



HOUTEXPLOITATIE EN - VERWERKINGSONDERNEMING SOEKHOE EN ZONEN N.V.

ANNUAL OPERATION PLAN 2025

Planning Period 11 (PP 11)



FSC DOC S & Z - 01/2025
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1 Introduction

1.1 Preamble

Houtexploitatie en –verwerkingsonderneming Soekhoe en Zonen N.V. in this document mentioned as Soekhoe en Zonen, presents this Annual Operations Plan (AOP) in partial fulfilment of the forest management requirements of the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control, Stichting voor Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht (SBB).

This plan covers the plan period 11 (PP 11), nominally from July 2024- December 2025, and is also presented to the annual audits as part of the FSC certification of the operations of Soekhoe and Zonen. This plan presents a brief description of the concession, an overview of previous activities and work to be carried out in PP 11, including production forecasts for those blocks where 100% pre-harvest inventory has been carried out, several maps showing the distribution of annual harvest area in harvest plots, main skidding roads and log landings, the established PSP's, the bioreserve areas and the IFL zones. This plan also provides an overview of the personnel and available equipment to be deployed.

The AOP forms part of the planning framework from Soekhoe en Zonen and has especially close links with the long-term Exploitation Plan, presented in 2011 and updated in 2014, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024.

1.2 Concession license number and name of license holder

Concession number: 424a

Company formal name: Houtexploitatie en –verwerkingsonderneming Soekhoe en Zonen N. V. Director: Satinderdew Soekhoe

Address: Tout Lui Faut Br 45, Suriname

Telephone: +597 483378

Email: soekhoezonen@soekhoezonen.com

Website: www.soekhoezonen.com

1.3 Company registration information

KKF registration: 300.88

1.4 Brief physical description of the active concession

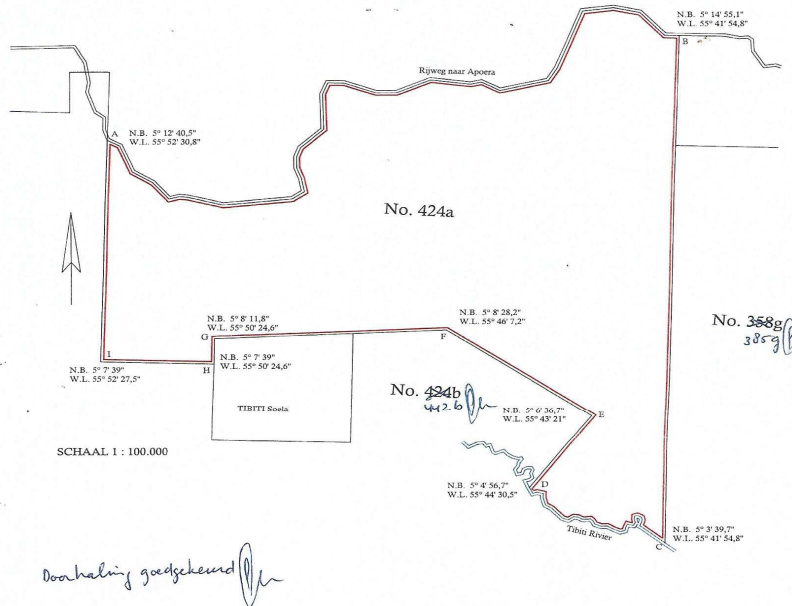
This AOP covers the FME's concession 424a located along the Apura Road to the north of the Tibiti River in District Para

Exhibit 1- 1 Location of Soekhoe Concession 424a



For the first time the concession was issued on 9 July 2010 for an initial duration of 10 years and it expired on 9 July 2020. According to the SBB regulation the company has applied for extension of the concession, which was granted on 9 July 2020. Due to some mistakes in this license, made by the Ministry, a renewal version was issued on 8 October 2020 by the Minister of Grondzaken en Bosbeheer for the duration of the next 10 years (License number 2676-20/Min GBB, 8 Oct 2020).

Exhibit 1- 2 The concession map



Figuratieve kaart betreffende het perceel, vermoedelijk groot 21720 ha., aangeduid met de letters ABCDEFGHI, gelegen in de district Para, aan de Rijweg naar Apoera, bekend als Bosbouwterrein No. 424a.

In opdracht van *Houtexploitatie- en Verwerkingsonderneming SOEKHOE en ZONEN N.V.*, die op het bovenvermeld perceel het recht tot EXPLOITATIE van HOUT wenst te verkrijgen, heb ik deze kaart vervaardigd.

Paramaribo, 13 mei 2020
De beklagde landmeter,
G. A. Halfide BSc.



The official gross area of the concession is still 21,720 ha. The terrain across the concession comprises moderate hills in the east divided by drainage valleys generally oriented in a north-west direction (see Exhibit 1.3). The Tibiti River forms the southern boundary of the concession and to the west the land is low-lying with patches of marsh forest.

Forest type is predominantly by high dryland mesophotic forest interspersed with creek forest along the main waterways and with discrete patches of savanna forest and mixed marsh/mesophotic forest (see Exhibit 1.4).

Exhibit 1- 3 Terrain and drainage pattern over concession 424a

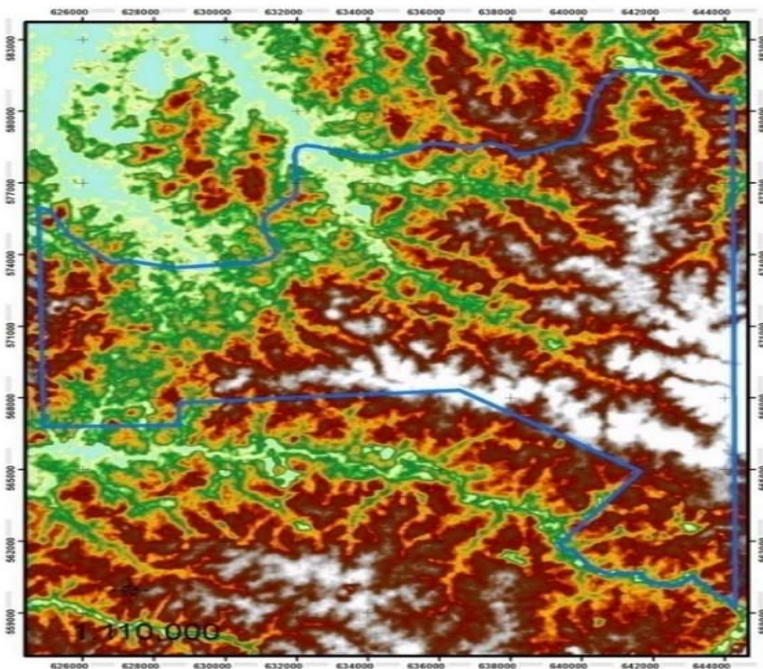
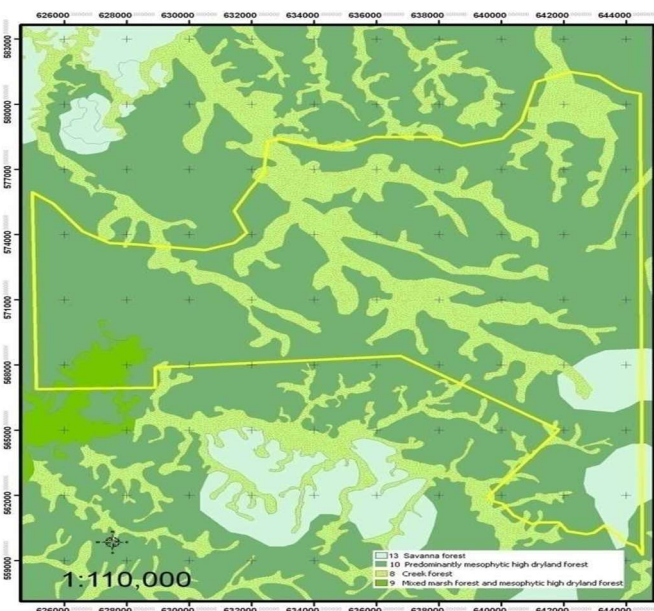


Exhibit 1- 4 Forest type in concession 424a



2 Review of previous activities

2.1 Kapvaks harvested

In the planning period PP 10, July 2023/July 2024, 19 kapvaks were active (see exhibit 2.1 and 2.2), but cause to some circumstances on de kapvaks 45, 80 and 100 there was no exploitation activity. So, on reality on 16 kapvaks exploitation activities was performed. At the end of July 2023 some of these kapvaks were closed and others remained open for the following planning period. (see exhibit 2.2)

Because of the frequently extremely heavy rains during last years it becomes more difficult to perform harvesting/exploitation. During PP9 the exploitation on the concession was a little lower than in the previous planning period.

The heavy rainfall was a limiting factor for the operations. The road to Apura was frequently closed by the district commissioner. In the future the production activities will depend strongly on the weather circumstances.

Exhibits 2.2 shows the total harvested area and the log production per kapvak. A total of 10.525,356 m³ of logs were harvested from these 16 kapvaks on an area of total 807 ha and across 38 species (see Exhibit 2.3) giving an average cut of 13.043 M³/ha. During PP9 2975 logs were harvested across 16 kapvaks.

Exhibit 2- 1 Overview of 424a kapvaks in PP10/PP11

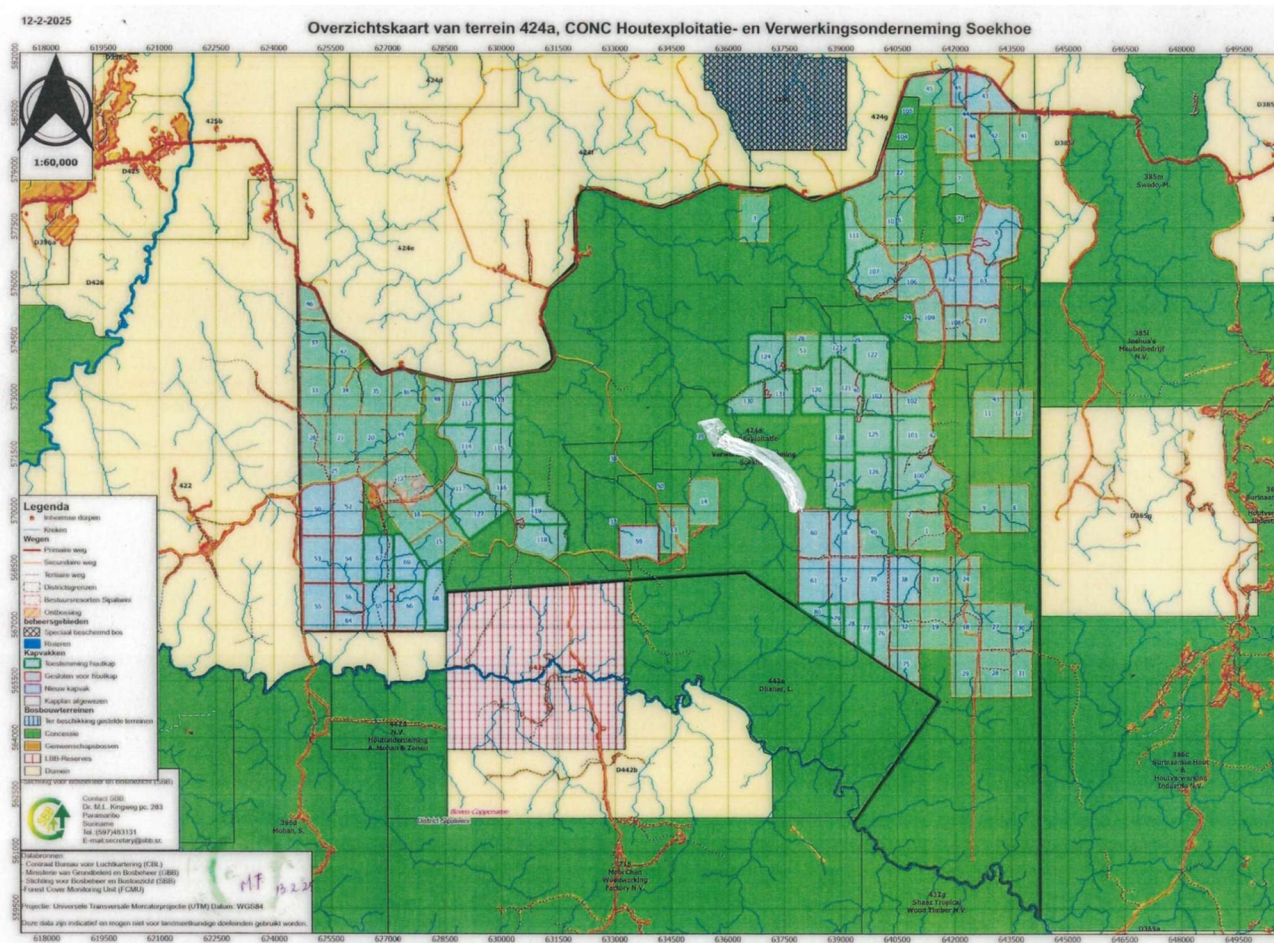


Exhibit 2.2 **Total harvest in PP10 (July 2023- July 2024)**

Kapvak number	Total harvested area/ha/kapvak	Volume/m³/kapvak	Status
67	23	104.015	OPEN
69	30	363.008	OPEN
79	39	652.421	OPEN
80	25	128.053	OPEN
100	2	26.527	OPEN
101	10	234.681	OPEN
104	34	344.525	CLOSED
105	30	636.78	CLOSED
107	27	187.941	CLOSED
115	42	407.434	OPEN
116	44	409.395	OPEN
120	51	740.81	OPEN
122	68	917.973	OPEN
121	85	1329.647	OPEN
109	11	185.461	CLOSED
111	10	245.623	OPEN
112	11	97.948	OPEN
113	10	292.114	OPEN
114	39	533.881	OPEN
123	38	679.97	OPEN
124	76	1156.535	OPEN
Total	705	9674.742 M³	

Average cut per ha 13.73 M³

Exhibit 2.2 **Production per kapvak and number of logs**

Kapvak	Area (ha)	Number of logs	Volume (M³)
67	97.079	39	104.015
69	75.816	129	363.008
79	30.515	166	652.421
80	31.173	41	128.053
100	149.04	6	26.527
101	104.44	61	234.681
104	48.302	79	344.525
105	40.65	156	636.78
107	141.719	41	187.941
115	99.003	93	407.434
116	62.012	78	409.395
120	100.612	164	740.81
122	100.455	245	917.973
121	116.067	349	1329.647
109	87.813	59	185.461
111	80.473	65	245.623
112	108.542	28	97.948
113	102.811	70	292.114
114	116.186	148	533.881
123	66.822	161	679.97
124	116.833	214	1156.535

Totaal volume 9674.742 M³

Total wood production specified in species type in 2024/2025

Species type	Number of logs	Volume (M³)
BAS	652	2116.416

BGR	702	3251.137
BOL	249	981.319
BRH	1	2.394
BTM	28	147.178
DJI	49	231.543
GKB	3	16.245
GKW	1	7.521
GRH	40	129.006
HGR	64	279.635
ING	22	101.319
JOK	2	10.589
KAW	64	319.346
KKP	2	5.392
KOE	11	25.823
KOK	2	10.716
KOP	100	270.637
LLG	1	3.649
MKB	53	274.333
MKG	82	354.74
MWK	74	441.167
PAK	4	22.496
PMS	4	16.162
PRH	2	11.764
ROK	3	9.944
SLH	7	19.62
SMB	1	11.135
WAL	23	61.387
WAN	24	68.917
WNK	9	57.173
WPL	74	276.558
YOR	13	67.137
ZWK	24	72.456
	Totaal volume	9674.742 M ³

2.2 Infrastructural work

2.2.1 Bridges and Roads

No new bridges and new roads were constructed in the PP10

Due to heavy rain almost through the whole year, same as the year before, maintenance of primary and secondary roads in 424a was a big challenge. Not all the roads could be maintained. The roads were muddy in several places, large ponds of water arose on these roads, and on a few places the road was washed away.

2.2.2 Base camp

The base camp, office and mechanic shop are still in the old location. The other workers camps remained on their place.

2.3 Training

The following trainings were given during PP10. (see exhibit 2.4)

This exhibit shows the Training Themes and the Generic Training Program. Details of these trainings were presented in TRAINING PROGRAMME SOEKHOE AND ZONEN NV, FSC DOC S & Z 02-23, version 1, July 2023 (Caribbean Forestry Services)

Exhibit 2-4 Training Themes and Topics 2024-2025

Theme	Topic
Induction	Key Company Policies and Rules
	Introduction to FSC
	Forestry Code of Practice
Theme	Workers' Rights, Responsibilities and
	Reduced Impact Logging
	Camp hygiene – (waste, drinking water etc)
	Company OSH and Safety Gears
Operations and RIL	HCF, IFL and Wildlife
Administration	FSC Principles
	Relevant Laws, Regulations, Treaties,
	Chain of Custody (forest)

Generic Training Programme

Theme	Topic	Capacity	Target Staff	Frequency
Induction	Key Company Policies and Rules	Knowledge	All Staff/Contractors	On engagement
	What is FSC?	Awareness		
	Forestry Code of Practice	Awareness		
	Workers' Rights, Responsibilities and	Awareness		
	Reduced Impact Logging	Awareness		
	Camp Hygiene – (waste, drinking	Awareness		
	Company OSH and Safety Gears	Awareness		
Administration	HCF, IFL and Wildlife	Awareness	Management/Office Administration	Annual
	FSC Principles	Awareness		
	Relevant Laws, Regulations, Treaties,	Awareness		
	Chain of Custody	Knowledge		
	Dispute Resolution	Awareness		
Operations and RIL	Elimination of Discrimination	Awareness	Forest Supervisors/Operators	Annual
	Reduced Impact Logging Concepts	Knowledge		
	Directional Felling	Knowledge/Skills		
	Low-Impact Road Construction and	Knowledge/Skills		
	Chainsaw Maintenance and Operation	Knowledge/Skills		
	Skidding	Knowledge/Skills		
Occupational Health, Safety and	Monitoring Programme	Awareness	Forest Staff/Main Contractor	Bi-Annual
	Occupational Health & Safety	Knowledge		
	Emergency Response	Knowledge		
	Safety Gear (PPE)	Knowledge		
	First Aid/First Response	Knowledge		
	Safe Operational Practice	Knowledge		
	Camp hygiene and waste disposal	Knowledge		

Welfare	Machinery Safety Features	Knowledge		
	Chemical Use (if needed)	Awareness		
Environmental and Social Issues	Forest Management Plans	Awareness	Management/Forest Supervisors	Biennial
	HCVF	Awareness		
	IFL	Awareness		
	Biodiversity Reserves and Buffer Zones	Knowledge		
	Engagement with Stakeholder Communities	Awareness		
	Cultural and Archaeological Sites	Awareness		
	Permanent Sample Plots (if needed)	Knowledge/Skills		

2.4 Work-related accidents and disputes

No accidents or disputes occurred during the period. In addition, there were no issues with workers or others.

2.5 Community and workers' relations

Although there are no communities or villages in the concession and the nearest village is at about 15 km from the western concession border and these villagers have no identifiable connection with our concession, we offer from time to time some support to the village within our possibilities. Several times the company provided the village as its goodwill on the occasion of Christmas with some drinks and sweets.

2.6 Certification

During the audit in July 2024, some issues were raised caused by misunderstanding of the new Standard for Suriname (FSC-STD-SUR-01-2020). As result the certifying body didn't approve the certificate but waited for solving these issues first. After solving these issues, the Company got the certification license (Certificate registration code NC-FM/COC-007257 RA-FM/COC-007257 FSC License Code FSC-C126323)

2.7 PSP's and Bio reserves

2.7.1 Existing PSP's

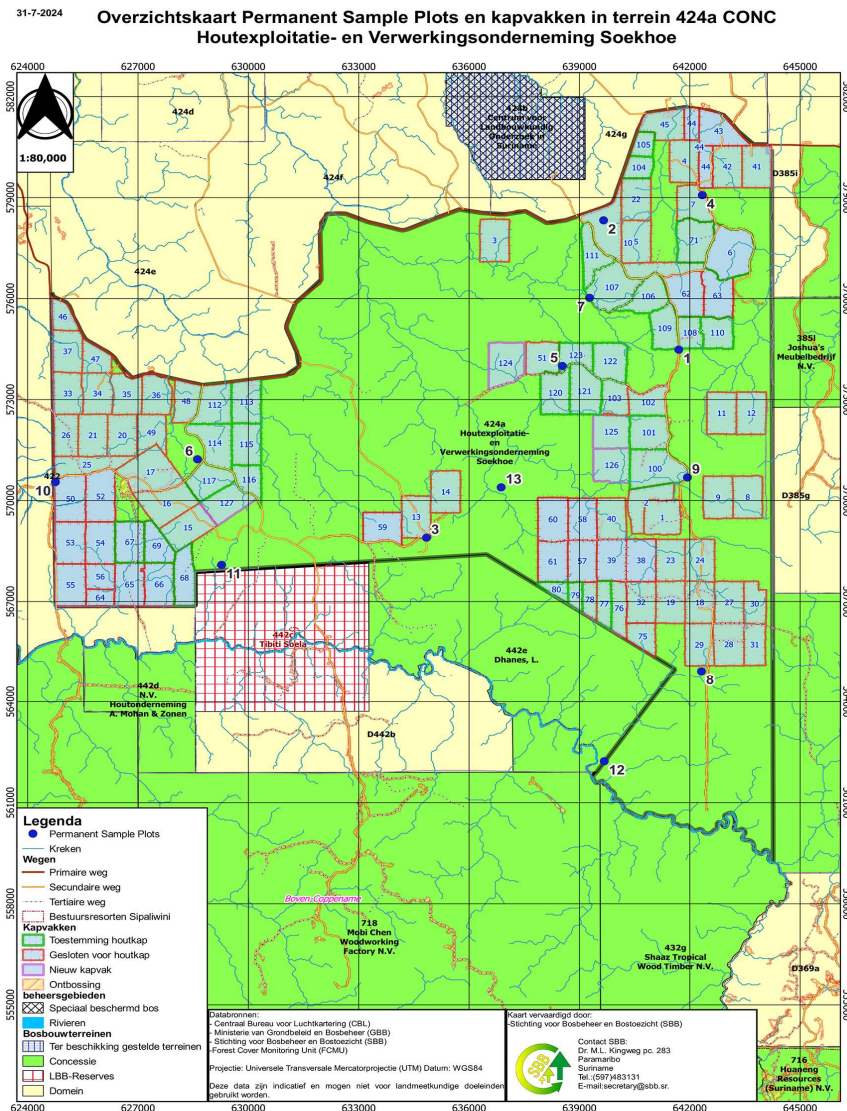
Till July 2023 the following PSP's were completed (Exhibit 2.5). The company has partnered with a local consultancy to conduct PSP assessment in the concession from 2025 onwards.

Exhibit 2- 5 UTM Coordinates of PSPs (SW corners) (active and planned)

PSP ID	YEAR	LOCATION	COORDINATES	
			X	Y
1	2014	MAIN CAMP SITE STRAAT 1, KM 5½	641702	574485
2	2016	ROAD TO MAIN CAMP NEAR GATE OLD KAPVAK 10	639658	578327
3	2017	TIBITI SULA SITE OLD KAPVAK 13	634845	568900
4	April 2018	POMPOEN KREEK AREA STRAAT 2 OLD KAPVAK 7	642341	579074
5	April 2018	ROAD TO SPARI KREEK	638539	574000
6	April 2018	ROAD TO OLD CABY CAMP	628617	571228
7	April 2019	OLD MEESTER CAMP	639278	576025

8	April 2019	MAIN ROAD TO TIBITI RIVER STRAAT 1, KM 17½	642320	564925
9	2020	OLD CHELLE CAMP SITE	641937	570689
10	2021	CAMP RICHENEL TIBITI SULA ROAD TO GREENHEART	624754	570550
11	2021	LOCATED IN OLD KAPVAK 47, NEAR THE BORDERLINE OF GREENHART	629273	568090
12	2022	ALONG THE BIO LINE, STRAAT 1 KM 4.5	639677	562231
13	2022	ALONG THE APURA ROAD IN OLD KAPVAK 3	636873	570394
14	2024	Planned (in kapvak 31)	643800	566300
15		Planned	636405	574911
16		Planned	642635	573182
17		Planned	644069	562806
18		Planned	625101	567292

Exhibit 2- 2 PSP locations (dots) in concession 424a (active)



2.7.2 Reassessment of PSP's

The following PSP's were reassessed once and the data was analyzed:

2019-2020: Re-assessment PSP1 + PSP2

2020-2021: Re-assessment PSP3 + PSP4

2021-2022: Re-assessment PSP6 + PSP7

2.7.3 Bio reserves

On the concession area, 2 Bio reserves are established. Both are completed (see exhibit 2.6):

- At both side of straat 1, starting at km 4,5 to the corner of Celos pasi
- At the corner of Tibiti Soela road to the southern border line of the Tibiti river

Exhibit 2- 3 Bio reserves and IFL area

2.9 IFL Zone

INTACT FOREST LANDSCAPES

Preamble

The IFL assessment for 2023 utilized the 2020 Global Forest Watch IFL map as the Best Available Information on IFLs in Suriname.¹ In the 2020 assessment there is no longer any IFL within the forest concession.

The Suriname standard currently used was published in 2020 so it is assumed that at that time the most recent global IFL assessment was from 2017. The 2020 IFL map is an official update of the 2017 coverage and the case is made that in 2024 the IFL 2020 coverage would be the Best Available Information available.

Nevertheless, the discussion below is presented in case the IFL 2017 coverage is considered the definitive coverage.

Definition

Intact Forest Landscape (IFL) (for more information visit: <https://intactforests.org/>) is defined as a territory within today's global extent of forest cover which contains forest and non-forest ecosystems minimally influenced and disturbed by human economic activity, with an area of at least 500 km² (50,000 ha) and a minimal width of 10 km (measured as the diameter of a circle that is entirely inscribed within the boundaries of the territory).

According to Global Forest Watch maps Suriname is one of several countries where IFL exists. In the company's concession 424A, an area of 1190 ha exist as IFL in 2017.

¹ FSC defines **Best Available Information** as data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with stakeholders that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through *reasonable** effort and cost, subject to the *scale** and *intensity** of the management activities and the *Precautionary Approach**.

Requirements

According to FSC Motion 65 and the FSC Advice Note ADVICE-20-007-018 V1-0 until such time as the National Forest Stewardship Standard or Interim National Standard becomes effective in each country the following conditions shall apply regarding Intact Forest Landscapes:

1. Management operations within IFLs, including harvesting and road building, can only proceed if they do not impact more than 20% of Intact Forest Landscapes within the Management Unit (FMU); and
2. IFLs are not reduced below the 50,000-ha threshold in the landscape.

Forest planning and impact projections

The FMU intersects with within a contiguous IFL block of 55.9 million ha according to official IFL data from 2016² (source <http://www.globalforestwatch.org/>). Of this area approximately 1,190 ha is located within the FMU (see Exhibit 13-4) leaving approximately the whole of the landscape block untouched. Therefore, whatever impact may occur within the FMU the total IFL block in the landscape will remain above the 50,000 ha threshold.

Within the FMU the target IFL area to be preserved from impact by forest management operations is 80% of the IFL within the FMU or 952 ha (=80% x 1190 ha) (before taking into account harvesting between 2013-2016). Since the condition for IFL is presented on an aerial basis the extent of impacts will be assessed using the same parameter.

In the projection calculation the following premises and assumptions are used:

1. The net extent of IFL in the FMU and the target IFL area to be maintained are 1,190 ha and 952 ha, respectively. 238 ha is available for harvesting from which an area of 200 ha is already harvested.
2. Actual remaining area for harvesting in IFL, based on the 2020 calculation is still 38 ha. No kapvaks are planned in this area for 2021
3. Impacts in non-IFL harvest blocks have no effect on the actual IFL area in the FMU; only a small proportion of the currently identified IFL should fall in the forecast harvest blocks over the next years.
4. The area of kapvaks each year occurring or forecast to occur in the current intact forest landscape is deducted from the total IFL in the FMU to give a remaining IFL area at the end of each year which is compared to the minimum target IFL in the FMU
5. Actual area impacted is determined at the end of each year as part of the FME's regular monitoring program.
6. Note that between 2013 and 2016 the area identified as IFL in the FMU reduced as a result of a reduction in Global Forest Watch maps (areas adjusted accordingly in this report).
7. There are currently no new kapvaks planned in the IFL area so there will be no change in the area which remains above the core area required.

Depending on results of monitoring the long-term projections will be adjusted accordingly and if necessary extra mitigating measures taken to ensure target IFL area is maintained in the FMU. Projections and the FME IFL strategy will also be adjusted as such time as a National Forest Stewardship Standard or Interim National Standard becomes effective.

² The global IFL for 2016 covers less area than 2013 and there are some minor adjustments relevant to the FMU; areas have therefore been adjusted from the previous year

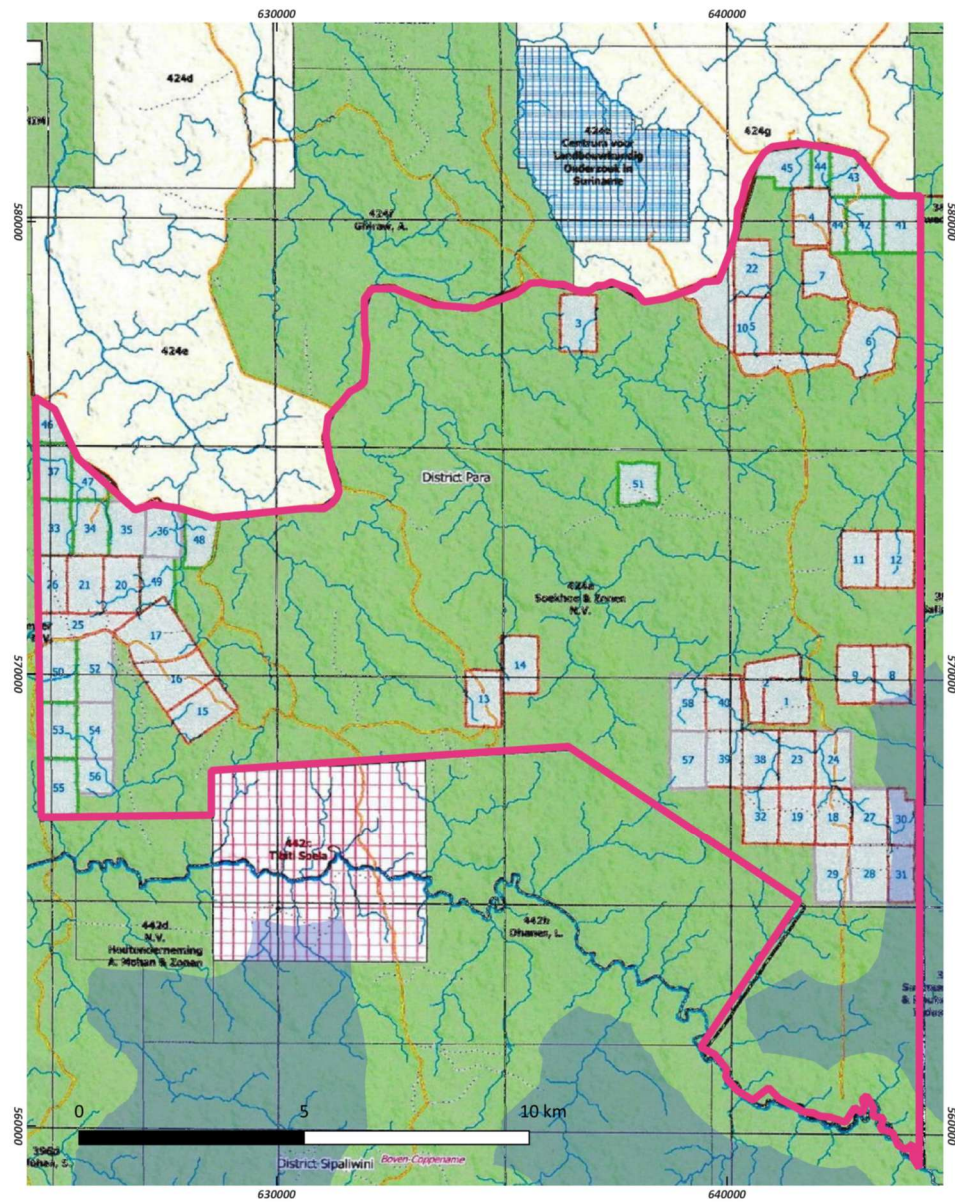
Exhibit 1. Reporting Framework for IFL maintenance (all areas in ha)

Gross Start area of IFL in FMU: 1,190 ha		Gross Target area of IFL in FMU: 952 ha				
Monitoring Period	Projected new harvest area in non-IFL ³	Remaining area in currently identified IFL (2024)	Actual harvest area in non-IFL	Actual harvest area in IFL	Projected IFL remaining ⁴	Actual IFL remaining
				238		
2018			N/A	200	-	990
2019/2020		38	-	-		990
2020/2021		idem		-		990
2021/2022		idem		-		N/A
2022/2023		idem		-		N/A
2023/2024		idem		-		N/A

³ The global IFL for 2020 covers less area than 2016 and there is currently no IFL in the concession

⁴ Initially start area of IFL minus impacted area in IFL blocks; thereafter the previous periodic balance minus impacts in the period

Exhibit 2. IFL (2017 – blue shade) and completed kapvaks within IFL (30 and 31)



3. Overview of Planning PP11

3.1 Planned PSP's

One PSP is planned for PP10 (2023-2024). This new PSP number 14 will be located in kapvak 31 and should have as coordinates: X 6438800, Y566300

3.1.1 Reassessment of PSP's

The following PSP's are on scheme for reassessment:

PSP #8, location: main road Tibiti river

PSP# 9, location:Old Chele camp site

3.2 Bio reserves

The 2 existing Bio reserves will remain on the concession (see exhibit 2.6)

- #1 At both side of straat 1, starting at km 4,5 to the corner of Celos pasi
- #2 At the corner of Tibiti Soela road to the southern border line of the Tibiti river

3.3 Road construction and bridges

No new roads and bridges are planned for PP11. The existing roads and bridges will be rehabilitated. These activities are an ongoing process.

3.4 Camps

All the existing workers camps will remain in their location in PP10. Were necessary maintenance of them will took place on regular base.

3.5 Staffing

The following persons should be in charge for different work on the concession.

Company workers	Inder Soekhoe	Overall Manager
	Rohan Soekhoe	Assistant Manager
	Kries jangali	Watchman
Contractor workers	Aloeboetoe Pompei	Feller/Operator
	Aloeboetoe Desmon	Helper

	Banai Eddy	Helper
	Jeroe Djaimailo	Operator
	Aloeboetoe Edfried	Feller
	Sensie Kajin(Ham)	Operator
	Geddeman Dewon	Operator
	Brenie Moreno	Operator

3.6 Forestry equipment

The exhibit below indicates the equipment in place for the planning period.

Forestry Equipment

2	Cat Loader 950
2	Cat 966c
2	Cat 528 skidder
2	Michigun 75c
1	Cat 12 F (Grader)Reparatie
1	Hitachi 218 (Escavator),Reparatie
1	Daf Tonner
1	Toyota Hilux
1	Dozer D6D
1	F67 Skidder
1	Cat Dumper
3	F666 skidder

4 Monitoring

4.1 Forest monitoring

The monitoring program begins annually following each audit. The Certification Consultant oversees the monitoring, reporting, and resolution of any issues.

The lead person then delegates to the check person who is responsible for checking the monitoring and reporting; and the action person/s who is/are responsible for ensuring any remedial action is implemented. The field monitoring checklists are presented in the Annexes to this document. Monitoring and auditing occur at different times and cover different monitoring targets as follows:

Quarterly Monitoring. This is considered as real-time forest monitoring and is the monitoring of logging and non-forest activities undertaken under the responsibility of the Certification Consultant before, during and after harvesting. Assessment includes checks of OSH and machinery safety. Depending on the scale and intensity of the operation real-time monitoring will be undertaken on a block, batch of blocks or periodic basis (normally quarterly). Reports will be sent to the Certificate Holder (CH) for assessment and CARs may be issued or permission for harvesting refused.

Biannual Monitoring. This is periodic monitoring occurs roughly twice a year and covers environmental and social requirements. Results will be sent to the CH and CARs may be issued.

Annual Monitoring. This is periodic monitoring occurs roughly once a year and covers social, biological and financial aspects. Results will be sent to the CH and CARs may be issued.

Internal audit. This is an assessment of the CH against the full FSC standard/s conducted prior to each annual audit.

4.2 Observation of unauthorized activities

No unauthorized activities were observed during routine forest patrols.

On request the company had permitted a neighboring concessionaire to build a landing on her concession in the former Dijksteel gravel area for piling logs from their own concession. Since this concessionaire is no longer in the wood business, the before mentioned landing doesn't exist anymore.

4.3 Monitoring plans

Monitoring and patrolling will be done by Mr. Gary Clark (Caribbean Forestry Services). For details the company refers to The Monitoring Program Soekhoe and Zonen NV, DOC # CFSI-01, Version 1, June 2023.

Monitoring and auditing occur at different times and cover different monitoring targets as follows:

1. Quarterly Monitoring. This is considered as real-time forest monitoring and is the monitoring of logging and non-forest activities undertaken under the responsibility of the Certification Consultant before, during and after harvesting. Assessment includes checks of OSH and machinery safety. Depending on the scale and intensity of the operation real-time monitoring will be undertaken on a block, batch of blocks or periodic basis (normally quarterly). Reports will be sent to the Certificate Holder (CH) for assessment and CARs may be issued or permission for harvesting refused. Specific checklists cover:
 - a. OSH Checklist
 - b. Machinery Checklist
 - c. Pre-harvest Checklist
 - d. Post-Harvest Checklist
 - e. Forest Patrol
2. Biannual Monitoring. This is periodic monitoring occurring roughly twice a year and covers environmental and social requirements. Results will be sent to the CH and CARs may be issued. Specific checklists cover:
 - a. OSH & Welfare Checklist
 - b. Operational Hygiene Checklist

- c. Environmental Services Checklist
 - d. HC VF Checklist
 - e. CoC Checklist
3. Annual Monitoring. This is periodic monitoring occurring roughly once a year and covers social, biological and financial aspects. Results will be sent to the CH and CARs may be issued. Specific checklists are cover:
- a. Social and Community Checklist
 - b. Legal Compliance Checklist
 - c. Conservation and Sustainability Checklist
 - d. Water Quality Checklist
 - e. Financial Checklist
 - f. Production and Sales Checklist
 - g. Internal Audit Checklist

The forest patrol is intended to cover all roads within the concession over the annual monitoring cycle. The map of the actual quarterly patrol will be produced from GPS data each forest patrol.

5. Inventory and production forecast for Planning Period 10

5.1.1 Standing stock

According to the FME's Exploitation Plan latest Annex the net potentially productive area of the concession is 18.926 ha. The formal allowable maximum cut is 25 m³/ ha but is strongly theoretical. In practice, the average yield per hectare tends to be significantly lower and more variable.

2019-2020: 14.00 m³/ha

2020-2021: 15.427 m³/ha

2021-2022: 11.893 m³/ha

2022-2023: 13.043 m³/ha

2023-2024: 13.73 m³/ha

5.1.2 Annual Allowable Cut

The total Annual allowable cut based on a 20 year⁵ cycle on the productive part of the concession, with an estimated volume of 283.890 m³, is estimated at approximately 14.000 m³/yr. During July 2020- July 2021 (PP7) the average production was 15.427 m³ per ha. But in de period July 2021- July 2022 this average was decreased significantly till an average of 11.588 m³ per ha because of the forest composition, the weather circumstances, the market demands, especially from the lesser-known species. In PP9 (July 2022-july 2023) the production went at a level of 10.525 m³.

⁵ The FME proposes a 20-year cutting cycle which is preferable for planning purposes as it coincides with the term of the concession agreement (renewable phases of 10 years). This maximum sustainable yield of 25 m³ will be pro-rated to 20 m³

5.1.3 Kapvaks planned for PP10

Only 6 of the active kapvaks from PP9 were completely harvested and therefore closed. 12 kapvaks were open ,but only the kapvaks 6, 79, 80 and 100 should be active in the planning for harvesting in PP10. In addition, 24 others kapvaks are added as active kapvaks
We always have to take into account that working on the kapvaks are strongly dependent on the weather conditions

Kapvaks planned

8 kapvaks are planned

These are the kapvaks : 132,133,134,135,136,137,138,139

5.2 Regulatory operational requirements⁶

5.2.1 General provisions

The company should undertake wood exploitation for its own account and at its own risk. He is responsible for the concession and for the conditions mentioned in the Overall Forest Management Plan and Annual Operational Plan. The company is obliged to perform logging according to an Operational Plan meeting the requirements of the SBB. The company should perform timber operations according to the principles of Reduced Impact Logging (RIL).

5.2.2 Marking of boundaries

The concession boundaries are clearly marked in the field and maintained according to the instructions of SBB.

5.2.3 Infrastructure

The company has constructed roads in accordance with the drainage pattern of the land and other concessions according to the general SBB guidelines. And has constructed creek crossings so that the free flow of water is not impeded. The company takes care to ensure that the construction of infrastructure and operation causes no unnecessary damage to the forest, soil, or water management. Trees can be used commercially that are cleared in construction of roads, landing etc. with prior consent from the SBB.

⁶ This section is derived from the conditions contained in block approval letters and concession agreements of SBB. They are presented as guidance only and many stipulations are not in practice enforced on the ground by the regulatory agency or in some cases the regulatory agency has granted special permissions within its powers.

5.2.4 Logging and extraction

Only trees that are approved by SBB may be felled. In the kapvak, the company has to ensure that there is no economically viable wood left behind, but this should strongly depend on the market demand.

However, the SBB guidance for felling height of a tree stipulates a height of 30 cm from the ground, practically it is not possible to do this. In most cases the stump height is higher.

Other companies are cutting at a realistic height without any trouble. But our company has always had problems with these set, unrealistic rules, especially at the audit. Soekhoe en Zonen has presented this issue to SBB and the Minister of Land and Forest Management.

These rules have now been amended and recorded in the letter from SBB, dated 2 Feb 2020, reference SBB, RSO / 083-21 and in the letter from the Minister of Land and Forest Management, dated 11 Feb 2021, reference Min GBB, 0375a-21.

The amended rules regarding the landings, skid trails and stump height are now as follows:

Landings.

- a. Landings along the main access roads must be constructed at least 75 m from the axis of the road and
 - b. Landings along the main roads must be at least 50 m away from axis of the road.
- In all cases it must be considered that it is not permitted to construct landings within the deforestation strip and on the roadsides and to carry out unloading and loading activities.

Skid trails

- a. The maximum width of the skid trail is set at 4 m and
- b. At the curves of the skid trail, an average width of 5.5 m is allowed.

Stump Height

- a. For trees that have grown straight and vertically with a cylindrical stump and without root ridges, the saw cut is not made higher than 50 cm above ground level. In cases where there is a clear danger of applying this maximum height, a saw cut up to a maximum of 1.00 m (chest height) above ground level can be used.
- b. For trees with root strips, the saw cut is made directly above the base of the root strips. In the presence of more than 50 cm of usable wood below this point, the cut will be lowered as much as possible as is required for maximum utilization of this wood, however, taking into account the safety for the feller and equipment. "

As far as possible trees should be felled in such a way that the trunk is at an angle of 45° with respect to the line of the skid trail. The skidding of logs should be done along pre-built skid trails according to procedures in the operational plan.

The other instructions for performing logging activities in the kapvaks and extraction of timber are still in place:

- The maximum volume of the growing stock that may be harvested is 25 m³/ha.
- The mutual distances between the trees to be felled must be not less than 10 m
- When skidding of felled trees, the following points should be considered:
 - The maximum width of the skid trail should be 4 m with a tolerance of 1.5 meter at the curves.
 - The total area of deforesting for the construction of primary and secondary slip roads in the kapvak may not exceed 8%.
 - The maximum slope on the trail roads should not exceed 30%.
 - Skid trails susceptible to erosion should be provided with drainage.
- The following buffer zones should be observed:
 - Rivers: 30 m from both sides of rivers the vegetation should be preserved.
 - Creeks: 20 m from both sides of creeks the vegetation should be maintained
 - Gullies: commercial timber can be felled but heavy equipment is not permitted within 10 m from each side.
 - Lakes, swamps, and other "wetlands": 20 m from the highest water level or the edge of a typical swamp vegetation are prohibited areas.
- The maximum slope on which trees may be felled is 30%.
- Access with heavy equipment in buffer zones is prohibited except at designated crossing points. Creek crossings must be constructed such that the free flow of water is not impeded.
- Trees should be felled "away" from the buffer.
- Residual wood waste must not be pushed in the buffers. Where trees in a buffer zone are felled by force majeure the wood can be used but wherever possible use will be made of the winch of the skidder unless no unacceptable damage to the bank or buffer zone would occur. The registration of felled timber will be in accordance with the provisions of the Forest Act and the guidelines of the SBB; the following conditions must be observed:
 - All logs for which a royalty fee is payable will be kept in a kapregister and be provided with an SBB Label. After the kapregister is verified by the SBB the timber may be removed.
 - The trunk of each tree felled should clearly be provided with the same number that the tree was given during the 100% inventory.
 - The end of the log will be provided with kapvak and tree number. Timber haulage will be covered with a valid VVB

5.2.5 Transport

Transport of wood from the concession is only possible by land. Transporting outside the concession area, should only take place with a valid ticket (VVB)

Timber transport on primary roads during the rainy season should be stopped to avoid flooding and damage of roads.

It has been for years that the government has not maintained the road to Apura and the bridges along this road. It is the timber entrepreneurs who maintain these roads and bridges. If the road gets bad condition, it will be closed by the Districts commissioner of the district Para. Due to the bad condition of the main road to Apura, for a great part of the year and the closing of the road, transport of harvested logs is a big issue.

5.2.6 Forest protection and forest improvement

SBB may designate parts within the concession areas for which detailed rules are given for the limitation or exclusion of logging or other human activity.

5.2.7 Harvest permission

Once logging is complete within a kapvak it should remain closed, and no further logging should be undertaken without the permission of SBB. Permission letters for logging in a kapvak are valid for 2 years. Where needed the company can apply for re-entry for logging of left-over inventoried trees. Re-entry for rehabilitation such as removal of debris in creeks is permitted.

6 Social, community and marketing items

6.1 Training planned

Training planned is indicated in Exhibit 6.1

Emphasis will be placed on Rill, Stump Height at felling, equipment service and maintenance.

Exhibit 6.1 Training schedule PP11

Target	Training	Topics	Date
Forest workers	FSC principles	- FSC principles - Health and Safety - Safety gear - Dispute Resolution - Stump height at felling	Febr 2025
Forest workers	RIL	-Reduced Impact logging - Skidding - Directional felling - Road Maintenance - Landings	Aug 2025

Sawmill workers	FSC Procedures	- FSC Principles - Health and safety - Safety gear - Monitoring and Awareness - PPE + maintenance training	Feb 2025
Sawmill workers	CoC Procedures	- Chain of Custody - Health and safety (Monitoring and Awareness) - Safety gear - Chemical use - Monitoring and Awareness - Refreshment PPE + Maintenance Training	June 2025

6.2 Community support planned

There are no communities or villages in the concession or near the concession. The nearest village is about 15 km from the western concession border and these villagers have no identifiable connection with the company's concession. Nevertheless, the company tries to maintain contact with the village (Joseph village) and to offer support within its means. In the past years the company visited the village for meetings and also gave them some support. Because of the bad road conditions and the far distance, it is not possible to visit this village frequently. A meeting is planned with the village for this year.

6.3 Public awareness

There are no plans for any specific public awareness activities though the company maintains its website.

6.4 Marketing and certification

Normal marketing activities will continue in the planned period. In addition, the company will prepare for its annual audit for its FSC- CoC and FSC FM/CoC to be carried out in October 2024

6.5 Occupational safety and health

Workplace safety and health protocols protect the worker against hazards on the job. Both the company and workers have responsibilities (see Exhibit 6-2).

General working conditions will get special attention as a result of monitoring.

Exhibit 6-2 FME and workers' responsibility for occupational safety and health

FME responsibility	Workers' responsibility
▪ Ensure awareness about hazards in the workplace ▪ Provide OSH training (including first-aid and emergency evacuation procedures ▪ be aware of health and safety in the workplace ▪ not risk unsafe work if there are reasonable grounds to believe the work or equipment is unfit for the task ▪ Provide a workplace where the risks to health and safety are properly identified and mitigated ▪ Provide training to do the job safely ▪ Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) when necessary (such as clothing, shoes or boots, eye and ear protection, gloves, masks etc.). ▪ Conduct health checks if there is a danger of ill health because of the work ▪ Provide accident insurance (SOR)	▪ Know and follow safety rules ▪ Report any incidents and unsafe work practices or conditions ▪ Learn how to work safely ▪ Know where to get first-aid treatment ▪ Know what to do in an emergency ▪ not perform any task until properly trained ▪ not leave the work area unless authorized ▪ Wear the proper PPE for the task ▪ Take care of the health and safety of themselves and co-workers ▪ Co-operate with others on health and safety ▪ not interfere with or misuse items provided for OSH ▪ Ensure the healthy nature of the premises and environs of the company

6.6 Unauthorized activities

Strictly, the control of illegal or unauthorized activities on the concession is outside the mandate of the concessionaire. Nevertheless, the FME recognizes its responsibilities as a forest manager to monitor and records instances of illegal logging, unauthorized agriculture, encroachment, and illegal hunting in the concession.

In cases where such activities are observed the FME will take appropriate measures itself or for more serious occurrences inform and liaise with the proper law enforcement agencies to seek resolution.

6.7 Dispute resolution

The FME complaints and dispute resolution protocol system provide a means by which persons may resolve complaints and disputes that they may have with the company as a whole or any of its employees. Forest management requires balancing social, economic and environmental values. Inevitably there are differences of opinion and disagreements as to whether forest managers have got the balance right. If there is a complaint Soekhoe wants to know about it and it is important to Soekhoe that their system is fair and transparent to everyone affected by and involved in their work.

If there are complaints from the workers about their social, economic or environmental aspects, they can make them known to the Forest Manager, who must provide a solution, as far as it is within his power.

In case the worker does not find a solution with the Forest Manager, he reports to the General Manager, who hears him and solves the problem.

In other cases where the worker is not satisfied with the proposed solution, he can turn to the Labor Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour. There both parties will be heard and after that the Labour Inspector will give an opinion on the existing complaint.

6.8 ILO conventions

The FME recognizes its responsibility in respecting the ILO conventions that the Government of Suriname has ratified. As a first step the FME has listed those conventions (Exhibit 6.3).

6.9 Certification

The company has maintained FSC™ FM/CoC and CoC certification and had prepared for Reassessment surveillance audit by Preferred by Nature (NEPCon) in October 2024

Exhibit 6- 1 ILO conventions that Suriname has ratified

Fundamental

Convention	Date	Status	Note
C029 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)	15 Jun 1976	In Force	
C087 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)	15 Jun 1976	In Force	
C098 - Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)	05 Jun 1996	In Force	
C100 - Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)	04 Jan 2017	In Force	
C105 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)	15 Jun 1976	In Force	
C111 - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)	04 Jan 2017	In Force	
C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) <i>Minimum age specified: 16 years</i>	15 Jan 2018	Not in force	The Convention will enter into force for Suriname on 15 Jan 2019.
C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)	12 Apr 2006	In Force	

Governance (Priority)

Convention	Date	Status	Note
C081 - Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81)	15 Jun 1976	In Force	
C122 - Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122)	15 Jun 1976	In Force	
C144 - Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144)	16 Nov 1979	In Force	

Technical

Convention	Date	Status	Note
C011 - Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 11)	15 Jun 1976	In Force	
C013 - White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921 (No. 13)	15 Jun 1976	In Force	
C014 - Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14)	15 Jun 1976	In Force	
C017 - Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, 1925 (No. 17)	15 Jun 1976	In Force	
C019 - Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925 (No. 19)	15 Jun 1976	In Force	
C027 - Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929 (No. 27)	15 Jun 1976	In Force	
C041 - Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 41)	15 Jun 1976	Not in force	Abrogated by decision of the International Labour Conference at its 106th Session (2017)
C042 - Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 42)	15 Jun 1976	In Force	
C062 - Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937 (No. 62)	15 Jun 1976	In Force	
C088 - Employment Service Convention, 1948 (No. 88)	15 Jun 1976	In Force	
C094 - Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, 1949 (No. 94)	15 Jun 1976	In Force	
C095 - Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95)	15 Jun 1976	In Force	
C096 - Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 96) <i>Has accepted the provisions of Part II</i>	15 Jun 1976	Not in force	Automatic Denunciation on 12 Apr 2007 by convention C181
C101 - Holidays with Pay (Agriculture) Convention, 1952 (No. 101)	15 Jun 1976	In Force	
C106 - Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1957 (No. 106)	15 Jun 1976	In Force	
C112 - Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention, 1959 (No. 112)	15 Jun 1976	In Force	As of 15 Jan 2019, date on which the C138 will enter into force for C112 this Convention will be considered ipso jure denounced.
C118 - Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (No. 118) <i>Has accepted Branch (g)</i>	15 Jun 1976	In Force	
C135 - Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971 (No. 135)	15 Jun 1976	In Force	
C150 - Labour Administration Convention, 1978 (No. 150)	29 Sep 1981	In Force	
C151 - Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978 (No. 151)	29 Sep 1981	In Force	
C154 - Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981 (No. 154)	05 Jun 1996	In Force	
C181 - Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181)	12 Apr 2006	In Force	