



A draft of Thai Timber Legality Definition Annex

Agreed by AHWG 2/2022 on 10 March 2022

Thailand – EU FLEGT VPA Process

(Draft) Thai Timber Legality Definition (LD) Annex

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Part 1: LD Guideline

To decide whether timber and timber products that is sold on the domestic market or exported from Thailand is legal. The harvesting, processing, trading and exporting of such timber and timber products must conform to laws shown in this LD matrix.

LD Components

(1) Operator

The LD matrix classifies groups of actors engaging in the forest sector as follows:

Operator 1 (O1): Public Land (National Reserved Forest) Operators

Operator means a person who plants and maintains trees, and do logging on national reserved forest, including a person who takes timber out of land where trees grow or a place of gathering a harvested timber and a person who possesses timber before bringing it into the processing place.

Operator 2 (O2): Public Land (other than national reserved forest and protected forest) Operators

Operator means a person who plants and maintains trees, and do logging on public land that is not national reserved forest and protected forest, including a person who takes timber out of land where trees grow or a place of gathering a harvested timber and a person who possesses timber before bringing it into the processing place.

Operator 3 (O3): Private Land Operators

Operator means a person who plants and maintains trees and do logging on land with ownership or tenure, and a person who takes timber out of land where trees grow or a place of gathering a harvested timber and a person who possesses timber before bringing it into the processing place.

Operator 4 (O4): Imported Timber Operators

Operator means a person who operates a business related to importing timber into the kingdom of Thailand, including a person who takes timber and timber products out of the custody of customs.

Operator 5 (O5): Processing and Production Operators

Operator means a permit holder of establishment of a timber processing mill, a timber processing permit holder, or a plantation entrepreneur who is permitted to process plantation timber, including a person who takes processed timber and timber products out of a processing factory or a processing place.

Operator 6 (O6): Export and Trade Operators

Operator means a permit holder of establishment of a trading place of processed timber, a trading operator of timber products, and an exporter, including a person who takes timber and timber products out of a trading place or a storing place.

Therefore, the LD Matrix includes 6 sub-matrices providing specific requirements for each operator.

(2) Principle and Criteria

Timber legality must be considered for all 6 principles comprehensively. Each operator does not need indicators for every principle, but it relies on the context of each enterprise.

Each principle subdivides criteria referring to specific legal requirements for each operation.

Principle	Criteria	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6
(1) Principle 1: Operator Legality (including Land)	Right to access land	√	√	√	-	-	-
	Right to import/export	-	-	-	√	-	√
	Right to process timber under the Plantation Act	-	-	-	-	√	-
	Right to process timber under the Forest Act	-	-	-	-	√	-
(2) Forest Management and Harvesting Timber	Right to trade of timber and timber product	-	-	-	-	-	√
	Right to harvest (registered plantation)	√	√	√	-	-	-
(3) Sourcing and Transportation of Timber/Timber product/Reclaimed wood	Right to Harvest (non- registered plantation)	√	√	√	-	-	-
	Requirements under the Plantation Act	√	√	√	-	√	√
	Requirements that is not under the Plantation Act.	√	√	√	-	√	√
(4) Environment and Social Management	Requirements for imported timber and timber products	-	-	-	√	-	-
	Investigation of forest condition and land utilization	√	√	-	-	-	-
	Social responsibility	√	-	-	-	-	-
	Control of businesses hazardous to health.	-	-	-	-	√	-
	Control of hazardous substance possession	-	-	-	-	√	-
	Control of factory operation	-	-	-	-	√	-
(5) Welfare and Labour Protection	Assessment and mitigation of environmental and social impact	-	-	-	-	√	-
	For state enterprise labourers (FIO)	√	√	-	-	√	-
	Labour protection of private sector.	-	-	-	-	√	-
(6) Tax, Fee & Other Payment	Occupational safety, health, and environment in private sector	-	-	-	-	√	-
	Forest sector payment (non-registered plantation)	√	√	√	-	√	√
	Forest sector payment (Imported timber)	-	-	-	√	-	-
	Duty Payment (non-forest sector payment)	-	-	-	√	-	√

(3) Indicator and Verifier

An indicator is based on a key legal requirement to monitor any activity of an operator. They are used to verify a legality of timber in a supply chain. A verifier is used to prove that the operators follow the indicator in every case.

The indicator and the verifier must be verified by a competent officer through legal procedures and process.

(4) Verification Process

The verification processes described in the LD show the procedure, practice, and a competent officer to control and monitor indicator compliance, including frequency of verification of given indicator compliance.

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
DFT	Department of Foreign Trade
DIW	Department of Industrial Works
DLPW	Department of Labour Protection and Welfare
DOA	Department of Agriculture
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FIO	Forest Industry Organization
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
LD	Legality Definition
LFRMO	Local Forest Resource Management Office
Mor Gor 4	Permit for movement of wood from a construction of old building
O	Operator that refers to a group of actors in forestry sector dividing into 6 sub-groups
ONEP	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning
OSHE	Occupational Safety, Health and Environment
PONRE	Provincial Office of Natural Resources and Environment
RFD	Royal Forest Department
Sor Por 3	Certificate of plantation registration
Sor Por 8	Certificate of seal registration
Sor Por 9	Certificate of stamp (In case of a seal used through hammering)
Sor Por 15	Certificate of timber inventory from registered plantation
Sor Por 12	Notification of harvesting timber in registered plantation
Sor Por 13	Acknowledged Certificate on harvesting a tree

Part 2: Definition

In this Annex, the following terms are defined as follows:

“Abundance forest” means a forest that has no condition as a degraded forest.

“Certificate of timber inventory from registered plantation” means a certificate of information accompanied with timber inventory that is harvested from doing a registered plantation (Sor Por 15) which an operator uses for transporting timber derived from registered plantation. A legitimate form of Certificate of timber inventory from registered plantation must be registered with a competent officer.

“Competent officer” means an authorized government official has been appointed to perform a duty as specified in the law. In this LD, it refers to authorized government officials who responsible for verifying compliance with the LD in each indicator as specified in the matrix.

“Degraded forest” means a forest that has a condition as following.

For forest on the mainland, the area that is remaining a few valuable trees and the forest is hard to rehabilitate naturally. In which there are less than 8 trees per Rai for trees that circumference measured

at 130 cm above the ground is 50-100 cm or there are less than 2 trees per Rai for trees that circumference measured at 130 cm above the ground is more than 100 cm.

For mangroves, the area that there are less than 150 trees per Rai for trees are more than 2 meters in height, or there are trees, that circumference measured at 130 cm above the ground for general species or at 20 cm above the hypocotyl for *Rhizophora* spp., is 15-50 cm for less than 50 trees per Rai or more than 50 cm for less than 2 trees per Rai, or the areas are not under the mentioned criteria that there are any trees less than 100 per Rai.

“Firewood” means any wood with characteristics and qualifications suitable for using as fuel rather than for other purposes.

“Forest clearance for land utilization” (or **“Conversion forest”**) means a forest permitted for a particular land use pursuant to a government agency’s control or laws when there is a governmental project or a governmental plan for land utilization.

“Industrial factory” means building, place or vehicle that is used one or more machineries with a total power of fifty horsepower or more, or an equivalent power, or that is used fifty or more workers in order to process timber or produce a timber product under the Factory Act.

“Logging” means cutting, chopping, felling, sawing, shaping, digging, pulling, and dragging, of timber in forest or taking out of a forest for any purposes.

“Movement document” means a document used by an operator for transporting processed timber and timber products made from restricted species. It is issued by a permit holder of establishment of a processed timber mill, trading place of processed timber, processing mill for timber product and trading place of timber product made from restricted species as the case may be. A legitimate movement document form must be registered with a competent officer.

“Plantation entrepreneur” means a person who receives a certificate of registered land as a plantation under the Plantation Act, including a person who submits a request for receiving a transferred registered plantation.

“Private land” means land with ownership including land with a title deed, map title deed, pre-emption certificate title deed, and pre-emption certificate stamped “has been utilized” or land with tenure as specified in land code including land with a land possession notice form (Sor.Cor.1), pre-emption certificate (Nor.Sor.2 and Nor.Sor.2 Kor.), form no.3 and certificate of utilization (Nor.Sor.3, Nor.Sor.3 Kor. and Nor.Sor.3 Khor.)

“Processed timber” means timber had been sawn to be plate or piece (sawn timber) including veneer and woodchip, but not including reclaimed wood.

“Processing mill” means mill or any place organized for processing timber including area and that place as well under the Forest Act

“Provincial cluster” means Nonthaburi, Nakhon Pathom, Ang Thong, Pathum Thani, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Samut Sakhon, Samut Songkhram, Samut Prakan, Sing Buri, and Bangkok.

“Reclaimed wood” means wood that originates from the previous construction of old buildings or wood had been used previously and intended for reused.

“Recordkeeping books” means books in a standard form designed by RFD that are used by operator 5 or operator 6 for recording an incoming and outgoing of timber or timber product as per different types of the permitted processing mill or permitted trading place as following.

1. Permitted processing mill under the forest act and place for processing timber from registered plantation under the plantation act, there are including a log recordkeeping book, processed recordkeeping book and statistic recordkeeping book of log and processed timber.
2. Permitted trading place of processed timber, there are including a processed recordkeeping book and statistic recordkeeping book of processed timber.

3. Permitted trading place of timber product made from restricted species, there are including an account of evidences demonstrating an obtaining distributing or transporting of timber product and account on obtaining distributing or transporting and stock of timber product.

“Registered plantation” means land that is registered in accordance with Plantation Act B.E. 2535 (1992) in order to plant and maintain listed trees as specified in an appendix of the Act.

“Restricted species” means an individual tree or a species in which the government has reserved special proprietary rights under a Forest Act, including Teak, Yang, Ching-Chun, Ked-Daeng, E-mang, Payoong-Klap, Kra-pi, daeng-Jeen, Kha-Yoong, Chik, Kra-Sik, Kra-Sib, Pa-yoong, Mhark-Plu-Takka-Taen, Kra-Pi-Khao-Kwai, Ked-Dum, E-Thao, and Ked-Khao-Kwai regardless of where they grow in public land and certain species in public land as specified in an appendix of Royal Decree on Restricted Species B.E. 2530 (1987) as well as its amendment. This excludes all species on private land or public land where government agencies acquire under the Land Code, and all species that have been planted on public land in case where permission letter on utilization in public land has been listed in the announcement issued by the minister of the ministry of natural resources and environment with cabinet approval under section 7 of the forest act 1941 for such usage.

“Rough log” means timber had been harvested but it has not been processed yet.

“Rubber and the other 13 species” means rubber, eucalyptus, neem, common ironwood, ironwood horsetail, earleaf acacia, brown salwood, leucaena, coconut, tamarind, rambeh, gandaria, east indian walnut, sugar palm tree.

“Timber” means rough logs and processed timber and firewood.

“Timber product” means a thing made from timber or reclaimed wood.

“Transportation documents” means any document used by an operator for transporting timber and timber product including Transportation Permit issued by a competent authority, Movement Document issued by a permit holder of establishment of a processed timber mill or trading place of timber or timber product, Certificate of timber inventory from registered plantation issued by a plantation entrepreneur, transportation document accompanying with self-declaration issued by a timber owner or seller, and documents issued by a timber owner or seller as specified in LD matrix.

“Transferee” means a person who is transferred an ownership of timber or timber product.

“Transportation permit” means a document used by an operator for transporting timber and timber product. It is issued by an RFD officer or a PONRE officer.

“Wood that originates from a construction of old buildings” means wood, that had been stated as the construction of building or equipment and had been in such form for more than 10 years for Teak, or 5 years for other species and that is not in the original form of building or equipment. Such wood must be a restricted species, or wood with a name matching that of a restricted species

Part 3: Legality Definition Matrix

OPERATOR 1 PUBLIC LAND (NATIONAL RESERVED FOREST) OPERATORS

Principle 1: Operator Legality (including Land)

Criteria 1.1: Right to access land

Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-1.1.1: A person who has a right to request for logging must be a person who is granted permission to utilize the land within the boundary of a national reserved forest from RFD.	1) Announcement of RFD general designing an area for a utilization of administrative agency or state organization	RFD director general	National Reserved Forest Act, 1964 Section 13/1, 16, 16 bis, 16 tres, 20 Resolution of cabinet on 3 rd March, 1992 amended by resolution of cabinet on 9 th March, 1993. RFD rule on the designation of criteria and method to inspect the land with permission letter, issued under the law on national reserved forest or the law on forest, where is requested for register to be a registered plantation, 2019
	2) The permission letter for doing a plantation or planting trees on National Reserved Forest land (Por Sor 31)	RFD director general	
	3) The permission letter for utilizing or living on National Reserved Forest land (Por Sor 23)	RFD director general	
	4) The permission letter for utilizing and living on restored national reserved forest (Sor Tor Kor 1 Kor, Sor Tor Kor 2 Kor). The Written Permit to do forest or tree plantation on deteriorated National Reserved Forest (Sor Thor Kor 1 Khor) from RFD director general or the Council of Ministers.	RFD director general	
	5) Memorandum of understanding between RFD and FIO	RFD director general and FIO	
<p>Description of Verification Process: <i>In case of an administrative agency or state organization's utilization:</i> When rough logs must be logged and taken out of permitted area, an administrative agency or state organization must inform a provincial governor. A provincial governor checks that the area is consistent with the permitted area where there is a project or a plan for land use. An RFD officer further checks the area.</p> <p><i>In case of others:</i> A person who wishes to register a plantation or requests permission for logging must show a legal required evidence from RFD together with a request. If a competent officer finds that the evidence is legal and effective, a competent officer surveys area that is registered as a plantation or that is the subject of the request for permission for logging. (Por Sor 23 cannot be registered as a plantation.)</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection 			<p>Verified by: PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per registration of plantation or application of logging</p>

Principle 2: Forest Management and Timber Harvesting

Criteria 2.1: Right to harvest (registered plantation)

Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-2.1.1: A plantation entrepreneur registers a plantation only for planted trees.	Report on location, land environment and species size and amount of tree naturally growing.	Provincial Natural Resources and Environment officer	Plantation Act,1992 Section 6, 7 RED rule on preparing an inventory of species and quantity of trees that registered a plantation, 2019
<p>Description of Verification Process: After a request for registration is submitted, a provincial Natural Resources and Environment officer inspects the land to determine whether trees naturally grow. If yes, a list of trees growing naturally must be provided and those trees must not be registered. This process shows that trees registered under the Plantation Act must be planted only.</p> <p>Verification means: Field inspection of land conditions, species, size and amount of timber</p>			<p>Verified by: Provincial Natural Resources and Environment officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per registration of plantation</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-2.1.2: A plantation entrepreneur has a right to cut or fell specific species and no more than the quantity of trees registered.	1) Certificate of plantation registration (Sor Por 3)	Plantation registrar that is provincial governor	Plantation Act,1992 Section 6 Ministerial Regulation on an application for registering a plantation and issuing a certificate of registered plantation, 2018 RED rule on preparing an inventory of species and quantity of trees that registered a plantation, 2019
	2) Inventory of species and quantity of planted and maintained trees.	Plantation entrepreneur	
	3) Notification of harvesting timber in registered plantation. (Sor Por 12)	Plantation entrepreneur	
<p>Description of Verification Process: After a registrar accepts a registration, a plantation registrar issues a Sor Por 3. Additionally, a plantation entrepreneur must provide and deliver an inventory of trees showing species and amount of planted and maintained trees to a registrar. If there are some changes of species or amount later, a request must be submitted to a registrar. Moreover, a plantation entrepreneur has a right to fell only trees in accordance with a tree inventory submitted to a registrar.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: PONRE officer or local chief-district officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per notification of harvesting timber</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-2.1.3: Before cutting or felling timber, a plantation entrepreneur provides inform to PONRE officer or local	Acknowledged Certificate on harvesting a tree (Sor Por 13)	PONRE officer or local chief-district officer	Plantation Act,1992 Section 11, 12 RFD rule on notification and issuance of letter of

chief-district officer with an inventory of trees intended to be cut or felled.			acknowledgement for cutting or harvesting of timber, and storage of the letter of acknowledgement, timber inventory, relevant important documents, and evidence on legal acquisition of timber, 2020,
<p>Description of Verification Process: If a plantation entrepreneur wishes to fell trees, a plantation entrepreneur must inform, in writing, by using Sor Por 12 to a PONRE officer or local chief-district officer. If a PONRE officer or local chief-district officer found that timber notified to harvest is consistent with a tree inventory had been registered a plantation, a PONRE officer or local chief-district officer then issues Sor Por 13. Furthermore, a plantation entrepreneur must keep Sor Por 13 in order to show to a competent officer when getting checked.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per notification of harvesting timber</p>
Criteria 2.2: Right to Harvest (non- registered plantation)			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-2.2.1: A logging permit holder harvests only specific species and quantity of tree as permitted in a selected tree inventory issued with the logging permit.	Logging permit with an inventory of selected trees to harvest	<p>For unrestricted species: provincial governor</p> <p>For restricted species in category A: RFD director general</p> <p>For restricted species in category B: Minister of Natural Resources and Environment</p>	<p>National Reserved Forest Act, 1964 Section 15</p> <p>Forest Act, 1941 Section 6,7,11</p>
<p>Description of Verification Process: Before issuing a logging permit, a competent officer and an applicant surveys only trees that need permission, marks selected trees and provides a list of selected trees to harvest. After the trees are felled and before timber is dragged to a place of gathering harvested timber, a competent officer checks whether the felled timber is consistent with a timber account attached to a permit, marks a personal marking (Tor marking), an order of number and a dragging marking on the stub of each timber, and provides a list of timber dragging in order that an authorized officer is able to calculate a royalty.</p> <p>Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection of species size and amount of timber</p>			<p>Verified by: For unrestricted species: PONRE officer For restricted species: RFD officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per harvesting timber</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference

O1-2.2.2: For FIOs logging in a conversion forest, FIO harvests only specific species and quantity of tree as permitted in a selected tree inventory.	Notification on informing FIO to conduct a logging with an inventory of selected trees to harvest	Provincial governor	<p>National Reserved Forest Act, 1964 Section 19</p> <p>RFD Rule on the survey and logging in the area cleared for utilization of the land, 1982</p>
<p>Description of Verification Process: After a provincial governor is informed by an approved applicant of land use that it needs to harvest and take timber out of a forest for land use, a provincial officer informs an RFD officer to survey trees in a conversion forest, marks the timber, and provides a list of selected trees to harvest. Furthermore, a provincial governor sends a letter with attaches an inventory of selected trees to harvest to FIO to authorize them to proceed felling and removing the timber.</p> <p>If FIO fells and takes timber out of a conversion forest, FIO must mark FIO's forest marking on harvested timber instead of an RFD dragging marking.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection of species, size and amount of timber 			<p>Verified by: RFD officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per harvesting timber</p>
Principle 3: Sourcing and Transportation of Timber/Reclaimed wood			
Criteria 3.1: For timber derived from registered plantation			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-3.1.1: After harvesting timber, a plantation entrepreneur must use a registered seal to stamp, or to signify its ownership onto timber derived from its registered plantation.	1) Certificate of seal registration (Sor Por 8)	Plantation registrar that is provincial governor	Plantation Act, 1992 Section 9, 13
	2) In case of a seal used through hammering, there must be a certificate of stamp (Sor Por 9)	Plantation registrar that is provincial governor	
<p>Description of Verification Process: After the trees are harvested and before timber is taken out of a plantation, timber must be marked by a registered seal of a plantation's owner which is certified by a registrar together with a marking made by a registrar in accordance with a certificate of seal registration. In case of a seal used through hammering, there must be a certificate of stamp. A transferee of timber must ensure that a plantation entrepreneur has a right to use it by comparing stamp appeared on the timber with the certificate of stamp and the certificate of seal registration.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection 			<p>Verified by: Plantation registrar</p> <p>Frequency: Once the seal is registered and per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference

O1-3.1.2: A person transporting timber out of a registered plantation holds a transportation document referring to an acknowledged certificate, declaring a list of timber, indicating the place where timber was loaded and destination, and identifying the person responsible for the timber being transported.	1) Certificate of timber inventory from registered plantation (Sor Por 15)	Plantation entrepreneur	Plantation Act,1992 Section 13, 21
	2) Acknowledged letter on harvesting timber from registered plantation (Sor Por 13) or a copy of Sor Por 13 certified by competent officer	PONRE officer or local chief district officer	
<p>Description of Verification Process: A plantation entrepreneur must possess an Sor Por 15 which is registered to a provincial Natural Resources and Environment officer. Moreover, a plantation entrepreneur must fill out a certificate of Sor Por 15 referring to Sor Por 13, declaring an inventory of transported timber, indicating the place where timber was loaded and destination, and identifying the person responsible for the timber being transported as well as accompanying Sor Por 13 or a copy of Sor Por 13 certified by competent.</p> <p>A transporter is responsible for controlling all transported timber to be compliant with a list of transported timber along the way of transporting to a written destination.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection of species, quantity and amount of timber 			<p>Verified by: PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-3.1.3: A transferee of timber must be named in the transportation document.	Certificate of timber inventory from registered plantation (Sor Por 15)	Plantation entrepreneur	Plantation Act,1992 Section 13, 21
<p>Description of Verification Process: Before transporting timber out of a plantation, a plantation entrepreneur must realize that who is a transferee and where timber is transferred to. A plantation entrepreneur must identify a name of a transferee with residence in Sor Por 15.</p> <p>When timber is transported to a destination, a transferee must check that all timber is consistent with a list of transported timber and keep in a transferee's place. After that, a transferee records an acquired timber in a timber recordkeeping and keeps Sor Por 15 as an evidence of legally acquiring.</p> <p>Both of Sor Por 15 and a timber recordkeeping are verified by a competent officer who inspects an operating place.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection of species, quantity and amount of timber 			<p>Verified by: PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Criteria 3.2: For timber derived from non-registered plantation and wood from a construction of old building			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-3.2.1: A logging permit holder must pay a royalty in order to acquire timber	1) Receipt of royalty payment	For unrestricted species: Provincial governor	National Reserved Forest Act, 1964 Section 5, 15, 16 bis

(unless a specific logging permit identifying that it has been granted a royalty exemption).	2) (If a royalty is exempted) Logging permit identified that royalty exemption	For restricted species: RFD For unrestricted species: Provincial governor For restricted species: RFD	Ministerial Regulation No. 1221, 1988 issued under the National Reserved Forest Act, 1964 Forest Act, 1941 Section 14
<p>Description of Verification Process: To pay a royalty, a competent officer checks whether timber is consistent with an account of dragged timber. If yes, a competent officer stamps a personal marking and royalty marking (Phor Lor Marking). However, if a royalty is exempted, a competent officer stamps a marking of exempted royalty (Aor Yor Marking) on each log. A competent officer calculates and provides a list of timber that a royalty had been paid. Moreover, an applicant is informed to pay a royalty for a receipt and the list of timber that is paid already.</p> <p>If a request for transportation permit is submitted before timber is transported, a competent officer checks whether a receipt is legal. Furthermore, a competent officer checks whether species, amount, size, quantity and marking or stamp is consistent with an account attached to a receipt of royalty. If a royalty is exempted, a competent officer must check whether all information is consistent with a list of timber attached to logging permit, and whether there is a marking of exempted royalty before issuing transportation permit.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection of species, size and amount of timber 			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-3.2.2: An FIO logging timber that was planted by RFD budget must pay a timber price to RFD.	Receipt of purchasing payment	RFD	RFD Ruleon criteria procedure to authorize FIO to maintain and utilize a plantation where planting by RFD budget, 2012
<p>Description of Verification Process: Logging of timber planted by RFD's budget, not only a royalty, but also purchasing payment are paid by FIO. An RFD officer stamps a marking of government's selling (Ror Khor Marking), as the same procedures with measuring and stamping for the royalty. Rate of the purchase payment is outlined in the rule of RFD, as referred. The calculation is based on the amount of royalty payment. Once the purchase payment is paid, the RFD issues a receipt to FIO and keeps a stub at RFD. To issue transportation permit, an RFD officer checks an evidence of timber acquisition which contains a receipt of a royalty, a receipt of purchasing payment and a marking of government's selling.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection of species, size and amount of timber 			<p>Verified by: RFD officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-3.2.3: A person transporting timber holds a transportation document	Transportation permit	RFD or PONRE officer	Forest Act, 1941 Section 38, 39

referring to evidence of acquisition, declaring a list of timber, indicating the place where timber was loaded and the destination, and identifying the person responsible for the timber being transported.			Ministerial Regulation No. 26 (1985) issued under the Forest Act, 1941 on moving of timber or forestry products, Clause 2,5
<p>Description of Verification Process: To request transportation permit, a competent officer checks that rough logs are acquired legally, so a competent officer marks a personal marking (Tor marking) on each log. If a marking cannot be put on timber, a reason should be written as a remark on transportation permit and a competent officer provides a list of transported timber attached to transportation permit. Furthermore, a previous list of timber, that a royalty had been paid, must be updated that rough logs are transported. An operator receives transportation permit for transportation of rough logs.</p> <p>When a transporter moves into an RFD checkpoint, a transporter must inform every checkpoint along the way in order to be checked by a competent officer. A competent officer checks whether Transportation Permit is acquired legally and whether timber is consistent with an evidence of timber acquisition. After that, a competent officer marks a personal marking (Tor marking) as a competent officer can do, records that transportation permit is informed, and issues a permit letter of passing an RFD checkpoint. In case of an RFD checkpoint as a destination, a competent officer checks timber, marks a personal marking (Tor marking), and allows timber to enter an RFD checkpoint.</p> <p>If timber arrives a destination and continues transporting, the same transportation permit used as an evidence of timber acquisition in order to request a new transportation permit.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection of species, size and amount of timber 			<p>Verified by: RFD officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-3.2.4: A transferee of timber must be named in the transportation document.	Transportation permit	RFD or PONRE officer	Forest Act, 1941 Section 38, 39 Ministerial Regulation No. 26 (1985) issued under the Forest Act, 1941 on moving of timber or forestry products, Clause 2,5
<p>Description of Verification Process: Before transporting timber out of a place of gathering harvested timber, a permit holder must realize that who is a transferee and where timber is transferred to. A plantation entrepreneur must identify a name of a transferee with residence in transportation document.</p> <p>When timber is transported to a destination, a transferee must check that all timber is consistent with a list of transported timber and keep in a transferee's place. After that, a transferee records an acquired timber in a timber recordkeeping and keeps transportation document as an evidence of legally acquiring.</p> <p>Transportation document and a timber account are verified by a competent officer when an operating place is inspected.</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>

Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection of species, quantity and amount of timber			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-3.2.5: Transportation of wood from a previous construction of an old building out of the province that building is located must hold a permit for movement of wood from a previous construction of an old building	Permit for movement of wood from a previous construction of an old building (Mor Gor 4)	Provincial governor	Forest Act, 1941 Section 39 tres RFD Rule on transport a restricted species or a species, which is the name/kind is the same as restricted species, which are have been a building or tool transporting to outside the province, 2017
Description of Verification Process: A competent officer under an inspection committee checks accuracy and completion of documents, which are land right document, a photo, a brief map and other related documents. After that, a competent officer surveys to inspect a character and generality of a building or an appliance that is requested to demolished in order to consider whether it follows given conditions. If yes, a demolition is allowed. Moreover, a competent officer provides an inventory of wood composing of species, amount, size, volume, and marks a personal marking on each piece of wood. Nevertheless, if a marking cannot be put on wood, a reason should be written as a remark on an inventory of wood with an inspection committee's and an applicant's signature on every page of inventory of wood, so that RFD director general or provincial governor considers to issue Mor Gor 4. Mor Gor 4 must be kept by a transporter along a transportation to a given destination without informing an RFD checkpoint.			Verified by: RFD officer Frequency: Per demolition
Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection			
Principle 4: Environment and Social Management			
Criteria 4.1: Investigation of forest condition and land utilization			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-4.1.1: Permission to use an area does not contravene any measures on watershed area, wetland, mangrove forest, area for environment protection, natural resource on land and forest, landscape and wildlife.	Report of forest inspection	Provincial governor	Rule of the committee of consideration of utilization within national reserved forest on criteria method and condition in utilizing the area for governmental workplace or other use of government agency or

			<p>governmental organization within the national reserved forest, 2020 Clause 8 and 9</p> <p>Rule of the committee of consideration of utilization within national reserved forest on criteria method and condition in requesting and granting permission for utilizing and living within the national reserved forest, 2020 Clause 10 and 11</p> <p>Rule of the committee of consideration of utilization within national reserved forest on criteria method and condition in requesting and granting permission for doing a plantation or planting trees within the national reserved forest, 2020 Clause 10 and 11</p>
<p>Description of Verification Process: When a person submits a request for land use on national reserved forest, a competent officer inspects a forest with an applicant, provides a report of inspection with a signature and gives a comment in order that the provincial governor further proposes to the RFD director general. However, the considered area must follow conditions as specified in referred rules of the committee of consideration of utilization within national reserved forest.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection 			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per an application to use the forest land</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-4.1.2: The area that is permitted for utilization, living, establishing a plantation, or planting trees. The condition of area must be that of a degraded forest.	Report of forest inspection	Provincial governor	Rule of the committee of consideration of utilization within national reserved forest on criteria method and condition in requesting and granting permission for utilizing and living

			<p>within the national reserved forest, 2020 Clause 10 and 11 Rule of the committee of consideration of utilization within national reserved forest on criteria method and condition in requesting and granting permission for doing a plantation or planting trees within the national reserved forest, 2020 Clause 10 and 11</p>
<p>Description of Verification Process: When any person submits a request for land utilization on national reserved forest, a competent officer inspects a forest condition with an applicant, provides a report of inspection with a signature and gives a comment in order that the provincial governor further proposes to the RFD director general. The condition of the area in respect of which the permission is sought must be that of a degraded forest.</p> <p>Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per an application to use the forest land</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-4.1.3: For granting permission of land utilization for any project, activity, or any operation affecting the environment, an applicant must do an EIA report (for the projects of all type and size of dams, all size of highway and road across important areas; examples for wildlife sanctuary zone and non-hunting zone, national park, watershed area and mangrove, or mining, power plant and other activities as per specified type and size) or an IEE report (for the projects of all size of mining as certain specified types and all size and type of seaplane	Notification letter of report approval.	Professional committee	<p>Rule of the committee of consideration of utilization within national reserved forest on criteria method and condition in utilizing the area for governmental workplace or other use of government agency or governmental organization within the national reserved forest, 2020 Clause 12 Rule of the committee of consideration of utilization within national reserved forest on criteria method and condition in requesting and granting</p>

bases) which is then considered and approved.			<p>permission for utilizing and living within the national reserved forest, 2020 Clause 14 The Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act, 1992 Section 48, 49, 50, 51 and 51/2 Announcement of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on designation of projects or activities that must prepare a report on the environmental impact assessment and specifying criteria method and condition to prepare an EIA on 2019 and its amendment</p>
<p>Description of Verification Process: For projects that are required to prepare an EIA report or IEE report, once an applicant prepared and submitted the report to the authority under the specific law concerning proposed project (such as the department of highway, the royal irrigation department) as well as the ONEP. To consider a report, ONEP checks the proposed report and related documents. If a report is accurate and complete or is amended to be accurate and complete, ONEP makes a primary opinion in order that the professional committee further considers. A professional committee shall consider the report whereby committee members or a competent officer who has an appointment by a professional committee has a power to inspect a location of proposed project together with or by consent of an applicant. Then a professional committee will inform to ONEP for notifying to an applicant. In a submission of land utilization request, an applicant shall demonstrate a notification letter of EIA/IEE report approval with a request.</p> <p>Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection</p>			<p>Verified by: Professional committee or competent officer under the law concerning the proposed project such as the department of highway, the royal irrigation department</p> <p>Frequency: Per an application to use the forest land</p>
Criteria 4.2: Social responsibility			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-4.2.1: A project or activity operated in permitted area for land utilization must have been agreed to by a council of	1) Documentary evidence demonstrating a result of consideration	Council of local government	Rule of the committee of consideration of utilization within national reserved forest on criteria

<p>local government as well as there is no problem or there is a remedy with the people in the area.</p>	<p>of a council of local government to give a consent.</p>		<p>method and condition in utilizing the area for governmental workplace or other use of government agency or governmental organization within the national reserved forest, 2020 Clause 8 and 12 Rule of the committee of consideration of utilization within national reserved forest on criteria method and condition in requesting and granting permission for utilizing and living within the national reserved forest, 2020 Clause 6 and 14 Rule of the committee of consideration of utilization within national reserved forest on criteria method and condition in requesting and granting permission for doing a plantation or planting trees within the national reserved forest, 2020 Clause 6 and 14</p>
	<p>2) Memorandum of consent on a remedy of problem affecting to the people (excepting for (1) a natural person requests any permission or (2) requesting for doing a plantation or planting trees.)</p>	<p>Applicant and people who has affected by the project.</p>	
<p>Description of Verification Process: In requesting of land utilization, an applicant shall submit a request to a province where forest located with required documents that include a documentary evidence demonstrating a result of consideration of a council of local government to give a consent. For the following cases, an applicant also submits a memorandum of consent on a remedy of problem affecting to the people; (1) Requesting for using the area for government workplace or for other use by a government agency or governmental organization; (2) Requesting for utilization or living unless an applicant is a natural person; When a province received a request, a government official shall check an accuracy and complete of a request as well as accompanied documents or evidences. In case of a government official found something incorrect or incomplete, an applicant</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer Frequency: Per an application to use the forest land</p>

<p>must address specified problems. If it is correct and complete, a province makes a report with its tentative opinion proposing to a provincial governor. Then a provincial governor orders the competent officer to inspect a condition of forest.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Consult with a community 			
Principle 5: Welfare and Labour Protection			
Criteria 5.1: For state enterprise labourers (FIO)			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-5.1.1: FIO must comply with an agreement on working condition between FIO and employees which follows minimum labour standards.	1) Employment agreement	FIO's production unit	State Enterprise Labour Relation Act, 2000 Section 27 Announcement of State enterprise labour relation committee on minimum standard of working conditions in the state enterprise.
	2) Evidence of wage payment	FIO's production unit	
	3) Report on internal audit	FIO's internal audit division	
<p>Description of Verification Process: FIO is a state enterprise. The employee of FIO established a state enterprise labour union and there is an agreement on working condition between a labour union and FIO.</p> <p>An agreement on working condition, that had been registered, passed considering that the working condition is according with a minimum standard as written in an announcement of State Enterprise Relations committee. The agreement on working condition shall has a binding to FIO and employees. FIO shall not make an employment agreement with the employees that is inconsistent with the agreement on working condition.</p> <p>Verification of compliance with the agreement on working conditions is conducted by FIO's internal audit division that the state enterprise shall set it up in order to have responsibility for checking and evaluating a state enterprise's performance and monitoring a state enterprise's performance to comply with related laws, rules and regulations.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: FIO's internal audit division</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-5.1.2: FIO has provided a safety manual for workers following FIO's workplan on health, safety and workplace environment.	1) Workplan on health, safety and workplace environment.	FIO	Ministerial Regulation for designing a standard on management of OSHE, 2005
	2) OSHE Safety manual	FIO's OSHE committee	
	3) Report on internal audit	FIO's internal audit division	
<p>Description of Verification Process: FIO prepares a workplan on health, safety and workplace environment. In addition, FIO stipulates to create an OSHE Safety manual to be consistent with that workplan in order that a worker can follow. Internal audit division of FIO inspects the OSHE Safety manual, monitor whether workers follow the OSHE Safety manual, and provides an annual report of inspection.</p>			<p>Verified by: FIO's internal audit division</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p>

Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection of performance			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-5.1.3: FIO has provided a standard personal protective equipment appropriate for specific work for its worker and monitors the worker's use of such personal protective equipment.	1) Record of requisition of a personal protective equipment	FIO's production unit	Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Act, 2011 Section 22 Ministerial regulation on designing a standard for management of OSHE for working with chemical hazards, 2013 Clause 12 Ministerial regulation on designing a standard for management of OSHE on machine, crane and boiler, 2009 Clause 96,97 Ministerial regulation on designing a standard for management of OSHE on heat, light and sound, 2016 Section 12,13
	2) Report on internal audit	FIO's internal audit division	
Description of Verification Process: FIO prepares personal protective equipment that meets standard and is suitable for types of operation, and controls workers to wear such equipment while they are operating. If workers do not have such equipment, a FIO officer brings that equipment and records a distribution of equipment. Internal audit division of FIO inspects a record of requisition of personal protective equipment, and operation, and provides an annual report inspection. Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection of performance			Verified by: FIO's internal audit division Frequency: Annually
Principle 6: Tax, Fee & Other Payment			
Criteria 6.1: Forest sector payment (non- registered plantation)			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-6.1.1: Before obtaining a logging permit, an applicant has paid logging permit fee.	Receipt of logging permit fee	<i>For restricted species:</i> RFD <i>For unrestricted species:</i> PONRE	Forest Act, 1941 Section 75 Ministerial Regulations no. 23 (1975) issued under Forest Act, 1941 on fee rate National Reserved Forest Act, 1964 Section 5, 16 bis

			Ministerial Regulation No. 1221, 1988 issued under the National Reserved Forest Act, 1964
<p>Description of Verification Process: An applicant pays a fee to RFD for logging permit of restricted species, or to PONRE for logging permit of unrestricted species. When a logging permit is issued, a competent officer issues a receipt and keeps a stub at RFD or PONRE. A logging permit indicates that a fee is paid.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per issuing a logging permit</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-6.1.2: Before utilization of timber, a logging permit holder has paid royalties and forest maintenance fee (unless a specific logging permit identifying that it has been granted a royalty exemption).	1) Receipt of royalty payment or Logging permit identified that royalty exemption.	RFD or PONRE	Forest Act, 1941 Section 14,15 RFD Rule on checking, sealing, collecting the royalty of timber, firewood or charcoal, 1967 Clause 14 National Reserved Forest Act, 1964 Section 5, 15, 16 bis Ministerial Regulation No. 1221, 1988 issued under the National Reserved Forest Act, 1964
	2) Receipt of forest maintenance fee.	LFRMO	
<p>Description of Verification Process: In case of restricted timber, a law specifies that a royalty must be paid in advance for some before an applicant receives a logging permit. The rest of a royalty must be paid after an applicant receives a logging permit.</p> <p>In case of unrestricted timber, a royalty and a forest maintenance fee can be paid after an applicant receives a logging permit. For both cases, a competent officer issues a receipt of a royalty, of a forest maintenance fee, and keeps a stub. On the other hand, if a royalty is exempted, a competent officer writes an exemption on a logging permit.</p> <p>A receipt of a royalty or an evidence of royalty exemption, and a marking of royalty or a marking of exempted royalty are verified when they are to issue transportation permit.</p> <p>Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-6.1.3: Before obtaining a transportation permit, an applicant has paid transportation permit fees.	Receipt of transportation permit fee.	PONRE or LFRMO	Forest Act, 1941 Section 75 Ministerial Regulations no. 23 (1975) issued under Forest Act,1941 on fee rate

<p>Description of Verification Process: Before receiving transportation permit, an applicant must pay a fee for a receipt and keep a stub of it. Transportation permit indicates that a fee is paid and is checked by a competent officer at every RFD checkpoint where timber passes.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>	<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
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OPERATOR 2 PUBLIC LAND (OTHER THAN NATIONAL RESERVED FOREST AND PROTECTED FOREST) OPERATORS

Principle 1: Operator Legality (including Land)			
Criteria 1.1: Right to access land			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O2-1.1.1: A person who has a right to request for logging must be a person who is granted permission or certified by a government agency to utilize the land.	1) Permit on utilization within forest area (under Section 54 of the Forest Act)	RFD director general	Forest Act, 1941 Section 54 Land for the Livelihood Act, 1968 Section 23, 24 Agricultural Land Reform Act, 1975 Section 30 State Land Act, 2019 Section 26 Ministerial Regulations on the criteria and processing for governing, maintaining, using, and providing the benefit of state land, 2002 Clause 23 RFD rule on the designation of criteria and method to inspect the land with permission letter, issued under the law on national reserved forest or the law on forest, where is requested for register to be a registered plantation, 2019
	2) Permission letter on utilization of land in estate cooperative area (Kor Sor Nor 1) or Acknowledged Letter signifying a utilization of land in estate cooperative area (Kor Sor Nor 3)	Director general of the cooperative promotion department	
	3) Permission letter on utilization of self-help land settlement (Nor Cor 1) or Acknowledged Letter signifying a utilization of self-help land settlement (Nor Cor 3)	Director general of the department of social development and welfare.	
	4) Permission letter on utilization within the agricultural land reform area (Sor Por Kor)	Agricultural land reform committee.	
	5) Land Leases and other reciprocal contracts (available only Government Department)	Ministry of finance	
<p>Description of Verification Process: A person who wishes to register a plantation or that makes a request for logging must submit a request accompanied by evidence of the granting of permission or certification on land utilization issued by a government agency. If a competent officer verifies and found that an evidence is legal and effective, a competent officer then inspects a location of land intended to register a plantation or a location of timber intended to do a logging. (Land where can be registered as a plantation, namely Land use Permit in a forest, Kor Sor Nor 5, Nor Cor 3, Sor Por Kor, and a lease contract or other reciprocal contract of state land where is planted by a government agency, state enterprise or other government agencies)</p> <p>Verification means: 1. Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: <i>Inside Bangkok:</i> RFD officer <i>Outside Bangkok:</i> PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per registration of plantation or application of logging</p>

2. Field inspection			
Principle 2: Forest Management and Timber Harvesting			
Criteria 2.1: Right to harvest (registered plantation)			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O2-2.1.1: A plantation entrepreneur registers a plantation only for planted trees.	Report on location, land environment and species size and amount of tree naturally growing.	<i>Inside Bangkok:</i> RFD <i>Outside Bangkok:</i> PONRE	Plantation Act,1992 Section 6, 7 RED rule on preparing an inventory of species and quantity of trees that registered a plantation, 2019
<p>Description of Verification Process: After a request of registration is submitted, a provincial Natural Resources and Environment officer inspects a land whether trees naturally grow. If yes, an inventory of trees growing naturally must be provided and that trees must not be registered. This process shows that the registered trees under the Plantation Act must be planted only.</p> <p>Verification means: Field inspection of land conditions, species, size and amount of timber</p>			<p>Verified by: <i>Inside Bangkok:</i> RFD officer <i>Outside Bangkok:</i> PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per registration of plantation</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O2-2.1.2: A plantation entrepreneur has a right to cut or fell specific species and no more than the quantity of trees registered.	1) Certificate of plantation registration (Sor Por 3)	Plantation registrar that are for <i>inside Bangkok:</i> RFD director general for <i>outside Bangkok:</i> provincial governor	Plantation Act,1992 Section 6 Ministerial Regulation on an application for registering a plantation and issuing a certificate of registered plantation, 2018
	2) List of species and amount of planted and maintained trees.	Plantation entrepreneur	
	3) Notification of harvesting timber in registered plantation. (Sor Por 12)	Plantation entrepreneur	
<p>Description of Verification Process: After a registrar accepts a registration, a plantation registrar issues a certificate of plantation registration (Sor Por 3). Additionally, a plantation entrepreneur must provide and deliver a list of trees showing species and amount of planted and maintained trees to a registrar. If there are some changes of species or amount later, a request must be submitted to a registrar. Moreover, a plantation entrepreneur has a right to fell only trees in accordance with a tree inventory submitted to a registrar.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: <i>Inside Bangkok:</i> RFD officer <i>Outside Bangkok:</i> PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per notification of harvesting timber</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference

<p>O2-2.1.3: Before cutting or felling timber, a plantation entrepreneur informs the RFD director general, or PONRE officer or local chief-district officer as the case may be and provides an inventory of trees intended to be cut or felled.</p>	<p>Acknowledged Certificate on harvesting a tree (Sor Por 13)</p>	<p><i>Inside Bangkok:</i> RFD director general <i>Outside Bangkok:</i> PONRE or local chief-district officer</p>	<p>Plantation Act,1992 Section 11, 12 RFD rule on notification and issuance of letter of acknowledgement for cutting or harvesting of timber, and storage of the letter of acknowledgement, timber inventory, relevant important documents, and evidence on legal acquisition of timber, 2020</p>
<p>Description of Verification Process: If a plantation entrepreneur wishes to fell trees, a plantation entrepreneur must inform, in writing, by using Sor Por 12 to RFD director general, or PONRE officer or local chief-district officer as the case may be. If an RFD director general, or PONRE officer or local chief-district officer found that timber notified to harvest is consistent with a tree inventory had been registered a plantation, an RFD director general, or PONRE officer or local chief-district officer then issues Sor Por 13. Furthermore, a plantation entrepreneur must keep Sor Por 13 in order to show to a competent officer when getting checked.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per notification of harvesting timber</p>
Criteria 2.2: Right to harvest (non-registered plantation)			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
<p>O2-2.2.1: A logging permit holder harvests only specific species and quantity of trees as permitted in a selected tree inventory issued with the logging permit.</p>	<p>Logging permit with an inventory of selected trees to harvest</p>	<p><i>For restricted species in category A:</i> RFD director general <i>For restricted species in category B:</i> Minister of Natural Resources and Environment</p>	<p>Forest Act, 1941 Section 6,7,11</p>
<p>Description of Verification Process: In case of restricted timber, before issuing a logging permit, a competent officer and an applicant surveys only trees that need a permission, mark selected trees and provides a list of trees selected to be harvested. After the trees are felled and before timber is dragged to a place of gathering harvested timber, a competent officer checks whether the felled timber is consistent with a timber account attached to a permit, marks a personal marking (Tor marking), an order of number and a dragging marking on the stub of each timber, and provides a list of timber dragging in order that an authorized officer is able to calculate a royalty.</p> <p>Verification means:</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per harvesting timber</p>

1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection of species, size and amount of timber			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O2-2.2.2: For FIOs logging in a conversion forest, FIO harvests only specific species and quantity of tree as permitted in a selected tree inventory.	Notification on informing FIO to conduct a logging with an inventory of trees selected to be harvested	RFD officer	Ministerial regulation on application and permission of utilization in forest area, 2013 Section 24 RFD Rule on survey and logging in the opened forest to use the land, 1982
<p>Description of Verification Process: If there is a need to fell and take timber out of permitted area for utilization in a forest in accordance with Section 54 of the Forest Act, an approved applicant informs a letter to an RFD officer. After an RFD officer is informed by an approved applicant of land that there is a need to fell and take timber out of forest for land use, an RFD informs an FIO to participate a trees survey in a conversion forest and mark a selected trees to harvest as well as prepares an inventory of selected trees to harvest.</p> <p>If FIO fells and takes timber out of a conversion forest, FIO must mark FIO's forest marking on harvested timber instead of an RFD dragging mark.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection of species, size and amount of timber 			<p>Verified by: RFD officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per harvesting timber</p>
Principle 3: Sourcing and Transportation of Timber/Reclaimed Wood			
Criteria 3.1: For timber derived from registered plantation			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O2-3.1.1: After harvesting timber, a plantation entrepreneur must use a registered seal to stamp or to signify its ownership onto timber derived from its registered plantation.	1) Certificate of seal registration (Sor Por 8)	Plantation registrar that are for <i>inside Bangkok</i> : RFD director general, for <i>outside Bangkok</i> : provincial governor	Plantation Act,1992 Section 9, 13
	2) In case of a seal used through hammering, there must be a certificate of stamp (Sor Por 9)	Plantation registrar that are for <i>inside Bangkok</i> : RFD director general, for <i>outside Bangkok</i> : provincial governor	
<p>Description of Verification Process: After the trees are harvested and before timber is taken out of a plantation, timber must be marked by a registered seal of a plantation's owner which is certified by a registrar together with a marking made by a registrar</p>			<p>Verified by: Plantation registrar</p>

<p>in accordance with a certificate of seal registration. In case of a seal used through hammering, there must be a certificate of stamp. A transferee of timber must ensure that a plantation entrepreneur has a right to use it.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection 			<p>Frequency:</p> <p>Once the seal is registered and per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
<p>O2-3.1.2: A person transporting timber out of a registered plantation holds a transportation document referring to an acknowledged certificate, declaring a list of timber, indicating the place where timber was loaded and destination, and identifying the person responsible for the timber being transported.</p>	<p>1) Certificate of timber inventory from registered plantation (Sor Por 15)</p>	<p>Plantation entrepreneur</p>	<p>Plantation Act,1992 Section 13, 21</p>
	<p>2) Acknowledged letter on harvesting timber from registered plantation (Sor Por 13) or a copy of Sor Por 13 certified by competent officer</p>	<p><i>Inside Bangkok:</i> RFD director general <i>Outside Bangkok:</i> PONRE officer or local chief-district officer</p>	
<p>Description of Verification Process: A plantation entrepreneur must possess a Sor Por 15 which is registered by a provincial Natural Resources and Environment officer. Moreover, a plantation entrepreneur must fill out a certificate of Sor Por 15 referring to the Sor Por 13, declaring an inventory of transported timber, indicating the place where timber was loaded and destination, and identifying the person responsible for the timber being transported as well as accompanying Sor Por 13 or a copy of Sor Por 13 certified by competent</p> <p>A transporter is responsible for controlling all transported timber to be compliant with a list of transported timber along the way of transporting to a written destination.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection of species, quantity and amount of timber 			<p>Verified by:</p> <p>RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency:</p> <p>Per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
<p>O2-3.1.3: A transferee of timber must be named in the transportation document.</p>	<p>Certificate of timber inventory from registered plantation (Sor Por 15)</p>	<p>Plantation entrepreneur</p>	<p>Plantation Act,1992 Section 13, 21</p>
<p>Description of Verification Process: Before transporting timber out of a plantation, a plantation entrepreneur must identify who is a transferee and where timber will be transferred to. A plantation entrepreneur must identify a name of a transferee with residence in a Sor Por 15.</p> <p>When timber is transported to a destination, a transferee must check that all timber is consistent with a list of transported timber and keep the Sor Por 15 in a transferee's possession. After that, a transferee records an acquired timber in a timber recordkeeping and keeps Sor Por 15 as an evidence of legally acquiring.</p> <p>Both of Sor Por 15 and a timber recordkeeping are verified by a competent officer who inspects an operating place.</p> <p>Verification means:</p>			<p>Verified by:</p> <p>RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency:</p> <p>Per shipment</p>

1. Documentary review			
2. Timber inspection of species, quantity and amount of timber			
Criteria 3.2: For timber derived from non-registered plantation and wood from a construction of old building			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O2-3.2.1: For restricted species, a Logging Permit holder must pay a royalty in order to acquire timber.	1) Receipt of royalty payment	RFD	Forest Act, 1941 Section 14
<p>Description of Verification Process: To pay a royalty, a competent officer checks whether timber is consistent with a list of dragged timber. If yes, a competent officer stamps a personal marking and royalty marking (Phor Lor Marking) on each log. A competent officer calculates and provides a list of timber that a royalty had been paid.</p> <p>If a request for a transportation permit is submitted before timber is transported, a competent officer checks whether the receipt is legal. Furthermore, a competent officer checks whether species, amount, size, quantity and marking or stamp is consistent with an account attached to a receipt of payment of the royalty before issuing transportation permit.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <p>1. Documentary review</p> <p>2. Timber inspection of species, size and amount of timber</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O2-3.2.2: A person, who transports timber that is unrestricted species into the area of first RFD checkpoint, must submit an evidence of legal acquisition of timber in order to request a transportation permit for further transporting by using one of specified verifiers.	1) Transportation permit	<i>Inside Bangkok:</i> RFD director general <i>Outside Bangkok:</i> Provincial governor	Forest Act, 1941 Section 7 18/1, 18/3 and 38 Notification of MONRE on designation of public land that allowed to utilize as per the type of title document, so that the timber grown by human in such land shall be deemed unrestricted species, 2020 Circular Notice of RFD, No. Gor Sor 0704.3/540 issuing on 23 January 2003 Clause 1, 3, 4
	2) Timber certificate	RFD officer or institution or organization who has been authorized by RFD	
	3) <i>[Self declaration that will be developed further]</i>		
<p>Description of Verification Process: A person, who transports timber, that is unrestricted species, into the area of first RFD checkpoint and wishes to further transport those timber, must request a transportation permit at the first RFD checkpoint by submitting a request with an evidence of legal acquisition of timber.</p> <p>In order to obtain an evidence of legal acquisition of timber, a timber owner could proceed one of following options before transport timber out of the land where rough logs located.</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer or PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>

<p>1) Request a competent officer to inspect timber. A competent officer surveys and marks a personal marking (Tor marking) and an order of number on each timber and a stub of each timber (same as a dragging marking) and provides an inspection report of timber list and a brief forest map. Moreover, a competent officer must sign so that a district-chief officer or a RFD officer can sign as well. Provincial governor or RFD director general issues transportation permit to take timber out of a tree stump with timber inventory accompanying transportation document.</p> <p>2) Request a timber certificate to RFD for inside Bangkok or LFRMO, local forestry center, or local prevention and development of forestry division for outside Bangkok. A competent officer verifies a request and accompanied documents and then inspects the location of land and timber such as an evidence and location of land, measuring species, size, quantity volume/weight and making a personal making (Tor making). Then, a competent officer prepares a report of inspection with a timber inventory for proceeding a timber certificate issuance. The issuance could be done by an institution or organization who has been authorized by RFD.</p> <p>3) <i>[Preparing a self-declaration that will be developed further]</i></p> <p>When timber arrives at the first RFD checkpoint and a transporter wishes to continue transporting, above documents are required to issue a transportation permit. Moreover, a competent officer checks whether species, amount, size, quantity and marking or stamp is complete and consistent with a timber list before transportation permit is further issued.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection of species, size and amount of timber 			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
<p>O2-3.2.3: A person transporting timber holds a transportation document referring to evidence of acquisition, declaring a list of timber, indicating the place where timber was loaded and destination, and identifying the person responsible for the timber being transported.</p>	<p>Transportation permit</p>	<p><i>Inside Bangkok:</i> RFD officer <i>Outside Bangkok:</i> PONRE officer</p>	<p>Forest Act, 1941 Section 38, 39, Ministerial Regulation No. 26 (1985) issued under the Forest Act, 1941 on moving of timber or forestry products, Clause 2,5</p>
<p>Description of Verification Process: To request transportation permit, a competent officer checks that rough logs are acquired legally, so a competent officer marks a personal marking (Tor marking) on each log. If a marking cannot be put on timber, a reason should be written as a remark on transportation permit and a competent officer provides an inventory of transported timber attached to transportation permit. Furthermore, a previous timber inventory, that a royalty had been paid, must be updated that rough logs are transported. A transporter receives transportation permit for transportation of rough logs. When a transporter moves into an RFD checkpoint, a transporter must inform every checkpoint along the way in order to be checked by a competent officer. A competent officer checks whether Transportation Permit is acquired legally and whether timber is consistent with an evidence of timber acquisition. After that, a competent officer marks a personal marking (Tor marking) as a competent officer can do, records that transportation permit is informed, and issues a permit letter of passing a</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>

<p>RFD checkpoint. In case of an RFD checkpoint as a destination, a competent officer checks timber, marks a personal marking (Tor marking), and allows timber to enter an RFD checkpoint.</p> <p>If timber arrives a destination and continues transporting, the same transportation permit used as an evidence of timber acquisition in order to request a new transportation permit.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection of species, size and amount of timber 			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O2-3.2.4: A transferee of timber must be named in the transportation document.	Transportation permit	<i>Inside Bangkok:</i> RFD officer <i>Outside Bangkok:</i> PONRE officer	Forest Act, 1941 Section 38, 39, 39 tres Ministerial Regulation No. 26 (1985) issued under the Forest Act, 1941 on moving of timber or forestry products, Clause 2,5
<p>Description of Verification Process: Before transporting timber out of a place of gathering harvested timber, a permit holder must identify who is the transferee and where timber will be transferred to. A plantation entrepreneur must identify a name of a transferee with residence in transportation document.</p> <p>When timber is transported to a destination, a transferee must check that all timber is consistent with a list of transported timber and keep in a transferee's place. After that, a transferee records an acquired timber in a timber recordkeeping and keeps transportation document as an evidence of legally acquiring.</p> <p>Transportation document and a timber account are verified by a competent officer when an operating place is inspected.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection of species, quantity and amount of timber 			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O2-3.2.5: Transportation of wood from a construction of old building out of the province a building located must hole a permit for movement of wood from a construction of old building	Permit for movement of wood from a construction of old building (Mor Gor 4)	Provincial governor	Forest Act, 1941 Section 39 tres RFD Rule on transport a restricted species or a species, which is the name/kind is the same as restricted species, which are have been a building or tool transporting to outside the province, 2017

<p>Description of Verification Process: A competent officer under an inspection committee checks accuracy and completion of documents, which are land right document, a photo, a brief map and other related documents. After that, a competent officer surveys to inspect a character and generality of a building or an appliance that is requested to demolished in order to consider whether it follows given conditions. If yes, a demolition is allowed. Moreover, a competent officer provides an inventory of wood composing of species, amount, size, volume, and marks a personal marking on each piece of wood. Nevertheless, if a marking cannot be put on wood, a reason should be written as a remark on an inventory of wood with an inspection committee's and an applicant's signature on every page of inventory of wood, so that RFD director general or provincial governor considers to issue Mor Gor 4.</p> <p>Mor Gor 4 must be kept by a transporter along a transportation to a given destination without informing an RFD checkpoint.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection 			<p>Verified by: RFD officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per demolition</p>
Principle 4: Environment Management and Social Management			
Criteria 4.1: Investigation of forest and land utilization			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O2-4.1.1: Permission to use an area does not contravene any measures on watershed area, and is not for an abundance forest, an area to preserve for wildlife habitat, or an area where utilization is prohibited.	Report of forest inspection	Provincial governor	Ministerial regulation on application and permission of utilization in forest area, 2013 Section 9, 12
<p>Description of Verification Process: When a person submits a request for land use on forest area, a competent officer inspects a forest with an applicant, provides a report of forest inspection with a signature and gives a comment in order that the provincial governor further proposes to the RFD director general. However, the considered area must follow conditions as specified in RFD Rule.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection 			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per an application to use the forest land</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O1-4.1.2: For granting permission of land utilization for any project, activity, or any operation affecting the environment, an applicant must do an EIA report (for the projects of all type and size of dams, all size of highway and road across important areas; examples for wildlife sanctuary zone and	Notification letter of report approval.	Professional committee	Ministerial regulation on application and permission of utilization in forest area, 2013 Section 9, 23 The Enhancement and Conservation of National

<p>non-hunting zone, national park, watershed area and mangrove, or mining, power plant and other activities as per specified type and size) or an IEE report (for the projects of all size of mining as certain specified types and all size and type of seaplane bases) which is then considered and approved.</p>			<p>Environmental Quality Act, 1992 Section 48, 49, 50, 51 and 51/2 Announcement of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on designation of projects or activities that must prepare a report on the environmental impact assessment and specifying criteria method and condition to prepare an EIA on 2019 and its amendment</p>
<p>Description of Verification Process: For projects that are required to prepare an EIA report or IEE report, once an applicant prepared and submitted the report to the authority under the specific law concerning proposed project (such as the department of highway, the royal irrigation department) as well as the ONEP. To consider a report, ONEP checks the proposed report and related documents. If a report is accurate and complete or is amended to be accurate and complete, ONEP makes a primary opinion in order that the professional committee further considers. A professional committee shall consider the report whereby committee members or a competent officer who has an appointment by a professional committee has a power to inspect a location of proposed project together with or by consent of an applicant. Then a professional committee will inform to ONEP for notifying to an applicant. In a submission of land utilization request, an applicant shall demonstrate a notification letter of EIA/IEE report approval with a request.</p> <p>Verification means: 1. Field inspection 2. Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: Professional committee or competent officer under the law concerning the proposed project such as the department of highway, the royal irrigation department</p> <p>Frequency: Per an application to use the forest land</p>
Principle 5: Welfare and Labour Protection			
Criteria 5.1: For state enterprise labourers (FIO)			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
<p>O2-5.1.1: FIO must comply with an agreement on working condition between FIO and employees which follows minimum labour standards.</p>	1) Employment agreement	FIO's production unit	<p>State Enterprise Labour Relation Act, 2000 Section 27 Announcement of State enterprise labour relation committee on minimum</p>
	2) Evidence of wage payment	FIO's production unit	
	3) Report on internal audit	FIO's internal audit division	

			standard of working conditions in the state enterprise.
<p>Description of Verification Process: FIO is a state enterprise. The employee of FIO established a state enterprise labour union and there is an agreement on working condition between a labour union and FIO. An agreement on working condition, that had been registered, passed considering that the working condition is according with a minimum standard as written in an announcement of State Enterprise Relations committee. The agreement on working condition shall has a binding to FIO and employees. FIO shall not make an employment agreement with the employees that is inconsistent with the agreement on working condition. Verification of compliance with the agreement on working conditions is conducted by FIO's internal audit division that the state enterprise shall set it up in order to have responsibility for checking and evaluating a state enterprise's performance and monitoring a state enterprise's performance to comply with laws.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: FIO's internal audit division</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O2-5.1.2: FIO has provided a safety manual for workers following FIO's workplan on health, safety and workplace environment.	1) Workplan on health, safety and workplace environment.	FIO	Ministerial Regulation for designing a standard on management of OSHE, 2005
	2) OSHE Safety manual	FIO's OSHE committee	
	3) Report on internal audit	FIO's internal audit division	
<p>Description of Verification Process: FIO prepares a workplan on health, safety and workplace environment. In addition, FIO stipulates to create an OSHE Safety manual to be consistent with that workplan in order that a worker can follow. Internal audit division of FIO inspects the OSHE Safety manual, monitor whether workers follow the OSHE Safety manual, and provides an annual report of inspection.</p> <p>Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection of performance</p>			<p>Verified by: FIO's internal audit division</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O2-5.1.3: FIO has provided a standard personal protective equipment appropriate for specific work for its worker and monitors the worker's use of such personal protective equipment.	1) Record of requisition of a personal protective equipment	FIO's production unit	Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Act, 2011 Section 22 Ministerial regulation on designing a standard for management of OSHE for
	2) Report on internal audit	FIO's internal audit division	

			<p>working with chemical hazards, 2013 Clause 12</p> <p>Ministerial regulation on designing a standard for management of OSHE on machine, crane and boiler, 2009 Clause 96,97</p> <p>Ministerial regulation on designing a standard for management of OSHE on heat, light and sound, 2016 Section 12,13</p>
<p>Description of Verification Process: FIO provides personal protective equipment that meets standards and is suitable for relevant types of operation and takes measures to ensure that workers to wear such equipment while they are operating. If workers do not have such equipment, a FIO officer brings that equipment and records a distribution of equipment. Internal audit division of FIO inspects a record of requisition of personal protective equipment, and operation, and provides an annual report inspection.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection of performance 			<p>Verified by: FIO's internal audit division</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p>
Principle 6: Tax, Fee & Other Payment			
Criteria 6.1: Forest sector payment (non-registered plantation)			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O2-6.1.1: For restricted species, before obtaining a logging permit, an applicant has paid logging permit fee.	Receipt of logging permit fee	RFD	Forest Act, 1941 Section 75 Ministerial Regulations no. 23 (1975) issued under Forest Act,1941 on fee rate
<p>Description of Verification Process: An applicant pays a fee to RFD. When a logging permit is issued, a competent officer issues a receipt and keeps a stub at RFD. A logging permit indicates that a fee is paid.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and provincial Natural Resources and Environment officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per issuing a logging permit</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference

O2-6.1.2: For restricted species, before utilization of timber, a logging permit holder has paid royalties and forest maintenance fee (unless a specific logging permit identifying that it has been granted a royalty exemption).	1) Receipt of royalty payment	RFD or provincial Natural Resources and Environment division	Forest Act, 1941 Section 14,15 RFD Rule on checking, sealing, collecting the royalty of timber, firewood or charcoal, 1967 Clause 14
	2) Receipt of forest maintenance fee	Local forest resource management division	
<p>Description of Verification Process: In case of restricted timber, a law specifies that an applicant can pay the royalty partially before receiving a logging permit. The rest of the royalty must be paid after an applicant receives a logging permit. A competent officer issues a receipt of a royalty, and of a forest maintenance fee, and keeps stubs. A receipt of royalty and a marking of royalty are verified when they are to issue transportation permit. In case of unrestricted timber, permission from a competent officer is not requested and a royalty and a forest maintenance fee are not paid.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection 			<p>Verified by: RFD officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O2-6.1.3: For unrestricted species, an applicant has paid a fee before timber arrives at the first RFD checkpoint.	Receipt of fee for transport unrestricted species entering the area of first RFD checkpoint	Provincial Natural Resources and Environment division or local forest resource management division	Forest Act, 1941 Section 25
<p>Description of Verification Process: When a person who transports unrestricted species entering an area of first RFD checkpoint pay a fee for a receipt, a PONRE or LFRMO issues a receipt and keeps a stub. A receipt is verified when it is to issue transportation permit before transporting timber go out of an area of the first RFD checkpoint.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O2-6.1.4: Before obtaining a transportation permit, an applicant has paid transportation permit fee.	Receipt of transportation permit fee	Provincial Natural Resources and Environment division or local forest resource management division	Forest Act, 1941 Section 75 Ministerial Regulations no. 23 (1975) issued under Forest Act,1941 on fee rate
<p>Description of Verification Process: Before receiving a transportation permit, an applicant must pay a fee for a receipt and keep a stub of it. Transportation permit indicates that a fee is paid and is checked by a competent officer at every RFD checkpoint where timber passes.</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency:</p>

Verification means: Documentary review	Per shipment
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OPERATOR 3 PRIVATE LAND OPERATORS

Principle 1: Operator Legality (including Land)

Criteria 1.1: Right to access land

Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O3-1.1.1: A person who is sourcing timber on private land must be a landowner or a land tenant.	1) Title deed	Department of Land	Land Code Civil and Commercial Code Part 3 Specific Contract type 4: Lease
	2) Certificate of possessive right (Nor Sor 3, Nor Sor 3 Kor, Nor Sor 3Khor)	Department of Land	
	3) Acknowledged letter of possessive letter (Sor Cor 1)	Head of district cluster, district-chief officer or deputy district chief	
	4) Pre-emptive certificate (Nor Sor 2)	Head of district cluster, district-chief officer or deputy district chief	
	5) Land lease agreement or Letter of permission for land utilization of the land type outlined in 1) – 4) above	Lessors who has an ownership or possessive right	
<p>Description of Verification Process: A person who wishes to register a plantation must submit evidence of land use and a request. If a competent officer checks that the evidence is legal and effective, a competent officer surveys the area for further plantation registration. (For Sor Cor 1, Nor Sor 2 and its land lease agreement or letter of permission for land utilization, an operator cannot be registered as a plantation) In case non-registered plantation, a land ownership and/or land tenure will be verified in the process of <i>[self-declaration]</i></p> <p>Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection</p>			<p>Verified by: <i>Inside Bangkok:</i> RFD officer <i>Outside Bangkok:</i> PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per registration of plantation or application of logging</p>

Principle 2: Forest Management and Timber Harvesting

Criteria 2.1: Right to harvest (registered plantation)

Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O3-2.1.1: A plantation entrepreneur has a right to cut or fell specific species and no more than the quantity of trees registered.	1) Certificate of plantation registration (Sor Por 3)	Plantation registrar that are for <i>inside Bangkok</i> : RFD director general for <i>outside Bangkok</i> : provincial governor	Plantation Act, 1992 Section 6 Ministerial Regulation on an application for registering a plantation and issuing a certificate of registered plantation, 2018
	2) List of species and amount of planted and maintained trees.	Plantation entrepreneur	

	3) Notification of harvesting timber in registered plantation. (Sor Por 12)	Plantation entrepreneur	RED rule on preparing an inventory of species and quantity of trees that registered a plantation, 2019
<p>Description of Verification Process: After a registrar accepts a registration, a plantation registrar issues a certificate of plantation registration (Sor Por 3). Additionally, a plantation entrepreneur must provide and deliver a list of trees showing species and amount of planted and maintained trees to a registrar. If there are some changes of species or amount later, a request must be submitted to a registrar. Moreover, a plantation entrepreneur has a right to fell only trees in accordance with a tree inventory submitted to a registrar.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: <i>Inside Bangkok:</i> RFD officer <i>Outside Bangkok:</i> PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per notification of harvesting timber</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O3-2.1.2: Before cutting or felling timber, a plantation entrepreneur informs the RFD director general, or PONRE officer or local chief-district officer with an inventory of trees intended to be cut or felled.	Acknowledged Certificate on harvesting a tree (Sor Por 13)	<i>Inside Bangkok:</i> RFD director general <i>Outside Bangkok:</i> PONRE or local chief-district officer	Plantation Act,1992 Section 11, 12 RFD rule on notification and issuance of letter of acknowledgement for cutting or harvesting of timber, and storage of the letter of acknowledgement, timber inventory, relevant important documents, and evidence on legal acquisition of timber, 2020
<p>Description of Verification Process: If a plantation entrepreneur wishes to fell trees, a plantation entrepreneur must inform, in writing, by using Sor Por 12 RFD director general, or PONRE officer or local chief-district officer as the case may be. If an RFD director general, or PONRE officer or local chief-district officer found that timber notified to harvest is consistent with a tree inventory had been registered a plantation, an RFD director general, or PONRE officer or local chief-district officer then issues Sor Por 13. Furthermore, a plantation entrepreneur must keep Sor Por 13 in order to show to a competent officer when getting checked.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per notification of harvesting timber</p>
Principle 3: Sourcing and Transportation of Timber/Reclaimed wood			
Criteria 3.1: For timber derived from registered plantation			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference

O3-3.1.1: After harvesting timber, a Plantation Entrepreneur must use a registered seal to stamp or to signify its ownership onto timber derived from its registered plantation.	1) Certificate of seal registration (Sor Por 8)	Plantation registrar that are for <i>inside Bangkok</i> : RFD director general for <i>outside Bangkok</i> : provincial governor	Plantation Act,1992 Section 9, 13
	2) In case of a seal used through hammering, there must be a certificate of stamp (Sor Por 9)	Plantation registrar that are for <i>inside Bangkok</i> : RFD director general for <i>outside Bangkok</i> : provincial governor	
<p>Description of Verification Process: After the trees are harvested and before timber is taken out of a plantation, timber must be marked by a registered seal of a plantation's owner which is certified by a registrar together with a marking made by a registrar in accordance with a certificate of seal registration. In case of a seal used through hammering, there must be a certificate of stamp. A transferee of timber must ensure that a plantation entrepreneur has a right to use the timber.</p> <p>Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection</p>			<p>Verified by: Plantation registrar</p> <p>Frequency: Once the seal is registered and per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	legal reference
O3-3.1.2: A person transporting timber out of a registered plantation holds a transportation document referring to an acknowledged certificate, declaring a list of timber, indicating the place where timber was loaded and destination, and identifying the person responsible for the timber being transported.	1) Certificate of timber inventory from registered plantation (Sor Por 15)	Plantation entrepreneur	Plantation Act,1992 Section 13, 21
	2) Acknowledged letter on harvesting timber from registered plantation (Sor Por 13) or a copy of Sor Por 13 certified by competent officer	<i>Inside Bangkok</i> : Director of Private Reforestation Division <i>Outside Bangkok</i> : Local chief-district officer	
<p>Description of Verification Process: A plantation entrepreneur must possess a signed Sor Por 15 which is registered to a provincial Natural Resources and Environment officer. Moreover, a plantation entrepreneur must fill out a certificate of Sor Por 15 referring to Sor Por 13, declaring an inventory of transported timber, indicating the place where timber was loaded and destination, and identifying the person responsible for the timber being transported as well as accompanying Sor Por 13 or a copy of Sor Por 13 certified by competent officer.</p> <p>A transporter is responsible for controlling all transported timber to be compliant with a list of transported timber along the way of transporting to a written destination.</p> <p>Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection of species, quantity and amount of timber</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>

Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O3-3.1.3: A transferee of timber must be named in the transportation document.	Certificate of timber inventory from registered plantation (Sor Por 15)	Plantation entrepreneur	Plantation Act,1992 Section 13, 21
<p>Description of Verification Process: Before transporting timber out of a plantation, a plantation entrepreneur must identify who is a transferee and where timber will be transferred to. A plantation entrepreneur must identify a name of a transferee with residence in Sor Por 15.</p> <p>When timber is transported to a destination, a transferee must check that all timber is consistent with an inventory of transported timber and keep in a transferee's possession. After that, a transferee records an acquired timber in a timber recordkeeping and keeps Sor Por 15 as an evidence of legally acquiring.</p> <p>Both of Sor Por 15 and a timber recordkeeping are verified by a competent officer who inspects an operating place.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection of species, quantity and amount of timber 			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Criteria 3.2: For wood from a previous construction of an old building			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O3-3.2.1: Transportation of wood from a previous construction of an old building out of the province a building located must holds a permit for movement of wood from a construction of old building	Permit for movement of wood from a construction of old building (Mor Gor 4)	Provincial governor	Forest Act, 1941 Section 39 tres RFD Rule on transport a restricted species or a species, which is the name/kind is the same as restricted species, which are have been a building or tool transporting to outside the province, 2017
<p>Description of Verification Process: A competent officer under an inspection committee checks accuracy and completion of documents, which are land right document, a photo, a brief map and other related documents. After that, a competent officer surveys to inspect a character and generality of a building or an appliance that is requested to demolished in order to consider whether it follows given conditions. If yes, a demolition is allowed. Moreover, a competent officer provides an inventory of wood composing of species, amount, size, volume, and marks a personal marking on each piece of wood. Nevertheless, if a marking cannot be put on wood, a reason should be written as a remark on an inventory of wood with an inspection committee's and an applicant's signature on every page of inventory of wood, so that RFD director general or provincial governor considers to issue Mor Gor 4.</p> <p>Mor Gor 4 must be kept by a transporter along a transportation to a given destination without informing an RFD checkpoint.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 			<p>Verified by: RFD officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per demolition</p>

2. Field inspection	
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OPERATOR 4 IMPORTED TIMBER OPERATORS

Principle 1: Operator Legality (including Land)

Criteria 1.1: Right to import

Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
[O4-1.1.1: A person intending to import timber or timber products must demonstrate the legality of the imported timber or timber products.]	[1] A valid FLEGT licence or equivalent export licence covering the entire shipment from an exporting country which has concluded a VPA with the EU and has an operational FLEGT licensing system in place]	[Competent authority of exporting country]	[Export and import of goods Act, 1979 Section 5 Rule of ministry of commerce on ... Announcement of the Ministry of commerce on ... RFD rule of ...]
	2) A valid CITES permit for import covering the entire shipment	Department of Agriculture	
	[3.A declaration demonstrating due diligence and, where the risk of illegality is non-negligible, additional information demonstrating the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures]	[Importer]	
<p>Description of Verification Process: A person intending to import timber or timber products that is not a timber prohibited from importing or that is not a timber or timber product with a valid FLEGT licence or equivalent export licence covering the entire shipment from an exporting country which has concluded a VPA with the Union and has an operational FLEGT licensing system in place or a valid CITES permit for import issued by the Department of Agriculture, covering the entire shipment must exercise a due diligence.</p> <p>The result of due diligence shall be declared in a due diligence declaration form together with supporting documentations by an importer before import according to the form prescribed by the RFD. The form shall be submitted to the RFD for evaluating of due diligence whether it complies with the specified procedures. If the documents are not complete, the RFD will notify the importer to complete the correction. Once it has been completed, the result of the evaluation will be signed to certify that is has passed the evaluation. Due diligence declaration form certified by the RFD, known as the complete due diligence declaration". Then, the importer can proceed to import the timber or timber products.</p> <p>Verification means: [Documentary review]</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O4-1.1.2: A person intending to import timber or timber products must declare a detail of importing goods and submit	1) Bill of Lading	Shipper	Customs Act, 2017 Section 51 Rule of ministry of commerce on an appointment of customhouse relating to
	2) Invoice	Exporter of an exporting country	
	3) Packing List	Exporter of an exporting country	
	4) Lading Summary	Exporter of an exporting country	

specified documents to the Custom Department.	5) <i>For import at Thailand-Myanmar boundary and Thailand-Cambodia boundary: Certificate of Origin or evidence of permission on export</i>	Exporting country	import of timber into the kingdom of Thailand (No.2), 2003 Announcement of the Ministry of commerce on import (No.92), 1992 Clause 3 and 4 [Rule of ministry of commerce on ... Announcement of the Ministry of commerce on ...]
	[6] <i>A valid FLEGT licence or equivalent export licence covering the entire shipment from an exporting country which has concluded a VPA with the EU and has an operational FLEGT licensing system in place/ A valid CITES permit for import covering the entire shipment/A complete due diligence declaration]</i>	[A valid FLEGT licence or equivalent export licence: Competent authority of exporting country A valid CITES permit for import: Department of Agriculture A complete due diligence declaration: RFD]	
	7) Import entry declaration	Thai Customs Department	
	8) <i>For log and processed timber: Record of co-inspection</i>	Thai Customs officer and RFD officer	
	9) Other documents requested by law	As requested by law	
<p>Description of Verification Process: A person who wishes to import timber and timber products must deliver information for import entry declaration into Thai Customs Department's computer system, including other related documents. The system calculates tax so that an importer pays tax. After tax is paid, the risk management system declares whether cargo needs to be opened for checking. After inspection, import entry declaration is numbered before cargo is released from the customs custody.</p> <p><i>Importation of rough logs and processed timber:</i> Before cargo is released from the customs custody, a customs officer collaborates with an RFD officer to open and inspect cargo in every case. Officers inspect legality of rough logs and processed timber, information declaring on import entry declaration and other related documents and provides a report of co-inspection. If information is accurate, a customs officer approves of releasing cargo on a computer system.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: Thai customs officer and RFD officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O4-1.1.3: Import of CITES listed species, an operator must be permitted by the Department of Agriculture.	1) Letter of export permission	Government agency of an exporting country	Plant variety Act, 1975 Section 29 tres
	2) Letter of import permission	Director general of the Department of Agriculture	
<p>Description of Verification Process: When any person imports a CITES listed species, an operator must submit a request for import permission to a competent officer of Department of Agriculture. A competent officer checks a letter of export</p>			Verified by:

<p>permission issued by a government agency of an exporting country. Moreover, classification of conservative species needs to be checked whether it is consistent with the letter of export permission. Therefore, a competent officer issues a letter of import permission.</p> <p>To inspect an imported cargo (co-inspect) and to verify timber for Transportation Permit, an RFD officer verifies species. If the species is a CITES listed species, attached letter of import permission is verified as well.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Department of Agriculture officer and RFD officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Principle 2: Sourcing and Transportation of Timber/Timber product			
Criteria 2.1: For imported timber and timber products			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O4-2.1.1: An importer must comply with import customs clearance requirements in order to demonstrate legitimate acquisition of timber.	1) Import entry declaration	Thai Customs Department	Customs Act, 2017 Section 51
	2) Receipt of duty payment	Thai Customs Department	
<p>Description of Verification Process: A customs clearance for importation is a verification process of imported timber acquired in the Kingdom of Thailand. Issuing Import entry declaration and a receipt of duty confirms that acquisition of timber and timber products is legal.</p> <p>In case of rough logs and processed timber, an importer must show Import entry declaration and a receipt of duty for Transportation Permit. An RFD officer checks whether Import entry declaration and a receipt of duty are legal before issuing transportation permit.</p> <p>Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection of species, size, amount of timber</p>			<p>Verified by: Thai customs officer and RFD officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O4-2.1.2: A transporter who transports round timber or processed timber holds a transportation document referring to evidence of acquisition, indicating the place where timber was loaded and destination, and identifying the person responsible for the timber being transported.	Transportation permit	RFD	Forest Act, 1941 Section 38, 39
<p>Description of Verification Process: To request transportation permit, a competent officer checks that timber is acquired legally and marks a personal marking (Tor marking) on each log. If a marking cannot be put on timber, a reason should be written as a remark on transportation permit and a competent officer provides a list of transported timber attached to</p>			<p>Verified by: Thai customs officer and RFD officer</p>

<p>transportation permit. Furthermore, a lading summary must be updated that timber is transported. An operator keeps transportation permit for transportation of timber.</p> <p>Transportation Permit is checked by a customs officer who controls releasing rough logs and processed timber out of custom custody. When a transporter moves into an RFD checkpoint, a transporter must inform every checkpoint along the way in order to be checked by a competent officer. A competent officer checks whether transportation permit is acquired legally and whether timber is consistent with an evidence of timber acquisition. After that, a competent officer marks a personal marking (Tor marking) as a competent officer can do, records in transportation permit that RFD checkpoint officer is informed on transportation of such timber and issues a permit letter of passing an RFD checkpoint. In case of an RFD checkpoint as a destination, a competent officer checks timber, marks a personal marking (Tor marking), and allows timber to enter an RFD checkpoint area.</p> <p>If timber arrives a destination and continues transporting, the same Transportation Permit is used as an evidence of timber acquisition in order to request a new transportation permit.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection on species, size and amount of timber 			<p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Principle 3: Tax, Fee & Other Payment			
Criteria 3.1: Forest sector payment (for imported timber)			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O4-3.1.1: Before obtaining a transportation permit, an applicant has paid transportation permit fees.	Receipt of transportation permit	RFD	Forest Act, 1941 Section 75 Ministerial Regulations no. 23 (1975) issued under Forest Act, 1941 on fee rate
<p>Description of Verification Process: An applicant pays a fee. When a transportation permit is issued, a competent officer issues a receipt and keeps a stub at RFD. A transportation permit indicates that a fee is paid.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Criteria 3.2: Duty payment (non-forest sector payment)			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O4-3.2.1: Before inspection and release of cargo, an importer has paid duties on importing goods.	Receipt of duty payment	Thai Customs Department	Customs Act, 2017 Section 51 and 13 The Customs Tariff Decree, 1987 Section 4
<p>Description of Verification Process: When an importer delivers information in order to create an import entry declaration in a computer system, a system checks information of cargo and calculates duty. The importer must pay for duty at an account and</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer</p>

duty division of a customhouse. Thai Customs Department issues a receipt and keeps a stub. Therefore, an evidence of duty payment shows on a system of Customs Department.

A receipt is verified by an RFD officer when an importer requests a transportation permit.

Verification means:

Documentary review

Frequency:
Per shipment

OPERATOR 5 PROCESSING AND PRODUCTION OPERATORS

Principle 1: Operator Legality (including Land)

Criteria 1.1: Right to process timber under the Plantation Act

Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-1.1.1: A plantation entrepreneur has a right to process timber derived from its own registered plantation in the area of such registered plantation without requesting permission for processing.	1) Certificate of plantation registration (Sor Por 3)	Plantation registrar that are for <i>inside Bangkok</i> : RFD director general for <i>outside Bangkok</i> : provincial governor	Plantation Act,1992 Section 10
	2) Acknowledged certificate on harvesting a tree (Sor Por 13)	<i>Inside Bangkok</i> : Director of Private Reforestation Division <i>Outside Bangkok</i> : Local chief-district officer	
<p>Description of Verification Process: A plantation entrepreneur who receives Sor Por 13 is able to process timber in his or her own plantation without permission, in accordance with Plantation Act and Forestry Act.</p> <p>When a plantation entrepreneur wishes to take processed timber out of a plantation, a plantation entrepreneur must provide Sor Por 15 and deliver Copy 2 (carbon copy) of Sor Por 15 to RFD or provincial Natural Resources and Environment office. Moreover, a competent officer verifies whether a list of timber accompanied with Sor Por 15 is consistent with a list of timber in Sor Por 13.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-1.1.2: A plantation entrepreneur who using any place to process timber derived from any registered plantation must be granted permission and prepare an updated timber inventory of a processing place.	1) Permit on processing place to process timber from registered plantation	Plantation registrar that are for <i>inside Bangkok</i> : RFD director general for <i>outside Bangkok</i> : provincial governor	Plantation Act,1992 Section 10/1 Ministerial regulation on asking for permission and issuing a permit on processing place to process timber from registered plantation, 2018 Clause 6
	2) Recordkeeping books	Permit holder of processing place to process timber from registered plantation	
<p>Description of Verification Process: A plantation entrepreneur must submit a request for a place of processing plantation timber that contains a certificate of plantation registration and Sor Por 13 without a permission of processing timber in accordance with Forestry Act.</p> <p>A plantation entrepreneur who is a permit holder must provide recordkeeping books including log recordkeeping, processed recordkeeping, and timber product recordkeeping referring to a source of origin, quantity of acquired timber, quantity of sold timber and the quantity of timber remaining in a processing place for checking by an RFD officer or PONRE.</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Once asking for permission</p>

Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection in order to inspect species, quantity and amount of timber			
Criteria 1.2: Right to process timber under the Forest Act			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-1.2.1: A person intending to establish a processing mill must hold a permit and prepare an updated timber inventory of a processing mill.	1) Permit on establishment of processing mill	<i>Inside Bangkok:</i> RFD director general <i>Outside Bangkok:</i> provincial governor	Forest Act, 1941 Section 48, 50, 51 Ministerial Regulation No. 25 (1976) issued under Forest Act, 1941 on processing timber and possessing processed timber Clause 6, 7 Regulation No. 11, 1972, issued under Forest Act, 1941 on the control of the sawmills, using wood processing machinery Resolution of cabinet on 25th January, 1994 on establishment of processing factory (sawmill) to produce a processed timber or woodchip from rubber and other 13 species
	2) Recordkeeping books	Permit holder	
Description of Verification Process: To receive a permit for establishment of a processing mill, a person must submit a request to RFD director general (inside Bangkok) or a district-chief officer (outside Bangkok). When a processing mill is permitted, in order to operate a processing mill, a permit holder must provide recordkeeping books including log recordkeeping, processed recordkeeping and/or timber product recordkeeping, and statistic recordkeeping of log and processed timber and/or statistic recordkeeping of timber product. A permit holder must update an inventory of acquired timber including quantity of acquired timber, quantity of processed timber, quantity of the rest and quantity of sold timber. In addition, a permit holder concludes a total of each species of log and processed timber that are acquired and sold in a month. A permit must be extended every year. To submit a request to extend a permit, an approved applicant must show a timber recordkeeping of a factory to a competent officer in order to be checked and stamped. Moreover, a competent officer checks a timber recordkeeping and verifies whether a processing mill hold a permit for the early period. However, a competent officer inspects a factory at least once a year to verify whether an operator possesses a permit and whether a timber recordkeeping is consistent with possessive timber in a factory.			Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer Frequency: Once asking for permission (and at least once a year)

Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection in order to inspect species, quantity and amount of timber			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-1.2.2: A person processing restricted species temporarily has a certain timber that he or she is intending to process and is permitted to process that timber for not more than 90 days per permit.	1) Permit on processing timber	<i>Inside Bangkok:</i> RFD director general <i>Outside Bangkok:</i> provincial governor	Forest Act, 1941 Section 48
	2) Timber recordkeeping	Permit holder	
Description of Verification Process: A person who wishes to process timber temporarily must provide a list of existing timber by identifying species, amount and volume of timber for processing. A timber that will be processed needs an evidence of timber acquisition to request for a permission. A competent officer checks whether a document is accurate and legal and considers a permission with reasons and temporary need. A permit is valid for 90 days. If the timber processing cannot be done within an expiring date of a permit, a permit holder can request to extend for a permit. A competent officer shall allow extending as appropriate for the remaining work, but a total day of such permit must be not exceeding 180 days.			Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer Frequency: Once asking for permission
Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection of species quantity and amount of timber			
Principle 2: Sourcing and Transportation of Timber/Timber product/Reclaimed wood			
Criteria 2.1: Process a timber under the Plantation Act			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-2.1.1: A processing place permit holder must process timber from registered plantation as notified for request a permit only.	1) Acknowledged Certificate on harvesting a tree (Sor Por 13)	Plantation registrar that are for <i>inside Bangkok:</i> RFD director general for <i>outside Bangkok:</i> provincial governor	Plantation Act, 1992 Section 10/1, 11, 13 Ministerial regulation on asking for permission and issuing a permit on processing place to process timber from registered plantation, 2018 Clause 6
	2) <i>In case of timber taken from others plantation entrepreneur:</i> Certificate of timber inventory from registered plantation (Sor Por 15)	Plantation entrepreneur	
Description of Verification Process: A permit holder of a processing place to process timber from registered plantation must provide a list of existing timber by identifying species, amount and quantity and show an evidence of timber acquisition to request for a permission.			Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer Frequency:

A competent officer checks that document is legal and timber comes from a plantation in order to consider a permission for processing timber. A permit is valid for 180 days.			Once asking for permission
Verification means: Documentary review			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-2.1.2: A person transporting timber out of a registered plantation holds a transportation document referring to an acknowledged certificate, declaring a list of processed timber, indicating the place where timber was loaded and destination, and identifying the person responsible for the timber being transported.	1) Acknowledged Certificate on harvesting a tree (Sor Por 13)	Plantation registrar that are for <i>inside Bangkok</i> : RFD director general for <i>outside Bangkok</i> : provincial governor	Plantation Act,1992 Section 13
	2) Certificate of timber inventory from registered plantation (Sor Por 15)	Plantation entrepreneur	
<p>Description of Verification Process: Processed timber or timber products under Plantation Act needs Sor Por 15 form that is registered with RFD or PONRE.</p> <p>Before timber is transported out of a processing place, a plantation entrepreneur or a permit holder of processing place must fill out Sor Por 15 referred to Sor Por 13, declaring a list of processed timber, indicating the place where timber was loaded and destination, and identifying the person responsible for the timber being transported. Copy 1 (original) of Sor Por 15 is delivered to a person responsible for the timber being transported. A transporter is responsible for controlling all transported timber to be compliant with a list of transported timber accompanied with Sor Por 15 along the way of transporting to a written destination.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection of species, quantity and amount of timber 			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-2.1.3: A transferee of timber must be named in the transportation document.	1) Certificate of timber inventory from registered plantation (Sor Por 15)	Plantation entrepreneur	Plantation Act,1992 Section 13, 21
<p>Description of Verification Process: Before transporting timber out of a plantation, a plantation entrepreneur must realize that who is a transferee and where timber is transferred to. A plantation entrepreneur must identify a name of a transferee with residence in Sor Por 15.</p> <p>When timber is transported to a destination, a transferee must check that all timber is consistent with a list of transported timber and keep in a transferee's place. After that, a transferee records an acquired timber in a timber recordkeeping and keeps Sor Por 15 as an evidence of legally acquiring.</p> <p>Both of Sor Por 15 and a timber recordkeeping are verified by a competent officer who inspects an operating place.</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>

Verification means:			
1. Documentary review			
2. Timber inspection of species, quantity and amount of timber			
Criteria 2.2: Process a timber under the Forest Act			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-2.2.1: A processing permit holder possesses and processes a timber with an evidence of legitimate acquisition.	1) <i>For Timber from registered plantation:</i> Acknowledged Certificate on harvesting a tree (Sor Por 13) and Certificate of timber inventory from registered plantation (Sor Por 15)	<i>Sor Por 13:</i> Plantation registrar that are <i>for Bangkok:</i> RFD director general, <i>for other provinces:</i> provincial governor <i>Sor Por 15:</i> Plantation entrepreneur	Forest Act, 1941 Section 49 bis, 51 Plantation Act, 1992 Section 21
	2) <i>For all species of log from O1 that is not coming from registered plantation:</i> Transportation permit	RFD officer and PONRE officer	
	3) <i>For log from O2 that is not coming from registered plantation:</i> 3.1) Restricted species: Transportation permit 3.2) Unrestricted species: Transportation permit, Timber certificate or [<i>Self declaration and accompanied transportation document</i>]	<i>Transportation permit:</i> RFD officer and PONRE officer <i>Timber certificate:</i> RFD officer or institution or organization authorized by RFD <i>[Self-declaration and accompanied transportation document: Timber owner]</i>	
	4) <i>For all species of log from 3 that is not coming from registered plantation:</i> Timber certificate or Self declaration and accompanied transportation document	<i>Timber certificate:</i> RFD officer or institution or organization authorized by RFD <i>Self-declaration and accompanied transportation document:</i> Timber owner	
	5) <i>For processed timber:</i> Movement document or Transportation permit	<i>Movement document:</i> Permit holder on processing timber <i>Transportation permit:</i> RFD officer or PONRE officer	
	6) <i>For imported timber:</i> Transportation permit	RFD officer or PONRE officer	

	7) <i>For imported timber product:</i> Import entry declaration and evidence of import duty payment	Thai customs officer	
	8) <i>For reclaimed wood:</i> 8.1) Wood that originates from a construction of old building: Mor Gor 4 8.2) <i>Wood had been used previously: [This is being developed]</i>	Mor Gor 4: <i>for Bangkok:</i> RFD director general, <i>for other provinces:</i> provincial governor <i>[Document used for other reclaimed wood is being developed.]</i>	
<p>Description of Verification Process: When a permit holder takes timber into a processing mill, a permit holder must check whether evidence of timber acquisition is legal and whether acquired timber is consistent with an inventory of transported timber accompanied by the evidence of timber acquisition. Additionally, the evidence must be kept and recordkeeping books of a factory must be updated.</p> <p>Remark: For rough logs that are unrestricted species and non-registered plantation from O2, logging is not required permission. However, if such rough logs transporting to the area of the first RFD checkpoint, it is required to request a transportation permit for further transportation. Therefore, for receiving such rough logs into the processing mill must be considered as following;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) If the route from the timber source to the processing mill has the RFD checkpoint located, the processing mill must use the transportation permit as evidence of legal acquisition; 2) If the route from the timber source to the processing mill has no the RFD checkpoint located, the processing mill may use the transportation permit (that the timber owner may request the transportation permit for transporting rough logs out of the forest) or the timber certificate or [the self-declaration] as evidence of legal acquisition. <p>For timber using a self-declaration (both O2 and O3) as an evidence of timber acquisition, a legal source of timber shall be verified, as declared by the landowner in the self-declaration. If timber owner, when the timber is taken to a processing mill, is different from the original owner of the trees, the legal ownership shall be verified. If the timber has no self-declaration, it also shall be verified a legal transportation of logs and/or processed timber before taking the timber to the processing mill. Beyond the established minimum requirements, mill permit holders shall require timber sellers to provide sufficient evidence to mitigate any identified risks.</p> <p>The recordkeeping books are verified by a competent officer when a permit for establishment of a timber processing mill is extended. Furthermore, a competent officer inspects an operating place in order to check timber in a processing mill, an evidence of timber acquisition, and recordkeeping books at least once a year.</p> <p>In case of temporary timber processing, a permit holder shall process timber as specified in the timber inventory attaching to a request for processing permission only.</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per issuing a permit (and at least once a year)</p>

Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection in order to inspect species, quantity and amount of timber			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-2.2.2: For a processing mill to process rubber and other 13 species, a processing permit holder possesses and processes only rubber and other 13 species as specified by the law with an evidence of legitimate acquisition.	1) For log from O1: Transportation permit	RFD officer and PONRE officer	Forest Act, 1941 Section 49 bis, 51 Regulation No. 11, 1972 , issued under Forest Act, 1941 on the control of the sawmills, using wood processing machinery
	2) For log from O2: Transportation permit, Timber certificate or [Self declaration and accompanied transportation document]	Transportation permit: RFD officer and PONRE officer Timber certificate: RFD officer or institution or organization authorized by RFD [Self-declaration and accompanied transportation document: Timber owner]	
	3) For log from O3: Timber certificate or Self declaration and accompanied transportation document	Timber certificate: RFD officer or institution or organization authorized by RFD Self-declaration and accompanied transportation document: Timber owner	
	4) For imported timber: Transportation permit	RFD officer or PONRE officer	
Description of Verification Process: When a permit holder takes timber into a processing mill, a permit holder must check whether an evidence of rubber and other 13 species acquisition is legal and whether acquired timber is consistent with an timber inventory accompanied by the evidence of legal acquisition of timber. Additionally, the evidence must be kept and recordkeeping books must be updated. Remark: For rough logs that are unrestricted species and non-registered plantation from O2, logging is not required permission. However, if such rough logs transporting to the area of the first RFD checkpoint, it is required to request a transportation permit for further transportation. Therefore, for receiving such rough logs into the processing mill must be considered as following; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) If the route from the timber source to the processing mill has the RFD checkpoint located, the processing mill must use the transportation permit as evidence of legal acquisition; 2) If the route from the timber source to the processing mill has no the RFD checkpoint located, the processing mill may use the transportation permit (that the timber owner may request the transportation permit for transporting rough logs out of the forest) or the timber certificate or [the self-declaration] as evidence of legal acquisition. For timber using a self-declaration (both O2 and O3) as an evidence of timber acquisition, a legal source of timber shall be verified, as declared by the landowner in the self-declaration. If timber owner, when the timber is taken to a processing mill, is			Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer Frequency: Per issuing a permit (and at least once a year)

different from the original owner of the trees, the legal ownership shall be verified. If the timber has no self-declaration, it also shall be verified a legal transportation of logs and/or processed timber before taking the timber to the processing mill. Beyond the established minimum requirements, mill permit holders shall require timber sellers to provide sufficient evidence to mitigate any identified risks.

The recordkeeping books are verified by a competent officer when a permit for establishment of a rubber and other 13 species processing mill is extended. Furthermore, a competent officer inspects an operating place in order to check timber in a processing mill, an evidence of timber acquisition, and recordkeeping books at least once a year.

Verification means:

1. Documentary review
2. Field inspection in order to inspect species, quantity and amount of timber

Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
<p>O5-2.2.3: For processed timber made from any species and/or a timber product made from restricted species departing from a warehouse, a transporter holds a transportation document referring to evidence of acquisition, recording an inventory of a processed timber and/or timber products, indicating the place where the processed timber and/or the timber products were loaded and destination, and identifying the person responsible for the timber being transported.</p>	<p>Movement document</p>	<p>Permit holder</p>	<p>Ministerial Regulation No. 27 (1987) issued under Forest Act, 1941 on trade or possession for commercial purposes, product, or any of those made from restricted species Clause 6 Regulation No. 11, 1972, issued under Forest Act, 1941 on the control of the sawmills, using wood processing machinery Clause 9 Announcement of RFD on allowing a permit holder of timber processing mill establishment or processed timber shop establishment issues a movement document for processed timber sourced from land with ownership or with possessory right under the Land Code</p>
<p>Description of Verification Process: A permit holder of establishment of a timber processing mill must issue a movement document of processed timber, movement document of rubber and other 13 species, movement document of timber products</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer</p>

<p>or movement document of processed timber derived from land with ownership or processor right under the Land Code, which is registered to a competent officer. Before taking processed timber or timber products out of a processing mill, a permit holder must fill out a movement document referring to evidence of timber acquisition, prepare an inventory of transported timber, and indicating the place where the processed timber and/or the timber products were loaded and destination, and identifying the person responsible for the timber being transported.</p> <p>A transporter of processed timber or timber products is responsible for controlling all transported timber to be consistent with a list of transported timber along the way of transportation to a written destination.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Timber or timber products inspection of species, quantity and amount of timber or timber products 			<p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
<p>O5-2.2.4: For any processed timber that is not rubber and other 13 species, that is being transported out of a boundary of province or provincial cluster, a transporter holds a transportation permit referring to evidence of acquisition, recording a list of a processed timber and/or timber product, indicating the place where a processed timber and/or timber product was loaded and destination, and the person responsible for the timber being transported.</p>	<p>Transportation permit</p>	<p>RFD officer or PONRE officer</p>	<p>Forest Act, 1941 Section 38,39 Ministerial Regulation No. 26 (1985) issued under the Forest Act, 1941 on moving of timber or forestry products, Clause 2,5</p>
<p>Description of Verification Process: When a transporter transports processed that is not rubber and other 13 species timber out of province or provincial cluster, a transporter must carry the movement document of the transported processed timber in order to request a transportation permit from a PONRE officer or an RFD officer. A competent officer checks whether a movement document of processed timber is legal and inspects whether the transported timber is consistent with an inventory of transported timber accompanied with a movement document. A competent officer marks a personal marking (Tor marking) on each timber. Nevertheless, if a marking cannot be put on timber, a reason should be written as a remark on transportation permit. Moreover, a timber account attached to transportation permit must be provided and a timber account attached to a movement document of processed timber must be updated to show that the processed timber is transported. A transporter keeps the transportation permit for transportation.</p> <p>When a transporter moves into an RFD checkpoint, a transporter must inform every checkpoint along the way of transportation in order to be checked by a competent officer. A competent officer checks whether transportation permit is acquired legally and processed timber is consistent with an informed evidence. After that, a competent officer marks a personal marking (Tor marking), records that transportation permit is informed, and issues a permit letter of passing a forest</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>

<p>checkpoint. In case of a forest checkpoint as a destination, a competent officer checks timber, marks a personal marking (Tor marking), and allows timber to enter an RFD checkpoint area.</p> <p>If timber arrives a destination and continues transporting, the same transportation permit is used as timber acquisition evidence and an operator proceeds as above.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection of species, quantity and amount of timber 			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-2.2.5: For timber products made from unrestricted species, a permit holder issues an invoice recording a list of timber products being sold, conforming to a warehouse recordkeeping.	1) Invoice	Manufacturer	Forest Act, 1941 Section 48
	2) Packing list	Manufacturer	
<p>Description of Verification Process: In case of timber products made from unrestricted species, it is not compulsory to issue a movement document. However, to process timber for producing a timber product, a permit holder must provide a timber product recordkeeping book of a mill. When a permit holder as a manufacturer must issue an invoice and packing list to a purchaser, a list of timber products on an invoice and packing list must be consistent with a list on timber product recordkeeping book of a mill.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Timber products inspection 			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-2.2.6: A transferee of processed timber and/or timber product must be named in the transportation document.	1) <i>Processed timber</i> : Movement document or Transportation permit	Movement document: Permit holder on processing timber <i>Transportation permit</i> : RFD officer or PONRE officer	Forest Act, 1941 Section 38, 39, 39 tres Ministerial Regulation No. 26 (1985) issued under the Forest Act, 1941 on moving of timber or forestry products, Clause 2,5
	2) <i>Timber product made from restricted species</i> : Movement document	Permit holder	
	3) <i>Timber product made from unrestricted species</i> : Invoice and packing list	Manufacturer	
<p>Description of Verification Process: Before transporting timber out of a mill, a permit holder or manufacturer must identify who is a transferee and where timber will be transferred to. A permit holder or manufacturer must identify a name of a transferee with residence in transportation document or inform RFD officer or PONRE officer to identify in a transportation permit.</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>

<p>When timber is transported to a destination, a transferee must check that all timber is consistent with a list of transported timber and keep in a transferee’s place. After that, a transferee records an acquired timber on a timber recordkeeping and keeps transportation document as an evidence of legally acquiring.</p> <p>Transportation document and a timber recordkeeping are verified by a competent officer when an operating place is inspected.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Timber and timber product inspection of species, quantity and amount of timber or timber products 	
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Principle 3: Environment and Social Management

Criteria 3.1: Control of businesses hazardous to health

Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-3.1.1: A person, who is operating a business concerning timber or paper (both factory and not factory as specified in the law on factory) in a type of businesses specified in a local regulation issued by such locality, must hold a permit on operation of business hazardous to health and comply with rules prescribed in a local regulation.	Permit on operation of business hazardous to health	Local government official	Public Health Act, 1992 Section 31,32 and 33 Announcement of the Public Health Ministry on business hazardous to health, 2015

<p>Description of Verification Process: Businesses concerning timber or paper are a business hazardous to health that is subject to control of local government as specified in local regulation. A local government has the power to issue its own local regulation to prescribe categories of certain or every business concerning timber or paper that must be controlled within the locality. The local regulation also prescribes general rules and conditions for compliance by a permit holder including caring condition or sanitation of business place and prevention measures of hazardous to health such as occupation Health and Safety, control of waste, pollution, or others resulting from a business.</p> <p>business must be granted permission by a local government official. A local government official has the power to monitor and inspect a business operation to comply with requirements according to local regulation. A permit on operation of business hazardous to health is valid for 1 year. The permit holder must renew every year.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection 	<p>Verified by: Local government official</p> <p>Frequency: Once asking for a permit (every year)</p>
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Criteria 3.2: Control of hazardous substance possession

Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
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O5-3.2.1: A business, that possesses a hazardous substance of a kind controlled by DIW and in the quantity specified by the law, holds a hazardous substance license and conduct a safety aspect regarding storage and preventive measures.	1) Possessive License of hazardous substance	DIW general director	Factory Act, 1992 Section 18,20 Announcement of Ministry of Industry on a storage of hazardous substance in a responsibility of the Department of Industrial works, 2008 Announcement of Ministry of Industry on a manual of storage of chemical material and hazardous substance, 2007
	2) Annual report of safety on storage of hazardous substance	A person who possess hazardous substance	
<p>Description of Verification Process: A competent officer inspects an operating place. Moreover, the competent officer inspects the type of hazardous substance and how much there is. If it is a hazardous substance that requires a possessive license, the competent officer checks that the permit, related documents and storing procedure are consistent with laws. In addition, report of factory inspection is provided.</p> <p>A competent officer inspects at the factory in accordance with an annual plan, or when there is a suspicion or a claim.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection 			<p>Verified by: DIW officer</p> <p>Frequency:</p> <p>Bangkok: Annually Other provinces: As per annual plan of provincial the Provincial Industry Office</p>
Criteria 3.3: Control of industrial factory operation			
(where is used one or more machineries with a total power of fifty horsepower or more, or an equivalent power, or that is used fifty or more workers)			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-3.3.1: An industrial factory operation licensee installs a system for controlling the discharge of waste, pollutants or anything affecting the environment as a result of the factory operation.	Report of industrial factory inspection	DIW officer or third-party auditor	Factory Act, 1992 Section 8, 9 Ministerial regulationNo.2 (2535) under Factory Act B.E. 2535 Announcement of Ministry of Industry on designing a quantity of impurities in the air discharged from factory, 2006
<p>Description of Verification Process: <i>[Applying for and granting a license for inspection or verification, inspection methods, inspection period, preparation of the inspection report, reporting and reporting scheduling of the result of performances carried out by the factory operator as well as</i></p>			<p>Verified by: DIW officer or third-party auditor</p>

<i>verification and determination of rates of inspection or verification services shall be in accordance with rules, procedures and conditions prescribed in Ministerial Regulations]</i>			Frequency: <i>[There is no mentioned ministerial regulation yet.]</i>
Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-3.3.2: An industrial factory operation licensee has in place measures to prevent distress from sound, smell and vibration that may happen to people or property in the factory or its vicinity.	Report of factory inspection	DIW officer or third-party auditor	Factory Act, 1992 Section 8 Ministerial regulation No.2 (2535) under Factory Act B.E. 2535
Description of Verification Process: <i>[Applying for and granting a license for inspection or verification, inspection methods, inspection period, preparation of the inspection report, reporting and reporting scheduling of the result of performances carried out by the factory operator as well as verification and determination of rates of inspection or verification services shall be in accordance with rules, procedures and conditions prescribed in Ministerial Regulations]</i>			Verified by: DIW officer or third-party auditor Frequency: <i>[There is no mentioned ministerial regulation yet.]</i>
Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-3.3.3: An industrial factory operation licensee installs a system for controlling or eliminating of industrial waste.	Report of factory inspection	DIW officer or third-party auditor	Factory Act, 1992 Section 8 Announcement of Ministry of Industry on disposing of waste, 2005
Description of Verification Process: <i>[Applying for and granting a license for inspection or verification, inspection methods, inspection period, preparation of the inspection report, reporting and reporting scheduling of the result of performances carried out by the factory operator as well as verification and determination of rates of inspection or verification services shall be in accordance with rules, procedures and conditions prescribed in Ministerial Regulations]</i>			Verified by: DIW officer or third-party auditor Frequency: <i>[There is no mentioned ministerial regulation yet.]</i>
Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection			
Criteria 3.4: Assessment and Mitigation of environmental and social impact			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-3.4.1: A permitted industrial factory producing more than 50 tons per day of	1) Six-monthly report on water pollution discharge (Ror Wor 2 Form)	Government laboratory or registered private laboratory	Announcement of Department of Industrial Works on

paper, cardboard, or paper fiber used for the production of construction materials, a licensee monitors a factory to discharge water and air pollution not more than a standard specified rate.	2) Six-monthly report on air pollutant discharge (Ror Wor 3 Form)	Government laboratory or registered private laboratory	designing type or kind of factory preparing a report on kind and quantity of discharged pollutions, 2010 Clause 5, 13
<p>Description of Verification Process: Pollutant discharge must be measured by a government laboratory or private laboratory that is registered with the Department of Industrial Works. A report must be delivered to Department of Industrial Works through an electronic system two times so that a competent officer can check.</p> <p>Period 1: Inspection in January to June and report delivery on 31 July of the same year.</p> <p>Period 2: Inspection in July to December and report delivery on 31 January of the next year.</p> <p>A copy of documents needs a signature of an environmental manager of the factory or an industrial factory operation licensee. Moreover, it must be kept and a competent officer checks at any time.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection 3. Laboratory analysis 			<p>Verified by: DIW officer</p> <p>Frequency: Six-monthly</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-3.4.2: A person who applies for an industrial factory license producing more than 50 tons of paper per day, prepares an EIA report.	EIA report	Permitted third-party	<p>The Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act, 1992</p> <p>Section 48, 50, 51 and 51/2</p> <p>Announcement of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on designation of projects or activities that must prepare a report on the environmental impact assessment and specifying criteria method and condition to prepare an EIA on 2019 and its amendment</p>
<p>Description of Verification Process: A person applying factory license proposes an EIA report to the DIW and ONEP. The DIW officer waits for the permission of industrial factory operation until the report is approved or is deemed to be approved from a professional committee. The decision of the professional committee on the EIA report will be informed by ONEP.</p>			<p>Verified by: Professional committee appointed by National Environmental Committee</p>

<p>To consider the EIA report, ONEP checks the proposed EIA report and other related documents. If a report is accurate and complete or is amended to be accurate and complete, ONEP makes a primary opinion in order that the professional committee further considers.</p> <p>Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection</p>			<p>Frequency: Once asking for a factory license or for extending a factory capacity</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-3.4.3: For a permitted industrial factory producing more than 50 tons per day of paper, a licensee monitors compliance with the EIA report.	Monitoring report	Permitted third-party	<p>The Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act, 1992 Section 51/5</p>
<p>Description of Verification Process: A licensee provides a report of compliance of measure on environmental impact protection and solution and an EIA monitoring report, and submit both reports to the <u>DIW</u> and ONEP twice a year. First period is January to June, with a report in July. Second period is July to December, with a report the next January. The ONEP must gather the reports, provide a report of compliance measures with its supporting opinion to the National Environmental Committee to decide. If a licensee avoids or fails to follow given measures in an EIA report that are a condition of permission or the permit for industrial factory operation extension, the ONEP informs the DIW in order that the DIW compels the licensee to follow applicable measures.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: National Environmental Committee</p> <p>Frequency: Six-monthly</p>
Principle 4: Welfare and Labour Protection			
Criteria 4.1: For state enterprise labourers (FIO)			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-4.1.1: FIO must comply with an agreement on working condition between FIO and employees which follows minimum labour standards.	1) Employment agreement	FIO's production unit	<p>State Enterprise Labour Relation Act, 2000 Section 27 Announcement of State enterprise labour relation committee on minimum standard of working conditions in the state enterprise.</p>
	2) Evidence of wage payment	FIO's production unit	
	3) Report on internal audit	FIO's internal audit division	
<p>Description of Verification Process: FIO is a state enterprise. The employee of FIO established a state enterprise labour union and there is an agreement on working condition between a labour union and FIO. An agreement on working condition, that had been registered, passed considering that the working condition is according with a minimum standard as written in an announcement of State Enterprise Relations committee. The agreement on working</p>			<p>Verified by: FIO's internal audit division</p> <p>Frequency:</p>

<p>condition shall have a binding to FIO and employees. FIO shall not make an employment agreement with the employees that is inconsistent with the agreement on working condition.</p> <p>Verification of compliance with the agreement on working conditions is conducted by FIO's internal audit division that the state enterprise shall set it up in order to have responsibility for checking and evaluating a state enterprise's performance and monitoring a state enterprise's performance to comply with related laws, rules and regulations.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			Annually
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-4.1.2: FIO has provided a safety manual for workers following FIO's workplan on health, safety and workplace environment.	1) Workplan on health, safety and workplace environment.	FIO	Ministerial Regulation for designing a standard on management of OSHE, 2005
	2) OSHE Safety manual	FIO's OSHE committee	
	3) Report on internal audit	FIO's internal audit division	
<p>Description of Verification Process: FIO prepares a workplan on health, safety and workplace environment. In addition, FIO creates an OSHE Safety manual to be consistent with that workplan in order that a worker can follow. Internal audit division of FIO inspects the OSHE Safety manual, monitor whether workers follow the OSHE Safety manual, and provides an annual report of inspection.</p> <p>Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection of performance</p>			<p>Verified by: FIO's internal audit division</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-4.1.3: FIO has provided standard personal protective equipment appropriate for specific work for its worker and monitors the worker's use of such personal protective equipment.	1) Record of requisition of a personal protective equipment	FIO's production unit	<p>Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Act, 2011 Section 22</p> <p>Ministerial regulation on designing a standard for management of OSHE for working with chemical hazards, 2013 Clause 12</p> <p>Ministerial regulation on designing a standard for management of OSHE on machine, crane and boiler, 2009 Clause 96,97</p>
	2) Report on internal audit	FIO's internal audit division	

			Ministerial regulation on designing a standard for management of OSHE on heat, light and sound, 2016 Section 12,13
<p>Description of Verification Process: FIO provides personal protective equipment that meets standards and is suitable for the relevant types of operation, and monitors that workers wear such equipment while they are operating. If workers do not have such equipment, a FIO officer brings that equipment and records a distribution of equipment.</p> <p>Internal audit division of FIO inspects a record of requisition of personal protective equipment, and operation, and provides an annual report inspection.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection of performance 			<p>Verified by: FIO's internal audit division</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p>
Criteria 4.2: Labour protection of private sector.			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-4.2.1: An employer who employs 10 or more employees has submitted a filled work condition and workplace environment form to the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare annually.	Working condition and working environment declaration (Cor Ror 11 Form)	Employer	Labour Protection Act, 1998 Section 115/1
<p>Description of Verification Process: A working condition and working environment declaration (Cor Ror 11 Form) aims that an employer self-declares information of employment in an operating place every year. When a document is submitted, a labour inspector checks working conditions and working environment in accordance with information written in Cor Ror 11 Form in an operating place that an employer pays at least the minimum wage and that there are no under-15-year-old employees.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: Labour inspector</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-4.2.2: An employer who employs 10 or more employees has prepared documentation of wages and associated payments which shows a total of payment not less than a minimum wage specified in the law.	Evidence of wage payment	Employer or Bank	Labour Protection Act, 1998 Section 70, 114

<p>Description of Verification Process: A labour inspector asks both the employer and the employee for truth. If a labour inspector finds that there is a legal relation of employment between an employer and an employee, the following documents of wage need to be checked:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In case of paying wage as cash: related documents of paying wage 2. In case of paying wage by transferring through a bank account: documents of transferring <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Interview employees 			<p>Verified by: Labour inspector</p> <p>Frequency: As per annual plan of DWLP or the Provincial Office of Labour Protection and Welfare and by a complaint or a critical circumstance</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-4.2.3: An employer employs no children under the age of 15 years.	1) Employee registration	Employer	Labour Protection Act, 1998 Section 44,112, 113
	2) Identification document signifying an age of employee such as identification card, worker permit, and a worker permit according to the Forestry Act	Thai government agency	
<p>Description of Verification Process: A labour inspector asks both the employer and the employee for truth. If a labour inspector finds that there is a legal relation of employment between an employer and an employee, the following documents of age need to be checked:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In case of Thai worker: Check an identification card or a worker permit according to the Forestry Act together with employee registration 2. In case of alien workers: Check personal documents showing age that is issued by any Thai government agency <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Interview employees 3. Field inspection 			<p>Verified by: Labour inspector</p> <p>Frequency: As per annual plan of DWLP or the Provincial Office of Labour Protection and Welfare and by a complaint or a critical circumstance</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-4.2.4: An employer employs no alien worker unless the alien holds a permit granting authorization to work.	1) Employee registration	Employer	Royal Decree on the Management of Migrant Employment, 2017 Section 9
	2) Working permit	Alien working committee	
<p>Description of Verification Process: An employer who employs alien workers must ensure that they possess work permits. A labour inspector is appointed pursuant to the Royal Decree on the Management of Migrant Employment, 2017 to be a competent officer. Therefore, a labour inspector also inspects alien working conditions in addition to compliance with Labour Protection Act, 1998 and Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Act, 2011.</p> <p>If there is any suspicion of illegal employment of alien workers, a labour inspector then informs a Department of Employment officer to take a legal action.</p>			<p>Verified by: Labour inspector and Department of Employment officer</p> <p>Frequency:</p>

Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Interview employees 3. Field inspection			As per annual plan of DWLP or the Provincial Office of Labour Protection and Welfare and by a complaint or a critical circumstance
Criteria 4.3: Occupational safety, health, and environment in private sector			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-4.3.1: An employer who possesses a chemical hazard prepares a list of chemical hazards and a system for prevention and control of hazardous chemical substances in the air.	1) List of hazardous chemical substances and its details of safety (Sor Or 1)	Employer	Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Act, 2011 Section 8 Ministerial regulation on designing a standard for management of OSHE for working with hazardous chemical substances, 2013
	2) Record of a concentration of hazardous chemical substances inspection (Sor Or 3)	Listed third-parties or any person permitted by DWLP	
Description of Verification Process: Within January, an employer must provide a list of hazardous chemical substances and details of safety of the hazardous chemical substances including information of the chemical substances and hazardous indicators, protection and hazardous management measures, and storing and controlling, to DWLP. An employer must measure and analyze the intensity of hazardous chemical substances in a workplace and a hazardous-chemical-substances storing place's atmosphere. A listed third-party or any person who permitted by DWLP measures and analyzes a laboratory result. Moreover, an operator provides a measuring and analyzing report of intensity of hazardous chemical substances that is certified by a measurer and analyzer and delivers the report to DWLP at least once a year. In addition, a safety inspector checks security of actual working conditions on an annual schedule of DWLP. When there is a claim or special situation whether an operator uses or possesses hazardous chemical substances, a competent officer checks documents of legal compliance, diffusion in air, storing, protection measure, and personal protective equipment providing, and provides a report of safety inspection.			Verified by: Safety inspector Frequency: Annually
Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection 3. Laboratory analysis			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-4.3.2: An employer prepares standard personal protective equipment appropriate for specific work for its employees and monitors that the employees use the	Report of safety inspection	Safety inspector	Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Act, 2011 Section 22 Ministerial regulation on designing a standard for

<p>personal protective equipment all the time they work.</p>			<p>management of OSHE for working with chemical hazards, 2013 Clause 12 Ministerial regulation on designing a standard for management of OSHE on machine, crane and boiler, 2009 Clause 96,97 Ministerial regulation on designing a standard for management of OSHE on heat, light and sound, 2016 Section 12,13</p>
<p>Description of Verification Process: In an operating place, a safety inspector checks types of work and clothes of an employee who works with a machine. An employee must wear personal protective equipment that meets a standard and is appropriate to the characteristics of work such as a hazardous chemical substance, a machine, heat, light, and sound, and provide a report of safety inspection.</p> <p>Verification means: Field inspection</p>			<p>Verified by: Safety inspector</p> <p>Frequency: As per annual plan of DWLP or the Provincial Office of Labour Protection and Welfare and by a complaint or a critical circumstance</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
<p>O5-4.3.3: An employer provides a medical check for its employees who work with any risk factor, such as medical hazards, heat, voice or dust, at least one time per year.</p>	1) Record of medical check	Doctor	<p>Ministerial regulation specifying criteria and procedures for medical checking of employee and submitting a record to a labour inspector, 2004 Clause 3, 9</p>
	2) personal health book recording a result of medical check by doctor	Employer	
	3) Report of safety inspection	Safety inspector	
<p>Description of Verification Process: For medical check of employee, a doctor must record detail of check-up result and comment a health condition that affects or troubles working or assignment of employees, and sign on a personal health book. Moreover, an employer records a result on a personal health book and keeps a record and a personal health book at an operating place.</p> <p>A safety inspector checks whether there are risk factors in an operating place. Additionally, a report of check-ups and other related documents must have been checked and a report of safety inspection must be provided.</p> <p>Verification means:</p>			<p>Verified by: Safety inspector</p> <p>Frequency: As per annual plan of DWLP or the Provincial Office of Labour Protection and Welfare and by</p>

1. Documentary review 2. Interview employees			a complaint or a critical circumstance
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-4.3.4: An employer conducts a primary fire-fighting training and a fire safety training for its employees.	1) Record of primary fire-fighting training	Person permitted by DWLP	Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Act, 2011 Section 8 Ministerial regulation on designing a standard on management of OSHE on prevention and suppression of fire, 2012 Section 2, 4, 27, 30
	2) Record of annual fire safety training	Employer approved by DWLP or Person permitted by DWLP	
	3) Report of safety inspection	Safety inspector	
<p>Description of Verification Process: If there are more than 10 employees in an operating place, an employer must provide primary fire-fighting training to at least 40 percent of all employees in each operating place. A trainer must receive a permit from DWLP. Moreover, firefighting training and evacuation fire drills must be provided for every trainee at least once a year. A trainer must be an employer or any person permitted by DWLP. A record of training must be submitted to DWLP as well. A safety inspector asks at least two employees for information and assesses risk of fire in an operating place. Moreover, a safety inspector checks documents for legal compliance, measure, and fire protection and suppression system, and provides a report of safety inspection.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: Safety inspector</p> <p>Frequency: As per annual plan of DWLP or the Provincial Office of Labour Protection and Welfare and by a complaint or a critical circumstance</p>
Principle 5: Tax, Fee & Other Payment			
Criteria 5.1: Forest sector payment (non-registered plantation)			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O5-5.1.1: Before obtaining a permit for processing timber, an applicant has paid a permit fee.	Receipt of permit fee	<i>Inside Bangkok:</i> RFD officer <i>Outside Bangkok:</i> PONRE officer	Forest Act, 1941 Section 75 Ministerial Regulations no. 23 (1975) issued under Forest Act, 1941 on fee rate
<p>Description of Verification Process: Before receiving a permit on establishment of a processing factory or a permit of processing timber, an applicant must pay a fee. A competent officer issues a receipt to the operator (permit holder) and keeps a stub of it. A permit on establishment of a processing factory is valid for one year. A permit on processing timber is valid not over 90 days. A permit indicates that a fee is paid.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per issuing a permit</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference

O5-5.1.2: Before obtaining a transportation permit, an applicant has paid transportation permit fee.	Receipt of transportation permit fee	PONRE or LFRMO	Forest Act, 1941 Section 75 Ministerial Regulations no. 23 (1975) issued under Forest Act, 1941 on fee rate
<p>Description of Verification Process: Before receiving transportation permit, an applicant must pay a fee for a receipt and keep a stub of it. Transportation permit indicates that a fee is paid and is checked by a competent officer at every forest checkpoint where timber passes.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>

OPERATOR 6 TRADE AND EXPORT OPERATORS

Principle 1: Operator Legality (including Land)			
Criteria 1.1: Right to trade of timber/timber product/reclaimed wood			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O6-1.1.1: A person trading processed timber and/or a timber product made from restricted species, holds a trading place permit and prepares updated recordkeeping books.	1) <i>For trading of processed timber</i> : Permit on establishment of trading place (except for trading a timber within the same location as processing factory or processing place and trading a processed timber under the Plantation Act)	<i>Inside Bangkok</i> : RFD director general <i>Outside Bangkok</i> : provincial governor	Forest Act, 1941 Section 48, 53 tres Ministerial Regulation No. 25 (1976) issued under Forest Act, 1941 on processing timber and possessing processed timber Clause 8 Ministerial Regulation No. 27 (1987) issued under Forest Act, 1941 on trade or possession for commercial purposes, product, or any of those made from restricted species Clause 6 Regulation No. 11, 1972 , issued under Forest Act, 1941 on the control of the sawmills, using wood processing machinery Clause 9
	2) <i>For timber product derived from restricted species</i> : Permit on establishment of timber product trading place	<i>Inside Bangkok</i> : RFD director general <i>Outside Bangkok</i> : provincial governor	
	3) Recordkeeping books	Permit holder	
<p>Description of Verification Process: A person who wishes to operate a trade of timber and/or restricted timber products must submit a request to RFD Director general (inside Bangkok) or a district-chief officer (outside Bangkok). A permit holder must provide a timber recordkeeping or a timber product recordkeeping that shows incoming and selling species and amount of timber, the quantity of timber remaining. A permit must be extended every year. Once a permit holder asking for a new permit, the permit holder must show a timber recordkeeping or a timber product recordkeeping of a factory to a competent officer in order to be checked and stamped.</p> <p>Furthermore, a competent officer inspects an operating place at least once a year to check the recordkeeping books and verifies that the operator possesses a valid permit.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection 			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and Provincial Natural Resources and Environment officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per issuing a permit (and at least once a year)</p>

Criteria 1.2: Operator's right to export			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O6-1.2.1: A person intending to export rough logs, processed timber or firewood of certain species and with the criteria specified in the law must hold an export permit (Or.2) issued by the DFT	1) Letter of certification for trade and export of timber, wood products and charcoal (except for rubber)	RFD Director general	Announcement of the Ministry of Commerce on designing a timber must be asked for permission to export, 2012 Clause 3, 4 and 5 Rule of Ministry of Commerce on criteria, procedures and conditions of export of rough logs and processed timber, 2006 Clause 3
	2) Copy of invoice and copy of packing list (if any)	Exporter	
	3) Export permit (Or.2)	DFT	
Description of Verification Process: To export rough logs, processed timber and firewood of certain species and with the criteria specified in the law, a person intending to export must submit a request for an export permit (Or.2) to the DFT (by the paperless system) before export. The request must be accompanied by the letter of certification for trade and export of timber, wood products and charcoal issued by the RFD (except for rubber), copy of invoice and copy of packing list (if any) for consideration. The person must proceed with the export completely within the effective date of export permit. The export permit will be valid for 1 month from the date of issue. The export permit may be renewed 2 times, for 1 month each time. The renewal must be renewed while the export permit is effective. To consider for issuing the export permit, the DFT officer checks by comparing the information specified in the request with the accompanying documents such as exporter's name/address, consignee, destination country, details of species, HS-code, weight, quantity, price, and number and date/month/year of such documents. The issue of the export permits will be approved through the electronic system. When the export permit is approved, the system will transfer the information of approved export permit to the Thai customs department, by data linking electronically, under the national single window (NSW). After that, the exporter then proceeds with the export customs clearance. The export permit and exported rough logs, processed timber or firewood are verified by a customs officer at a port of export. Verification means: Documentary review			Verified by: DFT officer and Thai customs officer Frequency: Per shipment
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O6-1.2.2: Export of CITES listed species, an operator must be permitted by the DOA.	1) <i>For imported timber:</i> Letter of import permission	Director general of DOA	Plant variety Act, 1975 Section 29 tres Announcement of DOA on issuing the certification of
	2) <i>For domestic timber:</i> Certificate of registration of conserved plant plantation.	Director general of DOA	
	3) Letter of export permission	Director general of DOA	

			export on plant listed in the CITES, 2019 Announcement of DOA on criteria, method and condition for requesting a registration of conserved plant plantation under the Plant Variety Act, 2019
<p>Description of Verification Process: When any person will export CITES listed species, a person must submit a request with evidence of source of origin, a method of waste transport, or a document number of a registered plantation to a competent officer. A competent officer issues and signs a letter of export permission. Before an exportation is proceeded, a competent officer checks whether conservative species that is exported is consistent with a letter of export permission, and signs for completion.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: DOA officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O6-1.2.3: A person intending to export timber or timber products must declare the details of goods being exported and submit specified documents to the Custom Department.	1) Invoice	Exporter	Customs Act, 2017 Section 51 Announcement of the Ministry of Commerce on designing a timber must be asked for permission to export, 2012 Clause 3, 4 and 5
	2) Packing List	Exporter	
	3) <i>For rough logs and processed timber as specified in the Announcement of the Ministry of Commerce:</i> Export permit	DFT	
	4) Cargo Permit	Thai Customs Department	
	5) Export entry declaration with evidence of duty payment	Thai Customs Department	
	6) Other documents requested by law	As requested by law	
<p>Description of Verification Process: A person who wishes to export timber and timber products must deliver information for a cargo permit and export entry declaration into Thai Customs Department's computer system, including other related documents. The system calculates duty owed so that an operator pays duty. After the duty is paid, the system declares whether the cargo needs to open for checking. In case the cargo is rough logs and processed timber, they require checking through an x-ray machine. If there is a suspicion, a customs officer collaborates with an RFD officer to open and check cargo. If cargo is consistent with export entry declaration on the computer system, rough logs and processed timber go through a customs clearance at a border checkpoint or general checkpoint in order to further export.</p> <p>An exporter or an agency submits export entry declaration to a customs officer at a customshouse for checking. A customs officer at a customshouse checks whether the amount of cargo is consistent with export entry declaration on a computer system and whether cargo completes customs clearance on exportation. If yes, cargo is permitted and passes the</p>			<p>Verified by: Thai customs officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>

customshouse. Furthermore, a customs officer records cargo acquisition on customs' computer system. Cargo permit is kept as evidence for further checking.			
Verification means:			
1. Documentary review			
2. Timber inspection on species, quantity and amount of timber			
Principle 2: Sourcing and Transportation of Timber/Reclaimed wood			
Criteria 2.1: Sourcing and transportation for trade and export			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O6-2.1.1: A permit holder to establish a trading place of processed timber or timber product made from restricted species possesses only timber or timber product with evidence of legitimate acquisition.	1) <i>Timber from registered plantation:</i> Acknowledged Certificate on harvesting a tree (Sor Por 13) and Certificate of timber inventory from registered plantation (Sor Por 15)	<i>Sor Por 13:</i> Plantation registrar that are for <i>inside Bangkok:</i> RFD director general, for <i>outside Bangkok:</i> provincial governor <i>Sor Por 15:</i> Plantation entrepreneur	Forest Act, 1941 Section 49 bis, 51 Plantation Act,1992 Section 21
	2) <i>Processed timber or timber product from processing mill:</i> 2.1) For processed timber: Movement document for processed timber or Transportation permit 2.2) For timber product made from restricted species: Movement document for timber product 2.3) For timber product made from unrestricted species: Invoice and Packing list	<i>Movement document for processed timber:</i> Permit holder <i>Transportation permit:</i> RFD officer or PONRE officer <i>Movement document for timber product:</i> Permit holder Invoice and Packing list: Seller	
	3) <i>Imported processed timber and timber product:</i> 3.1) For processed timber: Transportation permit 3.2) For timber product: Import entry declaration and evidence of import duty payment	<i>Transportation permit:</i> RFD officer or PONRE officer Import entry declaration and evidence of import duty payment: Thai Customs officer	

	4) Product made from reclaimed wood: <i>[This is being developed]</i>	<i>[This is being developed]</i>	
<p>Description of Verification Process: When a permit holder takes timber into a trading place, a permit holder must check whether evidence of timber acquisition is legal and whether acquired timber is consistent with an inventory of transported timber accompanied by the evidence of timber acquisition. Additionally, the evidence must be kept and a recordkeeping books of a trading place must be updated.</p> <p>Recordkeeping books are verified by a competent officer when a permit for establishment of a trading place is extended. Furthermore, a competent officer inspects an operating place in order to check timber in a trading place, evidence of timber acquisition, and recordkeeping books at least once a year.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Field inspection in order to inspect of species, quantity and amount of timber 			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per issuing a permit (and at least once a year)</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O6-2.1.2: For any processed timber and/or a timber product made from restricted species departing from a warehouse, a transporter holds a transportation document referring to evidence of acquisition, recording a list of a processed timber and/or timber products, indicating the place where the processed timber and/or the timber products were loaded and destination, and identifying the person responsible for the timber being transported.	Movement document	Permit holder	<p>Ministerial Regulation No. 27 (1987) issued under Forest Act, 1941 on trade or possession for commercial purposes, product, or any of those made from restricted species Clause 6</p> <p>Regulation No. 11, 1972, issued under Forest Act, 1941 on the control of the sawmills, using wood processing machinery Clause 9</p>
<p>Description of Verification Process: A permit holder of establishment of a trading place must issue a movement document for processed timber, a movement document of processed rubber or a movement document of timber products made from restricted species which is registered to a competent officer. Before taking processed timber or timber products out of a factory, a permit holder must fill out a movement document referring to evidence of timber acquisition, provide a list of transported timber, and indicating the place where the processed timber and/or the timber products were loaded and destination, and identifying the person responsible for the timber being transported.</p> <p>A transporter of processed timber or timber products is responsible for controlling all transported timber to be consistent with an inventory of transported timber along the way of transportation to a written destination.</p> <p>Verification means:</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>

1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection of species, size and amount of timber			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O6-2.1.3: For any processed timber that is not rubber and other 13 species that is being transported out of a boundary of province or provincial cluster, a transporter holds a transportation permit referring to evidence of acquisition, recording a list of a processed timber and/or timber product, indicating the place where a processed timber and/or timber product was loaded and destination, and the person responsible for the timber being transported.	Transportation permit	RFD officer or PONRE officer	Forest Act, 1941 Section 38,39 Ministerial Regulation No. 26 (1985) issued under the Forest Act, 1941 on moving of timber or forestry products, Clause 2,5
<p>Description of Verification Process: When a transporter transports processed timber that is not rubber and other 13 species out of province or provincial cluster, a transporter must bring a movement document of processed timber to request transportation permit to a PONRE or an RFD officer. A competent officer checks whether a movement document of processed timber is legal and whether timber is consistent with a list of transported timber. A competent officer marks a personal marking (Tor marking) on each timber. Nevertheless, if a marking cannot be put on timber, a reason should be written as a remark on transportation permit. Moreover, a timber account linked with the transportation permit must be provided and a timber account linked with the movement document of processed timber must be updated to show that the processed timber is transported. A transporter keeps the transportation permit for transportation.</p> <p>When processed timber is taken into an area of responsibility of any RFD checkpoint, the transporter must inform every checkpoint along the way of transportation in order to be checked by a competent officer. A competent officer checks whether the transportation permit is acquired legally and processed timber is consistent with evidence. After that, a competent officer marks a personal marking (Tor marking), records that transportation permit is informed, and issues a permit letter of passing a forest checkpoint. In case of a forest checkpoint as a destination, a competent officer checks timber, marks a personal marking (Tor marking), and allows timber to enter an RFD checkpoint area.</p> <p>If processed timber arrives at a destination and then is transported further, the same transportation permit is used as timber acquisition evidence and the issuance of transportation permit will be proceeded as above.</p> <p>Verification means: 1. Documentary review 2. Timber inspection of species, size and amount of timber</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference

O6-2.1.4: For timber product made from unrestricted species, a seller issues an invoice recording a list of timber products being sold, conforming to recordkeeping books.	1) Invoice	Seller	Forest Act, 1941 Section 48
	2) Packing list	Seller	
<p>Description of Verification Process: In case of timber products made from unrestricted species, it is not compulsory to issue a movement document. However, to process timber for producing a timber product, a permit holder must provide a timber product recordkeeping of a factory. When a permit holder as a seller must issue an invoice to a purchaser, a list of timber products on an invoice must be consistent with a list on timber product recordkeeping of a factory.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Timber products inspection 			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O6-2.1.5: A transferee of processed timber and/or timber product must be named in the transportation document.	1) <i>Processed timber:</i> Movement document or Transportation permit	<i>Movement document:</i> Permit holder on processing timber <i>Transportation permit:</i> RFD officer or PONRE officer	Forest Act, 1941 Section 38, 39, 39 tres Ministerial Regulation No. 26 (1985) issued under the Forest Act, 1941 on moving of timber or forestry products, Clause 2,5
	2) <i>Timber product made from restricted species:</i> Movement document	Permit holder	
	3) <i>Timber product made from unrestricted species:</i> Invoice and Packing list	Seller	
<p>Description of Verification Process: Before transporting timber out of a trading place, a permit holder must identify who is a transferee and where timber will be transferred to. A plantation entrepreneur must identify a name of a transferee with residence in transportation document.</p> <p>When timber is transported to a destination, a transferee must check that all timber is consistent with a list of transported timber and keep in a transferee's place. After that, a transferee records an acquired timber on a timber recordkeeping and keeps transportation document as an evidence of legally acquiring.</p> <p>Transportation document and a timber recordkeeping are verified by a competent officer when an operating place is inspected.</p> <p>Verification means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary review 2. Timber or timber products inspection of species, quantity and amount of timber or timber products 			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Principle 3: Tax, Fee & Other Payment			
Criteria 3.1: Forest sector payment. (non-registered plantation)			

Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O6-3.1.1: Before obtaining a trading place permit, an applicant has paid a permit fee.	Receipt of permit fee	<i>Inside Bangkok:</i> RFD officer <i>Outside Bangkok:</i> PONRE officer	Forest Act, 1941 Section 75 Ministerial Regulations no. 23 (1975) issued under Forest Act, 1941 on fee rate
<p>Description of Verification Process: To receive a permit for establishment of a trading place, an applicant must pay a fee and the permit is valid for 1 year. A competent officer issues a receipt to a permit holder (operator) and keeps a stub of it. A permit for establishment of trading place indicates that the fee was paid.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per issuing a permit</p>
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O6-3.1.2: Before obtaining a transportation permit, an applicant has paid transportation permit fee.	Receipt of transportation permit fee	PONRE or LFRMO	Forest Act, 1941 Section 75 Ministerial Regulations no. 23 (1975) issued under Forest Act, 1941 on fee rate
<p>Description of Verification Process: Before receiving transportation permit, an applicant must pay a fee for a receipt and keep a stub of it. Transportation permit indicates that a fee is paid and is checked by a competent officer at every forest checkpoint where timber passes.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: RFD officer and PONRE officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>
Criteria 3.2: Duty Payment (non-forest sector payment)			
Indicator	Verifier	Issued by	Legal reference
O6-3.2.1: Before inspection and release of cargo, an exporter has paid duties on importing goods.	Receipt of export duty payment	Thai Customs Department	Customs Act, 2017 Section 13 The Customs Tariff Decree, 1987 Section 4
<p>Description of Verification Process: When an exporter delivers information to create an export entry declaration in the computer system, the system checks the cargo information and calculates duty. The exporter must pay the duty at an accounting and duty division of a customshouse. Thai Customs Department issues a receipt and keeps a stub. Therefore, evidence of duty payment shows on a system of Customs Department. Export entry declaration and a receipt of duty payment is checked when cargo is released from custody of customs.</p> <p>Verification means: Documentary review</p>			<p>Verified by: Thai customs officer</p> <p>Frequency: Per shipment</p>

