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## Woodmark SLIMF<sup>1</sup> Generic Standard and Checklist

<b>Adapted for:</b>	Vietnam
<b>Date:</b>	November 2016
<b>Version:</b>	ST-FM-202a-05 (2016; v1.0

1 - SLIMF – Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests

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## **Woodmark Generic SLIMF Standard**

SLIMF – Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests

### **Scope**

The Woodmark SLIMF Generic standard has been designed for use worldwide in FSC® forest management evaluations where there is no existing FSC accredited SLIMF standard AND where the forest area under evaluation meets FSC SLIMF eligibility criteria. (See below).

### **Purpose**

This standard has been developed to comply with FSC-STD-20-002 Structure and content of Forest Stewardship Standards section 4; FSC-STD-01-003 SLIMF Eligibility Criteria; and FSC-GUI-60-100 Guidance on the Interpretation of FSC Principles and Criteria for Small and Low Intensity Managed Forest Operations. It is derived from the Woodmark Generic Standard and Checklist as accredited by FSC and is designed to facilitate the evaluation of forest areas that meet FSC SLIMF eligibility criteria. (See below). The Woodmark SLIMF Generic Standard is designed to be used as a stand alone document with the Woodmark Generic Standard available for use as a reference.

### **Development Process**

Between 2002 and 2004 FSC developed its approach to improving access to FSC certification for owners of small forest areas. This included the establishment of a SLIMF technical working group, widespread consultation, development of discussion and guidance documents, field trials, and concluded with the establishment of standard requirements and eligibility criteria. In parallel the UK UKWAS (United Kingdom Woodland Assurance Standard) standards group supported by DFID (Department for International Development) field tested alternative approaches to certification for owners of small woodlands. Woodmark was actively engaged in both these processes, and developed both streamlined procedures and evaluation standard checklists as part its contribution to this development process. This standard is based on the outcome of these development processes.

### **Structure**

This standard is derived from the Woodmark Generic Standard as accredited by FSC. The Woodmark Generic Standard is used as the basis for forest management evaluations worldwide and is adapted for use in local conditions according to FSC-STD-20-003 and is updated from time to time in response to FSC policy changes. The Woodmark SLIMF Generic standard is an adaptation of the full Generic standard with adaptation for use appropriate to the scale and intensity of management of small or low intensity managed forests (SLIMF).

There are two key aspects to this adaptation.

- 1) Indicators have been developed that are specific to SLIMF situations according to FSC-STD-20-002 section 4 and incorporating elements of FSC-GUI-60-100 Guidance on the interpretation of FSC Principles and Criteria for SLIMF. (i.e. FSC Criteria 6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 9.1, 10.5 and 10.8).
- 2) Indicators have been grouped according to the verification process and means of verification. i.e. where several indicators may be met through the same verification process – indicators have been grouped together.

The structure is therefore designed to assist a streamlined assessment process in keeping with the scale and intensity of SLIMF operations.

**Use of the standard**

The standard is intended as a supporting document in SLIMF assessments. In the field the standard will generally be used in the form of a checklist incorporated into the Woodmark report template. This will generally show indicators only.

In the event that evaluation relates to a country where there is an existing accredited national standard including SLIMF indicators this will be used or the indicators may be incorporated into the Woodmark checklist. In the event that an evaluation is planned where there is an existing Woodmark Generic Standard adapted for local use, the adapted standard will be reviewed and the Woodmark Generic SLIMF standard will be adapted based on this. In the event that there is no nationally accredited standard, and no Woodmark Generic Standard adapted for local use, Woodmark will adapt the Woodmark SLIMF Generic standard based on FSC-STD-20-003.

During an evaluation, the checklist derived from the adapted SLIMF standard will be used, and observations recorded against each SLIMF indicator/verifier. In order to maintain efficiency and ensure that audit procedures are in keeping with the scale and intensity of the operation, brief observations will be preferred.

Observations are required for all indicators under sections 1 to 10 for all forest areas. The sections in Annexes 1 to 4 need only be completed if the specific forest type or activity is applicable to the forest area under evaluation.

**Scoring**

During an evaluation each SLIMF indicator is scored as either being met (Y/√) or not met (N/X).

In the event that an indicator is not met a non-compliance is identified and a corrective action given. Non compliance against an individual indicator will normally be treated as a Minor non-compliance. In the event that there is non compliance against all indicators in one sub - section (e.g. 1a, or 1b, or 2a or 3a etc...) this will normally be treated as a Major non-compliance.

## FSC Reference Document excerpts

### FSC-STD-20-002 clause 4.3

#### 4 Scale and intensity of forest management<sup>1</sup>

- 4.1 The standard shall be cost effective and practical for use in small-scale and low intensity forest management units.
- 4.2 Small and/or low intensity managed forests may be made exempt from some indicators which are applicable to other forests, and/or alternative indicators may be developed for application to small and/or low intensity managed forests. In such cases this shall be clearly indicated in the standard.

EXAMPLE:

#### Criterion

**Indicator 4.1.1a (applicable to FMUs more than 200ha in area):**

**Means of verification:**

**Indicator 4.1.1b (applicable to FMUs less than 200ha in area):**

**Means of verification:**

- 4.3 Alternative indicators and associated means of verification (as described in paragraph 4.2 above) may be developed for any criterion, but shall be developed for at least the following FSC Criteria which require special provision when applied to small and/or low intensity managed forests: FSC Criteria 6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 9.1, 10.5 and 10.8.
- 4.4 The standard shall include clear guidance as to the category of forest management units to which any exemptions or alternative indicators apply.

NOTE 9: Standards may identify the forest management units that are eligible for modified indicators or means of verification by simple size classifications (e.g. 'applicable to FMUs less than 200 ha') or by proxies for size or intensity (e.g. 'applicable to woodlot licensees', 'applicable to operations harvesting less than x cubic metres per year).

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<sup>1</sup> Additional guidance is being prepared by the FSC International Center to facilitate the development of standards applicable to small and low intensity managed forests.

## FSC-STD-01-003 SLIMF Eligibility Criteria

### 1 SLIMF Eligibility Criteria

- 1.1 A forest management unit shall qualify as a 'SLIMF' if it is either a 'small' forest management unit (as defined in this standard) OR managed as a 'low intensity' forest management unit (as defined in this standard).
- 2 **'Small' forest management units**
- 2.1 Forest management units may be recognised as SLIMF units when they are less than 100 ha. in area or when they meet the requirements specified in 2.2 below.
- 2.2 Forest Management Units of up to 1000 ha. in area may be recognised as 'small' when this is supported by the FSC-accredited national initiative for the country concerned, or in countries in which there is no FSC-accredited national initiative when this has the demonstrated broad support of national stakeholders in the country concerned. Annex 1 to this standard provides the definitive list of countries for which the definition of small is larger than 100 ha.
- 2.3 Forest Management Units larger than 1000ha in area shall not qualify as 'small' forest management units.
- 3 **Low intensity forest management units**
- 3.1 Forest management units may also be recognised as SLIMF units when:
- the rate of harvesting is less than 20% of the mean annual increment (MAI)<sup>2</sup> within the total production forest area of the unit, AND
  - EITHER the annual harvest from the total production forest area is less than 5000 cubic metres,
  - OR the *average* annual harvest from the total production forest is less than 5000 m<sup>3</sup> / year during the period of validity of the certificate as verified by harvest reports and surveillance audits.

### FSC-STD-01-003 SLIMF Eligibility Criteria Version 1-0 Addendum

This document provides an up to date list of countries for which the SLIMF eligibility criteria differ from those specified for international use in FSC-STD-01-003 SLIMF Eligibility Criteria Version 1-0.

1. List of countries for which definition of 'small' is greater than 100 ha.

Country national threshold for 'small'

Country	new threshold approved	Proposed by and date
USA	1000 ha.	FSC-US 5th February 2004
Canada	1000 ha.	FSC-Canada 29th June 2004
South Africa	600 ha	Certification Body May 2005
Denmark	1000 ha	FSC Denmark October 2005

## FSC-GUI-60-100

### Guidance on the Interpretation of FSC Principles and Criteria for Small and Low Intensity Managed Forest Operations<sup>3</sup>

Note: this document establishes the precedent of combining criteria where means of verification are essentially the same.

<sup>2</sup> Where FMU-specific MAI estimates are unavailable or impractical regional estimates of growth rates for specific forest types may be used.

<sup>3</sup> Based in part on a consultants report commissioned by FSC. *Developing standards appropriate to small and low intensity managed forests* (2002) by S. Higman, H. Scrase, P. Dam and F. Aguilar.

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## 1 Land use

### 1a Tenure

FSC Criterion	SLIMF Indicator	Means of verification	Compliant? Y/N
2.1.1 2.1.2	Legal ownership or tenure can be proved and is not subject to dispute. A map is available clearly showing legal boundaries.	The name and legal status of the entity managing the forest is stated.	
2.1.4	Communities have clear, credible and officially recognised evidence, endorsed by the communities themselves, of collective ownership and control of the lands they customarily own or otherwise occupy and use.	Discussion with managers and communities Maps and other land records.	

### 1b Local involvement/control

2.2.1 2.2.2 2.2.3 3.1.1 3.1.2 3.1.3 3.1.4 3.2.4	Legal and customary rights of indigenous people and local communities shall be respected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The manager is aware of indigenous and traditional peoples (including migratory groups) living in the vicinity of the management area</li> <li>The communities concerned have identified themselves as indigenous or tribal</li> <li>All legal or customary tenure or use rights are documented and mapped.</li> <li>All legal or customary tenure or use rights are respected</li> <li>The manager is aware of all claims to tenure or use rights to the forest resource.</li> <li>Forest management operations do not take place in these areas without free and informed consent local/indigenous communities.</li> <li>Forest managers provide local communities control over forest operations to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources</li> <li>Traditional access for subsistence uses and traditional activities is granted.</li> </ul>	Discussion with managers and communities Maps and documentation Evidence of consultation and relevant consents	
2.3.4	Forest manager provide access to forest resources for local communities without legal or customary land rights with access to forest resources, where such access does not prejudice the achievement of management objectives.	Discussion with managers and communities	

3.4.1 3.4.2 3.4.3	Where traditional knowledge (e.g. regarding the use of forest species or management systems) is applied in forest operations, local communities are informed and fairly compensated for such applications.	Discussion with managers and communities Records of payments	
4.1.1 4.1.3 4.1.4	Local and forest dependant people have equal access to employment and training opportunities. Workers are not discriminated in hiring, advancement, dismissal, remuneration and employment related social security Wages or income of self-employed or contractors are at least as high as those in comparable occupations in the same region and in no case lower than the established minimum wage.	Discussion with managers and communities	

### 1c Disputes

2.3.1 4.5.1 4.5.4	Mechanisms exist for resolution of grievances exist including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>disputes between the forest managers and the local community over tenure claims and use rights</li> <li>mechanisms to resolve conflicts through consultation aiming at achieving agreement or consent, avoiding damage to property, resources, rights, and livelihoods</li> </ul>	Discussion with managers and communities	
2.3.2 2.3.5	Mechanisms for dispute resolution are respected in the event of any dispute between local communities and forest managers regarding tenure claims and use rights.	There is no evidence of any unresolved dispute of substantial magnitude.	
2.3.3	Management policy and operational procedures exist which require that, in case of a dispute or disagreement between the local community and the forest managers concerning land rights, forestry operations which prejudice the future enjoyment of such rights by the community are halted until the dispute is resolved.	Documented policy and procedure	
4.5.2 4.5.3	Mechanisms exist for providing fair compensation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>where legal or customary rights, property, resources or livelihoods have been damaged</li> <li>for inadvertent damage to indigenous and traditional resources</li> </ul>	Compensation is determined by the communities themselves.	



## 2 Compliance with legislation and guidelines

### 2a Commitment

1.6.1	Forest managers must provide a statement declaring their long-term commitment to comply with FSC Principles and Criteria.	Signed commitment	
2.1.3	Land is dedicated to long term forest management.	Management planning assumes more than one rotation	
1.6.2	Forest managers shall declare any areas under their control but not included within the scope of the certification evaluation	Discussion with managers	

### 2b Legislation

1.1.1, 1.4.1	There are no substantiated outstanding claims of non-compliance with national and local laws and administrative requirements related to forest management. (Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria should be identified).	No evidence of non-compliance Discussion with forest managers demonstrates understanding of laws	
1.1.2, 1.1.3	There is compliance with the spirit of any relevant codes of practice, guidelines or agreements.	Forest managers demonstrate awareness of relevant codes of practice, guidelines or agreements.	
1.3.1, 1.3.5 1.3.6 1.3.7	Forest managers implement appropriate controls to ensure that provisions of the International agreements applicable to the region are respected, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).</li> <li>• ITTA</li> <li>• Convention on Biological Diversity</li> </ul>	Discussion with managers and workers Sales documents	

1.3.2, 1.3.3 1.3.4 4.3.1, 4.3.2	<p>Applicable ILO conventions are respected, especially</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the freedom of association and protection of the right to organise and bargain collectively (conventions 87 and 98)</li> <li>no child labour is used, national minimum age provisions are adhered to</li> <li>there is no forced labour or debt bondage</li> </ul> <p>Note that implementation of the following ILO conventions is a minimum requirement for certification : 29, 87, 97, 98, 100, 105, 111, 131, 138, 141, 142, 143, 155, 169, 182, ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forest Work, Recommendation 135, Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970.</p>	Discussion with managers and workers.	
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### 2c Illegal activities

1.5.1, 1.5.2, 1.5.3	Systems to monitor and prevent unauthorised activities are in place including illegal settlement and harvesting.	Managers have taken reasonable measures to stop such activities	
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## 3 Assessment of impacts

### 3a Social impact

4.4.1 4.4.2 4.4.3	<p>Managers shall complete an evaluation of social impact appropriate to the size and intensity of the operations and incorporate results into management decisions. This shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of affected groups</li> <li>Ongoing consultation with affected groups to identification of the main impacts of the operation</li> <li>Specification of measures to ameliorate identified negative impacts.</li> </ul>		
3.2.1 3.2.2 3.2.3	<p>Forest management shall not threaten or diminish the resources or tenure rights of indigenous people shall be protected during forest operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>shared boundaries must be physically demarcated under the supervision of the community before operations start</li> <li>the forest manager must be aware of potential threats to these resources (e.g.</li> </ul>	Discussion with managers and communities Documented procedures Field observations	

	<p>disturbance to water resources and wildlife).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• systems must be in place to modify management prescriptions to prevent damage to such resources</li> </ul>		
3.3.1 3.3.3 3.3.4 3.3.5	<p>Sites of archaeological, religious, historical or other cultural sensitivity shall be protected:</p> <p>Systems shall be in place to identify and map such sites in co-ordination with local/indigenous people</p> <p>Systems shall be in place to identify and protect such sites during operations (e.g. harvesting, road building)</p> <p>Plans for the protection or management of such sites are subject to the full and informed consent of appropriate representatives of indigenous peoples</p>	<p>Maps</p> <p>Documented procedures</p> <p>Discussions with managers and workers</p> <p>Discussions with communities</p>	
8.2.6	<p>There are meetings with representatives of local communities, at which any concerns regarding the impacts (social or environmental) are recorded.</p>	<p>Documented procedures</p> <p>Monitoring data</p>	

### 3b Environmental impact

6.1.1 6.1.2 7.1.15	<p>Managers shall provide an evaluation of potential environmental impact of planned activity and seeks to minimize impacts. The evaluation shall take account of landscape level considerations and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments are implemented</p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers</p> <p>Management plan</p> <p>Records of results of assessment</p> <p>Field observation</p>	
6.2.1 6.2.2 6.2.3	<p>Rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g. nesting and feeding areas) are safeguarded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessing the likely presence of these species/habitats</li> <li>• Identifying such areas on maps</li> <li>• Identifying management prescriptions to protect these areas</li> </ul>	<p>Discussion with forest managers</p> <p>Maps</p> <p>Management planning documentation</p>	
5.5.1 5.5.2	<p>Forest managers are aware of the down stream uses of water from the forest watershed and fisheries above, in and below the forest watershed</p>	<p>Discussion with forest managers</p>	

6.2.10 6.2.11	Forest managers have systems for controlling hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting of animals or plants. Systems are in place to prevent hunting or trapping of protected species.	Discussion with forest managers	
9.1.2 9.1.3	Forest managers are able to provide a definition of High Conservation Value Forest for their region. Forest managers have assessed whether High Conservation Value Forests is present in the area under their control.	Discussion with forest managers See Annex 1 if HCVF may be present	

## 4 Management planning

### 4a Description of the resource

7.1.2, 7.1.3, 7.1.4, 7.1.5, 7.1.7 7.1.8 7.1.9 7.1.17 7.1.18	Clear maps (or other relevant documentation appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operation) to show the following are available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>description of the land use and ownership status of the area under management control</li> <li>the physical aspects of the management area (e.g. topography, soils, geology, and water resources),</li> <li>description of the socio-economic context for management</li> <li>description of the forest resource base including protected areas</li> <li>a brief summary of previous use including areas that have been harvested in the past</li> <li>any areas under management control which are excluded from harvesting, for whatever reasons.</li> </ul>	Maps or other relevant documentation	
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### 4b Management plan

7.1.1 7.1.19	The management planning documentation includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a clear statement of the objectives of forest management</li> <li>outline plans for the medium (e.g. 5 – 20 years) and long (e.g. 20+ years) term</li> <li>planned management activities in the short term (e.g. first five years)</li> </ul>	Management planning documentation Maps	
7.4.1	A summary of management activities is available to all interested parties, within the accepted norms of commercial confidentiality.	Available information Note this may include information on monitoring section 8 -	

		8.5.1	
7.2.1, 8.4.1	The management plan is revised on a regular basis and incorporates the results of monitoring.	Management plan up to date Manager demonstrate awareness of results of monitoring/other sources of information.	

#### 4c Forest design and conservation zones

6.2.5 6.2.7 6.2.8 6.2.9 6.4.1	At least 10% of the management area is designated as a conservation zone, identified on maps, and managed with biodiversity as a major objective. The location of these zones shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• includes examples of identified conservation features and habitat within the forest area protected in their natural state</li> <li>• maximise their contribution to the maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity</li> <li>• allow movement of key plant and animal species between conservation areas (e.g. by locating conservation zones along streamsid es, up slopes and across ridges)</li> </ul>	Maps Management planning documentation Field observation	
6.2.4 6.2.6	At least half of this area (i.e. 5% of the total forest area) is designated as a protected area, identified on maps, and is protected from full commercial harvesting. This shall include any areas of special regional importance for biodiversity.	Maps Management planning documentation Field observation	
6.10.1	Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a)entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and</li> <li>b)does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and</li> <li>c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.</li> </ol>	Management planning documentation Field observation	

#### 4d Fire

7.1.14 10.7.2	The need for fire management and control has been properly evaluated. In fire prone areas, or those in which fire is an integral feature of the ecology of the forest, there is an adequate fire management plan.	Discussions with manager Documented procedures	
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#### 4e Budget

1.2.1, 8.2.8	There are clear accounts for the forest enterprise. Forest managers can provide evidence that applicable fees, royalties, taxes and other applicable charges have been paid.	Records of income and costs.	
5.1.1 5.1.2 5.1.4 5.1.5 8.2.8	There is a work plan budget showing expected costs and revenues for at least the current financial year that shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>be based on the expected rate of harvest of forest products and reasonable expectations of product value</li> <li>specify costs associated with implementation of the social and environmental commitments.</li> <li>incorporate stumpage, royalties or rents as required.</li> </ul>	Budget	

### 5 Forest production

#### 5a Silviculture and growth and yield

5.6.1 6.3.1, 7.1.10 7.1.11 7.1.12	<u>Silvicultural system</u> The silvicultural system on which management is based is clearly stated and justified in terms of the ecology of the forest. Management prescriptions describe the relevant procedures, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>selection criteria of trees for felling;</li> <li>method of marking trees or area selected for felling</li> <li>identification and marking of trees to be retained for future extraction, as seed sources, or to maintain biodiversity;</li> <li>method of ensuring regeneration.</li> </ul> The management plan and supporting documents shall provide rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection	Management planning documentation Operational manuals Discussion with forest manager	
5.6.2 5.6.3	<u>Growth and yield</u> The expected level of harvesting on an annual basis, and in the long term (over more than	Management planning documentation	

5.6.4 5.6.5 8.2.2	one rotation) is clearly justified in terms of the permanently sustainable yield. All assumptions regarding regeneration, growth, abundance, quality and size distribution of the main commercial species are explicit, and in line with the best available data for the locality. Expected harvesting does not exceed local or regional expectations of sustainable yield.	Operational manuals Growth models, information on regeneration of commercial species or programme to collect information for future management.	
7.1.6	<u>Inventory</u> There is an evaluation of the timber resource (inventory), sufficient in detail and rigour to justify the planned harvesting for the full rotation, and to demonstrate convincingly that yields will be permanently sustainable in successive rotations.	Inventory data	
6.3.5 6.3.6	<u>Species and genetic diversity</u> Management of the forest area as a whole is designed to ensure that the full complement of tree species regenerates successfully in the forest area over the duration of the rotation. Selective felling and thinning regimes are designed to maintain genotypic diversity.	Management planning documentation Operational manuals Discussion with forest manager	
6.9.1 6.9.2 6.9.3	All use of exotic species is documented and justified. 6.9.2 Exotic species used are monitored to evaluate potential adverse ecological impacts. 6.9.3 In the event that adverse ecological impacts are identified control actions are implemented.	Management planning documentation Operational manuals Discussion with forest manager	
6.8.3	No GMOs are used.	Management planning documentation Operational manuals Discussion with forest manager	
6.3.2 6.3.3 6.3.4	<u>Coupe size</u> Forestry operations must, if appropriate to the silvicultural system, aim for a mixture of compartments differing in size, shape, species, and age structure, in harmony with the landscape and commensurate with the natural dynamics of the forest type under consideration. Systems which use small clearfell areas and selective felling have been considered	Management planning documentation Operational manuals Discussion with forest manager	

### 5b Production diversity and local use

5.4.1 5.4.2	Managers are aware of the range of the forest's potential products and services (including 'lesser known' timber species, Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and opportunities for forest recreation) and their importance to the local economy.	Discussion with managers	
5.4.3 5.4.4	Managers have assessed the possibility of utilisation of forest services, lesser known species and NTFPs on their own account or by local enterprises and encourage the utilisation of lesser known species and NTFPs by local enterprises where this does not jeopardise other management objectives.	Discussions with managers	
5.2.1	Forest managers make a proportion of their production available to local enterprises, such as small-scale industries and processing operations, unless there is an over-riding reason preventing this.	Discussions with manager and local people Sales records	

## 6 Forest operations

### 6a Harvesting

6.3.7	Biodiversity is routinely maintained by the retention of marginal habitats e.g. streamside vegetation, vegetation on rocky outcrops, swamps and heaths.	Management planning documentation Operational manuals Discussion with forest manager Field observation	
6.3.8	Standing and fallen dead wood habitats are retained.	As above	
5.3.1 6.5.6 6.5.7 6.5.8 6.5.9 6.5.10 6.5.11	Harvesting and extraction procedures minimise forest damage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protected areas are physically demarcated, at least temporarily, before any forest operations start on near by land</li> <li>Buffer zones in which harvesting does not take place are established around all permanent watercourses</li> <li>Harvesting machinery must not enter streams except at designated and designed stream crossings</li> </ul>	As above No excessive damage to residual stands	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvesting minimises damage to residual trees and regeneration</li> <li>• Lop and top may not be pushed into streams</li> <li>• Extraction is stopped when soils are saturated</li> <li>• The use of brash mats is specified, where appropriate</li> </ul>		
10.6.2	Plans and procedures for reforestation after harvesting are designed to minimise exposure of bare soil, and to ensure that trees are re-established as rapidly as possible.	As above	
5.3.2	Timber is extracted and processed promptly after felling.	Discussion with forest manager Field observation	

### 6b Roads and other mechanical disturbance

6.5.1 6.5.2 6.5.4 6.5.5	<p>The following norms for the design and building and maintenance of roads and other mechanical disturbance are followed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New roads are planned in advance on topographical maps showing existing streams</li> <li>• Roads are fitted to the topography so that a minimum of alterations to the natural features will occur</li> <li>• Wherever possible roads are located on natural benches, ridges and flatter slopes</li> <li>• Road construction in steep, narrow valleys, slip-prone or other unstable areas, natural drainage channels and streamsides is minimised</li> <li>• Roads are not aligned through environmentally sensitive areas</li> <li>• Embankments and cuttings are stabilised to resist erosion</li> <li>• New roads are not constructed in streambeds (existing roads in streambeds are closed and replacements are constructed).</li> <li>• Stream crossings are planned before operations begin and shown on relevant maps</li> <li>• The number of stream crossings is minimised</li> <li>• Stream crossings are at right angles to the stream</li> <li>• Valley bottom roads and tracks are kept as far back from the stream as possible</li> <li>• Drains and culverts are designed to minimise erosion so they do not obstruct the migration of fish, create fast water velocities or stream beds unsuitable for fish</li> <li>• Drains do not drain into natural watercourses. Where this is unavoidable, regularly emptied silt traps are installed.</li> </ul>	Written policies and procedures Field observation	
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### 6c Machinery

5.3.1 5.3.3 6.5.12	New harvesting and processing machinery is selected taking into account the need to minimise damage to soils, residual trees and regeneration and timber waste	Evaluation of recent purchases	
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### 6d Waste and pollution

6.7.1 6.7.2 6.7.3 6.7.4	Waste (chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic) is disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner.  Disposal does not take place in watercourses or lakes or by burying.	Discussion with manager There is no evidence of waste left in the forest.	
6.6.10	Fuel tanks and stores are located so that spillages from damage, defects or refueling will not enter watercourses.	Site inspection	

## 7 Training and health and safety

### 7a Training

4.2.3 6.5.3 6.5.13 7.3.1 7.3.2 7.3.3	All workers (including managers and supervisors) receive training relevant to their tasks and responsibilities. Training shall include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• safety issues, appropriate to the tasks of workers and the equipment used.</li> <li>• environmental protection (e.g. protection of water resources and prevention of erosion) and emergency procedures (e.g. pollution mitigation procedures)</li> </ul>	Training records Discussions with workers	
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### 7b Health and safety

4.2.1	Managers are familiar with relevant health and safety guidelines and regulations.	Accessible copies of relevant documents Discussion with managers	
4.2.2	Managers have assessed the risk to workers of particular tasks and equipment, and take all reasonable measures to reduce or eliminate such risks.	Risk assessments carried out	
4.2.4	Workers are provided with safety equipment, appropriate to the tasks of workers and	Discussions with	

4.2.5	the equipment used. Managers take reasonable measures to ensure that workers use any safety equipment that is provided.	manager and workers Safety equipment in use.	
4.2.6	Managers implement an accident reporting system that includes all work related accidents and deaths of employees, their causes, corrective action taken to prevent similar accidents in future.	Records	
4.2.7	There are assured compensation benefits in case of accidents.	Documented protocol	
4.2.8	Health and safety measures comply with national minimum requirements and ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry.	No evidence of non-compliance	
4.2.9	Where workers stay in camps, conditions for accommodation and nutrition comply at least with ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry	Field observation	

## 8 Monitoring

8.1.1 8.1.2 8.1.3	There is a system for monitoring the impacts of forest operations appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Procedures are consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison and assessment of change.	Monitoring procedure Management plan Managers field notes/records Discussion with manager	
7.1.13 8.2.5 8.2.1 8.2.3 8.2.4 8.2.7	Monitoring shall include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yields of all forest products harvested</li> <li>• Forest regeneration and growth.</li> <li>• The condition of the forest (post harvest stand condition, presence of pests, diseases, evidence of soil compaction, erosion etc)</li> <li>• The effects of forestry operations on plant and animal species, including aquatic habitats</li> <li>• Evidence of deterioration or disturbance of conservation areas (see 6.2)</li> <li>• Information related to environmental impacts e.g. water quality and flow and fish and wildlife populations.</li> </ul>	Monitoring data Discussion with forest manager	

8.1.4	Monitoring records are maintained in a well-ordered, up-to-date and accessible form.	Records	
8.5.1	The results of the monitoring programmes are made available to all interested parties on request (within the accepted norms of commercial confidentiality, on request).	Available information Note this may be combined with public management plan 4b (7.1.1)	

## 9 Chain of custody

8.3.1	Forest products that are sold as certified are readily identifiable as originating from the evaluated forest.	Physical marking of the timber A system of paper control Daily or weekly production records.	
8.3.2	The forest management enterprise maintains control of the chain of custody of the timber up to the point of sale.	Documented procedure Felling/extraction/haulage records	
8.3.3	Invoices issued for certified timber sales specify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The source of the certified timber</li> <li>• the date of sale</li> <li>• the quantity of certified timber sold</li> <li>• the specifications (species, dimensions, quality) of certified timber sold</li> <li>• the point at which the buyer shall take control of the chain of custody of the certified timber</li> <li>• certificate code</li> </ul> <p>Invoices correspond to details on delivery documents</p>	Invoices	

## 10 Norms relating to specific forest types and management regimes

Does the management area contain High Conservation Value Forests <sup>4</sup> ?	<b>Annex 1</b>
Does the management area contain plantations?	<b>Annex 2</b>
Are synthetic chemicals used?	<b>Annex 3</b>
Are biological control agents used?	<b>Annex 4</b>

### Annexes

#### Annex 1 High Conservation Value Forests

9.1.3	Managers have assessed their forest for high conservation value attributes <sup>1</sup> . Areas identified as High Conservation Value Forests are marked on maps.	Maps Assessment/management plan	
9.2.1	Forest managers should consult with relevant stakeholders on the identification of High Conservation Values and management options for any High Conservation attributes identified.	Discussion with forest manager Consultation results	
9.3.1 9.3.2 9.3.3	Specific protection measures are detailed and implemented for identified High Conservation Value areas and/or attributes. The identified protection measures adopt a precautionary approach. The identified protection measures are included in the publicly available management plan.	Management planning documentation Operational manuals Discussion with forest manager Field observation	

<sup>4</sup> **High Conservation Value Forests are those** that possess one or more of the following attributes:

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

The certification inspectors will place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and the options for their maintenance

9.4.1	A programme of at least annual monitoring, appropriate to the size and vulnerability of the conservation attributes, is documented and implemented.	Monitoring programme and records	
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## Annex 2 Plantations

10.1.1 10.1.2	Natural forest conservation and restoration are explicitly included within the objectives of plantation management. Strategies and procedures for achieving these objectives are effectively implemented.	Management planning documentation	
10.2.1	Plantation management is designed to maintain or enhance characteristics of adjacent natural forest	Management planning documentation	
10.2.2	There are documented policies and procedures which ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a mosaic of stand ages and rotations are created and maintained;</li> <li>- wildlife corridors are provided;</li> <li>- where there are corridors of natural vegetation by streamsides or in gullies these are protected from planting and harvesting operations, and developed into streamside reserved areas;</li> </ul>	Documented policies and procedures	
10.2.3	Both general siting and internal design of plantations are in harmony with the landscape of the area.	Management planning documentation Field observations	
10.3.1 10.3.2 10.3.3 10.3.4	Management planning includes evaluation of economic, ecological and social stability. Management promotes diversity of plantation size and distribution in the landscape. Management makes provision for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the use of a variety of tree species and provenances or other plants.</li> <li>• age and structural diversity of plantation in the landscape.</li> </ul>	Plantation design Species composition Age class distribution Range of products	
10.4.1	There is a clear justification for the choice of species and genotypes chosen.	Discussion with managers	
10.4.2	Where an exotic species has been selected:	Documented	

10.4.3 10.8.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of an exotic species must be explicitly justified</li> <li>It must not be invasive.</li> <li>There is no large scale planting of species that have not been shown to be appropriate to the site on the basis of local trials or experience</li> </ul>	justification and assessment	
10.5.1 10.5.2	<p><i>Forest owner who has over 1,000 ha of land for planting forest spares at least 3% of full condition- land area which will be managed for restoring the natural forest vegetation and this is well documented, mapped and demarcated in the field (Indicator from Draft National FSC Standard for Vietnam Draft 9c).</i></p> <p>At least 10% of the area of the plantation must be managed to enhance its natural characteristics and with biodiversity as a major objective.</p>	See 4c	
10.6.1 10.6.3	Means to protect soils are explicitly detailed in management plans or supporting documents	There is no evidence of site degradation in the field.	
10.7.1 10.7.3	There is an integrated pest management strategy. This shall incorporate measures to control or eradicate exotic invasive plants.	Discussion with manager. Documented strategy	
10.7.4	There is a strategy to minimise the use of chemical pesticides and fertilisers in plantations and nurseries.	Discussion with manager. Documented strategy	
10.8.2	Plantations are not established on sites of important or sensitive ecosystems; areas of high or unique biological diversity; planned conservation or protection areas or where there are possible adverse effects on an important water catchment area.	Management planning documentation	
10.9.1	The plantation is not established on land converted from natural forest after November 1 <sup>st</sup> 1994 (but see 6.10 and 10.9), unless there is clear evidence that the current owner(s) and manager(s) were not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion.	Evidence of previous land use	

### Annex 3 Chemicals

6.6.1	Documented pest, disease and weed control strategies are available.	Documented strategy	
6.6.2	Procedures are in place to record all use of synthetic chemicals by the forest management enterprise Records of chemical use include:	Records	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Name of the product</li> <li>b) Location of the site treated;</li> <li>c) Area of the site treated;</li> <li>d) Method of application;</li> <li>e) Date chemical use started;</li> <li>f) Date chemical use finished;</li> <li>g) Total quantity of the chemical used;</li> </ul>		
6.6.3 6.6.4	Chemicals are only used when absolutely necessary to achieve defined management aims where there is no known non-chemical alternative not entailing excessive cost.	Discussion with manager	
6.6.5	A procedure is in place to record the most appropriate non-chemical alternative that was considered and rejected prior to use of the synthetic chemical, together with the justification for use of the chemical rather than the non-chemical alternative.	Records	
6.6.6 10.6.1	Chemicals are used only in minimum effective quantities, with strict observation of controls and regulations.	Records	
6.6.7 6.6.8 6.6.9	The use or storage of chemical chemicals prohibited by FSC (see FSC-POL-20-602) on certified units is prohibited unless a derogation has been approved by FSC.	Documents Site inspection	
6.6.9	Training and relevant equipment are provided to all operators.	Training records and equipment availability	
6.6.11	All equipment for the transport, storage and application of chemicals must be maintained in a safe and leakproof condition.	Site inspection	
6.6.12	Application of chemicals within 10m of watercourses and 30m around reservoirs and lakes is prohibited.	Documented procedure	
6.6.13	Application if heavy rain is expected, during wet weather, on frozen snow-covered ground or ground which has baked dry during a drought is prohibited.	Documented procedure	
6.6.14	Soaking of seedlings treated with chemicals in drains or watercourses prior to planting is prohibited.	Documented procedure	



#### Annex 4 Biological control

6.8.1	There is a procedure in place for the documentation and monitoring of all use of biological control agents.	Documented procedure	
6.8.2	Biological control agents are used only when absolutely necessary to achieve defined management aims as part of integrated pest management system (use of naturally occurring organisms is permitted).	Documented strategy	

#### Annex 5. National and local forest laws and administrative requirements which apply in Vietnam.

- [Title: Decree Of The Council Of Ministers For The Enforcement Of Forest Resources Protection And Development Act \(17HDBT\)](#)
- [Title: Decree Of Council Of Ministers Determining The List Of Rare And Precious Flora And Fauna And Regulations For Their Management And Protection \(18HDBT\)](#)
- [Title: Decision by the chairman of the council of ministers on policies encouraging investment for forestry development \(264CT\)](#)
- [Title: Decision By The Chairman Of The Council Of Ministers On Policies For The Use Of Bare Land, Denuded Hills, Forests, Alluvial Flats, And Water Bodies \(327CT\)](#)
- [Title: Instruction by the prime minister on policies and methods for continued economic and social development in mountainous areas \(525TTG\)](#)
- [Title: Order Of The Chairman Of The Council Of Ministers Urgent Measures To Stop Immediately Deforestation \(90CT\)](#)

- [Title: Decree of the council of ministers regulating in detail the implementation of the law on foreign investment](#)
- [Title: Decree Of The Council Of Ministers Regulating In Detail The Implementation Of The Law On Foreign Investment](#)
- [Title: On Implementation Of Decision No 327-ct With Respect To Appraisal And Approval Of Projects And Compilation Of Programme 327](#)
- [Title: Circular On Guidelines on management and provision of credits from the State for programmes and projects for use of bare land, degraded hills, forests, alluvial flats and water bodies](#)
- [Title: Circular On Guidelines by the Ministry of Forestry Concerning Implementation of Decision 327-CT](#)
- [Title: Statute of the National Parks and Natural Reserves Association Branches.](#)
- [Title: Decree To Promulgate The Regulations For Allocating Forest Land To Organisation, Household, Individual To Use Sustainable And On Long Terms In Forestry \(02CP\)](#)  
[Title: Regulations For Allocating Forest Land To Organisation, Household, Individual To Use Sustainable And On Long Terms In Forestry](#)
- [Title: Decision On The Reorganisation And Renewal Of Management In State Enterprises In The Agriculture Sector \(12CP\)](#)  
[Title: Government Regulation On Reorganisation And Renewal Of Management Of State Enterprises In The Agriculture Sector](#)
- [Title: Decision On Agricultural Extension \(13CP\)](#)  
[Title: Government Regulation for agricultural extension](#)
- [Title: Decree on providing guidance for the implementation of the Law on Environmental Protection \(175CP\)](#)
- [Title: Decree Of The Government On Ensuring Traffic Order And Safety On Roads And In Urban Centres \(36CP\)](#)  
[Title: Regulation On Traffic Order And Safety On Roads And In Urban Centres](#)
- [Title: Decree Of The Government Regarding The Organisation, Tasks And Authority Of The Forest Protection Department \(39CP\)](#)
- [Title: Approving the Biodiversity Action Plan for Vietnam \(845TTg\)](#)

- [Title: Circular On Implementation Of Decision No. 264-CT Dated July 22nd 1992 Of The Chairman Of The Council Of Ministers \(now Prime Minister\) Incentives For Investment In Forestry Development](#)
- [Title: Law On Environmental Protection](#)
- [Title: Law On Foreign Investment In Vietnam](#) [12 November 1996]
- [Title: Law On Foreign Investment In Vietnam](#) [29 December 1987]
- [Title: Order Of President Of State Council Socialist Republic Vietnam Promulgating The Laws On Forest Protection And Development \(Order No. 58-ICT/HDNN8\)](#)  
[Title: Law On Forest Protection And Development](#)
- [Title: Land Law](#)
- [Title: Law on Nationality of Vietnam](#)
- [Title: Memorandum of Agreement upon Rescue of endangered primates of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam](#)
- [Title: Instructions for Guiding Environmental Impact Assessment To The Operating Units \(1420-QDMTg\)](#)
- [Title: Circular Guiding the Setting up and Appraisal of Assessment Report on Environmental Impact \(715-MTg\)](#)
- [Title: Ordinance On Natural Resources Tax](#)
- [Title: Politburo Decision On Guidelines And Main Policies For Economic And Social Development In The Mountain Area \(22NQTW\)](#)
- [Title: Guidelines For The Implementation Of The Regulations On The Operation Of Foreign Non-governmental Organizations In Vietnam](#)

### Forestry related regulations

No.	Name of documents	No.	Issued date
<b>A</b>	<b>Management and Development of forest related regulation</b>		
1	Luật bảo vệ và phát triển rừng	29 /2004/QH 11	03/12/2004
2	Nghị định Thi hành Luật bảo vệ và phát triển rừng	23 /2006/ NĐ-CP	03/03/2006
3	Chiến lược phát triển lâm nghiệp quốc gia	18/2007/QĐ-TTg	02/05/2007
4	Pháp lệnh giống cây trồng	15/2004/PL-UBTVQH11	24/3/2004
5	Quy chế quản lý rừng	186/ 2006/ QĐ-TTg	14/08/2006
6	Thông tư Hướng dẫn một số điều của quy chế quản lý rừng	99/ 2006/ QĐ-TTg	06/11/2006
7	Thông tư sửa đổi một số điểm của Thông tư số 99/ 2006/ QĐ-TTg về hướng dẫn một số điều của Quy chế quản lý rừng	57/ 2007/ TT-BNN	13/6/2007
8	Quyết định sửa đổi bổ sung một số điều Quy chế quản lý rừng 186/ 2006/ QĐ-TTg	34/2011/QĐ-TTg	24/6/2011
9	Một số chính sách phát triển rừng sản xuất	147/ 2007/ QĐ-TTg	10/9/2007
10	Sửa đổi bổ sung một số điều của Q.định 147/2007/QĐ-TTg ngày 10/9/2007 về một số chính sách phát triển rừng sản xuất giai đoạn 2007-2015.	66/2011/QĐ-TTg	12/09/2011
11	Chính sách khuyến khích tiêu thụ hàng hóa thông qua hợp đồng	80/ 2002/QĐ-TTg	24/6/2002
12	Thông tư hướng dẫn thực hiện thống kê, kiểm kê rừng và lập hồ sơ quản lý rừng	25/2009/BNN	05/05/2009
13	Quyết định ban hành Quy chế quản lý đầu tư xây dựng công trình lâm sinh	73/2010/QĐ-TTg	16/11/2010

13.1	Thông tư hướng dẫn thực hiện một số nội dung Quy chế quản lý đầu tư xây dựng công trình lâm sinh ban hành theo QĐ 73/2010/QĐ-TTg	69/2011/TT-BNNPTNT	21/10/2011
14	Chính sách khuyến khích doanh nghiệp đầu tư vào nông nghiệp, nông thôn	61/2010/NĐ-CP	06/04/2010
<b>B</b>	<b>Land use allocation, forest enterprise renovation</b>		
15	Quyền hưởng lợi, nghĩa vụ của Hộ gia đình, cá nhân được giao, được thuê, nhận khoán rừng và đất Lâm nghiệp	178/ 2001/QĐ-TTg	12/11/2001
16	Thông tư liên tịch hướng dẫn thực hiện QĐ số 178/ 2001/QĐ-TTg về quyền hưởng lợi, nghĩa vụ của Hộ gia đình, cá nhân được giao, được thuê, nhận khoán rừng và đất Lâm nghiệp	80/2003/TTLT/BNN-BTC	09/03/2003
17	Hướng dẫn các biện pháp quản lý, sử dụng đất đai khi sắp xếp, đổi mới NLTQD	04/2005/TT-BTNMT	18/07/2005
18	Giao khoán đất nông nghiệp, đất rừng sản xuất và đất có mặt nước nuôi trồng thủy sản	135/ 2005/ NĐ-CP	08/11/2005
19	Hướng dẫn một số điều Nghị định số 135/2005/NĐ-CP	102/ 2006/TT-BNN	13/11/2006
20	Hướng dẫn trình tự, thủ tục giao rừng, cho thuê, thu hồi rừng cho tổ chức, hộ gia đình, cá nhân và cộng đồng dân cư thôn	38/2007/TT-BNN	25/4/2007
21	Ban hành định mức kinh tế kỹ thuật trồng rừng, khoanh nuôi xúc tiến tái sinh rừng và bảo vệ rừng	38/ 2005/QĐ-BNN	06/07/2005
22	Quy định nghiệm thu trồng rừng, KNXTTS rừng, chăm sóc, bảo vệ rừng, khoanh nuôi phục hồi rừng tự nhiên	06/ 2005/ QĐ-BNN	24/01/2005

23	Sửa đổi bổ sung một số điều của Q.định 06/2005/QĐ-BNN về Quy định nghiệm thu trồng rừng, KNXTTS rừng, chăm sóc, bảo vệ rừng, khoanh nuôi phục hồi rừng tự nhiên	59/ 2005/ QĐ-BNN	19/6/2007
24	Hướng dẫn thực hiện hồ sơ thanh quyết toán theo quy định nghiệm thu tại quyết định 06/ 2005/ QĐ-BNN ngày 24/1/2006	1791/ BNN-LN	20/07/2006
24a	Quy trình thiết kế trồng rừng	516/QĐ-BNN-KHCN	18/2/2002
<b>D</b>	<b>Harvesting</b>		
25	Hướng dẫn thực hiện khai thác, tận thu gỗ và lâm sản ngoài gỗ	35/2011/TT-BNNPTNT	20/05/2011
26	Hướng dẫn thiết kế khai thác gỗ rừng tự nhiên	87 /2009/TT-BNNPTNT	31/12/2009
27	Ban hành tạm thời định mức lao động thiết kế khai thác và thẩm định thiết kế khai thác rừng	20/2006/QĐ-BNN	28/3/2006
28	Quyết định ban hành Quy chế quản lý và đóng búa bài cây, búa kiểm lâm	44/2006/QĐ-BNN	06/01/2006
29	Quyết định sửa đổi, bổ sung Quy chế quản lý và đóng búa bài cây, búa kiểm lâm ban hành theo Quyết định 44/2006/QĐ-BNN	107/2007/QĐ-BNN	31/12/2007
30	Thông tư Quy định hồ sơ lâm sản hợp pháp và kiểm tra nguồn gốc lâm sản	01/2012/TT-BNNPTNT	01/04/2012
<b>E</b>	<b>Pertiliser, pestidies use regulation</b>		
31	Quyết định về việc ban hành Quy định sản xuất, kinh doanh và sử dụng phân bón	100/2008/QĐ-BNN	15/10/2008
32	Thông tư ban hành danh mục bổ sung phân bón được phép sản xuất, kinh doanh và sử dụng tại Việt Nam	86/2011/TT-BNNPTNT	16/12/2011
33	Thông tư quy định về quản lý thuốc bảo vệ thực vật	38/2010/TT-BNNPTNT	28/6/2010

34	Thông tư ban hành danh mục thuốc bảo vệ thực vật được phép sử dụng, hạn chế sử dụng, cấm sử dụng ở Việt Nam	10/2012/TT-BNNPTNT	22/2/2012
<b>F</b>	Quy phạm kỹ thuật phòng trừ sâu bệnh hại cây rừng	2181/QĐ-BNN-KHCN	23/5/2001
	<b>Others</b>		
35	Thông tư hướng dẫn công tác huấn luyện an toàn lao động, vệ sinh lao động	37/2005/TT-BLĐTBXH	29/12/2005
36	Thông tư hướng dẫn thực hiện chế độ trang bị phương tiện bảo vệ cá nhân	107/1999-TT-BNN-CS	26/7/1999
37	Nghị định về Chính sách chi trả dịch vụ môi trường rừng	99/2010/NĐ-CP	24/9/2010
38	Thông tư hướng dẫn phương pháp xác định tiền chi trả dịch vụ môi trường rừng	80/2011/TT-BNNPTNT	23/11/2011
39	Nghị định về Quỹ bảo vệ và Phát triển rừng	05/2008/NĐ-CP	14/01/2008
40	Quyết định thành lập Quỹ bảo vệ và phát triển rừng Việt Nam	114/2008/QĐ-BNN	28/11/2008
<b>G</b>	<b>Rà soát văn bản</b>		
g1	Rà soát văn bản Nhà nước về công tác lâm sinh		16/1/2012
	Các văn bản gửi Bộ:		
g2	Đề nghị bổ sung điều khoản của Thông tư 69/2011/TT-BNN	101/TCT-LN	02/08/2012
g3	Đề nghị bổ sung điều khoản của Thông tư 01/2012/TT-BNN	309/TCT-LN	22/3/2012

## Annex 6a. Multilateral environmental agreements

- Agreement on Trade And Economic Co-operation Between Australia And The Socialist Republic Of Vietnam
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Agenda 21 and the Statement of Forest Principles
- Commission on Sustainable Development
- United Nations Forum on Forests
- ITTA
- The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

No.	Name of documents	No.	Issued date
1	Luật lao động	35-L/CTN	23/06/1994
2	Luật phòng cháy chữa cháy	27/2001/QH10	29/6/2001
3	Luật đất đai	13/2003/QH11	26/11/2003
4	Luật bảo vệ và phát triển rừng	29 /2004/QH 11	03/12/2004



5	Luật bảo vệ môi trường	52/2005/QH11	29/11/2005
6	Luật đầu tư	59 /2005/QH 11	29/11/2005
7	Luật Doanh nghiệp	60/ 2005/QH11	29/11/2005
8	Luật đấu thầu	61/ 2005/QH 11	29/11/2005
9	Luật bảo hiểm xã hội	71/2006/QH11	29/6/2006
10	Luật quản lý thuế	78/2006/QH11	29/11/2006
11	Luật chuyển giao công nghệ	80/2006/QH11	29/11/2006
12	Luật hóa chất	06/2007/QH12	21/11/2007
13	Luật thuế thu nhập doanh nghiệp	14/2008/QH12	06/03/2008
14	Luật thuế giá trị gia tăng	13/2008/QH12	06/03/2008
15	Luật ban hành văn bản quy phạm pháp luật	17/2008/QH12	06/03/2008
16	Luật khiếu nại	02/2011/QH13	11/11/2011
17	Luật tố cáo	03/2011/QH13	11/11/2011

## **Annex 6b. Implications of the Convention of Biological Diversity in Vietnam**

Extracts from “Draft : The 4th Country Report Vietnams Implementation of The Biodiversity Convention” Ha Noi, 2008

### **Priority Activities:**

The national objectives of the NBAPs 1995 and 2007 as well as the strategic goals of the CBD have been basically reaching. In order to achieve the national goals and the CBD goals, the following priority activities are recommended:

1. Soon releasing guiding documents for the implementation of the Biodiversity Law 2008, especially those to clearly identify the functions of managing biodiversity of involving ministries and local authorities;
2. Raising public awareness in implementing the Biodiversity Law and improving capacity for state management agencies regarding to biodiversity at central and local levels;
3. Creating mechanism for connection and cooperation among management and implementation agencies of biodiversity protection and focal institutions of biodiversity conservation.
4. Developing a national inter-sectoral programme to study, preserve and develop biodiversity, which is in response to climate change;
5. Developing a monitoring programme and united management of biodiversity database; Conducting baseline investigations of biodiversity resources at national scale;
6. Promoting integration of biodiversity conservation in national, ministerial, and local plans, programmes and projects; Priorities should be given to a/ regional biodiversity planning, b/ strict implementation of EIA for infrastructure construction projects and strict follow-up, c/ development of user-payment policies for commercial exploitation of biodiversity and ecological services.
7. Sustainably developing the system of protected areas in Vietnam through combining those objectives of protection and conservation. Priority giving to assess and develop opportunity for communities to be benefited from ecosystem service provision at PAs and watershed forests.
8. Enhancing the rights and capacity of local communities so that they will actively participate in biodiversity conservation and protected area management; To do these, community awareness, livelihood improvement, legal framework development, operational mechanisms for communities to be participated and benefited from biodiversity conservation and development, particularly in PAs. Allowing local communities to traditionally use natural resources in PAs and practise their livelihoods based on consensus on planning, zoning and monitoring requirements.
9. Enhancing management and gradual suspension of illegal wildlife trade.
10. Paying more attention to new species importation. Production companies must strictly comply with the examination procedures and regulations to oversee imported species before allowing introduction of large scale production. Soon releasing solutions to manage and destroy harmful invasive species;

11. Strengthening diversification and effective management of funding sources for conservation through a/ increasing total investment from state budget for conservation, and b/ focusing on strategic investment to satisfy long-term conservation.

12. Maintaining more foreign aids for nature and biodiversity conservation; promoting effective cooperation with biodiversity-related international and regional organisations such as CBD Secretariat, GEF, UNDP, WWF, IUCN, etc.

## Annex 7. CITES timber species

The species covered by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) are listed in [three Appendices](#), according to the degree of protection they need.

- Appendix I includes species threatened with extinction. Trade in specimens of these species is permitted only in exceptional circumstances.
- Appendix II includes species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival.
- Appendix III contains species that are protected in at least one country, which has asked other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the trade. Changes to Appendix III follow a distinct procedure from changes to Appendices I and II, as each Party's is entitled to make unilateral amendments to it.

Please check the 'How CITES Works' section on the CITES website for more details ([www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org))

### Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

Updated from the CITES website 10<sup>th</sup> August 2010 ([www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org))

Latin name	Common/Trade name	Distribution
<b><u>Appendix I:</u></b>		
<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	Guatemalan fir	Central America
<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey-puzzle tree	Chile and Argentina
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	Brazilian Rosewood	Brazil
<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i>	Alerce	Costa Rica, Panama, Columbia

<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i>		Argentina, Chile
<i>Podocarpus parlatorei</i>	Parlatore's Podocarp	Argentina, Bolivia, Peru
<b><u>Appendix II:</u></b>		
<i>Aquilaria</i> spp. <sup>4</sup>	Agarwood	Asia (all species)
<i>Aniba roseodora</i> <sup>12</sup>		
<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	Vera, palo santo, ibiocaí	
<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> <sup>10</sup>	Brazilwood, Pau-Brasil, Pau de Pernambuco and Ibirapitanga	
<i>Caryocar costaricense</i> <sup>4</sup>	Ajillo	Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama
<i>Gonystylus</i> spp. <sup>4</sup>	Ramin	Asia (all species)
<i>Guaiacum</i> spp.	Lignum-vitae/Tree of life	Central America, Caribbean
<i>Gyrinops</i> spp. <sup>4</sup>	Agarwood	Asia (all species)
<i>Oreomunnea pterocarpa</i> <sup>4</sup>	Gavilaan	Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama
<i>Pericopsis elata</i> <sup>5</sup>	Afrormosia	Central and West Africa logs
<i>Platymiscium pleiostachyum</i> <sup>4</sup>	Quira macaewood	Central America
<i>Prunus africana</i> <sup>4</sup>	African cherry	Africa and Madagascar
<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> <sup>7</sup>	Red Sandalwood	India
<i>Swietenia humilis</i> <sup>4</sup>	Honduras Mahogany	Central America
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> <sup>6</sup>	Big-leaf Mahogany	Neotropics
<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> <sup>5</sup>	Caribbean mahogany	USA, West Indies, Central America
<i>Taxus: chinensis</i> <sup>2</sup>	Chinese Yew	Asia
<i>T. cuspidate</i> <sup>2</sup>	Japanese Yew	Asia
<i>T. fuana</i> <sup>2</sup>	Tibetan Yew	Asia
<i>T. sumatrana</i> <sup>2</sup>	Sumatran Yew	Asia
<i>T. wallichiana</i> <sup>2</sup>	Himalayan Yew	Asia
<b><u>Appendix 3:</u></b>		
<i>Cedrela odorata</i> <sup>5</sup>	Cigarbox Cedar	Colombia, Guatemala and Peru
<i>Dalbergia retusa</i> <sup>5</sup>	Cocobolo	Guatemala
<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i> <sup>5</sup>		Guatemala
<i>Dipteryx panamensis</i>	Almendro	Costa Rica, Nicaragua

<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var. <i>obovata</i> <sup>1</sup>	Safan, Champak	Nepal
<i>Podocarpus nerifolius</i> <sup>1</sup>	Yellow Wood	Nepal
<i>Tetracentron sinense</i> <sup>1</sup>	Tetracentrons	Nepal
<i>Dalbergia tucurensis</i>	Yucatan Rosewood, Panama Rosewood, Nicaraguan Rosewood	Nicaragua
<i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i>	Manchurian Ash	Russia
<i>Quercus mongolica</i>	Mongolian Oak	Russia

### What is controlled?

- 1 All parts and derivatives except:
  - a) seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia);
  - b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and
  - c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
  - d) fruits and parts and derivatives thereof of artificially propagated plants of Vanilla
- 2 All parts and derivatives except:
  - a) seeds and pollen; and
  - b) finished products packaged and ready for retail
- 4 All parts and derivatives except:
  - a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae,) spores and pollen (including pollenia). Exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. Exported from Mexico or seeds of *Beccariophoenix madagascarensis* and *Neodypsis decaryi*.
  - b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;
  - c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;
  - d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof of naturalised or artificially propagated plants of the genus Orchidaceae and of the family Cactaceae
  - e) stems, flowers and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalised or artificially propagated plants of the genus Opuntia and Selenicereus
- 5 Logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets
- 6 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets and plywood
- 7 Logs, wood chips, powder and extracts
- 9 All parts and derivatives except those bearing a label
- 10 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets including unfinished wood articles used for the fabrication of bows for stringed musical instruments
- 11 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powder and extracts
- 12 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and essential oil (excluding finished products packaged and ready for retail trade).

**Soil Association Woodmark supports the inclusion of the following species in Appendix II; all are known to be in international trade and to be suffering or having already suffered substantial decline:**

<i>Berchemia zeyheri</i>	Pink Ivorywood
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Port Orford cedar

<i>Dalbergia cearensis</i>	Kingwood	
<i>Dalbergia frutescens</i>	Tulipwood	
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Indian Rosewood, Sonokeling	
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	African Blackwood	
<i>Diospyros celebica</i>	Macassar Ebony	
<i>Diospyros crassiflora</i>	African Ebony	
<i>Diospyros ebenum</i>	Sri Lankan Ebony	
<i>Diospyros muni</i>	Thai Ebony	
<i>Diospyros philippinensis</i>	Philippine Ebony	
<i>Entandrophragma spp.</i>	Utile, Sapele, African Mahogany	(All 11 spp.)
<i>Khaya</i>	African Mahogany	(All 7 spp.)

## Annex 8. Endangered species in Vietnam

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is widely recognized as the most comprehensive, objective global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species. The following link can be used to obtain up-to-date information on the conservation status of species in Vietnam: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/search>

## Annex 9a. FSC certification and core ILO Conventions

Following the FSC policy document “FSC certification and the ILO Conventions” ( **FSC-POL-30-401**: 2002), compliance with all ILO Conventions relevant for forestry is a requirement for FSC forest management certification. Conventions 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138, and 182 are Core Standards covered by the 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its follow-up.

1. Forest managers are legally obliged to comply with all ILO conventions that are ratified in the country of operation (see Annex 5b).
2. Forest managers are expected to comply with the eight core (fundamental) ILO conventions in all ILO member countries, by virtue of their country’s ILO membership, even if not all the conventions have been ratified (those with a ‘\*’ in the list below)

3. FSC's policy for voluntary certification expects managers to comply with all conventions that have an impact on forestry operations and practices, in all countries (including countries which are not ILO-members, and have not ratified the conventions).

**List of ILO Conventions that have an impact on forestry operations and practices:**

- 29\*** Forced Labour Convention, 1930
  - 87\*** Freedom of association and protection of the right to organize conventions, 1948.
  - 97 Migration for employment (revised) convention, 1949.
  - 98\*** Right to organize and collective bargaining convention, 1949.
  - 100\*** Equal remuneration convention, 1951.
  - 105\*** Abolition of forced labour convention, 1957.
  - 111\*** Discrimination (occupation and employment) convention, 1958.
  - 131 Minimum Wage fixing convention, 1970.
  - 138\*** Minimum age convention, 1973.
  - 141 Rural workers organizations convention, 1975.
  - 142 Human Resources Development Convention, 1975
  - 143 Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975
  - 155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981
  - 169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989
  - 182\*** Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999
- ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.  
Recommendation 135 Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970

**Annex 9b. ILO Conventions ratified in Vietnam**

Forest managers are legally obliged to comply with all ILO Conventions which have been ratified in the country of operation. The following ILO Conventions have been ratified in *Vietnam* :

(See <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/index.htm> for information)

Convention	Ratification date	Status
<a href="#">C6 Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919</a>	03:10:1994	ratified
<a href="#">C14 Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921</a>	03:10:1994	ratified
<a href="#">C27 Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929</a>	03:10:1994	ratified
<a href="#">C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930</a>	05:03:2007	ratified
<a href="#">C45 Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935</a>	03:10:1994	ratified
<a href="#">C80 Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946</a>	03:10:1994	ratified
<a href="#">C81 Labour Inspection Convention, 1947</a>	03:10:1994	ratified
<a href="#">C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951</a>	07:10:1997	ratified
<a href="#">C111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958</a>	07:10:1997	ratified
<a href="#">C116 Final Articles Revision Convention, 1961</a>	03:10:1994	ratified
<a href="#">C120 Hygiene (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1964</a>	03:10:1994	ratified
<a href="#">C123 Minimum Age (Underground Work) Convention, 1965</a>	20:02:1995	ratified
<a href="#">C124 Medical Examination of Young Persons (Underground Work) Convention, 1965</a>	03:10:1994	ratified
<a href="#">C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973</a>	24:06:2003	ratified
<a href="#">C144 Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976</a>	09:06:2008	ratified
<a href="#">C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981</a>	03:10:1994	ratified
<a href="#">C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999</a>	19:12:2000	ratified



**Table 1. Personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for forestry operations**

Parts of the body to be protected:	Feet	Legs	Trunk, arms, legs	Hands	Head	Eyes	Eyes/face	Hearing
PPE normally appropriate:	Safety boots or shoes <sup>1</sup>	Safety trousers <sup>2</sup>	Close-fitting clothing	Gloves	Safety helmet	Goggles	Visor (mesh)	Ear muffs <sup>3</sup>
<b>Operation</b>								
<i>Planting</i> <sup>4</sup>								
Manual	✓			✓ <sup>5</sup>				
Mechanized	✓		✓					✓ <sup>6</sup>
<i>Weeding/cleaning</i>								
Smooth-edged tools	✓			✓		✓		
Handsaw	✓			✓				
Chain-saw	✓ <sup>7</sup>	✓	✓	✓ <sup>8</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brush saw								
- with metal blade	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
- with nylon filament	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Rotating knife/flail	✓		✓	✓				✓ <sup>6</sup>
<i>Pesticide application</i>								
To comply with those specified for the particular substance and application technique								
<i>Pruning</i> <sup>8</sup>								
Hand tools	✓ <sup>9</sup>			✓	✓ <sup>10</sup>	✓		
<i>Felling</i> <sup>11</sup>								
Hand tools	✓		✓	✓ <sup>12</sup>	✓			
Chain-saw	✓ <sup>7</sup>	✓	✓	✓ <sup>8</sup>	✓		✓	✓
Mechanized	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
<i>Debarking</i>								
Manual	✓			✓				
Mechanized	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓ <sup>6</sup>
<i>Splitting</i>								
Manual	✓			✓		✓		
Mechanized	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
<i>Extraction</i>								
Manual	✓			✓	✓ <sup>13</sup>			
Chute	✓			✓	✓ <sup>13</sup>			
Animal	✓			✓	✓ <sup>13</sup>			
Mechanized								
- skidder	✓		✓	✓ <sup>14</sup>	✓			✓ <sup>6</sup>
- forewarder	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓ <sup>6</sup>
- cable crane	✓		✓	✓ <sup>14</sup>	✓			✓ <sup>6</sup>
- helicopter	✓		✓ <sup>15</sup>	✓ <sup>14</sup>	✓ <sup>16</sup>	✓		✓
<i>Stacking/loading</i>								
Manual	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓ <sup>6</sup>
<i>Chipping</i>								
Manual	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓ <sup>6</sup>
<i>Tree climbing</i> <sup>17</sup>								
Using a chain-saw	✓ <sup>7</sup>	✓	✓	✓ <sup>8</sup>	✓ <sup>18</sup>	✓		✓
Not using a chain-saw	✓				✓			

Notes: \* If pruning involves tree climbing above 3 m, a fall restricting device should be used. <sup>1</sup>With integrated steel toe for medium or heavy loads. <sup>2</sup>Safety trousers incorporating clogging material, in hot climates/weather chain-saw leggings or chaps may be used. Safety trousers and chap contain fibres that are inflammable and melt, and should

## Annex 10. Stakeholder issues relating to standard

Woodmark made this standard public via their website in April 2012. Once the document has been translated a full consultation will be carried out at least 90 days before any Main Assessments are carried out within Vietnam. Comments will be responded to, and edits made to the draft standard as appropriate in response to comments made.

## Annex 11. Pesticides

### FSC - Definitions and interpretations

FSC has adopted the following definitions of the terms 'pest' and 'pesticide', approved by the FSC Board of Directors in December 2005:

**Pest:** Organisms, which are harmful or perceived as harmful and as prejudicing the achievement of management goals or the desired yields or profits. Some pests, especially introduced exotics, may also pose serious ecological threats, and suppression may be recommended. They include animal pests, plant weeds, pathogenic fungi and other micro-organisms.

**Pesticide:** (including fungicide and herbicide) Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from pests; in controlling pests or in rendering such pests harmless. (This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvaecides, fungicides and herbicides).

Chemicals listed on the next page are classed as "highly hazardous" and should not be used. The list is based Annex 1 and 2 from FSC Guidance Document (FSC-GUI-001: May 2007) on Implementation of the FSC Pesticides Policy (FSC-POL-30-601: December 2005). Chemicals within Class IA of WHO's Extremely hazardous technical grade active ingredients in pesticides are indicated with a '\*\*' and those within Class IB are indicated with '\*\*\*'.

The FSC board committee may approve temporary exceptions. Revised lists will be published and circulated when necessary.

See [www.fsc.org](http://www.fsc.org) – for chemicals policy updates.

Name of chemical			
2-(2,4-DP), dma salt (= dichlorprop, dma salt)	DDT	Furathiocarb **	Pentachlorophenol **
2,4,5-T	Deltamethrin	Gamma-HCH, lindane	Permethrin
2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester	Demeton-S-methyl	Heptachlor	Phenylmercury acetate *
3-Chloro-1,2-propanediol**	Diazinon**	Heptenophos **	Phorate *
Acrolein**	Dicamba, dma salt	Hexachlorobenzene *	Phosphamidon *
Aldicarb*	Dichlorvos**	Hexazinone	Propaquizafop
Aldrin	Dicofol	Hydramethylnon	Propetamphos
Allyl alcohol **	Dicrotophos**	Isoxaben	Propyzamide
Alpha-cypermethrin	Dieldrin	Isoxathion **	Quintozene
Aluminium phosphide	Dienochlor	Lamba-cyhalothrin	Simazine
Amitrole	Difenacoum*	Lead arsenate **	Sodium arsenite **
Atrazine	Difethialone*	Mancozeb	Sodium cyanide **
Azinphos-ethyl**	Diflubenzuron	Mecarbam **	Sodium fluoroacetate *
Azinphos-methyl**	Dimethoate	Mercuric chloride *	Sodium fluoroacetate, 1080
Benomyl	Dinoterb **	Mercuric oxide **	Strychnine **
Blasticidin-S**	Diphacinone*	Metam sodium	Sulfluramid
Brodifacoum*	Diquat dibromide	Metasystox	Sulfotep *
Bromadiolone*	Disulfoton*	Methamidophos **	Tebufenozide
Bromethalin*	Diuron	Methidathion **	Tebupirimfos *
Butocarboxim**	DNOC **	Methiocarb **	Tefluthrin **
Butoxycarboxim**	Edifenphos**	Methomyl **	Terbufos *
Cadusafos**	Endosulfan	Methoxychlor	Terbumeton
Calcium arsenate**	Endrin	Methylarsonic acid (monosodium methanearsenate, MSMA)	Terbutylazine

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Calcium cyanide*	EPN *	Methylbromide	Terbutryn
Captafol*	Epoxiconazole	Mevinphos*	Thallium sulfate
Carbaryl	Esfenvalerate	Mirex	Thiodicarb
Carbofuran*	Ethiofencarb **	Monocrotophos **	Thiofanox
Carbosulfan	Ethion	Naled	Thiometon
Chlordane	Ethoprophos *	Nicotine **	Toxaphene (Camphechlor)
Chlorethoxyfos*	Famphur **	Omethoate **	Triadimenol
Chlorfenvinphos**	Fenamiphos **	Oryzalin	Triazophos
Chlormephos	Fenitrothion	Oxamyl **	Trifluralin
Chlorophacinone*	Fipronil	Oxydemeton-methyl **	Vamidothion
Chlorothalonil	Flocoumafen *	Oxyfluorfen	Warfarin
Chlorpyrifos	Fluazifop-butyl	Paraquat	Zeta-cypermethrin
Coumaphos**	Flucythrinate **	Parathion *	Zinc phosphide
Coumatetralyl**	Flufenoxuron	Parathion-methyl	
Cyfluthrin	Fluoroacetamide **	Paris green **	
Cypermethrin	Formetanate **	Pendimethalin	

<b>Woodmark QMS Document Record</b>		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Summary of amendment</b>	<b>Author /Approved</b>
July 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Added this summary of amendment table to record doc changes</li> <li>• Included column titled 'Compliance? Y/N' to checklist</li> </ul>	LC/
Nov 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standard and annexes adapted for Vietnam</li> </ul>	MB/EBI