

**MALAYSIAN CRITERIA AND INDICATORS
FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION
(FOREST PLANTATIONS)**

[MC&/(FOREST PLANTATIONS)]

MALAYSIAN CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION [FOREST PLANTATIONS]

1. Introduction

The *Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification (Forest Plantations)* [or in short the *MC&I(Forest Plantations)*] is the standard used for assessing forest plantation practices of a designated forest plantation management unit for the purpose of certification.

2. Background

2.1 The need to develop a standard for certification of forest plantations was mooted by the multi-stakeholder National Steering Committee (NSC) at its Fourth Meeting held on 25-26 January 2002, taking cognisance of the importance of forest plantations as source of raw materials for the wood-based industry in Malaysia.

2.2 On the recommendation of the NSC, a one-day *National Workshop on Standard for Certification of Plantation Forests* was held in Kuala Lumpur on 31 October 2002 to ascertain the level of interest and urgency from the relevant stakeholder groups to develop such a standard, as well as to discuss the way forward. The Workshop generated substantial discussion on the approach to be adopted in formulating the plantation standard and in charting the way forward.

2.3 The Sixth Meeting of the NSC held on 12 June 2003 agreed that a twelve member Technical Working Group (TWG) for the development of the *MC&I(Forest Plantations)*, with balanced representation by stakeholder groups and regions, be formed to develop the standard.

2.4 The Eighth NSC Meeting held on 28 April 2005 agreed that three Regional Facilitators be appointed to coordinate and undertake regional consultations to nominate the members to the TWG.

2.5 Through regional consultations held in Sarawak (25 June 2005), Peninsular Malaysia (20 January 2006) and Sabah (7 February 2006), the twelve member TWG was formed and mandated by the Ninth Meeting of the NSC held on 16 February 2006 to develop the draft standard.

2.5 To facilitate the work of the TWG, a consultant was appointed to prepare a Working Document of the draft standard up to the Verifier level in March-April 2006. The Working Document was subjected to review by an expert group meeting in May 2006 prior to its submission for the consideration of the TWG.

2.6 Utilising the Working Document prepared by the consultant, the TWG met twice, i.e. on 5-6 July and 7 August 2006, to deliberate and formulate the first draft of the *MC&I(Forest Plantations)*.

2.7 This first draft of the *MC&I(Forest Plantations)* was subsequently subject to deliberation by all stakeholder groups at the regional consultations in Sarawak (18-19 September 2006), Sabah (11-12 October 2006) and Peninsular Malaysia (15-16 November 2006).

2.8 As a result of the regional consultations, the *Indicators* and *Verifiers* of the draft *MC&I(Forest Plantations)* for the three regions were finalised. The Third Meeting of the TWG held on 7 February 2007 considered the various amendments made at the

regional consultations to consolidate and streamline these amendments into a draft national standard.

2.9 The outcome of the three regional consultations and the recommendations of the Third Meeting of the TWG were considered by the Tenth Meeting of the NSC held on 27 March 2007. The Meeting agreed that the revised draft *MC&I(Forest Plantations)* be subject to public comments over a 60-day period by Malaysian stakeholders, in line with the agreed standard setting process. Subsequently, the public consultation was held from 30 April to 30 June 2007.

2.10 The comments received from the Malaysian stakeholders were considered by the Fourth Meeting of the TWG held on 21 August 2007, resulting in a revised draft of the *MC&I(Forest Plantations)*. The Meeting also agreed that the draft standard be subject to field testing in the three regions, i.e. Sabah, Sarawak and Peninsular Malaysia.

2.11 Subsequently, the field tests of the draft *MC&I(Forest Plantations)* were conducted by independent assessor companies in the forest plantations managed by Sabah Forest Industries Sdn. Bhd. in Sipitang, Sabah on 10-13 June 2008, Sarawak Planted Forests Sdn. Bhd. in Bintulu, Sarawak on 22-25 July 2008 and Asiaprima RCF Sdn. Bhd. in Kemasul Forest Reserve, Mentakab, Pahang on 28-31 July 2008. Representatives of the four stakeholder groups also participated in the field tests to provide valuable inputs.

2.12 The outcomes of the three field tests were presented for the consideration of the Fifth TWG meeting held on 4-5 November 2008. The Meeting considered the various recommendations made following the field tests with the view to further consolidate and streamline these recommendations into the final draft national standard.

2.13

The consolidated final draft *MC&I(Forest Plantations)* from the Fifth Meeting of the TWG was considered by the Eleventh Meeting of the NSC held on 25 November 2008. The NSC made further amendments to the draft and agreed to adopt the *MC&I(Forest Plantations)* as the standard for the certification of forest plantations in Malaysia.

3. **Format of the *MC&I(Forest Plantations)***

The *MC&I(Forest Plantations)* is formatted into 3 columns, with the first column containing the Criteria listed under the corresponding Principle. The second and third columns show the corresponding Indicators and Verifiers adopted for each Criterion. In specific cases, slightly different Verifiers have been adopted and listed separately for Sabah, Sarawak and Peninsular Malaysia to take into account the regional differences.

4. **Review of the *MC&I(Forest Plantations)***

The *MC&I(Forest Plantations)* will be reviewed and updated periodically, based on feedback and experience gained through its application in the field.

MALAYSIAN CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION (FOREST PLANTATIONS)

Principle 1: Compliance with Laws and Principles

Forest management shall respect all applicable laws and international treaties and agreements to which Malaysia is a signatory, and comply with all the Principles and Criteria contained herein.

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
1.1 Forest management shall respect all federal and state laws and administrative requirements.	1.1.1 Records and availability of up-to-date relevant federal and state laws, and regulations and policies, in particular those related to forest plantation management.	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia</u></p> <p><u>Federal Laws</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Constitution • Aboriginal Peoples Act, 1954 • Employees' Social Security Act, 1969 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employees' Social Security (General Regulations), 1971 • Employment Act, 1955 • Environmental Quality Act, 1974 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order, 1987 ○ Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations, 1989 • Factories and Machineries Act, 1967 • Human Rights Commission of Malaysia Act, 1999 • Industrial Relations Act, 1967 • National Forestry Act, 1984 • National Land Code, 1965 • Occupational Safety and Health Act, 1994 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Occupational Safety and Health (Use and Standards of Exposure of Chemicals Hazardous to Health) Regulations, 2000 • Pesticides Act, 1974 • Plant Quarantine Act, 1976 • Protection of Wildlife Act, 1972 • Trade Unions Act, 1959 (Act 262) • Waters Act, 1920 • Workmen's Compensation Act, 1952 <p><u>State Laws</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Forest Enactments • State Forest Rules • State Ordinances related to protection of wildlife <p><u>Policies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Forestry Policy, 1978 • National Agricultural Policy, 1992-2010 • National Policy on Biological Diversity, 1998 • National Policy on Environment, 2002

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
		<p><u>Sabah Federal Laws</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Constitution • Employees' Social Security Act, 1969 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employees' Social Security (General Regulations), 1971 • Environmental Quality Act, 1974 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations, 1989 • Factories and Machinery Act, 1967 • Human Rights Commission of Malaysia Act, 1999 • Industrial Relations Act, 1967 • Occupational Safety and Health Act, 1994 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Occupational Safety and Health (Use and Standards of Exposure of Chemicals Hazardous to Health) Regulations, 2000 • Pesticides Act, 1974 • Plant Quarantine Act, 1976 • Trade Unions Act, 1959 (Act 262) • Workmen's Compensation Act, 1952 <p><u>State Laws</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sabah State Constitution • Biodiversity Enactment, 2000 • Environment Protection Enactment, 2002 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environment Protection (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2005 • Forest Enactment, 1968 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Forest Rules, 1969 • Interpretation (Definition of Native) Ordinance, 1952 • Labour Ordinance (Sabah) Cap. 67 • Land Ordinance, 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) • Native Court (Native Customary Laws) Rules, 1995 • State Cultural Heritage (Conservation) Enactment, 1997 • Water Resources Enactment, 1998 • Wildlife Conservation Enactment, 1997 • All adats recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts <p><u>Policies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Forest Policy, 1954 • National Agricultural Policy, 1992-2010 • National Policy on Biological Diversity, 1998 • National Policy on Environment, 2002

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
		<p><u>Sarawak Federal Laws</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Constitution • Employees' Social Security Act, 1969 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Employees' Social Security (General Regulations), 1971 ◦ Environmental Quality Act, 1974 ◦ Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations, 1989 • Factories and Machineries Act, 1967 • Human Rights Commission of Malaysia Act, 1999 • Industrial Relations Act, 1967 • Occupational Safety and Health Act, 1994 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Occupational Safety and Health (Use and Standards of Exposure of Chemicals Hazardous to Health) Regulations, 2000 • Pesticides Act, 1974 • Plant Quarantine Act, 1976 • Trade Unions Act, 1959 (Act 262) • Workmen's Compensation Act, 1952 <p><u>State Laws</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sarawak State Constitution • Forests Ordinance, 1954 (Cap. 126) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Forest Rules, 1962 ◦ The Forests (Planted Forests) Rules, 1997 • Labour Ordinance, 1952 (Sarawak Cap. 76) • Land Code, 1958 (Cap. 81) • Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Native Courts Rules, 1993 • Natural Resources and Environment Ordinance, 1993 (Cap. 84) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Natural Resources and Environment (Prescribed Activities) Order 1994 ◦ Natural Resources and Environment (Fire Danger Rating System) Order, 2004 • Sarawak Biodiversity Centre Ordinance, 1997 • Sarawak Cultural Heritage Ordinance, 1993 • Sarawak Rivers Ordinance, 1993 (Cap. 4) • Water Ordinance, 1994 • Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Wild Life Protection Rules, 1998 • All customary laws/adat laws codified under the Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996, and any other established customs of the communities recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 and the Native Courts Rules, 1993 • Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights <p><u>Policies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of Forest Policy, 1954 • National Agricultural Policy, 1992-2010 • National Policy on Biological Diversity, 1998 • National Policy on Environment, 2002

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
	<p>1.1.2 Forest plantation managers are aware/knowledgeable of the relevant federal and state laws, administrative requirements, and the regulatory framework for management of forest plantations.</p> <p>1.1.3 Record of violations and actions taken to address them.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion with forest plantation managers and relevant stakeholders on the relevant federal and state laws, administrative requirements and the regulatory framework, as well as conducting field observations <p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of offences and actions taken
<p>1.2 All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes, and other charges shall be paid.</p>	<p>1.2.1 Availability of current list of all legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes, and other charges.</p> <p>1.2.2 Records are kept of all payments made.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of rent and fees payable, royalty structure and rates <p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of payments made
<p>1.3 The provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.</p>	<p>1.3.1 Forest plantation managers are aware of international agreements binding to Malaysia relevant to forest plantation management.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <p>Where relevant, provisions related to forest plantation management of the following binding international agreements are reflected in forest plantation management plan* and respected in forest plantation management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution, 2002 Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2000 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1973 Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, 1971 Core International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994 United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kyoto Protocol to the Convention on Climate Change, 1997

*For Sabah, the term "Forest Plantation Management Plan" refers to "Plantation Development Plan"

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
<p>1.4 Conflicts between laws, regulations and these Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case by case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties.</p>	<p>1.4.1 Availability of documentation of any conflicts between laws, regulations and these Principles and Criteria.</p> <p>1.4.2 Forest plantation managers are willing to participate in any process to resolve such conflicts that may arise with the affected parties.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of evaluation of conflicts between laws, regulations and these Principles and Criteria <p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records (minutes, diaries, etc) of forest plantation manager's participation in resolving such conflicts
<p>1.5 Forest management areas shall be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.</p>	<p>1.5.1 Availability of legal provisions for the establishment and protection of forest plantation areas.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal Peoples Act, 1954 • National Land Code, 1965 • National Forestry Act, 1984 • State Forest Enactments • State Forest Rules • State Ordinances related to protection of wildlife <p><u>Sabah</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Enactment, 1968 • Forest Rules, 1969 • Interpretation (Definition of Native) Ordinance, 1952 • Land Ordinance, 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) • Wildlife Conservation Enactment, 1997 • State Forest Policy, 1954 • Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement / Long Term Timber Licence Agreement • All Adats recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts <p><u>Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests Ordinance, 1954 (Cap. 126) • Forest Rules, 1962 • Land Code, 1958 (Cap. 81) • The Forests (Planted Forests) Rules, 1997 • All customary laws/adat laws codified under the Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996, and any other established customs of the communities recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 and the Native Courts Rules, 1993 • Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights • Statement of Forest Policy, 1954

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
	1.5.2 Control of encroachment, illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing and settlement, and other unauthorized activities.	<u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of monitoring and actions taken
1.6 Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to these Principles and Criteria.	1.6.1 Availability of policies or statements of commitment to forest plantation management practices consistent with these Principles and Criteria.	<u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records or statements of such commitment
	1.6.2 Policies or statements are communicated throughout the organization and contractors, and are made available to the public.	<u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of staff briefings • Relevant statements in contractual agreements • Public summary of policy statement

Principle 2: Tenure and Use Rights and Responsibilities

Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
<p>2.1 Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or leased agreements) shall be demonstrated.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Availability of documentation of legal status, and established forest use rights of the land or forest resources within the relevant federal and state legal frameworks for the forest plantation areas.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Land Code, 1965 • State Forest Enactments • Records of alienation and use rights • Concessionaire and/or lease agreements • Forest harvesting licence • Land title <p><u>Sabah</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Enactment, 1968 • Land Ordinance, 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) • Land title • Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement / Long Term Timber Licence Agreement <p><u>Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests Ordinance, 1954 (Cap. 126) • Land Code, 1958 (Cap. 81) • Licence for Planted Forests • All Customary Laws/Adat Laws codified under the Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996, and any other established customs of the communities recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 and the Native Courts Rules, 1993 • Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights • Land title
	<p>2.1.2 Forest plantation managers shall support legally recognised mechanisms for resolving land claims.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of participation in the resolution of land claims

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
<p>2.2 Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.</p>	<p>2.2.1 Availability of documentation of legal or customary tenure or use rights of local communities within relevant federal and state legal frameworks for the forest plantation area.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal Peoples Act, 1954 • National Forestry Act, 1984 • National Land Code, 1965 • State Forest Enactments • State Forest Rules • Contractual agreement with local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights for use of land <p><u>Sabah</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Enactment 1968 • Forest Rules, 1969 • Land Ordinance, 1930, (Sabah Cap. 68) • Established Native Customary Rights • Relevant decisions of the Civil Courts • Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement / Long Term Timber Licence Agreement • Contractual agreement with local communities of legal or customary tenure or use rights for use of land <p><u>Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Code, 1958 (Cap. 81) • All customary laws/adat laws codified under the Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996, and any other established customs of the communities recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 and the Native Courts Rules, 1993 • Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights • Notification in Sarawak Government Gazette • Licence for Planted Forests • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Contractual agreement with local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights for use of land
	<p>2.2.2 Forest plantation managers shall collaborate with holders of duly recognised legal or customary tenure or use rights within relevant federal and state legal frameworks, in activities that may affect such rights.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of collaboration

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
<p>2.3 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified.</p>	<p>2.3.1 Availability of appropriate mechanisms to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of outcomes of direct negotiations or arbitration • Records of decisions of Civil Courts • Records of disputes over tenure and use rights are maintained <p><u>Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of outcomes of direct negotiations or arbitration • Records of decisions of Native Courts • Records of decisions of Civil Courts • Records of disputes over tenure and use rights are maintained

Principle 3: Indigenous Peoples' Rights

The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognised and respected.

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
<p>3.1 Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Availability of documentation of the customary rights of indigenous people's lands within relevant federal and state legal frameworks.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of customary rights of indigenous people's lands under the Aboriginal Peoples Act, 1954 <p><u>Sabah</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Ordinance, 1930, (Sabah Cap. 68) • Established native customary rights • Relevant decisions of the Civil Courts • Forest Management Plan <p><u>Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Code, 1958 (Cap. 81) • Notification in Sarawak Government Gazette • All customary laws/adat laws codified under the Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996, and any other established customs of the communities recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 and the Native Courts Rules, 1993 • Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights • Licence for Planted Forests
<p>3.1.2 Management of such lands is controlled by indigenous people unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.</p>		<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of delegation of power by indigenous people

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
	<p>3.1.3 Availability of appropriate mechanisms to resolve any conflicts and grievances between parties involved.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of outcomes of direct negotiations or arbitration • Records of decisions of Civil Courts • Records of conflicts and grievances between parties involved <p><u>Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of outcomes of direct negotiations or arbitration • Records of decisions of Native Courts • Records of decisions of Civil Courts • Records of conflicts and grievances between parties involved
<p>3.2 Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>3.2.1 Forest plantation management practices on indigenous people's lands recognised within relevant federal and state legal frameworks shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, their resources or tenure rights.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples as provided for under the Aboriginal Peoples Act, 1954 • Forest Plantation Management Plan <p><u>Sabah</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Ordinance, 1930, (Sabah Cap. 68) • Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement / Long Term Timber Licence Agreement • All adats recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts • Forest Plantation Management Plan <p><u>Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licence for Planted Forests • Recognition of tenure and resource-based rights under established laws • Forest Plantation Management Plan

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
<p>3.3 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in cooperation with such peoples, and recognised and protected by forest managers.</p>	<p>3.3.1 Availability of appropriate procedures within current administrative processes for identifying and protecting such sites and provisions for rights of access to these sites by indigenous people within relevant federal and state legal frameworks or by mutual agreement.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures for identifying and protecting sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples and provisions for rights of access to these sites • List and maps depicting locations of important cultural, ecological, economic or religious sites in the forest plantation area to be certified • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Records of dialogue and consultation with local communities and other relevant stakeholders
	<p>3.3.2 Availability of appropriate mechanisms for conflict resolution.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue and consultation • Arbitration • Civil Courts <p><u>Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue and consultation • Arbitration • Native Courts • Civil Courts
<p>3.4 Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before forest operations commence.</p>	<p>3.4.1 Availability of documentation, if any, of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices of indigenous people in the use of forest species or management systems in forest plantation operations.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of any traditional forest-related knowledge and practices of indigenous people used in forest plantation operations • Records of consultation with indigenous peoples
	<p>3.4.2 Availability of appropriate mechanisms and compensation for the commercial utilization of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices of indigenous people in accordance with existing legislation or by mutual agreement.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of appropriate mechanisms for consultation and compensation for the commercial utilization of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices of indigenous people

Principle 4: Community Relations and Worker's Rights

Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
<p>4.1 The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area shall be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.</p>	<p>4.1.1 Forest plantation managers provide, where appropriate, support for training, retraining, local infrastructure, facilities and social programs commensurate with the scale and intensity of forest plantation management operations.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of training, retraining, local infrastructure, facilities and social programs provided • Forest Plantation Management Plan <p><u>Sabah</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement / Long Term Timber Licence Agreement • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Community Forestry Committee • Records of training, retraining, local infrastructure, facilities and social programs provided <p><u>Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of training, retraining, local infrastructure, facilities and social programs provided • Forest Plantation Management Plan
	<p>4.1.2 Qualified people in communities living within, or adjacent to forest plantation areas are given preference for employment and contract works.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of management commitment • Employment records • Training records • Contract records • Records of efforts to recruit workers from local communities

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
<p>4.2 Forest management shall meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.</p>	<p>4.2.1 Up-to-date information on all applicable laws and/or regulations covering occupational safety and health of forest plantation workers shall be disseminated to them.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of dissemination of safety and health information in accordance with the requirements of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employees' Social Security Act, 1969 ○ Employees' Social Security (General) Regulations, 1971 ○ Factories and Machineries Act, 1967 ○ Occupational Safety and Health Act, 1994 ○ Pesticides Act, 1974 ○ Workmen's Compensation Act, 1952 • Guidelines on occupational safety and health in logging operations <p><u>Sabah</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of dissemination of safety and health information in accordance with the requirements of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employees' Social Security Act, 1969 ○ Employees' Social Security (General) Regulations, 1971 ○ Factories and Machineries Act, 1967 ○ Labour Ordinance (Sabah) Cap. 67 ○ Occupational Safety and Health Act, 1994 ○ Pesticides Act, 1974 ○ Workmen's Compensation Act, 1952 • Guidelines on occupational safety and health in logging operations <p><u>Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of dissemination of safety and health information in accordance with the requirements of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employees' Social Security Act, 1969 ○ Employees' Social Security (General) Regulations, 1971 ○ Factories and Machineries Act, 1967 ○ Labour Ordinance, 1952 (Sarawak Cap. 76) ○ Occupational Safety and Health Act, 1994 ○ Pesticides Act, 1974 ○ Workmen's Compensation Act, 1952 • Guidelines on occupational safety and health in logging operations
	<p>4.2.2 Availability of management policies addressing the occupational safety and health of forest plantation workers and their families.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management policy on safety and health of forest plantation workers and their families

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
	4.2.3 Appropriate safety and operational equipment in good working condition, including operational procedures, shall be made available to forest plantation workers in the work place.	<u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of equipment and maintenance • Operational procedures made available in the work place
	4.2.4 Forest plantation managers shall maintain up-to-date safety records in compliance with all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of forest plantation workers.	<u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes of Safety and Health Committee meetings • Minutes of joint employer-employee meetings • Safety and health records of forest plantation workers and summary of records
	4.2.5 Demarcation of hazardous areas and provision of guidelines for storage and handling of hazardous materials.	<u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for storage and handling of hazardous materials in accordance with the requirements of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations, 1989 ○ Occupational Safety and Health (Use and Standards of Exposure of Chemicals Hazardous to Health) Regulations, 2000 ○ Pesticides Act, 1974 • Hazardous areas clearly demarcated with proper signage

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
<p>4.3 The rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organization (ILO).</p>	<p>4.3.1 Provisions for forest plantation workers to freely organize into unions of their own choice in accordance with ILO Convention No. 87.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO Convention No. 87 – The Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 • Federal Constitution • Employment Act, 1955 • Industrial Relations Act, 1967 • Trade Unions Act, 1959 (Act 262) <p><u>Sabah</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO Convention No. 87 – The Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 • Federal Constitution • Industrial Relations Act, 1967 • Labour Ordinance (Sabah) Cap. 67 • Trade Unions Act, 1959 (Act 262) <p><u>Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO Convention No. 87 – The Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 • Federal Constitution • Industrial Relations Act, 1967 • Labour Ordinance, 1952 (Sarawak Cap. 76) • Trade Unions Act, 1959 (Act 262)

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
	<p>4.3.2 Provisions for forest plantation workers the right to organize and undertake collective bargaining leading to agreements in accordance with ILO Convention No. 98.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO Convention No. 98 – The Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 [taking cognizance of ILO Convention No. 100 (Convention Concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers of Equal Value) & ILO Convention No. 111 (Convention Concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation)] • Employment Act, 1955 • Industrial Relations Act, 1967 • Trade Unions Act, 1959 (Act 262) <p><u>Sabah</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO Convention No. 98 – The Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 [taking cognizance of ILO Convention No. 100 (Convention Concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers of Equal Value) & ILO Convention No. 111 (Convention Concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation)] • Industrial Relations Act, 1967 • Labour Ordinance (Sabah) Cap. 67 • Trade Unions Act, 1959 (Act 262) <p><u>Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO Convention No. 98 – The Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 [taking cognizance of ILO Convention No. 100 (Convention Concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers of Equal Value) & ILO Convention No. 111 (Convention Concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation)] • Industrial Relations Act, 1967 • Labour Ordinance, 1952 (Sarawak Cap. 76) • Trade Unions Act, 1959 (Act 262)

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
	<p>4.3.3 Availability of appropriate procedures to address grievances raised by forest plantation workers and/or their organizations and for conflict resolution.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures to address grievances and for conflict resolution in accordance with the requirements of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Code of Conduct for Industrial Harmony, 1975 ○ Employment Act, 1955 ○ Industrial Relations Act, 1967 • Minutes of joint employer-employee meetings • Records of fora for participation to resolve grievances <p><u>Sabah</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures to address grievances and for conflict resolution in accordance with the requirements of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Code of Conduct for Industrial Harmony, 1975 ○ Industrial Relations Act, 1967 ○ Labour Ordinance (Sabah) Cap. 67 • Minutes of joint employer-employee meetings • Records of fora for participation to resolve grievances <p><u>Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures to address grievances and for conflict resolution in accordance with the requirements of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Code of Conduct for Industrial Harmony, 1975 ○ Industrial Relations Act, 1967 ○ Labour Ordinance (Sarawak) Cap. 76 • Minutes of joint employer-employee meetings • Records of fora for participation to resolve grievances
<p>4.4 Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups (both men and women) directly affected by management operations.</p>	<p>4.4.1 Forest plantation managers shall evaluate, through consultations, social impact of forest plantation management operations directly affecting communities, and the people and groups directly affected by the forest plantation management operations shall have access to information on the results of the social impact evaluations.</p> <p>4.4.2 Forest plantation planning and management practices shall consider and incorporate the results of such evaluations.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report • Social baseline studies / impact assessment • Records of meetings and/or consultations between forest plantation manager and affected local communities <p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Plantation Management Plan

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
<p>4.5 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.</p>	<p>4.5.1 Provisions and measures within relevant federal and state legal frameworks shall be taken to prevent loss or damage affecting the local people's legal or customary rights, property, resources, or their livelihoods.</p> <p>4.5.2 Appropriate mechanisms within relevant federal and state legal frameworks are employed to resolve grievances involving loss or damage affecting the local people's legal or customary rights, property, resources, or their livelihoods, caused by forest plantation management operations.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Constitution • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Records of meetings and/or consultations between forest manager and affected local communities <p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Rights Commission of Malaysia Act, 1999 • Records of outcomes of consultation and negotiation • Records of outcomes of arbitration • Records of decisions by Courts of Law

Principle 5: Benefits from the forest

Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
5.1 Forest management shall strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.	5.1.1 Investments and reinvestments shall be made in forest plantation management, including for forest plantation administration, research, human resource development, environmental and social aspects.	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Annual operating and development budget, and expenditure • Annual Work Plan
	5.1.2 Provisions and management are made to maintain, restore or enhance the productive capacity and ecological functions of the forest plantation areas to ensure its economic viability.	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Annual Work Plan • Records of permanent sample plots and data analyses • Records of planting, including non-timber forest resources
5.2 Forest management and marketing operations shall encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.	5.2.1 Application of forest plantation management practices to encourage the optimal use of forest plantation resources.	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest plantation resource inventories • List and quantity of timber extracted • List and quantity of non-timber forest products extracted, where applicable
	5.2.2 Application of marketing operations to encourage local processing and diversifying the mix of commercial products derived from the forest plantation.	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity and percentage of timber and non-timber forest products processed locally • Quantity and percentage of locally processed timber and non-timber forest products exported
5.3 Forest management shall minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.	5.3.1 Availability and implementation of guidelines for reduced/low impact logging to minimise damage to other forest resources and wastage.	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard operating procedures for harvesting operations
5.4 Forest management shall strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.	5.4.1 Application of forest plantation management strategy that encourages the production of a mix of commercial forest products (timber and non-timber forest resources).	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversification strategy in forest plantation development

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
5.5 Forest management operations shall recognize, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.	5.5.1 Availability and implementation of guidelines and/or procedures to identify and demarcate sensitive areas for the protection of soil and water, watercourses and wetlands in forest plantation areas.	<u>Peninsular Malaysia</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedures to identify and demarcate sensitive areas for the protection of soil and water, watercourses and wetlands Sensitive areas in the forest plantation identified, classified and mapped <u>Sabah</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Guidelines for Logging and Forest Clearance Activities, 2002 Sensitive areas in the forest plantation identified, classified and mapped <u>Sarawak</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedures for Identifying and Demarcating Sensitive Areas for the Protection of Soil and Water, 1999 Sensitive areas in the forest plantation identified, classified and mapped
5.6 The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.	5.5.2 Availability and implementation of forest plantation management guidelines, where appropriate, to maintain and/or enhance the value of forest services and resources.	<u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Plantation Management Plan Harvesting Plan Annual Work Plan
5.6.1 The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.	5.6.1 Rate of harvest shall be in accordance with the Forest Plantation Management Plan.	<u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Plantation Management Plan Area harvested according to the approved Annual Work Plan Harvesting Plan
5.6.2	5.6.2 Records of quantity of timber and non-timber forest products harvested shall be maintained, taking cognisance of their sustainability in the long term.	<u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of quantity of timber and non-timber forest products harvested

Principle 6: Environmental Impact

Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
<p>6.1 Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed – appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources – and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level consideration as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations.</p>	<p>6.1.1 Assessment of environmental impacts are carried out, including landscape level considerations, as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest plantation management, prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations in forest plantation areas.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Quality Act, 1974 • Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order, 1987 • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report <p><u>Sabah</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Protection Enactment, 2002 • Environment Protection (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2005 • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Guidelines for Logging and Forest Clearance Activities, 2002 • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report <p><u>Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Resources and Environment Ordinance, 1993 (Cap. 84) • Natural Resources and Environment (Prescribed Activities) Order 1994 • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report
	<p>6.1.2 Assessment of environmental impacts are carried out, including the potential impacts on endangered, rare and threatened species of flora and fauna, and the need for biological corridors in forest plantation areas, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest plantation management.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Quality Act, 1974 • Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order, 1987 • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report <p><u>Sabah</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Protection Enactment, 2002 • Environment Protection (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2005 • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Guidelines for Logging and Forest Clearance Activities, 2002 • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report <p><u>Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Resources and Environment Ordinance, 1993 (Cap. 84) • Natural Resources and Environment (Prescribed Activities) Order 1994 • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
<p>6.2 Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g. nesting and feeding areas). Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.</p>	<p>6.1.3 Forest plantation management plans shall incorporate measures to mitigate the environmental impacts identified in the assessments.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Plantation Management Plan
	<p>6.2.1 Availability and implementation of guidelines to identify and protect endangered, rare and threatened species of forest flora and fauna, including features of special biological interest, such as seed trees, nesting and feeding areas, in forest plantation areas.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report • Forest Plantation Management Plan
	<p>6.2.2 Availability and implementation of management guidelines to establish representative conservation and protection areas, in accordance with existing forest ecosystems, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest plantation management.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for the establishment of representative conservation and protection areas • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report • Forest Plantation Management Plan
	<p>6.2.3 Existence of cooperation between forest plantation managers, and conservation organisations and regulatory authorities in implementing conservation and management activities.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of meetings or collaboration • List of collaborative projects
	<p>6.2.4 Hunting, fishing and collecting activities shall be controlled and unauthorised and/or inappropriate activities prevented in forest plantation areas.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records and/or reports of hunting, fishing and collecting forest products • Measures to prevent unauthorised and/or inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collection, such as periodical patrolling of forest plantation areas, signage and regulation of access to planted areas
<p>6.2.5 Forest plantation workers shall be aware of endangered, rare and threatened species of forest flora and fauna found in the forest plantation areas. Such awareness shall be promoted among local communities.</p>		<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of awareness activities such as briefings, posters and publications

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
<p>6.3 Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Forest regeneration and succession. Genetic, species and ecosystem diversity. Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem. <p>(This Criterion shall apply only to areas/sites within the forest plantation management unit which are allocated for conservation or natural forest management)</p>	<p>6.3.1 Availability and implementation of forest plantation management guidelines to demarcate and protect natural forests, and measures to enhance natural regeneration, where necessary, in forest plantation areas.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for the demarcation and protection of natural forests Forest Plantation Management Plan Records of areas of natural forest demarcated, mapped and protected <i>Panduan Aktiviti Tanaman Mengaya (Pekeliling KPPSM Bil. 2/96) [Bab 9, Manual Kerja Luar Sistem Pengurusan Memilih (Selective Management System), JPSM, 1997] [Guidelines on Enrichment Planting Activities]</i> <p><u>Sabah</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for the demarcation and protection of natural forests Forest Plantation Management Plan Records of areas of natural forest demarcated, mapped, protected and enhanced through appropriate silvicultural practices <p><u>Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for the demarcation and protection of natural forests Forest Plantation Management Plan Records of areas of natural forest demarcated, mapped and protected Records of restoration and rehabilitation of degraded areas
	<p>6.3.2 Availability and implementation of guidelines for the conservation of genetic, species and ecosystem diversity in the forest plantation areas.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for the conservation of genetic, species and ecosystem diversity Forest Plantation Management Plan
	<p>6.3.3 Harvesting of forest plantation is designed taking into consideration the need for biological corridors and buffer zones for wildlife.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Plantation Management Plan Harvesting Plan
<p>6.4 Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.</p>	<p>6.4.1 Representative areas of existing forest ecosystems, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest plantation operations, identified and selected under 6.2.2, are demarcated, mapped and protected in their natural state.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Plantation Management Plan Records, maps and demarcation of such areas
	<p>6.4.2 Implementation of appropriate protection and management activities for these areas.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of implementation

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
6.5 Guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimize forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources.	<p>6.5.1 Availability of forest plantation establishment procedures to avoid loss of top soil nutrients, and soil erosion and compaction from inappropriate use of mechanical and chemical techniques.</p> <p>6.5.2 Availability and implementation of harvesting procedures to protect the soil from compaction by harvesting machinery and erosion during harvesting operations.</p> <p>6.5.3 Availability and implementation of guidelines for forest road lay-out and construction, including log landings and drainage requirements.</p> <p>6.5.4 Availability and implementation of guidelines for conservation of buffer strips along streams and rivers.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard operating procedures for forest plantation establishment <p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard operating procedures for harvesting operations <p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for forest road layout, construction and maintenance Harvesting Plan <p><u>Peninsular Malaysia/ Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for conservation of buffer strips along streams and rivers Forest Plantation Management Plan Harvesting Plan

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
<p>6.6 Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organization Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimize health and environmental risks.</p>	<p>6.6.1 Availability and implementation of guidelines and/or procedures on the use of chemicals in forest plantation areas approved by relevant regulatory authorities.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines and/or standard operating procedures on the use of chemicals in forest plantation operations in accordance with the requirements of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations, 1989 Occupational Safety and Health (Use and Standards of Exposure of Chemicals Hazardous to Health) Regulations, 2000 Pesticides Act, 1974 List of chemicals used
<p>6.7 Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes, including fuel and oil, shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.</p>	<p>6.6.2 Forest plantation workers shall be aware of the procedures on the use of approved chemicals in forest plantation areas.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training records
<p>6.8 Use of biological control agents shall be documented, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with federal laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.</p>	<p>6.7.1 Oil, fuel, tyres, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes, shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate and legal manner.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard operating procedures on waste disposal and re-cycling of solid non-organic wastes Records of disposal of containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes, including fuel and oil
<p>6.8.1 Biological control agents shall be documented, monitored and controlled in accordance with relevant federal and state laws, and internationally accepted protocols, if such agents are used.</p>	<p>6.8.1 Biological control agents shall be documented, monitored and controlled in accordance with relevant federal and state laws, and internationally accepted protocols, if such agents are used.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2000 Documentation and monitoring records of use of biological control agents, if applied
<p>6.9 The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.</p>	<p>6.9.1 Forest plantation managers shall carefully document, control and monitor the use of exotic species to avoid adverse ecological impacts.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of exotic species used Records of monitoring and control of exotic species Approval by relevant authorities for procurement of exotic species

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
<p>6.10 Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion:-</p> <p>a) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and</p> <p>b) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term benefits across the forest management unit.</p>	<p>6.10.1 Conversion of forest area to forest plantations, consistent with the provisions of relevant federal and state legal frameworks and policies, does not occur on high conservation value forest areas, and shall provide substantial, additional, secure and long term benefits across the forest plantation management unit.</p> <p>(This Indicator shall be complied with by plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after 1 January 2010)</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal and state policies on forest plantation establishment • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Cost benefit analysis including social aspects • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report
	<p>6.10.2 Conversion of forest plantation area to non-forest land uses, consistent with the provisions of relevant federal and state legal frameworks and policies, shall entail a very limited portion of the forest plantation management unit, and provide higher economic values as compared to its original use, in the overall context of the need for socio-economic development of the country.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of conversion of forest area to non-forest land uses • Cost benefit analysis including social aspects • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report

Principle 7: Management Plan

A management plan – appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations – shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
<p>7.1 The management plan and supporting documents shall provide:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Management objectives. b) Description of the forest resources to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands. c) Description of silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories. d) Rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection. e) Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics. f) Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments. g) Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species. h) Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership. i) Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used. 	<p>7.1.1 Implementation of forest plantation management plan covering items (a) to (i) in Criterion 7.1, and prepared in accordance with existing guidelines and the provisions listed in Principle 1.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Plantation Management Plan

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
7.2 The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.	7.2.1 Implementation of procedures to periodically revise the forest plantation management plan, incorporating the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, the frequency of which shall be appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest plantation management, so as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances. 7.2.2 Forest plantation managers shall be aware of new scientific and technical information pertinent to the management of the planted area to be certified.	<u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic review as prescribed in the Forest Plantation Management Plan • Revised Forest Plantation Management Plan
7.3 Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.	7.3.1 Availability of facilities and programs for training of forest plantation workers for proper implementation of the forest plantation management plan. 7.3.2 Forest plantation workers shall be trained as to their respective roles in the implementation of the forest plantation management plan.	<u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of training facilities and programmes conducted and/or attended
7.4 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1.	7.4.1 A summary of the primary elements of the forest plantation management plan as prepared and implemented under Indicator 7.1.1 shall be made publicly available.	<u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of the Forest Plantation Management Plan made publicly available

Principle 8: Monitoring and Assessment

Monitoring shall be conducted – appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management – to assess the condition of the forest, yields of forest products, chain-of-custody, management activities and their social and environmental impacts.

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
<p>8.1 The frequency and intensity of monitoring shall be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures shall be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.</p>	<p>8.1.1 Forest plantation managers shall implement a comprehensive network of permanent sample plots, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest plantation management operations, to assess the health of the planted trees, forest ecosystem and the forest environment, growing stock conditions and increment.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of permanent sample plots established in the forest plantation area to be certified • Records of periodic measurements • Results of analysis of the periodic measurements
	<p>8.1.2 Forest plantation managers shall identify and implement appropriate monitoring procedures, in accordance with the scale and intensity of the forest plantation management operations, for assessing social, ecological, environmental and economic impacts.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures to monitor social, ecological, environmental and economic impacts • Inspection reports • Auditing and monitoring reports
<p>8.2 Forest management shall include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yield of all forest products harvested. Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest. Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna. Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations. Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management. 	<p>8.2.1 Forest plantation managers shall gather the relevant information, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest plantation management, needed to monitor the items (a) to (e) listed in Criterion 8.2.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring reports covering items (a) to (e)
<p>8.3 Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organizations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the “chain-of-custody”.</p>	<p>8.3.1 Forest plantation managers shall provide relevant documents for identifying all forest products leaving the planted area to be certified so that their origin could be easily determined.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felling, extraction and transportation records • Removal passes/permits
<p>8.4 The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.</p>	<p>8.4.1 Forest plantation managers shall incorporate the results and findings of the monitoring activities into the implementation and revision of the forest plantation management plan.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised Forest Plantation Management Plan • Monitoring reports
<p>8.5 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.</p>	<p>8.5.1 A summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2, shall be made publicly available.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of the monitoring results made publicly available

Principle 9: Maintenance of High Conservation Value Forests

Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes which define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
9.1 Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.	9.1.1 Forest plantation managers shall conduct an assessment to identify High Conservation Value Forests (HCVFs) in accordance with relevant guidelines, appropriate to scale and intensity of management for forest plantation areas, and in consultation with relevant stakeholders and experts.	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia/Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on the assessment, identification and demarcation on maps of HCVFs in the Forest Plantation Management Plan
9.2 The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.	9.2.1 Forest plantation managers shall provide the assessors with a list of relevant stakeholders who have been consulted regarding the HCVFs.	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of relevant stakeholders consulted regarding the HCVFs Records of meetings/dialogues with relevant stakeholders and experts regarding the HCVFs
9.3 The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.	9.2.2 Forest plantation managers shall demonstrate that forest plantation management protect areas of high conservation value in forest plantation areas.	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporation of protected HCVFs into the Forest Plantation Management Plan
9.4 Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.	9.3.1 Measures to demarcate, maintain and/or enhance the HCVF attributes are documented in the forest plantation management plan and effectively implemented.	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HCVF areas are mapped and incorporated into the Forest Plantation Management Plan and demarcated on the ground Management prescriptions to maintain and/or enhance HCVF attributes, and reports on measures taken
	9.3.2 These measures shall be included in the forest plantation management plan summary made publicly available.	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of the Forest Plantation Management Plan with the HCVF measures included made publicly available
	9.4.1 Forest plantation managers shall conduct, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest plantation management, annual monitoring to assess the effectiveness of the measures in the management of the HCVFs in forest plantation areas.	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring procedures to assess the effectiveness of the measures in the management of the HCVFs Monitoring records
	9.4.2 Forest plantation managers shall incorporate the results and findings of the HCVFs monitoring activities into the implementation and revision of the forest plantation management plan.	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised Forest Plantation Management Plan Monitoring records

Principle 10: Plantation Development

Plantations shall be planned, established and managed in accordance with Principles 1 – 9 and their associated Criteria, and Principle 10 and its Criteria.

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
<p>10.1 The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan.</p> <p>10.2 The design and layout of plantations shall promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests. Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods, shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation. The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape.</p>	<p>10.1.1 Implementation of forest plantation management plan with clear management objectives, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives.</p> <p>10.2.1 Forest plantation design and layout shall promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests for forest plantation areas.</p> <p>10.2.2 Forest plantation establishment shall, appropriate to the scale of the operation, follow natural landscape and take into account the need for wildlife corridors, buffer strips for permanent streams and rivers, as well as a mosaic of stands of different age classes.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Annual Work Plan <p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Plantation Management Plan <p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Records and maps of planting patterns in the forest plantation area
<p>10.3 Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.</p>	<p>10.3.1 Availability of information on planting stock and species planted in the forest plantation areas, taking cognizance that diversity in composition of forest plantation is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability.</p> <p>10.3.2 Availability of documentation of the size and spatial distribution of the established forest plantation areas.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of species planted in the forest plantation area, including their origin <p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of area planted by each species and by age classes • Maps depicting the spatial distribution of the planted species

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
<p>10.4 The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, native species are preferred over exotic species, other than the already established and proven exotic species, in the establishment of plantations and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native species, shall be carefully monitored to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.</p>	<p>10.4.1 Availability of documentation of choice of species that match the site conditions and the management objectives of the established forest plantation areas.</p> <p>10.4.2 Availability of justification and/or analysis of the comparative advantages/benefits of choosing exotic species over native species in forest plantations establishment and/or restoration.</p> <p>10.4.3 Assessment of forest plantations established with exotic species through monitoring of permanent sample plots to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of soil and site survey Documentation of growth characteristics, performance and management of the selected species for forest plantation establishment <p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of comparative justification and/or analysis on the advantages/benefits of using exotic species over native species found naturally in the planted areas for forest plantations establishment and/or restoration <p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of monitoring of forest plantations established with exotic species Results of analysis of permanent sample plots
<p>10.5 A proportion of the overall forest plantation management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.</p>	<p>10.5.1 Provision and measures, appropriate to the scale of the forest plantation, to manage part of the forest plantation areas as natural forest.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation and maps depicting areas managed as natural forests in the forest plantation area Management strategy, plans and programs for monitoring progress in managing the natural forests
<p>10.6 Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility, and biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns.</p>	<p>10.6.1 Application of appropriate site preparation and planting techniques, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the selection of species for forest plantation areas that would not cause long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality and quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for site preparation and planting techniques Guidelines for forest road layout, construction and maintenance Harvesting Plan Documentation of choice of species selected for forest plantation establishment
<p>10.7 Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimize outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Plantation management shall make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilizers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7.</p>	<p>10.7.1 Availability and implementation of guidelines and/or procedures to control the outbreaks of pests, diseases and fire, as well as invasive plant introductions, if any, for forest plantation areas.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines and/or standard operating procedures for pest control and disease management practices, including forest hygiene practices and biological control methods Forest Fire Management Plan Procedures for preventing, monitoring and assessing invasive plant introductions

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
	<p>10.7.2 Availability and implementation of fertilization schedule for forest plantation areas, including the use of chemical pesticides and biological agents such as plants and soil organisms that fix and store key elements and nutrients.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of application of fertilizers in forest plantation establishment and development, including their use in nurseries, as well as use of chemical pesticides and biological agents • Standard operating procedures for the use of chemicals in forest plantation operations
<p>10.8 Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operations, monitoring of plantations shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in Principles 8, 6 and 4. No species shall be planted on a large scale until local trials and/or experience have shown that they are ecologically well-adapted to the site, are not invasive, and do not have significant negative ecological impacts on other ecosystems. Special attention will be paid to social issues of land acquisition for plantations, especially the protection of local rights of ownership, use or access.</p>	<p>10.8.1 Availability and implementation of programs, appropriate to the scale and diversity of the forest plantation operations, to monitor the potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts of forest plantation establishment and development.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Work Plan • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report • Monitoring reports
	<p>10.8.2 Availability of documentation of nursery and field trials, including provenance trials, of selected species for forest plantation establishment.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on nursery and field trials, including provenance trials, of the selected species used in forest plantation establishment • Results and analysis of nursery and field trials, including provenance trials, of the selected species used in forest plantation establishment

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
	<p>10.8.3 Availability of documentation of land acquisition within relevant federal and state legal frameworks for forest plantation areas that respect and protect rights of ownership, use or access.</p>	<p><u>Peninsular Malaysia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Land Code, 1965 • State Forest Enactments • State Forest Rules • Records of alienation and use rights • Concessionaire and/or lease agreements • Forest harvesting licence • Land title <p><u>Sabah</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Enactment, 1968 • Forest Rules, 1969 • Land Ordinance, 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) • Land title • Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement / Long Term Timber Licence Agreement <p><u>Sarawak</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests Ordinance, 1954 (Cap. 126) • Land Code, 1958 (Cap. 81) • Licence for Planted Forests • All customary laws/adat laws codified under the Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996, and any other established customs of the communities recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 and the Native Courts Rules, 1993 • Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights • Land title

Key definitions of important terms used in the MC&I(Forest Plantations):

Adat: Adat means native customs which include way of life, basic values, systems of belief, code of conduct, manners, conventions and cultural practices according to which indigenous society is ordered. (Source: Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification, August 2004).

Biological diversity: The variability among living organisms from all sources including, *inter alia*, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity).

Biological control agents: Living organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other living organisms. (Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, April 2004).

Chain-of-custody: The channel through which products are distributed from their origin in the forest to their end-use. (Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, April 2004).

Chemicals: The range of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and hormones which are used in forest plantation management. (Source: Eleventh Meeting of the National Steering Committee, 25 November 2008).

Criterion (pl. Criteria): A means of judging whether or not a Principle (of forest plantation stewardship) has been fulfilled. (Source: Eleventh Meeting of the National Steering Committee, 25 November 2008).

Customary rights: Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit. (Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, April 2004).

Ecosystem: A community of all plants and animals and their physical environment, functioning together as an interdependent unit. (Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, April 2004).

Encroachment: The act or action of using forest plantation land contrary to the provisions provided for in forestry laws and regulations with regard to forest land uses. (Source: Eleventh Meeting of the National Steering Committee, 25 November 2008).

Endangered species: Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. (Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, April 2004).

Exotic species: An introduced species not native or endemic to the area in question. (Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, April 2004).

Forest Management Unit: A forest management unit (FMU) is a clearly defined forest area, managed to a set of explicit objectives and according to a long-term management plan. (Source: Revised ITTO Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests, including Reporting Format. ITTO Policy Development Series No. 15, 2005).

Forest Plantation Management Unit: A forest plantation management unit (FPMU) is a clearly defined forest plantation area, managed to a set of explicit objectives and according to a long-term forest plantation management plan. (Source: Eleventh Meeting of the National Steering Committee, 25 November 2008).

Forest plantation: Forest stand in which trees have been established by planting or/and deliberate seeding or coppicing (where the coppicing is previously planted trees) with either native species or non-native species that meet all the following criteria, namely, one or two or few species, even-aged, and regular spacing. (Source: Third Expert Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-related Definitions for Use by Various Stakeholders, FAO, Rome, Italy, 17-19 January, 2005).

Genetically modified organisms (GMOs): Biological organisms which have been induced by various means to consist of genetic structural changes. (Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, April 2004).

High Conservation Value Forests: High Conservation Value Forests (HCVFs) are those that possess one or more of the following attributes:-

- (i) forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); and/or large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance;
 - (ii) forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems;
 - (iii) forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control); and
 - (iv) forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).
- (Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, April 2004).

Indicator: A qualitative, quantitative or descriptive attribute that, when periodically measured or monitored, indicates the direction of change. (Source: Revised ITTO Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests, including Reporting Format. ITTO Policy Development Series No. 15, 2005).

Indigenous peoples: The existing descendants of the peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country wholly or partially at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world, overcame them and, by conquest, settlement, or other means reduced them to a non-dominant or colonial situation; who today live more in conformity with their particular social, economic and cultural customs and traditions than with the institutions of the country of which they now form a part, under State structure which incorporates mainly the national, social and cultural characteristics of other segments of the population which are predominant. (Source: Working definition adopted by the UN Working Group on Indigenous Peoples. In: the FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, April 2004).

Landscape: A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area. (Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, April 2004).

Local communities: Permanent or stable human communities who rely on the forest resources and ecosystems, are having their own rules, cultural norms and expectations, are living in or adjacent to the forest area, and are affected by the development and establishment of the forest plantation. (Source: First Meeting of the Technical Working Group, July 2006)

Long term: The time-scale of the forest owner or manager as manifested by the objectives of the forest plantation management plan, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent forest cover. (Source: Eleventh Meeting of the National Steering Committee, 25 November 2008).

Native species: A species that occurs naturally in the region, endemic to the area. (Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, April 2004).

Natural cycles: Nutrient and mineral cycling as a result of interactions between soils, water, plants, and animals in forest environments that affect the ecological productivity of a given site. (Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, April 2004).

Natural Forest: Forest areas where many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems such as complexity, structure and diversity are present. (Source: Eleventh Meeting of the National Steering Committee, 25 November 2008).

Non-timber forest products: All forest products except timber, including other materials obtained from trees such as resins and leaves, as well as any other plant and animal products. (Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, April 2004).

Precautionary approach: Tool for the implementation of the precautionary principle. (Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, April 2004).

Principle: An essential rule or element of forest stewardship. (Source: Eleventh Meeting of the National Steering Committee, 25 November 2008).

Stakeholder: Individuals and organizations with a legitimate interest in the goods and services provided by a given forest plantation management unit (FPMU); and those with an interest in the environmental and social effects of an FPMU's activities, products and services. They include: those individuals and organizations which exercise statutory environmental control over the FPMU; local people; employees; investors and insurers; customers and consumers; environmental interest and consumer groups and the general public. (Source: Eleventh Meeting of the National Steering Committee, 25 November 2008).

Succession: Progressive changes in species composition and forest community structure caused by natural processes (non-human) over time. (Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, April 2004).

Tenure: Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognised by legal statutes or customary practice, regarding the "bundle of rights and duties" of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals etc). (Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, April 2004).

Threatened species: Any species which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. (Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, April 2004).

Use rights: Rights for the use of forest resources that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques. (Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, April 2004).

Verifier: Data or information that enhances the specificity or the ease of assessment of an indicator. Verifiers provide specific details that would indicate or reflect a desired condition of an indicator. They add meaning, precision and usually also site-specificity to an indicator. They may define the limits of a hypothetical zone from which recovery can still safely take place (performance threshold/target). On the other hand, they may also be defined as procedures needed to determine satisfaction of

the conditions postulated in the indicator concerned (means of verification). (Source: The CIFOR Criteria and Indicators Generic Template. The Criteria & Indicators Toolbox Series 2, 1999).

Worker: In the context of this document, worker includes both local and migrant workers. (Source: Second Meeting of Technical Working Group, August 2006)