



Mondi Group
GRI Biodiversity
disclosures 2021

**RESTORING +
PROTECTING**

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 the KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga provinces. Mondi leases approximately 2.4 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' centres)	Area (hectares) as of 31.12.2021	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
	Komi Republic, Koygorodsky rayon, Koygorodskoye lesnitchestvo (FMU)	N 60° 20' E 50° 38'	328,623	Overlapping: none Adjacent: Intact Forest Landscape Koigorodsky (overlapping with a buffer zone, the strictly protected parts excluded from forest leases for the establishment of the Federal Koigorodsky National Park)
	Komi Republic, Koygorodsky rayon, Kazhimskoye lesnitchestvo (FMU)	N 60° 28' E 51° 26'	170,499	Overlapping: none Adjacent: none
	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 the establishment of the Federal Koigorodsky National Park) Within 5km: none

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

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Mondi Syktyvkar Forestry (leased forest areas)	Komi Republic, Priluzsky rayon, Letskoye lesnitchestvo (FMU)	N 59° 55' E 49° 28'	13,316	Overlapping: none Adjacent: none Within 5km: 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 the establishment of sanctuaries); regional forest nature reserve Ertomsky Within 5km: regional complex nature reserve Puchkomy; regional water nature monument Ozero Ertom-Vad
	Komi Republic, Udorsky rayon, Yortomskoe lesnitchestvo	N 63° 50' E 47° 25'	362,470	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, Puchkomy; regional forest nature reserve Ertomsky; regional wetlands nature reserves Charvidz Within 5km: regional wetlands nature reserves Turun-Andzi, Mychayag-Nyur; regional water nature monument Lake Ertom-Vad
	Komi Republic, Udorsky rayon, Udorskoe lesnitchestvo	N 63° 47' E 48° 56'	87,042	Overlapping: none Adjacent: none Within 5km: regional complex nature reserve Udorsky
	Komi Republic, Syktyvdinsky rayon, Syktyvdinskoe lesnitchestvo	N 61° 38' E 50010'	62,884	Overlapping: none Adjacent: none Within 5km: regional wetlands nature reserve Kokylnyur regional ichthyologic nature reserve Vizingsky; regional wetland nature monuments Shiladoskoe, Chernorechinsk
	Komi Republic, Syktyvdinsky rayon, Syktyvkarskoe lesnitchestvo	N 61° 42' E 50° 32'	9,064	Overlapping: regional wetlands nature reserves Unnamed Swamp Adjacent: regional botanical nature reserve Yuil Adjacent: none Within 5km: regional wetlands nature reserve Pychimskoe, regional botanical nature reserve Syktyvkarsky; regional complex nature reserve Vazhelyu

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Mondi Syktyvkar Forestry (leased forest areas)	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 5km: 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 5km: 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	62° 6' E 54° 23'	137,800	Overlapping: regional ichthyologic nature reserve Pozhegsky Adjacent: none Within 5km: regional complex nature reserve Vychehda; regional botanical nature monuments Voyvozhsky, Pomozdinsky
	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 5km: 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 5km: 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 5km: regional botanical nature monuments Voch-Volsky

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Mondi South Africa Forestry (owned and leased land)	Iswepe Area	S 26° 44' E 30° 35'	31,594	Overlapping: none Adjacent: none Within 5km: none
	Piet Retief Area	S 26° 57' E 30° 47'	32,562	Overlapping: none Adjacent: none Within 5km: none
	Dumbe Area	S 26° 57' E 30° 45'	30,050	Overlapping: none Adjacent: none Within 5km: 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 5km: 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 (SQF)	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 5km: 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; uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park World Heritage Site (within buffer zone); Umvoti Vlei Nature Reserve Within 5km: 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 5km: 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, our forestry operations are located 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 protecting conservation areas in their natural state, retaining representative habitats and imitating natural dynamics, and timely silviculture activities that ensure the fastest recovery of ecosystem products and services for operations and local livelihoods.

Approximately 25% of our forest leased areas in Russia is set aside for conservation purposes at a landscape level, with nearly half having official legal protected status, with the remaining area 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 the protection of 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 reducing the size of clear-cuts, maintaining mosaic of set-aside valuable habitats and ensuring effective reforestation by imitating 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 water-protected areas along all watercourses, delineation of hydrologically sensitive areas and minimisation of soil erosion risks.
- Other relatively minor impacts, most of which are mainly caused by external factors, include forest fires, wind damage and other calamities, utilisation 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; and appropriate measures for correction and prevention implemented.

Mitigation and control measures, monitoring:

- Inventory of Intact Forest Landscapes (IFLs): Mondi Syktyvkar has been working 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, we monitor the fulfilment of the moratorium by all forest users in the region.
- Maintaining the natural state of the HCV areas: All logging sites and roads are planned to avoid conservation areas as prescribed in the corporate GIS. The main, but minor, threat to conservation areas is a long-term tree cover loss because of unauthorised 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 the 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, on average, remained untouched after natural disturbances. Mondi has reduced the size of its clear-cuts by almost a 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 the 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 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 biological resources. Mondi calculates the amount of juvenile fish/fry for release into watercourses annually. Since 2014, Mondi has been releasing around 300,000 grayling and whitefish, on average, into the Mezen, Vychegda and Pechora rivers. As part of the Model River Mezen project, Mondi and the Silver Taiga Foundation developed a methodology for monitoring the population of salmon, which is the most valuable fish in our rivers.
- Protection of soils: Mondi mitigates the risks of soil erosion through seasonal planning of logging sites, including the designation of areas with predominantly sensitive soils for the 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 the construction of temporary forest roads to all-season roads and properly equipped water-crossings and drainage systems. This helps to minimise sedimentation of watercourses. Mondi and the Institute of Biology of the Komi Science Centre and the 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). In the conservation areas, our focus is on actively managing existing biodiversity and ecosystem services, while the planted and infrastructure areas are managed for production purposes, with measures to minimise environmental impacts.

Approximately 27% of our landholdings in South Africa 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 the integrity of other ecologically important areas.

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 the 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 the delineation of plantations, managing commercial areas and infrastructure (such as roads) for erosion and sedimentation, and the assessment of the health of a representative set of rivers and priority wetlands in the conservation area network.

Other relatively minor impacts, most of which are primarily caused by external factors, include damage-causing animals, utilisation 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, and 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 monitors and controls the spread of IAPs within the conservation area network of our landholdings.
- 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 the Mondi Ecological Networks Programme (MENP). Within MENP, we developed principles for the 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 engagement also includes a research focus on the impacts of ENs and management activities on soil 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 a risk-based approach to management of logging residues with improved pre- and post-burning assessments at harvesting sites to prevent spread of forest 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 and 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 leaseholders in the country to become involved in intact forest landscapes (IFL) conservation. Through the High Conservation Value Forests project with Silver Taiga Foundation and WWF Russia, we made significant investments in an 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 from our forest lease area in Komi Republic. In 2019, in the core of this IFL, the Federal Koigorodsky National Park was established, with an area of 56,700 ha.

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

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 (also known as IFLs in Russia) 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.

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. As South Africa is a water-scarce country with significantly degraded freshwater ecosystems, Mondi completed in 2011 a baseline assessment of the health of its priority wetlands and how to better manage them 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 regular basis, ensuring that every year, on a structured four-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 is important to understand 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 applies the [Red Data Book of Komi Republic](#). It also includes species defined by the Red Data Book of Russian Federation and considers the categorisation 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 to update the red-listed species list and for publication of the new Red Data Book.

Categories:	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

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South African operations

The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) is responsible for the National Biodiversity Assessment (NBA), which was published for the first time 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.

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%