Mondi Group
GRI Biodiversity disclosures 2020

Together we make Mondi...
SUSTAINABLE by DESIGN

GRI Biodiversity disclosures

304-1: Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas

We have forestry operations in South Africa and Russia. In South Africa Mondi owns and leases approximately 254,000 ha of land for plantation forestry in KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga provinces. Mondi leases approximately 2.3 million ha of forest areas from the State in Komi Republic and the Arkhangelsk Region in Russia. The table below lists all forestry sites with an indication of their position in relation to protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas.

Type of operations and land tenure	Location (Business Units (BUs) or Forest management Units (FMUs)	Coordinates (polygons' centers)	Area (hectares) as of 31.12.2020	Protected areas and other areas of high biodiversity value which overlap, are adjacent to or in close proximity to operational sites
Mondi Syktyvkar Forestry (leased forest areas)	Komi Republic, Sysolsky rayon, Sysolskoye lesnitchestvo (FMU)	N 60° 53′ E 49° 54′	176,529	Overlapping: Important Bird Area No. KO-003 Valley of the Sysola river; regional ichthyologic nature reserve Vizingsky Adjacent: none Within 5 km: regional botanical nature reserve Zaozersky; regional water nature monument Kopsinsky; regional wetland nature monument Bortombazovsky
	Komi Republic, Koygorodsky rayon, Koygorodskoye lesnitchestvo (FMU)	N 60° 20′ E 50° 38′	327,598	Overlapping: none Adjacent: Intact Forest Landscape Koigorodsky (overlapping with a buffer zone, the strictly protected parts excluded from forest leases for establishing Federal Koigorodsky National Park) Within 5 km: regional wetland nature monument Isanevsky; regional wetlands nature reserve Vassky
	Komi Republic, Koygorodsky rayon, Kazhimskoye lesnitchestvo (FMU)	N 60° 28′ E 51° 26′	164,681	Overlapping: none Adjacent: none Within 5 km: regional wetland nature reserve Komsky; regional botanical nature monument Kazhimsky
	Komi Republic, Priluzsky rayon, Priluzskoye lesnitchestvo (FMU)	N 60° 07′ E 49° 47′	118,533	Overlapping: none Adjacent: Intact Forest Landscape Koigorodsky (overlapping with a buffer zone, the strictly protected parts excluded from forest leases for establishing Federal Koigorodsky National Park) Within 5 km: none

1 None of those operational sites imply use of subsurface or underground land.

GRI Biodiversity disclosures

Type of operations and land tenure	Location (Business Units (BUs) or Forest management Units (FMUs)	Coordinates (polygons' centers)	Area (hectares) as of 31.12.2020	Protected areas and other areas of high biodiversity value which overlap, are adjacent to or in close proximity to operational sites
	Komi Republic, Priluzsky rayon, Letskoye lesnitchestvo (FMU)	N 59° 55′ E 49° 28′	13,316	Overlapping: none Adjacent: none Within 5 km: none
	Arkhangelsk Oblast, Pinezhsky rayon, Surskoe lesnitchestvo	N 63° 27′ E 46° 50′	84,962	Overlapping: none Adjacent: Intact Forest Landscape Karpogorsky (overlapping with a buffer zone, the strictly protected parts excluded from forest leases for enabling establishment of sanctuaries); regional forest nature reserve Ertomsky Within 5 km: regional complex nature reserve Puchkomsky; regional water nature monument Ozero Ertom-Vad
	Komi Republic, Udorsky rayon, Yortomskoe lesnitchestvo	N 63° 50′ E 47° 25′	286,684	Overlapping: Intact Forest Landscapes Pyssky (overlapping with buffer zones, the strictly protected parts are excluded from forest leases – reserved for sanctuaries) Adjacent: Intact Forest Landscapes Karpogorsky regional complex nature reserves Pyssky, Sodzimsky, Puchkomsky; regional forest nature reserve Ertomsky; regional wetlands nature reserves Charvidz Within 5 km: regional wetlands nature reserves Turun-Andzi, Mychayag-Nyur; regional water nature monument Lake Ertom-Vad
	Komi Republic, Udorsky rayon, Udorskoe lesnitchestvo	N 63° 52′ E 48° 56′	51,314	Overlapping: none Adjacent: none Within 5 km: regional complex nature reserve Udorsky
	Komi Republic, Syktyvdinsky rayon, Syktyvdinskoe lesnitchestvo	N 61° 40′ E 49° 59′	20,048	Overlapping: none Adjacent: none Within 5 km: regional wetlands nature reserve Kokylnyur regional ichthyologic nature reserve Vizingsky; regional wetland nature monuments Shiladoskoe, Chernorechinsk
	Komi Republic, Syktyvdinsky rayon, Syktyvkarskoe lesnitchestvo	N 61° 71′ E 50° 32′	9,064	Overlapping: regional wetlands nature reserves Unnamed Swamp Adjacent: regional botanical nature reserve Yuil Adjacent: none Within 5 km: regional wetlands nature reserve Pychimskoe, regional botanical nature reserve Syktyvkarsky; regional complex nature reserve Vazhelyu
	Komi Republic, Kortkerosskiy rayon, Kortkerosskoe lesnitchestvo	N 61° 45′ E 51° 35′	119,691	Overlapping: regional landscape nature reserve Madzhsky; regional wetlands nature reserves Borgannyur, Kiyanyur, Tashnyur, Shan'ganyur, Kirkanyur Adjacent: regional forest nature reserve Watershed of Suska-Yel brook and Pyanko river; regional complex nature reserve Verkhne-Lokchimsky Within 5 km: regional wetlands nature reserves Dodznyur; regional botanical nature monument Ozelsky; regional wetlands nature reserves Selanyur, Lunvyvnyur, Pozhyan
	Komi Republic, Kortkerosskiy rayon, Storozhevskoe lesnitchestvo	N 61° 55′ E 52° 45′	214,735	Overlapping: regional landscape nature reserves Verkhne-Lokchimsky, Lymva; regional wetlands nature reserve Bolshoe Adjacent: regional wetlands nature reserve Novikkush, Urelnyur Within 5 km: regional wetlands nature reserves Nivshhera, Gabenyur, Unnamed Swamp; regional wetland nature monument Borgan-Yel-Kush; regional complex nature reserve Beloyarsky
	Komi Republic, Ust-Kulomsky rayon, Pomozdinskoe lesnitchestvo	N 62° 6′ E 54° 23′	137,800	Overlapping: regional ichthyologic nature reserve Pozhegsky Adjacent: none Within 5 km: regional complex nature reserve Vychegda; regional botanical nature monuments Voyvozhsky, Pomozdinsky

GRI Biodiversity disclosures

Type of operations and land tenure	Location (Business Units (BUs) or Forest management Units (FMUs)	Coordinates (polygons' centers)	Area (hectares) as of 31.12.2020	Protected areas and other areas of high biodiversity value which overlap, are adjacent to or in close proximity to operational sites
	Komi Republic, Ust-Kulomsky rayon, Ust-Kulomskoe lesnitchestvo	N 61° 43′ E 53° 28′	68,372	Overlapping: regional ichthyologic nature reserve Pozhegsky Adjacent: regional wetland nature monument Sis-Nyur Within 5 km: regional botanical nature monument Kulom-Yu
	Komi Republic, Ust-Kulomsky rayon, Ust-Nemskoe lesnitchestvo	N 61° 27′ E 55° 8′	308,616	Overlapping: Intact forest area Ust-Nemsky (voluntarily protected, part of Global 200 No.PA0610 Ural mountains taiga, which contains the Virgin Komi Forests World Heritage Site); regional landscape nature reserve Nemsky; regional wetlands nature reserve Din-Kush Adjacent: none Within 5 km: regional wetland nature monument Sed-El-Nyur
	Komi Republic, Ust-Kulomsky rayon, Pruptskoe lesnitchestvo	N 61° 4′ E 53° 55′	184,113	Overlapping: none Adjacent: none Within 5 km: regional botanical nature monuments Voch-Volsky
Mondi South Africa Forestry (owned and leased land)	Iswepe Area	S 26° 44′ E 30° 35′	31,594	Overlapping: none Adjacent: none Within 5 km: none
	Piet Retief Area	S 26° 57′ E 30° 47′	32,562	Overlapping: none Adjacent: none Within 5 km: none
	Dumbe Area	S 26° 57′ E 30° 45′	30,050	Overlapping: none Adjacent: none Within 5 km: Witbad Nature Reserve; NPAES* Focus Areas – Maputaland Delagoa Imfolozi, Moist Escarpment Grasslands
	Ntonjaneni Area	S 28° 33′ E 31° 16′	25,741	Overlapping: none Adjacent: none Within 5 km: eMakhosini-Ophathe Heritage Park; NPAES* Focus Areas – Maputaland Delagoa Imfolozi Thukela
	Umfolozi Area	S 28° 36′ E 32° 04′	24,113	Overlapping: Umlalazi Nature Reserve; Enseleni Nature Reserve; Lake Eteza Nature Reserve; iSimangaliso Wetland Park World Heritage Site (adjacent and one compartment within Greater Game Reserve – cf SQF)
	SiyaQhubeka forests	S 28° 28′ E 32° 12′	27,087	Overlapping: iSimangaliso Wetland Park World Heritage Site (incorporated into Greater Game Reserve portion of the Park – essentially the part of the buffer zone of the World Heritage Site) Adjacent: Lake Nhlabane Nature Reserve Within 5 km: none
	Greytown Area	S 30° 09′ E 30° 29′	48,512	Overlapping: Mt Gilboa Nature Reserve (on own landholdings) Adjacent: Blinkwater Nature Reserve; Karkloof Nature Reserve; uKhlahlamba-Drakensberg Park World Heritage Site (within buffer zone); Umvoti Vlei Nature Reserve Within 5 km: Mbona Private Nature Reserve; NPAES* Focus Areas – Drakensberg and Midlands, Thukela
	Umkhomazi Area	S 29° 52′ E 30° 02′	34,463	Overlapping: none Adjacent: Impendle Nature Reserve Within 5 km: KwaYili Nature Reserve; Midmar Nature Reserve; Roselands Nature Reserve; Soada Forest Nature Reserve; Minerva Nature Reserve; Zinti Valley Nature Reserve; NPAES* Focus Areas – Eastern Valley Bushveld

* NPAES – National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy

GRI Biodiversity disclosures

304-2: Significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity

Russian operations

In Russia we fulfill forestry operations in natural and semi-natural slow-growing boreal forests with long rotations (~100 years). The management objectives are to ensure ecosystems integrity from landscape to local level by protection of conservation areas in their natural state, retention of representative habitats and imitation of natural dynamics, timely silviculture activities for fastest recovering of ecosystem products and services for operations and local livelihoods.

Approximately 25% of our forest leased areas in Russia are set aside for conservation purposes at landscape level. Nearly half of them have official legal protected status and remaining part is voluntarily protected. All conservation areas are classified according to six categories based on the High Conservation Values concept. The conservation network predominantly consists of river and wetland (swamp) ecosystems and intact boreal forest landscapes (primary forests) with a smaller portion set aside for protecting rare boreal forest ecosystems and succession stages.

Main impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems:

- **For terrestrial ecosystems** the main threat is habitat degradation and transformation. The management activities include reduction of size of clear-cuts, maintaining mosaic of set aside valuable habitats and ensuring effective reforestation with imitation of natural dynamics where possible and planting or combined methods where natural reforestation is problematic
- **For aquatic ecosystems** the main threat is hydrologic impact, water quantity and quality. The management activities include set aside of water protected areas along all watercourses, delineation of hydrologically sensitive areas and minimization of risks of soil erosion
- **Other relatively minor impacts**, most of which are mainly caused by external factors, include forest fires, wind damage and other calamities; utilization of non-timber products (mushrooms, berries, bark, plants), fishing and hunting by local communities, which have legal restrictions on their commercial use. The risks of pollution by chemicals (pesticides) and hydrocarbons (e.g. fuel and hydraulic fluids) is considered to be low. All cases are registered in our incident management system and investigated; with appropriate measures for correction and prevention implemented

Mitigation and control measures, monitoring:

- **Inventory of Intact Forest Landscapes (IFLs):** Mondi Syktyvkar has been in a long-term partnership with Silver Taiga Foundation and WWF Russia taking inventory of Intact Forest Landscapes, including delineation of their cores for full protection and preparation of biodiversity and ecosystems value documentation to establish official state protected areas. Until protected areas are established by law we have agreed on a moratorium of wood sourcing from the cores of IFLs and together monitor moratorium fulfillment by all forest users in the region
- **Maintaining natural state of the HCV areas:** All logging sites and roads are planned to avoid the prescribed conservation areas in the corporate GIS. The main, but minor, threat to conservation areas is a long-term tree cover loss because of unauthorized loggings or calamities. Mondi Syktyvkar has a long-term agreement with a forest expert company Tekhkarta LLC to undertake monitoring of its conservation network and logging sites. We monitor consistency and integrity of conservation areas using earth observation data and GIS with selective field surveys where necessary
- **Imitation of natural dynamics:** The main succession processes in boreal forests are naturally driven by fire dynamics or gap ("window") dynamics. In order to imitate natural dynamics, it is very important to consider natural landscape boundaries and topography when planning logging sites and to set aside habitats (key biotopes) and retention trees, which would have remained untouched after natural disturbances on average. Mondi have reduced the size of its clear-cuts almost by half compared to the maximum allowed 50 ha and set aside 5-10% of each logging site as key biotopes. Mondi supported WWF Russia and Silver Taiga Foundation to develop and publish practical guidelines on biodiversity conservation approaches in Komi Republic
- **Protection of watercourses:** Along all watercourses and wetlands there are water protected zones. There are no commercial logging operations going on in water-protected zones, although forest roads may cross over. During construction of new bridges, the following parameters are monitored: pH, temperature, content of suspended solids and oil products, biological oxygen demand (BOD 5) and chemical oxygen demand (COD). For each projected bridge, there is a procedure to calculate the impact on water biologic resources. Mondi calculates the amount of juvenile fish/fry for release into watercourses annually. Since 2014 Mondi has been releasing annually in average around 300 thousands grayling and whitefish into the Mezen, Vychegda and Pechora rivers. Mondi and Silver Taiga Foundation developed within Model River Mezen project a methodology for monitoring population of salmon, which is the most valuable fish in our rivers
- **Protection of soils:** Mondi mitigates risks of soil erosion through seasonal planning of logging sites including designation of areas with predominantly sensitive soils for winter period and by infield delineation of the best routes for logging trails and forest roads to avoid sensitive areas. In 2012, Mondi switched from construction of temporary forest roads to develop its infrastructure with all-seasonal roads and properly equipped water-crossings and drainage systems. This helps to minimize sedimentation of watercourses. Mondi and the Institute of Biology of the Komi Science Centre of the Russian Academy of Science and Silver Taiga Foundation run research on the long-term impacts of forestry operations on soils and hydrology

GRI Biodiversity disclosures

South African operations

In South Africa our forestry landholdings are made up of planted areas (where our commercial activities occur), infrastructure (roads, buildings), and conservation areas (unplanted portions of our landholdings). The conservation areas are managed for biodiversity and ecosystem services, whilst the planted and infrastructure areas are managed to prevent further impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Approximately 27% of our landholdings are unplanted, with the majority (approximately 80% of these unplanted areas) set aside for conservation purposes. This conservation area network predominantly consists of grassland and wetland ecosystems, with a smaller proportion set aside for woodland and natural forest ecosystems. We adopt an ecosystem approach to managing our conservation area or ecological networks. Hence, the management objectives for these conservation areas are to maintain or enhance high conservation value areas, and to manage other ecological important areas for ecological integrity purposes.

Main impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems:

- **For terrestrial ecosystems** the first impact is the legally approved conversion of predominantly grassland ecosystems into planted forests. The majority (approximately 80%) of the remaining unplanted areas are managed for conservation purposes. The ongoing threat is habitat degradation. The management activities to control this threat include controlling the extent and spread of invasive alien plants, balancing fire protection requirements with ecological requirements for fire, and controlling livestock to minimise or prevent overgrazing and/or trampling. Mondi manages its silviculture, harvesting and roads operations to reduce or mitigate erosion (soil loss) and sedimentation risks to its wetland and river ecosystems
- **For freshwater ecosystems** the main threat is hydrological impact of our forestry's water use (water quantity) and the impact of upstream land-users and our own forestry operations impact on water quality. Mondi's management activities include delineation of plantations, managing commercial areas and infrastructure (such as roads) for erosion and sedimentation, and the assessment of the health of representative set of rivers and priority wetlands in the conservation area network
- **Other relatively minor impacts**, most of which are mainly caused by external factors, include damage-causing animals, utilization of non-timber products, cultivation and harvesting of non-forestry crops, illegal harvesting of plants and plant material (including illegal medicinal plant collection), and illegal hunting. The risks of pollution by chemicals (pesticides) and hydrocarbons (e.g. fuel and hydraulic fluids) is considered to be low. All cases are registered in our incident management system and investigated, with appropriate measures for correction and prevention implemented

Mitigation and control measures, monitoring:

- **Control of Invasive alien plants (IAP)** – In South Africa, IAPs are recognised as one of the leading threats to biodiversity and can have a significant impact on wetland ecosystems, as well as on water quantity and quality when not controlled effectively. Mondi has set a goal of having conservation areas in a maintenance phase. Mondi monitors and controls the spread of IAPs within the conservation area network of our landholdings. As of year-end 2018, approximately 67% of our conservation area network was in a maintained state
- **Design and management of the conservation area network** – Mondi has a long-term partnership with the Department of Conservation Entomology of the Stellenbosch University called Mondi Ecological Networks Programme (MENP). Within MENP we developed principles for design and management of ecological networks (ENs) in intensively managed plantation forestry landscapes. This partnership also supports the development and testing of new monitoring methodologies, such as Dragonfly Biotic Index (DBI) and Terrestrial Assessment Protocol (TAP). Part of this partnership also includes a research focus on impacts of ENs and management activities on soils biodiversity
- **Fire management** – Fire protection remains an ongoing challenge for our South African plantations, exacerbated by periodic drought conditions and socio-economic factors. We mitigate fire risks with naturally vegetated conservation areas, which act as fire-breaks between forestry plantations to help prevent large areas from catching fire. In recent years, we have made significant improvements to our fire-fighting fleet, including upgrading vehicles, improving safety specifications and increasing mobile water carrying capacity. We also implement risk-based approach to management of logging residues with improved pre- and post-burning assessments at harvesting sites, which is important to prevent larger, catastrophic fires. Our approach was developed in cooperation with the Department of Forest and Wood Science of Stellenbosch University
- **Wetlands assessment** – Mondi has a long-term partnership with WWF SA (WWF-Mondi Water Stewardship Partnership, extended from the former WWF-Mondi Wetlands Programme), which developed principles for delineation of wetlands and a systematic wetlands monitoring programme. Currently this monitoring is undertaken by a wetland ecologist and wetland bio-geomorphologist. This study follows the RAM method (Walters & Kotze, 2017) which is used as the standard wetland assessment tool by Mondi in South Africa. This improved wetland monitoring programme assesses the state of our wetlands at a finer scale (operational units), and uses the results to better direct future management activities
- **Freshwater monitoring** – Mondi has introduced an improved approach to its freshwater monitoring programme. One representative river ecosystem has been identified for each of its three business units. Monitoring, which involves using external freshwater specialists and biomonitoring including SASS5, IHI, VEGRAI, MIRAI, FRAI, DBI, diatoms as well as measuring critical physical and chemical properties in each sample. Now in its 4th year, key parameters are measured quarterly. More recently, Mondi with its partners began exploring the use of drone technology for more effective and streamlined monitoring of the habitat integrity of the river and its riparian zone ecosystems

GRI Biodiversity disclosures

304-3: Habitats protected or restored

Russian operations

Mondi was one of the first large forest lease holder in the country to become involved in intact forest landscapes conservation. Through the High Conservation Value Forests project with Silver Taiga Foundation and WWF Russia we made significant investments in inventory and definition of the cores of the IFLs in Komi Republic and adjacent territories. Mondi's IFLs conservation efforts began in 2006, when we excluded a territory of the last remaining IFL in the southern taiga in Komi Republic from our forest lease area. In 2019 in the core of this IFL the Federal Koigorodsky National Park was established with an area of 56,700 ha see WWF website.

In 2009 Mondi, in partnership with Silver Taiga Foundation and WWF Russia, started working on the inventory of Karpogorsky, Pyssky, Verkhne-Vashkinsky and Timansky IFLs in the Udorsky District of the Komi Republic at the border with the Arkhangelsk Region. This 10-year partnership led to signing a precedent setting landscape-level agreement between Mondi, WWF Russia and Silver Taiga Foundation see HCVF website, defining the strictly protected zones of the boreal IFLs in Komi Republic and adjacent territories at a total area of 1.25 million hectares see WWF website.

Mondi undertakes logging operations with additional measures to ensure biodiversity conservation in the parts of IFLs outside of the strictly protected zones. We monitor volumes harvested within primary forests (defined by Mondi for Russia as IFLs) annually. Since 2015, we have reported on the related payments to government in line with the UK's Report on Payments to Governments Regulations 2014 (as amended in December 2015), which implements the two EU Directives in the UK mandating annual reports by companies in the extractive and logging industries of their payments to governments in countries in which they operate see Mondi website.

South African operations

Mondi was one of the first large private landowners in South Africa to become involved in wetland rehabilitation. Both directly, and through its partnership with the WWF-Mondi Wetlands Programme (WWF-MWP), Mondi made significant investments in rehabilitating significant wetlands on plantation landholdings in Mpumalanga, the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, see WWF website.

In 2000, Mondi took over the then government-owned and managed pine plantations on the western shores region of the iSimangaliso Wetlands Park World Heritage Site. Through its company, SiyaQhubeka Forestry (SQF), which includes black economic empowerment partners, Mondi-SQF worked with the park authority, government, and environmental NGOs to determine which areas were suitable for commercial plantations, and which should be returned to their natural state (grasslands, wetlands and savanna). They mapped out a 120-km long "eco-boundary" dividing mostly wetland areas and other important ecosystem components, to be set aside for conservation, from the dry mineral soils best suited to plantations, where impacts on the natural ecosystems would be minimised. As a result, 9,000 hectares of plantations with significant potential conservation value were transferred to the iSimangaliso Wetland Park.

Currently Mondi manages about 15,000 ha of wetlands within its own and leased land properties. Because South Africa is a water-scarce country with significantly degraded freshwater ecosystems, Mondi has completed a baseline assessment of the health of its priority wetlands and how to better manage them in 2011 within the WWF-Mondi Wetlands Programme (now WWF-Mondi Water Stewardship Partnership). This involved identifying wetland types, assessing the condition of significant wetlands and agreeing on management recommendations for the future. Subsequently, in 2016, Mondi launched a more systematic wetlands monitoring programme to build on the wetlands baseline assessment. Working with a wetlands specialist, Mondi now carries out assessments on a more regular basis, ensuring that every year, on a structured 4-year rotation, its operational units are being assessed to determine if their wetlands are being managed effectively.

GRI Biodiversity disclosures

304-4: IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations

When the IUCN Red List is applied at national or regional levels it must be recognized that a global category may not be the same as a national or regional category for a particular taxon. For example, taxa classified as Least Concern globally might be Critically Endangered within a particular region where numbers are very small or declining, perhaps only because they are at the margins of their global range. Therefore, Mondi uses classification systems specific to where our forestry operations are located.

Russian operations

For its operations in Russia Mondi uses the Red Book of Komi Republic. It also includes species defined by the Red Data Book of Russian Federation and also considered categorization of species due to IUCN criteria. The first edition of the Red Data Book for Komi Republic was published in 1998 and the latest version is from 2020. Mondi Syktyvkar provided financial support to the Institute of Biology of Komi Science Center of the Russian Academy of Science for research to update the red-listed species list and for publication of the new Red Data Book.

Categories: / Taxonomic group:	Extinct	Endangered	Decreasing	Rare	Uncertain	Rehabilitated or rehabilitating	Total number of taxa
Kingdom of Fungi							
– Mushrooms	0	0	1	55	9	0	**65**
– Lichens	2	17	12	48	6	0	**85**
Kingdom of Plants							
– Water plants / algae	0	0	0	10	0	0	**10**
– Moss plants / bryophytes	0	0	12	52	7	0	**71**
– Vascular plants	0	16	43	144	30	0	**233**
Kingdom of Animals							
– Invertebrates	0	1	3	25	2	0	**31**
– Fishes	1	1	0	3	0	0	**5**
– Amphibians	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**
– Reptiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
– Birds	0	0	5	13	7	2	**27**
– Mammals	0	1	0	3	0	0	**4**
Total number of taxa	**3**	**36**	**76**	**354**	**61**	**2**	**532**

GRI Biodiversity disclosures

South African operations

The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) is responsible for the National Biodiversity Assessment (NBA), which was for the first time released in 2004. The latest version of the NBA is from 2018. It includes a summary of the most recent Red Lists for the main taxonomic groups with indication of a total number of taxa with proportion of threatened and endemic species. In the South African Red Lists the internationally endorsed IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria are used.

Status of indigenous taxa assessed. (NT is Near Threatened, DD is Data Deficient, FW is freshwater)

Taxonomic group:	Extinct	Threatened	Near Threatened, Data Deficient, Rare	Least concern	Total	Endemics	% Endemics threatened
Birds	0	84	49	599	732	38	**24%**
Mammals	5	57	56	218	336	57	**39%**
Reptiles	2	24	25	346	397	209	**7%**
Amphibians	0	16	17	92	125	62	**26%**
Butterflies	3	78	62	656	799	418	**18%**
Plants	36	2,804	3,366	14,195	20,401	13,763	**20%**
Freshwater fishes	0	42	21	55	118	58	**66%**
Dragonflies	2	20	13	127	162	28	**36%**
Seabreams	0	9	9	24	42	15	**33%**
Linefish (bony)	0	12	36	31	79	2	**0%**
Linefish (cartilaginous)	0	2	13	11	26	2	**0%**
Corals	0	9	34	52	95	0	**Na**
Total	**48**	**3,157**	**3,701**	**16,406**	**23,312**	**14,652**	**20%**