Bay of Plenty** forests are all Crown Forest Licences, the forests where originally established by the government (Forest Services) around 1900-1930. More recently Waihou forest was established in the 1970's by the Catchment board for the purposes of erosion control. Eastern Bay of Plenty forests where originally established by Caxton Pulp and Paper as feed stock for the Kawerau Pulp and Paper mills. A number of these forests are on lease hold land of managed as Joint Ventures with Maori landowners. Matariki purchased the forests from Cater Halt Harvey in 2005.

The beginnings of the **Hawkes Bay** estate were planted on ex-scrub land in the mid 20's by Hawke's Bay Forests LTD. Carter Holt continued the establishment of predominantly ex native sites up to the mid-eighties. Clear felling native, disking and burning were the main forms of land prep during this time. CHHF began planting ex pasture site in the early nineties.

Much of North **Canterbury** land was burnt by early Polynesians and also with the arrival of European run holders, burning was an accepted practice of land management. The land reverted to scrub, bracken fern, manuka, tussock grass, and later introduced species such as gorse and broom. Unlike other parts of NZ, Canterbury was little dense forest cover but rather large areas of open country for grazing. Tree planting was encouraged by the passing of the Forest Tree Planting Encouragement Act in 1871 for timber and firewood. Later several organisations were active in promoting afforestation of the area. NZ Forest Service established the first forest planting at Eyrewell and then further establishment of Hanmer in the 1890's. Balmoral was established between 1925 and 1935, followed by planting at Ashley in 1939 to control gorse and erosion issues.

The **Otago/Southland** forests are a mixture of NZ Forests Service and private establishment. The earliest planting commenced during the 1930 depression years on land that was typically unsuitable or not viable for agricultural production. This was part of the planting boom in the late 1920s and early 30s that saw significant tracts of land put into plantation forestry. A second wave of planting followed in the 1960s and 70s. This is when a large proportion of the Southern region estate was established. These plantings were supported by government grants and were nearly all Radiata pine in contrast to earlier plantings which had been with a range of conifers. During the 1990s a third planting boom took place. This was largely small private investment. RNZ established three forests during in this period.

3.3 Planning structure

The **Northland** Region consists of blocks of exotic forests with a geographical spread of approximately 200km from the northern to southern-most parts of the estate. The estate comprises of just over 27,000 hectares in this region. The forests within the Northland region have their own characteristics. Forest sites range from flat rolling countryside to steep hill country all at low - mid altitude range. The forests grow within sub-tropical climatic conditions with a relatively high rainfall per annum of 1600-1700 mm.

The **Bay of Plenty** region has forests extending from the Coromandel to the Eastern Bay of Plenty, and reaching into Waikato. Sites range from coastal hills to rolling country. The area is known for extreme cyclonic rainfall events.

Hawkes Bay forests are typically among the most productive in NZ with site indexes ranging up to 36m and average projected MAI of 29.6m³/ha per annum at age 28. The region has warm summers, often dry and

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exposed to drought, and mild winters. The estate consists of several forests accessed off SH5 and SH2 North of Napier.

In the **Canterbury** Region approx 50% of the forested area is flat, being on the plains. The remainder is in the foothills. The foothills estate is more productive. The plains estate comprises Eyrewell and Balmoral forests, both of which are owned by Ngai Tahu, to whom the land is returned post-harvest.

The **Southern** region forests are a diverse mixture. This diversity is a result of location, altitude, exposure, soil types and original vegetative cover. The plantation crop consists of predominantly Radiata pine (70%), Douglas fir (20%) and range of minor exotic species stands. Radiata pine is best suited to high productivity, lower altitude sites where snow and wind have a lower probability of damaging the crop. Douglas fir can tolerate harsher site and climate conditions and can be managed more effectively where there is risk of heavy woody weed or disease infection. A hybrid of P radiata x P. attenuata has been deployed in recent years, with this proving more tolerant of harsher climatic conditions.

RNZ maintains policies, procedures and objectives which guide the management of its business across the broad results areas as follows:

- Health and Safety
- Environment
- Customers
- Financial
- People
- Other stakeholders

These are communicated to staff through regional operational reviews and progress tracked on a monthly basis.

Each region develops and maintains a three-year management plan which addresses all aspects of the business, this year the business is developing a 12 year plan in conjunction with the 3 year plan. The plans go through an approval process involving Rayonier Inc. and the Matariki Forests Board. The first year of the approved three-year plan becomes the approved budget. This is an annual rolling process.

Maps attached per Region:

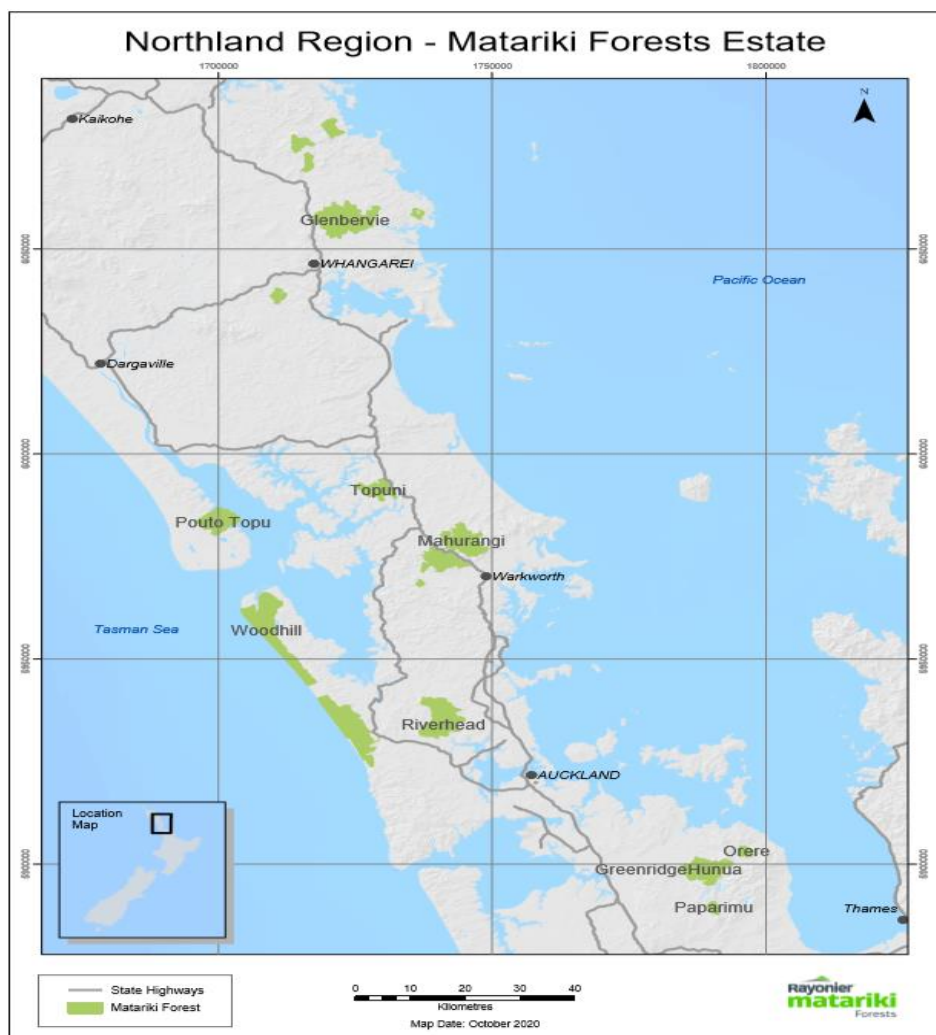
Northland:

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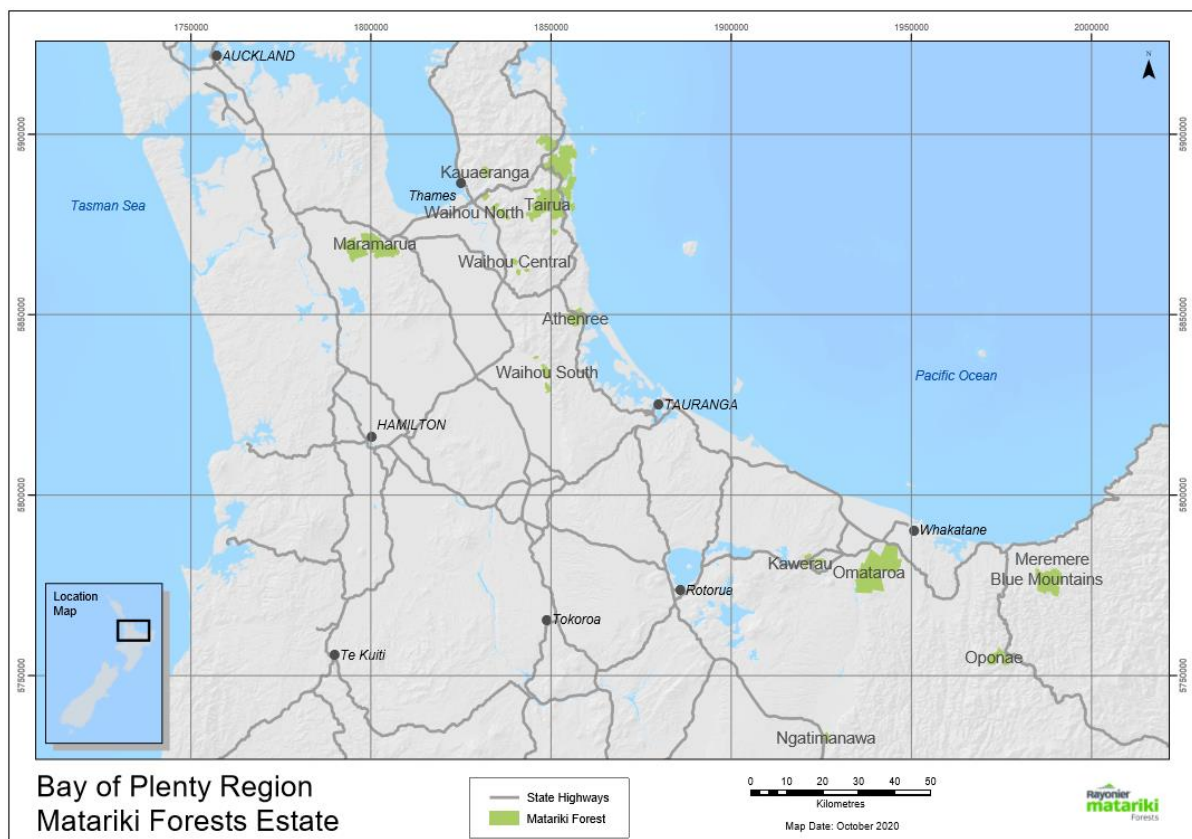
Bay of plenty:

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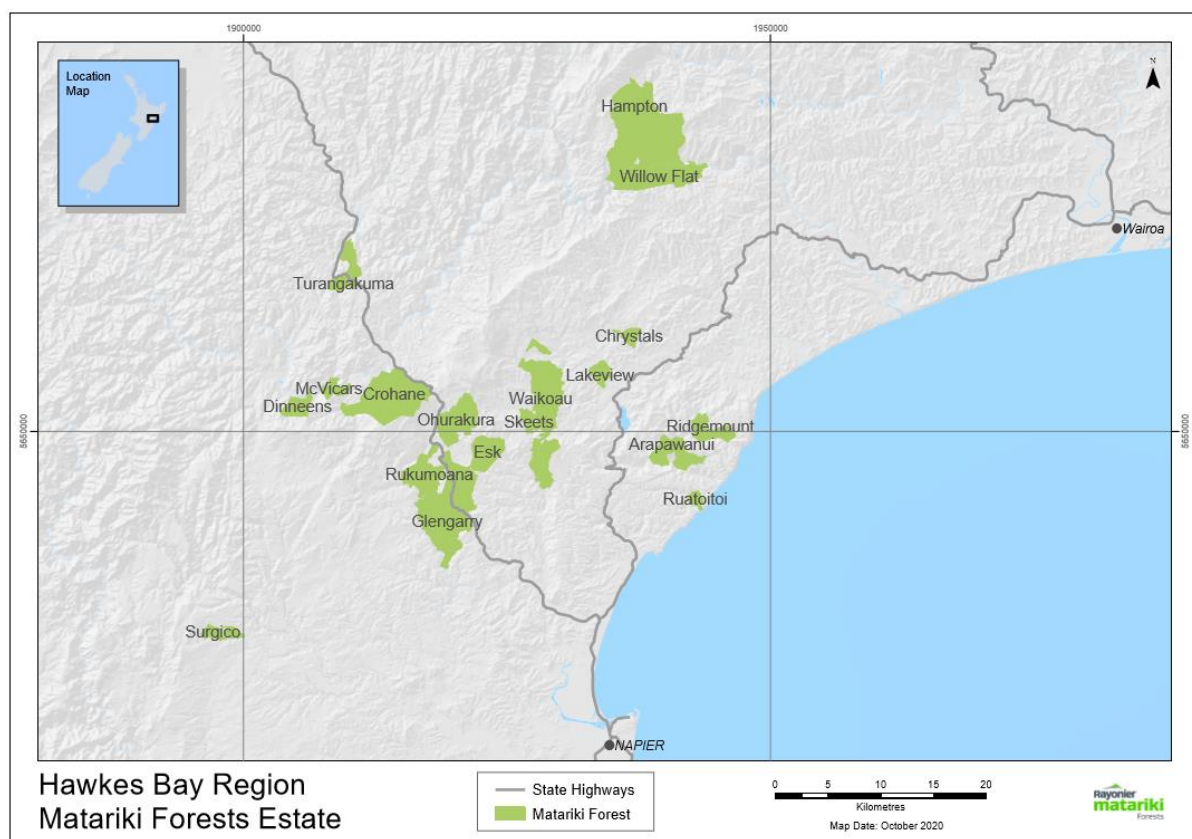
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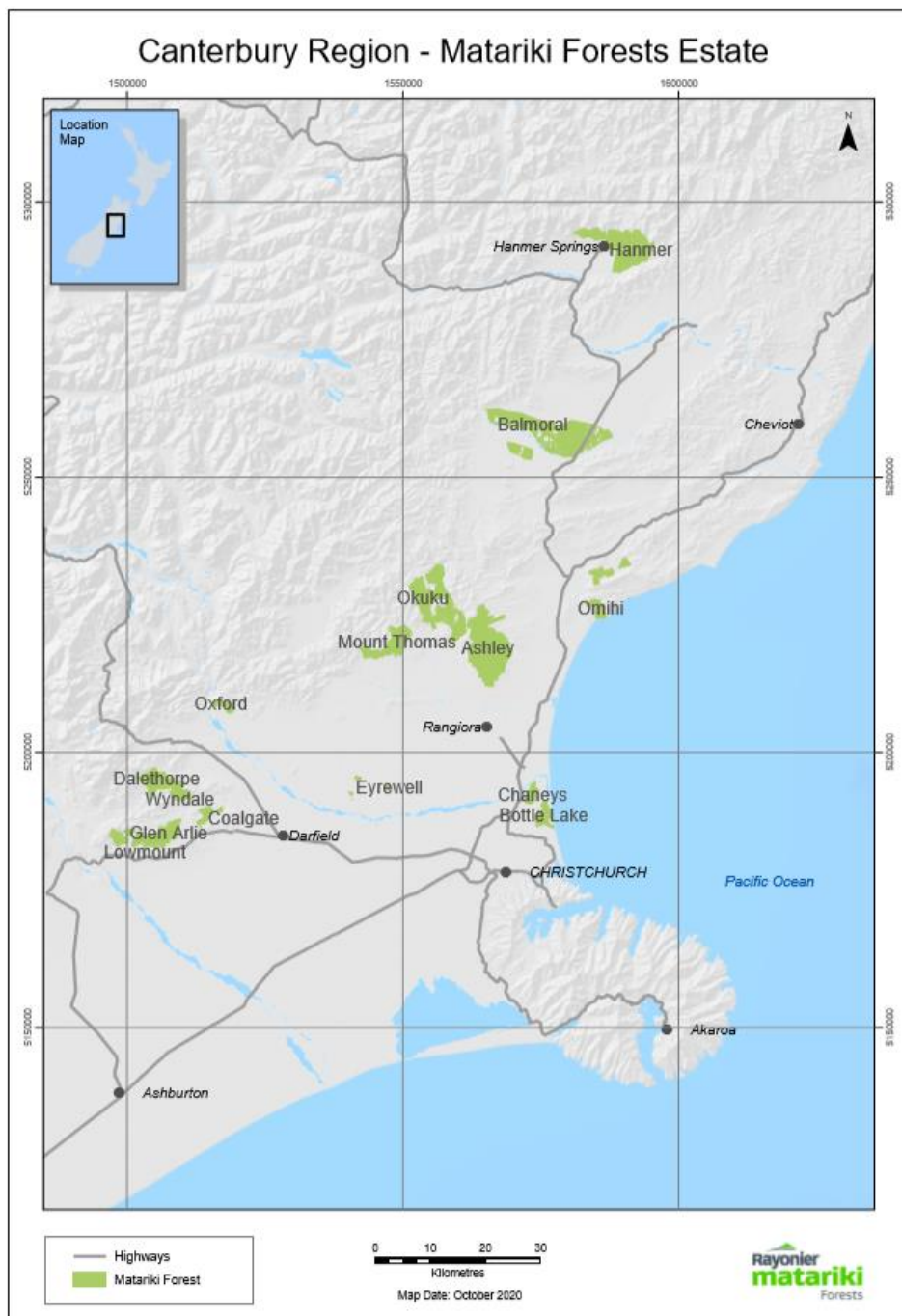
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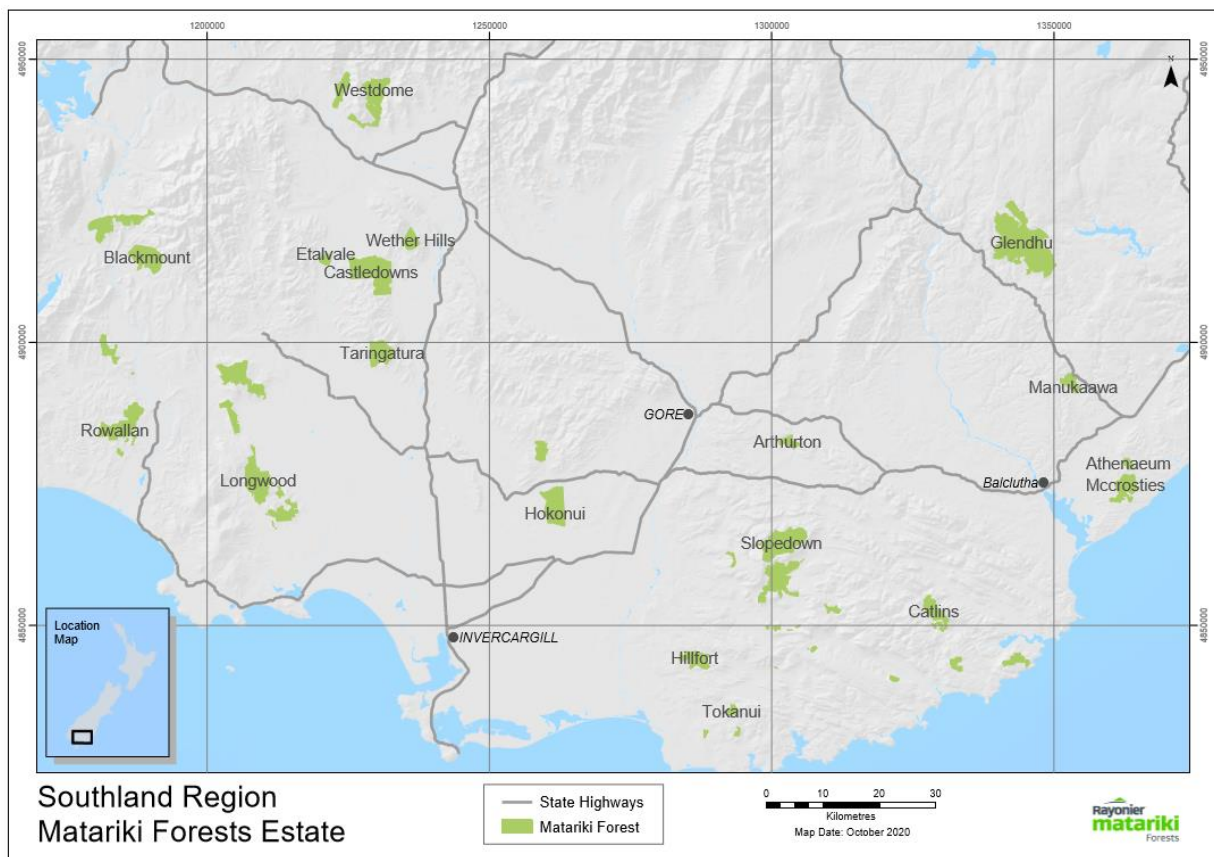
Hawke's Bay:



Canterbury:



Southland:



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3.4 Planning process

The owner/manager's strategic (long term: rotation or harvest cycle length), tactical (medium term: 3-5 years) and operational (annual or biannual) management and financial planning system.

Rayonier Matariki Forests (RMF) planning process is underpinned by its forest information management system, a schematic is outlined below.

Planning is undertaken annually. The integrated aims for this project are generally:

1. generate an internal strategic plan.
2. aid in the preparation of regional business and 3-year plans.
3. provide data for the 12 Year Plan Project to better understand the impact of changing wood flow and production cost profiles beyond the 3-year horizon; and
4. prepare and audit data for an external valuation that is required by Matariki shareholders and under International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IAS 41) as adopted by the Matariki Board.

The process commences with estate model runs, using WOODSTOCK (www.remsoft.com) model. Areas and yields are updated annually, to reflect the state of the resource. This process models woodflows over an entire nominal rotation (30 years radiata, 45 years Douglas fir) and establishes high level view of available yields.

12 year and 3-year plan

These tactical level plans introduce constraints – operational, environmental, and market constraints. Regional input and expertise is applied in applying constraints to arrive at woodflows that are feasible. Woodflows are typically smoothed to take these constraints into account. The first year of the 3-year plan becomes the operational plan of the following year budget. A further process of internal review occurs before the budget is finalised.

Financial planning is integrated with the woodflow planning described above. RMF uses SAP as its transactional and financial forecasting system

An outline of the process, (noting that each step has a number of sub-processes) is outlined below. All process documentation is contained within PROMAPP, an online tool for process documentation

The system the owner/manager uses to develop and revise policies and operational procedures, and how these are communicated to operational staff.

The development of policies and operational procedures is driven by risk – which may be identified either at the strategic level, or operational level. Strategic level risks and their controls are reviewed depending upon the level of residual risk (post controls) and ranges from monthly to annually.

The need for operational procedures is driven by operational staff. The forum for the raising of these is via Functional group meetings (foresters / harvest planners / production managers/ environmental coordinators) Environmental and Health and Safety Managers are present at these meetings which act as a conduit for ideas / staff input.

Communication is via staff meetings, internal communications. RMF uses PROMAPP for process management and documentation of policies and procedures

The systems the owner/manager uses for monitoring progress against management and financial plans.

Systems that RMF has in place include monthly financial forecasting, and reporting, as well as annual reporting. These reports cover both financial and non-financial information (eg physical harvest areas and recoveries, H&S and environmental activity)

Results are communicated to staff via regional staff meetings / operations reviews (regional staff, and members of senior leadership team), and quarterly Business Management Group meetings (regional and departmental managers, members of senior leadership team)

Feedback loop to operational planning – areas harvested reviewed annually as precursor to woodflow planning

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3.5 Harvest and regeneration

Choice of species for planting is driven by site characteristics, target end markets and risk management. The primary species for planting is Radiata pine, with some planting of Douglas fir and P attenuata hybrid each year on higher altitude South Island sites. Slope, slash levels and emerging weed species dictate land preparation method.

RNZ applies silvicultural practices and regimes that recognise specific site characteristics and environmental impacts. Within the constraints of these RNZ aims to grow a tree crop that produces a mix of logs at maturity that will provide the best returns to the forest owner. Thinning is predominant treatment for adding value to the crop.

Growing a forest requires significant investment. It therefore stands to reason that this investment is managed to ensure an optimal return is received. An important part of this process is monitoring forest growth. A number of qualitative and quantities measures are undertaken in the crops formulative years. As the forest matures growth rates and expected yield are measured. Mid Rotation Inventory occurs at around year 20 and Pre-Harvest inventory occurs just prior to harvest. Post-harvest reconciliation concludes the measurement process and involves, as the name suggests, comparing actual harvested volume to predicted harvest volume.

Furthermore, maintenance surveys are a regular occurrence. These ensure that road and roadside (water table and weed) maintenance issues are addressed. Signage, culverts, hazards, boundary issues and bridges are also inspected are regular intervals.

Customer demand, access, safety & environmental requirements, owner returns and sustainable yield are all factors which influence the rate of harvest. RNZ relies upon a diverse range of in-house skills and employs a range of analytical tools to establish both the optimal time and location of harvest. The table below provides an indication of current and expected levels of harvest.

Species	Actual harvest (m3) 2021	Projected harvest (m3) 2021	Average Annual Harvest (m3) 2022-2025
NORTHLAND REGION			
Radiata Pine	261,256	241,061	402,082
Douglas Fir	-	-	-
Minor Exotic Species	-	-	500
BAY OF PLENTY REGION			
Radiata Pine	431,261	399,262	437,115
Douglas Fir	-	-	-
Minor Exotic Species	-	-	21,000
HAWKES BAY REGION			
Radiata pine	541,604	570,535	580,000
Douglas fir	-	-	-
Minor Exotic Species	-	-	275
CANTERBURY REGION			
Radiata pine	433,885	442,833	359,449
Douglas fir	30,962	31,296	49,782
Minor Exotic Species	27,852	42,593	25,206
SOUTHLAND REGION			
Radiata pine	427,034	408,399	425,000
Douglas fir	72,585	72,269	110,000
Minor Exotic Species	28,533	38,340	32,500

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All forest operations are contracted. Where RMF controls the harvest, it engages the services of a harvesting professional.

3.6 Monitoring processes

RMF undertakes a variety of monitoring. These include but are not limited to;

Operational: All job activity is managed under contract and requirements are communicated through prescriptions, harvest plans and environmental performance criteria. Activity is then monitored by various means including interim and post-harvest inspection, quality control plots for silvicultural operations, performance criteria audits and site visits.

Financial: Performance against budget is tracked on a monthly basis by all divisions

Silviculture Q/C: Measurement plots are established to sample performance of operations such as planting, pruning and thinning. Compliance with operational prescriptions in terms of stocking and other parameters is assessed and then recorded. A new app has been launched this year for Crop Performance Reviews (CPR) to monitor establishment success.

Log Quality: A sample of logs produced by each crew is checked for quality features such as length, diameter and grade against log specification.

Log Docketing: Where logging is carried out directly by a contractor engaged by RMF periodic docket and weighbridge checks are undertaken.

Reconciliation: Post Harvest reconciliation takes place to reconcile predicted yield against actual yield. This is monitored over time to determine trends and initiate corrective actions, if required.

Inventory: Mid Rotation and Pre-Harvest Inventory are undertaken to monitor against yield table predictions at given ages.

Forest Health: Annual Forest Health Inspections are carried out principally to identify new pests or diseases. These are undertaken to NZFOA specifications – involving aerial, ground, random plot, permanent viewpoints and laboratory diagnostics.

Forest Nutrition: Foliage sampling is undertaken in young stands to check nutrient levels and initiate corrective action to be taken, if required.

Plant & Animal Pests: Monitoring of possum numbers occurs as part of the control by the AHB. Regional Plans require management and control of some invasive weed species. There is some broad mapping and monitoring of wilding spread and boundary weed issues. Pre- plant pest/weed surveys are undertaken to establish optimum control methods.

Water Quality: Water testing to monitor sediment is undertaken in all regions. Additional sampling is undertaken in a number of regions; Canterbury also monitors water quality by pre and post sampling as part of the aerial weed spray program. Northland has had ongoing independent monitoring of the Ngunguru River for 10 years for sediment, invertebrates and stream life in Glenbervie. Chemical and biological monitoring of the Mimiha stream in Southland has been ongoing since 1994. Other monitoring of chemical particulates in waterways is undertaken as required and is dependent on location of operations relative to sensitive waterways.

Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species:

In Otago/Southland a coarse level programme of assessments has been undertaken. This incorporated the earlier information and consultation with field staff from the Dept of Conservation and a review of completed PNRA assessments (Taringatura, Southland Plains, and Waipori). In Southland, surveys have found RTE species including the NZ Falcon, which is now relatively common in plantation forests, Ranunculus ternatfolius, - a native buttercup and Peraxilla colensoi - red mistletoe.

Northland has Hochstetter Frog reserves in Mahurangi and also in the Bay of Plenty Waihou forests.

In the Canterbury, Hawkes Bay, Bay of Plenty and Northland regions a coarse level assessment has been carried out by Wildland's Consultants, these assessments have stated what species are expected to reside in the native vegetation. A management plan is in place to refine this assessment and ground truth the identified areas for RTES. All RTES sightings are recorded in ENSAFE.

Natural Areas: Natural areas have been classified within the GIS based Stands Records system and appear on all operational maps as protected areas. Where they adjoin or are likely to be impacted upon by operational activity there are site management plans in place and performance criteria rules to protect their values.

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Health & Safety: Considerable emphasis is placed on the safety and health of staff, contractors and their employees. Safety briefings, hazard management and RNZ requirements are discussed before any operation commences. Safety Behaviour assessments are completed on a regular basis within the higher risk operational activities. Safety compliance audits are completed on all contractors twice a year. Contractor meetings and information sharing occurs on a frequent basis. For RNZ employee's regular health check monitoring and workstation assessments occur. Both processes are a result of monitoring controls established during hazard management reviews. RNZ also has a Drug and Alcohol-free Workplace policy with an annual programme of reconfirmation testing for persons in safety sensitive positions.

RNZ has gained a tertiary level of certification to the ACC Workplace Safety Management Practices programme.

Training: RNZ requires that all persons working in the forest are trained for the task they are undertaking. There are established procedures internally for employees who wish to undertake further training, either at a personal development level or at the recommendation of RNZ.

Soils: RNZ participate in an industry wide research cooperative that examines site management. It has previously implemented trials, both internally and in collaboration with universities and scientific organisations to assess the impact of soil compaction and ground disturbance.

Industry Wide Monitoring & Research: RNZ are involved in a variety of industry research cooperatives undertaking scientific trials and research into tree growth and silviculture.

Environmental Systems: Internally, an annual audit programme is in place that checks that operational activity is being carried out in accordance with minimum standards and best practice defined within the Matariki Environmental Guidance Document and the NZFOA Forest Practice Guides for environmental performance. An external audit is undertaken each year as part of Rayonier's FSC/PEFC environmental certifications..

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

	Male	Female
Number of own workers	58	44
Number of contract workers	478	16
Minimum daily wage for agricultural/forestry workers	National Minimum Wage \$20.0/hour No distinction for agriculture/forestry workers	
Infant mortality rates (under 5 years)	3.9 deaths/1000 live births (Stats NZ Feb 2019)	
Proportion of workers employed from the local population (%)	100	

4.1 Nationalities, ethnic and cultural groups

Under the Treaty of Waitangi, all CFL (Crown Forestry Licence) land is potentially subject to return to Maori. The CFL documents include provisions for blocks which may be determined by the Waitangi Tribunal to be liable for return. This allows the licensee to retain occupation for a minimum fixed 35-year term with a 35-year termination period from the date notice that the land is to be returned is given. There are also provisions that the State will compensate the licensee for improvements. Areas that do not require active management may be returned to the Maori proprietors beforehand. In Southland Treaty settlements have occurred with the majority of the earlier CFL's returned to Maori in 2000. RNZ then subsequently purchased these lands with freehold title from Ngai Tahu. The freehold title contains an encumbrance that protects certain rights of the tribe.

The predominant Iwi (main tribal group) for most of the South Island is the Ngai Tahu. It is generally recognised that this tribe represents the interests of Maori of local ancestry. The North Island has a large number of Iwi and the company continues to build strong relationships with the local Maori.

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Areas having special spiritual, cultural or historical tribal significance to Maori are known as Waahi Tapu. Special care is taken to ensure such areas are not disturbed and consultations carried out to determine where these exist in forest areas. These areas have been highlighted in planning documents and Historic Places Trust authorities are sought when forestry operations occur in the vicinity of these sites.

4.2 Community Structures

The company has many FMU's in the North and South Islands; some of their FM has Iwi directly involved, and in recent years a number of joint ventures have been formed with iwi.

Northland Region

68.0 percent of people in Northland Region belong to the European ethnic group, compared with 67.6 percent for New Zealand as a whole.

31.7 percent of people in Northland Region belong to the Māori ethnic group, compared with 14.6 percent for all of New Zealand.

Apart from English, the next most common language spoken in Northland Region is Māori, which is spoken by 10.0 percent of people. For New Zealand as a whole, the most common language apart from English is Māori, spoken by 4.1 percent of people.

83.7 percent of people in Northland Region speak only one language, compared with 80.5 percent of people for all of New Zealand.

Apart from English, the next most common language spoken by Māori in Northland Region is Māori, which is spoken by 28.5 percent of Māori. Excluding English, the most common language spoken by Māori throughout New Zealand is Māori, which is spoken by 23.7 percent.

70.1 percent of Māori in Northland Region speak only one language, compared with 73.4 percent of Māori throughout New Zealand.

Bay of Plenty

257,379 people usually live in Bay of Plenty Region. This is an increase of 17,964 people, or 7.5 percent, since the 2001 Census.

This population ranks 5th in size out of the 16 regions in New Zealand.

Bay of Plenty Region has 6.4 percent of New Zealand's population.

67,662 Māori usually live in Bay of Plenty Region, an increase of 4,008 people, or 6.3 percent, since the 2001 Census.

Māori population ranks the 3rd in size out of the 16 regions in New Zealand.

12.0 percent of New Zealand's Māori population usually live in Bay of Plenty Region.

67.1 percent of people in Bay of Plenty Region belong to the European ethnic group, compared with 67.6 percent for New Zealand as a whole.

27.5 percent of people in Bay of Plenty Region belong to the Māori ethnic group, compared with 14.6 percent for all of New Zealand.

Apart from English, the next most common language spoken in Bay of Plenty Region is Māori, which is spoken by 9.6 percent of people. For New Zealand as a whole, the most common language apart from English is Māori, spoken by 4.1 percent of people.

83.4 percent of people in Bay of Plenty Region speak only one language, compared with 80.5 percent of people for all of New Zealand.

Hawkes Bay

68.5 percent of people in Hawke's Bay Region belong to the European ethnic group, compared with 67.6 percent for New Zealand as a whole.

23.5 percent of people in Hawke's Bay Region belong to the Māori ethnic group, compared with 14.6 percent for all of New Zealand.

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Apart from English, the next most common language spoken in Hawke's Bay Region is Māori, which is spoken by 7.0 percent of people. For New Zealand as a whole, the most common language apart from English is Māori, spoken by 4.1 percent of people.

86.0 percent of people in Hawke's Bay Region speak only one language, compared with 80.5 percent of people for all of New Zealand

Apart from English, the next most common language spoken by Māori in Hawke's Bay Region is Māori, which is spoken by 26.1 percent of Māori. Excluding English, the most common language spoken by Māori throughout New Zealand is Māori, which is spoken by 23.7 percent.

72.3 percent of Māori in Hawke's Bay Region speak only one language, compared with 73.4 percent of Māori throughout New Zealand.

Canterbury

77.4 percent of people in Canterbury Region belong to the European ethnic group, compared with 67.6 percent for New Zealand as a whole.

7.2 percent of people in Canterbury Region belong to the Māori ethnic group, compared with 14.6 percent for all of New Zealand.

Apart from English, the next most common language spoken in Canterbury Region is Māori, which is spoken by 1.8 percent of people. For New Zealand as a whole, the most common language apart from English is Māori, spoken by 4.1 percent of people.

87.0 percent of people in Canterbury Region speak only one language, compared with 80.5 percent of people for all of New Zealand.

Apart from English, the next most common language spoken by Māori in Canterbury Region is Māori, which is spoken by 16.5 percent of Māori. Excluding English, the most common language spoken by Māori throughout New Zealand is Māori, which is spoken by 23.7 percent.

79.3 percent of Māori in Canterbury Region speak only one language, compared with 73.4 percent of Māori throughout New Zealand.

Southland

90,873 people usually live in Southland Region. This is a decrease of 129 people, or 0.1 percent, since the 2001 Census.

Its population ranks 11th in size out of the 16 regions in New Zealand.

Southland Region has 2.3 percent of New Zealand's population.

78.6 percent of people in Southland Region belong to the European ethnic group, compared with 67.6 percent for New Zealand as a whole.

Apart from English, the next most common language spoken in Southland Region is Māori, which is spoken by 2.7 percent of people. For New Zealand as a whole, the most common language apart from English is Māori, spoken by 4.1 percent of people.

92.0 percent of people in Southland Region speak only one language, compared with 80.5 percent of people for all of New Zealand.

Apart from English, the next most common language spoken by Māori in Southland Region is Māori, which is spoken by 16.7 percent of Māori. Excluding English, the most common language spoken by Māori throughout New Zealand is Māori, which is spoken by 23.7 percent.

79.8 percent of Māori in Southland Region speak only one language, compared with 73.4 percent of Māori throughout New Zealand.

11.8 percent of people in Southland Region belong to the Māori ethnic group, compared with 14.6 percent for all of New Zealand.

Apart from English, the next most common language spoken in Southland Region is Māori, which is spoken by 2.7 percent of people. For New Zealand as a whole, the most common language apart from English is Māori, spoken by 4.1 percent of people.

92.0 percent of people in Southland Region speak only one language, compared with 80.5 percent of people for all of New Zealand.

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Apart from English, the next most common language spoken by Māori in Southland Region is Māori, which is spoken by 16.7 percent of Māori. Excluding English, the most common language spoken by Māori throughout New Zealand is Māori, which is spoken by 23.7 percent.

79.8 percent of Māori in Southland Region speak only one language, compared with 73.4 percent of Māori throughout New Zealand.

4.3 Social complexities

Otago/Southland have been predominantly sheep farming regions with both intensive lowland farming on the plains and extensive grazing on the hills. In the early 1990's weaker markets for mutton and wool, and reduced subsidies for agriculture resulted in increasing conversions of hill country farms to plantation forestry. However, in recent years this trend has reversed and land that was previously dry stock farmed has been converted to dairy. Forestry has not been immune from this trend with several harvested areas not being replanted.

The main social issue in the **Canterbury** Region is about managing an estate close to a relatively high population of people. There are a wide range of public use activities that take place in the forest each year, as well as weekly recreational hunting, running and mountain-biking.

Hanmer Forest has the highest public interest in terms of outdoor recreation. Hanmer Township is a key South Island tourist destination and the forest sits on its boundary. We have a number of covenant areas in Hanmer forest that we manage in liaison with DOC and a local resident group. Matariki Forests is a member of the Hanmer Liaison committee. This committee is a forum for Matariki to communicate with the local stakeholders about its operations in the forest.

Matariki Forests is also a signed stakeholder in the Hanmer Forest Track Management Unit. This group collectively works together to ensure that mountain bike and walking tracks are effectively maintained within areas of the forest.

4.4 Employment

Direct employment in forestry and forest industry stood around 20,000 in 2018, a decrease from 24,248 in 2004.

Today workers in forestry companies are engaged mainly through contractors. Working conditions, including health and safety requirements, are highly regulated through the Department of Labour and the requirements of the Health & Safety in Employment Act 2015.

Since the introduction of the Employment Contracts Act (1991), union membership became voluntary, and contractor's employees tend not to be union members. The subsequent repeal of that Act and creation of the Employment Relations Act (2000) has guaranteed access to collective bargaining. Negotiation on conditions varies from contractor to contractor. In some cases, collective bargaining within a company is the norm while in others direct negotiation with individuals is adopted

5. BIO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Polynesians (Maori) started to arrive about 1500 years ago the land had a forest cover of about 75%. By the time of European colonisation this area had been reduced by one third, largely by fire. A further third has since been lost, mainly through conversion to pastoral agriculture, leaving about 29% of the land area under native forest. Forest utilisation was largely extractive with little management being practised and logged forests were frequently left in a highly degraded state. In addition, Europeans introduced a wide range of domestic and wild animals including cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, deer, chamois, possums and rats which have had profound effects of natural vegetation and wildlife.

During the 1960s and 70s pressure started to grow for the preservation of remaining forests and by the mid-1980s much of the area of native forest in State ownership had effectively been reserved. The total area of land now managed by the Department of Conservation totals 7.8 million ha. This corresponds to 28% of the country's land area. Many of the larger forestry companies have also preserved forest remnants through

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designation as reserves within their properties. However, some forest types, especially lowland forests, have become very rare.

The replacement of indigenous forest as the major source of wood was made possible by establishment of an exotic planted forest estate. This resulted from a planting boom in the late 1920s and early 30s, followed by another in the 1960s and 70s. The later plantings were supported by government grants and were nearly all Radiata pine in contrast to earlier plantings which had been with a range of conifers. During the 1990s a third planting boom took place. In contrast to the previous ones which were characterised by state and large company investment, this has largely been the result of small private investment. As at 2004, the total area of commercial planted forest was 1.8 million hectares. [Statistics NZ 2004]

During the mid-1970s concerns about plantation forestry started to be expressed. Planting was frequently at the expense of logged-over indigenous forest which created increasing opposition amongst a growing environmental movement which objected both to indigenous conversion and Radiata pine monoculture. Hill country farmers also objected to the land-use changes from planting on marginal agricultural land.

Environmental groups have continued to play a significant role in NZ Forestry. While there are still strongly voiced concerns about continued management of state-owned indigenous forest on the West Coast of the South Island, such interaction related to plantation forestry has passed the stage of confrontation, and co-operation between industry and the key environmental groups is the norm.

Members of the major forestry and forest industry trade associations forged an agreement in 1991 with the signing of the NZ Forest Accord. This agreement.

- Committed the NZ Forest Owners' Association not to disturb natural indigenous vegetation in establishing plantations.
- Committed all parties to support management and harvest of natural indigenous forest where practiced on a sustainable basis.
- Acknowledged the importance of plantations in producing wood products and conserving remaining natural forests.

In 1995 six signatories of the Accord, including four environmental and forest user groups, the NZ Forest Owners Association and the NZ Farm Forestry Association, further agreed to a set of principles for the Management of Commercial Forest Plantations in New Zealand. However, concern over various aspects of plantation forestry continues to be expressed. One such viewpoint is that provided in the 1994 Greenpeace publication, "The Plantation Effect", where the detrimental effects of plantations and associated industry are presented, and alternative practices proposed. These include loss of bio-diversity (from clearance of natural vegetation, establishment of monocultures, invasion of exotic species loss of organic matter) soil and fertility loss (from establishment methods, slope instability following clear-felling, inorganic fertilisers, compaction from heavy machinery, biomass removal), toxic pollution of soil, groundwater, waterways and the sea (from timber treatment, pesticides, pulp and paper processes, leaching of resinous acids and emission of toxic gases), excessive natural resource use (water and fossil fuels), and increased risk and uncertainty from pests and diseases, climate change and fire risk.

There is ongoing research into the effects of forest plantations forestry in New Zealand and monitoring is undertaken by scientific and regulatory bodies as well as forestry companies. Since forest environmental certification established a foothold in New Zealand in the late 1990's there have been a number of studies on water quality and quantity, sediment.

6. ADMINISTRATION, LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES

The following table lists the key national legislation, regulations, guidelines and codes of best practice that are relevant to forestry in the commercial, environmental and social sectors. This list does not purport to be comprehensive, but indicates information that is key to the forestry sector.

A.	NATIONAL LEGISLATION
	Legal Rights to Harvest: • Land tenure and management rights • Concession licenses

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	• Management and harvest planning
1.	Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975
2.	Resource Management Act 1991
3.	Forests Act, 1949
4.	Conservation Act 1987
5.	Crown Forests Asset Act 1989
6.	Forestry Encouragement Act 1962
7.	Forestry Rights Registration Act 1983
8.	Local Government Act 2002
9.	Public Works Act 1981
10.	Commerce Act 1986
11.	Companies Act 1993
12.	Trespass Act 1980
13.	Cooperative Companies Act 1996
14.	Crown Minerals Act 1991
15.	Income Tax Act 2007
16.	Overseas Investment Act 2005
17.	Walking Access Act 2008
18.	Te Turi Whenua Maori Act 1993
19.	Fencing Act 1978
20.	Historic Places Act 1993
	Taxes and Fees • Payment of royalties and harvesting fees • Value added and sales taxes • Income and profit taxes
21.	Minimum Wage Act 1983
22.	Workplace Relations Act 2000
23.	Employment Relations Act 2000
24.	Accident Compensation Act 2001
25.	Holidays Act 2003
26.	Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975
27.	Overseas Investment Act 2005
28.	Income Tax Act 2007
29.	Cooperative Companies Act 1996
30.	Companies Act 1993
31.	Commerce Act 1986
32.	Forestry Rights Registration Act 1983
33.	Crown Forests Asset Act 1989
34.	Forestry Encouragement Act 1962

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35.	Forestry Encouragement Loans Regulations 1967
36.	Forests Act, 1949
	Timber Harvesting Activities • Timber harvesting regulations • Protected sites and species • Environmental requirements • Health and safety • Legal employment
37.	Health & Safety in Employment Act 2015
38.	Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977
39.	Fire Service Act 1975 as Amended 1990
40.	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
41.	Wildlife Act 1953
42.	Wild Animal Control Act 1977
43.	Biosecurity Act 1993
44.	Climate Change Response Act 2002
45.	Misuse of Drugs Act 1975
46.	Transport Act 1962
47.	Forest and Rural Fires Regulations 2005
48.	Forest Disease Control Regulations 1967
49.	Climate Change (Forestry Sector) Regulations 2008
50.	The New Zealand Forest Accord, 1991
51.	New Zealand Forest Code of Practice, June 1993
52.	Code of Practice for the Management of Agrichemicals, 2004. (NZS8409:2004)
53.	Safety and Health in Forestry Operations: Code of Practice and Best Practice Guidelines
54.	Principles for Commercial Plantation Forest Management in New Zealand, 1995
55.	NZ Environmental Code of Practice for Plantation Forestry, 2007
56.	N.Z. Threat Classification system (2005)
57.	Ecological Regions and Districts of NZ
58.	Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975
59.	Holidays Act 2003
60.	Accident Compensation Act 2001
61.	Employment Relations Act 2000
62.	Workplace Relations Act 2000
63.	Minimum Wage Act 1983
64.	Fencing Act 1978
65.	Historic Places Act 1993
66.	Walking Access Act 2008

67.	Income Tax Act 2007
68.	Forestry Rights Registration Act 1983
69.	Forests Act, 1949
70.	Resource Management Act 1991
	Third Party Rights • Customary rights • Free prior and informed consent (FPIC) • Rights of indigenous peoples
71.	Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975
72.	Fencing Act 1978
73.	Historic Places Act 1993
74.	Resource Management Act 1991
75.	Walking Access Act 2008
76.	Forestry Rights Registration Act 1983
77.	Forests Act, 1949
78.	Trespass Act 1980
	Trade and Transport • Classification of species, quantities, qualities • Trade and transport • Offshore trading and transfer pricing
79.	The New Zealand Forest Accord, 1991
80.	Forests Act, 1949
81.	Transport Act 1962
82.	Forest Produce Import & Export Regulations 1989
	Custom regulations
83.	The New Zealand Forest Accord, 1991
84.	Forests Act, 1949
85.	Biosecurity Act 1993
86.	Customs and Excise Act 1996.
87.	Forest Produce Import & Export Regulations 1989
	CITES
88.	Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
	Other
89.	Not applicable at this stage. All relevant legislation has been stated.
B.	REGULATIONS PERTINENT TO FORESTRY RELATED TO AND EMERGING FROM NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE INSTITUTIONS:
90.	The New Zealand Forest Accord, 1991
91.	New Zealand Forest Code of Practice, June 1993
92.	Forest Produce Import & Export Regulations 1989

93.	Ecological Regions and Districts of NZ
94.	N.Z. Threat Classification system (2005)
95.	NZ Environmental Code of Practice for Plantation Forestry, 2007
96.	Principles for Commercial Plantation Forest Management in New Zealand, 1995
97.	Code of Practice for the Management of Agrichemicals, 2004. (NZS8409:2004)
98.	Safety and Health in Forestry Operations: Code of Practice and Best Practice Guidelines
99.	Forests Act, 1949
100.	Forestry Rights Registration Act 1983
101.	Resource Management Act 1991
102.	Forestry Encouragement Loans Regulations 1967
103.	Forest Disease Control Regulations 1967
104.	Forest and Rural Fires Regulations 2005
105.	Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977
C.	INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS PERTINENT TO FORESTRY
106.	Convention on Biological Diversity
107.	Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
108.	IUCN Red List of threatened species
109.	ICOMOS New Zealand Charter, 1993
110.	Kyoto protocol
111.	ITTA
112.	International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions: • 29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930. • 87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Conventions, 1948. • 97 Migration for Employment (Revised) Convention, 1949. • 98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949. • 100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951. • 105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957. • 111 Discrimination (Occupation and Employment) Convention, 1958. • 131 Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970. • 138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973. • 141 Rural Workers' Organizations Convention, 1975. • 142 Human Resources Development Convention, 1975. • 143 Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention. 1975 • 155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981. • 169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989. • 182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999. • ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work (ILO 1998) • Recommendation 135 Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970. • ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, 1998

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D.	LOCAL STANDARDS AND BEST OPERATING PRACTICES
113.	The New Zealand Forest Accord, 1991
114.	New Zealand Forest Code of Practice, June 1993
115.	Code of Practice for the Management of Agrichemicals, 2004. (NZS8409:2004)
116.	Safety and Health in Forestry Operations: Code of Practice and Best Practice Guidelines
117.	Principles for Commercial Plantation Forest Management in New Zealand, 1995
118.	NZ Environmental Code of Practice for Plantation Forestry, 2007
119.	N.Z. Threat Classification system (2005)
120.	Ecological Regions and Districts of NZ

7. CHANGES IN MANAGEMENT, HARVESTING, SILVICULTURE AND MONITORING

The following table shows significant changes that took place in the management, monitoring, harvesting and regeneration practices of the certificate holder over the certificate period.

Description of Change	Notes
SURVEILLANCE 1	
New Environmental Manager under training	
SURVEILLANCE 2	
SURVEILLANCE 3	
SURVEILLANCE 4	

8. PREPARATION FOR THE EVALUATION

8.1 Schedule

This is a re-assessment of forest management units that have been certified since 25 Sep 2006.

8.2 Team

The table below shows the team that conducted the Re evaluation and the independent specialist(s) that were selected to review the main evaluation report before certification is considered.

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Evaluation Team	Notes
Team Leader	Lead Assessor with a Bachelor of Forestry Science, 10 years' experience in forestry and forestry certification regionally and nationally, 380 + days FSC auditing experience, speaks local language.
Local Specialist	Has a degree in Biology and Geography, 20 years' experience in ecology regionally and nationally and speaks local language
Team Leader	Has a tertiary degree in forestry, 12 years of experience in forestry, and more than 600 man-days of FSC audits internationally, regionally, or nationally, speaks local language English and Spanish.
Local Specialist	Has a Bachelor of Forestry Science, 8 years' experience in forestry and forestry certification regionally and nationally, 195 days FSC auditing, speaks local language and Spanish

8.3 Checklist Preparation

A checklist was prepared that consisted of the documents listed below. This checklist was prepared using the FSC-endorsed national or regional standard.

A copy of this checklist is available on the SGS website, <http://www.sgs.com/en/Forestry>.

Standard Used in Evaluation	Effective Date	Version Nr	Changes to Standard
SGS NZ Checklist AD 33 NZ 07 Derived from FSC-STD-NZL-01-2012	27 September 2013	1	Checklist changed to use the new FSC Standard for NZ

8.4 Stakeholder notification

A wide range of stakeholders were contacted 6 weeks before the planned evaluation to inform them of the evaluation and ask for their views on relevant forest management issues. These included environmental interest groups, local government agencies and forestry authorities, forest user groups, and workers' unions. Responses received and comments from interviews are recorded at the end of this Public Summary.

9. THE EVALUATION

The Main Evaluation was conducted in the steps outlined below.

9.1 Opening meeting

An opening meeting was held at Southland Office. The scope of the evaluation was explained and schedules were determined. Record was kept of all persons that attended this meeting.

9.2 Document review

A review of the main forest management documentation was conducted to evaluate the adequacy of coverage of the SGS Forest Management Certification Programme requirements. This involved examination of policies, management plans, systems, procedures, instructions and controls.

9.3 Sampling and Evaluation Approach

A detailed record of the following is available in section B of the evaluation report. This section does not form part of the public summary, but includes information on:

- ☐ Sampling methodology and rationale;

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- ☐ FMUs included in the sample;
- ☐ Sites visited during the field evaluation; and
- ☐ Man-day allocation.

Insert below a description of the evaluation, including, if applicable, pre-evaluation visits. The description should give an overview of what was audited, audit methods and time allocation when significant (e.g., met with management, visited mill, assessed 5 FMUs in 3 days and did an over flight of the entire concession area).

9.4 Field assessments

Field assessments aimed to determine how closely activities in the field complied with documented management systems and SGS FM Certification Programme requirements. Interviews with staff, operators and contractors were conducted to determine their familiarity with and their application of policies, procedures and practices that are relevant to their activities. A carefully selected sample of sites was visited to evaluate whether practices met the required performance levels.

9.5 Stakeholder interviews

Meetings or telephone interviews were held with stakeholders as determined by the responses to notification letters and SGS discretion as to key stakeholders that should be interviewed. These aimed to:

- ☐ clarify any issues raised and the company's responses to them;
- ☐ obtain additional information where necessary; and
- ☐ obtain the views of key stakeholders that did not respond to the written invitation sent out before the evaluation.

MAIN EVALUATION				
Nr of Stakeholders contacted	Nr of Interviews with			
	NGOs	Government	Communities	Other
250	0	2	5	8
SURVEILLANCE 1				
Nr of Stakeholders contacted	Nr of Interviews with			
	NGOs	Government	Communities	Other
65 emails and 10 phone calls	0	0	1	3
SURVEILLANCE 2				
Nr of Stakeholders contacted	Nr of Interviews with			
	NGOs	Government	Communities	Other
SURVEILLANCE 3				
Nr of Stakeholders contacted	Nr of Interviews with			
	NGOs	Government	Communities	Other
SURVEILLANCE 4				
Nr of Stakeholders contacted	Nr of Interviews with			
	NGOs	Government	Communities	Other

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Responses received and comments from interviews are recorded under paragraph 15 of this Public Summary.

9.6 Summing up and closing meeting

At the conclusion of the field evaluation, findings were presented to company management at a closing meeting. Any areas of non-conformance with the SGS FM Certification Programme were raised as one of two types of Corrective Action Request (CAR):

- ☐ Major CARs - which must be addressed and re-assessed before certification can proceed
- ☐ Minor CARs - which do not preclude certification, but must be addressed within an agreed time frame, and will be checked at the first surveillance visit

A record was kept of persons that attended this meeting.

10. EVALUATION RESULTS

Detailed evaluation findings are included in Section B of the evaluation report. This does not form part of the public summary. For each requirement, these show the related findings, and any observations or corrective actions raised. The main issues are discussed below.

10.1 Findings related to the general SGS Forest Management Certification Programme

For "Weaknesses" please refer to the list of corrective action requests (CAR) under section 13 and observations under section 14 of this report.

PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAW AND FSC PRINCIPLES	
<i>Criterion 1.1 Respect for national and local laws and administrative requirements</i>	
Strengths	
Compliance	There is a comprehensive Environmental Management System that keeps staff to keep up to date with relevant legislation changes. ENSAFE is the electronic front end of the Environmental Management System. Codes of practice are used during planning and resource consents are obtained for operations requiring consent
<i>Criterion 1.2 Payment of legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges</i>	
Strengths	
Compliance	Demonstrated payment of all prescribed fees and taxes (e.g. Land Lease, Crown Forest License and Forestry Right fees). Annual budgets make provision for all known fees, taxes and costs.
<i>Criterion 1.3 Respect for provisions of international agreements</i>	
Strengths	
Compliance	International agreements are controlled by Government departments – Department of Conservation and Ministry of Primary industries . No conflicts were evident. The EMS keeps staff up to date with international legislation requirements.
<i>Criterion 1.4 Conflicts between laws and regulations, and the FSC P&C</i>	
Strengths	

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Compliance	Potential conflicts have been noted by the company. There is a potential conflict emerging between the requirements of the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and criteria 10.5 and 6.2. Other potential conflicts relate to the Animal Health Board requiring aerial application of 1080 for possum control, for bovine Tb eradication. RMF has applied for an emergency derogation to use 1080 (this was approved by FSC on 4 July 2016).
Criterion 1.5 Protection of forests from illegal activities	
Strengths	
Compliance	There is a “Trespassing on Matariki Forests Land” document detailing all steps to be taken when any illegal activity is identified in the organisation’s forests. The following steps must be followed: assess the situation prior to approaching the trespasser; approaching the trespasser; when to issue a trespass notice. All gates are locked in the forests, private property signage is in every entrance. Forestry supervisors travel across the forests every week and when detecting any illegal situation, the procedure is applied. All trespassing events are recorded in ENSAFE. Per the stakeholder’s consultation done in the visited regions, some of the stakeholders declared having problems with hunters in the past coming from Rayonier forest and the company took actions to sort this situation out.
Criterion 1.6 Demonstration of a long-term commitment to the FSC P&C	
Strengths	
Compliance	There is a commitment from the Managing Director to pursue FSC certification across the full Rayonier New Zealand Limited estate. In addition, the Environmental and Sustainability Policy outlines the company’s commitment to sustainability, and documents how it will be demonstrated. This is displayed in each regional office. Contractors and staff within the various regions were aware of FSC and the requirements relevant to their activities. All management activities undertaken by Rayonier within external forests are undertaken in accordance with the company’s EMS and in line with their FSC certified management practices.
PRINCIPLE 2: TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES	
Criterion 2.1 Demonstration of land tenure and forest use rights	
Strengths	
Compliance	For those forest that belong to IWIs there is a Crown Forestry Licence (CFL) signed between the organisation and the IWI where all legal rights of the IWI are identified. On lands that are not under a CFL Rayonier has created a “Cultural, Historic and Archaeological Site Accidental Discovery ERP” May 2015. This document describes the steps to follow when any of these sites is discovered through the travel across the forests, during any operation, etc. The company did a training for its staff “Ka Marama Te AoMaori Workshop” done on 25.08.2020. The objectives of this workshop are gain a greater understanding of Te Ao Maori and how this can facilitate a better connection with the Maori Stakeholders; increase the personal understanding of Marae powhiri process; among others.
Criterion 2.2 Local communities’ legal or customary tenure or use rights	
Strengths	
Compliance	All areas of significance importance for indigenous people that are within the forest are

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	being protected, independently of what kind of area it is. Some areas are already described in the CFL as well as the conditions for managing them For those areas that are discovered accidentally during the execution of operations and/or during the supervisors' visits there is an emergency response procedure to be applied. Significant heritage values are considered at the moment of planning the operations. The company is working in conjunction with interested groups regarding some sites within the forests All indigenous sites are recorded in GIS and are being protected. There is a spreadsheet "Archaeological sites Matariki in GIS October 2020". In the system is recorded the ID of the site, what type of site it is, the management for the site and the forest. There is also a "Protected Site Management SOP. Archaeological. Biological, Historical & Managerial Sites" March 2011. This document describes all steps to follow to create a management plan and to protect the sites from the operations. The rights of indigenous people to use the land and to access to different archaeological sites is established in section 6 of the Crown Forestry Licenses checked. Some examples of the involvement of indigenous people in the management of archaeological sites is the Kaweru Pa site management plan, Kiwi protected site, Hauraki collective Group Several IWIs have been incorporated in the stakeholder engagement plan of each region to be consulted and to strength the relationship with them by means of consultation. All operational plans (mainly harvest ones) describe the presence of any archaeological site in the area and the actions to protect them.
Criterion 2.3 Disputes over tenure claims and use rights	
Strengths	
Compliance	A clear dispute resolution procedure/process is in place within each land tenure document (e.g. within the Crown Forest License). Records of disputes are maintained within the PMAN system and within Complaints/Complements database. There are currently no active disputes over tenure or land use rights.
PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS	
Criterion 3.1 Indigenous peoples' control of forest management	
Strengths	In 2015 the company created a job opportunity for an Iwi crew (Tane Mahuta Forestry). The crew confirm that their spiritual and cultural beliefs are respected by Rayonier
Compliance	RMF have identified all Maori groups with an involvement in their forest estate. Where they have entitlements, e.g. access for hunting, these lease documents are recognised in management plans. Rights are clearly stated in lease documents, and are respected, Free and informed consent is documented in the signed Forestry Right and lease Agreements. An MOU process and documented meeting minutes with Iwi confirm that timeframes and actions are being documented with local Iwi.
Criterion 3.2 Maintenance of indigenous peoples' resources or tenure rights	
Strengths	Iwi groups are well informed about potential impacts from harvesting and associated operations. Voyaging Trust staff and elders have visited the forest twice to bless logs before leaving the site.
Compliance	The operational planning process shows the tenure and contacts for all freehold, leasehold and forestry right lands. Iwi are involved in any resource consent application, but RMF consult with local Iwi as a matter of course Permits under S14 of the Historic Places Act are

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	obtained when required. The company has an accidental discovery protocol (ADP) in place. Contractors are trained in the identification of likely archaeological sites.
Criterion 3.3 Protection of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples	
Strengths	All indigenous sites are recorded in GIS and are being protected. There is a spreadsheet "Archaeological sites Matariki in GIS October 2020". In the system is recorded the ID of the site, what type of site it is, the management for the site and the forest. There is also a "Protected Site Management SOP. Archaeological. Biological, Historical & Managerial Sites" March 2011. This document describes all steps to follow to create a management plan and to protect the sites from the operations. The rights of indigenous people to use the land and to access to different archaeological sites is established in section 6 of the Crown Forestry Licenses checked. Some examples of the involvement of indigenous people in the management of archaeological sites is the Kaweru Pa site management plan, Kiwi protected site, Hauraki collective Group Several IWIs have been incorporated in the stakeholder engagement plan of each region to be consulted and to strength the relationship with them by means of consultation. All operational plans (mainly harvest ones) describe the presence of any archaeological site in the area and the actions to protect them.
Compliance	The company has a SOP that ensures that sites of historic and cultural significance are routinely identified, either through archaeological files or through pre-operational planning inspection. This is in active use throughout the estate. An extensive series of early European sites exists in Glen Dhu Forest and appear on all maps and harvest plans. Field sites are marked on planning maps and are marked with yellow tape or orange marker pegs.
Criterion 3.4 Compensation of indigenous peoples for the application of their traditional knowledge	
Strengths	
Compliance	Traditional knowledge is not used for plantation management. The use of the KTT in the Coromandel has utilised Maori knowledge of archaeological sites. Agreed charges or Koha are paid for work relating to cultural sites.
PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKERS RIGHTS	
Criterion 4.1 Employment, training, and other services for local communities	
Strengths	Maori carving students. The company aims to be present when their community need it. After the Christchurch earthquake occurred, they offered assistance As well as a donation, they set up a free fire wood scheme to help keep Christchurch residents warm over winter. Great lengths to deliver logs to Maori carving students. William Colenso College in Hawke's Bay are now enjoying carving classes with native wood, sourced from dead Matai and Totara trees found in the forests. Rayonier provide scholarship, holiday and graduate employment programmes, all focused on providing young foresters with the opportunity to learn and launch their careers. Rayonier have been aware with as a "Gold Corporate Friend" for Hawkes Bay Rescue Helicopter for their support and contribution during 2015 Rayonier is supporting with material (logs) a project called Tu Hawaiki – Celestina Star Compass – Waitangi Regional Park – this is a project done with Iwi and Hawkes Bay Council

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	Plant & Food research compliments Rayonier for their collaboration in the short publication on willows for bees Provide a career talk to school in Wairoa as part of a HB forestry group initiative Rayonier works very closely with their community.
Compliance	Rayonier has two different documents describing the ways of encouraging the engagement of stakeholder. Stakeholder Engagement Plan SOP" updated on October 2019. Section 4.0 of this document "Procedures for Neighbour Notification" describes all the process for identifying neighbours that must be notified when planning operations by Rayonier. Section 5.0 "Procedure for Handling Complaints". Section 7 - Recording Stakeholder Engagements- states all stakeholder feedback will be recorded in ENSAFE under complaints or compliments. There is also a document "Social Implications Assessments 2020" where it is described all the changes and progress regarding social situations. The engagement plans of all regions are considering as part of stakeholders the communities' groups, schools, neighbours, governmental organisations, contractors, etc.
Criterion 4.2 Compliance with health and safety regulations	
Strengths	
Compliance	There is a "Rayonier Health and Safety System Manual" version 2, reviewed on June 2020. This document reflects the requirements under the H&S act. 2015. These are some of the chapters covered under the H&S manual: Section 2 Emergency Procedures; Section 3 Engagement Participation & Representation; Section 4 Employee Health & Safety Induction; Section 5 Employee Training, Instruction, Supervision and Information; Section 6 Employee Health Monitoring & Workplace Inspections; Section 7 Employee Rehabilitation; Section 8 D&A Free Workplace Policy & Procedures; Section 9 Hazard and Risk Management; Section 10 Particular Risks; Section 11 General Safety Requirements and Advice for Employees. There is also a H&S Policy dated on 22 June 2020, signed by the Managing Director. This policy describes the commitment with the H&S regulations and with the H&S management system. There are several emergency plans, one per region, for example: Emergency Response Procedures -Auckland- June 2019; Emergency Response Procedures- Canterbury- June 2020. The organisation is using a new system "STAYSAFE" where all the information related to the H&S system is registered, for example: results of H&S audits, incidents, etc. For data analysis all the information is taken from this system. Monthly severity index reports are issued for all the regions, for example summary report for June 2020 shows only index 2 events occurred in the company. Two events in Northland, three in Southland, three in Hawke's bay, one in Bay of Plenty and three in Canterbury.
Criterion 4.3 Workers' rights to organise and negotiate with employers	
Strengths	
Compliance	Rayonier is hiring contractors' companies for the execution of the operations. These companies contract workers for which they have individual employment agreements. In these agreements it is stipulated the wages, allowances when applicable, sick leave, annual leave, etc. This was verified per the interviews held with contractors' workers where all of them declared to have signed an employment agreement when they started with the organisation and they have demonstrated knowledge about the minimum wages and also the conditions set out in the employment agreement they signed. Although none of the interviewed workers are part of a union (by own decision), they declared they have good communication with their employer, and they can present any concern and negotiate if they consider it necessary.

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	The contractors' selection is done based on skills and maturity of contractors' document system. When a contractor's company wants to apply to work with Rayonier there is a form that must be completed. There is no any union representative in the contractors' crews interviewed as part of the audit. All workers interviewed declared not be part of a union by their own decision, but they do not feel any kind of pressure in case they decide to be part of a union group Workers are free to join a union if they wish. Workers are free to bargain as they choose.
Criterion 4.4 Social impact evaluations and consultation	
Strengths	There is a Complaints and compliments spreadsheet with the information exported from ENSAFE where all complaints, compliments and general engagements are listed. Rayonier as another way of facilitating and encouraging the stakeholders' engagement communicates all the high impacts operations to stakeholders. There is also a document "Social Implications Assessments 2020" where it is described all the changes and progress regarding social situations.
Compliance	The company is building constructive relationship with affected stakeholder using different ways of encouraging stakeholders' engagement. Different documents created by the organisation are describing how the company will be in touch with different stakeholder to obtain feedback from them. Complaint system is one of the methods used by Rayonier to receive feedback form stakeholders. Complaints are registered in ENSAFE, followed and closed. Another way of receiving feedback from stakeholder is through the communication of all future high-risk operations to potential affected stakeholders All the operational prescriptions identify the presence of neighbours when applicable and mitigations measures for avoiding impacts on neighbours are described in the same prescriptions.
Criterion 4.5 Resolution of grievances and settlement of compensation claims	
Strengths	
Compliance	The dispute resolution process is documented in the EMS. No current disputes are on record and none were reported to SGS as part of the evaluation process.
PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST	
Criterion 5.1 Economic viability taking full environmental, social, and operational costs into account	
Strengths	
Compliance	Full use is made of the available allowable cut for each region in each year. Economic viability was evident. Budgets make provision for meeting all operation, environmental and social costs.
Criterion 5.2 Optimal use and local processing of forest products	
Strengths	
Compliance	Log sale preference is given to local processing companies. The majority of forest produce is processed locally. Pinus radiata continues to be the predominant species within the estate, although some planting of Douglas fir is still being undertaken on appropriate sites. RMF is actively marketing other minor species as potential markets arise.

Criterion 5.3 Waste minimisation and avoidance of damage to forest resources	
Strengths	
Compliance	Harvest planning is undertaken in accordance with national best practice guidelines and resource consent conditions. Appropriate harvesting systems are used according to the site to avoid breakage and to minimise waste.
Criterion 5.4 Forest management and the local economy	
Strengths	
Compliance	Rayonier identifies all productive uses of the forest area that will maintain or enhance the productive capacity of the forest and the economic viability of the company. There is a MANAGEMENT PLAN 2020 – 2024- Board Approved: 13 November 2019, where all the productive and economic analysis is presented. All forest operations are managed to protect the water. Waterways management measures change according to the stream classification. The information about all waterways is also presented in the operational prescriptions. The company is also doing water quality monitoring. Rayonier has created two documents to cover the water monitoring. MF Water Testing Regime version 0. This document defines: Stream Criteria for Testing, what is being measure (Total Suspended Sediments), Testing Process. Water Testing Site Markers document version 0. Describing how to refer to the monitoring point and the process for using the photopoint monitoring. Several water quality monitoring results were evidenced during the audit Operations are being planned to avoid soil damage as well as nutrient loss. There are also SOP's for the different forestry operations that set out the conditions for protecting the soils. Lot of actions are taken by Rayonier to protect the soils and all their properties. Environmental safeguards are put in place through the operational prescription as per the type of soil and the sites conditions when operating in any forest. In the Summary plan 2020 there is a section "Forest Nutrition" describing when the foliage sampling is done and how the information obtained is used: Foliage sampling is undertaken in young stands to check nutrient levels and initiate corrective fertilization, if required. Annual fertilizer programmes are implements in targeted forests, based on this monitoring and nutrition and fertiliser research. There is a foliage sampling prescription describing the methodology for the foliage sampling. Most of the plantations are monitored for the first time at age 6. Different foliage sampling results were checked.
Criterion 5.5 Maintenance of the value of forest services and resources	
Strengths	Long term stream studies are underway in several forests.
Compliance	Matariki Environmental Guidance version 2.1 dated on August 2020. Section "Waterbody Slash Management requirements" of this document has the Matariki Stream Classification System. Three different types of stream are defined as per their dimensions. Regarding soils the company uses the NES-PF requirements for soils classifications and the green, yellow, orange and red zones. The harvest blocks are located in the maps with soils' colours as per the NES-PF and in the harvesting prescriptions there is also a section where it is established the soils zone where the block is located and the conditions for operating in the area.
Criterion 5.6 Harvest levels	
Strengths	Rayonier identifies all productive uses of the forest area that will maintain or enhance the productive capacity of the forest and the economic viability of the company. There is a MANAGEMENT PLAN 2020 – 2024- Board Approved: 13 November 2019, where all the productive and economic analysis is presented. Section 4 of this document "Production volumes" describes how the volumes' forecasts are

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	calculated. The harvest schedule is derived from the 2019 Woodstock Harvest Scheduling Model.
Compliance	Sustainable harvest levels are calculated in long term estate level planning, which utilises forest inventory data and current growth yield tables. Predicted harvested levels are reconciled with actual harvest level volumes on the completion of a sale area. Current harvest levels make full use of the allowable annual allowable cut.
PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	
<i>Criterion 6.1 Environmental impacts evaluation</i>	
Strengths	An Environmental Standards booklet provides guidelines for site specific assessment of effects.
Compliance	Matariki Environmental Guidance version 2.1 dated on August 2020. Section “Waterbody Slash Management requirements” of this document has the Matariki Stream Classification System. Three different types of stream are defined as per their dimensions. Regarding soils the company uses the NES-PF requirements for soils classifications and the green, yellow, orange and red zones. The harvest blocks are located in the maps with soils’ colours as per the NES-PF and in the harvesting prescriptions there is also a section where it is established the soils zone where the block is located and the conditions for operating in the area The company identifies all the biodiversity areas present in the forest. The company has different documents related to conservation of biodiversity. “Protected Site Management SOP- Archaeological, Biological, Historical & Managerial Sites”. This document defines all the procedure (steps) to describe the management system in place to manage Natural Area values and significant sites. SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGICAL AREAS – MANAGEMENT STRATEGY version 4”, where the strategies for protecting and managing ecological areas is guided by a number of requirements. There is a total of 137 SEAs defined by Rayonier of which 15 are within category 1 Significant Biodiversity reserves. The company has recorded each area in ENSAFE and monitoring of these sites are schedule using this system.
<i>Criterion 6.2 Protection of rare, threatened and endangered species</i>	
Strengths	Some priority areas for management have been indentified (Mistletoe in Taringatura, Hochstetter frogs in the Bay of Plenty). The company is also participating in conservation management of the North Island Brown Kiwi on land over which they have a forestry right.
Compliance	Indigenous reserve areas (RTE habitat) have been identified at the coarse level across the estate and priorities assigned for protection. All areas are protected during operations via operational plans. Weed and pest control programmes are in place. At a national level, the “obvious” RTE species are currently known and are thus protected during forestry operations. A booklet describing RTE species has been produced in Southland and contractors report sightings. Forest managers are aware of sports fish and game bird habitats. Hunting and fishing are managed appropriately in forests. Kakabeak seed collection and protection or the planted area within Willowflat area Management plans for each HCVF are completed and updated yearly, visited protected areas are well maintain, pest control done. Kiwi protection.
<i>Criterion 6.3 Maintenance of ecological functions and values</i>	
Strengths	

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Compliance	The overall ecological status of the plantation estate is known and is typical for exotic plantations within New Zealand. Management systems are appropriate. Wildlings are monitored and controlled as required. Environmental monitoring is undertaken. The health of the forest is monitored annually via the Forest Health Survey. The management of reserves and DoC covenants is in accordance with DoC recommendations.
Criterion 6.4 Protection of representative samples of existing ecosystems	
Strengths	Restoration in key sites is taking place with guidance from local experts. The discovery of the extremely rare and endangered native Kakabeak plant (Clianthus) in a Rayonier Forest in Hawkes Bay has led to a planting and regeneration programme in conjunction with DOC and other community groups. Another endangered species benefitting from their conservation efforts is a colony of long-tailed bats, discovered by forestry workers in Riverhead Forest. Partnering with DOC and community groups around New Zealand.
Compliance	The experts' monitorings (see 3.3.2) were done to define the areas and to defined management and monitoring indicators for these ones. Based on these monitoring results, Rayonier has created a "Matariki Environmental Guidance version 2.1 dated on August 2020" where in its section "Protected Area Management" all the conditions for managing the areas according to the category are described. In this document is also defined the frequency for the monitoring of each category of SEA, for example category 1 are monitored annually, category 2 every 2 years and category 3 and 4 every 5 years. For the monitoring of these areas there is an app "Survey 123" and a function SEA plot sheet. In this plot sheet it is detailed for every SEA the monitoring indicators: ecological weed, palatable plants, animal's pests, RTE species, forest type coverage, etc. In the SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGICAL AREAS – MANAGEMENT STRATEGY version 4", section "8.2 Monitoring Strategy Outcomes" is it described the actions taken according the monitoring score, for example • Category 1 sites when classified as active (scored above 12) will have a management plan prepared and be monitored annually according to a schedule.
Criterion 6.5 Protection against damage to soils, residual forest and water resources during operations	
Strengths	
Compliance	Operations are being planned to avoid soil damage as well as nutrient loss. There are also SOP's for the different forestry operations that set out the conditions for protecting the soils. Lot of actions are taken by Rayonier to protect the soils and all their properties. Environmental safeguards are put in place through the operational prescription as per the type of soil and the sites conditions when operating in any forest. In the Summary plan 2020 there is a section "Forest Nutrition" describing when the foliage sampling is done and how the information obtained is used: Foliage sampling is undertaken in young stands to check nutrient levels and initiate corrective fertilization, if required. Annual fertilizer programmes are implements in targeted forests, based on this monitoring and nutrition and fertiliser research. There is a foliage sampling prescription describing the methodology for the foliage sampling. Most of the plantations are monitored for the first time at age 6. Different foliage sampling results were checked.
Criterion 6.6 Chemical pest management	
Strengths	Rayonier is taking different actions to minimize the use of chemicals. When a chemical must be applied the company analyses the quantity to be applied to reduce the use of it due to environmental but also to economic issues.

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	In some cases, wildings are controlled by ring barking, In the Agrichemical Application SOP May 2019, it is established that considerations are to be given to agrichemical application methods which maximise product effectiveness Animals pest are controlled preferably by hunting and trapping.
Compliance	Pests' control is also done by Rayonier in all its forest to protect the biodiversity values in the defined Significant biodiversity reserves and in the SEA reserves. All forests are monitored regarding ecosystem health. Rayonier hires a company for doing annual surveillances in different regions (FMUs) under the scope of the certificate. Animal pests are controlled mainly by hunting, plant pests are controlled with chemicals when any other method cannot be used.
Criterion 6.7 Use and disposal of chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes	
Strengths	
Compliance	Recycling of non-organic waste especially wire rope & oil is undertaken. Handling & use of chemicals by contractors complies with the Hasno Act. Contractors maintain adequate facilities for on-site waste collection and removal.
Criterion 6.8 Use of biological control agents and genetically modified organisms	
Strengths	
Compliance	The release of biological control agents has historically been undertaken as authorised by ERMA or its predecessor. Biological control release sites have been documented and mapped. There is no use of GMO's within the FMU. Trial Establishment workplan and Establishment summary - 2010 Broom Psyllid Release - Monitor broom psyllid <i>Arytainilla spartiophila</i> release success at controlling broom.
Criterion 6.9 The use of exotic species	
Strengths	
Compliance	Exotic species used in the plantation resource are the nationally-preferred species. Significant wilding issues have been identified in Southland region and Canterbury. Control measures have been put in place' Wilding calculator is use to calculate the potential risk.
Criterion 6.10 Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses	
Strengths	
Compliance	No forest conversion was seen or reported to be occurring within the estate.
PRINCIPLE 7: MANAGEMENT PLAN	
Criterion 7.1 Management plan requirements	
Strengths	
Compliance	The management plan is not a single document, it is a series of documents that together gather all the information for managing and planning the operations by Rayonier. The following documents, part of the management plan, were evidenced among others: - Emergency Response Procedures -Auckland- June 2019

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	- Emergency Response Procedures- Canterbury- June 2020. - CRISIS MANAGEMENT PLAN- version 1.2 June 2020. - Hazardous Substance Spill and Overspray- ERP version 2 May 2015. - Public Summary report updated to July 2020. - Organisational chart updated to October 2020. - RMF Agrichemical Application SOP- May 2019. - Fuel, Oil and Chemical Spill Management- May 2019 - RMF Harvesting SOP- updated to 2019. For updates in laws and regulations the National Environmental Coordinator is responsible for updating all changes regarding environmental issues and the H&S Manager is in charge of updating the H&S changes. Rayonier is a member of the NZFOA from where most of the updates are received.
Criterion 7.2 Management plan revision	
Strengths	
Compliance	On the intranet if there is a section with all documents that requires expiry date. All company's employees can access to "my dashboard" within Promapp, under "my dashboard" all the documents that require update are listed. In the last page of every document there is a section "Change Synopsis:" where all versions changes and the reasons for the changes are listed. All company's documents are updated when necessary or as result of research and monitoring results. The stakeholder engagement plan per region is updated as result of the Social Implications Assessment completed by the Regional representative with the social situations. Management plans of several Biodiversity areas where updated as result of the monitoring done in the areas. Rayonier also analyses the result of the internal corrective action request as well as the complaints received..
Criterion 7.3 Training and supervision of forest workers	
Strengths	
Compliance	The organisation promotes training opportunities of its own staff and also of contractors' staff. In the Rayonier Health & Safety System Manual, Version Number: 2.1. Date reviewed/modified: 15 July 2020, section 26- Supplier – H&S Information, Training, Instruction & Supervision - refers to minimum base standards defined for workers working in harvesting, silviculture, cartage, etc. Different contractors' and Rayonier's staff training records were evidenced.
Criterion 7.4 Public availability of the management plan elements	
Strengths	
Compliance	The summary of the primary elements of the management plan are publicly available.
PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND EVALUATION	
Criterion 8.1 Frequency, intensity and consistency of monitoring	
Strengths	Rayonier have a very consistent monitoring program, that was confirmed when we visited their protected areas: 5 % increase of area in their wetland in Ohurakura Forest
Compliance	Rayonier carries out different type of audit/monitoring to contractors and operations. Environmental audits are done in different frequencies depending on the aspect to be monitored and the operations, for example: Pruning and thinning once per crew per season; protected areas twice a year; harvesting twice annually per crew; fuels and oils in

	conjunction with operational forms; etc. Regarding H&S there are several audit types, for example: Pre-Starts, site audits, SBO (Safe Behaviour Observations), etc. this is described in the "Rayonier Health & Safety System Manual, Version Number: 2.1. Date reviewed/modified: 15 July 2020. All non-compliances or deviations are registered in ENSAFE (environmental and stakeholder engagement issues) or in STAYSAFE (H&S issues). From these systems the company can export to excel all the corrective actions recorded every year. It was evidenced the summary from ENSAFE detailing the CAR ID, type of audit, contractor, crew number, actions to be taken, created by, assigned to, completion date. All the procedures are in place and are part of the management system. All documents related to environmental audits (with the description of the reason and when to do the audit) can be found in the company's intranet.
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Criterion 8.2 Research and data collection for monitoring

Strengths	
Compliance	The organisation is permanently involved in research and developments programs to improve the management system when possible. The "Research, Development and Technical Services- 2020 budget" was evidenced. Rayonier is part of the following projects: - Radiata Pine Breeding Company which collaborates with the University of Canterbury's School of Forestry and Proseed - Forest Flows hydrology project 2020 – 2023 - Trial testing eDNA in the process of setting up with Wilderlabs and ATS Environmental Long-term Slash in Stream Trial-Update for the Forest Resources & Environment Committee.

Criterion 8.3 Chain of custody

Strengths	
Compliance	A robust CoC procedure/process is in place which utilises a log delivery docket system from forest compartment to the customer. Log delivery dockets and Invoices for certified sales contain the FSC 100% claim and the company's FM/COC certificate number. Company log docket books in Southland meet existing FSC Trademark requirements and have been approved by SGS Qualifor. Log delivery docket books issued to contractors are recorded and reconciled. Log delivery dockets invoices contain the company's FSC 100% claim and SGS-FM/COC-000097 certificate number. FSC Trademark use complies with requirements and has been approved by SGS Qualifor Website was checked during the audit and the company has placed the FSC trademark according to the requirements specify by the FSC trademark standard New log docket booklets do not use the FSC trademarks.

Criterion 8.4 Incorporation of monitoring results into the management plan

Strengths	
Compliance	The company is a member of a number of research organisations. Results are analysed on a regular basis and incorporated into work programmes. Social, Environmental and Operational monitoring results are incorporated into planning.

Criterion 8.5 Publicly available summary of monitoring

Strengths	
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Compliance	The company monitors the indicators listed in 8.2 in a variety of ways, uses and passes on the information to the public as required.
PRINCIPLE 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS	
Criterion 9.1 Evaluation to determine high conservation value attributes	
Strengths	
Compliance	The estate has been independently assessed and reserve areas within the estate have been categorised into 5 classes. The documented view is that no HCVFs are present within the Southland estate. The company has identified the heritage block in Hanmer forest as HCVF 6, being of importance to the local community. The Hanmer Heritage area management plan (2008 – 2013) has been written. Evidence was noted of high levels of consultation with DOC experts of the restoration around the bloodwood stand (and HCV#1 site) at Dunsdale Forest (Rance document) and the ongoing management of the stand itself. An interviews with a forest manager indicated that advice was sought from DOC, Environment Southland and beyond for control methods for Chilean Flame creeper at Taringatura Forest to protect the stand of scarlet mistletoe. Although a management plan was not viewed for mudfish, the mudfish auditing program is seeking advice from the local DOC expert, A.S Visited areas of HCVF well maintained. Increase area of Wetland by 5%
Criterion 9.2 Consultation process	
Strengths	
Compliance	The appropriate management prescriptions for the Hanmer Heritage Forest HCVF have been written into the management plan. Production thinning of the Larch area was agreed to through consultation with the Trust. There is joint governance with the Trust. Ongoing consultation occurs with the kakabeak recovery group and other local kakabeak restoration projects (e.g. Forest Life Force trust/Maungataniwha) to identify likely kakabeak habitat areas within the FMU (evidence: interview with Rayonier Hawkes Bay Environmental Coordinator). Similar consultation and collaboration (with iwi, Nga Whenua Rahui, BOPRC, Kiwis for Kiwi) is occurring for the Puhikoko kiwi protection project.
Criterion 9.3 Measures to maintain and enhance high conservation value attributes	
Strengths	
Compliance	The management objectives and social attributes of the Hanmer Heritage area are described in the management plan. HCVF area is a small part of the forest and so the landscape is not endangered.
Criterion 9.4 Monitoring to assess effectiveness	
Strengths	
Compliance	
PRINCIPLE 10: PLANTATIONS	
Criterion 10.1 Statement of objectives in the management plan	
Strengths	
Compliance	Management objectives are stated in Plans. There is regular assessment of performance against stated objectives

Criterion 10.2 Plantation design and layout	
Strengths	
Compliance	Indigenous vegetation areas are identified across the estate, protected, mapped and are appropriately managed. All streams and waterways within the estate have been classified and mapped according to their significance. Replanted blocks follow the existing plantation areas, apart from some areas which are not replanted. The forests are away from areas of local significance.
Criterion 10.3 Diversity in composition	
Strengths	
Compliance	The forest estate is now largely focussed on Pinus radiata, with Douglas fir more common in the higher altitudes in the South Island. Diversity in genetic material is achieved through planting Open Pollinated seedlings and cuttings. Clear fell coup size is determined by the original planting sequence and is managed through consideration of environmental and social impacts. Monitoring has been established to consider the effects of clear fell coupe size.
Criterion 10.4 Species selection	
Strengths	
Compliance	Various species and provenances of those species have been trialled to arrive at the mix of species and provenances currently used. Rayonier New Zealand is part of the national Forest Health Surveillance Programme recommended by NZ Forest Owners Association and run by independent contractors. No new major pests or forest health issues have been detected. All planting material information i.e. nursery, provenance, GF rating and species is recorded.
Criterion 10.5 Restoration of natural forest	
Strengths	
Compliance	A significant area within the estate (approximately 15%) is currently in natural vegetation and is being appropriately protected to maintain the natural vegetation cover.
Criterion 10.6 Impacts on soil and water	
Strengths	
Compliance	Soil information is available at a broad scale and the forest estate is routinely monitored for reductions in productivity. Soil information continues to be available within the GIS system via a Land Use Classification layer. This GIS layer details soil types and slope gradients that could result in erosion susceptibilities in key forests within the estate. This information creates base level risk analysis for planning forestry operations, such as roading or harvesting which is added to as part of the harvest planning SOP and development of the risk matrix. Interview with the environment manager indicated that foliage sampling is carried out to determine boron deficiency. Over the Southern Region, no corrective action has been required. All streams and waterways within the estate have been classified and mapped according to their significance. Site-specific soil and water impact assessment is achieved through pre-operation assessments, site prescriptions, and harvesting plans, followed by rigorous post-operation assessment.

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	Within the Southland region, the Soil Management Best Practice Guideline has been sent to all customers and their contractors. Their compliance with this, and the Harvest Plan is monitored during supervisor visits, post-operational checklist completion and during customer Management Systems Audits. Specifications regards sediment control well described within Rayonier EMS.
Criterion 10.7 Pests and diseases	
Strengths	
Compliance	The main forest pests and diseases have been identified and documented. An annual Forest Health Survey is undertaken by independent experts. The Company complies with the Animal Health Board and Biosecurity Act requirements for possum control on company lands within specified possum control areas. The company complies with the FSC pesticide policy. The company is represented on the Boards of all necessary Rural Fire Authorities. The fire response plans for each region are current. The company complies with Rural Fire Authority requirements in each region. The forest resource is well protected from fire.
Criterion 10.8 Monitoring of impacts, species testing and tenure rights	
Strengths	
Compliance	Onsite impacts are formally assessed. Operations are monitored and audited to ensure that on-site impacts are eliminated or minimised. The company undertakes a range of monitoring for off-site impacts. There was no evidence of adverse social impacts. There is regular consultation with neighbours about operations. Many positive social impacts are evident through use of the forest by the local community for permitted activities. Health and safety is closely monitored and reported to the national database. Rayonier has a system in place to ensure that it complies with national and regional laws.
Criterion 10.9 Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994	
Strengths	
Compliance	No forests are in areas converted after 1994. Rayonier New Zealand complies with the Forest Accord

11. CERTIFICATION DECISION

SGS considers that **Rayonier NZ Ltd – trading as Matariki Forests Trading Limited**s forest management of 5 Region forests, in New Zealand can be certified as:

- There are no outstanding Major Corrective Action Requests
- The outstanding Minor Corrective Action Requests do not preclude certification, but **Rayonier NZ Ltd – trading as Matariki Forests Trading Limited** is required to take the agreed actions before the first surveillance. These will be verified by SGS at the first surveillance to be carried out at about 12 months from the date of the issuance of the certificate. If satisfactory actions have been taken, the CARs will be 'closed out'; otherwise, Minor CARs will be raised to Major CARs.
- The management system, if implemented as described, is capable of ensuring that all of the requirements of the applicable standard(s) are met over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the evaluation;

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- iv. The certificate holder has demonstrated, subject to the specified corrective actions, that the described system of management is being implemented consistently over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the certificate.

12. MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFICATION

During the surveillance evaluation, it is assessed if there is continuing compliance with the requirements of the SGS Forest Management Certification Programme. Any areas of non-conformance with the SGS Forest Management Certification Programme are raised as one of two types of Corrective Action Request (CAR):

01. **Major CARs** - which must be addressed and closed out urgently with an agreed short time frame since the organisation is already a SGS certified organisation. Failure to close out within the agreed time frame can lead to suspension of the certificate.
02. **Minor CARs** - which must be addressed within an agreed time frame, and will normally be checked at the next surveillance visit

The full record of CARs raised over the certification period is listed under section 13 below.

The table below provides a progressive summary of findings for each surveillance. A complete record of observations demonstrating compliance or non-compliance with each criterion of the Forest Stewardship Standard is contained in a separate document that does not form part of the public summary.

RE-EVALUATION	
Issues that were hard to assess	There were no issues that were hard to assess.
Number of CARs closed	2 Minor Outstanding CARs were closed.
Nr of CARs remaining open	1 Outstanding Minor CAR from previous evaluations was not closed.
New CARs raised	4 Minor CARs were raised.
Brief Summary of Sites Inspected	The following regions were visited during the audit: Northland, Hawkes bay and Bay of plenty
Recommendation	The forest management of the forests of Rayonier Matariki New Zealand to remain certified as: ▪ The management system is capable of ensuring that all of the requirements of the applicable standard(s) are met over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the evaluation; and ▪ The certificate holder has demonstrated, subject to the specified corrective actions, that the described system of management is being implemented consistently over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the certificate.
SURVEILLANCE 1	
Issues that were hard to assess	There were no issues that were hard to assess.
Number of CARs closed	1 Minor CARs were close in Oct 2021 – 3 raised as Major and close during the audit
Nr of CARs remaining open	0 Cars remain open
New CARs raised	4 Major and 3 Minor
Brief Summary of Sites Inspected	The following regions were visited during the audit: Southland, Canterbury and Bay of plenty
Recommendation	The forest management of the forests of Rayonier NZ Ltd – trade as Matariki Forests Trading Limited remain certified as: ▪ The management system is capable of ensuring that all of the

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	requirements of the applicable standard(s) are met over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the evaluation; and The certificate holder has demonstrated, subject to the specified corrective actions, that the described system of management is being implemented consistently over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the certificate.
SURVEILLANCE 2	
Issues that were hard to assess	
Number of CARs closed	
Nr of CARs remaining open	
Nr of New CARs raised	
Brief Summary of Sites Inspected	
Recommendation	
SURVEILLANCE 3	
Issues that were hard to assess	
Number of CARs closed	
Nr of CARs remaining open	
Nr of New CARs raised	
Brief Summary of Sites Inspected	
Recommendation	
SURVEILLANCE 4	
Issues that were hard to assess	
Number of CARs closed	
Nr of CARs remaining open	
Nr of New CARs raised	
Brief Summary of Sites Inspected	
Recommendation	

13. RECORD OF CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUESTS (CARs)

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
16	6.1.7	Date Recorded>	29.10.2020	Due Date>	28.10.2021	Date Closed>	7 Sep 2021
Prev.		Non-Conformance:					
cycle		The company is not keeping records sufficient to identify corrective actions where noncompliance with prescriptions occurs.					
		Objective Evidence:					
		It was evidenced some of the audits' forms were not completed with all the information required, this causes difficulties when searching for the audits' information in the					

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CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
		company's software. For example: Pruning and thinning audit in Waihou without the audit date, Roding and Associated activities audit without forest name, date, contractor's name, etc. It was also evidenced that observations resulting from these audits were not uploaded as corrective action requests in the system, for example: observation resulting from -Post-Harvest Checklist- Ashley Forest- Contractor Renner 118- date 22.08.2019; observations resulting from -Pruning and thinning audit - Waihou Central Forest- Contractor Howard. Salvage operations events checked during the audit are not linked to a corrective action requests describing the actions taken to restore the site, for example: Environmental incident IDs 7580, 7539 and 7661. Close-out evidence: The company has implemented a system under ENSAFE – to allocate the CAR and the person in charge to do the follow up and close it by the due day- Evidence as follow: Review CARs: 8264, 8262, 8263, 8265 and 8296					
17	4.5.1	Date Recorded>	29.10.2020	Due Date>	28.10.2021	Date Closed>	20 May 2021
		Non-Conformance: It should be followed through this observation the effective implementation of "Ensafe Guidance for Environmental Incidents" regarding what is the information that must be detailed in Ensaf when recording and incident, for example a complaint. Objective Evidence: Although all complaints are followed and resolved (also check by the stakeholders interviews) most of the complaint registers do not have the contact details of the complainant, the date when the complaint was closed and the way used for communicating the final decision to the complainant as well as the date when the communication was done. Observation 14 is closed and CAR 17 is raised. Close-out evidence: The Environmental Coordinator have been monitoring the process and details recorded under ENSAFE to ensure that all the relevant information is correctly place – this have shown that staff members now are recording all the necessary information. Evidence: The following complaints and processes for dealing with them were evidenced: - ID 8191, Region Bay of Plenty, Company Matariki Forests, Incident Type Stakeholder Engagement, Description: Contacted by resident and Residents Association Manager at Lakes Resort regarding MTB riders exiting forest via the Resort (private property). There was an altercation on 31.12.20 which resulted in Police involvement. Forest Tairua, Incident date 06-Jan-21, Low/ No Risk, Primary Cause Complaint, Cause: Illegal entry from forest onto private property. Prevention: Met on site and looked at the two tracks concerned, blocked one by felling 2 trees. Signage will be replaced as has been vandalised. Also reviewed the map given to Pauanui Information Centre as this could give the indication that access was ok through the resort. This updated map has been sent to the information centre and to Dylan Curtin (021 191 6325) the officer following up the incident from 31.12.20 so he can circulate within the community. Spoke with Dylan 11.01.21 as he was unable to meet on 06.01.21. - ID 8200, Region Hawkes Bay, Company Matariki Forests, Incident Type Stakeholder Engagement, Description: Glengarry neighbour would like					

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CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
		broken stem in a precarious position on his driveway removed, wanted some blackberry sprayed on boundary and an update on removing trees that are arcing on the powerlines. Shane Milton 0272705233. Forest Glengarry, Incident date 14-Jan-21, 2 - Medium Risk, Primary Cause: Complaint:Trees planted too close to powerline es, dangerous broken stem. Prevention: Remove trees and spray blackberry Internal corrective action #7957 dated open on 21.01.2021. Completion due 15.02.2021, completed on 04.02.2021. Internal corrective action #7958 dated on 21.01.2021, keep the neighbour up to date on possible harvest dates for trees next to powerlines. Completion due 31.01.2021, closed on 31.01.2021. - ID 8368, Region Northland, Company Matariki Forests Trading Ltd, Incident Type Stakeholder Engagement, Description: MAHU - Contact from Sue (DOC River Ranger) 0275 361 072 regarding pine branches on Hoteo River margin, Forest Mahurangi North, Incident date 22-Mar-21, Vendor ROSEWARNE CABLE LOGGERS LIMITED, 1 - Low/ No Risk, Primary Cause: Complaint, Cause: A pine tree was not controllable and fell across the Hoteo River. Most was subsequently removed; however, some small branches remain on site. Prevention: Remove all branches from across the River. Continue with Post Harvest works (slash raking) on operational side. Internal corrective action ID8082 created on 22.03.2021. MAHU-remove all branches from across Hoteo River. Completed by Marama and Aaron. Completion due 30.04.2021, completed on 06.04.2021.					
18	8.2.12	Date Recorded>	29.10.2020	Due Date>	28.10.2021	Date Closed>	20 May 2021
		Non-Conformance:					
		The company did not provide evidence of Performance Monitoring of the Chipping Operations.					
		Objective Evidence:					
		Rayonier could not provide evidence of a performance review of the recent chipping operations in the Southland Region. The company Southern Chipping Services was interviewed during the visit to the Castledowns forest. No Post-operational audits/checklist were in place to measure the level of performance of the contractor during the operation or after finishing in a skid-site/block level.					
		Close-out evidence:					
		Regarding the post-operational checklist for chipping operations the company has created a post-operational checklist that was uploaded into StaySafe. The following post-operational inspections uploaded in StaySafe were evidenced: - Biofuels Post-op, 21 Apr 2021, Contractor Southern Chipping. Score 77.78%, failed items 0, Actions 0. - Biofuels Post-op, 2 Mar 2021. Contractor Southern Chipping. Score 100%, failed items 0, Actions 0					
01 New cycle	6.2.4	Date Recorded>	20 May 2021	Due Date	19 May 2022	Date Closed>	19 May 2022
		Non-Conformance:					
		The presence of populations of rare, threatened or endangered species were not always indicated in prescriptions or on maps.					
		Objective Evidence:					
		Where known, RTES habitat is identified and protected in operational prescriptions (see 6.2.3). However, species with a ‘reasonable expectation of finding’, such as falcon, were not included. Evidence: - Harvest Plan for Sale Area: 404-023-01R. Hampton Forest, 24/06/19 - kiwi					

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
		habitat identified, and assessment made of whether a certified kiwi handler was required.					
		Close-out evidence:					
		This CAR was closed during the audit 10 Aug 2022 – however the company have evidence collected before the due day					
		Land preparation prescription Ashely Forest dated 2 Nov 2021 – indicate the potential RTE of Falcon					
		Pre plant prescription for Omihi Forest – dated 4 Feb 2022 – indicate potential RTE Karearea					
		Prescription for Harvesting area 907-010-01 – 11 Aug 2022 – include potential of RTEs					
		Prescription for Harvesting area 612-015-09 dated – 11 Aug 2022 – include potential of RTEs.					
02	8.1.3	Date Recorded>	20 May 2021	Due Date	19 May 2022	Date Closed>	119 May 2022
		Non-Conformance:					
		There was a discrepancy between the period to assess Significant ecological areas					
		Objective Evidence:					
		Significant Ecological Areas – Management Strategy and Matariki Environmental Guidance version 2.2 about the Category 2 – should be monitored every 2 year and the other document said that this should be monitored every 5 years					
		Close-out evidence:					
		Raised as Major CAR05.					
03	9.1.1	Date Recorded>	20 May 2021	Due Date	19 May 2022	Date Closed>	19 May 2022
		Non-Conformance:					
		It was not evidence that all the identified areas as HCVF have been assess as such.					
		Objective Evidence:					
		There were 12 HCVF in 2012-2013 – then between 2018 – 2019 4 more were added – however not all of them have the assessment report available during the audit (Haw Bays (with pine road wetland) they have one site called HCVF but is not list on HCV area summary an description) – new added forest need to have a HCVF assessment					
		Close-out evidence:					
		Minor CAR03 close and raise as Major 06.					
04	9.1.4	Date Recorded>	20 May 2021	Due Date	19 May 2022	Date Closed>	19 May 2022
		Non-Conformance:					
		There was no evidence of the stakeholder consultation done for the HCVF.					
		Objective Evidence:					
		The assessment procedure and its results (including the comments and suggestions of stakeholders in response to consultation) shall be fully documented.					
		There is no evidence that consultation on the identification of all HCV sites has been undertaken.					
		Close-out evidence:					
		CAR04 close and raised as Major CAR07.					
M05	8.1.3	Date	19 May 2022	Due Date	19 Aug 2022	Date Closed>	17 Aug 2022

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
		Recorded>					
		Non-Conformance:					
		There was a discrepancy between the period to assess Significant ecological areas					
		Objective Evidence:					
		Significant Ecological Areas – Management Strategy and Matariki Environmental Guidance version 2.2 about the Category 2 – should be monitored every 2 year and the other document said that this should be monitored every 5 years					
		Close-out evidence:					
		The company has updated their procedure and now the category 2 is due monitoring every 2 years Evidence: Significant Ecological Area Monitoring: Version 22.0 : Last Edited Tuesday, July 19, 2022 Category 2 – Totara bush road – Rukumoana Forest – Hakes Bay – last monitoring done 2022 and is book for 2024					
M06	9.1.1	Date Recorded>	19 May 2022	Due Date	19 Aug 2022	Date Closed>	17 Aug 2022
		Non-Conformance:					
		It was not evidence that all the identified areas as HCVF have been assess as such.					
		Objective Evidence:					
		There were 13 HCVF in 2012-2017 – then between 2018 – 2019 3 more were added – however not all of them have the assessment report available during the audit (Haw Bays (with pine road wetland) they have one site called HCVF but is not list on HCV area summary a description)					
		Close-out evidence:					
M07	9.1.4	During the audit a review of the whole documentation for HCV, it was discover that the previous person in charge add 3 new HCV to Rayonier GIS system , those areas that were under Category 1 for Rayonier conservation areas classification it was assume the Category 1 was always a HCV this is why the list of HCV increase to 15 HCV - new forest added have been already assess for HCV- only one could have the potential of HCV Te tipua wetland however this still under review. Currently la company has only 13 HCV					
		Samples as follow:					
		Tairua Bay of Plenty Duck creek wetland – dated Sep 2017 – contract report 4412a					
		Ohurakura Hawkes Bay Whitepine Road Wetland – Nov 2016					
		Omataroa Bay of Plenty Puhikoko reserve – June 2013					
		Taiura Bay of Plenty Parahaka stream reserve - dated Sep 2017 – contract report 4412b.					
		Date Recorded>	19 May 2022	Due Date	19 Aug 2022	Date Closed>	17 Aug 2022
		Non-Conformance:					
		There was no evidence of the stakeholder consultation done for the HCVF					
		The assessment procedure and its results (including the comments and suggestions of stakeholders in response to consultation) are not fully documented.					
		Objective Evidence:					
		There is no evidence that consultation on the identification of all HCV sites has been undertaken.					

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
		Close-out evidence: Email with evidence that stakeholders have been contacted and received a copy of the management plan for relevant HCV areas was available during the audit visit, Example of emails as follow: Email from Rayonier to Department of conservation – attached management plan Colgate Forest Wetland and Hammer forest recreational covenant dated 17 Aug 2022 at 1:52 pm. Email from Rayonier to Department of conservation – attached management plan for Glenbervie Forest dated 17 Aug 2022 at 1:39 pm. Email from Rayonier to Department of conservation – attached management plan for Mahurangi forest dated 17 Aug 2022 at 8:53 pm. Email from Rayonier to Department of conservation – attached management plan for Glendhy Forest dated 17 Aug 2022 at 8:53 pm. Procedures in place under High conservation value forest assessment procedures version 01.					
08	6.1.7	Date Recorded>	17 Aug 2022	Due Date	16 Aug 2023	Date Closed>	
		Non-Conformance:					
		Record to identify corrective actions where noncompliance with prescriptions occurs are not always kept.					
		Objective Evidence:					
		Non compliances for FSC were not recorded under ENSAFE. Review of ENSAFE CAR entries.					
		Close-out evidence:					
09	6.2.3	Date Recorded>	17 Aug 2022	Due Date	16 Aug 2023	Date Closed>	
		Non-Conformance:					
		Indigenous habitat supporting rare, threatened or endangered species and identified as being significant to their life cycle shall are not always correctly identified in management planning.					
		Objective Evidence:					
		Although all native areas are identified in the operational maps, interviews in the field confirmed that Protected areas SEA status levels are not able to be identified on maps in the Geomaster system.					
		Close-out evidence:					
M10	6.2.4	Date Recorded>	17 Aug 2022	Due Date	16 Nov 2022	Date Closed>	21 Sep 2022
		Non-Conformance:					
		The presence of populations of rare, threatened or endangered species or areas identified as being significant to their life cycle in production areas of the management unit are not always identified before harvest in management plans and site-specific work prescriptions and mapped as either 'known presence' or 'reasonable expectation of finding'.					
		Objective Evidence:					
		RTE were not always present into prescription for Bay of Plenty and Canterbury.					

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CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail				
		It was evidenced some of the prescriptions checked during the field visits in Bay of Plenty and Canterbury regions don't have any reference about RTE species. For example: Harvest plan for sale area 612-015-09- Omataroa forest. Plan compilation date July 2022; Harvest plan for sale area 907-010-01- Ashley forest. plan Compilation date 22.06.2022; Harvest plan for sale area 910-012-31- Chaney's forest. Compilation date 01.06.2022.				
		Close-out evidence:				
		Land preparation prescription Ashely Forest dated 2 Nov 2021 – indicate the potential RTE of Falcon				
		Pre plant prescription for Omihi Forest – dated 4 Feb 2022 – indicate potential RTE Karearea				
11	6.9.1	V1.0 dated – 21 Sep 2022 Harvesting audit form				
		Prescription for Harvesting area 907-010-01 – 11 Aug 2022 – include potential of RTEs				
		Prescription for Harvesting area 612-015-09 dated – 11 Aug 2022 – include potential of RTEs				
		Procedures have been update to avoid this to happen again – changes done under document NES-PF Subpart 6 FOA Forestry practice guides Section 1,2,3,4,6 identified and indicate the potential f RTEs withing the operation area.				
11	6.9.1	Date Recorded>	17 Aug 2022	Due Date	16 Aug 2023	Date Closed>
		Non-Conformance:				
		Forest managers were not always comply with any applicable regional pest management strategy including where this identifies a wilding species as a pest.				
		Objective Evidence:				
12	7.2.5	However wilding control in other areas (e.g. Canterbury) appear to be reliant on local authority requirements rather than company specific processes and or procedures. If controls do not come from the NES-PF, which affects afforestation only, there is no common process for wilding control.				
		There is no company wide Wilding Control system (Integrated Pest Management System) describing how the organisation will meet the requirements of an RPMS where wildings are identified as a pest and implement those requirements in operations.				
		Close-out evidence:				
12	7.2.5	Date Recorded>	17 Aug 2022	Due Date	16 Aug 2023	Date Closed>
		Non-Conformance:				
		There is a timetable for the periodic revision of the management plan and there is evidence of plan revision consistent with the timetable, however version and dates of the documents are not well maintained				
		There is a timetable for the periodic revision of the management plan however there is not clear evidence of plan revision consistent with the timetable.				
12	7.2.5	Objective Evidence:				
		However, there is no evidence that all management plan documents are regularly kept up to date. For example, there appears to be more than one version of the harvest prescription available and those sighted do not have any version control system in place.				
12	7.2.5	There is no evidence that documents used to implement portions of the Management				

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail
		Plan are current, updated or revised according to any set criteria such as a timetable.
		Close-out evidence:

14. RECORD OF OBSERVATIONS

OBS #	Indicator	Observation Detail			
15 Prev. cycle	4.4.5	Date Recorded>	29.10.2020	Date Closed>	20 May 2021
		Observation:			
		The evaluation done by Rayonier about including the Walking Access Commission as an interested stakeholder, after feedback received from the Commission during the stakeholder consultation done by SGS, should be followed through this observation.			
		Follow-up evidence:			
		It was evidenced the Waling Access Commission representatives have been included in the stakeholder list of those regions where past and potential issues could happen. For example, Canterbury 2021 stakeholder list Geoff Holgate from WAC has been included; Southland stakeholder list Amie Pont and Ange Vanderlaan have been included. See also comment received from the WAC in the AD 36A where they declare to have better engagement with Rayonier Observation 01 (2020) is closed.			
16	6.4.6	Date Recorded>	29.10.2020	Date Closed>	20 May 2021
		Observation:			
		It was observed that Rayonier is taking restoration measures of some degraded areas within the forest estate, however, there is not a system in place to record all degraded areas identified throughout the forest estate to allow having precise information of how many degraded active areas are being managed, what are the management actions, and follow up results. The Degraded Area SOP scope only considers degraded areas within the forest blocks, not other areas within the FMU that could be degraded.			
		Follow-up evidence:			
		The RMF Degraded Area Management SOP 2021 identifies potential management for Significant Ecological Areas, with enhancement or intervention considered in accordance with category, identified priorities, RTES habitat, and the National Priorities for Protecting Rare and Threatened Biodiversity on Private Land (MfE 2007). In Hawkes Bay, active restoration is being undertaken in White Pine Road wetland in Ohurakura Forest, Raupo Road Wetland in Waikoau Forest, and in Lakeview Peat Wetland. Restoration activities comprise increasing the planting setback, planting wetland margins with indigenous species, weed control, and pest animal control. Restoration is also planned for Raupo Road Wetland in Waikoau Forest. Documentation: - Billing T. 2016: White Pine Road Wetland ecological survey and management report. - RNZ Biodiversity Management Plan, Whitepine Rd Wetland, Ohurakura Forest, and viewed during site visit 12 May 2021. - Wetland development and planting programme, Rayonier Matariki Forests, Lakeview Forest (anon, undated). - Burkepile N. 2020: Restoration of Lakeview Peat Wetland and associated stream. NZ Landcare Trust. - Field visit to Raupo Road Wetland in Waikoau Forest 12 May 2021.			
1 New	10.4.5	Date Recorded>	20 May 2021	Date Closed>	10 Aug 2022
		Observation:			

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OBS #	Indicator	Observation Detail			
Cycle		SOP for unusual events still having the old contact names and number for the regional offices.			
		Follow-up evidence:			
		Version 13.0 dated 18 Oct 2021 indicate to contact the Environmental Manager.			
2	4.2.5	Date Recorded>	20 May 2021	Date Closed>	17 Aug 2022
		Observation:			
		It was observed that one of the visited crew have several expire items within one of first aid kit on site.			
		Follow-up evidence:			
		Visited crews have their first aid kits well prepared.			

15. RECORD OF STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS AND INTERVIEWS

Nr	Comment	Response
Re Evaluation		
1	Governmental organisation: Organisation's staff, mainly regional field advisors (RFA), have had varied engagement with Rayonier Matariki (RM) around New Zealand. For example, there has been no engagement in Northland, there has recently been good engagement in Canterbury, and there is on-going engagement in Southland (principally regarding closure of access over Public Access Easements (PAEs) which facilitate recreational access to adjoining Public Conservation Land). The organisation has limited knowledge for most of the individual forests in the table provided and it is not aware of any public access concerns associated with most of the forests. RM website still inaccurately displays the following: <i>General forest access rules and safety</i> While we want you to enjoy our forests, we also want you to be safe. Because forests are workplaces, there is an element of risk, for all visitors. As such we have three arrangements in place for public access. 1. Unless otherwise stated all forest entry requires a permit. 2. In some circumstances entry without permit is allowed. This will be restricted to access on foot for recreational purposes (eg: walking, running, mountain bike). This excludes all hunting. 3. For all enquiries regarding access to our forests, please submit your request via our	For most of the comments received about "Ensuring public access to and along some of the rivers present in the forests", the company is not prohibiting the access to and along the rivers, this is a legal right and everybody can access to those site. Through the stakeholder consultation no problems were identified regarding this situation. Regarding Westdome and Longwood comment, the forests were not visited in this audit, but as per the interviews with the company's representatives the access is required to private lands, the company does not prohibit access to public roads. Regarding the engagement with Northland region, there are some records of communications with the organisation in this region, for example communication recorded in the system dated on 24.10.2018, requesting information about Mahurangi North. As per the information provided by Rayonier's staff after several phone conversation with the organisation's representative no more information was required by the organisation and they were not in touch anymore.

Nr	Comment	Response
	online contact form. Forests such as Longwood and Westdome are intersected by or adjoin public access routes where the public have a right of access. Longwood forest- There has been a "harvest alert" for Longwoods/Jubilee Forest since 2018. Access over PAE is closed, but alternative access is in place. Westdome forest: PAEs in Acton/Windley have been shut for some years for harvest occurring in Westdome. RM has recently: ☐ Agreed to install a RockIt gate at the Acton PAE which will control visitors while active harvest is underway. The intention is to open it on the weekend and outside of that public can apply to RM for permission to enter ☐ Re-opened the Windley side and long-term will install a gate (if trials at other locations go well). It will be shut periodically for short periods (days) while maintenance occurs.	
2	Hunting Club: Very good relationship with Rayonier. The representative has been working with the company through this hunting group for 3 years. Rayonier is always communicating the operations to the hunting club and this information is communicated to all the club's members. The Group have hunting access to Maramarua, Wangamata, Athenree, etc. Rayonier has provided all the rules for accessing to their forest to the Club and from there the rules are communicated to all the club's members.	No negative comments.
3	Rally organisation (Maramarua forest): Perfect relationship with the company. The company let them know about the operations with enough time to play the activities.	No negative comments
4	Community Group Hawke's bay: This is a Group the company is part of where the community plans are treated under the meetings. The purpose of the group is to develop sustainable development plans for the communities. Rayonier participates in this group explaining its operations in the community. The company has a very positive attitude.	No negative comments.

Nr	Comment	Response
	Very generous in helping the schools. In the past there was a disconnection between Rayonier and the community but now that was sorted out. The community is very happy with the participation of Rayonier in the Group.	
5	Kaiwaka Forest Neighbour: Not too bad relationship. The company did a dust control on the road in December 2020. The company is working close to the neighbours. Rayonier did a spraying this year and they informed the neighbours. No problem with wildings nor hunters.	No negative comments
6	Rukumoana & Esk forests neighbour: Pretty good relationship with the company. Problem in the past (3 years ago), the company over sprayed in Rukumoana forest. This situation did not happen again. The neighbour has the contact details of the company's representative. No problem with wildings nor hunters. The communication about operations is something really good from Rayonier.	No negative comments.
Surveillance 1		
1	We have a good relationship with Rayonier – we have a project for restoration with the IWI, they support the conservation goals for the trust	No negative comments.
2	Good communication regards operations , they normally deal with my husband or son, we are happy to have them as neighbours	No negative comments.
3	We have them as neighbours for our farm, they are very good communicating us which operations are schedule, is a bit hard to know which staff will be contacting us as we notice is many changes in their staff	No negative comments.
4	I use their forest for my beehives , we deal with 2 people in Tauranga office and they are very helpful and have a fast response	No negative comments.

16. RECORD OF COMPLAINTS

Nr	Detail		
	Complaint:	Date Recorded >	dd MMM yy
	None		
	Objective evidence obtained:		

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Nr	Detail		
	Close-out information:	Date Closed >	dd MMM yy

End of Public Summary

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