

REGIONAL CONSULTATION ON ENQUIRY DRAFT OF THE MALAYSIAN CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION

COMMENT FORM

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Principle / Criterion / Indicator / Verifier	Proposal for amendment / deletion / addition	Reasons for proposed amendment / deletion / addition
Verifier 6.1.1	'Macro EIA' need to be defined.	As far as to E, only Prelim EIA → Detailed EIA is applicable.
Criterion 6.ii	Need a clear definition of 'degraded' forests.	A standard for 'degraded' forest has to be clearly defined (propose: in term of stretching & species composition).
Indicator 7.1.i	Forest management Plan should be prepared by a qualified forester.	Person who prepared the FMP need to have basic knowledge on Forestry & Forest Management.

ENQUIRY DRAFT
MC&I for FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION

PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

Forest management¹ 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 • Anti-Corruption Act 1997 • 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 Quarantine Inspection Services Act 2011 • Minimum Retirement Age Act 2012 	<p>Sabah <i>Federal Laws</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Corruption Act 1997 • 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 • Minimum Retirement Age Act 2012 • National Wages Consultative Council Act 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Minimum Wages Order 2016 • Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 • Pesticides Act 1974 • Plant Quarantine Act 1976 • Trade Unions Act 1959 • Workmen's Compensation Act 1952 	<p>Sarawak <i>Federal Laws</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Corruption Act 1997 • 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 • Minimum Retirement Age Act 2012 • National Wages Consultative Council Act 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Minimum Wages Order 2016 • Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 • Pesticides Act 1974 • Plant Quarantine Act 1976 • Trade Unions Act 1959 • Workmen's Compensation Act 1952

¹ Forest management covers both the management of natural and plantation forest

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Forestry Act 1984 • National Land Code, 1965 • National Wages Consultative Council Act 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum Wages Order 2016 • Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 • Pesticides Act 1974 • Plant Quarantine Act 1976 • Trade Unions Act 1959 • Waters Act 1920 • Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 • Workmen's Compensation Act 1952 <p><i>State Laws</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Forest Enactments • State Forest Rules • State Enactment related to protection of wildlife • Johor National Parks Corporation Enactment, 1989 • Perak State Parks Corporation Enactment, 2001 • Selangor State Parks Corporation Enactment, 2005 • Taman Negara (Kelantan) Enactment • Taman Negara (Pahang) Enactment 1939 • Taman Negara (Terengganu) Enactment 	<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 • 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 • Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000 • Sabah Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Enactment 2003 • Parks Enactment 1984 • Sabah State Constitution • Sabah Water Resources Enactment 1998 • Cultural Heritage (Conservation) Enactment, 1997 • Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 • State Heritage Enactment 2017 	<p><i>State Laws</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All customary laws / <i>adat</i> codified under the Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996 (Cap. 22) and any other <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 and the Native Courts Rules, 1993 • Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights • Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap. 71) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Forest Rules, 1973 ◦ <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 Sarawak, 1952 (Cap. 76) • Land Code, 1958 (Cap. 81) • 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, 1958 (Cap. 84) <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 Rating System) Order, 2004
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	<p><i>Policies / Guidelines</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of Conduct for Industrial Harmony, 1975 • National Elephant Conservation Action Plan • National Forestry Policy, 1978 (revised 1992) • National Physical Plan-2, 2010 • National Policy on Biological Diversity, 2016-2025 • National Policy on Climate Change, 2009 • National Policy on Environment, 2002 • National Tiger Conservation Action Plan, 2008-2020 • National Water Resources Policy, 2012 	<p><i>Policies / Guidelines</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Action plans for wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of Public Health Ordinance 1999 • 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 • Statement of Forest Policy, 1954
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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak		
	<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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak		
	<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	Availability of current list of all legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes, and other charges.		

1.2.1	
Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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 on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1973 Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, 1971 Core International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions <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. 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 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972 United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2000 United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Universal Declaration on Human Rights, 1948

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:		
	<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 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 Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000 Parks Enactment 1984 Cultural Heritage (Conservation) Enactment, 1997 State Forest Policy, 1954 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> codified under the Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996 (Cap. 22) and any other <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 and the Native Courts Rules, 1993 Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap. 71 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Rules, 1973 <i>The Forests (Planted Forests) Rules, 1997 (FP)</i> Interpretation Ordinance, 2005 (Cap. 61) Land Code, 1958 (Cap. 81) National Parks and Nature Reserves Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 27) Natural Resources and Environment (Prescribed Activities) Order, 1994 Statement of Forest Policy, 1954 Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26) 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	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of control measures (e.g. signages, boundaries demarcation, maps, camera-trap images, etc.) Records of actions taken (e.g. smart patrol, response to alerts, camera trapping) and copies of reports to relevant authorities 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of control measures (e.g. signages, boundaries demarcation, maps, etc.) Records of actions taken and copies of reports to relevant authorities 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of control measures (e.g. signages, boundaries demarcation, maps, 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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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	Peninsula <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 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 	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 Decision of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights 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) 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All customary laws / <i>adat</i> codified under the Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996 (Cap. 22) and any other <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 and the Native Courts Rules, 1993 Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights 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, 1958 (Cap. 81)
Indicator 2.1.2	Forest managers shall support legally recognised mechanisms for resolving land claims.		
Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All customary laws / <i>adat</i> 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All customary laws / <i>adat</i>

	<p>including relevant decisions of the Civil Courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 State Forest Rules United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007 Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 	<p>recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Established Native Customary Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Enactment, 1968 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Rules, 1969 Land Ordinance, 1930 (Sabah Cap. 68) Long Term Timber Licence Agreement Native Courts Enactment 1992 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natives Courts (Native Customary Laws) Rules 1995 Relevant decisions of the Civil Courts Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007 	<p>codified under the Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996 (Cap. 22) and any other <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 and the Native Courts Rules, 1993</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights Forest management plan Forest Timber Licence Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap. 71) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Forests (Planted Forests) Rules, 1997 (FP)</i> Land Code, 1958 (Cap. 81) 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	<p>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of consultations held with the local communities / indigenous peoples to identify and document areas traditionally used and sites of significant importance to them (e.g. cultural, religious and burial sites, water intake point) Maps showing the location of settlements of local communities / indigenous peoples in and adjacent to the FMU 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	<p>Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified.</p>		
Indicator 2.3.1	Availability of appropriate mechanisms to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights.		
Verifier	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of outcomes of direct negotiations, arbitration or mediation Records of decisions of Civil Courts Records of disputes over tenure and use rights are maintained 	<p>Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of outcomes of direct negotiations, 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	Where relevant, provisions related to forest management in international agreements specified under Indicator 1.3.1 are respected in forest management.		
	<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 • 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 • Relevant decisions of the Civil Courts • Cultural Heritage (Conservation) Enactment, 1997 • <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> codified under the Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996 (Cap. 22) and any other <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 and the Native Courts Rules, 1993 • Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights • Forest Timber Licence • Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap. 71) • Interpretation Ordinance (Cap. 61) • Land Code, 1958 (Cap. 81) • 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
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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Civil Courts concerning their legal and customary rights within the FMU 	<p>Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of conflicts and grievances between parties involved concerning their legal and customary rights within the 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"> • Recognition of resources or tenure rights of aborigines as provided for under the Aboriginal Peoples Act, 1954 • 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 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native 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 • Relevant decisions of the Civil Courts • <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 • 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 • Recognition of tenure and resource-based rights under established laws • Relevant decisions of the Civil Courts
Criterion 3.3	Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in cooperation with such peoples, and recognised and protected by forest managers.		
Indicator 3.3.1	Availability of appropriate procedures within current administrative processes for identifying and protecting such sites and provisions for rights of access to these sites by indigenous peoples within relevant federal, 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 aborigines and other relevant stakeholders 	<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 • Records of dialogue and consultation held with Natives' Council of Elders, natives and other relevant stakeholders 	<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 • 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	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions of Civil Courts • Records of arbitration • Records of dialogue and consultation held with aborigines and relevant stakeholders 	Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions of Native Courts and Civil Courts • 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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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	Peninsula <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 	Sabah <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 	Sarawak <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	Sabah	Sarawak
	<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 	<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) 	<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, 1952 (Sarawak Cap. 76)

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 English.		
Verifier	Peninsula	Sabah	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 ○ 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"> • 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 ○ 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 	<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 ○ 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, 1952 (Sarawak Cap. 76) ○ 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

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of Weedicides and Pesticides • Guidelines on occupational safety and health in logging operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of policy on occupational safety and health • Establishment of Safety and Health Committees • Employment of Safety and Health Officer in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 		
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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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	Provisions for workers to freely organise into union of their own choice in accordance with ILO Convention No. 87.		
Verifier	Peninsula <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 • Employment Act 1955 • Trade Unions Act 1959 	Sabah <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 	Sarawak <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 Sarawak, 1952 (Cap. 76) • Trade Unions Act 1959

Indicator 4.3.2	Provisions for workers the right to organise and undertake collective bargaining and non-discrimination in the workplace in accordance with relevant ILO Conventions.		
Verifier	Peninsula <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 	Sabah <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 	Sarawak <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 Sarawak, 1952 (Cap. 76) • 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	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Corruption Act, 1997 • 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 • Minimum Retirement Age Act 2012 • National Wages Consultative Council Act 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum Wages Order 2016 • Whistleblower Protection Act 2010 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Corruption Act, 1997 • Employees Provident Fund Act 1991 • Employees' Social Security Act 1969 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Employees' Social Security (General) Regulations, 1971 • Labour Ordinance (Sabah Cap. 67) • Minimum Retirement Age Act 2012 • National Wages Consultative Council Act 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum Wages Order 2016 • Whistleblower Protection Act 2010 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Corruption Act, 1997 • Employees Provident Fund Act 1991 • Employees' Social Security Act 1969 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Employees' Social Security (General) Regulations, 1971 • Labour Ordinance Sarawak, 1952 (Cap. 76) • Minimum Retirement Age Act 2012 • National Wages Consultative Council Act 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum Wages Order 2016 • 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	Peninsula <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) 	Sabah <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 	Sarawak <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 Sarawak, 1952 (Cap. 76) ◦ Industrial Relations Act 1967

	of joint employer-employee meetings) for participation to resolve grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of fora (e.g. Minutes of joint employer-employee meetings) for participation to resolve grievances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of fora (e.g. Minutes of joint employer-employee meetings) for participation to resolve grievances
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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	Peninsula <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 	Sabah <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 	Sarawak <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 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 Relevant decisions of the Civil Courts 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All customary laws / <i>adat</i> codified under the Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996 (Cap. 22) and any other <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1992 and the Native Courts Rules, 1993 Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights Federal Constitution Forests Ordinance, 2015 (Cap. 71) Human Rights Commission of Malaysia Act 1999 Land Code, 1958 (Cap. 81) Records of meetings and/or consultations between forest

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sabah State Constitution • <i>Tagal</i> and <i>Sogit</i> systems 	<p>managers and affected local communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <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	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • Annual Work Plan • Annual operating and development budget and expenditure • <i>5-year Development Plan Budget (NF)</i> • <i>Annual Harvesting Plan (FP)</i> 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • Annual Work Plan • Annual operating and development budget and expenditure 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • Annual operating and development budget and expenditure • General Harvesting Plan (GP) and Detailed Harvesting Plan (DP)

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.		
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NF only	Verifier	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Work Plan • Forest management plan • Records of enrichment planting and silvicultural treatment • Results of pre-felling and post-felling forest inventories 	<p>Sabah</p> <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 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed Harvesting Plan (DP) • DF Circular No. 6/99 – Conservator of Wildlife in Forest Timber Licensed Areas • Forest management plan • Manual, Procedure and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification • Records of enrichment planting
	FP only	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Harvesting Plan • Annual Work Plan • Forest plantation 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Work Plan • Forest management plan • Records of permanent sample 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Harvesting Plan • Forest plantation management plan

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> management plan Records of permanent sample plots and data analyses Records of planting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> plots and data analyses Records of planting Long Term Timber Licence Agreement Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of permanent sample plots and data analyses Records of planting
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Criterion 5.2	Forest management and operations shall encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.
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Indicator 5.2.1	Forest management practices encourage the optimal use of forest resources.
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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
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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
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Indicator 5.2.2	Forest management strategy encourages local processing and diversifying the mix of commercial products derived from the forest.
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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
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Criterion 5.3	Forest management shall minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.
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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.
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	Verifier	<table border="0"> <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 (DP) Manual, Procedure and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification </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 (DP) Manual, Procedure and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification
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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.
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	Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard operating procedures for harvesting operations
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Indicator 5.3.2	Regular 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.
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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.
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Verifier	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Peninsula</td> <td>Sabah</td> <td>Sarawak</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan Macro Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report National Physical Plan-2, 2010 <i>Forest Harvesting Plan (NF)</i> <i>Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging in Peninsular Malaysia (NF)</i> </td> <td> <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 </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan EIA report Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification </td> </tr> </table>	Peninsula	Sabah	Sarawak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan Macro Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report National Physical Plan-2, 2010 <i>Forest Harvesting Plan (NF)</i> <i>Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging in Peninsular Malaysia (NF)</i> 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan EIA report Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification
Peninsula	Sabah	Sarawak					
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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.
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Verifier	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Peninsula</td> <td>Sabah</td> <td>Sarawak</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Work Plan Forest management plan <i>Manual Perhutanan, 2003</i> (Forestry Manual, 2003) <i>Annual Harvesting Plan (FP)</i> <i>Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging in Peninsular Malaysia</i> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Work Plan Forest management plan RIL Operation Guide Book: Code of Practice for Forest Harvesting in Sabah, Malaysia, 2009 <i>Comprehensive Harvesting Plan (NF)</i> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan General Harvesting Plan (GP) and Detailed Harvesting Plan (DP) Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification </td> </tr> </table>	Peninsula	Sabah	Sarawak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Work Plan Forest management plan <i>Manual Perhutanan, 2003</i> (Forestry Manual, 2003) <i>Annual Harvesting Plan (FP)</i> <i>Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging in Peninsular Malaysia</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Work Plan Forest management plan RIL Operation Guide Book: Code of Practice for Forest Harvesting in Sabah, Malaysia, 2009 <i>Comprehensive Harvesting Plan (NF)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan General Harvesting Plan (GP) and Detailed Harvesting Plan (DP) Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification
Peninsula	Sabah	Sarawak					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Work Plan Forest management plan <i>Manual Perhutanan, 2003</i> (Forestry Manual, 2003) <i>Annual Harvesting Plan (FP)</i> <i>Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging in Peninsular Malaysia</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Work Plan Forest management plan RIL Operation Guide Book: Code of Practice for Forest Harvesting in Sabah, Malaysia, 2009 <i>Comprehensive Harvesting Plan (NF)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan General Harvesting Plan (GP) and Detailed Harvesting Plan (DP) Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification 					

	(NF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sabah Water Resources Enactment 1998 – Part VI (Catchment Planning and Protection) (NF)</i> 	
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	Criterion 5.6	The rate of harvest of forest products shall be on a sustainable basis.		
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"> • Evidence of enumeration, yield calculation and harvesting planning in the forest management plan • Annual Coupe is calculated based on Net Harvestable Production Area divided by Cutting Cycle Length (ha/yr) • Annual volume removed less than or equal to Mean Commercial Annual Increment (m3/ha/yr) multiplied by the annual coupe for regulated forests • Records and analysis of permanent sample plot data 		
FP only	Indicator 5.6.1	Rate of harvest shall be in accordance with the prescribed cutting cycle 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 • Forest management plan • Harvesting Plan 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Harvesting Plan • Forest Plantation Management Plan

Indicator 5.6.2	Records of quantity of timber and non-timber forest products harvested 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 • Macro EIA at the FMU level shall be conducted in 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement of Environmental Conditions (AEC) • EIA report • Environment Protection Enactment 2002 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environment Protection (Prescribed Activities) 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA report • Forest management plan incorporating assessment of environmental impacts • Natural Resources and Environment Ordinance, 1958 (Cap. 84)

	accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for Forestry issued under the Environmental Quality Act 1974 (NF)	(Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2005 • EIA Guidelines for Logging and Forest Clearance Activities, 2002	o 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 Macro EIA at the FMU level shall be conducted in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for Forestry issued under the Environmental Quality Act 1974 (NF) Malaysian Plant Red List Red list of Mammals for Peninsular Malaysia Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIA report Environment Protection Enactment 2002 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Protection (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2005 EIA Guidelines for Logging and Forest Clearance Activities, 2002 Sabah Plant Red List Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIA report Forest management plan incorporating assessment of environmental impacts Natural Resources and Environment Ordinance, 1958 (Cap. 84) <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	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director General of Forestry's Circulars Macro EIA report (NF) / EIA report (FP) Forest management plan Guidelines of the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species Manual Perhutanan, 2003 (Forestry Manual, 2003) 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIA report EIA Guidelines for Logging and Forest Clearance Activities, 2002 Forest Enactment, 1968 Forest management plan Records on protection of endangered, rare and threatened forest flora and fauna species, based on current agreed species Action 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Master Plan for Wildlife in Sarawak, 1996 EIA report Forest management plan Forest Rules, 1973 (Second Schedule) Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification Records on protection of

Commented [U1]: EIA is a poor verifier. Although EIA requires to report, in particular potential impacts to threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems, this is rarely done or poorly assessed. In many reports, there are no mitigation measures for threatened plant species and vulnerable ecosystems

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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-2 • National Tiger Conservation Action Plan, 2008-2020 • Records of measures taken to address human-wildlife conflict • Records on protection of endangered, rare and threatened forest flora and fauna species, if present • Up-to-date list of rare, threatened and endangered species of flora and fauna • Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 • Central Forest Spine Master Plan • Reports or communications from technical agencies 	<p>Plan, if present</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000 • Long Term Timber Licence Agreement • Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement • Up-to-date list of rare, threatened and endangered species of flora and fauna • Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 	<p>endangered, rare and threatened forest flora and fauna species, if present</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up-to-date list of rare, threatened and endangered species of flora and fauna • Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26) (First and Second Schedules)
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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.

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 • Guidelines for the establishment of permanent reserved forests • <i>Manual Perhutanan, 2003</i> (Forestry Manual, 2003) • Panduan Penubuhan dan Penyelenggaraan Kawasan-kawasan Simpanan Hutan Dara, 1987 (Guidelines for the Establishment and Maintenance of Virgin Jungle Reserves, 1987) • Reports or communications from technical agencies • 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 	<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) ○ List of totally protected species (Schedule 1) 	<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 • 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)
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		(First Schedule) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o List of totally protected species (Second Schedule) o List of fruit trees prohibited for felling 		
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FP only	Verifier	Peninsula <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, 2008-2020 • Central Forest Spine Master Plan 	Sabah <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 	Sarawak <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 • Orangutan Strategic Action Plan: Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation Area
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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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of meetings or collaboration • Records of collaborative projects • Project implementation plan

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 • Measures 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 • National Tiger Conservation Action Plan, 2008-2020 • Records of licence for collecting forest products • Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Protection Enactment, 2002 • Forest Enactment, 1968 • Measures 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 • Native customs and traditions, such as <i>Tagal</i> and <i>Sogit</i> systems for resource management • Records and/or reports of hunting, fishing and collecting forest products • Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000 • Sabah Inland Fisheries and 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of Honorary Wildlife Rangers • Circular No. DF 6/99 – Conservator of Wildlife in Forest Timber Licensed Areas • Forest management plan • Measures 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)

			Aquaculture Enactment 2003	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 	
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	Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Forest regeneration and succession. Genetic, species and ecosystem diversity. Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem. (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)		
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.		
	Verifier	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of change of forest stand/species composition in relation to the pre-felling inventories <i>Manual Kerja Luar Sistem Pengurusan Memilih (Selective Management System - SMS), Bab 10 – Kaedah Penilaian/ Pemeriksaan Ke Atas Aktiviti- Aktiviti Pemulihan Hutan Selepas Tebangan</i> (Field Manual of Selective Management System (SMS), Chapter 10 – Assessment Procedures for Post-felling Rehabilitation Activities) <i>Panduan Aktiviti Tanaman Mengaya (Pekeliling KPPSM Bil. 2/96) [Bab 9, Manual Kerja Luar Sistem Pengurusan Memilih (Selective Management System), JPSM, 1997]</i> (Guidelines on Enrichment Planting Activities) <i>Panduan Kerja Luar Inventori Hutan Selepas Tebangan</i> (Field Manual on Post-felling Forest Inventory) Records of silvicultural treatments Results of the pre-felling and 	Sabah <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 Technical Standards for Enrichment Planting – Schedule J of the SFMLA Technical Standards for Silvicultural Treatments – Schedule I of the SFMLA 	Sarawak <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

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

Commented [U2]: How can this be achieved if plantation managers keep using alien species or only fast-growing native species to establish plantations?

Commented [U3]: Not applicable to Forest Plantation.

	Indicator 6.3.2	Availability and implementation of guidelines for the conservation of genetic, species and ecosystem diversity in the FMU.		
NF only	Verifier	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan <i>Manual Perhutanan, 2003 (Forestry Manual, 2003)</i> 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>Panduan Penubuhan dan Penyelenggaraan Kawasan-kawasan Simpanan Hutan Dara, 1987</i> (Guidelines for the Establishment and Maintenance of Virgin Jungle Reserves, 1987) Seed Production Areas Wildlife sanctuaries and game reserves, National Parks and State Parks where relevant <u>Reports or communications from technical agencies</u> 	Sabah <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 fauna species, based on current agreed species Action Plan, if present Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000 Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 	Sarawak <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 Sarawak Biodiversity Centre Ordinance, 1997 (Cap. 24) and its regulations Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26)
FP only	Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Plantation Management Plan Guidelines for the conservation of genetic, species and ecosystem diversity 		

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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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • Harvesting plan
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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.
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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.
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NF only	Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • Records, maps, demarcation and protection of such areas • Signage and records of implementation
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FP only	Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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
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Commented [U4]: This criterion somewhat repeats Criterion 6.2. The only difference is the map record. Consider adding the map recording (and the corresponding indicators and verifiers) to Criterion 6.2. This Criterion can then be deleted.

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.	
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	Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Map showing environmentally sensitive area 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Harvesting Plan • Forest Plantation Management Plan
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Commented [U5]: To get this, planning needs to be done at the landscape level (i.e. FMU) not at the plantation level. By itself, FP design and layout will never promote protection. In the first place, forest plantations should not be planned in bio-diverse areas.

Commented [U6]: Inappropriate verifier

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.
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	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
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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.		
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	Verifier	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Harvesting Plan • <i>Garis Panduan Jalan Hutan, 2010 (Pindaan 2013)</i> [Guidelines for Forest Roads, 2010 (Revised 2013)] • 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 (DP) • Environmental Monitoring Report • Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification
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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.
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Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard operating procedures for forest plantation establishment • Standard operating procedures for harvesting operations • Guidelines for site preparation and planting techniques • Guidelines for forest road layout, construction and maintenance
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Indicator 6.5.2	Implementation of reduced/low impact logging to minimise damage to the environment.
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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 • RIL Operation Guide Book: Code of Practice for Forest Harvesting in Sabah, Malaysia, 2009 • Technical Specifications for Reduced Impact Logging in Schedule F of SFMLA 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification
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Indicator 6.5.3	Availability and implementation of guidelines for forest road lay-out and construction, including log landings and drainage requirements.
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Verifier	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Garis Panduan Jalan Hutan, 2010 (Pindaan 2013)</i> (Guidelines for Forest Roads, 2010) (Revised 2013) • Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging in Peninsular Malaysia • <i>Harvesting Plan (FP)</i> 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Harvesting Plan • RIL Operation Guide Book: Code of Practice for Forest Harvesting in Sabah, Malaysia, 2009 • Technical Specifications for Reduced Impact Logging in Schedule F of SFMLA 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification • <i>Annual Harvesting Plan (FP)</i>
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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.
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NF only	Verifier	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for Reduced Impact Logging in Peninsular Malaysia • <i>Garis Panduan Jalan Hutan, 2010 (Pindaan 2013)</i> (Guidelines for Forest Roads, 2010) (Revised 2013) • Forest Harvesting Plan • National Action Plan for Peatland 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RIL Operation Guide Book: Code of Practice for Forest Harvesting in Sabah, Malaysia, 2009 • Comprehensive Harvesting Plan 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification
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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 • Guidelines for conservation of buffer strips along streams and rivers under SFMLA and Sabah Water Resources Enactment 1998 • Annual Work Plan 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Plantation Management Plan • Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification • Annual Harvesting Plan
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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

FP only	Indicator 6.5.6	Availability and implementation of fertilisation schedule for forest plantation areas, including the use of chemical pesticides and biological agents such as plants and soil organisms that fix and store key elements and nutrients.
	Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of application of fertilisers in forest plantation establishment and development, including their use in nurseries, as well as use of chemical pesticides and biological agents • Standard operating procedures for the use of chemicals in forest plantation operations

Criterion 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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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.
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Indicator 6.7.1	Oil, fuel, tyres, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes, shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate and legal manner.
Verifier	<p>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005 • Environmental Quality (Prescribed Premises) (Scheduled Wastes Treatment and Disposal Facilities) (Amendment) Regulations 2006 • Standard operating procedures on waste disposal of liquid and solid non-organic wastes • Records of disposal of containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes, including fuel and oil

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	<p>Peninsula / Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation and monitoring records of use of biological control agents, if applied • Biosafety Act 2007 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation and monitoring records of use of biological control agents, if applied • 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.
	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	<p>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of exotic species used, if any • Records of monitoring and control of exotic species, if applicable • Approval by relevant authorities for procurement of exotic species • Records of enrichment planting

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 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.
	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.
FP only	Verifier	<p>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of soil and site survey • Documentation of growth characteristics, performance and management of the selected species for forest plantation establishment • Approval by relevant authorities for procurement of exotic species • List of exotic species used
	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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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.
	Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports and analysis on nursery and field trials, including provenance trials, of the selected species used in forest plantation establishment Results of analysis of permanent sample plots Records of monitoring of forest plantation established with exotic species Records of action taken to control the spread of invasive exotic species

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 forest management unit; and b) does not occur on high conservation value areas; and c) does not occur in ecological corridors and environmentally sensitive areas identified by the relevant authorities; and d) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation, economic and social benefits across the forest management unit. 		
	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	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan Social, environmental and economic cost benefit analysis Environmental impact assessment, in accordance with the Environmental Quality Act 1974 – Section 3A Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2015 Record of forest conversion, including maps / aerial photographs / satellite imageries 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan Social, environmental and economic cost benefit analysis Sustainable Forest Management Licence Agreement EIA report Environment Protection Enactment 2002 Environment Protection (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2005 Record of forest conversion, including maps / aerial photographs / satellite imageries 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan Social, environmental and economic cost benefit analysis Environmental Impact Assessment, where required by the Natural Resource and Environment Ordinance (Cap. 84) Natural Resources and Environment (Prescribed Activities) Order, 1994 Record of forest conversion, including maps / aerial photographs / satellite imageries

Commented [U7]: Not within MC&I jurisdiction. You may want to tweak this phrase to avoid mockery.

Commented [U8]: Not all areas identified as conservation zones (under Criterion 6.2) are HCV. There is a need therefore to add bullet (c) to include areas outside HCV that have been recognised under Criterion 6.2

Commented [U9]: How can this be a verifier?

Commented [U10]: How can this be a verifier?

FP only	Criterion 6.10	Conversion of natural forest to plantation forest shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion:
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	<p>a) does not occur on high conservation value areas;</p> <p>b) does not occur in ecological corridors and environmentally sensitive areas identified by the relevant authorities; and</p> <p>c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term benefits across the forest plantation management unit.</p> <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>
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 benefits across the forest plantation management unit.
Verifier	<p>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost benefit analysis including social aspects • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report • Federal and state policies on forest plantation establishment • Forest Plantation Management Plan

Commented [U11]: Pls consider my above remark on "not all areas identified as conservation zones (under Criterion 6.2) are HCV"

Indicator 6.10.2	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"> • Evidence of approval • Consultation with local communities if applicable • Cost benefit analysis including social aspects • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report • Records of conversion of forest plantation areas to non-forest land uses

Criterion 6.11	<p>Conversion of severely degraded forests to forest plantations shall only occur if it add economic, ecological, social and/or cultural value. Precondition of adding such value are 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) 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>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of approval • Consultation with local communities if applicable • Cost benefit analysis including social aspects • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report • 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 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 entails a small proportion of the ecologically important non-forest ecosystem managed by an organisation; and does not destroy areas of significantly high carbon stock; and makes a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits. <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>Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIA Cost benefit analysis including social aspect Evidence on status/condition of land area

Commented [U12]: Need to make clear that in most cases this criterion is not applicable to MY. After all MC&I deals only with forested ecosystems and forest plantations.

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	<p>The management plan and supporting documents shall provide:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Management objectives. 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. 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. Rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection, including non-timber forest products used commercially. Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics. Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments. Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species. Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership. Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used. 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	<p>Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan Annual Work Plan 	<p>Sabah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan Annual Work Plan Compliance Report 	<p>Sarawak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan General Harvesting Plan (GP) and Detailed Harvesting Plan (DP) (NF) Annual Harvesting Plan (FP)

Criterion	The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new
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7.2	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

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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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	Peninsula <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) 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RIL Operation Guide Book: Code of Practice for Forest Harvesting in Sabah, 2009 Compliance Report Sabah Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS) 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	Peninsula / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of permanent sample plots Records of periodic measurements Results of analysis of the periodic measurements 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance Report Sabah Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS) Details of permanent sample plots Records of periodic measurements Results of analysis of the periodic measurements 	

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	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Auditing and monitoring reports (FP)</i> <i>Environmental Management Plan (FP)</i> Procedures to monitor social, ecological, environmental and economic impacts 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) 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedures to monitor social, ecological, environmental and economic impacts Environmental Compliance Report (ECR) SFMLA Compliance Report Sabah Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS) 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedures to monitor social, ecological, environmental and economic impacts Inspection and monitoring reports Internal audit report Environmental Monitoring Report (EMR) Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification
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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yield of all forest products harvested. Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna. Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations. Costs and productivity of forest management. <p>e1) <i>Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest. (NF)</i> e2) <i>Growth rates and condition of planted forest. (FP)</i></p>
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	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 • 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 • Closing reports • Wildlife / biodiversity inventory analysis/ research • Soil and water quality (physical environment) analysis / research • Reports on social, environmental and economic impacts evaluation 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • Annual Working Plan • Permanent sample plots • EIA Compliance Report • Social communication record • Reports on social, environmental and economic impacts evaluation • SFMLA Compliance Report • Wildlife monitoring report 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plan • Permanent sample plots data • Inspection and monitoring reports (pre-felling and post harvesting activities) • Reports on social, environmental and economic impacts evaluation • Environmental monitoring report • Wildlife monitoring report
FP only	Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring reports covering items (a) to (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"> • Pre-felling inventory record • Record of Daily Production Return • Record of log specification for shutout log/forest produce • Record of Removal Pass (Royalty/Transit) • Operational inventory summary sheet
FP only	Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal Passes / Permits • Felling, extraction and transportation records 		

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	Peninsula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director General of Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia Circular No. 8 Year 2015 – Guidelines for the Establishment and Management of Forest Areas with High Conservation Value (HCVF) in Permanent Forest Reserve (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 Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights 	Sabah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest management plan Report on assessment including maps showing HCV areas using guidelines, such as the Malaysian National Interpretation for the Identification of High Conservation Values Any other reporting such as scientific expedition Records of consultation with relevant stakeholders All customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts Established native customary rights Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights 	Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manual, Procedures and Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management Certification Report on assessment including maps showing HCV areas using guidelines, such as the Malaysian National Interpretation for the Identification of High Conservation Values Records of consultation with relevant stakeholders All customary laws / <i>adat</i> codified under the Native Customs (Declaration) Ordinance, 1996 (Cap. 22), and any other customary laws / <i>adat</i> recognised and enforceable by the Native Courts under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1992, and the Native Courts Rules, 1993 Decisions of the Civil Courts pertaining to legal or customary tenure or use rights Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998 (Cap. 26)

Commented [U13]: You may be aware that many forest managers are reluctant to establish HCVs. To help out, can we include the conservation zones under Criterion 6.2 as a verifier here?

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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak

	<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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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 HCVF areas in the FMU.
Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring procedures to assess the effectiveness of the measures in the management of the HCV area Monitoring records
Indicator 9.4.2	Forest managers shall incorporate the results and findings of the HCV monitoring activities into the implementation and revision of the forest management plan.
Verifier	Peninsula / Sabah / Sarawak <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

APPENDIX A

Interpretation for the Requirements in Implementing Internal Audits, Management Review and Action Plan

Requirement	Interpretation
<p>Indicator 8.1.3: Forest managers shall undertake annual internal audit and management review of forest management. <u>Any non-conformity raised during the audits shall have corrective action plan.</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>1. Internal Audit</p> <p>1.1 Objectives: The standard requires that an internal audit programme at planned intervals shall 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 the national sustainable forest management standard b) is effectively implemented and maintained <p>1.2 Organisation: The standard requires that 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 The standard requires that an annual management review shall at least include:</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 standard requires that 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 The standard requires that documented information as evidence of the results of management reviews shall be retained.</p> <p>3. Nonconformity and corrective action</p>

Requirement	Interpretation
	<p>3.1 The standard requires that when a nonconformity occurs, the organisation shall:</p> <p>a) react to the nonconformity and, as applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take action to control and correct it; • 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 The standard requires that corrective actions shall be appropriate to the effects of the nonconformities encountered.</p> <p>3.3 The standard requires that the organisation shall retain documented information as evidence of:</p> <p>a) the nature of the nonconformities and any subsequent actions taken;</p> <p>b) the results of any corrective action.</p> <p>4. Continual improvement</p> <p>4.1 The standard requires that the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the sustainable forest management system and the sustainable management of the forest shall be continuously improved.</p>

APPENDIX B

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; e) include an overview of applicable legislation if requirements of this benchmark are not reflected in the regional, national or sub-national standard, because they are already addressed through the legislation.

Definition of Key Terms Used in MC&I for Forest Management Certification

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)
Environmentally sensitive area	Areas that are of critical importance in terms of the goods, services and life-support systems they provide such as water purification, pest control and erosion regulation. In addition, they also

Term	Definition
	<p>refer to areas that harbour the wealth of the nation's biodiversity.</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 plantation forest 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 '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".</p>
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>Note 1: 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

Term	Definition
	<p>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;</p> <p>2) techniques involving the direct introduction into an organism of heritable material prepared outside the organism including micro-injection, macro-injection, and micro-encapsulation;</p> <p>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> <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> <p>1) in vitro fertilisation;</p> <p>2) natural processes such as: conjugation, transduction, transformation; polyploidy induction.</p>
High conservation value areas	<p>National Interpretation for the Identification of High Conservation Value, 2018 toolkit as additional information.</p> <p>High Conservation Value (HCV) areas are those that possess one or more of the following attributes:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(b) forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.</p> <p>(c) forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control).</p> <p>(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>
Indicator	<p>A quantitative, qualitative or descriptive attribute that, when measured or monitored periodically, indicates the direction of change in a criterion</p> <p>(Source: ITTO, 2016)</p>
Indigenous peoples	<p>Indigenous peoples in Malaysia refer to Aborigines in Peninsular Malaysia, and Natives in Sabah and Sarawak.</p>
Natives	<p>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.</p> <p>Natives in Sarawak are indigenous peoples as defined in the Federal Constitution Article 161(A), Clauses 6 and 7 and the Schedule to the Interpretation Ordinance, 2005 (Cap. 61).</p>
Landscape	<p>A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area.</p> <p>(Source: IUCN, 2016)</p>
Local communities	<p>Permanent or stable human communities who rely on the forest resources and ecosystems, are having their own rules, cultural norms and expectations, are living in or adjacent to the FMU, and are affected by forest management operations conducted within the FMU.</p>
Local laws	<p>Includes all legal norms given by organisms of government whose jurisdiction is less than the</p>

Term	Definition
	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)
Sogit system	'Sogit' 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 'sogit' 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Native Courts Justice system Momolianistic Divine meted Justice system Among the most noticeable <i>Tagal</i> system practiced by the Kadazandusuns today is the <i>Tagal</i>

Term	Definition
	<i>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)