

APPRAISAL SYSTEM SUMMARY RELEASE TABLE

1. Thông tin chung

Company name	TAN MY TRADING AND TRADING JSC
Address	1A Street, Phu My 1 Industrial Park, Tan Phuoc Commune, Phu My Town, Ba Ria Vung Tau Province.
Primary contact:	Nguyen Trung Hung - Deputy Director of the company.

Mã số FSC COC/CW	TSUD-COC-000029
Update date	21/07/2020
Responsible for updating	CoC Board, with the support of Salary Management Consulting Co., Ltd.,

2. Information describing the raw material area and identifying controlled timber indicators has identified risks.

Supply zone	Risk assessment used: FSC-CNRA VN V1.0	Test results: Correspondingly defined risk indicators
Ham Tan District, Binh Thuan Province.	1. Illegal logging Risk indicators identified: 1.1, 1.4, 1.6, 1.7, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11, 1.12, 1.17; 1.18, 1.19, 1.20	<input type="checkbox"/> low risk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unspecified risk Risk indicators identified: 1.1, 1.4, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11, 1.12, 1.17.
	2. Timber harvested from areas with civil or traditional rights violated Identified risk indicators: 2.2, 2.3	<input type="checkbox"/> low risk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unspecified risk Risk indicators identified: 2.2, 2.3.
	3. Timber harvested from forests of high conservation value is threatened by management activities Identified risk indicators: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6	<input type="checkbox"/> low risk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unspecified risk Identified risk indicators: 3.4, 3.5.
	4. Timber harvested from areas converted from natural to plantations or for outdoor use Identified risk indicators: 4.1	<input type="checkbox"/> low risk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unspecified risk Identified risk indicators: 4.1.
	5. Timber harvested from trees of genetically modified (genetically modified) type. Indicators of defined risk: none.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> low risk <input type="checkbox"/> unspecified risk

3. Control measures applied to controlled timber items have identified risks:

Identified controlled timber indicators	Control measures are implemented in accordance with FSC-CNRA VN V1.0 and the company's
1. Illegal logging	
1.1 Land management and use rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the land use right certificate (red book),, the decision to assign forest land papers related to land use rights of forest owners. • Interview or consultation with local authorities and stakeholders. • Investigate and investigate the actual status, boundaries, disputes (if any) and the use of forest land. • In case the forest owner does not have land use rights or does not have enough records proving the land use right will be excluded.
1.4 Harvesting license	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check forest product exploitation dossiers in accordance with circular 27/2018/BNN&DTT of forest owners. • Monitoring periodically or unexpectedly in the harvesting area. • Interview stakeholders at the scene. • Review, inspect and update dossiers in accordance with circular 27/2018/BNN&RURAL WHEN receiving raw materials.
1.9 Harvesting areas and species to be protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify areas and species that need protection and zones to avoid harvesting activities that may affect species that need protection (if any) in the material area. • Interview, propagate and guide stakeholders in activities on protecting areas and species to be protected. • Check for protection in areas and species that need protection during periodically or unexpected extraction, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest exploitation ensures the right scope of exploitation, does not affect the environment (waste, water pollution or chemical use). - The protection of species in the forest, especially those in need of protection.
1.10 Environmental requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check information on forest area and forest owners must comply with the law according to 18/2015/ND-CP and 27/2015/TT-BTNMT. • Interviewing stakeholders in raw material areas on reducing environmental impacts (erosion, surface washing,..) and the risk of using chemicals to water sources and land in forest activities. • Review environmental impact assessment reports (if any) or environmental protection results when forest owners announce exploitation at local governments (communes and districts). • T consults stakeholders on the requirements for environmental protection and conservation in the raw material area. • Monitor forest exploitation periodically and unexpectedly to ensure no impact on the environment (waste, water pollution, soil erosion or chemical use)
1.11 Safety and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the availability of documents, processes, regulations and commitments that suppliers and forest owners apply in relation to the law on the use of labor during forest management and exploitation by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health. • Interview workers who are trained and comply with health and safety regulations. • When conducting exploitation, the company sent officers to monitor forest exploitation regularly to ensure that forest owners use legal labor: fair treatment and full working age. • Check and observe the practice periodically and unexpectedly at the scene on the issue of safety and health implementation when exploiting.
1.12 Legal labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the availability of documents and records on labor/workers related to forest management and logging activities of suppliers and forest owners as required by the Trade Union Law 2012 and Decree 43/2013/ND-CP.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview employees about having a contract as required, having insurance, minimum wage, working age, safety regimes and subsidies. • Observe and check the current status of forest exploitation periodically or unexpectedly on the use of labor to ensure forest owners and suppliers use legal labor, treat fairly and ensure working age.
1.17 Trade and Shipping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviewing forest owners, transport operator, local authorities on timber trade and transportation. • Check the information and records of suppliers and owners related to the trade and transportation of timber in accordance with legal requirements, including the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Trade: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The company will have a contract of sale agreement, invoices for sale and purchase documents with forest owners, suppliers. - The company requires forest owners to have harvesting dossiers, suppliers with purchase dossiers (list of forest products) when selling goods. b- Shipping: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transportation papers include forest products statements in accordance with Circular 27/TT-BNNPTNT declared by forest owners themselves or decided to exploit, suppliers with transport contracts for outsourced vehicles. - The company will inspect the means of transport with registration, registration of vehicles with expired use, transport contracts with outsourced vehicles. The operator has a driver's license and a suitable cargo transport license. - When logging and transporting to the company, the company sent supervisors to check at the weighing station such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + The transport contract clearly stipulates that the means of transporting timber are in accordance with the law. + Driver's license. + Appropriate registration and registration papers. + List of forest products. + Transporting vehicle to loads.
2. Timber harvested from areas with civil or traditional rights violated	
2.2 Respected labour rights include rights set out in ILO working principles and rights in the workplace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check information, documents/labor records of forest owners and suppliers at the request of the ILO, Labor Law. • Forest owners and suppliers must commit not to use child labor, coerce or discriminate against labor in the contract of sale and purchase with the company. • Forest owners and suppliers with a list of employers (which may follow the company form) ensure the legal use of labor, clearly identify names, places of employment, work agreements and pay to employees are done on the basis of voluntary consensus. • Consultations of stakeholders on workers' rights. • When conducting exploitation, the company dispatches officers to monitor forest exploitation regularly to ensure the legal use of labor, fair treatment and ensure working age. • In cases where supply areas of forest owners and suppliers have ethnic people living and working, they must ensure that the rights, appropriate labor regime, the rights of ethnic people are protected and respected. no distinction between Kinh people and ethnic people.
2.3 Rights of indigenous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify ethnic minority components in raw material areas (communes, districts, provinces) and interview stakeholders about existing

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peoples and national traditions are respected	<p>ethnic minority components in raw material areas, rights of ethnic minorities working in the region, conflicts or conflicts (if any) between ethnic minorities and Kinh people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult stakeholders' information on the rights and traditions of ethnic (indigenous)peoples. • Periodically and unscheduled supervise forest management and exploitation activities to ensure the rights and traditions of ethnic minorities when participating in labor or living in raw material areas and customs of ethnic minorities. This practice is respected by stakeholders.
3. Timber harvested from forests of high conservation value is threatened by management activities	
3.4 Important ecological services (HCV4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify HCVs (type 4) that appear in the supply area. • Check information, documents / records related to HCV (e.g. EIA report, chemical use, road infrastructure) of forest owners and suppliers as required by Circular 27/2015 / TTBTNMT and 10/2014 / TT-BNNPTNT. • The commitment of forest owners in combating soil erosion, water pollution. • Interviewing stakeholders in raw material areas about the presence of HCV (type 4) and safeguards and conservation measures. • Consult stakeholders and use the opinions of technical experts in control measures. • Observe and inspect in the forest periodically and unexpectedly, ensuring against soil erosion, water pollution.
3.5 Basic Needs of the Community (HCV5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify HCVs (type 5) that appear in the supply area. • Check information, documents / records related to HCV (e.g. EIA report on use of chemicals, road infrastructure) of suppliers as required by Circular27/2015/ TT-BTNMT and 10/2014 / TT-BNNPTNT. • Commitments of forest owners in the use of chemicals (list of drugs, chemicals used), flow influences, buffer zone influences. • Interviewing stakeholders in raw material areas about the presence of HCV (type 4) and safeguards and conservation measures. • Consult stakeholders and use the opinions of technical experts in control measures. • Observe and inspect in the forest periodically and unexpectedly, ensuring no use of polluting chemicals, affecting the flow, affecting buffer zones, road infrastructure.
4. Timber from natural forests is converted to plantations or for outdoor use,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the history of land origin dossiers, land use process, land use rights, land all-land transfer permits, lease contracts or land exchange of forest owners. • Interview local stakeholders about forest origins and boundaries. • Consult stakeholders on the forest conversion process of the raw material area, • In case the forest owner does not have a record of proof, the company will exclude.

4. Identify mixed risks in the supply chain:

Suppliers/Supply Chains	Supply chain level	Identify mixed risks	Control measures	Conclusion
		1. The process of processing and storing raw materials before returning to the company.	After harvesting, round wood is loaded and transported to the company, not through storage or external processing.	There is no risk of mixing during processing and storage before returning to the

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		2. The process of processing and storing raw materials at the company.	The company has the process of receiving raw materials (round wood) from the input at the weighing station, identifying, recording data for storage and separate from other inappropriate input sources to ensure no mixing during processing and storage. The company applies the requirements of regulations on product journey chain to ensure that there is no mixing during the management of raw materials and products of different origins.	company. There is no risk of mixing during processing and storage at the company.
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5. The process of consultation and using the opinions of technical experts:

A summary of the company's consultation process is carried out.	<p>List of stakeholders:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of Binh Thuan Province. 2. Department of Natural Resources and Environment of Binh Thuan Province. 3. Tan Thang commune suppliers. 4. Thang Hai commune suppliers. 5. Tan Binh commune suppliers. 6. Vice Chairman of Tan Thang Commune People's Committee (Ham Tan district). 7. Deputy Chief of Police of Tan Binh Commune. 8. Tan Thang Commune's Main Office. 9. Ham Tan District Ranger. 10. Ham Tan Lagi Inter-District Ranger District. 11. WWF office in Hue. 12. FSC office in Vietnam. 13. Vietnam Timber and Forest Products Association. Nam. 14. Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry - Central Rural Development Center. 15. Vietnam Association for The Protection of Nature and the Environment. 16. Binh Thuan Province Ethnic Committee. 17. Binh Thuan Provincial Forest Ranger Department. 18. Ham Tan County Ranger District - Binh Thuan Province. 19. International Labour Organization in Vietnam. <p>Dossiers and contents of consultation and replies to stakeholders are kept in: Consultation letter (BM.04/ QT-DGRR), Consultation Letter (BM.05/ QT-DGRR) and List of Stakeholders (BM.06/ QT-DGRR) managed by the CoC Board.</p>
Information about the participation of one or more experts in the development of controls.	Technical expert: Mr. Vo Trung Kien – Master of Forestry Southern Institute of Forestry Sciences

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6. Summary of field audits and resolution of non-conformities:

Summary of the company's findings from the field inspection is carried out as a control measure.	The findings from the field inspection are summarized in the Risk Assessment Report (BM.07/ QT-DGRR)) managed by the CoC Board.
The company steps to address the identified non-conformities that have occurred.	The Company handles inappropriateness in accordance with the Internal Assessment Regulations and considers the appraisal system (QD-DGXX) or by measures to exclude the use of raw materials.

7. Security information:

Explanation for the exclusion of confidential information.	Profile of personal information of forest owners, the process of interviewing directly in the appraisal system.
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8. Handling complaints:

Complaints procedures (related to DDS)	The company handles complaints in accordance with the Regulations on receiving and resolving complaints related to the FSC-CoC/CW system under "05/DGRR-TM" consisting of 13 steps in accordance with FSC-STD 40-005 V3.1 standard requirements.
The contact information of the person or location responsible for resolving the complaint.	Mr. Nguyen TrungNg - Deputy Director - Email: trunghunghapro2006@yahoo.com.vn - Phone:+84 908 778 009

Director of CoCBan Company

On.. May .. Year..