TYPE OF RISK	DESCRIPTION / CONSEQUENCES	ASSESSMENT	PREVENTION - MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
Biological Risks			
<ul><li>Pest infestation</li><li>Grass and lianas</li><li>Diseases</li></ul>	Reduced growth of trees up to death	<ul> <li>Partially controllable (pests)</li> <li>Completely controllable (grass/lianas)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Species richness/multi-species plantations</li> <li>Liana/grass cleaning</li> <li>Natural control system by allowing</li> <li>understory growth promotes high biodiversity (e.g. birds eat insects)</li> <li>Highest quality seeds</li> <li>Monitoring by forest partners</li> </ul>
· Genetic	<ul><li>Reduce inferior seedlings Profitability</li><li>Low/slow growth</li><li>Dieback seedlings</li></ul>	· Well controllable	<ul> <li>Own nurseries</li> <li>Only use (native) seedlings of known origin</li> <li>(20% replanting included in investment planning)</li> </ul>
· Soil conditions	<ul><li>Slow/no growth</li><li>Less heartwood</li><li>Economic damage</li></ul>	· Controllable for the most part	<ul> <li>Soil and site analysis (before purchase)</li> <li>Species allocation procedure</li> <li>Plantation layout</li> <li>GIS system/drones controls</li> </ul>
Climatic Risks			
• Storms	<ul> <li>Wind breakage/destruction of large Forest areas</li> <li>Possible increase due to global global warming, migration of weather zones</li> </ul>	· Only conditionally manageable	<ul> <li>Site selection/suitable soil selection</li> <li>Use of native tree species/management</li> </ul>
<ul><li>Landslides</li><li>Earthquake</li><li>Erosion</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Large scale destruction</li> <li>Local to widespread negative effects on the supply of wood</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Partially controllable (landslides)</li><li>Not controllable for earthquakes</li><li>Erosion largely controllable</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Site Selection/Suitable Land Acquisition Silvicultural techniques</li> <li>Ground cover/undergrowth remains for erosion control</li> </ul>
· Fire	<ul> <li>Destruction of young reforestation/growth damage to adult trees</li> <li>Economic damage</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Partially controllable by management</li> <li>Main risk in three- to four-month dry dry period</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Firebreaks</li><li>Fire prevention plans/safety training</li><li>Drone surveillance</li></ul>
· Drought	<ul> <li>Dry season</li> <li>Weather phenomena</li> <li>Damage to young seedlings</li> <li>Increase with changes in climatic conditions</li> </ul>	Controllable for the most part	<ul> <li>Species selection of native tree species, adapted to the climate</li> <li>Quality management</li> </ul>
· Flooding	<ul><li>Permanent flooding lead to damage</li><li>Torrential rain</li></ul>	Partially controllable	<ul><li> Ground selection</li><li> Land Selection</li></ul>

· Use floodplains as nature reserves

TYPE OF RISK	DESCRIPTION / CONSEQUENCES	ASSESSMENT	PREVENTION - MANAGEMENT STRATEGY			
Economic and financial policy risks						
Currency fluctua- tions	Negative economic impact	<ul><li>Partially controllable</li><li>No forecast possible</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Cash reserves in dollars</li> <li>Capital reserves through land purchase (afforestation at a later date)</li> </ul>			
<ul><li>Wood price fluctuations</li><li>Demand trends</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Increase due to shortage/ increased demand</li> <li>Decrease/ collapse timber market</li> <li>Decrease in cash flow due to long-term decrease in wood price</li> </ul>	· Partially controllable	<ul> <li>Mixed forests with many wood species</li> <li>Quality seal through FSC certification/niche market</li> <li>Positive storage costs due to harvesting time extension</li> <li>Conservative cash flow model</li> </ul>			
Market and competitive risks	<ul> <li>Declining credibility due to Negative examples</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Partially controllable</li><li>Misbehavior of others not controllable</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Transparency through disclosure of all documents/numbers/ activities</li> <li>Plausibility check by auditing association</li> </ul>			
· Inflation	<ul> <li>Devaluation risk for assets</li> <li>Inflation rate in the past lower than price increase precious wood</li> </ul>	· Partially controllable	<ul> <li>Factoring inflation rate into economic planning</li> <li>(Estimation of inflation rate over decades not possible)</li> </ul>			
Interest rate fluctuations	<ul> <li>Advantage in the event of changes in the positive interest rate range</li> <li>Disadvantage with negative interest rates</li> </ul>	· Partially controllable	0% interest planning			
Legal and politic	al risks					
Legislative changes	<ul> <li>BaFin-free placement on the investment market</li> <li>Tax incentives for reforestation companies in Panama</li> <li>Legislative changes would greatly change economic planning</li> <li>(Opportunity: forests as a compensation measure for environmental challenges)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Not controllable</li> <li>Mitigation through consistent and timely integration into business processes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Building political network could promote sustainable management</li> <li>Political contacts (early information)</li> <li>Immediate incorporation of legislative changes in business</li> <li>Investment protection agreement between Germany and Panama</li> </ul>			
· Law	<ul> <li>Deviating tax systems (double taxation agreements)</li> <li>Determination of transfer prices</li> <li>100% legal transactions (transparent and fully published)</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Partially controllable</li><li>Minimization through experience</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Rigorous due diligence process</li> <li>Review by auditors</li> </ul>			

· Partially controllable

· Association of government, environmental organizations and

· Right of nature to exist and persist in Panama is anchored by

companies (Alianza por el Millon)

· Close contact with indigenous communities

· Longstanding political relations

law

· Possible expropriation (without replace-

in total loss (never happened so far)

political stability)

· Panama: low land ownership risk, invest

ment) by future governments would result

ment status with rating agencies (assumes

· Politics

Legal and political risks						
· Corruption	<ul><li>Enrichment by individuals</li><li>Corrupt competitor companies could gain advantages</li></ul>	· Partially controllable	<ul><li> Korruption wird nicht geduldet</li><li> Dienstleister und Partner</li></ul>			
· Land Grabbing	<ul> <li>Reputational risk can reduce sales of of cooperative shares</li> <li>Land purchases and reforestation only on degraded land degraded land previously used for unsustainable livestock or mono culture plantations</li> </ul>	· Completely controllable	<ul> <li>Transparent and truthful communication</li> <li>Forestry utilization in compliance with ecological, economic and ethical principles is the subject of of the cooperative according to the statutes</li> </ul>			
Operational risks						
Strategic investment	<ul> <li>Use of funds: Strategic land purchases of contiguous areas can result in a lot of land initially being owned, but relatively little is afforested</li> </ul>	· Controllable for the most part	Optimal planning and calculation of resources for the purchase and also the reforestation			
Structure of the cooperative	<ul> <li>Dependence of individual decision-makers (important succession and representation arrangements)</li> <li>Long-term nature of appointments to governing bodies means limited flexibility</li> </ul>	· Controllable for the most part	<ul> <li>Forward planning and staffing of the organs</li> <li>Regular exchange and new appointments</li> </ul>			
Forest partners/ Infrastructure	Dependence on the partner company and its planning (staff deployment, distances to the nurseries, accommodation, transport routes, etc.)	· Controllable for the most part	<ul> <li>Transparent partnership with regular exchange and transmission of all information</li> <li>Over 25 years of experience</li> </ul>			
· Silvicultural Risks	Generational forest principle as a construct adaptable? Tree species adapted to the rapidly changing climate?	· Completely controllable	<ul> <li>Regular review and expansion of tree species, collection of new knowledge and integration into the Generational Forest Principle</li> <li>Over 25 years of experience</li> </ul>			
· Land purchase	· Mispurchase	· Controllable for the most part	<ul> <li>soil samples at different times of the year, topographical site assessment</li> <li>Over 25 years of experience</li> </ul>			