



GERAK
SAGA

MONITORING REPORT

PUBLIC SUMMARY JAN-DEC 2024



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Bengkoka and Tambalugu Class II Forest Reserves

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INTRODUCTION

GERAK SAGA SDN. BHD.



- 100-year Sustainable Forest Management License Agreement ('SFMLA') with the Government of the State of Sabah
- The SFMLA is to develop an Industrial Tree Plantation on 6,467 ha of land located on the Bengkoka Peninsula
- The project lies on the northern tip of the island of Borneo, Pitas district, State of Sabah, Malaysia
- Gerak Saga Sdn. Bhd. (GS) undertakes, inter-alia, the extraction of residual timber, the establishment of a managed forest plantation and restoration of natural forest areas
- Scheduled to plant 5,600 ha of Eucalyptus and Acacia species by the year 2025
- Harvesting is based on a ten-year rotation cycle
- Will yield 100,000 m³ per annum of plantation timber

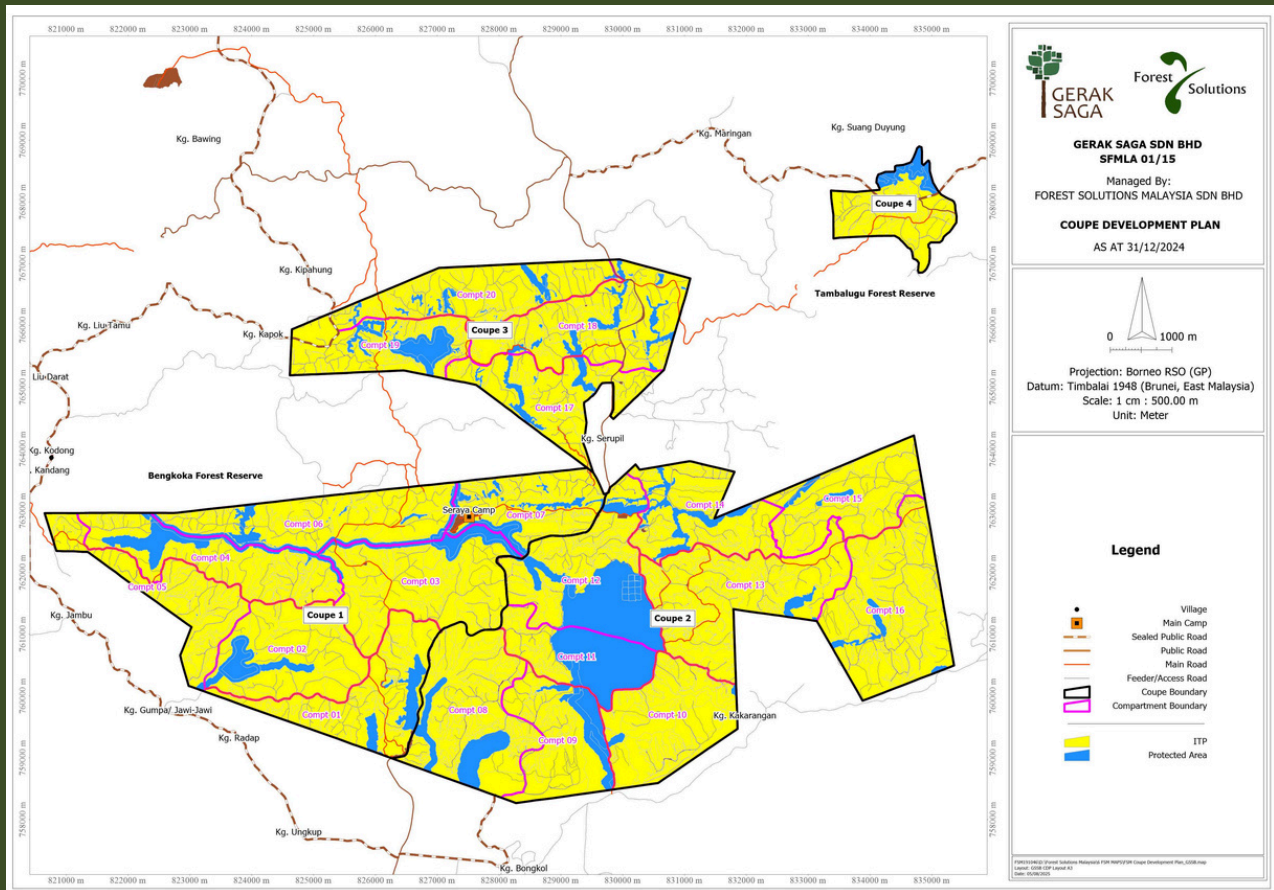
The GS operations are managed by Forest Solutions Malaysia (FSM) which currently employs over a hundred employees. FSM has a pool of local and foreign professional foresters with an established track record in sustainable forest management and greenfield startups. FSM values their people as the most important assets and empowers them by providing training and a development platform with a conducive learning environment to equip them with the technical and managerial know-how and exposure for the best performance.

Technical courses attended by staff include planting and harvesting techniques, chemical handling, fire-fighting, first-aid, proper use of equipment and machinery, satellite imaging and nursery setup. Contractors are also given training and demonstrations of operations-related skills. FSM operate within a rigorous planning, production and auditing process, supported by GPS-based forest mapping and an integrated web-based forest management system.

GS recognizes that a successful and sustainable future for Borneo's timber industry resides ultimately in the productivity and quality of its plantations. GS carries out research and development programs covering tree breeding, silviculture, pest and disease management, and solid wood quality assessments. The tree breeding trials established are converted to seed orchards for commercial seed production.

GERAK SAGA

PLANTATION MAP



Gerak Saga Sdn. Bhd. Tree Plantation Area is located in Bengkoka Peninsula, the northern part of Borneo Island in Pitas District, Sabah.

1. Results of regeneration activities

Permanent Sample Plots ("PSPs") enable the development of growth models that estimate yield in a future period based on observations collected in the past. PSPs are not a measure of inventory, but rather of average change under specific conditions. PSP data is gathered and processed by the Company's PSP management system.

The purpose of cruising or inventory is to assess the actual yield of a plantation at a specific point in time. In contrast to PSPs, a cruise will sample the entire stand and reflect, to a statistically significant level, stand growth and mortality as driven by genetics and site-specific conditions. The Company will perform a mid-rotation cruise (age 3-5 years) and a pre-harvest cruise of all stands to evaluate actual versus predicted growth. The data collected would be utilized to inform management scheduling, wood-flow planning, and research processes. To achieve unbiased samples, Point Sampling Plots and Bounded Plots will be established on randomized, systematic grids and processed using the Company's cruising management software.

Table 1: List of Permanent Sample Plot (PSP) 2024

asset_no	estab_date	age_in_yrs
SC01B035-CRP007-PSP002	3/10/2018	7.4
SC03B036-CRP058-PSP004	12/18/2018	6.6
SC03B043-CRP057-PSP005	12/2/2018	6.7
SC01B023-CRP070-PSP007	9/22/2019	5.8
SC01B021-CRP094-PSP008	11/25/2019	5.7
SC01B026-CRP110-PSP009	12/20/2019	5.6
SC01B019-CRP078-PSP010	10/14/2019	5.8
SC01B053-CRP067-PSP011	9/12/2019	5.9
SC01B058-CRP090-PSP012	11/17/2019	5.7
SC01B059-CRP088-PSP013	11/1/2019	5.7
SC01B011-CRP113-PSP014	12/24/2019	5.6
SC01B064-CRP119-PSP015	12/24/2019	5.6
SC01B020-CRP081-PSP016	10/23/2019	5.8
SC01B087-CRP144-PSP017	5/28/2020	5.2
SC03B045-CRP074-PSP018	6/23/2019	6.1
SC03B042-CRP061-PSP019	1/8/2019	6.6
SC03B035-CRP067-PSP020	4/4/2019	6.3
SC03B037-CRP069-PSP021	4/7/2019	6.3
SC01B030-CRP134-PSP025	3/31/2020	5.3
SC03B023-CRP084-PSP030	8/22/2021	3.9
SC03B004-CRP090-PSP023	10/19/2021	3.8
SC01B045-CRP140-PSP027	5/18/2020	5.2
SC02B039-CRP038-PSP026	12/17/2021	3.6
SC02B001-CRP040-PSP028	12/23/2021	3.6
SC02B003-CRP041-PSP029	12/23/2021	3.6
SC01B041-CRP137-PSP022	4/29/2020	5.2
SC01B083-CRP178-PSP024	9/5/2021	3.9
SC02B041-CRP223-PSP038	7/19/2022	3
SC03B019-CRP108-PSP040	7/16/2022	3
SC02B059-CRP237-PSP032	10/10/2022	2.8
SC02B051-CRP267-PSP039	12/26/2022	2.6
SC04B001-CRP011-PSP035	5/17/2022	3.2
SC01B032-CRP009-PSP025	3/31/2018	7.3
SC02B083-CRP274-PSP036	1/17/2023	2.5
SC01B036-CRP215-PSP037	12/10/2022	2.6
SC01B024-CRP220-PSP031	9/18/2023	1.9
SC01B039-CRP223-PSP033	10/13/2023	1.8
SC03B028-CRP253-PSP042	12/31/2023	1.6
SC04B010-CRP022-PSP034	10/7/2023	1.8
SC04B004-CRP024-PSP041	11/3/2023	1.7
SC02B053-CRP315-PSP043	12/22/2023	1.6
SC02B105-CRP316-PSP044	11/11/2023	1.7
SC02B108-CRP309-PSP045	10/9/2023	1.8
SC03B049-CRP245-PSP003	11/3/2023	1.7
SC01B051-CRP289-PSP001	12/16/2023	1.6
SC02B091-CRP321-PSP046	8/18/2024	0.9



Table 2: List of Crop Assessment for the year 2024

Crop No.	G&Y Regime	Assessment No.	Date	Age (Yr)
SC01B048-CRP004	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1111SPHA	1	19/5/2022	4.3
SC01B035-CRP007	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1111SPHA	1	20/4/2020	2.1
SC01B035-CRP007	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1111SPHA	2	20/9/2021	3.5
SC01B035-CRP007	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1111SPHA	3	26/10/2023	5.6
SC01B035-CRP007	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1111SPHA	4	7/11/2024	6.7
SC01B032-CRP009	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1111SPHA	1	16/5/2022	4.1
SC01B032-CRP009	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1111SPHA	2	11/10/2023	5.5
SC03B043-CRP057	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1667SPHA	1	15/12/2020	2.0
SC03B036-CRP058	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1667SPHA	1	20/10/2020	1.8
SC03B036-CRP058	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1667SPHA	2	23/2/2023	4.2
SC03B042-CRP061	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1667SPHA	1	14/5/2022	3.3
SC03B042-CRP061	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1667SPHA	2	10/8/2024	5.6
SC01B058-CRP090	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1667SPHA	1	2/4/2022	2.4
SC01B026-CRP110	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1667SPHA	1	23/3/2021	1.3
SC01B064-CRP119	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1667SPHA	1	20/1/2024	4.1
SC01B016-CRP122	CRP-YLD-EGXU-1667SPHA	1	15/8/2021	1.6
SC01B016-CRP122	CRP-YLD-EGXU-1667SPHA	2	13/2/2023	3.1
SC01B030-CRP134	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1667SPHA	1	14/10/2022	2.5
SC01B041-CRP137	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1667SPHA	1	14/12/2022	2.6
SC01B045-CRP140	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1667SPHA	1	10/11/2022	2.5
SC01B008-CRP152	CRP-YLD-EDEG-1667SPHA	1	25/9/2024	4.1
SC03B023-CRP084	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1667SPHA	1	1/11/2022	1.2
SC03B023-CRP083	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1667SPHA	1	6/3/2023	1.6
SC03B023-CRP083	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1667SPHA	2	26/2/2024	2.5
SC01B083-CRP178	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1667SPHA	1	17/12/2022	1.3
SC03B004-CRP090	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1667SPHA	1	9/11/2022	1.1
SC02B039-CRP038	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1667SPHA	1	27/11/2022	0.9
SC02B001-CRP040	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1667SPHA	1	3/12/2022	0.9
SC02B003-CRP041	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1111SPHA	1	29/11/2022	0.9
SC02B059-CRP237	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1667SPHA	1	16/3/2024	1.4
SC01B036-CRP215	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1667SPHA	1	8/3/2024	1.2
SC01B024-CRP220	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1371SPHA	1	28/3/2024	0.5
SC01B039-CRP223	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1371SPHA	1	28/4/2024	0.5
SC04B010-CRP022	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1371SPHA	1	23/8/2024	0.9
SC04B004-CRP024	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1371SPHA	1	27/8/2024	0.8
SC03B044-CRP252	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1371SPHA	1	12/10/2024	0.8
SC03B026-CRP251	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1371SPHA	1	17/10/2024	0.8
SC03B028-CRP253	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1371SPHA	1	19/9/2024	0.7
SC03B010-CRP255	CRP-YLD-EPEL-1371SPHA	1	16/10/2024	0.8

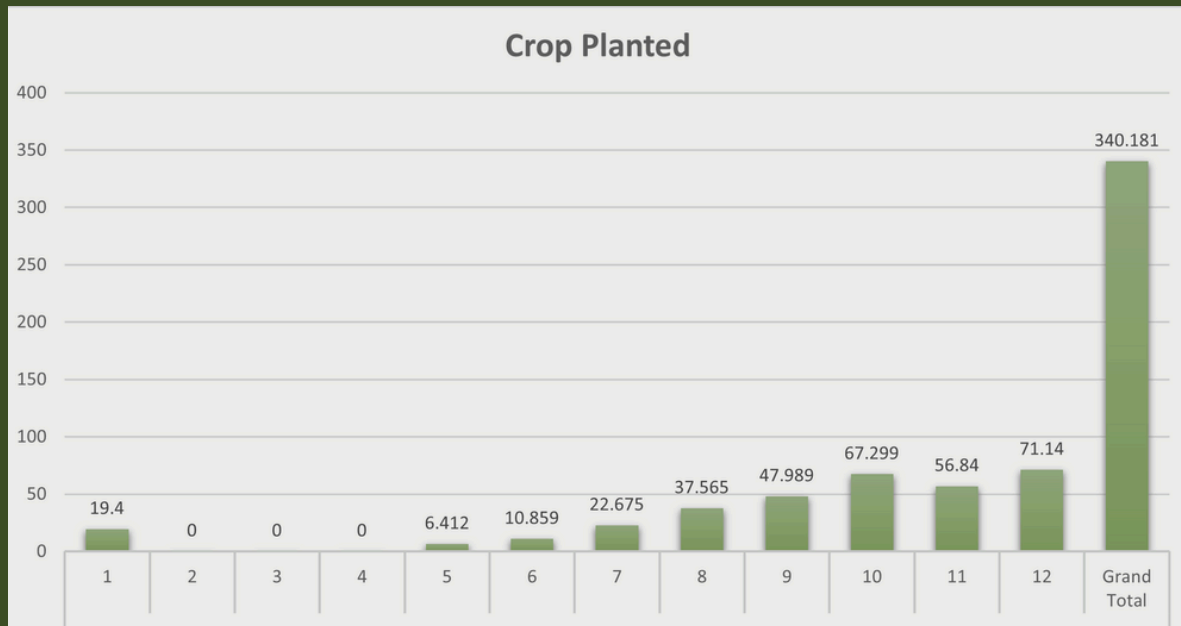


Figure 1: Crops planted (ha) by month from Jan - Dec 2024

2. Use of ecologically well-adapted species for regeneration

In line with the GS site conditions, *Eucalyptus pellita* (main species) and *Acacia crassicarpa* (marginal species) were selected for commercial plantation species due to site tolerance and fast growth. Species trials were established prior to the start of the operation, where 20 different plantation tree species were tested and *Acacia crassicarpa* and *Eucalyptus pellita* were amongst the top performers. Species trials and PSPs are monitored every year to assess performance.

3. Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any alien species within and outside the FMU

To date, there is currently no recorded invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with the species planted on GS plantations.

The following actions have been taken to prevent such situations from occurring;

- Seed movement and storage records
- Phytosanitary certification application prior to importing and exporting seeds
- Seedling dispatch record from the nursery
- Mapping of species allocation in the plantation sites
- Boundaries checking/patrolling by the Survey Department

4. Results of silviculture activities

All current silviculture practices are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives. There are no negative impacts recorded from silviculture practices during the period under review.

5. Adverse impacts on environmental values from fertilizers

Environmental monitoring and water sampling are conducted every 4 months to ensure compliance with the Environmental Quality Act 1974. All parameters are within acceptable limits of the National Water Quality Standard of Malaysia for water quality checking. A fertilizer application standard operation procedure is in place and revised annually. Fertilizer is only applied once during planting. The Quality Control (QC) team conducts planting quality audits and corrects fertilizer applications.

6. Adverse impacts from the use of pesticides

Environmental monitoring and water sampling are conducted every 4 months to ensure compliance with the Environmental Quality Act 1974. All parameters to check water quality were below the National Water Quality Standard of Malaysia. Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA), its training, and safety precautions when handling chemical pesticides are implemented to comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994.

7. Adverse impacts from the use of biological control agents

No biological control agents were used.

8. The impacts from natural hazards

No natural hazards incidents were reported during the review period.

9. The impacts of infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture on RTE, habitats, ecosystems, landscape values water and soils

Environmental monitoring and audits are conducted by a third party every 4 months against the Approved Environmental Conditions (AEC) to ensure compliance with the Environmental Quality Act 1974 and the report is submitted to the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) Sabah.

10. The impacts of harvesting and extraction of timber on non-timber forest products, environmental values, merchantable wood waste and other products and services

The harvesting is done in line with a set of policies and procedures. Environmental monitoring and audit are conducted against the Approved Environmental Conditions (AEC) by a third party every 4 months to ensure compliance with the Environmental Quality Act 1974 and the report is submitted to the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) Sabah. In addition, GS has an independent department to conduct quality control on the operations.

11. Environmentally appropriate disposal of waste materials

All waste has been disposed of in line with legal requirements and as required by the company's policies and procedures. Negative impacts related to this were not observed and no reports or complaints from stakeholders in this regard during the review period.



12. Evidence of illegal or unauthorized activities

Any illegal or unauthorized activity is identified through patrolling. Any information gathered during patrolling is captured for our record and further action. This year, sixty-four (64) patrolling activities have been conducted.

Table 3: Patrolling Schedule and Achievement Jan - Dec 2024

Activities	Coupe	Target	Unit	Achievement 2023					
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	%
Patrolling									
Patrolling conducted along the main road in Coupe	All Coupe	8	Activity	5	7	8	4	24	300%
Patrolling conducted along the common boundary for Coupe 1,2,3 & 4. This can be carried out during common boundary re-brushing activities.	All Coupe	4	Activity	6	2	2	2	12	300%
Patrolling conducted along the main road from Bongkol junction - Kg. Gumpa - Kg. Kapok.	Coupe 1, Coupe 3	4	Activity	4	2	3	2	11	275%
Patrolling conducted along the main road from Bongkol junction - Kg. Bongkol - Kg. Kakarangan.	Coupe 2	2	Activity	2	3	3	1	9	450%
Patrolling conducted by Forest Guard team along main road, boundary, water catchment, camps, blocks, security gates and fire tower	All Coupe	-	Activity	3	2	1	2	8	0%
Total		18	Activity	20	16	17	11	64	356%

13. Compliance with applicable laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice

GS has policies and procedures to ensure all applicable laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice are adhered to through regular training, toolbox talks and compliance assessments involving all operations.



14. Resolution of disputes and grievances

Table 4: Record of the Grievance Management Information System (GMIS) 2024

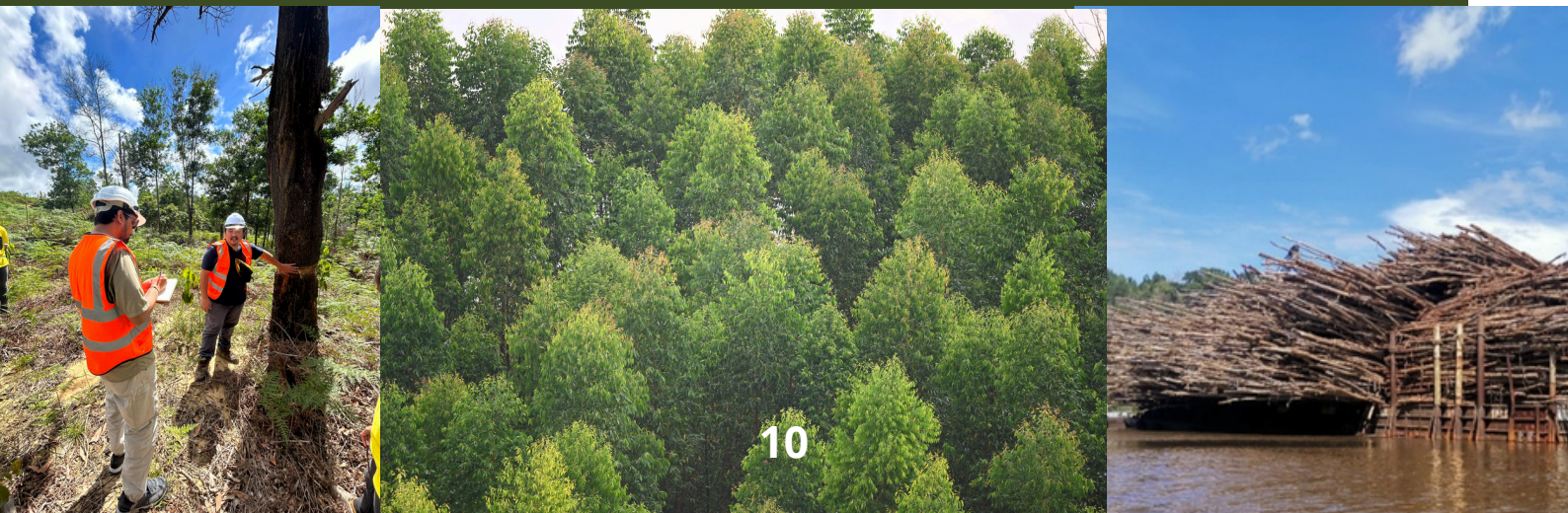
No	Village	Coupe	Current Status
1	Kakaranagan	2	Open
2	Serupil	3	Open
3	Serupil	3	Open
4	Serupil	3	Open
5	Serupil	3	Open
6	Pagasaon	2	Closed
7	Suang Duyung	4	Open
8	Serupil	2	Closed
9	Suang Duyung	4	Closed
10	Suang Duyung	4	Closed
11	Suang Duyung	4	Closed
12	Serupil	3	Closed
13	Suang Duyung	4	Closed
14	Bongkol	2	Closed
15	Suang Duyung	4	Closed
16	Suang Duyung	4	Open
17	Bawing	N/A	Closed

15. Programs and activities regarding workers' rights

Workers’ rights are protected in line with national legislation and the requirements of the Human Resources and associated policies.

16. Gender equality, sexual harassment and gender discrimination

GS has policies and procedures to promote gender equality, and has mechanisms for reporting and eliminating sexual harassment and discrimination based on gender.



17. FSC Criterion 2.3: Programs and activities regarding Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)

GS has prepared and is implementing occupational safety and health policies and procedures to comply with local and international laws such as the Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 and International Labour Organization (ILO).

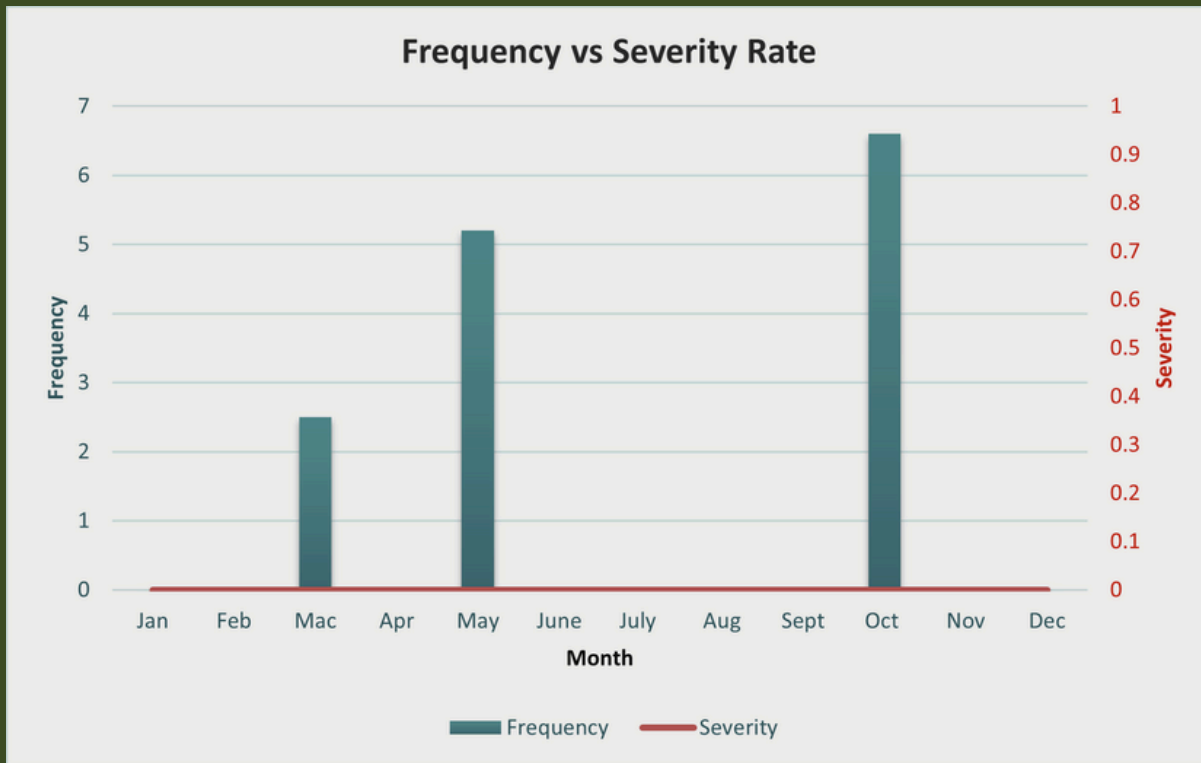


Figure 2: Safety Statistics Jan-Dec 2024

During the period under review, no lost time injury was recorded, two (2) non-lost time injuries were recorded, and two (2) damage to the property.

18. Payment of wages

All wages are paid within the agreed timelines and meet or exceed minimum requirements.

19. Worker Training

The management analyses training requirements and incorporates them into the training plans implemented. This year, one hundred and five (105) internal training sessions have been conducted, and twenty-three (23) external training sessions have been attended.

20. Where pesticides are used, the health of workers exposed to pesticides

GS operations do not use chemical pesticides listed in the FSC List of Highly Hazardous Chemical Pesticides. In addition, only trained personnel with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) are permitted to handle and utilize pesticides in the field. Negative effects on workers are yet to be observed or recorded.

21. The identification of indigenous peoples and local communities and their legal and customary rights

GS conducts Social Impact Assessments (SIA) to determine the effect of operations on communities and finds effective ways to mitigate relevant issues with FPIC as the desirable outcome. Thirteen (13) villages within close proximity to the GS concession have been identified and the identification of legal and customary rights is being monitored during community engagement.

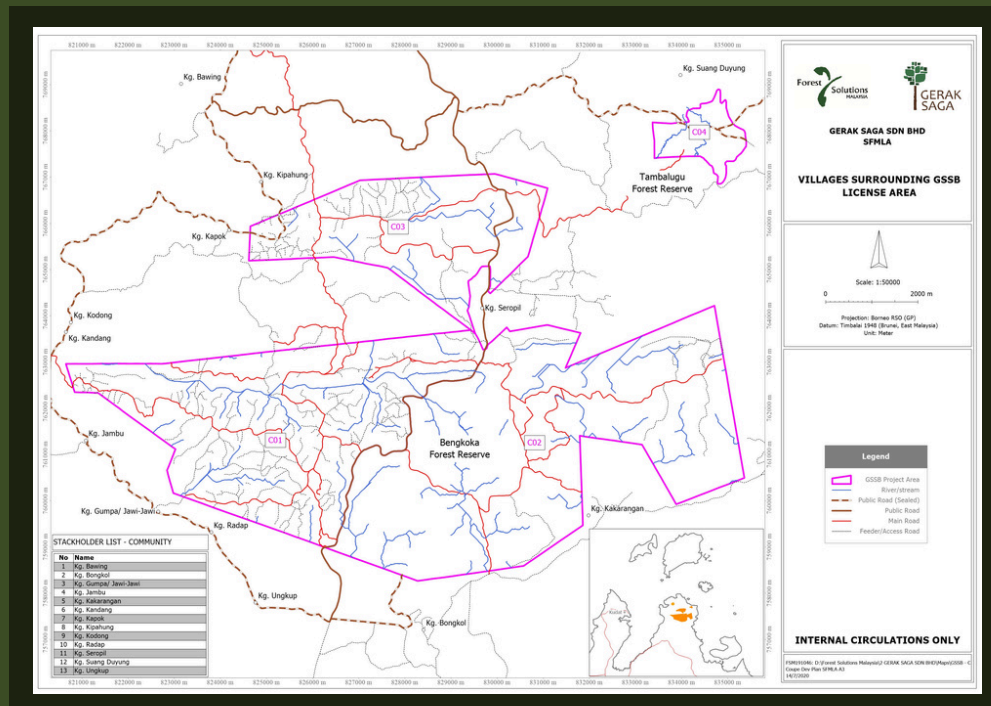


Figure 3: Map showing the 13 villages within close proximity to Gerak Saka concession boundary.

22. Full implementation of the terms in binding agreements

No agreement was entered into under both criteria.

23. Indigenous Peoples and community relations

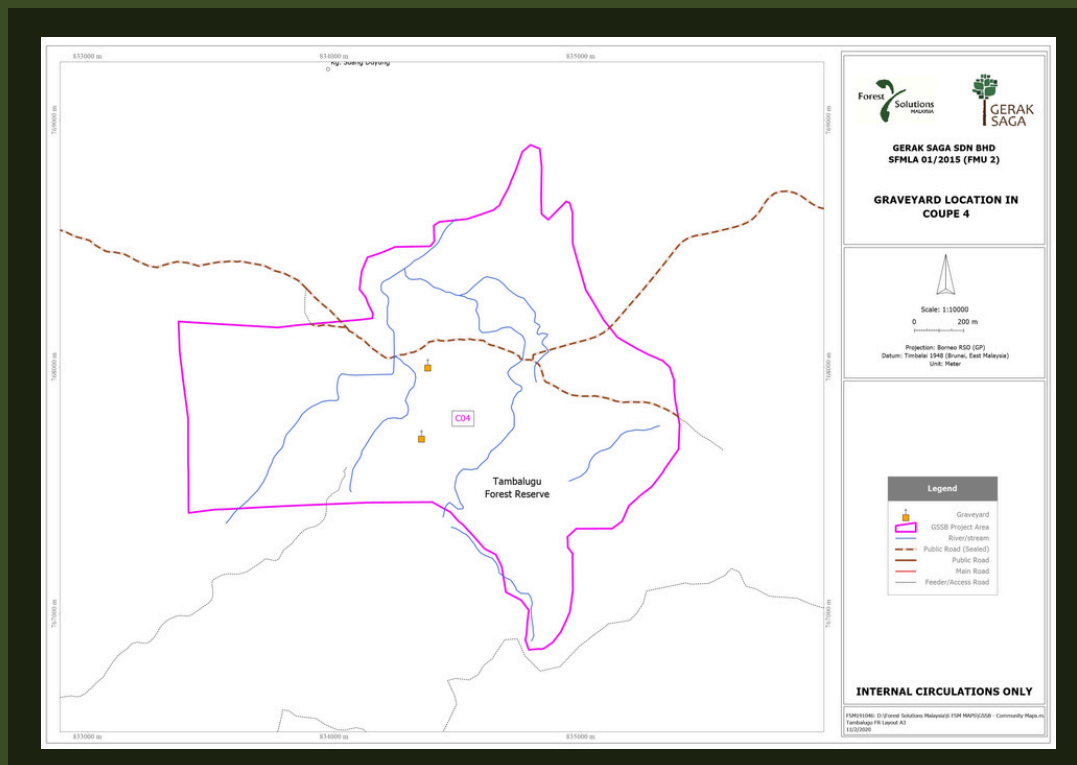
GS conducts regular and ongoing engagement with communities in close proximity to the plantation to encourage sustainable dialogue and improve relations.

24. Protection of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to Indi. Peoples and local communities

Two (2) graveyards were identified in 2016, the claimant was consulted and joint marking was done on the ground. The area has been excised with a 50-meter buffer. Since then, the area of the graveyard was regularly monitored and the boundary is re-painted based on the monitoring schedule.



Figure 4: Gerak Saga's community engagement strategies



25. The use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property

GS operates without relying on traditional knowledge.

26. Local economic and social development

Through community engagement, GS has continuously conducted the identification, implementation and monitoring of beneficial community projects ensuring the sustainable improvement of livelihoods. One of such project was completed in Kg Suang Duyung whereby the water and sanitation projects impacted over 400 lives in the village. Another example can be seen in the company's commitment to recruiting locals as field workers. This initiative provides opportunities for the locals to improve their economic well-being while being part of Gerak Saga's mission.

27. The production of diversified benefits and/or products

GS is constantly assessing the potential of new and diversified products, markets and benefits.

28. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services

GS has implemented the protection of ecosystem services and enhancement through restoration activities in stages. Regular monitoring and assessment to ensure the protection of the ecosystem services and restoration activities which are allocated annually through the 30-year rehabilitation plan.

29. Activities to maintain or enhance ecosystem services

GS is implementing the protection of ecosystem services and enhancement through restoration activities in stages. Protection by regular monitoring and assessment to ensure the protection of the ecosystem services and restoration activities allocated annually through the 30-year rehabilitation plan.

30. Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and NTFP

The Annual Work Plan (AWP) is adhered to, monitored and revised as necessary. GS only harvest wild Acacia species.

31. The use of local processing, local services and local value-added manufacturing

The suppliers of services are mainly local, allowing the company to effectively contribute to the growth of the local economy.

32. Long-term economic viability

These can be available on request, with confidential information removed, at the cost of production.

33. HCV 5 and 6 identified in Criterion 9.1

Graveyards belong to the local community in Kampung Suang Duyung located in Coupe 4 (Tambalugu Forest Reserve). The graveyards have been identified, and joint marking on the ground by our team and the community with a 50-meter buffer and indicated in the coupe development plan map. Maintenance and repainting of the boundary are conducted based on the monitoring schedule of our survey crew.

34. Environmental values and ecosystem functions including carbon sequestration and storage; including the effectiveness of actions identified and implemented to prevent, mitigate and repair negative impacts to environmental values

Where negative impacts are identified, these are prevented, mitigated or repaired as appropriate.

35. Rare, threatened and endangered (RTE) species and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their habitats

The rare, threatened and endangered species on the plantation are identified and their habitats are protected.

36. Representatives sample areas and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them

The rehabilitation and/or restoration plan works through various treatments such as enrichment planting, silviculture treatment, and removal of undesirable plant species in the degraded protection areas are still in the early stage of planning and implementation.

37. Naturally occurring native species and biological diversity and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them

In GS, only Acacia species were harvested and most of the remaining native plant communities are available in the protected areas. Restoration activities are planned and implemented on-site to maintain and enhance biological diversity. In addition, the company has standard operating procedures to protect the identified biological diversity within the licensed area.

38. Water courses, water bodies, water quantity and water quality and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them

Water monitoring as required by the government is carried out accordingly every 4 months, led by a third-party environmental consultant.

39. Landscape values and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/ or restore them

Landscape values including a provision for the linking to off-site conservation areas are included in the conservation 30-year rehabilitation plan.

40. Conversion of natural forest to plantations or conversion to non-forest

Not applicable.

41. The status of plantations established after 1994

There was no evidence of conversion found.

42. HCV 1 to 4 identified and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance them

HCV 1 and 4 are present in the project area which is the diversity of species and the ecosystem services. Monitoring activities are conducted annually for HCV 1 and at least three (3) times a year to monitor HCV 4 through an internal and external audit or monitoring. At the same time, the patrolling activity is also implemented on a monthly basis to monitor and reduce the identified threats.

- END -