



MC&I Forest Plantation.v2

Malaysian Criteria and
Indicators for Forest
Plantation Management
Certification

As the National Governing Body (NGB) for the Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS), the Malaysian Timber Certification Council (MTCC) is responsible for facilitating the development and publication of certification standards used under the MTCS.

The MC&I Forest Plantation.v2 was formulated by the Standards Review Committee (SRC) for the review of the MC&I(Forest Plantations). The MC&I Forest Plantation.v2 was adopted by the MTCC Board of Trustees on 19 December 2014.

MTCC wishes to thank and acknowledge the contribution and commitment of the expert individuals through their representation in the SRC, as well as all the stakeholders who had actively participated in the review process by providing their inputs and comments which have been valuable towards the successful development and finalisation of this standard.

MALAYSIAN TIMBER CERTIFICATION SCHEME

Normative Document

MC&I-FP 2/2015

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MC&I Forest Plantation.v2



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Preface

The MC&I Forest Plantation.v2 is the outcome of the deliberations by the Standards Review Committee (SRC), a technical committee comprising of experts who represent the various stakeholder interests in the review of the MC&I(Forest Plantations) standard that was formulated in 2009. The MC&I(Forest Plantations) has been reviewed in light of stakeholder expectations, new scientific and technological information, changes to international norms for sustainable forest management and the MTCS requirement for the periodic review of certification standards.

The standard is intended for voluntary application for assessing forest plantation management practices of a designated forest plantation management unit (FPMU) for the purpose of certification. Certification to the standard is a call to forest plantation managers to subscribe to environmental, economic and social criteria and indicators that support the sustainable management of plantation forests, as well as a response to market demand that the wood in the timber products originate from well managed plantation forests. It can be utilised by forest plantation managers who are seeking independent and accredited third-party certification of their forest plantation management system and practices. The standard aims to support and strengthen policies and regulations that deliver improved environmental, economic and social outcomes.

Independent and accredited third-party certification against the MC&I Forest Plantation.v2 provides a clear and unambiguous statement that the defined FPMU is managed in accordance with a set of predetermined and clearly defined environmental, economic and social performance criteria and indicators.

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Abbreviation

AEC	Agreement of Environmental Conditions
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
ECR	Environmental Compliance Report
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMR	Environmental Monitoring Report
FPMU	Forest Plantation Management Unit
HCV	High Conservation Value
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ITTA	International Tropical Timber Agreement
JPSM	Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia (<i>Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia</i>)
MC&I	Malaysian Criteria and Indicators
MTCC	Malaysian Timber Certification Council
MTCS	Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme
SRC	Standards Review Committee

Introduction

The MC&I Forest Plantation.v2 supersedes the MC&I(Forest Plantations) as the Malaysian standard for forest plantation management certification under the MTCS. The Standard elaborates the criteria and indicators to assess a designated forest plantation management unit (FPMU) for the purpose of certification, and is structured around ten principles as follows:

- i. Compliance with laws and principles
- ii. Tenure and use rights and responsibilities
- iii. Indigenous peoples' rights
- iv. Community relations and worker's rights
- v. Benefits from the forest
- vi. Environmental impact
- vii. Management plan
- viii. Monitoring and assessment
- ix. Maintenance of high conservation value
- x. Forest plantation development and management.

The MTCS subscribes to the rule of good governance that maintains impartiality, independence and transparency in the development and implementation of the Standard. This is achieved through the open participation of various stakeholders in the standard development process, and involvement of the competent national accreditation authority, i.e. STANDARDS MALAYSIA, and independent accredited certification bodies in the implementation of the Standard.

Background

In accordance with international practice and the *Rules on Standard Setting Process for Development of Timber Certification Standards* under the MTCS, it is required that a certification standard be reviewed at an interval of not more than five years. This is to ensure continuous improvement to the standard, keeping abreast of the latest developments in forestry science, technology and management system, so that the standard can be kept current and relevant.

The MC&I(Forest Plantations) was adopted for use under the MTCS in 2009, and hence warranting a review of the standard to be concluded by 2014.

The schedule and process of the review was approved by the MTCC Board of Trustees on 26 September 2012, which paved the way for the commencement of the review process in January 2013 and culminated in its conclusion and the adoption of the revised standard in December 2014. The following section provides a summary of the review process in chronological order.

The Review Process

All the stakeholders identified during a stakeholder mapping exercise were made aware on the commencement of the review of the MC&I(Forest Plantations) through an announcement which outlined the background, process and timelines for the review. This was followed by the first public comment period which ran from 15 January to 16 March 2013. The 60-day period, which was extended to 1 April 2013 to accommodate the requests from a few stakeholder groups, resulted in the receipt of comments and proposals from 14 organisations, as follows:

- i. Department of Wildlife and National Parks (Peninsular Malaysia)
- ii. Labour Department Sarawak
- iii. Department of Environment Sabah
- iv. Malaysian Trade Union Congress Sarawak Division
- v. Iskandar Regional Development Authority
- vi. KTS Forests Management Sdn. Bhd.
- vii. Labour Department Peninsular Malaysia
- viii. Wildlife Conservation Society (Malaysia Program)
- ix. Malaysian Nature Society (Penang Branch)
- x. Zedtee Sdn. Bhd.
- xi. Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia
- xii. Department of Environment Sarawak
- xiii. Sarawak Timber Association
- xiv. WWF-Malaysia

A multi-stakeholder Standards Review Committee (SRC) was established to serve as the working committee with the overall responsibility for the review of the MC&I(Forest Plantations). The SRC comprised of representatives who had been nominated and elected by their respective stakeholder groups, i.e. the social, environmental and economic stakeholder groups, and the relevant government agencies, from Sabah, Sarawak and Peninsular Malaysia. The social stakeholder group was further divided into two specific interest groups, namely indigenous peoples and workers unions, in view of the different interests they represent. The full list of the SRC members is shown in **Appendix 1**. The formation of the SRC was facilitated by MTCC, which served as the Secretariat for the SRC.

The first meeting of the SRC was held on 26 – 28 August 2013 in Kuala Lumpur to deliberate on the comments received during the first public comment period, and resulted in the formulation of the Enquiry Draft 1 of the revised standard. The Enquiry Draft 1 was subjected to a second public comment period from 1 – 31 December 2013. Comments and proposals were received from four organisations, as follows:

- i. Department of Wildlife and National Parks (Peninsular Malaysia)
- ii. Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia
- iii. Sabah Forestry Department
- iv. WWF-Malaysia

The comments and proposals received were consolidated and considered by the second meeting of the SRC held on 12 – 13 February 2014 in Kuching, and resulted in the formulation of Enquiry Draft 2. This draft was presented to the stakeholders during a series of regional stakeholder consultations held in Kuching (8 April 2014), Kota Kinabalu (10 April 2014) and Kuala Lumpur (15 April 2014). The consultations were held as an outreach activity, as well as to provide an

opportunity to the various stakeholders to meet, obtain clarification and provide further comments and feedback on the Enquiry Draft 2.

The inputs and feedback received from the three regional stakeholder consultations were deliberated at the third meeting of the SRC, which was held on 7 – 9 July 2014 in Kota Kinabalu, and resulted in the formulation of Enquiry Draft 3. This draft was then subjected to a third and final 60-day public comment period held from 25 July to 22 September 2014. Eight organisations provided further comments and proposals on the Enquiry Draft 3, as follows:

- i. Malaysian Wood Industries Association
- ii. WWF-Malaysia
- iii. Sabah Forestry Department
- iv. Wildlife Conservation Society (Malaysia Program)
- v. Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia
- vi. Sarawak Forestry Corporation
- vii. Department of Irrigation and Drainage, Sabah
- viii. United Sabah Dusun Association

The comments and proposals received were considered by the fourth meeting of the SRC held on 29 – 31 October 2014 in Seremban in finalising the revised standard. The Meeting adopted the revised standard as the MC&I Forest Plantation.v2, which was subsequently adopted by the 61st meeting of the MTCC Board of Trustees on 19 December 2014 as the standard for the certification of forest plantations under the MTCS.

Use of the Standard

The MC&I Forest Plantation.v2 is intended for voluntary application for assessing forest plantation management practices of any forest plantation or planted forest area regardless of its size or ownership (public or private). Forest plantation management certification to the Standard will only be awarded following a successful audit undertaken by an independent third party certification body accredited to STANDARDS MALAYSIA. A certificate will be issued which will be valid for three years, with surveillance audit undertaken annually to ensure continued compliance to the requirements of the Standard. If required, verification audit may be undertaken to address any major concern raised in-between surveillance audits.

The Standard has been designed to support and strengthen the regulatory framework within which the forest plantation managers operate, where compliance with legislation is a minimum requirement. Its set of requirements support the achievement of sustainable management of forest plantations which may involve going beyond the legal minimum to fulfil the social, environmental and economic aspects of certification.

The Standard relates to the management operations and activities within the defined forest plantation area, which is referred to as the forest plantation management unit (FPMU), and in relation to product chain of custody. In addition, certain off-site effects of forest plantation management including impacts on adjacent local communities and environments are addressed in the Standard. It also sets out specific forest plantation management performance requirements for operations and activities in the FPMU and establishes a systematic approach to forest plantation management, including the requirements for stakeholder engagement.

The Standard has been designed to be compatible with the relevant national and international policy instruments and for implementation by forest plantation managers at the local and regional level. The regional-specific distinctions are elaborated in the Verifiers. However, apart from the regional-specific Verifiers, the Standard does not set site-specific requirements for any particular forest type, community or individual operation. There are also requirements for conducting research, monitoring and evaluation of the outcomes in relation to the forest plantation management activities and their social and environmental impacts.

Forest plantation owners or managers can form groups that can be certified to the requirements of this Standard under the concept of group certification. A supporting guidance document for application of group forest management system certification is available and can be downloaded from MTCC website.

The Standard is a normative document. Guidance or interpretation documents may be issued from time to time to provide additional clarification on the requirements of the Standard.

Compliance with Laws and Principles

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

Criterion 1.1 Forest plantation management shall respect all federal and state laws and administrative requirements.

Indicator 1.1.1 Records and availability of up-to-date relevant federal and state laws, regulations and policies, in particular those related to forest plantation management.

Verifier

Peninsular Malaysia

Federal Laws

- Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954
- Biosafety Act 2007
- Employees' Social Security Act 1969
 - Employees' Social Security (General) Regulations, 1971
- Employment Act 1955
- Employees Provident Fund Act 1991
- Environmental Quality Act 1974
 - Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 1987
 - Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005
- Factories and Machineries Act 1967
- Federal Constitution
- Immigration Act 1959/63
- Industrial Relations Act 1967
- International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008
- Malaysian Quarantine Inspection Services Act 2011
- Minimum Retirement Age Act 2012
- National Forestry Act 1984
- National Land Code, 1965
- National Wages Consultative Council Act 2011
 - Minimum Wages Order 2012
- Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994
- Plant Quarantine Act 1976
- Trade Unions Act 1959
- Waters Act 1920
- Wildlife Conservation Act 2010
- Workmen's Compensation Act 1952

State Laws

- State Forest Enactments
- State Forest Rules
- State Ordinances related to protection of wildlife

Sabah

Federal Laws

- Biosafety Act 2007
- Employees' Social Security Act 1969
 - Employees' Social Security (General) Regulations, 1971
- Employees Provident Fund Act 1991
- Environmental Quality Act 1974
 - Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005
- Factories and Machineries Act 1967
- Federal Constitution
- Immigration Act 1959/63
- Industrial Relations Act 1967
- International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008
- Minimum Retirement Age Act 2012
- National Wages Consultative Council Act 2011
 - Minimum Wages Order 2012
- Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994
- Plant Quarantine Act 1976
- Trade Unions Act 1959
- Workmen's Compensation Act 1952

State Laws

- Cultural Heritage (Conservation) Enactment 1997
- Environment Protection Enactment 2002
 - Environment Protection

Sarawak

Federal Laws

- Biosafety Act 2007
- Employees' Social Security Act 1969
 - Employees' Social Security (General) Regulations, 1971
- Employees Provident Fund Act 1991
- Environmental Quality Act 1974
 - Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005
- Factories and Machineries Act 1967
- Federal Constitution
- Immigration Act 1959/63
- Industrial Relations Act 1967
- International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008
- Minimum Retirement Age Act 2012
- National Wages Consultative Council Act 2011
 - Minimum Wages Order 2012
- Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994
- Plant Quarantine Act 1976
- Trade Unions Act 1959
- Workmen's Compensation Act 1952

State Laws

- Forests Ordinance, 1954 (Cap. 126)
 - Forest Rules, 1962
 - The Forests (Planted Forests) Rules, 1997

	<p><i>Policies</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Elephant Conservation Action Plan • National Forestry Policy, 1978 • National Physical Plan-2, 2010 • National Policy on Biological Diversity, 1998 • National Policy on Climate Change, 2009 • National Policy on Environment, 2002 • National Tiger Conservation Action Plan, 2008-2020 • National Timber Industry Policy, 2009-2020 	<p>(Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2005</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Enactment, 1968 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forest Rules, 1969 • Interpretation (Definition of Native) Ordinance (Sabah Cap. 64) • Labour Ordinance (Sabah Cap. 67) • Land Ordinance, 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) • Native Courts Enactment 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Native Court (Native Customary Laws) Rules 1995 • Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000 • Sabah State Constitution • Sabah Water Resources Enactment 1998 • Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 • All <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts <p><i>Policies</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elephant Action Plan, 2012-2016 • National Policy on Biological Diversity, 1998 • National Policy on Climate Change, 2009 • National Policy on Environment, 2002 • Orangutan Action Plan, 2012-2016 • Rhinoceros Action Plan, 2012-2016 • Sabah Forestry Policy, 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretation Ordinance (Cap. 61) • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sarawak Biodiversity Regulations, 2004 • Sarawak Cultural Heritage Ordinance, 1993 • Sarawak Rivers Ordinance, 1993 (Cap. 4) • Sarawak State Constitution • Water Ordinance, 1994 • Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wild Life Protection Rules, 1998 • All customary laws/<i>adat</i> 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><i>Policies</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Master Plan for Wildlife in Sarawak • National Policy on Biological Diversity, 1998 • National Policy on Climate Change, 2009 • National Policy on Environment, 2002 • Orangutan Strategic Action Plan: Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation Area • Statement of Forest Policy, 1954
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Indicator 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 plantation.
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records and outcomes of interview with forest plantation manager on the relevant federal and state laws, administrative requirements and the regulatory framework, as well as conducting field observations
Indicator 1.1.3	Records are kept of violations and actions taken to address them.
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of offences and actions taken

Criterion 1.2 All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes, and other charges shall be paid.

Indicator 1.2.1 Availability of current list of all legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes, and other charges.

Verifier ***Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak***

- List of rent and fees payable, royalty structure and rates

Indicator 1.2.2 Records are kept of all payments made.

Verifier ***Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak***

- Records of payments made

Criterion 1.3 The provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.

Indicator 1.3.1 Forest plantation managers are aware of international agreements binding to Malaysia relevant to forest plantation management.

Verifier ***Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak***

- Records and outcomes of interviews with forest plantation managers on the binding international agreements related to forest plantation management
- 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:
 - ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution, 2002
 - Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992
 - 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 on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007
 - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992

Criterion 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.
Indicator 1.4.1	Availability of documentation of any conflicts between laws, regulations and these Principles and Criteria.
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of evaluation of conflicts between laws, regulations and these Principles and Criteria
Indicator 1.4.2	Forest plantation managers are willing to participate in any process to resolve such conflicts that may arise with the affected parties.
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records (minutes, diaries, etc.) of forest plantation manager's participation in resolving such conflicts

Criterion 1.5	Forest plantation management unit shall be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorised activities.			
Indicator 1.5.1	Availability of legal provisions for the establishment and protection of forest plantation management unit.			
Verifier	Compliance with the following through record of monitoring: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Peninsular Malaysia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 National Land Code 1965 National Forestry Act 1984 Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 State Forest Enactments State Forest Rules State Ordinances related to protection of wildlife </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Enactment 1968 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Rules 1969 Interpretation (Definition of Native) Ordinance (Sabah Cap. 64) Land Ordinance 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement / Long Term Timber Licence Agreement All <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forests Ordinance, 1954 (Cap. 126) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Rules, 1962 The Forests (Planted Forests) Rules, 1997 Interpretation Ordinance (Cap. 61) Land Code, 1958 (Cap. 81) Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wild Life Protection Rules, 1998 All customary laws / <i>adat</i> 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 </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Peninsular Malaysia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 National Land Code 1965 National Forestry Act 1984 Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 State Forest Enactments State Forest Rules State Ordinances related to protection of wildlife 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Enactment 1968 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Rules 1969 Interpretation (Definition of Native) Ordinance (Sabah Cap. 64) Land Ordinance 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement / Long Term Timber Licence Agreement All <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forests Ordinance, 1954 (Cap. 126) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Rules, 1962 The Forests (Planted Forests) Rules, 1997 Interpretation Ordinance (Cap. 61) Land Code, 1958 (Cap. 81) Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wild Life Protection Rules, 1998 All customary laws / <i>adat</i> 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>Peninsular Malaysia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 National Land Code 1965 National Forestry Act 1984 Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 State Forest Enactments State Forest Rules State Ordinances related to protection of wildlife 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Enactment 1968 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Rules 1969 Interpretation (Definition of Native) Ordinance (Sabah Cap. 64) Land Ordinance 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement / Long Term Timber Licence Agreement All <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forests Ordinance, 1954 (Cap. 126) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Rules, 1962 The Forests (Planted Forests) Rules, 1997 Interpretation Ordinance (Cap. 61) Land Code, 1958 (Cap. 81) Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wild Life Protection Rules, 1998 All customary laws / <i>adat</i> 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 		
Indicator 1.5.2	Control of encroachment, illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing and settlement, and other unauthorised activities in the forest plantation management unit.			
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of monitoring and actions taken 			

Criterion 1.6	Forest plantation managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the Principles and Criteria contained in this Standard.
Indicator 1.6.1	Availability of policies or statements of commitment to forest plantation management practices consistent with these Principles and Criteria.
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written policies or statements of such commitment
Indicator 1.6.2	Policies or statements are communicated throughout the organisation and contractors, and are made available to the public.
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of staff briefings • Relevant statements in contractual agreements • Policy statement made available to the public / stakeholders

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 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.		
Indicator 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.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Land Code 1965 Concessionaire and/or lease agreements Decisions of the Civil Courts Land title Records of alienation and use rights State Forest Enactments 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Enactment, 1968 Land Ordinance, 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) Land title Occupation Permit Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement / Long Term Timber Licence Agreement All <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forests Ordinance 1954 (Cap. 126) Interpretation Ordinance (Cap. 61) Land Code 1958 (Cap. 81) Land title Licence for Planted Forests All customary laws / <i>adat</i> 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
Indicator 2.1.2	Forest plantation managers shall support legally recognised mechanisms for resolving land claims.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of participation in the resolution of land claims within forest plantation management unit 		

Criterion 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, prior and informed consent to other agencies.		
Indicator 2.2.1	Availability of documentation of legal or customary tenure or use rights of local communities within relevant federal and state legal frameworks, and customary laws for the forest plantation areas.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 National Forestry Act 1984 National Land Code 1965 Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 State Forest Enactments State Forest Rules Contractual agreement with local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights for use of land 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Enactment, 1968 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Rules, 1969 Land Ordinance, 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) Established Native Customary Rights Relevant decisions of the Civil Courts Sustainable Forest Management Licence 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Code, 1958 (Cap. 81) All customary laws / <i>adat</i> 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

		<p>Agreement / Long Term Timber Licence Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractual agreement with local communities of legal or customary tenure or use rights for use of land • All <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts 	<p>Courts Rules, 1993</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights • Notification in Sarawak Government Gazette • Licence for Planted Forests • Contractual agreement with local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights for use of land • Forest Plantation Management Plan
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Indicator 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 and customary laws, in activities that may affect such rights.

Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of consultations held with the local communities / indigenous peoples to identify and document areas traditionally used and sites of significant importance to them, if any (e.g. cultural, religious sites, water intake point) • Records of actions taken to protect the identified sites of significant importance, if any (e.g. cultural, religious sites, water intake point) • Records of such collaboration, including participation in the resolution of land claims, if any 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretation Ordinance (Cap. 61) • Records of consultations held with the local communities / indigenous peoples to identify and document areas traditionally used and sites of significant importance to them, if any (e.g. cultural, religious sites, water intake point) • Records of actions taken to protect the identified sites of significant importance, if any (e.g. cultural, religious sites, water intake point) • Records of such collaboration, including participation in the resolution of land claims, if any
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Criterion 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.

Indicator 2.3.1 Availability of appropriate mechanisms to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights.

Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of direct negotiations or arbitration and outcomes • Records of decisions of Civil Courts • Records of disputes over tenure and use rights are maintained 	<p>Sabah / Sarawak</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
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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 3.1	Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free, prior and informed consent to other agencies.		
Indicator 3.1.1	Availability of documentation of the customary rights of indigenous peoples' lands within relevant federal and state legal frameworks, and customary laws.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of aboriginal lands under the Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 Records of consultation with the aborigines Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Ordinance, 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) Established native customary rights Relevant decisions of the Civil Courts Plantation Development Plan Records of consultations with the natives All <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpretation Ordinance (Cap. 61) Land Code, 1958 (Cap. 81) Notification in Sarawak Government Gazette All customary laws / <i>adat</i> 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 License for Planted Forests Records of consultations with the natives
Indicator 3.1.2	Management of such lands is controlled by indigenous peoples unless they delegate control with free, prior and informed consent to other agencies.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of delegation of power through consensus by indigenous peoples 		
Indicator 3.1.3	Availability of appropriate mechanisms to resolve any conflicts and grievances between parties involved.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of conflicts and grievances between parties involved concerning their legal and customary rights within the forest plantation management unit Records of direct negotiations or arbitration concerning their legal and customary rights within the forest plantation management unit and outcomes Records of decisions of Civil Courts concerning their legal and customary rights within the forest plantation management unit 	<p>Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of conflicts and grievances between parties involved concerning their legal and customary rights within the forest plantation management unit Records of outcomes of direct negotiations or arbitration concerning their legal and customary rights within the forest plantation management unit and outcomes Records of decisions of Native Courts / Civil Courts concerning their legal and customary rights within the forest plantation management unit 	

Criterion 3.2	Forest plantation management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.		
Indicator 3.2.1	Forest plantation management practices on indigenous peoples' lands recognised within relevant federal and state legal frameworks shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, their resources or tenure rights.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of species / resources used by indigenous peoples within the forest plantation management unit as identified through the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and High Conservation Value (HCV) assessment process Preventive and mitigation measures incorporated into Forest Plantation Management Plan Recognition of resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples as provided for under the Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 	<i>Sabah</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Ordinance, 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) List of species / resources used by indigenous peoples within the forest plantation management unit as identified through the EIA and HCV assessment process Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement / Long Term Timber Licence Agreement Preventive and mitigation measures incorporated into Plantation Development Plan All <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts 	<i>Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> License for Planted Forests List of species / resources used by indigenous peoples within the forest plantation management unit as identified through the EIA and HCV assessment process Preventive and mitigation measures incorporated into Forest Plantation Management Plan Recognition of tenure and resource-based rights under established laws

Criterion 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 plantation managers.		
Indicator 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 peoples within relevant federal and state legal frameworks or by mutual agreement.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Plantation Management Plan* List and maps depicting locations of important cultural, ecological, economic or religious sites in the forest plantation area to be certified 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 Records of dialogue and consultation with local communities and other relevant stakeholders 		
Indicator 3.3.2	Availability of appropriate mechanisms for conflict resolution.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of dialogue and consultation held with indigenous people and relevant stakeholders, if any Records of arbitration Decision of Civil Courts 	<i>Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of dialogue and consultation held with natives and relevant stakeholders, if any Records of arbitration Decisions of Native Courts and Civil Courts 	

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

Criterion 3.4	<p>Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest plantation operations.</p> <p>This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free, prior and informed consent before forest operations commence.</p>
Indicator 3.4.1	<p>Availability of documentation, if any, of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples in the use of forest species or management systems in forest plantation operations.</p>
Verifier	<p><i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of any traditional forest-related knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples used in forest plantation operations • Records of consultation with indigenous peoples
Indicator 3.4.2	<p>Availability of appropriate mechanisms and compensation for the commercial utilisation of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices of indigenous people in accordance with existing legislation or by mutual agreement.</p>
Verifier	<p><i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of appropriate mechanisms for consultation and fair and equitable compensation through mutual agreement, for the commercial utilisation of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples

Community Relations and Worker's Rights

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

Criterion 4.1	The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest plantation management unit shall be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.		
Indicator 4.1.1	Forest plantation managers provide, where appropriate, support for training, retraining, local infrastructure, facilities and social programmes commensurate with the scale and intensity of forest plantation management operations.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Records of training, retraining, local infrastructure, facilities and social programmes provided 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation Development Plan • Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement / Long Term Timber Licence Agreement • Records of training, retraining, local infrastructure, facilities and social programmes provided 	
Indicator 4.1.2	Qualified people in communities living within, or adjacent to forest plantation areas are given preference for employment and contract works.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of management commitment • Records of efforts to recruit workers from local communities • Employment records • Contract records • Training records 		
Indicator 4.1.3	Forest plantation managers shall not employ or be involved in the employment of illegal immigrants.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration Act 1959/63 • Employment records 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration Act 1959/63 • Employment records • Certificate of identity 	

Criterion 4.2	Forest plantation management shall meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.		
Indicator 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.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines on occupational safety and health in logging operations • Records of dissemination of safety and health information in accordance with the requirements of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employees Provident Fund Act 1991 ▪ Employees' Social Security Act 1969 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Circular FD 07/2013 - Use of Weedicides and Pesticides • Guidelines on occupational safety and health in logging operations • Records of dissemination of safety and health information in accordance with the requirements of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employees Provident Fund 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines on occupational safety and health in logging operations • Records of dissemination of safety and health information in accordance with the requirements of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employees Provident Fund Act 1991 ▪ Employees' Social Security Act 1969

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employees' Social Security (General) Regulations 1971 ▪ Factories and Machineries Act 1967 ▪ Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 ▪ Workmen's Compensation Act 1952 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act 1991 ▪ 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 ▪ Workmen's Compensation Act 1952 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employees' Social Security (General) Regulations 1971 ▪ Factories and Machineries Act 1967 ▪ Labour Ordinance, 1952 (Sarawak Cap. 76) ▪ Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 ▪ Workmen's Compensation Act 1952
Indicator 4.2.2	Availability of management policies addressing the occupational safety and health of forest plantation workers and their families with current legislation and/or regulations.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Safety and Health Committees in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 – Sections 30 and 31 • Employment of Safety and Health Officer in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 – Section 29 • Statement of policy on occupational safety and health in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 – Section 16 		
Indicator 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.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of equipment and maintenance • Operational procedures made available in the work place • Minutes of Safety and Health Committee meetings 		
Indicator 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.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes of Safety and Health Committee meetings • Safety and health records of forest plantation workers and summary of records 		
Indicator 4.2.5	Demarcation of hazardous areas and provision of guidelines for storage and handling of hazardous materials.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <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 2005 ▪ Occupational Safety and Health (Use and Standards of Exposure of Chemicals Hazardous to Health) Regulations 2000 • Hazardous areas clearly demarcated with proper signage 		

Criterion 4.3	The rights of workers to organise and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organization (ILO).		
Indicator 4.3.1	Provisions for forest plantation workers to freely organise into unions of their own choice in accordance with ILO Convention No. 87.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO Convention No. 87 – The Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 • Federal Constitution • Employment Act 1955 • Industrial Relations Act 1967 • Trade Unions Act 1959 	<i>Sabah</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO Convention No. 87 – The Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 • Federal Constitution • Industrial Relations Act 1967 • Labour Ordinance (Sabah Cap. 67) • Trade Unions Act 1959 	<i>Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO Convention No. 87 – The Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 • Federal Constitution • Industrial Relations Act 1967 • Labour Ordinance, 1952 (Sarawak Cap. 76) • Trade Unions Act 1959
Indicator 4.3.2	Provisions for forest plantation workers the right to organise and undertake collective bargaining leading to agreements in accordance with ILO Convention No. 98.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO Convention No. 98 – The Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 [taking cognisance 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)] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Record of number of workers covered by Collective Agreement • Employment Act 1955 • Industrial Relations Act 1967 • Trade Unions Act 1959 	<i>Sabah</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO Convention No. 98 – The Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 [taking cognisance 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)] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Record of number of workers covered by Collective Agreement • Industrial Relations Act 1967 • Labour Ordinance (Sabah Cap. 67) • Trade Unions Act 1959 	<i>Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO Convention No. 98 – The Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 [taking cognisance 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)] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Record of number of workers covered by Collective Agreement • Industrial Relations Act 1967 • Labour Ordinance, 1952 (Sarawak Cap. 76) • Trade Unions Act 1959
Indicator 4.3.3	Availability of appropriate procedures to address grievances raised by forest plantation workers and/or their organisations and for conflict resolution.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia</i> <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 • Records of fora (e.g. Minutes of joint employer-employee meetings) for participation to resolve grievances 	<i>Sabah</i> <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) • Records of fora (e.g. Minutes of joint employer-employee meetings) for participation to resolve grievances 	<i>Sarawak</i> <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) • Records of fora (e.g. Minutes of joint employer-employee meetings) for participation to resolve grievances

Criterion 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.
Indicator 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.
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of meetings and/or consultations between forest plantation manager and affected local communities Report on social impact assessment
Indicator 4.4.2	Forest plantation planning and management practices shall consider and incorporate the results of such evaluations.
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Plantation Management Plan
Criterion 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.
Indicator 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.
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Constitution Forest Plantation Management Plan Records of meetings and/or consultations between forest plantation manager and affected local communities
Indicator 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.
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of consultation and negotiation and outcomes Records of outcomes of arbitration Records of decisions by Courts of Law

Benefits from the Forest

Forest plantation 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 5.1 Forest plantation 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.

Indicator 5.1.1 Investments and reinvestments shall be made in forest plantation management, including for forest plantation administration, research, human resource development, protection, economic, conservation, environmental and social aspects, consistent with the tenure of the forest plantation areas.

Verifier *Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak*

- Annual operating and development budget, and expenditure
- Annual Work Plan / Annual Harvesting Plan
- Forest Plantation Management Plan

Indicator 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.

Verifier *Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak*

- Annual Work Plan / Annual Harvesting Plan
- Forest Plantation Management Plan
- Records of permanent sample plots and data analyses
- Records of planting, including non-timber forest resources

Criterion 5.2 Forest plantation management and marketing operations shall encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.

Indicator 5.2.1 Application of forest plantation management practices to encourage the optimal use of forest plantation resources.

Verifier *Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak*

- Forest plantation resource inventories
- List and quantity of timber extracted
- List and quantity of non-timber forest products extracted, where applicable

Indicator 5.2.2 Application of marketing operations to encourage local processing and diversifying the mix of commercial products derived from the forest plantation.

Verifier *Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak*

- 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

Criterion 5.3 Forest plantation management shall minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.

Indicator 5.3.1 Availability and implementation of guidelines for reduced / low impact logging to minimise damage to other forest resources and wastage.

Verifier *Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak*

- Standard operating procedures for harvesting operations

Criterion 5.4	Forest plantation management shall strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.		
Indicator 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 produce).		
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on diversification strategy in forest plantation development 		

Criterion 5.5	Forest plantation management operations shall recognise, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.		
Indicator 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.		
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report • Procedures to identify and demarcate sensitive areas for the protection of soil and water, watercourses and wetlands • Sensitive areas in the forest plantation management unit identified, classified, mapped and protected 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Guidelines for Logging and Forest Clearance Activities, 2002 • Sabah Water Resources Enactment 1998 – Part VI (Catchment Planning and Protection) • Sensitive areas in the forest plantation management unit identified, classified, mapped and protected 	Sarawak <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 management unit identified, classified, mapped and protected
Indicator 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.		
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Work Plan • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Harvesting Plan 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Harvesting Plan • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Tree Planting Plan 	

Criterion 5.6	The rate of harvest of forest products shall be on a sustainable basis.		
Indicator 5.6.1	Rate of harvest shall be in accordance with the prescribed cutting cycle as in the Forest Plantation Management Plan.		
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Work Plan • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Harvesting Plan 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Harvesting Plan • Forest Plantation Management Plan 	
Indicator 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.		
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of plantation timber and non-timber forest products and quantity harvested under license in the forest plantation management unit • Records of measures taken to sustain the provision of non-timber forest products 		

Environmental Impact

Forest plantation 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 6.1 Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed – appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest plantation 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 forest plantation establishment.

Indicator 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 forest plantation operations in forest plantation areas.

Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia</i>	<i>Sabah</i>	<i>Sarawak</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Quality Act 1974 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 1987 • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Protection Enactment 2002 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environment Protection (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2005 • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Guidelines for Logging and Forest Clearance Activities, 2002 • Agreement of Environmental Conditions (AEC) • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Resources and Environment Ordinance, 1993 (Cap. 84) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Natural Resources and Environment (Prescribed Activities) Order, 1994 • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report

Indicator 6.1.2 Assessment of environmental impacts are carried out, including the potential impacts on rare, threatened and endangered 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.

Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia</i>	<i>Sabah</i>	<i>Sarawak</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Quality Act 1974 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 1987 • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report • Malaysia Plant Red List • Red list of Mammals for Peninsular Malaysia • Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Protection Enactment 2002 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 • Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 • Malaysia Plant Red List 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Resources and Environment Ordinance, 1993 (Cap. 84) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Natural Resources and Environment (Prescribed Activities) Order, 1994 • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report • Sarawak Plant Red List

Indicator 6.1.3	Forest plantation management plans shall incorporate measures to mitigate the environmental impacts identified in the assessments.		
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Plantation Management Plan with mitigation measures for all impacts identified in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report 		
Criterion 6.2	<p>Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g. nesting, salt licks and feeding areas).</p> <p>Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest plantation management and the uniqueness of the affected resources.</p> <p>Hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled in accordance with applicable statutes and customary laws.</p>		
Indicator 6.2.1	Availability and implementation of guidelines to identify and protect rare, threatened and endangered species of forest flora and fauna, including features of special biological interest, such as seed trees, salt licks, nesting and feeding areas, in forest plantation areas.		
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Guidelines for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species • Records of measures taken to address human-wildlife conflict 		
Indicator 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.		
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcation of the conservation area • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Guidelines for the establishment of representative conservation and protection areas • National Elephant Conservation Action Plan • National Tiger Conservation Action Plan, 2008-2020 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcation of the conservation area • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report • Plantation Development Plan • Guidelines for the establishment of representative conservation and protection areas • Elephant Action Plan, 2012-2016 • Orangutan Action Plan, 2012-2016 • Rhinoceros Action Plan, 2012-2016 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcation of the conservation area • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Guidelines for the establishment of representative conservation and protection areas • Orangutan Strategic Action Plan: Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation Area
Indicator 6.2.3	Existence of cooperation between forest plantation managers, civil societies, research institutions, institutions of higher learning and regulatory authorities in implementing conservation and management activities.		
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborative projects • Records of meetings or collaboration 		

Indicator 6.2.4	Hunting, fishing and collecting activities shall be controlled and unauthorised activities prevented in forest plantation areas.
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures to control hunting, fishing, trapping and collection Measures to prevent unauthorised activities in forest plantation areas such as periodic patrolling of forest plantation areas, signage and regulation of access to planted areas Records and/or reports of hunting, fishing and collecting forest products
Indicator 6.2.5	Forest plantation workers shall be aware of rare, threatened and endangered species of forest flora and fauna found in the forest plantation areas. Such awareness shall be promoted among local communities.
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of awareness activities such as briefings, posters and publications

Criterion 6.3 Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including:-

- Forest regeneration and succession.
- Genetic, species and ecosystem diversity.
- Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.

(This Criterion shall apply only to areas/sites within the forest plantation management unit which are allocated for conservation or natural forest management, in accordance with Principle 9 and Criterion 10.5)

Indicator 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.		
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Plantation Management Plan Guidelines for the demarcation and protection of natural forests <i>Panduan Aktiviti Tanaman Mengaya (Pekeliling KPPSM Bil. 2/96) [Bab 9, Manual Kerja Luar Sistem Pengurusan Memilih (Selective Management System), JPSM, 1997]</i> [Guidelines on Enrichment Planting Activities] Records of areas of natural forest demarcated, mapped and protected 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for the demarcation and protection of natural forests Plantation Development Plan Records of areas of natural forest demarcated, mapped, protected and enhanced through appropriate silvicultural practices 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Plantation Management Plan Guidelines for the demarcation and protection of natural forests Records of areas of natural forest demarcated, mapped and protected Records of restoration and rehabilitation of degraded areas

Indicator 6.3.2	Availability and implementation of guidelines for the conservation of genetic, species and ecosystem diversity in the forest plantation areas.		
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Plantation Management Plan Guidelines for the conservation of genetic, species and ecosystem diversity 		
Indicator 6.3.3	Harvesting of forest plantation is designed taking into consideration the need for biological corridors and buffer zones for wildlife.		
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Plantation Management Plan Harvesting Plan 		

Criterion 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.	
Indicator 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.	
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Records, maps, demarcation and protection of such areas 	
Indicator 6.4.2	Implementation of appropriate protection and management activities for these areas.	
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of implementation 	
Indicator 6.4.3	Where the forest plantation is located adjacent to an environmentally sensitive area, adequate buffer zone shall be established and maintained.	
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Map showing environmentally sensitive area 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Harvesting Plan • Forest Plantation Management Plan

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

Criterion 6.6	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimise health and environmental risks.</p>
Indicator 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.
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</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 2005 Occupational Safety and Health (Use and Standards of Exposure of Chemicals Hazardous to Health) Regulations 2000 List of chemicals used
Indicator 6.6.2	Forest plantation workers shall be aware of the procedures on the use of approved chemicals in forest plantation areas.
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training records
Criterion 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.
Indicator 6.7.1	Oil, fuel, tyres, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes, shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate and legal manner.
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of disposal of containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes, including fuel and oil Standard operating procedures on waste disposal of solid non-organic wastes
Criterion 6.8	<p>Use of biological control agents shall be documented, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with federal laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols.</p> <p>Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.</p>
Indicator 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.
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biosafety Act 2007 Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2000 Documentation and monitoring records of use of biological control agents, if applied

Criterion 6.9	The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.
Indicator 6.9.1	Document, control and monitor the use of exotic species to avoid adverse ecological impacts.
Verifier	<p><i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval by relevant authorities for procurement of exotic species • List of exotic species used • Records of monitoring and control of exotic species

Criterion 6.10	<p>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 areas;</p> <p>b) does not occur in ecological corridors and environmentally sensitive areas identified by the relevant authorities; and</p> <p>c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term benefits across the forest plantation management unit.</p>
Indicator 6.10.1	<p>Conversion of forest area to forest plantation, consistent with the provisions of relevant federal and state legal frameworks and policies, does not occur on high conservation value 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 plantation established in areas converted from natural forests after 1 January 2010)</p>
Verifier	<p><i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost benefit analysis including social aspects • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report • Federal and state policies on forest plantation establishment • Forest Plantation Management Plan
Indicator 6.10.2	<p>Conversion of forest plantation areas 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>
Verifier	<p><i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost benefit analysis including social aspects • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report • Records of conversion of forest plantation areas to non-forest land uses

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 7.1	The management plan and supporting documents shall provide:- <ol 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.
Indicator 7.1.1	Implementation of forest plantation management plan.
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Plantation Management Plan
Criterion 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.
Indicator 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.
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic review as prescribed in the Forest Plantation Management Plan • Revised Forest Plantation Management Plan
Indicator 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.
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of new scientific and technical information pertinent to the management of the planted area to be certified

Criterion 7.3	Forest plantation workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.
Indicator 7.3.1	Availability of facilities and programmes for training of forest plantation workers for proper implementation of the forest plantation management plan.
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of training facilities and programmes conducted and/or attended
Indicator 7.3.2	Forest plantation workers shall be trained as to their respective roles in the implementation of the forest plantation management plan.
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff training records and certificates issued

Criterion 7.4	While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest plantation managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1.
Indicator 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.
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Summary of the Forest Plantation Management Plan

Monitoring and Assessment

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

Criterion 8.1	<p>The frequency and intensity of monitoring shall be determined by the scale and intensity of forest plantation management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment.</p> <p>Monitoring procedures shall be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.</p>		
Indicator 8.1.1	<p>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>		
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of permanent sample plots established in the forest plantation areas to be certified • Results of analysis of the periodic measurements • Records of periodic measurements 		
Indicator 8.1.2	<p>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>		
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auditing and monitoring reports • Environmental Management Plan • Inspection reports • Procedures to monitor social, ecological, environmental and economic impacts 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auditing and monitoring reports • Agreement of Environmental Condition (AEC) • Environmental Compliance Report (ECR) • Inspection reports • Procedures to monitor social, ecological, environmental and economic impacts 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auditing and monitoring reports • Environmental Monitoring Report (EMR) • Inspection reports • Procedures to monitor social, ecological, environmental and economic impacts
Indicator 8.1.3	<p>Forest plantation managers shall undertake annual internal audit and management review of forest plantation management.</p>		
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of annual internal audit of forest plantation management • Report of management review 		

Criterion 8.2	Forest plantation management shall include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators:- a) Yield of all forest products harvested. b) Growth rates of the planted forest. c) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna. d) Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations. e) Costs and productivity of forest management.
Indicator 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.
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports covering items (a) to (e)

Criterion 8.3	Documentation shall be provided by the forest plantation managers to enable monitoring and certifying organisations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the “chain-of-custody”.
Indicator 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.
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Felling, extraction and transportation records Removal passes / permits

Criterion 8.4	The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.
Indicator 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.
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant results of monitoring activities shall be incorporated into the revision of the Forest Plantation Management Plan

Criterion 8.5	While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest plantation managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.
Indicator 8.5.1	A summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2, shall be made publicly available.
Verifier	Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public summary of results of monitoring indicators

Maintenance of High Conservation Value (HCV)

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

Criterion 9.1 Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with high conservation value areas will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest plantation management.

Indicator 9.1.1 Forest plantation managers shall conduct an assessment to identify high conservation value (HCV) areas in accordance with relevant guidelines, appropriate to scale and intensity of management for forest plantation areas, and in consultation with relevant stakeholders and experts.

Verifier *Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak*

- Report on the assessment and maps showing HCV areas using guidelines, such as the High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) Toolkit for Malaysia

Criterion 9.2 The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.

Indicator 9.2.1 Forest plantation managers shall provide the assessors with a list of relevant stakeholders who have been consulted regarding the HCV area.

Verifier *Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak*

- Evidence of consultation / Records of the comments of the stakeholders
- List of relevant stakeholders consulted regarding the HCV area

Indicator 9.2.2 Forest plantation managers shall demonstrate that forest plantation management protect areas of high conservation value in forest plantation areas.

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- Incorporation of protected HCV areas into the Forest Plantation Management Plan

Criterion 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.

Indicator 9.3.1 Measures to demarcate, maintain and/or enhance the HCV attributes are documented in the forest plantation management plan and effectively implemented.

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- HCV areas are mapped and incorporated progressively into the Forest Plantation Management Plan and demarcated on the ground, where appropriate
- Management prescriptions to maintain and/or enhance HCV attributes, and reports on measures taken

Indicator 9.3.2 These measures shall be included in the forest plantation management plan summary made publicly available.

Verifier *Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak*

- Summary of the Forest Plantation Management Plan with the HCV measures included made publicly available

Criterion 9.4	Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.
Indicator 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 HCV area in forest plantation areas.
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring procedures to assess the effectiveness of the measures in the management of the HCV area • Monitoring records
Indicator 9.4.2	Forest plantation managers shall incorporate the results and findings of the HCV monitoring activities into the implementation and revision of the forest plantation management plan.
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant results and findings of HCV monitoring activities shall be incorporated into the revision of the Forest Plantation Management Plan

Forest Plantation Development and Management

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

Criterion 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.		
Indicator 10.1.1	Implementation of forest plantation management plan with clear management objectives, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Work Plan Forest Plantation Management Plan 	<i>Sabah</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Work Plan Compliance Report Plantation Development Plan 	<i>Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Harvesting Plan Forest Plantation Management Plan
Criterion 10.2	<p>The design and layout of plantation shall promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape.</p>		
Indicator 10.2.1	Forest plantation design and layout shall promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation and maps depicting areas managed and demarcated as natural forests in the forest plantation areas Forest Plantation Management Plan 		
Indicator 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.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Plantation Management Plan Records and maps of planting patterns in the forest plantation areas Records, maps, demarcation and protection of such areas 		
Criterion 10.3	<p>Diversity in the composition of plantation is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability.</p> <p>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>		
Indicator 10.3.1	Availability of information on planting stock and species planted in the forest plantation areas, taking cognisance that diversity in composition of forest plantation is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of species planted in the forest plantation areas, including their origin 		

Indicator 10.3.2	Availability of documentation of the size and spatial distribution of the established forest plantation areas.
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</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 10.4	<p>The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives.</p> <p>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 plantation and the restoration of degraded ecosystems.</p> <p>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>
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Indicator 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.
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</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

Indicator 10.4.2	Availability of justification and/or analysis of the comparative advantages / benefits of choosing exotic species over native species in forest plantation establishment and/or restoration.
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</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 plantation establishment and/or restoration • Records of species trial, if any

Indicator 10.4.3	Assessment of forest plantation established with exotic species through monitoring of permanent sample plots to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results of analysis of permanent sample plots • Records of monitoring of forest plantation established with exotic species • Records of action taken to control the spread of invasive exotic species

Criterion 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.
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Indicator 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.
Verifier	<p>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation and maps depicting areas managed as natural forest in the forest plantation areas • Management strategy, plans and programmes for monitoring progress in managing the natural forest

Criterion 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.
Indicator 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.
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Guidelines for site preparation and planting techniques • Guidelines for forest road layout, construction and maintenance

Criterion 10.7	Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimise 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 fertilisers. Plantation management shall make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilisers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7.
Indicator 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.
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Fire Management Plan • Guidelines and/or standard operating procedures for pest control and disease management practices, including forest hygiene practices and biological control methods • Procedures for preventing, monitoring and assessing invasive plant introductions
Indicator 10.7.2	Availability and implementation of fertilisation 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.
Verifier	<i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of application of fertilisers 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

Criterion 10.8	<p>Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operations, monitoring of plantation 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Special attention will be paid to social issues of land acquisition for plantation, especially the protection of local rights of ownership, use or access as addressed in Principles 2 and 3.</p>		
Indicator 10.8.1	<p>Availability and implementation of programmes, 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>		
Verifier	<p><i>Peninsular Malaysia</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Work Plan • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report • Environmental Management Plan (EMP) 	<p><i>Sabah</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Work Plan • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report • Agreement of Environmental Conditions (AEC) • Environmental Compliance Report (ECR) 	<p><i>Sarawak</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Harvesting Plan • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report • Environmental Monitoring Report (EMR)
Indicator 10.8.2	<p>Availability of documentation of nursery and field trials, including provenance trials, of selected species for forest plantation establishment.</p>		
Verifier	<p><i>Peninsular Malaysia / Sabah / Sarawak</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports and analysis on nursery and field trials, including provenance trials, of the selected species used in forest plantation establishment • Records of action taken to exclude unsuitable exotic species 		

Definitions

For the purpose of the Standard, the definitions below apply.

Term	Definition
Adat	Accepted norms and customs that govern the lives of indigenous communities, which include way of life, basic values, systems of belief, code of conduct, manners, conventions, agricultural and cultural practices according to which indigenous societies are ordered. [Source: MC&I(Natural Forest), 2012]
Biological control agents	Living organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other living organisms. [Source: http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/en_iucn_glossary_definitions.pdf – IUCN Definitions]
Biological diversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources including, <i>inter alia</i> , 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, 1992]
Chain of custody	Process of handling of information on the origin of forest based products which allow the organisation to make accurate and verifiable claims on the content of certified material. [Source: PEFC ST 2002:2010 – Chain of Custody of Forest Based Products - Requirements]
Consensus	General agreement characterised by the absence of sustained opposition to substantial issues by any important part of the concerned interest and by a process that involves seeking to take into account the views of all parties concerned and to reconcile any conflicting arguments. Note: Consensus need not imply unanimity [Source: ISO/IEC Guide 2:1996 Standardisation and related activities – General vocabulary]
Criterion (pl. Criteria)	A means of judging whether or not a Principle (of forest plantation stewardship) has been fulfilled. [Source: MC&I(Forest Plantations), 2008]
Customary rights	May be understood as the access, control and use of land according to long-standing principles, values, customs and traditions, including seasonal or cyclical use, which operate outside the formal legal system. These rights are associated with traditional land administration institutions and customary law that define how rights are ruled, allocated and preserved. [Source: UN-REDD programme, Legal Analysis of Cross-Cutting Issues for REDD+ Implementation: Lessons learned from Mexico, Viet Nam and Zambia, 2013]
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit. [Source: Article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992]
Environmentally sensitive area	Areas that are of critical importance in terms of the goods, services and life-support systems they provide such as water purification, pest control and erosion regulation. In addition, they also refer to areas that harbour the wealth of the nation's biodiversity. [Source: Adapted from National Physical Plan-2, 2010]
Exotic species	An introduced species not native or endemic to the area in question. [Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, 2004]

Term	Definition
Forest plantation	<p>Forest or other wooded land of introduced species, and in some cases native species, established through planting or seeding mainly for production of wood or non-wood goods.</p> <p>Note 1: Includes all stands of introduced species established for production of wood or non-wood goods.</p> <p>Note 2: May include areas of native species characterised by few species, intensive land preparation (e.g. cultivation), straight tree lines and/or even-aged stands.</p> <p>Note 3: Application of the definition requires consideration of national forestry terminology and legal requirements.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>[Source: PEFC ST 1003:2010 – Sustainable Forest Management - Requirements]</i></p>
Forest Plantation Management Unit	<p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>[Source: MC&I(Forest Plantations), 2008]</i></p>
Free, prior and informed consent	<p>A decision-making process that does not involve coercion/undue influence/manipulation (free), is made before activities are undertaken (prior), is founded upon a clear understanding (informed), and involves granting or withholding consent (saying 'yes' or 'no') to an activity, programme or policy (consent).</p> <p>In the FPIC process, consent is to be understood based on the definition of the term "consensus".</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>[Source: Adapted from the MC&I(Natural Forest), 2012]</i></p>
Genetically modified organisms (GMOs)	<p>An organism, with the exception of human beings, in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination.</p> <p>Within the terms of this definition:</p> <p>(a) genetic modification occurs at least through the use of the following techniques:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) recombinant nucleic acid techniques involving the formation of new combinations of genetic material by the insertion of nucleic acid molecules produced by whatever means outside an organism, into any virus, bacterial plasmid or other vector system and their incorporation into a host organism in which they do not naturally occur but in which they are capable of continued propagation; (2) techniques involving the direct introduction into an organism of heritable material prepared outside the organism including micro-injection, macro-injection and micro-encapsulation; (3) cell fusion (including protoplast fusion) or hybridisation techniques where live cells with new combinations of heritable genetic material are formed through the fusion of two or more cells by means of methods that do not occur naturally. <p>(b) the techniques that are not considered to result in genetic modification, <i>on condition that they do not involve the use of recombinant nucleic acid molecules or genetically modified organisms made by techniques/methods other than those excluded by (a):</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) in vitro fertilisation, (2) natural processes such as: conjugation, transduction, transformation, (3) polyploidy induction. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>[Source: EU Directive 2001/18/EC]</i></p>

Term	Definition
<p>High Conservation Value</p>	<p>An HCV is a biological, ecological, social or cultural value of outstanding significance or critical importance. The six categories of HCVs are:</p> <p>HCV 1: Species diversity Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.</p> <p>HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics Large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.</p> <p>HCV 3: Ecosystems and habitats Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.</p> <p>HCV 4: Ecosystem services Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.</p> <p>HCV 5: Community needs Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or indigenous peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc...), identified through engagement with these communities or indigenous peoples.</p> <p>HCV 6: Cultural values Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or indigenous peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or indigenous peoples.</p> <p><i>[Source: HCV definitions as detailed in the FSC Standard version 5.0, 2012]</i></p>
<p>Indicator</p>	<p>A qualitative, quantitative or descriptive attribute that, when periodically measured or monitored, indicates the direction of change.</p> <p><i>[Source: Revised ITTO Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests, including Reporting Format. ITTO Policy Development Series No. 15, 2005]</i></p>
<p>Indigenous peoples</p>	<p>Indigenous peoples in Malaysia refer to Aborigines in Peninsular Malaysia, and Natives in Sabah and Sarawak.</p> <p>Aborigines: Aborigines in Peninsular Malaysia are indigenous peoples as defined in the Federal Constitution Article 160(2), and the Aboriginal Peoples Act, 1954, Section 3.</p> <p>Natives: Natives in Sabah are indigenous peoples as defined in the Federal Constitution Article 161(A), Clause 6 and the Interpretation (Definition of Native) Ordinance, 1952. Natives in Sarawak are indigenous peoples as defined in the Federal Constitution Article 161(A), Clauses 6 and 7 and the Schedule to the Interpretation Ordinance, 2005 (Cap. 61).</p> <p><i>[Source: MC&I(Natural Forest), 2012]</i></p>
<p>Landscape</p>	<p>A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area.</p> <p><i>[Source: http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/en_iucn_glossary_definitions.pdf – IUCN Definitions]</i></p>

Term	Definition
Local communities	<p>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.</p> <p>[Source: MC&I(Forest Plantations), 2008]</p>
Native species	<p>A species, subspecies, or lower taxon, living within its natural range (past or present) including the area which it can reach and occupy using natural dispersal out of its natural range even if it is seldom found there.</p> <p>[Source: IUCN, Assessment and Control of Biological Invasion Risks, 2006]</p>
Natural cycles	<p>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.</p> <p>[Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, 2004]</p>
Natural forest	<p>Forest areas where many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems such as complexity, structure and diversity are present.</p> <p>[Source: MC&I(Forest Plantations), 2008]</p>
Non-timber forest produce/products	<p>Any product or service other than timber that is produced in forests. The products include but are not limited to fruits and nuts, vegetables, fish and game, medicinal plants, resins, essences and a range of barks and fibres such as bamboo, rattans, palms, grasses; and services such as water and carbon.</p> <p>Note: The term non-timber forest produce is used in Malaysian legislation.</p> <p>[Source: Adapted from Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), http://www.cifor.org/publications/corporate/factSheet/NTFP.htm]</p>
Precautionary approach	<p>The essence of the precautionary approach is given in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration, which states: "Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation."</p> <p>[Source: MC&I(Natural Forest), 2012]</p>
Principle	<p>An essential rule or element of forest stewardship.</p> <p>[Source: MC&I(Forest Plantation), 2008]</p>
Rare, threatened or endangered (RTE)	<p>Species that are at risk of, undergoing or have undergone severe population decline.</p> <p>Rare is scale dependent and includes species that are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naturally rare, existing only at very low densities in undisturbed habitat, or • Rare because of human activities e.g. habitat destruction, overhunting, climate change • At the limit of their natural distribution (even if they are common elsewhere) <p>Threatened and endangered species can include species classified by IUCN as Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) and Critically Endangered (CR) at a global or regional level, or whose trade is regulated under international agreements (e.g. CITES), as well as nationally protected species.</p> <p>[Source: Adapted from HCV Resource Network, Oct 2013. Common Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values]</p>
Scale	<p>A measure of the extent to which a management activity or event affects an environmental or social value or a management unit, in time or space. An activity with a small or low spatial scale affects only a small proportion of the area each year, an activity with a small or low temporal scale occurs only at long intervals.</p> <p>[Source: Definitions adapted from FSC V 5 (2012) glossary]</p>

Term	Definition
Stakeholder	<p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>[Source: MC&I(Forest Plantations), 2008]</i></p>
Succession	<p>Progressive changes in species composition and forest community structure caused by natural processes (non-human) over time.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>[Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, 2004]</i></p>
Tenure	<p>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).</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>[Source: http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/en_iucn_glossary_definitions.pdf – IUCN Definitions]</i></p>
Use rights	<p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>[Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, April 2004]</i></p>
Verifier	<p>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).</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>[Source: The CIFOR Criteria and Indicators Generic Template. The Criteria & Indicators Toolbox Series 2, 1999]</i></p>
Worker	<p>In the context of this document, worker includes both local and migrant (foreign) workers.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>[Source: Adapted from MC&I(Forest Plantations), 2008]</i></p>

Appendix 1: Members and Alternate Members of the SRC

Region	Stakeholder Group	Member	Alternate Member
Sabah	Social (Indigenous Peoples)	Dr (H) Banabas Tapin Kadazandusun Cultural Association	Native Chief Saniban Bin Amphila United Sabah Dusun Association
	Social (Workers' Union)	Engrit Liaw Sabah Timber Industry Employees Union	Apolinar Tolentino Building and Wood Workers' International
	Environmental	Omar Abdul Kadir Malaysian Nature Society (Sabah Branch)	Bernard Tai WWF-Malaysia
	Economic	Raymond Chiew Timber Association of Sabah	Edmund Gan Sabah Timber Industries Association
	Relevant Government Agencies	Musa Salleh Sabah Forestry Department	Assoc. Prof. Dr Phua Mui How School of International Forestry, Universiti Malaysia Sabah
Sarawak	Social (Indigenous Peoples)	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ramy Bulan Federation of Orang Ulu Associations of Sarawak, Malaysia	Elbson Marajan Pengeran Sarawak Dayak National Union
	Social (Workers' Union)	Fatimah Mohamad Union of Forestry Employees Sarawak	Mohamad Jefrie Abdullah Timber Industry Employees Union Sarawak
	Environmental	Dr. Melvin Gumal Wildlife Conservation Society (Malaysia Program)	Dr. Henry Chan WWF-Malaysia
	Economic	Peter Ling Kwong Hung Sarawak Timber Association	Nicholas Ting Kang Hwa Sarawak Timber Association
	Relevant Government Agencies	Ting Chek Hieng Sarawak Forestry Corporation	Roslan b. Othman Sarawak Forest Department
Peninsular Malaysia	Social (Indigenous Peoples)	Wak Ziah a/p Bak Sandin Persatuan Orang Asli Perak	Jesrina Grewal Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM)
	Social (Workers' Union)	Mohd Khalid Atan Timber Employees Union Peninsular Malaysia	Mohd Najid Shauqi Mohd Sahar Malay Forest Officers Union, West Malaysia
	Environmental	Balu Perumal Malaysian Nature Society	Dr. Pan Khang Aun WWF-Malaysia
	Economic	Goh Chee Yew Malaysian Wood Industries Association	Low Ching Cheong Timber Exporters Association Malaysia
	Relevant Government Agencies	Dato' Hj. Nor Akhrrudin Mahmud Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia	Prof. Dato' Dr. Wan Razali Wan Mohd Universiti Putra Malaysia



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