RISK TYPE	DESCRIPTION / CONSEQUENCES	ASSESSMENT	PREVENTION - MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
Biological risks	OSTOLOGIC		
Pest infestationGrass and vinesDiseases	Decreased growth of the trees up to death	 Partially controllable (pests) Fully controllable (grass/vines) 	 Species richness/multi-species plantations Vine / grass cleaning Natural control system by allowing understory growth promotes high biodiversity (e.g., birds eat insects) Highest quality seeds Monitoring by forest partners
Genetics	Inferior seedlings reduce profitabilityLow/slow growthDieback seedlings	Well controllable	 Own nurseries Only use (native) seedlings of known origin (20% replanting taken into account in investment planning)
Soil conditions	Slow/no growthLess heartwoodEconomic damage	For the most part controllable	 Soil and site analysis (before purchase) Species Assignment Procedure Plantation layout Controls through GIS system / drones
Climatic risks			
• Storms	 Wind breakage/destruction of large forest areas Possible increase due to global warming, migration of weather situation zones 	Only conditionally manageable	Site selection/suitable soil selectionUse of native tree species/management
LandslidesEarthquakeErosion	 Large scale destruction Local to widespread negative impacts on wood supply. 	Partially controllable (landslides)Not controllable for earthquakeErosion largely controllable	 Site selection/Suitable land purchase Silvicultural techniques Ground cover/undergrowth remains for erosion control
• Fire	Destruction of young reforestation/growth damage to adult trees.Economic damage	 Partially controllable by management Main risk during three- to four-month dry period 	FirebreaksFire protection plans/safety trainingDrone surveillance
• Drought	 Drying time Weather phenomena Damage to young seedlings Increase with change in climatic conditions 	For the most part controllable	 Species selection of native tree species adapted to the climate Quality management
• Flooding	Permanent flooding leads to damageTorrential rain	Partially controllable	 Soil selection Country selection

• Use floodplains as nature reserves

RISK TYPE	DESCRIPTION /	ASSESSMENT	PREVENTION - MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

	CONSEQUENCES		
Economic and financial policy risks			
Currency fluctuations	Negative economic impact	Partially controllableNo forecast possible	 Liquidity reserves in dollars Capital reserves through land purchase (reforestation at a later date).
Wood price fluctuationsDemand trends	 Increase due to shortage/ increased demand Decrease / collapse timber market Decrease in cash flow at long-term wood price decrease 	Partially controllable	 Mixed forests with many species of wood Seal of approval through FSC certification/niche market Positive storage costs due to harvest time extension Conservative cash flow model
Market and competitive risks	Declining credibility due to negative examples	Partially controllableMisconduct of others not controllable	 Transparency through disclosure of all documents/numbers/activities Plausibility check by auditing association
• Inflation	 Devaluation risk for assets Inflation rate in the past lower than price increase precious wood 	Partially controllable	 Inclusion of inflation rate in economic planning (Estimation of inflation rate over decades, however, not possible)
Interest rate fluctuations	 Advantage in the event of changes in the positive interest rate range Disadvantage with negative interest 	Partially controllable	0% interest planning
	rates		

Legal and pol	itical risks		
Legislative changes	 BaFin-free placement on the investment market Tax incentives for reforestation companies in Panama Legislative changes would greatly alter economic planning (Opportunity: Forests as a compensatory measure for global environmental challenges) 	 Not controllable Mitigation through consistent and timely integration into business processes 	 Establishment of political network could promote sustainable management Political contacts (early information) Immediate incorporation of legislative changes into business Investment protection agreement between Germany and Panama
• Law	 Divergent tax systems (double taxation agreement) Determination of transfer prices 100% legal transactions (published transparently and in full) 	Partially controllableMinimization through experience	 Rigorous due diligence process Review by examiners
• Politics	 Possible expropriation (without replacement) by future governments would result in total loss (never happened so far) Panama: low land ownership risk, insvestment status with rating agencies (assumes political 	Partially controllable	 Association of Government, Environmental Organizations and Companies (Alianza por el Million) Longstanding political relations Close contact with local communities Nature 's right to exist and persist in Panama is enshrined in law

stability)

RISK TYPE	DESCRIPTION / CONSEQUENCES	ASSESSMENT	PREVENTION - MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
Legal and political risks			
• Corruption	Enrichment by individualsCorrupt competitor companies could gain advantage	Partially controllable	Corruption is not toleratedService provider and partner
Land Grabbing	 Reputational risk may reduce sales of cooperative shares Land purchases and afforestation only on degraded land previously used for unsustainable livestock production or mono-crop plantations 	• Fully controllable	 Transparent and truthful communication Forestry utilization in compliance with ecological, economic and ethical principles is the subject of of the cooperative in accordance with the Articles of Association
Operational risks	5		
Strategic investment	 Use of funds: strategic land acquisition of contiguous land can result in a lot of land being initially is owned, but relatively little afforested 	For the most part controllable	Optimal planning and calculation of resources for the purchase and also the reforestation
Structure of the cooperative	 Dependence of individual decision-makers (important succession and substitution arrangements) Long-term nature of the designation of the bodies means limited flexibility 	For the most part controllable	 Forward planning and staffing of the bodies Regular exchange and new appointments
Forest partners/infrastructur e	 Dependence on the partner company and its planning (staff deployment, distances to the nurseries, accommodation, transport routes, etc.) 	For the most part controllable	 Transparent partnership with regular exchange and transmission of all information Over 25 years experience
Silvicultural risks	Generational forest principle adaptable as a construct? Tree species adapted to the rapidly changing climate?	Fully controllable	 Regular review and expansion of tree species, collection of new knowledge and integration into the generational forest principle.

For the most part controllable

Land

purchase

• Mispurch

ase

• Over 25 years experience

• Over 25 years experience

• Soil sampling at different times of the year, topographical location assessment.