

Public Summary of Management Plan BSG

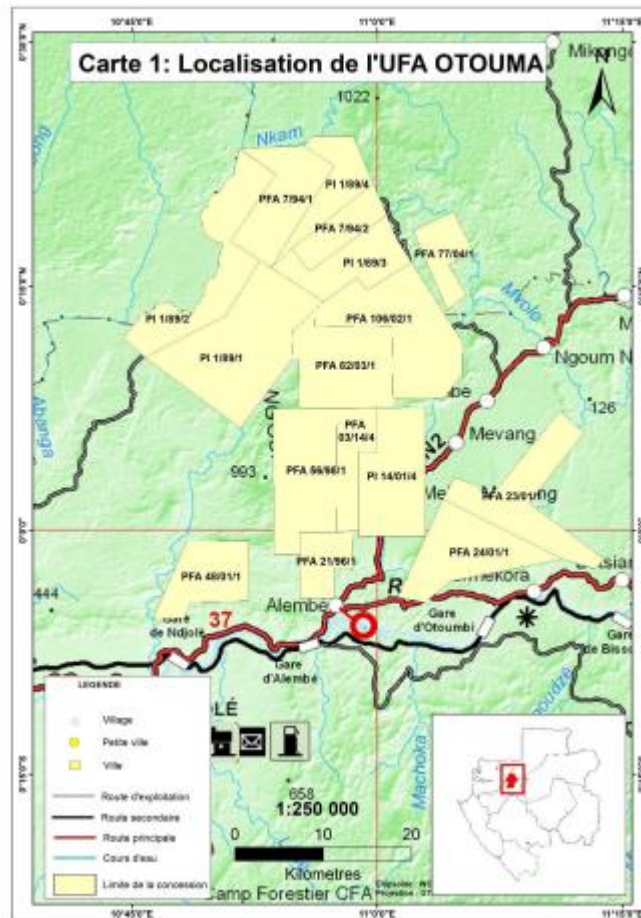
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General Presentation

Bois et Scierie du Gabon

We are a Malaysian Company who has been investing in Gabon since 25 years ago. Bois et Scierie du Gabon (BSG) is a limited liability company. It has forests located in the provinces of Estuaire, Moyen-Ogooué and Woleu-Ntem. A primary processing plant is located about 12 km from the village of Otouma located on the Ndjolé - Mitzic road axis. We operate our forest under Sustainable Forest Management practices ensuring the products you buy from us are of quality, reliable and most importantly, sustainable and environmentally friendly.



The entire UFA - Otouma is located in the Province of Moyen-Ogooué and Woleu-Ntem. It occupies a total area of 134,936 ha. This UFA is made up of six Associated Forestry Permits (PFA n°: 106/02, 07/94, 82/03, 48/01, 77/04 and 03/14/4), four Temporary Exploitation Permits (PTE n° °56/98, 23/01, 24/01 and 21/96) and two Industrial Permits (PI n° 01/89 and 14/01/4). The PA of BSG was approved on the 24th January 2013

Environment

Topography, hydrology

The floors of UFA OTOUMA are shallow, they are installed on rejuvenated surfaces by erosion, with steep slopes, low altitude, very fragmented; which excludes from any system farming using mechanical means. Generally, the soils in this study area are yellow, clayey; it's about the kaolinite. Their very fine structure ensures good permeability, but they are quite fragile. (Source: Ministry of Mines).

In this region (Ndjolé), the hydrographic network is strongly influenced by the pure equatorial climate. UFA OTOUMA is watered by the tributaries of the Ogooué such as that: Okano, Nkam, Mvolo...

Fauna

The study of wildlife biodiversity was further detailed in a wildlife report which was submitted to the Administration in charge of forests. In this document, we have illustrated just the results of that study. In terms of the total number of clues counted per individual, the Elephant, the Bush Pig and the Mandrill are the most present species in UFA OTOUMA with a percentage greater than 10.

Vegetation

The two most represented plant families in UFG Otouma are: Burseraceae and Irvingiaceae. with percentages greater than 10.

the two most abundant species are Okoumé and Aleppo with a density respectively of 130.32 and 114.24 stems per hectare (with percentages greater than 10), for stems with a diameter greater than 10 cm throughout the concession.

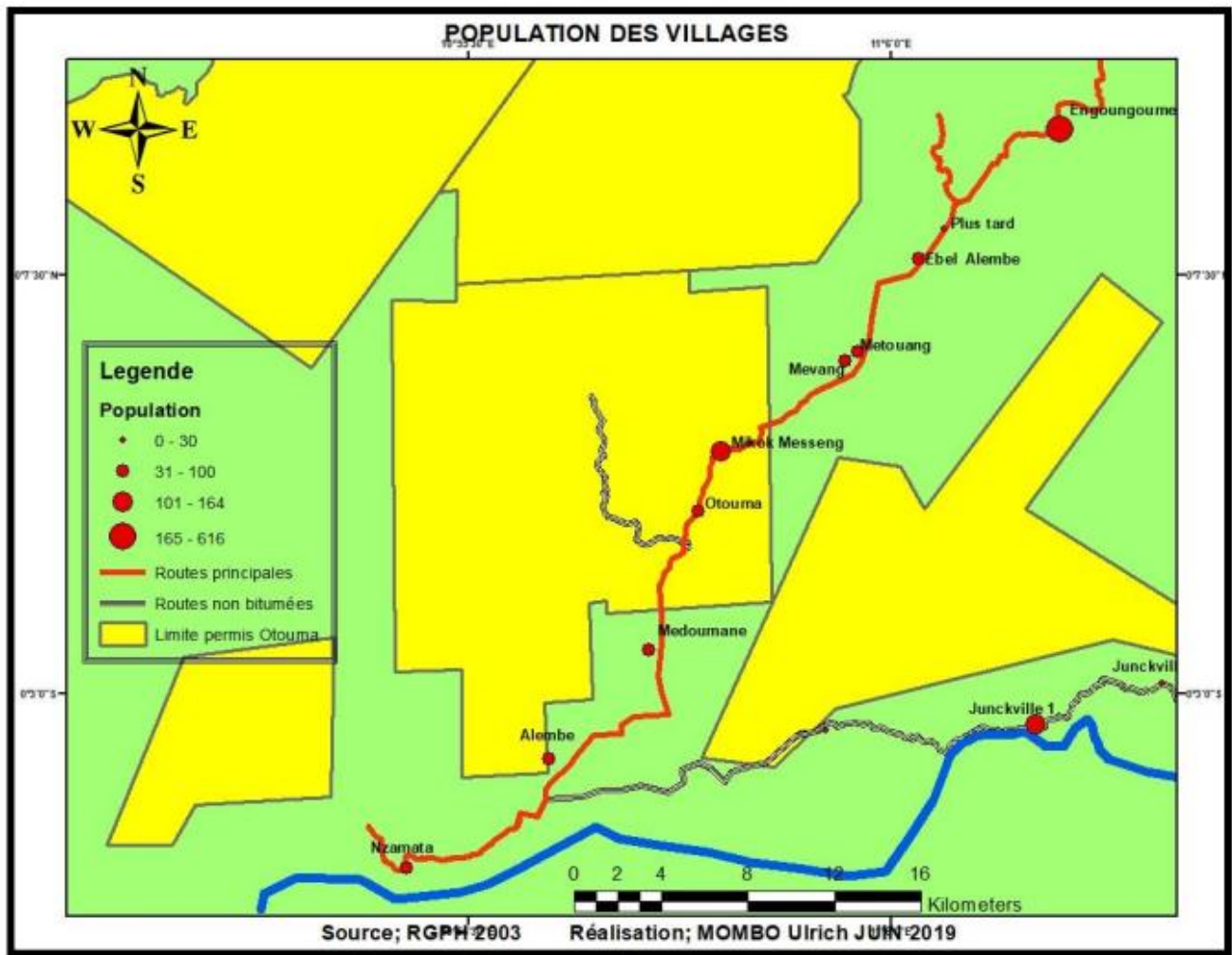
Socio-Economic Analysis

A socio-economic study was conducted by CURFOD in villages located in and around the CFAD. The information collected shows the presence of seven ethnic groups (Fang, Punu, Nzébi, Eschira, Kota, Massango, Sake)

The Fang ethnic group remains dominant with 92% of the population, come next the Punu and the Nzébi with a percentage of 17%. The area covered by the BSG OTOUMA concession, which coincides with the Ebel-Alembe canton, has 3508 inhabitants in 2003 (RGPH) and 5347 inhabitants in 2013 (RGPL).

The resident riparian population of the BSG OTOUMA concession is the majority in the town of Ndjolé with 6877 inhabitants, i.e. 56.25% of total population. It is very low in the villages, out of the 12,224 inhabitants (Ndjolé and included) of the BSG OTOUMA concession in 2013, the rural area has only 5,347 inhabitants, i.e. 43.74% of the total population.

The villages of the BSG OTOUMA concession are accessible mainly by land on two axes: the Alembé -Ayem axis in laterite and the Ndjolé-Lalara tarred axis which is on the National 2.



Information of the Concession

Management Inventory

The results of the management inventories are detailed in the management inventory reports. The management inventory is the major tool for the rational and planned management of the forest concession. It allows an evaluation of the timber resource, in quality and quantity, a better knowledge of the dynamics of the populations, of the wildlife resource and of the use of the products of the forest by the local populations.

We wanted to have inventory results with a minimum accuracy of 10% for the main species at the CFAD level. In accordance with the inventory protocol, 259 plots of each set were therefore installed in CFAD GWI 1.

With this arrangement, the sampling rate obtained is approximately 1.1% for the main species that can be harvested, with an average spacing between plots of 3,000 m.

Objective Species

The forty-four target species defined for UFA OTOUMA are;

Group P1: 1. Okoume

Group P2: 2. Acajou; 3. Agba ; 4. Azobe ; 5. Bahia ; 6. Bilinga ; 7. Bosse Clr ; 8. Dabema ; 9. Diania ; 10. Dibetou ; 11. Ebiara ; 12. Ekop ; 13. Ekoune ; 14. Igaganga ; 15. Ilomba ; 16. Iroko ; 17. Izombe ; 18. Kossipo ; 19. Longhi aba ; 20 Longhi mbe ; 21. Movingui ; 22. Niové ; 23. Olon ; 24. Ovengkol ; 25. Padouk ; 26. Pau rosa ; 27. Sipo ; 28. Tali ; 29. Tchitola. ; 30. Wenge ; 31. Kotibe

Groupe P3: 32. Ozigo

Group S: 33 Alep. ; 34. Andoung 66; 35. Andoung pellegr ; 36. Beli; 37. Gheombi; 38. Okan ; 39. Omvong; 40. Onzabili; 41. Doussie + Pachyloba; 42. Eveuss ; 43. Sorro.

These species represent in total more than 80% of the volume of the main species

Forest Management Measures

Forest Management Objectives

Sustainable Timber Production target

Taking into account the general guidelines, the specific production objectives are:

- Maintain a natural production forest subject to a sustained exploitation regime allowing the conservation and even the improvement of the ligneous capital, while guaranteeing a level of disturbance compatible with the conservation of the quality of the environment in general;
- Ensure further local processing of wood in accordance with the laws and regulations in force stipulating that the local transformation rate should reach 100% of the production.

Socio-Economic Objective

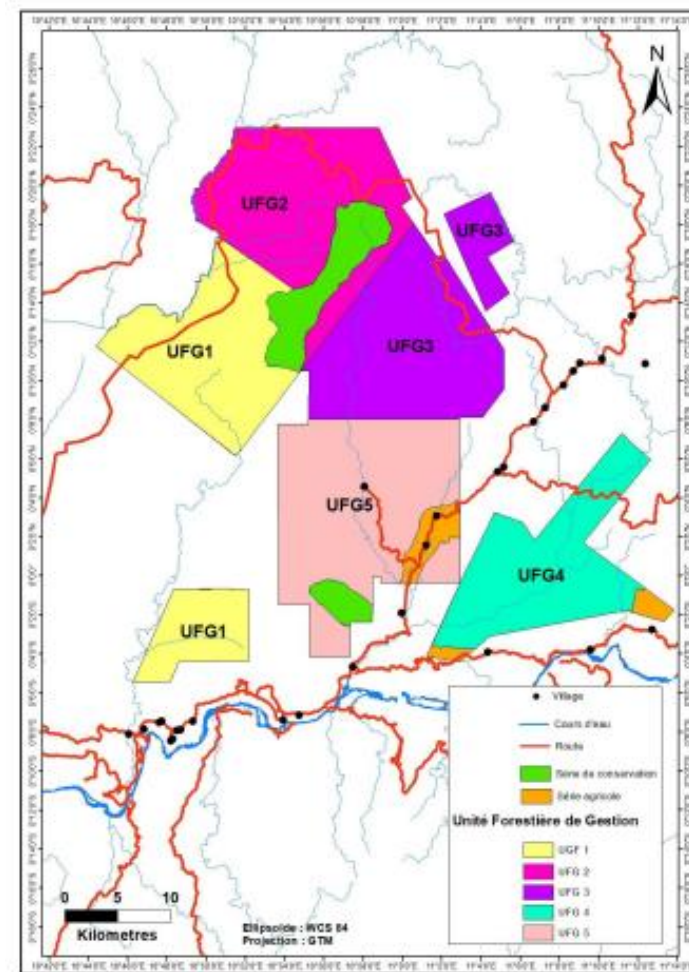
Obtain the cooperation of the participation of the rural populations of the area, respecting best their customary rights, by involving them as much as possible in economic activities to be implemented as part of the development of UFA OTOUMA and by supporting the initiatives aimed at the optimal use of local resources.

Ecological Objective

Allow the total conservation of areas recognized for their fragility, their biodiversity and the interest they present for the preservation of nature.

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Series of Production, Conservation, Usage of Population and UFG



Rules of Operation

Sustainable Forest Management

Protocol and implementation of exploitation inventories

The exploitation inventory will be carried out by systematic gridding of the land by lines east-west and north-south. The east-west lines are spaced 250 m apart and are identified numerically. The north-south lines are spaced 1000 m apart and are identified alphabetically.

The trees are classified by quality. The following quality classes are used:

Q1: Logs of good conformation, cylindrical or with slight flattening, straight and without external defect

apparent, more than 8 m in length.

Q2: Logs with a fairly good conformation, flattening admissible if not very important, slight curvatures

admissible, external defects tolerated if insignificant, and over 6 m in length.

Q3: Log only intended for sawing, over 4 m in length.

Q4: Log not usable (rot, fork, large defects preventing sawing on more of 4m,...)

All qualities are inventoried, but only choices Q1, Q2, and Q3 are labeled with a plastic tag bearing a number, nailed to the stems of the tree

Future trees and seedlings will be identified at the time of tracking. Species prohibited from harvesting will be visibly marked.

Reduced Impact Logging

All recommendations and guidelines contained in the FAO Regional Code for Low Impact Logging in the Dense Tropical Rainforests of West and Central Africa shall be applied, including recommendations for road construction, felling, trimming in the forest, skidding, trimming in log yards, etc.

Social Measures

Internal Social

Continuous effort by the Company will be made to improve on these areas which concern the staff: security, health, hygiene, training (first aid, directional felling and so on) etc.

External Social

Contribution to local development will be managed in accordance with article 251 of the Forestry Code

Environmental Measures

Measures will be taken by the Company to protect the environment and biodiversity including proper planning of road, maintenance of watercourse etc.