



MC&I SFM

Malaysian Criteria and
Indicators for Sustainable
Forest Management

30 September 2021



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Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management



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The official language of the document is in English. When there is inconsistency between language translations, the English version of the document is the reference.

The MC&I SFM is reviewed at intervals that do not exceed a five-year period. MTCC welcomes feedback from readers and comments, complaints and requests for clarification and/or interpretation can be sent to us immediately by email at info@mtcc.com.my or write to us at *Malaysian Timber Certification Council, C-8-5, Block C, Megan Avenue 2, No. 12, Jalan Yap Kwan Seng, 50450 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.*

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Preface

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 MTCS provides for independent assessment of forest management practices and audit of timber product manufacturers or exporters to ascertain that the timber products manufactured or exported are sourced from sustainably managed forests, as well as meet the demand for certified timber products. To ensure credibility, robustness and acceptance of the scheme amongst local and international stakeholders, the MTCC strives to ensure that the national scheme endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) remains updated and meets international requirements.

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INTRODUCTION

Background

The Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification (Natural Forest) [MC&I(Natural Forest)] is the standard used for certification of natural forest management under the MTCS. The MC&I(Natural Forest) was the outcome of the review of the MC&I(2002) conducted by a 15-member Standards Review Committee (SRC) from April 2009 to September 2011. The MC&I(Natural Forest) came into force on 1 July 2012.

In accordance with the *Rules on Standard Setting Process for Development of Timber Certification Standards* and as an endorsed scheme under the PEFC, a forest management standard under the MTCS is required to be reviewed at an interval of not more than five years. This is to ensure that the standard is continuously improved and stays current and relevant, taking into account the latest developments in technology and management system.

The Proposed Process and Timelines for the Review of the MC&I(Natural Forest) was approved by the MTCC Board of Trustees at its 63rd Meeting on 9 June 2015. Following the proposal by the MTCC management for the review to consider merging the MC&I(Natural Forest) with the MC&I Forest Plantation.v2 as a single standard, a Consultant was appointed by MTCC to explore the possibility.

To seek stakeholders' feedback on the proposed merging of the two standards, the output of this consultancy was presented at the MTCC Stakeholder Dialogue held on 28 July 2015. The Dialogue participants were generally in agreement that merging and streamlining the two forest management certification standards would be the pragmatic and logical approach for the review of the MC&I(Natural Forest), and would enable more efficient use of time and resources in the long run.

The Review Process

Following a stakeholder mapping exercise, the announcement on the review process and timelines was communicated to all relevant stakeholders in Malaysia in writing and posted on the MTCC website on 8 October 2015. The review process officially commenced with the conduct of the first 60-day public comment period from 16 November 2015 to 15 January 2016 to obtain feedback, comments and proposals from all the relevant stakeholder groups as well as any interested parties in Malaysia on the proposed review process as well as on the standard being reviewed.

As the review process would be conducted by the SRC, a parallel process to establish the membership of the SRC was conducted. The formation of the SRC was initiated through a letter of invitation to the various stakeholders to nominate candidates to represent their respective interest group to the SRC. The letter of invitation was circulated by MTCC on 13 November 2015. Nominations received from a particular interest group were compiled and circulated to the stakeholders of the said interest group for voting in January 2016. The 15-member SRC comprised representatives nominated by their respective stakeholder groups i.e. the social (indigenous peoples and workers' union), environmental and economic interest groups, and the relevant government agencies from Sabah, Sarawak and Peninsular Malaysia. The list of the SRC members is shown on page 50.

Two Meetings of the SRC to review the MC&I(Natural Forest) had been conducted respectively on 12-14 April 2016 and 21-23 September 2016, in parallel to the review of the PEFC sustainability benchmark for sustainable forest management (SFM). Considering that the review of the MC&I(Natural Forest) would need to take into account changes made to the PEFC sustainability benchmark for SFM and to ensure that the revised MC&I(Natural Forest) is in compliance with the PEFC requirements, the 71st Meeting of the Board of Trustees held on 7 March 2017 agreed to put on hold the review of the MC&I(Natural Forest) until the review of the PEFC sustainability benchmark for SFM was completed.

Following the finalization of the PEFC Benchmark Standard by PEFC and in accordance with the decision of the 75th Meeting of the Board of Trustees held on 6 March 2018, the review process of the MC&I(Natural Forest) was resumed with the conduct of the Third Meeting of the SRC held on 17-18 July 2018.

The Fourth Meeting of the SRC held on 18-20 February 2019 resulted in the finalisation of the Enquiry Draft of the MC&I for Forest Management Certification, which is a merged document that incorporates the requirements for certification of both natural forest and forest plantation.

A public consultation to comment the Enquiry Draft of the revised standard was held from 20 May to 19 July 2019. Three regional consultations for Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak were also conducted during the public consultation period to inform stakeholders and answer queries on the changes made to the standard.

The comments received during the public consultation were compiled and considered by the Fifth Meeting of the SRC held in Penang on 9-11 December 2019. The Final Draft which has considered all comments made during the public consultation was finalized and adopted by the Fifth Meeting of the SRC and subsequently approved by the MTCC Board on 5 March 2020.

Use of the Standard

The MTCS subscribes to the rule of good governance that maintains impartiality, independence and transparency in the development and implementation of this Standard. This is achieved through the open participation of the multi-stakeholder SRC as well as inputs received from interested stakeholders throughout the standard review process.

The Malaysian Criteria and Indicators (MC&I) for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) or in short MC&I SFM is the national forest management certification standard that specifies the requirements for the certification of sustainable forest management system of a specified forest management unit (FMU), either natural forests or forest plantation. The Standard supersedes the MC&I(Natural Forest) and the MC&I Forest Plantation.v2 as the standard to be used for certification of forest management of natural forests and forest plantations in Malaysia.

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

The Standard is structured around nine Principles as follows:

- Principle 1: Compliance with Laws
- Principle 2: Tenure and Use Rights and Responsibilities
- Principle 3: Indigenous Peoples' Rights
- Principle 4: Community Relations and Workers' Rights
- Principle 5: Benefits from the Forest
- Principle 6: Environmental Impact
- Principle 7: Management Plan
- Principle 8: Monitoring and Assessment
- Principle 9: Maintenance of High Conservation Value Areas

The requirements in the Standard apply to both natural forest and forest plantation conditions unless specifically indicated in the Criterion or Indicator or Verifier, and must be adhered to throughout the activities conducted within the forest management unit either by the owner, manager, contractor, operator or workers involved in the management activities of the FMU.

Forest 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 the application of group forest management certification can be downloaded from MTCC website.

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

NOTE 1: Forest management covers both the management of natural and plantation forests.

NOTE 2: Forest management unit (FMU) refers to either natural forest management unit or forest plantation management unit.

NOTE 3: Forest management plan refers to forest management plan for natural forest or forest plantation management plan or plantation development plan.

Definition of Key Terms

Term	Definition
Aborigines	Aborigines in Peninsular Malaysia are indigenous peoples as defined in the Federal Constitution Article 160(2), and the Aboriginal Peoples Act (Act 134), 1954, Section 3.
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.
Biological control agents	Living organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other living organisms. (Source: IUCN, 2016)
Biological corridor	Area of habitat connecting wildlife populations separated by human activities (such as roads, development or logging). This allows an exchange of individuals between populations, which may help prevent the negative effects of inbreeding and reduced genetic diversity (via genetic drift) that often occur within isolated populations. Corridors may also help facilitate the re-establishment of populations that have been reduced or eliminated due to random events (such as fires or disease). This may potentially moderate some of the worst effects of habitat fragmentation.
Biological diversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992)
Chain of custody (of forest based products)	Process of handling of information on the material category of forest based products which allows the organisation to make accurate and verifiable claims on the content of certified material. (Source: PEFC ST 2002:2013 – Chain of Custody of Forest Based Products – Requirements)
Criterion (pl. Criteria)	A means of judging whether or not a Principle in the standard has been fulfilled.
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)
Degraded Forest	Land with long-term significant reduction of the overall potential to supply benefits from the forest, which includes carbon storage, wood, biodiversity and other goods and services. (Source: PEFC ST1003:2018 – Sustainable Forest Management – Requirements)
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)

Term	Definition
Environmentally sensitive area	<p>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 as defined under <i>Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) Definition and Management Criteria</i> of National Physical Plan-3.</p> <p>(Source: Adapted from National Physical Plan-2, 2010)</p>
Exotic species	<p>Plant or animal species introduced into an area where they do not occur naturally, non-native species.</p>
Forest	<p>Minimum area of land of 0.5 hectare with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of at least 30 per cent with trees with the potential to reach a minimum height of 2-5 metres at maturity in situ. A forest may consist either of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground or open forest. Young natural stands and all plantations which have yet to reach a crown density of 10-30 per cent or tree height of 2-5 metres are included under forest.</p> <p>(Source: Adapted from ITTO, 2002 and FAO, 2003)</p>
Forest conversion	<p>Direct human-induced change of forest to non-forest land or forest plantation.</p> <p>Note: Regeneration by planting or direct seeding and/or the human-induced promotion of natural seed sources, to the same dominant species as was harvested or other species that were present in the historical species mix is not considered a conversion.</p> <p>(Source: PEFC ST1003:2018 – Sustainable Forest Management – Requirements)</p>
Forest management / manager	<p>The people responsible for the operational management of the forest resource and of the enterprise, as well as the management system and structure, and the planning and field operations.</p>
Forest management unit (FMU)	<p>A forest management unit is a clearly defined natural forest or forest plantation area managed to a set of explicit objectives and according to a long-term management plan.</p>
Forest plantation	<p>Forest of introduced species, and in some cases native species, established through planting or seeding, mainly for production of wood or non-wood goods and services.</p> <p>Note 1: Includes all stands of introduced species established for production of wood or non-wood goods and services.</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>(Source: PEFC ST 1003:2018 – Sustainable Forest Management – Requirements)</p>
Forest worker	<p>An individual who is an employee of the FMU manager, a licensee, contractor or processor, or is an independent owner/operator performing one or more phases involved in the harvesting of timber from a licence, or delivery of timber to a processor. In the context of this document, worker includes both local and migrant (foreign) workers.</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</p>

Term	Definition
	'no') to an activity, programme or policy (consent). In the FPIC process, consent is to be understood based on the definition of the term "consensus".
Genetically modified organisms / trees	<p>Trees in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination, taking into account applicable legislation providing a specific definition of genetically modified organisms.</p> <p><i>Note 1:</i> The following techniques are considered as genetic modification resulting in genetically modified trees (EU Directive 2001/18/EC):</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><i>Note 2:</i> The following techniques are not considered as genetic modification resulting in genetically modified trees (EU Directive 2001/18/EC):</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;">(Source: EU Directive 2001/18/EC)</p>
High conservation value areas	<p>High Conservation Value (HCV) areas are those that possess one or more of the following attributes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); and/or large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance. b) forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems. c) forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control). d) forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities). <p>Additional information: Malaysian National Interpretation for the Identification of High Conservation Values, 2018</p>
Indicator	<p>A quantitative, qualitative or descriptive attribute that, when measured or monitored periodically, indicates the direction of change in a criterion.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Source: ITTO, 2016)</p>

Term	Definition
Indigenous peoples	Indigenous peoples in Malaysia refer to Aborigines in Peninsular Malaysia, and Natives in Sabah and Sarawak.
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).
Landscape	A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area. (Source: IUCN, 2016)
Local communities	Permanent or stable human communities who rely on the forest resources and ecosystems, are having their own rules, cultural norms and expectations, are living in or adjacent to the FMU, and are affected by forest management operations conducted within the FMU.
Local laws	Includes all legal norms given by organisms of government whose jurisdiction is less than the national level, such as departmental, municipal and customary norms. (Source: IUCN, 2016)
Natural forest	Forest areas where many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems such as complexity, structure and diversity are present.
Non-timber forest produce / products	Any product or service other than timber that is produced in forests. (Source: Adapted from Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), http://www.cifor.org/publications/corporate/factsheet/NTFP.htm)
Precautionary approach	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." (Source: United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992)
Principle	An essential rule or element of forest stewardship.
Rare, threatened or endangered (RTE)	Species that are at risk of, undergoing or have undergone severe population decline. Rare is scale dependent and includes species that are <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) 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. (Source: Adapted from HCV Resource Network, Oct 2013. Common Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values)

Term	Definition
Sogit system	<i>Sogit</i> is a Kadazandusun system of redress or penalty, restitution or retribution which is inherent within the justice system of the <i>Adat</i> (Customary Laws). The <i>sogit</i> is a socio-spiritual form of atonement or compensation of various kinds and descriptions and measures depending on which aspect of the <i>Adat</i> has been transgressed or violated against.
Stakeholder	Individuals and organisations with a legitimate interest in the goods and services provided by an FMU; and those with an interest in the environmental and social effects of an FMU's activities, products and services. They include: those individuals and organisations which exercise statutory environmental control over the FMU; local people; employees; investors and insurers; customers and consumers; environmental interest and consumer groups and the general public.
Succession	Progressive change in species composition and forest structure caused by natural processes over time. (Source: ITTO, 2016)
Tagal system	The <i>Tagal</i> system comprises specific arrays of communally shared and accepted observances, rules and protocols in the management, conservation and sharing of benefits from traditional resources such as river, land and forest resources including <i>Sogia'an</i> (cooperatively and communally owned properties). The <i>Tagal</i> system is enforceable at two levels of the Kadazandusun justice system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Native Courts Justice system ii. Momolianistic Divine meted Justice system Among the most noticeable <i>Tagal</i> system practiced by the Kadazandusuns today is the <i>Tagal Bawang</i> (River Resources <i>Tagal</i> system), a unique communal practice of river resource management, conservation and benefits sharing.
Tenure	Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognised by legal statutes or customary practice, regarding the "bundle of rights and duties" of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals etc.). (Source: IUCN, 2016)
Use rights	Rights to the use of (forest) resources as defined by local custom or agreements or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific harvesting levels or specific extraction technique. (Source: ITTO, 2016)
Verifier	Data or information that enhances the specificity or the ease of assessment of an indicator. Verifiers provide specific details that would indicate or reflect a desired condition of an indicator. They add meaning, precision and usually also site-specificity to an indicator. They may define the limits of a hypothetical zone from which recovery can still safely take place (performance threshold/target). On the other hand, they may also be defined as procedures needed to determine satisfaction of the conditions postulated in the indicator concerned (means of verification). (Source: The CIFOR Criteria and Indicators Generic Template. The Criteria & Indicators Toolbox Series 2, 1999)

Requirements of MC&I Sustainable Forest Management

PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

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

Criterion 1.1	Forest management shall comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and administrative requirements.		
Indicator 1.1.1	Records and availability of up-to-date: federal, state and local laws, regulations and policies that are relevant to forest management.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsula <i>Federal Laws</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts • Access to Biological Resources and Benefit Sharing Act 2017 • Biosafety Act 2007 • Employees Provident Fund Act 1991 • Employees' Social Security Act 1969 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employees' Social Security (General) Regulations, 1971 • Employment Act 1955 • Environmental Quality Act 1974 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2015 ○ Environmental Quality (Prescribed Premises) (Scheduled Wastes Treatment and Disposal Facilities) Regulations 1989 ○ Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005 • Factories and Machinery Act 1967 • Federal Constitution • Human Rights Commission of Malaysia Act 1999 • Immigration Act 1959/63 • Industrial Relations Act 1967 • International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 • Land Conservation Act 1960 • Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 • Malaysian Quarantine Inspection Services Act 2011 • Minimum Retirement Age Act 2012 • National Forestry Act 1984 	<p>Sabah <i>Federal Laws</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosafety Act 2007 • Employees Provident Fund Act 1991 • Employees' Social Security Act 1969 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employees' Social Security (General) Regulations, 1971 • Environmental Quality Act 1974 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmental Quality (Prescribed Premises) (Scheduled Wastes Treatment and Disposal Facilities) Regulations 1989 ○ Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005 • Factories and Machinery Act 1967 • Federal Constitution • Human Rights Commission of Malaysia Act 1999 • Immigration Act 1959/63 • Industrial Relations Act 1967 • International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 • Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 • Minimum Retirement Age Act 2012 • National Wages Consultative Council Act 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Minimum Wages Order 2018 • Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 • Pesticides Act 1974 • Plant Quarantine Act 1976 • Trade Unions Act 1959 • Whistleblower Protection Act 2010 • Workmen's Compensation Act 1952 	<p>Sarawak <i>Federal Laws</i></p> <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 • Environmental Quality Act 1974 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmental Quality (Prescribed Premises) (Scheduled Wastes Treatment and Disposal Facilities) Regulations 1989 ○ Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005 • Factories and Machinery Act 1967 • Federal Constitution • Human Rights Commission of Malaysia Act 1999 • Immigration Act 1959/63 • Industrial Relations Act 1967 • International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 • Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 • Minimum Retirement Age Act 2012 • National Wages Consultative Council Act 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Minimum Wages Order 2018 • Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 • Pesticides Act 1974 • Plant Quarantine Act 1976 • Trade Unions Act 1959 • Whistleblower Protection Act 2010 • Workmen's Compensation Act 1952

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Land Code, 1965 • National Wages Consultative Council Act 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum Wages Order 2018 • Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 • Pesticides Act 1974 • Plant Quarantine Act 1976 • Trade Unions Act 1959 • Waters Act 1920 • Whistleblower Protection Act 2010 • Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 • Workmen's Compensation Act 1952 <p><i>State Laws</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johor National Parks Corporation Enactment, 1989 • Perak State Parks Corporation Enactment, 2001 • Selangor State Parks Corporation Enactment, 2005 • State Enactment related to protection of wildlife • State Forest Enactments • State Forest Rules • State Structure Plan • Taman Negara (Kelantan) Enactment 1939 • Taman Negara (Pahang) Enactment 1939 • Taman Negara (Terengganu) Enactment 1939 • Terengganu State Park Enactment 2017 	<p><i>State Laws</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts • Cultural Heritage (Conservation) Enactment, 1997 • Environment Protection Enactment 2002 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Environment Protection (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2005 • Forest Enactment, 1968 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Forest Rules, 1969 • Interpretation (Definition of Native) Ordinance, 1952 • Labour Ordinance (Sabah Cap. 67) • Land Ordinance, 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) • Native Courts Enactment 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Natives Courts (Native Customary Laws) Rules 1995 • Parks Enactment 1984 • Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000 • Sabah Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Enactment 2003 • Sabah State Constitution • Sabah Water Resources Enactment 1998 • State Heritage Enactment 2017 • Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 	<p><i>State Laws</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts • Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap. 71) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Forest Rules ◦ <i>The Forests (Planted Forests) Rules, 1997 (FP)</i> ◦ The Forest (Trained Workmen) Rules, 2015 ◦ <i>The Forest (Nursery) Rules, 2017 (FP)</i> • Interpretation Ordinance, 2005 (Cap. 61) • Labour Ordinance [Cap. 76 (1958 Ed.)] • Land Code [Cap. 81 (1958 Ed.)] • Land Surveyors Ordinance 2001 (Cap. 40) • National Parks and Nature Reserves Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 27) and its regulations • Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Native Courts Rules, 1993 • Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996 (Cap. 22) • Natural Resources and Environment Ordinance [Cap. 84 (1958 Ed.)] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Natural Resources and Environment (Prescribed Activities) Order, 1994 ◦ Natural Resources and Environment (Audit) Rules, 2008 ◦ Natural Resources and Environment (Fire Danger
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	<p><i>Policies / Guidelines</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of Conduct for Industrial Harmony, 1975 • <i>Manual Perhutanan</i>, 2003 (Forestry Manual, 2003) • National Action Plan for Peatland • National Elephant Conservation Action Plan • National Forestry Policy 1978 (revised 1992) • National Physical Plan-3, 2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Central Forest Spine Master Plan • National Policy on Biological Diversity, 2016-2025 • National Policy on Climate Change, 2009 • National Policy on Environment, 2002 • National Tiger Conservation Action Plan • National Water Resources Policy, 2012 	<p><i>Policies / Guidelines</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action plans for wildlife • Code of Conduct for Industrial Harmony, 1975 • National Policy on Biological Diversity, 2016-2025 • National Policy on Climate Change, 2009 • National Policy on Environment, 2002 • National Water Resources Policy, 2012 • Sabah Forest Policy, 2018 	<p>Rating System) Order, 2004 (FP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of Public Health Ordinance 1999 (Cap. 30) • Sarawak Biodiversity Centre Ordinance, 1997 (Cap. 24) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Sarawak Biodiversity Regulations, 2016 ◦ Sarawak Biodiversity (Fees) Notification, 2017 • Sarawak Cultural Heritage Ordinance, 1993 (Cap. 6) • Sarawak Forestry Corporation Ordinance, 1995 (Cap. 17) • Sarawak Rivers Ordinance, 1993 (Cap. 4) and Regulations • Sarawak State Constitution • Water Ordinance, 1994 (Cap. 13) and Regulations • Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Wild Life Protection Rules, 1998 <p><i>Policies / Guidelines</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Master Plan for Wildlife in Sarawak, 1996 • Code of Conduct for Industrial Harmony, 1975 • Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification • National Policy on Biological Diversity, 2016-2025 • National Policy on Climate Change, 2009 • National Policy on Environment, 2002 • National Water Resources Policy, 2012 • Orangutan Strategic Action Plan: Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation Area • Policy on Forest Management Certification in Sarawak • Sarawak Forestry Policy, 2019
Indicator 1.1.2	Forest managers are aware / knowledgeable of the applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations and policies as well as administrative requirements for forest management.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome of interview with Forest Manager including field observation 		

Indicator 1.1.3	Record of violations and actions taken to address them.
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / 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	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of all legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes, and other charges
Indicator 1.2.2	Records are kept of all payments made.
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of payments made

Criterion 1.3	The provisions of all binding international agreements applicable to forest management shall be respected.
Indicator 1.3.1	Forest managers are aware of all binding international agreements relevant to forest management.
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record and outcome of interview with Forest Manager on their awareness on forest related binding international agreements Where relevant, provisions related to forest management of the following international agreements are respected in forest management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution, 2002 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1973 Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, 1971 International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convention No. 29 – Forced Labour Convention, 1930 Convention No. 87 – Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 Convention No. 98 – Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 Convention No. 100 – Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 Convention No. 105 – Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 Convention No. 111 – Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 Convention No. 131 – Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 Convention No. 138 – Minimum Age Convention, 1973 Convention No. 169 – Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 Convention No. 182 – Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2001 Universal Declaration on Human Rights, 1948 United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2000 Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS) to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2010 United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

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	Peninsula / 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 managers are willing to participate in any process to resolve such conflicts that may arise with the affected parties.
Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records (minutes, field diaries, etc.) of forest manager's participation in resolving such conflicts

Criterion 1.5	Forest management unit (FMU) 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 the FMU.			
Verifier	Compliance with the following through records of monitoring: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 Environmental Quality Act 1974 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Quality (Prescribed Activities) Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2015 National Forestry Act 1984 National Forestry Policy 1978 (revised 1992) National Land Code 1965 State Forest Enactments State Forest Rules State Enactments related to protection of wildlife Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts Cultural Heritage (Conservation) Enactment, 1997 Environment Protection Enactment, 2002 Forest Enactment, 1968 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Rules, 1969 Interpretation (Definition of Native) Ordinance, 1952 Land Ordinance, 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) Long Term Timber Licence Agreement (LTTLA) Native Courts Enactment 1992 Parks Enactment 1984 Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000 State Forest Policy, 2018 Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement (SFMLA) Water Resource Enactment, 1998 Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap. 71 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Rules <i>The Forests (Planted Forests) Rules, 1997 (FP)</i> Interpretation Ordinance, 2005 (Cap. 61) Land Code [Cap. 81 (1958 Ed.)] National Parks and Nature Reserves Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 27) Natural Resources and Environment (Prescribed Activities) Order, 1994 Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native Courts Rules, 1993 Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996 (Cap. 22) Sarawak Forestry Policy, 2019 Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wild Life Protection Rules, 1998 </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 Environmental Quality Act 1974 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Quality (Prescribed Activities) Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2015 National Forestry Act 1984 National Forestry Policy 1978 (revised 1992) National Land Code 1965 State Forest Enactments State Forest Rules State Enactments related to protection of wildlife Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts Cultural Heritage (Conservation) Enactment, 1997 Environment Protection Enactment, 2002 Forest Enactment, 1968 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Rules, 1969 Interpretation (Definition of Native) Ordinance, 1952 Land Ordinance, 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) Long Term Timber Licence Agreement (LTTLA) Native Courts Enactment 1992 Parks Enactment 1984 Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000 State Forest Policy, 2018 Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement (SFMLA) Water Resource Enactment, 1998 Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap. 71 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Rules <i>The Forests (Planted Forests) Rules, 1997 (FP)</i> Interpretation Ordinance, 2005 (Cap. 61) Land Code [Cap. 81 (1958 Ed.)] National Parks and Nature Reserves Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 27) Natural Resources and Environment (Prescribed Activities) Order, 1994 Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native Courts Rules, 1993 Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996 (Cap. 22) Sarawak Forestry Policy, 2019 Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wild Life Protection Rules, 1998
<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 Environmental Quality Act 1974 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Quality (Prescribed Activities) Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2015 National Forestry Act 1984 National Forestry Policy 1978 (revised 1992) National Land Code 1965 State Forest Enactments State Forest Rules State Enactments related to protection of wildlife Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts Cultural Heritage (Conservation) Enactment, 1997 Environment Protection Enactment, 2002 Forest Enactment, 1968 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Rules, 1969 Interpretation (Definition of Native) Ordinance, 1952 Land Ordinance, 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) Long Term Timber Licence Agreement (LTTLA) Native Courts Enactment 1992 Parks Enactment 1984 Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000 State Forest Policy, 2018 Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement (SFMLA) Water Resource Enactment, 1998 Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap. 71 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Rules <i>The Forests (Planted Forests) Rules, 1997 (FP)</i> Interpretation Ordinance, 2005 (Cap. 61) Land Code [Cap. 81 (1958 Ed.)] National Parks and Nature Reserves Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 27) Natural Resources and Environment (Prescribed Activities) Order, 1994 Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native Courts Rules, 1993 Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996 (Cap. 22) Sarawak Forestry Policy, 2019 Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wild Life Protection Rules, 1998 		

Indicator 1.5.2	FMU shall be protected from encroachment, illegal harvesting, hunting, and settlement, and other unauthorised activities.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsula</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of control measures (e.g. signages, boundaries demarcation, maps, camera-trap images, satellite images, etc.) Records of actions taken (e.g. smart patrol, response to alerts, camera trapping) and copies of reports to relevant authorities 	<i>Sabah</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of control measures (e.g. signages, boundaries demarcation, maps, satellite images, etc.) Records of actions taken and copies of reports to relevant authorities 	<i>Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of control measures (e.g. signages, boundaries demarcation, maps, satellite images, etc.) Records of actions taken and copies of reports to relevant authorities

Criterion 1.6	Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to comply with the requirement of this standard and other applicable requirements of the certification system.		
Indicator 1.6.1	Availability of policies or statements of commitment to forest management practices consistent with these Principles and Criteria.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / 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 its contractors, and are made available to the public.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy statement made available to the public / stakeholders Records of briefing to staff and contractors Relevant statements in contractual agreements 		

PRINCIPLE 2: TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Criterion 2.1	Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease 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, state and local laws in the FMU.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concessionaire and/or lease agreements • Decisions of the Civil Courts • Entry permits • Forest harvesting licence • Land title • National Land Code 1965 • Records / maps of aboriginal reserves / areas • Records and maps of recognised customary land area and aboriginal inhabited place • Records of alienation and use rights • Records of gazettelement of permanent reserved forest (PRF) • Road permits • State Forest Enactments • Use permits 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts • Forest Enactment, 1968 • Interpretation (Definition of Native) Ordinance, 1952 • Land Ordinance, 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) • Land title • Long Term Timber Licence Agreement (LTTLA) • Native Courts Enactment 1992 • Occupation Permit • Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement (SFMLA) 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts • Forest Timber Licence • Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap. 71) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>The Forests (Planted Forests) Rules, 1997 (FP)</i> • Interpretation Ordinance, 2005 (Cap. 61) • Land Code [Cap. 81 (1958 Ed.)] • Licence for Planted Forests (FP) • Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Native Courts Rules, 1993 • Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996 (Cap. 22)
Indicator 2.1.2	Forest managers shall support legally recognised mechanisms for resolving land claims.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of participation in the resolution of land claims within the FMU 		

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 and/or parties.		
Indicator 2.2.1	Availability of documentation of legal or customary tenure or use rights of local communities within relevant federal, state and local laws in the FMU.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts • Contractual agreement entered into with free, prior and informed consent, with local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights for use of land • National Forestry Act 1984 • National Land Code 1965 • State Forest Enactments 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts • Contractual agreement entered into with free, prior and informed consent, with local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights for use of land 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts • Contractual agreement entered into with free, prior and informed consent, with local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights for use of land • Forest management plan

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Forest Rules • United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007 • Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established Native Customary Rights • Forest Enactment, 1968 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Forest Rules, 1969 • Land Ordinance, 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) • Long Term Timber Licence Agreement (LTTA) • Native Courts Enactment 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Natives Courts (Native Customary Laws) Rules 1995 • Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement (SFMLA) • United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap. 71) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>The Forests (Planted Forests) Rules, 1997 (FP)</i> • Forest Timber Licence • Land Code [Cap. 81 (1958 Ed.)] • Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Native Courts Rules, 1993 • Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996 (Cap. 22) • Notification in Sarawak Government Gazette
Indicator 2.2.2	With respect to activities that may affect such rights, forest managers shall recognise, respect and collaborate with holders of duly recognised legal or customary tenure or use rights within relevant federal, state and local laws.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps showing the location of settlements of local communities / indigenous peoples in and adjacent to the FMU • Records of consultations held with the local communities / indigenous peoples to identify and document areas traditionally used and sites of significant importance to them (e.g. cultural, religious and burial sites, water intake point) • Record of actions taken to protect the identified sites of significant importance • Records of such collaboration, including participation in the resolution of land claims 		
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 must be subject to objective and unbiased consideration, based on substantiated evidence, to determine whether or not the dispute would disqualify the operation from being certified.		
Indicator 2.3.1	Availability of appropriate mechanisms to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisms to resolve disputes made publicly accessible • Records of outcomes of direct negotiations, arbitration or mediation • Records of decisions of Native / Civil Courts • Records of disputes over tenure and use rights are maintained 		

PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

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

Criterion 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 and/or parties.					
Indicator 3.1.1	Availability of documentation of the customary rights of indigenous peoples' lands within relevant federal, state and local laws.					
Verifier	<p>Where relevant, provisions related to forest management in international agreements specified under Indicator 1.3.1 are respected in forest management.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top; border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;"> <p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights • Maps of Aboriginal Reserve • Records of aboriginal lands under the Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 • Records of consultations with the aborigines • Records/maps of aboriginal areas and aboriginal inhabited places within PRF • United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007 </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top; border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;"> <p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts • Cultural Heritage (Conservation) Enactment, 1997 • Established Native Customary Rights • Land Ordinance, 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) • Native Courts Enactment 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Natives Courts (Native Customary Laws) Rules 1995 • Records of consultations with the natives • <i>Tagal</i> and <i>Sogit</i> systems • United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007 </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top; padding-left: 5px;"> <p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts • Forest Timber Licence • Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap. 71) • Interpretation Ordinance (Cap. 61) • Land Code [Cap. 81 (1958 Ed.)] • Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Native Courts Rules, 1993 • Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996 (Cap. 22) • Permanent forest gazette notification • Records of consultations with the natives • Sarawak Biodiversity Centre Ordinance, 1997 (Cap. 24) and its regulations • United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007 </td> </tr> </table>			<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights • Maps of Aboriginal Reserve • Records of aboriginal lands under the Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 • Records of consultations with the aborigines • Records/maps of aboriginal areas and aboriginal inhabited places within PRF • United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts • Cultural Heritage (Conservation) Enactment, 1997 • Established Native Customary Rights • Land Ordinance, 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) • Native Courts Enactment 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Natives Courts (Native Customary Laws) Rules 1995 • Records of consultations with the natives • <i>Tagal</i> and <i>Sogit</i> systems • United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts • Forest Timber Licence • Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap. 71) • Interpretation Ordinance (Cap. 61) • Land Code [Cap. 81 (1958 Ed.)] • Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Native Courts Rules, 1993 • Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996 (Cap. 22) • Permanent forest gazette notification • Records of consultations with the natives • Sarawak Biodiversity Centre Ordinance, 1997 (Cap. 24) and its regulations • United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007
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Indicator 3.1.2	Management and use of such lands and resources are controlled by indigenous peoples unless they delegate control with free, prior and informed consent to other agencies and/or parties.					
Verifier	<p>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record of consultations with representatives of indigenous peoples • Records of delegation of control with free, prior and informed consent by indigenous peoples 					
Indicator 3.1.3	Availability and use of appropriate mechanisms to resolve any conflicts and grievances between parties involved.					
Verifier	<p>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisms to resolve disputes made publicly accessible • Records of conflicts and grievances between parties involved concerning their legal and customary rights within the FMU • Records of outcomes of direct negotiations or arbitration concerning their legal and customary rights within the FMU • Records of decisions of Native Courts / Civil Courts concerning their legal and customary rights within the FMU 					

Criterion 3.2	Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.		
Indicator 3.2.1	Forest management practices on indigenous people's lands recognised within relevant federal, state and local laws shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, their resources or tenure rights.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of species / resources used by local / indigenous peoples within the FMU such as identified through the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and High Conservation Value (HCV) assessment process Preventive and mitigation measures incorporated into forest management plan Recognition of resources or tenure rights of aborigines as provided for under the Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts Land Ordinance, 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) List of species / resources used by indigenous peoples within the FMU such as identified through the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and High Conservation Value (HCV) assessment process Preventive and mitigation measures incorporated into forest management plan <i>Tagal</i> and <i>Sogit</i> systems 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts Land Code [Cap. 81 (1958 Ed.)] List of species / resources used by indigenous peoples within the FMU such as identified through the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and High Conservation Value (HCV) assessment process Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native Courts Rules, 1993 Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996 (Cap. 22) Preventive and mitigation measures incorporated into forest 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 by the forest management who shall ensure that the forest operations do not encroach the site in question.		
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, state and local laws or by mutual agreement.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan List and maps depicting locations of important cultural, ecological, economic or religious sites in the FMU Procedures for identifying, protecting and demarcating sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to aborigines and provisions for rights of access to these sites as appropriate Records of dialogue and consultation held with 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan Cultural Heritage (Conservation) Enactment, 1997 List and maps depicting locations of important cultural, ecological, economic or religious sites in the FMU Procedures for identifying, protecting and demarcating sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to natives and provisions for rights of access to these sites as appropriate 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap. 71) List and maps depicting locations of important cultural, ecological, economic or religious sites in the FMU Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guideline 4 – Procedures to Identify Production, Protection and Community Use Areas based on Forest Zoning

	aborigines and other relevant stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of dialogue and consultation held with Natives' Council of Elders, natives and other relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent forest gazette notification Records of dialogue and consultation held with natives and other relevant stakeholders
Indicator 3.3.2	Availability of appropriate mechanisms for conflict resolution.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions of Native Courts and Civil Courts Mechanisms to resolve disputes made publicly accessible Records of arbitration Records of dialogue and consultation held with natives and relevant stakeholders 		

Criterion 3.4	Indigenous peoples shall be acknowledged and compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free, prior and informed consent before forest operations commence.		
Indicator 3.4.1	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 operations.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of consultation with indigenous peoples Records on the application of any traditional forest-related knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples used in forest operations 		
Indicator 3.4.2	Availability of appropriate mechanisms and fair and equitable compensation for the commercial utilisation of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples in accordance with existing legislation or by mutual agreement in the absence of such legislation.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsula</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanisms established and records of fair and equitable compensation for the commercial utilisation of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices of aborigines Access to Biological Resources and Benefit Sharing Act 2017 	<i>Sabah</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanisms established and records of fair and equitable compensation for the commercial utilisation of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices of natives Records of consultation with Native Trustees with regard to <i>Adat</i> and <i>Sogit</i> systems Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000 	<i>Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanisms established and records of fair and equitable compensation for the commercial utilisation of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices of natives Sarawak Biodiversity Centre Ordinance, 1997 (Cap. 24) and its regulations

PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKERS' RIGHTS

Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of local communities and forest workers and is committed to equal opportunities, non-discrimination and freedom from workplace harassment. Gender equality shall be promoted.

Criterion 4.1	The communities within, or adjacent to the FMU shall be given priority and opportunities for employment, training and other services.		
Indicator 4.1.1	Forest managers provide appropriate support for training, retraining, local infrastructure, facilities and socio-economic programmes that commensurate with the scale and intensity of forest management operations.		
Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • Records of consultation with workers and local communities • Records of local infrastructure, facilities and socio-economic programmes provided that commensurate with the scale and intensity of forest management operations • Records of training and retraining for workers 		
Indicator 4.1.2	Communities living within, or adjacent to, the FMU are given preference for employment and contract works.		
Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract records • Employment records • Records of efforts to recruit workers from local communities without gender discrimination • Training records 		
Indicator 4.1.3	Forest managers shall not employ or be involved in the employment of illegal migrant workers, child labour and forced labour.		
Verifier	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment records • ILO Convention No. 105 – Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 • ILO Convention No. 182 – Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 • Immigration Act 1959/63 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate of identity • Employment records • ILO Convention No. 105 – Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 • ILO Convention No. 182 – Worst Form of Child Labour Convention, 1999 • Immigration Act 1959/63 • Labour Ordinance (Sabah Cap. 67) 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment records • ILO Convention No. 105 – Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 • ILO Convention No. 182 – Worst Form of Child Labour Convention, 1999 • Immigration Act 1959/63 • Labour Ordinance [Cap. 76 (1958 Ed.)]
Criterion 4.2	Forest management shall meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees.		
Indicator 4.2.1	Up-to-date information on all applicable laws and/or regulations covering occupational safety and health of forest workers shall be disseminated to them in Bahasa Malaysia and/or English.		
Verifier	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of dissemination and communication of up-to-date safety and health information in accordance with the requirements of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employees Provident Fund Act 1991 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of dissemination and communication of up-to-date safety and health information in accordance with the requirements of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employees Provident Fund Act 1991 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of dissemination and communication of up-to-date safety and health information in accordance with the requirements of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employees Provident Fund Act 1991

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employees' Social Security Act 1969 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employees' Social Security (General) Regulations, 1971 ○ Factories and Machinery Act 1967 ○ Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident investigation record, under the Occupational Safety and Health (Notification of Accident, Dangerous Occurrence, Occupational Poisoning and Occupational Disease) Regulations 2004 ○ Pesticides Act 1974 ○ Workmen's Compensation Act 1952 ● Guidelines on occupational safety and health in logging operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employees' Social Security Act 1969 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employees' Social Security (General) Regulations, 1971 ○ Factories and Machinery Act 1967 ○ Labour Ordinance (Sabah Cap. 67) ○ Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident investigation record, under the Occupational Safety and Health (Notification of Accident, Dangerous Occurrence, Occupational Poisoning and Occupational Disease) Regulations 2004 ○ Pesticides Act 1974 ○ Workmen's Compensation Act 1952 ● Director's Circular FD 07/2013 – Use of Weedicides and Pesticides ● Guidelines on occupational safety and health in logging operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employees' Social Security Act 1969 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employees' Social Security (General) Regulations, 1971 ○ Factories and Machinery Act 1967 ○ Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap. 71) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Forests (Trained Workmen) Rules, 2015 ○ Labour Ordinance [Cap. 76 (1958 Ed.)] ○ Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident investigation record, under the Occupational Safety and Health (Notification of Accident, Dangerous Occurrence, Occupational Poisoning and Occupational Disease) Regulations 2004 ○ Pesticides Act 1974 ○ Workmen's Compensation Act 1952 ● Guidelines on occupational safety and health in logging operations
Indicator 4.2.2	Availability of management policies addressing the occupational safety and health of forest workers including work-related risks, in accordance with current legislation and/or regulations.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Employment of Safety and Health Officer in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 ● Establishment of Safety and Health Committees ● Statement of policy on occupational safety and health 		
Indicator 4.2.3	Appropriate safety and operational equipment in good working condition, including operational procedures, shall be made available to forest workers in the work place.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minutes of Safety and Health Committee meetings ● Operational procedures are available and forest workers are aware of these procedures in the work place ● Records of equipment and maintenance 		
Indicator 4.2.4	Forest managers shall maintain up-to-date safety records in compliance with all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of forest workers.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minutes of Safety and Health Committee meetings ● Safety and health records of forest workers 		

Indicator 4.2.5	Demarcation of hazardous areas and provision of guidelines for storage and handling of hazardous materials.
Verifier	<p>Peninsula / 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 Chemical Hazardous to Health) Regulations 2000 ○ Pesticides Act 1974 • 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	There shall be no restrictions for workers to freely organise into union of their own choice in accordance with ILO Convention No. 87.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment Act 1955 • Federal Constitution • ILO Convention No. 87 – The Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 • Industrial Relations Act 1967 • Trade Unions Act 1959 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Constitution • ILO Convention No. 87 – The Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 • Industrial Relations Act 1967 • Labour Ordinance (Sabah Cap. 67) • Trade Unions Act 1959 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Constitution • ILO Convention No. 87 – The Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 • Industrial Relations Act 1967 • Labour Ordinance [Cap. 76 (1958 Ed.)] • Trade Unions Act 1959
Indicator 4.3.2	There shall be no restrictions for workers to organise and undertake collective bargaining and non-discrimination in the workplace in accordance with relevant ILO Conventions.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collective Agreement • Employment Act 1955 • 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 and ILO Convention No. 111 (Convention Concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation)] • Industrial Relations Act 1967 • Trade Unions Act 1959 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collective Agreement • 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 and ILO Convention No. 111 (Convention Concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation)] • Industrial Relations Act 1967 • Labour Ordinance (Sabah Cap. 67) • Trade Unions Act 1959 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collective Agreement • 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 and ILO Convention No. 111 (Convention Concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation)] • Industrial Relations Act 1967 • Labour Ordinance [Cap. 76 (1958 Ed.)] • Trade Unions Act 1959
Indicator 4.3.3	The right of workers to employment benefits and social protection is assured under applicable laws and/or regulations.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees Provident Fund Act 1991 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees Provident Fund Act 1991 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees Provident Fund Act 1991

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees' Social Security Act 1969 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Employees' Social Security (General) Regulations, 1971 • Employment Act 1955 • Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 • Minimum Retirement Age Act 2012 • National Wages Consultative Council Act 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum Wages Order 2018 • Whistleblower Protection Act 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees' Social Security Act 1969 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Employees' Social Security (General) Regulations, 1971 • Labour Ordinance (Sabah Cap. 67) • Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 • Minimum Retirement Age Act 2012 • National Wages Consultative Council Act 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum Wages Order 2018 • Whistleblower Protection Act 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees' Social Security Act 1969 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Employees' Social Security (General) Regulations, 1971 • Labour Ordinance [Cap. 76 (1958 Ed.)] • Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 • Minimum Retirement Age Act 2012 • National Wages Consultative Council Act 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum Wages Order 2018 • Whistleblower Protection Act 2010
Indicator 4.3.4	Availability of appropriate procedures to address grievances raised by workers and/or their organisations and for conflict resolution.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable collective agreement, if any • 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 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable collective agreement, if any • 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 ◦ Labour Ordinance (Sabah Cap. 67) ◦ Industrial Relations Act 1967 • Records of fora (e.g. Minutes of joint employer-employee meetings) for participation to resolve grievances 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable collective agreement, if any • 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 ◦ Labour Ordinance [Cap. 76 (1958 Ed.)] ◦ Industrial Relations Act 1967 • 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 directly affected by management operations.		
Indicator 4.4.1	Forest managers shall evaluate, through consultations, social impact of forest operations directly affecting communities, and the people and groups directly affected by the forest operations shall have access to information on the results of the social impact evaluations.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes of meetings of the District Action / Development Committee (<i>Jawatankuasa Tindakan / Pembangunan Daerah</i>) • Records of meetings and/or consultations between forest manager and affected local communities • Report on SIA 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA compliance report, if applicable • Records of meetings and/or consultations between forest manager and affected local communities • Report on SIA 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of meetings and/or consultations between forest manager and affected local communities • Report on SIA

Indicator 4.4.2	Forest planning and management practices shall consider and incorporate the results of such evaluations.
Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest 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 communities. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.		
Indicator 4.5.1	Provisions and measures within relevant federal, state and local laws shall be taken to prevent loss or damage affecting the local communities' legal or customary rights, property, resources, or their livelihoods.		
Verifier	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 • Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights • Federal Constitution • Human Rights Commission of Malaysia Act 1999 • Records of meetings and/or consultations between forest managers and affected local communities • Records of substantiated claims 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts • Established native customary rights, if any • Federal Constitution • Forest Enactment, 1968 • Human Rights Commission of Malaysia Act 1999 • Interpretation (Definition of Native) Ordinance, 1952 • Land Ordinance, 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) • Native Courts Enactment 1992 • Records of meetings and/or consultations between forest managers and affected local communities • Sabah State Constitution • <i>Tagal</i> and <i>Sogit</i> systems 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts • Federal Constitution • Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap. 71) • Human Rights Commission of Malaysia Act 1999 • Land Code [Cap. 81 (1958 Ed.)] • Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Native Courts Rules, 1993 • Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996 (Cap. 22) • Records of meetings and/or consultations between forest managers and affected local communities • Sarawak State Constitution
Indicator 4.5.2	Appropriate mechanisms are employed to expeditiously resolve grievances, and provide fair and equitable compensation for any loss or damage affecting the local communities' legal or customary rights, property, resources, or their livelihoods, caused by forest operations.		
Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of compensation • Records of consultation and negotiation and outcomes • Records of Courts' decisions • Records of mediation or arbitration and outcomes 		

PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST

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

Criterion 5.1	Forest management shall strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity and integrity of the forest.		
Indicator 5.1.1	Investments and reinvestments are made in forest management, including for forest administration, protection, research, human resource development, economic, conservation, environmental and social aspects, consistent with the tenure of the FMU.		
Verifier	<i>Peninsula</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • Annual operating and development budget and expenditure • <i>Forest Harvesting Plan (NF)</i> • <i>5-year Development Plan Budget (NF)</i> • <i>Annual Harvesting Plan (FP)</i> 	<i>Sabah</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • Annual Work Plan • Annual operating and development budget and expenditure 	<i>Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • Annual operating and development budget and expenditure • General Harvesting Plan and Detailed Harvesting Plan
Indicator 5.1.2	Provisions and management prescriptions are made to maintain, restore or enhance the productive capacity and ecological integrity of the FMU to ensure its economic viability.		
NF only	<i>Peninsula</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Harvesting Plan • Forest management plan • Records of enrichment planting and silvicultural treatment • Results of pre-felling and post-felling forest inventories 	<i>Sabah</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Work Plan • Forest management plan • Long Term Timber Licence Agreement • Records of enrichment planting and silvicultural treatment • RIL Operation Guide Book: Code of Practice for Forest Harvesting in Sabah, Malaysia, 2009 • Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement 	<i>Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed Harvesting Plan • DF Circular No. 6/99 – Conservator of Wildlife in Forest Timber Licensed Areas • DF Circular No. 2/2019 – Restoration Program within Licensed Area • Forest management plan • Manual, Procedure and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guideline 11 – Guidelines for Silviculture Practice (Enrichment Planting) • Records of enrichment planting
FP only	<i>Peninsula</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Harvesting Plan • Annual Work Plan • Forest plantation management plan • Records of permanent sample plots and data analyses • Records of planting 	<i>Sabah</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Work Plan • Forest management plan • Long Term Timber Licence Agreement • Records of permanent sample plots and data analyses • Records of planting • Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement 	<i>Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Harvesting Plan • Forest plantation management plan • Records of permanent sample plots and data analyses • Records of planting

	Criterion 5.2	Forest management and operations shall encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.
	Indicator 5.2.1	Forest management practices encourage the optimal use of forest resources.
NF only	Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with annual allowable cut • Forest resource inventories • Non-timber forest products licensing • Quantity of timber and non-timber forest products extracted
FP only	Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest plantation resource inventories • List and quantity of timber extracted • List and quantity of non-timber forest products extracted, where applicable

	Indicator 5.2.2	Forest management strategy encourages local processing and diversifying the mix of commercial products derived from the forest.
	Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gazetted royalty structure and rates • Quantity and percentage of timber and non-timber forest products processed locally

	Criterion 5.3	Forest management shall minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.			
NF only	Indicator 5.3.1	Implementation of guidelines for reduced/low impact logging to minimise damage to residual stand, and log extraction operations to minimise product wastage.			
	Verifier	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Harvesting Plan • Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging in Peninsular Malaysia • Provisions for the utilisation of merchantable harvesting residue, if applicable </td> <td>Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Harvesting Plan • RIL Operation Guide Book: Code of Practice for Forest Harvesting in Sabah, Malaysia, 2009 </td> <td>Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Chainsaw Maintenance and Directional Tree Felling 2001 • Detailed Harvesting Plan • Manual, Procedure and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guideline 10A – Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging: Part 1 ○ Guideline 10B – Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging: Part 2 </td> </tr> </table>	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Harvesting Plan • Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging in Peninsular Malaysia • Provisions for the utilisation of merchantable harvesting residue, if applicable 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Harvesting Plan • RIL Operation Guide Book: Code of Practice for Forest Harvesting in Sabah, Malaysia, 2009 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Chainsaw Maintenance and Directional Tree Felling 2001 • Detailed Harvesting Plan • Manual, Procedure and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guideline 10A – Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging: Part 1 ○ Guideline 10B – Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging: Part 2
Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Harvesting Plan • Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging in Peninsular Malaysia • Provisions for the utilisation of merchantable harvesting residue, if applicable 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Harvesting Plan • RIL Operation Guide Book: Code of Practice for Forest Harvesting in Sabah, Malaysia, 2009 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Chainsaw Maintenance and Directional Tree Felling 2001 • Detailed Harvesting Plan • Manual, Procedure and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guideline 10A – Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging: Part 1 ○ Guideline 10B – Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging: Part 2 			
FP only	Indicator 5.3.1	Availability and implementation of guidelines for reduced / low impact logging to minimise damage to other forest resources and wastage.			
	Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard operating procedures for harvesting operations 			

Indicator 5.3.2	Training shall be conducted for the staff on techniques of reduced-impact logging.
Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of training

Criterion 5.4	Forest management shall strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product. Diversity in the composition of plantation is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.
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NF only	Indicator 5.4.1	Forest management strategy that encourages the production of a mix of commercial forest products, including the utilisation of non-timber forest products and forest services, particularly by local community enterprises, provided that such use does not compromise the ecological health of the forest.
	Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversification strategy Non-timber forest products licences or permits issued to local community enterprises Quantity of timber and non-timber forest products harvested within the FMU during the last five years Payment for ecosystem services (PES), if applicable
FP only	Indicator 5.4.1	Availability of information on planting stock, age class, size and spatial distribution of 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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of species planted in the forest plantation areas, including their origin Extent of area planted by each species and by age classes Maps depicting the spatial distribution of the planted species

Criterion 5.5	Forest management operations shall recognise, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services, such as climate regulation and carbon sequestration, and resources such as recreation site, watersheds and fisheries.		
Indicator 5.5.1	Implementation of guidelines and/or procedures to identify and demarcate sensitive areas for the protection of soil and water, water catchments, watercourses and wetlands.		
Verifier	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan EIA report <i>Forest Harvesting Plan (NF)</i> <i>Garis Panduan Perancangan Pemuliharaan dan Pembangunan Kawasan Sensitif Alam Sekitar (KSAS), 2017</i> <i>Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging in Peninsular Malaysia (NF)</i> National Physical Plan-3, 2015 State Structure Plan 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan EIA report EIA Guidelines for Logging and Forest Clearance Activities, 2002 Malaysian National Interpretation for the Identification of High Conservation Values 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan EIA Terms and Conditions Approval Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guideline 4 – Procedures to Identify Production, Protection and Community Use Areas based on Forest Zoning Guideline 10A – Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging: Part 1

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guideline 10B – Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging: Part 2
Indicator 5.5.2	Implementation of management guidelines, where appropriate, to maintain and/or enhance the value of forest services and resources including climate positive practices such as green-house gas emission reduction.		
Verifier	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Harvesting Plan (FP) • Forest management plan • Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging in Peninsular Malaysia (NF) • Manual Perhutanan, 2003 (Forestry Manual, 2003) 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Work Plan • Comprehensive Harvesting Plan (NF) • Forest management plan • RIL Operation Guide Book: Code of Practice for Forest Harvesting in Sabah, Malaysia, 2009 • Sabah Water Resources Enactment 1998 – Part VI (Catchment Planning and Protection) (NF) 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • General Harvesting Plan and Detailed Harvesting Plan • Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guideline 4 – Procedures to Identify Production, Protection and Community Use Areas based on Forest Zoning ○ Guideline 10A – Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging: Part 1 ○ Guideline 10B – Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging: Part 2

Criterion 5.6	The rate of harvest of forest products shall be on a sustainable basis.
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NF only	Indicator 5.6.1	Rate of harvest shall not be greater than estimated regrowth of the residual stand based on permanent sample plots within a pre-defined cutting cycle.		
	Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Coupe is calculated based on Net Harvestable Production Area divided by Cutting Cycle Length • Evidence of enumeration, yield calculation and harvesting planning in the forest management plan • Records and analysis of permanent sample plot data • Rate of harvest shall not be greater than the Annual Allowable Cut 		
FP only	Indicator 5.6.1	Rate of harvest shall be in accordance with the prescribed rotation length as in the Forest Plantation Management Plan.		
	Verifier	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Work Plan • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Harvesting Plan 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Work Plan • Harvesting Plan • Plantation Development 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 commercially shall be maintained, taking cognisance of their sustainability in the long term.
Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of timber and non-timber forest products and quantity harvested under licence in the FMU

PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

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

Criterion 6.1	Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed – appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources – and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level consideration as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations.		
Indicator 6.1.1	Environmental impact assessments 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 management operations and uniqueness of the affected resources, prior to commencement of forest operations in the FMU.		
Verifier	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIA conducted in accordance with the Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2015 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement of Environmental Conditions (AEC) EIA Guidelines for Logging and Forest Clearance Activities, 2002 EIA report Environment Protection Enactment 2002 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Protection (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2005 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIA conducted in accordance with the Natural Resources and Environment (Prescribed Activities) Order, 1994 Forest management plan incorporating assessment of environmental impacts Natural Resources and Environment Ordinance [Cap. 84 (1958 Ed.)] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Resources and Environment (Prescribed Activities) Order, 1994
Indicator 6.1.2	Environmental impact assessments are carried out, including the potential impacts on rare, threatened endangered species of flora and fauna, and rare and vulnerable ecosystems, and the need for biological corridors in the FMU, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management; as well as consideration of the impacts on risks of fire and pollution or siltation of water courses and wetlands and forest carbon stocks.		
Verifier	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIA conducted in accordance with the Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2015 Malaysian Plant Red List Red list of Mammals for Peninsular Malaysia Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIA report EIA Guidelines for Logging and Forest Clearance Activities, 2002 Environment Protection Enactment 2002 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Protection (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2005 Sabah Plant Red List Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIA conducted in accordance with the Natural Resources and Environment (Prescribed Activities) Order, 1994 Forest management plan incorporating assessment of environmental impacts Natural Resources and Environment Ordinance [Cap. 84 (1958 Ed.)] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Resources and Environment (Prescribed Activities) Order, 1994 Sarawak Plant Red List Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26)
Indicator 6.1.3	Forest management plans shall incorporate measures to mitigate the environmental impacts identified in the assessments.		
Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan with mitigation measures for all impacts identified in the EIA report 		

Criterion 6.2	Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g. nesting, salt licks and feeding areas) including from exploitation for commercial purposes. Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled in accordance with applicable statutes and customary laws.		
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 in their habitats such as seed trees, salt licks, nesting and feeding areas in the FMU.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director General of Forestry's Circulars • EIA report • Forest management plan • Guidelines of the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species • International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 • List of rare, threatened and endangered species of flora and fauna • <i>Manual Perhutanan, 2003</i> (Forestry Manual, 2003) • Minimum cutting limit for <i>Neobalanocarpus heimii</i> (Chengal) be equal to or greater than 60 cm dbh • National Elephant Conservation Action Plan • National Physical Plan-3, 2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Central Forest Spine Master Plan • National Tiger Conservation Action Plan • Records of measures taken to address human-wildlife conflict • Records on protection of endangered, rare and threatened forest flora and fauna species, if present • Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA report • EIA Guidelines for Logging and Forest Clearance Activities, 2002 • Forest Enactment, 1968 • Forest management plan • International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 • List of rare, threatened and endangered species of flora and fauna • Long Term Timber Licence Agreement • Records on protection of endangered, rare and threatened forest flora and fauna species, based on current agreed species Action Plan, if present • Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000 • Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement • Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Master Plan for Wildlife in Sarawak, 1996 • EIA Terms and Conditions Approval • Forest management plan • Forest Rules (Second Schedule) • International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 • List of rare, threatened and endangered species of flora and fauna • Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guideline 7 – Guidelines to Identify Endangered, Rare, Threatened or Protected Forest Tree Species in Sarawak ○ Guideline 8 – Guidelines for Fauna Conservation and Ecosystem Management • Records on protection of endangered, rare and threatened forest flora and fauna species, if present • Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26) (First and Second Schedules)

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 management.		
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NF only	Verifier	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer strips for permanent streams and rivers in Inland Forest and Peat Swamp Forest of at least 5 m in width on either side of the stream or river, are marked and felling of trees is prohibited • Forest management plan 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Enactment, 1968 • Forest management plan • Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000 • Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ List of protected species (Schedule 2) 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Master Plan for Wildlife in Sarawak, 1996 • Forest management plan • Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guideline 7 – Guidelines to Identify Endangered, Rare,
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for the establishment of permanent reserved forests List of fruit trees prohibited for felling <i>Manual Perhutanan, 2003</i> (Forestry Manual, 2003) <i>Pekeliling Ketua Pengarah Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia Bil. 1 Tahun 2013 - Panduan Penubuhan dan Penyelenggaraan Hutan Simpanan Hutan Dara [Virgin Jungle Reserve (VJR)]</i> (Guidelines for the Establishment and Maintenance of Virgin Jungle Reserve) Seed Production Areas State parks, where relevant Virgin Jungle Reserves Wildlife sanctuaries and game reserves, where relevant Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of protected species (First Schedule) List of totally protected species (Second Schedule) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of totally protected species (Schedule 1) 	<p>Threatened or Protected Forest Tree Species in Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guideline 8 – Guidelines for Fauna Conservation and Ecosystem Management Orangutan Strategic Action Plan: Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation Area Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of protected species (First and Second Schedule) List of totally protected species (First and Second Schedule)
FP only	Verifier	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demarcation of the conservation area 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 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demarcation of the conservation area EIA report Forest management plan Guidelines for the establishment of representative conservation and protection areas 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demarcation of the conservation area EIA Terms and Conditions Approval Licence for Planted Forests 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 managers, conservation organizations, local communities including indigenous peoples, research and academic institutions and regulatory authorities in implementing conservation and management activities.
Verifier	<p>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project implementation plan Records of meetings or collaboration Records of collaborative projects

	Indicator 6.2.4	Hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities shall be controlled and unauthorised activities prohibited in the FMU.		
NF only	Verifier	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 National Forestry Act 1984 National Tiger Conservation Action Plan Records of licence for collecting forest products Records of measures taken such as periodical patrolling of forest areas, signage, closure of access to forest area, and administrative controls (e.g. guard points) to prevent inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping, collection and extreme recreational activities Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Protection Enactment, 2002 Forest Enactment, 1968 Native customs and traditions, such as <i>Tagal</i> and <i>Sogit</i> systems for resource management Records of measures taken such as periodical patrolling of forest areas, signage, closure of access to forest area, and administrative controls (e.g. guard points) to prevent inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping, collection and extreme recreational activities Records and/or reports of hunting, fishing and collecting forest products Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000 Sabah Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Enactment 2003 Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointment of Honorary Wildlife Rangers DF Circular No. 6/99 – Conservator of Wildlife in Forest Timber Licensed Areas Forest management plan Records of measures taken such as periodical patrolling of forest areas, signage, closure of access to forest area, and administrative controls (e.g. guard points) to prevent inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping, collection and extreme recreational activities Records and/or reports of hunting, fishing and collecting forest products Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26)
FP only	Verifier	Peninsula / 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 workers and local communities shall be made aware of endangered, rare and threatened species of forest flora and fauna found in the FMU.
Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of awareness activities such as briefings, posters and publications List of attendance

Criterion 6.3	<p>Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including:</p> <p>a) Forest regeneration and succession.</p> <p>b) Genetic, species and ecosystem diversity.</p> <p>c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.</p> <p>(This Criterion shall apply to natural forest and areas/sites within the forest plantation management unit which are allocated for conservation or natural forest management)</p>
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NF only	Indicator 6.3.1	Availability and implementation of management guidelines to assess post-harvest natural regeneration, and measures to supplement natural regeneration and rehabilitate degraded areas, where necessary, in the FMU. Native species that are well-adapted to site conditions shall be preferred.
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NF only	Verifier	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of change of forest stand/species composition in relation to the pre-felling inventories • <i>Manual Perhutanan, 2003</i> (Forestry Manual, 2003) • Records of silvicultural treatments • Results of the pre-felling and post-felling inventories 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of change of forest stand/species composition in relation to the pre-felling inventories • Closing inspection report • Diagnostic survey in the preparation of Annual Work Plan to determine areas for enrichment or silvicultural treatment, if applicable • Permanent sample plot records • Pre-harvest inventory • Records of silvicultural treatments • SOP for Enrichment Planting • SOP for Silviculture Treatment 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of change of forest stand/species composition in relation to the pre-felling inventories • Instruction for the Inspection of Logging Areas, 1982 • Procedure for inspection of harvesting area • Procedure for post-logging block inspection • Records of enrichment planting
FP only	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. Native species that are well-adapted to site conditions shall be preferred.		
	Verifier	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Guidelines for the demarcation and protection of natural forests • Pekeliling Ketua Pengarah Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia Bil. 2 Tahun 1996 - <i>Panduan Aktiviti Tanaman Mengaya [Bab 9, Manual Kerja Luar Sistem Pengurusan Memilih</i> (Selective Management System), JPSM, 1997] (Guidelines on Enrichment Planting Activities) • Records of areas of natural forest demarcated, mapped and protected 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • Guidelines for the demarcation and protection of natural forests • Records of areas of natural forest demarcated, mapped, protected and enhanced through appropriate silvicultural practices 	<p>Sarawak</p> <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 FMU.		
NF only	Verifier	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • <i>Manual Perhutanan, 2003</i> (Forestry Manual, 2003) • Minimum cutting limit for <i>Neobalanocarpus heimii</i> (Chengal) be equal or greater than 60 cm dbh • National Policy on Biological Diversity, 2016-2025 • <i>Pekeliling Ketua Pengarah Perhutanan Semenanjung</i> 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • Comprehensive Harvesting Plan • Forest Enactment, 1968 • Malaysian National Interpretation for the Identification of High Conservation Values • Records on protection of endangered, rare and threatened forest flora and 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • A Master Plan for Wildlife in Sarawak, 1996 • DF Circular No. 6/99 – Conservator of Wildlife in Forest Timber Licensed Areas • Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification

		<p><i>Malaysia Bil. 1 Tahun 2013 - Panduan Penubuhan dan Penyelenggaraan Hutan Simpanan Hutan Dara [Virgin Jungle Reserve (VJR)]</i> (Guidelines for the Establishment and Maintenance of Virgin Jungle Reserve)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed Production Areas • Wildlife sanctuaries and game reserves, National Parks and State Parks where relevant 	<p>fauna species, based on current agreed species Action Plan, if present</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000 • Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guideline 8 – Guidelines for Fauna Conservation and Ecosystem Management • Sarawak Biodiversity Centre Ordinance, 1997 (Cap. 24) and its regulations • Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26)
FP only	Verifier	<p>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <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 is designed taking into consideration the need for the conservation of biological corridors and buffer zones for features of special biological interest for flora and fauna.
Verifier	<p>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • Harvesting plan • <i>Central Forest Spine Master Plan (Peninsula)</i>

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 uniqueness of the affected resources and the scale and intensity of operations.
Indicator 6.4.1	Representative areas of existing forest ecosystems, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management operations, identified and selected under 6.2.2, are demarcated, mapped and protected in their natural state.

NF only	Verifier	<p>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • Records, maps, demarcation and protection of such areas • Signage and records of implementation
FP only	Verifier	<p>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest plantation management plan • 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

FP only	Indicator 6.4.2	Forest plantation design and layout shall promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests. Where the forest plantation is located adjacent to an environmentally sensitive area, adequate buffer zone shall be established and maintained.	
	Verifier	<p>Peninsula / Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Map showing environmentally sensitive area • <i>Central Forest Spine Master Plan (Peninsula)</i> 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Harvesting Plan • Forest Plantation Management Plan

FP only	Indicator 6.4.3	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.		
FP only	Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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 6.5	Guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion, 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 and prevent fire.		
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NF only	Indicator 6.5.1	Availability and implementation of harvesting procedures to protect the soil from compaction by harvesting machinery and erosion during harvesting operations.		
	Verifier	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Harvesting Plan • <i>Garis Panduan Jalan Hutan</i> (Guidelines for Forest Roads) • Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging in Peninsular Malaysia 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Harvesting Plan • EIA report and Compliance report • RIL Operation Guide Book: Code of Practice for Forest Harvesting in Sabah, Malaysia, 2009 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed Harvesting Plan • Environmental Monitoring Report • Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guideline 10A – Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging: Part 1 ○ Guideline 10B – Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging: Part 2
FP only	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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for site preparation and planting techniques • Guidelines for forest road layout, construction and maintenance • Standard operating procedures for forest plantation establishment • Standard operating procedures for harvesting operations 		

Indicator 6.5.2	Implementation of reduced/low impact logging to minimise damage to the environment.		
Verifier	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging in Peninsular Malaysia 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Harvesting Plan • Guidelines for Harvesting Operation (RIL) • RIL Operation Guide Book: Code of Practice for Forest Harvesting in Sabah, Malaysia, 2009 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guideline 10A – Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging: Part 1 ○ Guideline 10B – Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging: Part 2

Indicator 6.5.3	Availability and implementation of guidelines for forest road lay-out and construction, including log landings and drainage requirements.		
Verifier	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Garis Panduan Jalan Hutan</i> (Guidelines for Forest Roads) • Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging in Peninsular Malaysia • <i>Harvesting Plan (FP)</i> 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Harvesting Plan • Guidelines for Harvesting Operation (RIL) • RIL Operation Guide Book: Code of Practice for Forest Harvesting in Sabah, Malaysia, 2009 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Annual Harvesting Plan (FP)</i> • <i>Detailed Harvesting Plan (NF)</i> • Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guideline 10A – Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging: Part 1 ○ Guideline 10B – Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging: Part 2

Indicator 6.5.4	Availability and implementation of guidelines for management of natural hydrology of wetlands and guidelines for conservation of buffer strips along streams and rivers.		
NF only	Verifier Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Harvesting Plan • <i>Garis Panduan Jalan Hutan</i> (Guidelines for Forest Roads) • Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging in Peninsular Malaysia • National Action Plan for Peatland 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Harvesting Plan • RIL Operation Guide Book: Code of Practice for Forest Harvesting in Sabah, Malaysia, 2009 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed Harvesting Plan • EIA Terms and Conditions Approval • Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guideline 10A – Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging: Part 1 ○ Guideline 10B – Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging: Part 2
FP only	Verifier Peninsula <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 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • Annual Work Plan • Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement (SFMLA) • Long-Term Licence Agreement (LTLA) • Sabah Water Resources Enactment 1998 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Annual Harvesting Plan

Indicator 6.5.5	Fire prevention and control plan to be prepared and implemented for all fire prone forest types.		
Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest fire management plan 		
Indicator 6.5.6	Availability and implementation of fertilisation schedule. The use of fertilisers should be minimised. Where fertilisers are used, they shall be applied in a controlled manner and with due consideration for the environment. Fertiliser use shall not be an alternative to appropriate soil nutrient management.		

Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of application of fertilisers, including their use in nurseries. Standard operating procedures for the use of fertilisers.
Criterion 6.6	Forest manager shall adopt, where possible, environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management, and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organization Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimise health and environmental risks.
Indicator 6.6.1	Availability of management policy on the use of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and prohibition of use of banned pesticides.
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management policy on the use of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and avoiding the use of chemical pesticides, where applicable and prohibiting the use of banned pesticides Outcome of interview with forest managers and workers
Indicator 6.6.2	Availability and implementation of guidelines and/or procedures on the use of chemicals in the forest approved by relevant regulatory authorities.
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines and/or standard operating procedures on the use of chemicals in forest management 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 Manufacturer's specification List of chemicals used Material Safety Data Sheet by chemicals manufacturer
Indicator 6.6.3	Forest workers shall be aware of and comply with the procedures on the use of approved chemicals in the forest.
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training records Outcome of interview with forest managers and workers
Indicator 6.6.4	Forest management shall prepare an implementation plan for the reduction of use of chemical pesticide.
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan of implementation
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. The spillage of oil or fuel during forest management operations shall be prevented.
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. Emergency or remedial procedures for the minimisation of risk of environmental harm arising from the accidental spillage shall be in place.
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Quality (Prescribed Premises) (Scheduled Wastes Treatment and Disposal Facilities) (Amendment) Regulations 2006 • Records of disposal of containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes, including fuel and oil • Standard operating procedures on waste disposal of liquid and solid non-organic wastes
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Criterion 6.8	Integrated pest management, appropriate silviculture alternatives and other biological measures shall be preferred to minimise the use of pesticides. Use of biological control agents shall be documented, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with applicable laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.	
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	Peninsula / Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation and monitoring records of use of biological control agents • Biosafety Act 2007 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation and monitoring records of use of biological control agents • Sarawak Biodiversity Centre Ordinance, 1997 (Cap. 24) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sarawak Biodiversity Regulations, 2016

NF only	Criterion 6.9	Forest managers shall document, control and monitor the use of exotic species to avoid adverse ecological impacts.
NF only	Indicator 6.9.1	Document, control and monitor on the use of exotic species to avoid adverse ecological impacts. Only native species shall be used in enrichment planting.
	Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval by relevant authorities for procurement of exotic species • List of exotic species used • Records of enrichment planting • Records of monitoring and control of exotic species

FP only	Criterion 6.9	The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, native species that are well-adapted to site conditions 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. 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.
FP only	Indicator 6.9.1	Availability of documentation of choice of species that match the site conditions and the management objectives of the established forest plantation areas.
	Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval by relevant authorities for procurement of exotic species • Documentation of growth characteristics, performance and management of the selected species for forest plantation establishment • List of exotic species used • <i>Licence for Planted Forests (Sarawak)</i> • Records of soil and site survey

FP only	Indicator 6.9.2	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>Peninsula / 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

FP only	Indicator 6.9.3	Availability of documentation of nursery and field trials, such as provenance trials, of selected species for forest plantation establishment. The impacts of the selected species on the ecosystem and on the genetic integrity of native species and local provenances shall be scientifically evaluated so that the negative impacts can be avoided or minimised.
	Verifier	<p>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports and analysis on nursery and field trials, such as provenance trials, of the selected species used in forest plantation establishment • Records of action taken to exclude unsuitable exotic species

FP only	Indicator 6.9.4	Assessment of forest plantation established with selected species through monitoring of permanent sample plots to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and invasive plants introduction (if applicable) to avoid adverse ecological impacts.
	Verifier	<p>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of action taken to control the spread of invasive exotic species • Records of monitoring of forest plantation established with exotic species • Reports and analysis on nursery and field trials, including provenance trials, of the selected species used in forest plantation establishment • Results of analysis of permanent sample plots

NF only	Criterion 6.10	Forest conversion to other land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) entails a very limited portion of the FMU; and b) does not occur on high conservation value areas; and c) does not occur on or negatively impact ecological corridors and environmentally sensitive areas identified by the relevant authorities; and d) does not negatively impact areas of significantly high carbon stock; and e) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation, economic and social benefits across the FMU.
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NF only	Indicator 6.10.1	The forest manager shall ensure that conversion from natural forest to forest plantations or non-forest use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Shall not include any High Conservation Value areas; and b) Covers a very limited portion* of the FMU and shall enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long term conservation, economic and social benefits across the FMU <p>*"A limited portion" is defined as not more than 5% of the total area of the certified FMU</p>		
	Verifier	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Forest Spine Master Plan • Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2015 • Forest management plan • Social, environmental and economic cost benefit analysis 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA report • Environment Protection Enactment 2002 Environment Protection (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2005 • Forest management plan • Record of forest conversion, including maps / aerial 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Impact Assessment, where required by the Natural Resource and Environment Ordinance (Cap. 84) • Forest management plan • Natural Resources and Environment (Prescribed Activities) Order, 1994

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental impact assessment, in accordance with the Environmental Quality Act 1974 – Section 3A Record of forest conversion, including maps / aerial photographs / satellite imageries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> photographs / satellite imageries Social, environmental and economic cost benefit analysis Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record of forest conversion, including maps / aerial photographs / satellite imageries Social, environmental and economic cost benefit analysis
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FP only	Criterion 6.10	<p>Conversion of natural forest to plantation forest shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> does not occur on high conservation value areas; does not occur on or negatively impact ecological corridors and environmentally sensitive areas identified by the relevant authorities; and will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation, economic and social benefits across the FPMU. <p>Plantation established in areas converted from natural forests after 31 December 2010 is not eligible for certification unless it fulfils the requirements stipulated under Criterion 6.11.</p>
FP only	Indicator 6.10.1	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 conservation, economic and social benefits across the forest plantation management unit.
	Verifier	<p>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Forest Spine Master Plan (Peninsula) Cost benefit analysis including social aspects EIA report Federal and state policies on forest plantation establishment Forest Plantation Management Plan
FP only	Indicator 6.10.2	Conversion of forest plantation areas to non-forest land uses, shall entail a very limited portion (not more than 5%) of the forest plantation management unit, provide higher conservation, economic and social values as compared to its original use, in the overall context of the need for socio-economic development of the country.
	Verifier	<p>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost benefit analysis including social aspects EIA report Records of conversion of forest plantation areas to non-forest land uses

Indicator 6.10.3	The forest manager shall have evidence of necessary approval for the conversion, in line with applicable laws and policies.
Verifier	<p>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with local communities if applicable Cost benefit analysis including social aspects for commercial purpose EIA report Evidence of approval Records of conversion of forest plantation areas to non-forest land uses

Criterion 6.11	Conversion of severely degraded forests to forest plantations shall only occur if it adds economic, ecological, social and/or cultural value. Precondition of adding such value are circumstances where the conversion:
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	<p>a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority; and</p> <p>b) is established based on a decision-making basis where affected stakeholders have opportunities to contribute to the decision-making on conversion through transparent and participatory consultation processes; and</p> <p>c) has a positive impact on long-term carbon sequestration capacity of forest vegetation; and</p> <p>d) does not have negative impacts on ecologically important forest areas, culturally and socially significant areas, or other protected areas; and</p> <p>e) safeguards protective functions of forests for society and other regulating or supporting ecosystem services; and</p> <p>f) safeguards socio-economic functions of forests, including the recreational function and aesthetic values of forests and other cultural services; and</p> <p>g) has a land history providing evidence that the degradation is not the consequence of deliberate poor forest management practices which also applies to transferred ownership; and</p> <p>h) is based on credible evidence demonstrating that the area is neither recovered nor in the process of recovery.</p>
Indicator 6.11.1	Consideration for establishment of forest plantation through conversion of severely degraded forest must fulfil the preconditions (a) to (h).
Verifier	<p><i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with local communities if applicable • Cost benefit analysis including social aspects • EIA report • Evidence of approval • Evidence on land history and ownership • Evidence on degradation/recovery status of forest area

Criterion 6.12	<p>Afforestation of ecologically important non-forest ecosystems shall not occur unless in justified circumstances where the conversion:</p> <p>a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation applicable for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority; and</p> <p>b) is established based on a decision-making basis where affected stakeholders have opportunities to contribute to the decision-making on conversion through transparent and participatory consultation processes; and</p> <p>c) does not have negative impacts on threatened (including vulnerable, rare or endangered) non-forest ecosystems, culturally and socially significant areas, important habitats of threatened species or other protected areas; and</p> <p>d) entails a small proportion of the ecologically important non-forest ecosystem managed by an organisation; and</p> <p>e) does not destroy areas of significantly high carbon stock; and</p> <p>f) makes a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.</p> <p>Afforestation of ecologically important non-forest ecosystems after 31 December 2010 is not eligible for certification.</p>
Indicator 6.12.1	Afforestation shall not occur on ecologically important non-forest ecosystem as described under item (a) – (f)
Verifier	<p><i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA (<i>Peninsula / Sabah</i>) • EIA Terms and Conditions Approval (<i>Sarawak</i>) • Cost benefit analysis including social aspect • Evidence on status/condition of land area

PRINCIPLE 7: MANAGEMENT PLAN

A management plan – appropriate to the tenure, scale and intensity of the operations – shall be prepared, written, approved, 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 organisation’s administration, 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 including fire prevention and control, 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, including non-timber forest products used commercially. 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. j) Description of stakeholder consultation 		
Indicator 7.1.1	Availability and implementation of forest management plan including consideration of risks and opportunities concerning compliance with the requirements of the standard.		
Verifier	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • Annual Work Plan 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • Annual Work Plan • Compliance Report 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • <i>Annual Harvesting Plan (FP)</i> • <i>General Harvesting Plan and Detailed Harvesting Plan (NF)</i>
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 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 management operations, so as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.		
Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record of revision of the forest management plan 		
Indicator 7.2.2	Forest managers shall be aware of new scientific and technical information, including any applicable traditional and indigenous knowledge pertinent to the management of the FMU.		
Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of new scientific and technical information pertinent to the management of the FMU • Records of communication and inputs from research institutions, institutions of higher learning or indigenous and local communities 		

Criterion 7.3	Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.
Indicator 7.3.1	Forest managers shall clearly define and assign specific roles to and responsibilities of the forest worker to ensure effective implementation of the forest management plan.

Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation chart and job descriptions
Indicator 7.3.2	Availability of programmes to train forest workers to their respective roles for proper implementation of the forest management plan.
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of training programmes conducted and/or attended by forest workers • Staff training records and certificates issued

Criterion 7.4	While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1.
Indicator 7.4.1	A summary of the primary elements of the forest management plan as prepared and implemented under Indicator 7.1.1 shall be made publicly available.
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public summary of the forest management plan

PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

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

	Criterion 8.1	The frequency and intensity of monitoring shall be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of and risk to the affected environment. Monitoring procedures shall be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.		
NF only	Indicator 8.1.1	Forest managers shall comply with the regulatory monitoring procedures in accordance with relevant federal and state guidelines of the Forestry Departments and other relevant agencies.		
	Verifier	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director General's Directive on the use of monitoring forms • <i>Maklumat Kajian Impak Sosial Dalam Sektor Pembalakan</i> (Information on Social Impact Evaluation in the Logging Sector) 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance Report • RIL Operation Guide Book: Code of Practice for Forest Harvesting in Sabah, 2009 • Sabah Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS) 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests Ordinance 2015 (Cap. 71) • Instruction for the Inspection of the Logging Area, 1982 • Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification
FP only	Indicator 8.1.1	Forest plantation managers shall implement a comprehensive network of permanent sample plots, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest plantation management operations, to assess the health of the planted trees, forest ecosystem and the forest environment, growing stock conditions and increment.		
	Verifier	<p>Peninsula / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of permanent sample plots • Records of periodic measurements • Results of analysis of the periodic measurements 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance Report • Details of permanent sample plots • Records of periodic measurements • Results of analysis of the periodic measurements • Sabah Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS) 	

	Indicator 8.1.2	Forest managers shall identify and implement appropriate monitoring procedures, in accordance with the scale and intensity of the forest management operations, for assessing social, ecological, environmental and economic impacts.		
	Verifier	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Auditing and monitoring reports (FP)</i> • <i>Environmental Management Plan (FP)</i> • Monitoring reports based on the Director General's Directive on the use of monitoring forms • <i>Maklumat Kajian Impak Sosial Dalam Sektor Pembalakan</i> (Information on Social Impact Evaluation in the Logging Sector) • Procedures to monitor social, ecological, environmental and economic impacts 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Compliance Report (ECR) • Procedures to monitor social, ecological, environmental and economic impacts • Sabah Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS) • SFMLA Compliance Report 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Monitoring Report (EMR) • Inspection and monitoring reports • Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guideline 5 – Guidelines for Monitoring of High Conservation Values ○ Guideline 6 – Guidelines and Procedures for Social Impact Assessment and Monitoring of Forest Management Operations for Forest Management Certification in Sarawak

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guideline 10 A - RIL for Ground-Based Harvesting System (Part 1) ○ Guideline 10 B - RIL for Ground-Based Harvesting System (Part 2) ● Procedures to monitor social, ecological, environmental and economic impacts
Indicator 8.1.3	Forest managers shall undertake annual internal audit and management review of forest management for continual improvement. The conduct of internal audit, management review and continual improvement is stipulated in APPENDIX A .		
Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Report of annual internal audit of forest management ● Report of management review 		

Criterion 8.2	Forest management shall include the research and data collection needed to monitor the health and vitality of the forest due to key biotic and abiotic factors and the sustainability of the FMU, at a minimum, the following indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Yield of all forest products harvested. b) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna. c) Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations. d) Costs and productivity of forest management. e1) <i>Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest. (NF)</i> e2) <i>Growth rates and condition of planted forest. (FP)</i> 		
Indicator 8.2.1	Forest managers shall gather the relevant information, appropriate to the scale and intensity of the forest management operations, needed to monitor the items (a) to (e) listed in Criterion 8.2.		

NF only	Verifier	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Forest management plan ● Forest Harvesting Plan ● Closing reports ● Results of analysis of growth and yield plots / growth plots / continuous forest inventory (CFI) plots ● Results of pre-felling, post-felling and Virgin Jungle Reserves inventory analysis ● Wildlife / biodiversity inventory analysis/ research ● Reports on social, environmental and economic impacts evaluation ● Soil and water quality (physical environment) analysis / research 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Forest management plan ● Annual Working Plan ● EIA Compliance Report ● Permanent sample plots ● Reports on social, environmental and economic impacts evaluation ● Social communication record ● SFMLA Compliance Report ● Wildlife monitoring report 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Forest management plan ● Environmental monitoring report ● Inspection and monitoring reports (pre-felling and post harvesting activities) ● Permanent sample plots data ● Reports on social, environmental and economic impacts evaluation ● Wildlife monitoring report
	FP only	Verifier Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitoring reports covering items (a) to (d) and (e2) 		

	Criterion 8.3	Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager 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 managers shall provide relevant documents to ensure that all forest products leaving the certified area can be identified (including volumes and types) so that their origin can be determined. Specific claims to communicate the origin of products are specified in APPENDIX B .		
NF only	Verifier	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal Passes 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal and/or Transit Pass Timber Disposal Permit 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational inventory summary sheet Record of Daily Production Return Record of Removal Pass (Royalty/Transit)
FP only	Verifier	Peninsula / 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 and in the implementation of the sustainable forest management system for continuous improvement.		
	Indicator 8.4.1	Forest managers shall incorporate the results and findings of the monitoring activities into the implementation and revision of the forest management plan.		
	Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant results of monitoring activities shall be incorporated into the revision of the forest management plan 		

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

PRINCIPLE 9: MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE AREAS

Management activities in high conservation value areas shall maintain or enhance the attributes which define such sites. 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 management.		
Indicator 9.1.1	Forest managers shall conduct an assessment to identify high conservation value areas in accordance with relevant guidelines, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management operations, and in consultation with relevant stakeholders and experts.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights • <i>Pekeliling Ketua Pengarah Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia Bil. 8 Tahun 2015 – Panduan Penubuhan dan Pengurusan Kawasan Hutan Mempunyai Nilai Pemeliharaan Yang Tinggi (HCVF) dalam Hutan Simpanan Kekal (HSK) di Semenanjung Malaysia</i> [Guidelines for the Establishment and Management of Forest Areas with High Conservation Value (HCV) in Permanent Reserved Forests (PRF) in Peninsular Malaysia] • Report on assessment including maps showing HCV areas using guidelines, such as the Malaysian National Interpretation for the Identification of High Conservation Values • Record of consultations with relevant stakeholders 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts • Any other reporting such as scientific expedition • Established native customary rights • Forest management plan • Records of consultation with relevant stakeholders • Report on assessment including maps showing HCV areas using guidelines, such as the Malaysian National Interpretation for the Identification of High Conservation Values 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts, including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts • Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guideline 5 – Guidelines for Monitoring of High Conservation Values • Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Native Courts Rules, 1993 • Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996 (Cap. 22) • Records of consultation with relevant stakeholders • Report on assessment including maps showing HCV areas using guidelines, such as the Malaysian National Interpretation for the Identification of High Conservation Values • Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26)

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 managers shall consult with relevant stakeholders on the options to maintain or enhance the identified HCV areas.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of relevant stakeholders consulted regarding the HCV area • Evidence of consultation / Records of the comments of the stakeholders 		
Indicator 9.2.2	Forest managers shall demonstrate that the forest management operations protect areas of high conservation value in the FMU.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation of HCV areas into the forest 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 management plan and effectively implemented.
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCV areas are mapped and incorporated into the forest management plan and demarcated on the ground, where appropriate • Management prescriptions to maintain and/or enhance HCV attributes, and records of action taken
Indicator 9.3.2	These measures shall be included in the forest management plan summary made publicly available.
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public summary of the forest 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 managers shall conduct, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management operations, annual monitoring to assess the effectiveness of the measures in the management of the HCV areas in the FMU.
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring procedures to assess the effectiveness of the measures in the management of the HCV areas • Monitoring records
Indicator 9.4.2	Forest managers shall incorporate the results and findings of the HCV monitoring activities into the implementation and revision of the forest management plan.
Verifier	<i>Peninsula / 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 management plan including HCV management measures where applicable

Interpretation for the Requirements in Implementing Internal Audits, Management Review and Continual Improvement

Requirement	Interpretation
<p>Indicator 8.1.3: Forest managers shall undertake annual internal audit and management review of forest management for continual improvement.</p>	<p>1. Internal Audit</p> <p>1.1 An internal audit programme at planned intervals shall be conducted and provide information on whether the management system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) conforms to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the organisation’s requirements for its management system; • the requirements of MC&I SFM b) is effectively implemented and maintained <p>1.2 The organisation shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) plan, establish, implement and maintain an audit programme(s) including the frequency, methods, responsibilities, planning requirements and reporting, which shall take into consideration the importance of the processes concerned and the results of previous audits; b) define the audit criteria and scope for each audit; c) select the auditors and conduct audits to ensure objectivity and the impartiality of the audit process; d) ensure that the results of the audits are reported to relevant management; e) retain documented information as evidence of the implementation of the audit programme and the audit results. <p>2. Management review</p> <p>2.1 An annual management review shall be conducted and include at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the status of actions from previous management reviews; b) changes in external and internal issues that are relevant to the management system; c) information on the organisation’s performance, including trends in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nonconformities and corrective actions; • monitoring and measurement results; • audit results; d) opportunities for continual improvement. <p>2.2 The outputs of the management review shall include decisions related to continual improvement opportunities and any need for changes to the management system.</p> <p>2.3 Documented information as evidence of the results of management reviews shall be retained.</p> <p>3. Nonconformity and corrective action</p> <p>3.1 When a nonconformity occurs, the organisation shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) react to the nonconformity and, as applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take action to control and correct it;

Requirement	Interpretation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deal with the consequences; <p>b) evaluate the need for action to eliminate the causes of the nonconformity, in order that it does not recur or occur elsewhere, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reviewing the nonconformity; • determining the causes of the nonconformity; • determining if similar nonconformities exist, or could potentially occur; <p>c) implement any action needed;</p> <p>d) review the effectiveness of any corrective action taken;</p> <p>e) make changes to the management system, if necessary.</p> <p>3.2 Corrective actions shall be appropriate to the effects of the nonconformities encountered.</p> <p>3.3 The organisation shall retain documented information as evidence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the nature of the nonconformities and any subsequent actions taken; b) the results of any corrective action. <p>4. Continual improvement</p> <p>4.1 Suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the sustainable forest management system and the sustainable management of the forest shall be continuously improved.</p>

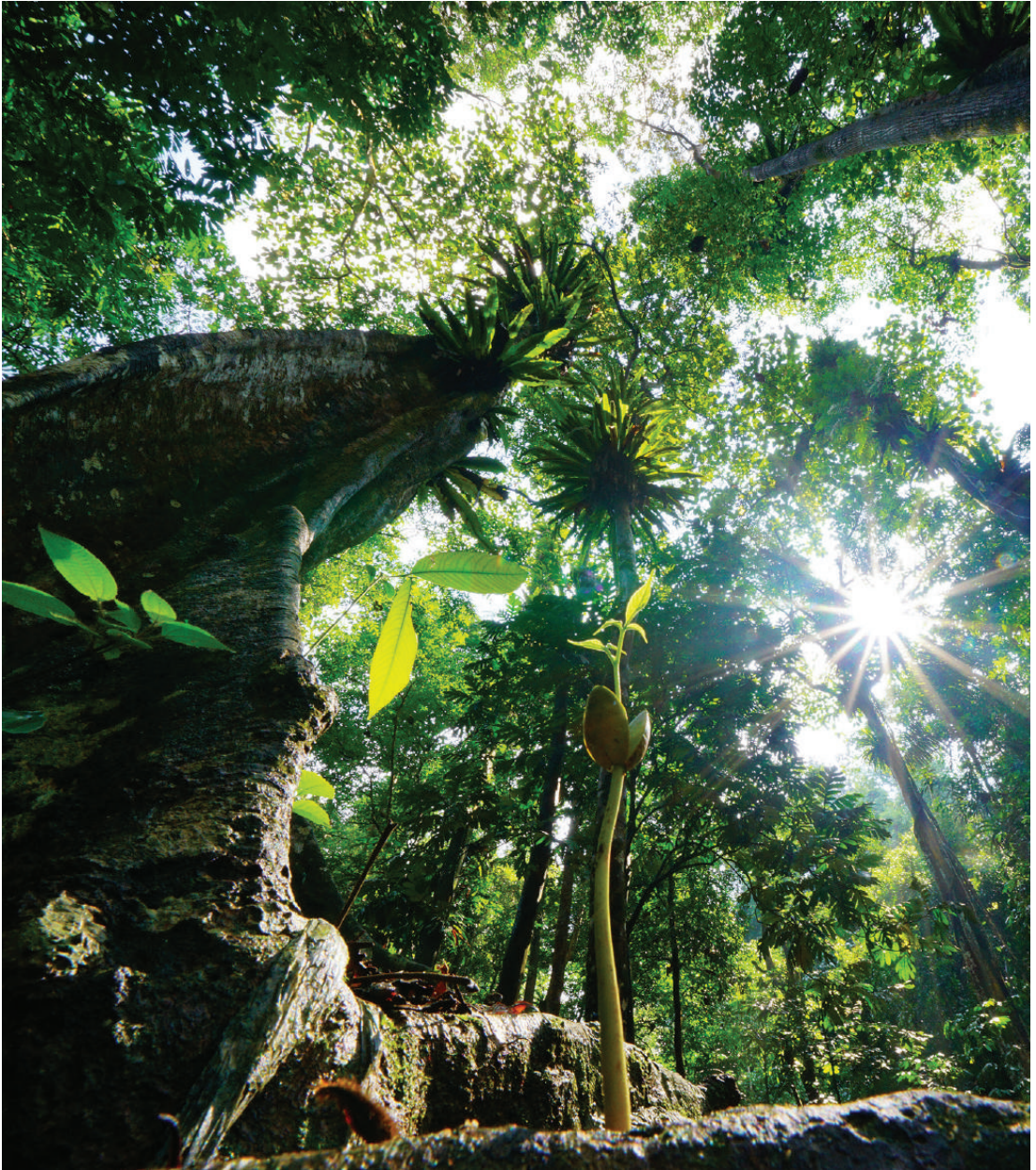
Interpretation on Requirements for Communicating Claims from Certified Areas

Requirement	Interpretation
<p>Criterion 8.3: Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organisations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the “chain of custody”.</p> <p>Indicator 8.3.1: Forest managers shall provide relevant documents to ensure that all forest products leaving the certified area can be identified (including volumes and types) so that their origin can be determined.</p>	<p>For the purpose of communicating claims from certified areas, the documentation provided by the forest manager for chain of custody shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) specify “100% PEFC certified” or another scheme specific claim as claim to be used to communicate the origin of products in an area covered by the standard to customers with a PEFC chain of custody; b) require that where owners/managers of forests are selling products from areas other than covered by the standard, only products from areas covered by the standard are sold with the claim “100% PEFC certified” or a scheme specific claim; c) require that claims on the origin of products in an area covered by the standard are only made by forest owners/managers covered by a PEFC recognised certificate issued against the standard; d) specify requirements concerning the information which need to be provided to a PEFC chain of custody certified customer.

Standards Review Committee

Elected Members and Alternate Members of the Standards Review Committee for the Review of MC&I(Natural Forest)

	Stakeholder Group	Member	Alternate Member
Sabah	Relevant Government Agency	Mr. Musa Salleh Sabah Forestry Department	Ms. Hamidah Bujing Sabah Forestry Department
	Indigenous People	Native Chief Saniban bin Amphila United Sabah Dusun Association	Mr. Sagoli Olid Persatuan Suang Lotud Sabah
	Worker	Ms. Engrit Liaw Sabah Timber Industry Employees Union	Mr. Apolinar Tolentino Building and Wood Workers International
	Environment	Mr. Omar Abdul Kadir / Assoc. Prof. Dr. Berhaman bin Ahmad Sabah Wetlands Conservation Society	Mr. Vitalis J. Moduying Environment Protection Department
	Industry	Mr. Raymond Chiew Vui Leong Timber Association Sabah	Mr. Stephen Chaw Zie Shing Sabah Timber Industries Association
Sarawak	Relevant Government Agency	Ms. Tessa Anak Nimos Ministry of Urban Development and Natural Resources	Mr. Abang Ahmad bin Abang Morni Forest Department Sarawak
	Indigenous People	Mr. Elbson Marajan Sarawak Dayak National Union	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ramy Bulan Kelabit Land Council
	Worker	Mr. Zaidi Buang / Mr. Mohamad Ali bin Hj Yacob Union of Forestry Employees Sarawak	Mr. Andrew Lo Kian Nyan Malaysian Trade Union Congress (Sarawak Division)
	Environment	Dr. Melvin T. Gumal WCS – Malaysia Program	Dr. Jason Hon WWF-Malaysia (Sarawak)
	Industry	Mr. Ling Kiang Cheng Sarawak Timber Association	Mr. Ting Jack Hui / Ms. Annie Ting / Mr. David Marsden Sarawak Timber Association
Peninsula	Relevant Government Agency	Mr. Mohd. Rahim bin Rani / YBhg. Dato' Lim Kee Leng Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia	Ms. Shashiah binti Abdul Karim / Mr. Othman bin Deris Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia
	Indigenous People	Mr. Manolan Mohamad / Mr. Romani bin Mohamad Malaysian Orang Asli Development Association	Mr. Suhaimi bin Mahmud / YBhg. Dato' Ajis bin Sitin / Prof. Dr. Juli Edo Department of Orang Asli Development
	Worker	Mr. Mohd. Najid Shauqi b. Mohd. Sahar @ Ishak / Mr. Shahrudin bin Murad Malay Forest Officers Union, West Malaysia	Mr. Abd. Halim b. Abu / Mr. Samsul Kamal bin Buyong Malay Forest Officers Union, West Malaysia
	Environment	Mr. Francis Cheong Fook Meng WCS – Malaysia Program	Mr. Balu Perumal Malaysian Nature Society
	Industry	Mr. Goh Chee Yew Malaysian Wood Industries Association	Dr. Eric Ng Kok Leong / Ms. Hamidah Abdullah Malaysian Timber Council



MALAYSIAN TIMBER CERTIFICATION COUNCIL
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