



FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION REPORT

SECTION A: PUBLIC SUMMARY

Project Nr:	MY 2118		
Client:	Johor Forestry Department		
Web Page:	www.johorforestry.gov.my		
Address:	Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri Johor Aras 3 Barat, Kompleks Kerajaan Negeri C2S Pusat Pentadbiran Baru Kerajaan Negeri Johor 79000 Nusajaya		
Country:	Malaysia		
Certificate Nr.	SGS-MTCS/FM-0102	Certificate Type:	Malaysia Timber Certification Scheme
Date of Issue	1 st April 2010	Date of expiry:	31 st March 2013
Forest Zone:	Tropical		
Total Certified Area	397392 ha		
Scope:	The audit is carried out against the Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification (MC&I 2002) standard.		
Company Contact Person:	Tn Hj Zulkifli Mokhtar, State Forestry Director		
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Evaluation Dates	Stage 1: 13 – 16 March 2009 Stage 2: 22 – 26 June 2009		

PUBLIC SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

SGS (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd was engaged by the Johor Forestry Department to carry out an assessment of the Johor Forest Management Unit (FMU) against the *MC&I* 2002 standard. As part of meeting the requirement for new institutional arrangement under the Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS) the audit is divided into two stages; Stage 1 and Stage 2.

A Stage 1 audit, which primarily comprise of document review and sampling of its implementation was conducted on 13 – 16 March 2009 while the Stage 2 audit (main assessment) was carried out from 22 – 26 June 2009.

2. SUMMARY INFORMATION

2.1 Background on Johor FMU

The Johor Forest Management Unit is managed by the Johor Forestry Department (JFD).

The Johor FMU is located at the southern most part of Peninsular Malaysia and is the third largest state in the peninsula. There are a total of 35 Forest Reserves within the Johor FMU covering an area of 340,940.81 ha of Permanent Reserved Forests (PRF). In addition, a total of 100,310.25 ha have been proposed as PRF which is being managed in the same manner as the PRF.

At the time of the Stage 2 audit, the Johor Forestry Department is managing a total of 441,251 ha of forests.

There are a total of 35 Forest Reserves within the Johor FMU covering an area of 340,940 ha of Permanent Reserved Forests (PRF). In addition, a total of 100,310 ha have been proposed as PRF which is being managed in the same manner as the PRF. At the time of assessment, Johor Forestry Department is managing a total of 441,251 ha of forest to the compliance of *MC&I (2002)* standard.

In terms of forest types, the PRFs in the Johor FMU comprise of 317,175.97 ha of dry inland forest, 4,289.36 ha of peat swamp forest, 31,152 ha of mangrove forest and 43,859 of plantation forest. The mangrove forests are located mainly in the south especially along Sg. Pulai and Sg. Johor in Southern Johor Forest District. Patches of peat swamp forests are found in Air Hitam Forest Reserve located in Northern Johor Forest District while the dry inland forests are distributed throughout all forest districts in the FMU.

The four core functions are also further classified according to eleven functional classes as provided by Section 10 of the National Forest Act, 1984. It should be noted that only areas classified as Production Forests can be harvested, while the other forest categories are for protection and conservation purposes.

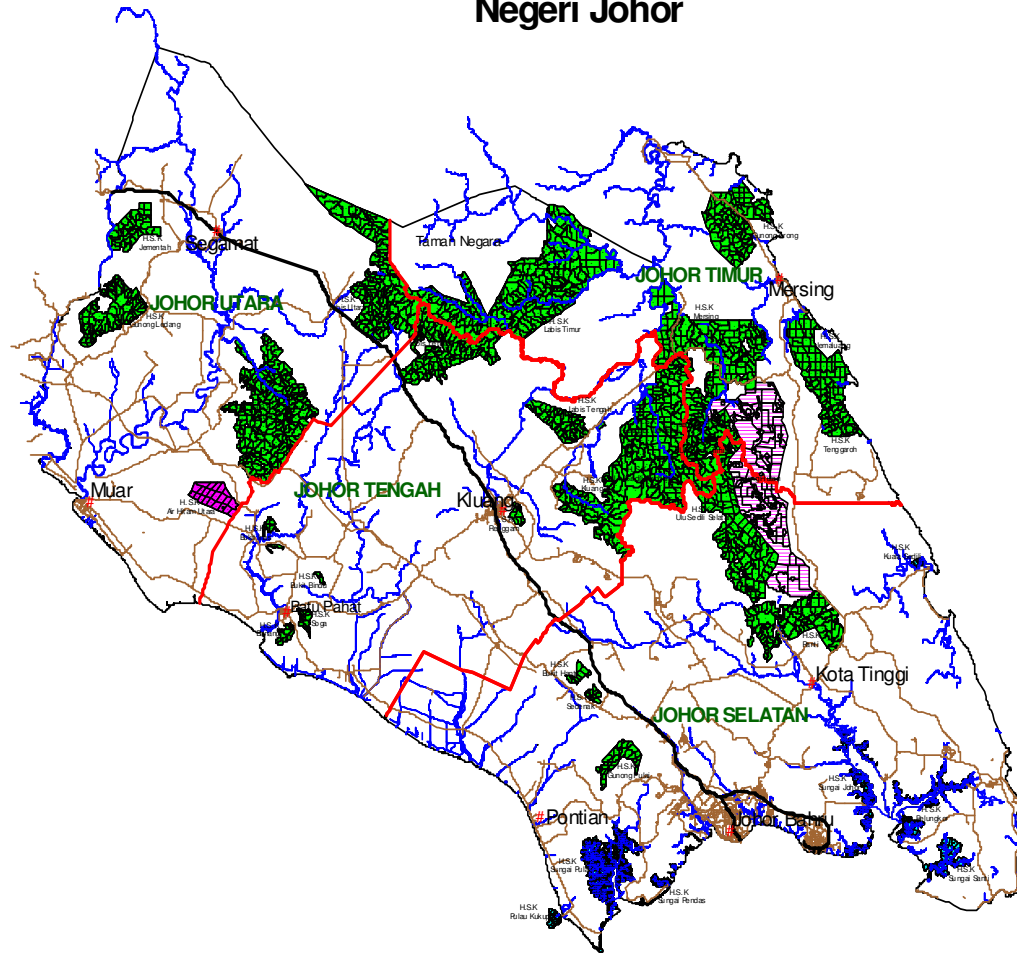
Functional Forest Classifications	
	Area (ha)
Production forest	221,045.30
Soil Protection	23,241.29
Soil Reclamation	-
Flood Control	4,289.36
Water catchment forest	81,982.61

Functional Forest Classifications	
	Area (ha)
Protection of Wildlife	1,800.00
Virgin Jungle Reserves	3,479.47
Recreation forest	1,178.79
Education forest	497.00
Research forest	3,431.00
Federal Purposes	0
State Park Forest	3,795.84
TOTAL	441,251.06

Peta Hutan Simpanan Kekal Negeri Johor



1:1250000



PETUNJUK;

- # Bandar Utama
- Sempadan Daerah Hutan
- Jalan raya
- Jalan Keretapi
- Sungai

HUTAN SIMPANAN KEKAL

- Hutan Darat
- Hutan Paya Gambut
- Hutan Paya Laut
- Ladang Hutan

*Di Sediakan Oleh;
NORSAMSUL BIN MOHD YUSOF,
PENGAWAS HUTAN JPN.*

2.2 Forest Management System

Traditionally, the Production Forests of the PRF in Johor FMU were managed under two management systems; namely the Malayan Uniform System (MUS) and the Selective Management System (SMS). Under the MUS, the cutting cycle is set at 55 years while under the SMS; the forest is managed based on a 30 year cutting cycle. Currently all forests in the Johor FMU are managed under the SMS where a pre-felling forest inventory is conducted to determine the optimum diameter cutting limit for a specific license area.

2.3 Annual Allowable Cut (Annual Harvest)

The Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) for production forest of Johor FMU for 2006 - 2010 was set at 2,250 ha. With the exclusion of the existing timber plantation and the areas subjected for clear felling for tree plantation, the AAC is reduced accordingly. The 10 Forest Management Plan (FMP) for the period 2006 – 2015 is available together with a macro level EIA report. At the micro level, a harvest plan (RMH) is prepared for each area to be licensed for harvesting. The forest operation is monitored where a progress report is prepared monthly.

3. STAGE 2 AUDIT PROCESS

3.1 Audit Dates

Stage 1: 13 – 16 March 2009

Stage 2: 22 – 26 June 2009

3.2 Audit Team

Stage 1: Salahuddin Yaacob (Audit Team Leader)
Lawrence Ng (Auditor)

Stage 2: Salahuddin Yaacob (Audit Team Leader)
Abdul Haye Semail (Auditor)
Lawrence Ng (Auditor)
Dr Lim Hin Fui (Social Specialist)

Peer Reviewers:

Dr Lim Meng Tsai
Mr Tay Soon Poh

3.3 Audit Scope

The scope of the audit under MTCS is limited to PRF areas. For the purpose of a *MC&I* (2002) audit, only the Permanent Reserve Forest (PRF) within the Johor FMU is considered and assessed. Although still under the jurisdiction of the Johor FMU Manager, operations within the following forest types are excluded: 43,859 ha of plantation forest in HS Ulu Sedili and Ulu Sedili Tambahan, and 5,831.64 ha of forest earmarked for conversion to forest plantations in H.S. Sembrong Tambahan and the proposed Labis FR.

Operation within other type of forests (e.g. stateland, state park and alienated forested land) carried out by Johor Forestry Department are not taken into consideration in this assessment. Logs produced from these sources that are not assessed, eventually cannot enter the MTCS chain of custody system for forest products.

3.4 Audit Assessment Approach and Plan

The adequacy of most documents pertaining to the FMU management, policies, management plans, systems, procedures instructions, controls and records were evaluated during the Stage 1 audit. As such, document review during the Stage 2 audit focused on progress that has been made

in addressing non compliances or gaps observed during Stage 1. The audit team also reviewed documents pertaining to the current activities both at headquarters as well as at the district office level.

The four members audit team including a social expert were involved in the audit spending 5 days on site visiting active areas within the whole FMU. The 10 year forest management plan and the Macro EIA that formed the central planning document were reviewed together with other documents and records. Records of harvest, environmental, wildlife and social issues monitoring were also examined and used in making decision on areas to be visited or sampled Focus of Active areas where harvesting and silviculture works is on-going and local communities in and around the FMU are focused of the site visit were visited.

Due to the size of the FMU, the use of 4-audit team member and the need to sample operations in all the four forest districts, the audit team were divided into two inspection groups so that more forest management areas and sampling of operational activities can be covered over the 5 field days audit..

Date	Activity / Location	Notes
22 June 2009	Opening meeting Document review Visit to Compt 28 & 43 HS Pant Visit to Kg Temenin, Kota Tinggi	Opening meeting Introduction Scheduling Documentation review Harvest plan/Road construction Local community
23 June 2009	Team A Compt 87B HS Lengg Copt 78 HS Lengg Compt 86, HS Lengg BPH Jemaluang & nursery Team B Compt 135/136 HS Tenggaroh Compt 94B HS Ulu Sedili Cadangan HS Sembrong (plantation) Orang Asli Kg Punan	Harvesting Post harvesting Post F CoC and chemical use Harvesting HCVF Post harvest (clear felling) and plantation establishment Timber latex plantation Indigenous people
24 June 2009	Team A Compt 39 HS Lengg Compt 26 HS Lengg Discussion with an OA community representative Team B Compt 198 HS Lengg Compt 28 HS Lengg BPH Madek (Sementara)	Tree tagging Post Felling inventory Meeting in Muar – discussion on general issues pertaining to OA in Johor Harvesting operation Post harvest report Chain of custody
25 June 2009	Team A Compt 150, HS Maokil Compt 148, HS Maokil Orang Asli Kg Sentosa, Lenga Team B Compt 41 HS Labis Nursery	Post harvest operation Growth plot Indigenous people Post Felling inventory Nursery operation
26 June 2009	Audit team discussion / review Closing meeting	Audit team internal discussion Presentation of audit findings

4. EVALUATION RESULTS

Tabulated below are findings made on the evaluation of compliance against each Indicator of the MC&I (2002). It is important to reiterate that the findings are based on the Verifiers of the Indicator, guided by the Means of Assessing Compliance.

Each of the main principles is summarized for strengths, weaknesses and compliance to the standard. Strengths are in addition to what is required from the standard and weaknesses are referenced against Corrective Action Requests (CARs). Non compliance to the requirement of the indicator is raised as a CAR under the respective sections.

Overall the intent is to correlate between the requirements of the standard and the performance of the certified operation to satisfy the conditions.

PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAW AND FSC PRINCIPLES	
Strengths	
Weaknesses	
Compliance	Satisfactory compliance to the standard.

PRINCIPLE 2: TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES	
Strengths	
Weaknesses	
Compliance	Satisfactory compliance to the standard.

PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS	
Strengths	
Weaknesses	Location of Orang Asli settlements are identified and mapped. The EIA report also contained description on the socioeconomic situation of the FMU as well as impact assessment of the forest management operation. However, there was no procedure, documentation and identification of occurrence of special sites within or in the vicinity of the FMU (Minor CAR-001) as required by the standard. It should be noted that not all the Orang Asli settlements are located within the PRF.
Compliance	Lack of procedure for and identification and protection of special sites within or in the vicinity of the FMU.

PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKERS RIGHTS	
Strengths	

Weaknesses	As far as meeting the Standard's requirement is concerned, there are no records of employment and training given to local community or indigenous people pertaining to forest operations (Minor CAR-02).
Compliance	Inadequate training given to local communities and indigenous peoples group.
PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST	
Strengths	
Weaknesses	At the time of audit however, there were no records of harvest of NTFPs. Records of volume harvested from operations in mangrove forest is also not available (Minor CAR 003).
Compliance	Inadequate records of volume harvested from operations in mangrove and plantation forest.

PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	
Strengths	
Weaknesses	<p>In general, it was found that the results of the Post-felling inventories are reliable apart from those in Compartment 26 HS Lenggor where there were errors in terms of tree counts and species identification (Observation 002).</p> <p>However, erosion control were inadequately implemented as water bars were not consistently constructed on skid trails after harvesting as part of measures to mitigate soil erosion (Minor CAR 004).</p> <p>Evidently, the forest workers are not aware of the procedures on the use of approved chemicals in the FMU. There was no evidence to suggest that training on chemical handling has been given to the workers (see Minor CAR 005).</p> <p>While there are procedures for waste management, however it was observed in the ex forest camp that rubber tyres, plastic containers and bottles were left lying around not collected and disposed off in appropriate manner(Minor CAR 006).</p> <p>However, there was no specific social, environmental and economic cost benefit analysis were conducted to justify for the forest conversion and tree plantation project in HS Sembrong Tambahan and Cadangan HS Labis (Observation 003).</p>
Compliance	<p>Inadequate implementation of soil erosion control where water bars were not adequately constructed on skid trails after harvest.</p> <p>Forest workers are not aware of the procedures on the use of approved chemicals in the FMU. No training record on chemical use.</p> <p>Inadequate implementation of waste management procedures at the logging camps and workshop.</p>

PRINCIPLE 7: MANAGEMENT PLAN	
Strengths	
Weaknesses	The current 10-Year Forest Management Plan is subjected to mid term review in year 2010. It was observed that that mid term review of Mangrove Forest Management Plan was lacking which should have taken place in year 2005 (Minor CAR-007).
Compliance	No revision and mid-term review of the mangrove and plantation management plan.

PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND EVALUATION	
Strengths	
Weaknesses	<p>It was observed that while the process for issuance of RPs were followed, however the 'tree tagging book' was not updated on timely manner (Observation 05) to record logs that have been taken out. The updating of the book is necessary to ensure that the log tags are not re-used to transport an unauthorized log out.</p> <p>While the results of monitoring on volume and area harvested is available, other data are not available. As such, the summary of monitoring records is currently not publicly available (Minor CAR 008).</p>
Compliance	Summary of monitoring records not publicly available.

PRINCIPLE 9: MAINTAINANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS	
Strengths	
Weaknesses	<p>For the individual 'HCVF area' identified, evidence of consultation with stakeholders is available in the form of minutes of meeting. However, the assessment does not cover the whole FMU and does not include sufficient consultation with experts (Minor CAR 009).</p>
Compliance	Assessment of HCVF does not cover the whole FMU and does not include consultation with experts.

5. STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS AND ISSUES RAISED

The following are records of comments or issues either raised by stakeholders or made by the media pertaining to forest management in Johor. Responses by the audit team on each issue are based on the information gathered during the audit.

Nr	Detail		
	Complaint:	Date Recorded	
01	No prior notification sent to stakeholders especially civil societies nor was there any request for comments on the whole process prior to Stage 2 audit of Johor FMU.		
	Objective evidence obtained:		

	Detail	
	<p>SGS issued a letter to stakeholders to solicit comments from various interested parties one month prior to the field assessment. The letter is sent via email with an auto reply message. Efforts were made to contact the organisations that did not receive the email so that other actions can be taken to send the stakeholder package.</p> <p>A number of NGOs submitted complaints that they did not received the emails. SGS has promptly replied copying the previous email sent, again encouraging them to reply.</p> <p>A number of organisations contacted have replied with no comments, but a large majority of the stakeholder did not respond at all.</p>	
	Response:	Date Closed
	The complainants later admitted receiving the stakeholder letter through the organisation's email address.	
02	Complaint:	Date Recorded
	<p>Several issues were raised pertaining to conversion of natural forest within PRF to tree plantation (particularly TLC). Important elements under the subject are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interpretation of criteria 6.10 ▪ Status of logs from the converted area ▪ Status of selection of areas to be converted to TLC ▪ Scale and time frame of the conversion 	
	Objective evidence obtained:	
	<p>As part of effort to discuss and find solution / answers to the issues raised, MTCC has held a meeting with the stakeholder groups on 16 September 2009. The feedback received by MTCC indicated that more in-depth studies and consultations need to be conducted before any thresholds can be specified for Criterion 6.10 (a) with regard to conversion of PRFs to forest plantations and non-forest land uses. The overall feedback at the meeting was that the allowable threshold should be determined during the on-going review of the <i>MC&I</i> (2002) which has started since April 2009.</p> <p>The meeting was of the view that as an interim measure while awaiting the outcome of the review of the <i>MC&I</i> (2002), the interpretation of Criterion 6.10 would be that the scope of certification against the requirements of the <i>MC&I</i> (2002) is confined only to the natural forests located in the PRFs of the FMU, and regardless of the extent, forest plantations in the FMU should be audited against the requirements of the <i>MC&I</i>(Forest Plantations).</p>	
	:	Date Closed 6 Nov 2009

Detail			
<p>Based on the feedback obtained during the meeting on 16 September 2009, MTCC has formulated the following guidelines to be followed by the CBs with regard to the interpretation of Criterion 6.10 when conducting audits of FMUs in Peninsular Malaysia:</p> <p>(i) The scope of certification against the requirements of the <i>MC&I(2002)</i> is confined to only the natural forests located in the PRFs of the FMU and will exclude all forest plantations, including those planted with TLC rubber trees within the FMU. The FMU will not be assessed for compliance with regard to the extent of the forest plantations established within the FMU in relation to Criterion 6.10 (a). However, the FMU is required to provide the necessary information and statistics with regard to the extent of the established forest plantations, as well as the future plan for conversion of PRFs to forest plantations and/or non-forest land uses. Such information and statistics provided by the FMU shall be included in the audit report.</p> <p>(ii) However, the FMU will be assessed for compliance in relation to Criterion 6.10 (b) which requires that the conversion <i>does not occur on high conservation value forest areas</i>; and Criterion 6.10 (c) that the conversion <i>will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits across the forest management unit</i>.</p> <p>(iii) Timber arising from the conversion of PRFs to forest plantations and non-forest land uses shall not be considered as certified timber under the MTCS.</p> <p>(iv) Regardless of the extent, forest plantations in the FMU shall be audited against the requirements of the <i>MC&I(Forest Plantations)</i> and a separate <i>Certificate for Forest Plantation Management</i> shall be issued upon compliance with the plantation standard.</p>			
03	Complaint	Date Recorded	
	Orang Asli leaders brought up the issue of 'tanah saka' within PRF where the location of such areas are not publicly known or demarcated.		
	Objective evidence obtained:		
	Forestry Department proactively carry out consultation with local communities and Orang Asli living nearby areas to be logged prior to the issuance of license for harvest.		
	Close-out information:	Date Closed	
	Recently, the Department has introduced a new procedure where the District Forest Office must carry out a social impact survey prior, during and after forest harvesting. The study aimed at identifying possible occurrence of such sites and proposes measures to mitigate potential impact. If such 'tanah saka' in the form of fruit orchards or cemetery occurred, the area will be demarcated on the map and the ground and will be excluded from harvesting.		
04	Complaint	Date Recorded	26 June 09
	Sin Chew Jit Poh – 18 June 2009		
	Report of harvesting in forest reserves near Kahang, Johor and report that in September 2007, Johor State government has allocated forest reserves to 6 private companies (comprising of 25,000 acres of forest land) and to 3 GLCs (68,000 acres) for timber and rubber species cultivation.		
	Objective evidence obtained:		
	Sin Chew Jit Poh – 18 June 2009		
	Close-out information:	Date Closed	
The decision for allocating the forest area for the conversion was made by the State Exco. In April 2009, the state Exco has ordered that the conversion to be halted until further decision is made.			
05	Complaint	Date Recorded	21 October 2009
	Johor has only 18% left of Forest Cover (Auditor's General 2008 Report)		
	Objective evidence obtained:		
	News Straits Times 21 st October 2009		

Detail		
Close-out information:	Date Closed	3 December 2009
<p>According to the News Straits Times newspaper report dated 21st October 2009 which published an article of the Auditor's General 2008 report claimed that the hectarge of Permanent Forest Reserve (PRF) left in The State Of Johor is at 18% of the total land mass. This percentage figure is far away from the targeted minimum of 30% of total land mass of any State in the Peninsular of Malaysia as dictated by the declaration of the National Forestry Council(NFC) in the year of 1992 for all timber producing States in the Peninsula to maintain minimum of 30% of total State as forest cover.</p> <p>SGS Malaysia upon investigating and checks with both Forest Department Headquarters and Forest Department of Johor, the figure of 18% in the Auditor General 2008 Report is based on year 2006 statistics available for the State of Johor. From year 2007, 2008, and 2009 onwards, additional forest land has been identified for gazette and some have already been gazetted to bring the total PRF status forest in the State of Johor to be 23.2% (441,251.06 ha) of the Johor State as reported in the present 2009 SGS evaluation for MC&I(2002)/PEFC certification.</p> <p>In addition, if the Auditor General were to report based on Year 2009 statistics; it will discover that it will have to include non PRFs' status forest land such as existing Stateland Forest of 67,656.0ha(3.6%), newly allocated State Park of 59,999.3ha(3.2%), and alienated forest land of 49,279.0ha(2.6%) bringing the total of forest cover in the entire State of Johor to be 32.6% which is above the recommended NFC declaration</p>		

6. SUMMARY OF CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUESTS (CARS)

Outstanding Minor Corrective Action Requests do not preclude certification. Johor Forestry Department is required to take the agreed actions before November 2010. These will be verified by at the first surveillance to be carried out about before 12 months from the date of the issuance of the certificate. If satisfactory actions have been taken, these CARs will be 'closed out'; otherwise, Minor CARs will be raised to Major CARs.

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
Minor 001	3.3.1	Date Recorded	26 June 2009	Due Date	1 st surv visit	Date Closed	
		Non-Conformance:					
		Lack of procedure for and identification and protection of special sites within or in the vicinity of the FMU.					
		Objective Evidence:					
		Some sites were identified as importance, however there was no clear procedures how the identification been done and how the sites going to be protected.					
		Close-out evidence:					
Minor 002	4.4.1	Date Recorded	26 June 2009	Due Date	1 st surv visit	Date Closed	
		Non-Conformance:					
		Inadequate training given to local communities and indigenous peoples group.					
		Objective Evidence:					

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
		No records of employment and training given to local community or indigenous people pertaining forest management and operation.					
		Close-out evidence:					
Minor 003	5.6.2	Date Recorded	26 June 2009	Due Date	1 st surv visit	Date Closed	
		Non-Conformance:					
		Inadequate records of volume harvested from operations in mangrove and plantation forest.					
		Objective Evidence:					
		Johor FD continues to harvest mangroves and timber plantation, but records were not adequately compiled.					
		Close-out evidence:					
Minor 004	6.5.3	Date Recorded	26 June 2009	Due Date	1 st surv visit	Date Closed	
		Non-Conformance:					
		Inadequate implementation of soil erosion control where water bars were not adequately constructed on skid trails after harvest.					
		Objective Evidence:					
		Water bars as part of erosion control were constructed in some areas but not through out the FMU. The construction of water bars were observed to be not following correct procedures resulting of it not being effective.					
		Close-out evidence:					
Minor 005	6.6.2	Date Recorded	26 June 2009	Due Date	1 st surv visit	Date Closed	
		Non-Conformance:					
		Forest workers are not aware of the procedures on the use of approved chemicals in the FMU. No training record on chemical use.					
		Objective Evidence:					
		Chemicals are used in the nursery and the areas where timber plantation is being carried out. The workers were observed to be not following proper guidelines in applying the chemical.					
		Close-out evidence:					
Minor 006	6.7.2	Date Recorded	26 June 2009	Due Date	1 st surv visit	Date Closed	
		Non-Conformance:					
		Inadequate implementation of waste management procedures at the logging camps and workshop.					
		Objective Evidence:					

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
		Observed in the ex contractor's camp, rubber tyres, plastic containers and bottles were left lying around on the ex-camp site.					
		Close-out evidence:					
Minor 007	7.2.1	Date Recorded	26 June 2009	Due Date	1 st surv visit	Date Closed	
		Non-Conformance:					
		No revision and mid-term review of the mangrove and plantation management plan.					
		Objective Evidence:					
		The document for the revised mid term review of mangrove management and forest plantation management plan is not available.					
		Close-out evidence:					
Minor 008	8.5.1	Date Recorded	26 June 2009	Due Date	1 st surv visit	Date Closed	
		Non-Conformance:					
		Summary of monitoring reports/records not made publicly available.					
		Objective Evidence:					
		There was no summary of monitoring records shown to be publicly available.					
		Close-out evidence:					
Minor 009	9.1.1 & 9.2.1	Date Recorded	26 June 2009	Due Date	1 st surv visit	Date Closed	
		Non-Conformance:					
		Assessment of HCVF does not cover the whole FMU and does not include consultation with experts.					
		Objective Evidence:					
		No documentary evidence of consultation with relevant experts. Not all District Forest Offices shows documentation of HCVF investigative operations and consultations with relevant experts.					
		Close-out evidence:					

7. CERTIFICATION DECISION

SGS considers that Johor Forest Department's forest management of PRF areas within Johor FMU forests can be certified as:

- i. There are no outstanding Major Corrective Action Requests
- ii. The outstanding Minor Corrective Action Requests do not preclude certification, but Johor FD is required to take the agreed actions before May 2010. These will be verified by SGS Malaysia at the first surveillance to be carried out about before 12 months from the date of the issuance of the certificate. If satisfactory actions have been taken, the CARs will be 'closed out'; otherwise, Minor CARs will be raised to Major CARs.
- iii. The management system, if implemented as described, is capable of ensuring that all of the requirements of the applicable standard(s) are met over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the evaluation;
- iv. The certificate holder has demonstrated, subject to the specified corrective actions, that the described system of management is being implemented consistently over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the certificate.

End of Public Summary