

Conformity assessment of the
**Korean Forest Certification Council Scheme for
Sustainable Forest Management**
against the PEFC Council Requirements

Final Report | April 2018

ABOUT ITS GLOBAL

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

BMP	Best Management Practices
CB	Certification Body
CoC	Chain of Custody
ENGO	Environmental Non-Government Organization
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FM	Forest Management
FMU	Forest Management Unit
GD	Guidance Document
I	Indicator
IAF	International Accreditation Forum
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
KFS	Korea Forest Service
KOFPI	Korean Forest Promotion Institute
KFCC	Korea Forest Certification Council
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEDP	National Economic Development Plan
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PEFC	Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification
PEFCC	Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Council
PEOLG	Pan European Operational Level Guidelines
S	Standard
SD	System Documentation
SDC	Standard Development Subcommittee
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
ST	Standard
TD	Technical Document
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization

1. INTRODUCTION

International Trade Strategies Pty Ltd (trading as ITS Global Asia Pacific) was invited by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Council to tender for the conformity assessment of the Korea Forest Certification Council (KFCC) Scheme for Sustainable Forest Management (hereafter referred to as the Applicant Scheme), against the requirements of the PEFC Council.

KFCC submitted its standards to the PEFC Council for endorsement and mutual recognition in June 2017. Scheme documentation includes standards and procedural documents governing standard setting and standard review procedures, investigation and resolution of complaints and appeals, notification of certification bodies, sustainable forest management requirements, requirements for bodies providing audit and certification services, logo usage rules, and chain of custody requirements. The Applicant Scheme includes provisions for individual and group certification.

METHODOLOGY

This report assesses the Applicant Scheme's rules governing the maintenance and encouragement of productive functions of forests; and whether the applicant scheme complies with these requirements in practice.

ITS Global has reviewed the content of the Applicant Scheme for technical competence and completeness. ITS Global has assessed the Applicant Scheme's conformity with the requirements of the PEFC Council, as stipulated in PEFC GD 1007:2017, *Endorsement and Mutual Recognition of National Systems and their Revision*.

ITS Global also undertook a stakeholder survey, field assessment and stakeholder consultations as part of its assessment.

ITS Global notes that PEFC GD 1007:2017 is a new document that came into effect on November 30 2017.

SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT

The following aspects of the Applicant Scheme have been assessed against the PEFC international standards and technical documents where relevant:

- A general analysis of the structure of the system of the proposed Applicant Scheme (i.e. national PEFC forest certification system)
- An assessment of the standard setting procedures and process against PEFC ST 1001:2010, Standard Setting - Requirements
- An assessment of the forest certification standard(s) against PEFC ST 1003:2010, Sustainable Forest Management – Requirements
- An assessment of the group certification model against PEFC ST 1002:2010, Group Forest Management Certification - Requirements
- Procedures for logo licensing (PEFC ST 2001:2008 v2, PEFC Logo usage rules - Requirements)

- An assessment of the complaints and dispute resolution procedures against PEFC GD1004:2009, Administration of PEFC scheme, chapter 8
- An assessment of certification and accreditation procedures, as defined in Annex 6 (Certification and Accreditation Procedures)
- Any other aspects which can affect functions, credibility and efficiency of the Applicant Scheme.

The following normative references have been used for this assessment:

- PEFC ST 1001, Standard Setting - Requirements
- PEFC ST 1003, Sustainable Forest Management – Requirements.
- PEFC ST 1002, Group Forest Management Certification - Requirements
- PEFC ST 2002:2013, Chain of Custody of Forest Based Products – Requirements
- PEFC ST 2003:2012, Requirements for Certification Bodies operating Certification against the PEFC International Chain of Custody Standard
- PEFC GD 1004, Administration of PEFC scheme, chapter 8
- TD Annex 6 (Certification and Accreditation Procedures)
- PEFC ST 2001, PEFC Logo usage rules - Requirements (hereinafter PEFC Logo usage rules)
- PEFC GL7/2007, PEFC Council procedures for the investigation and resolution of complaints and Appeals
- ISO/IEC 17021, Conformity assessment -- Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems
- ISO/IEC 17065, Conformity assessment -- Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services
- ISO 19011, Guidelines for auditing management systems

Note: 'Republic of Korea', 'Korea' and 'South Korea' are used interchangeably in this report. All refer to the Republic of Korea.

2. RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of this conformity assessment, the consultant recommends that the PEFC Council endorse the Korean Forest Certification Council Scheme.

The Consultant's recommendation is that the following corrective action be undertaken for the minor non-conformities as follows:

- Standard setting procedures should be amended to:
 - Provide a clear procedure for balancing representation of stakeholders. KFCC provided a draft procedure for such an amendment. Such an amendment should be adopted by the KFCC as part of its standard setting procedure.
 - Explicitly note that comments on draft standards shall be received and considered by the Working Group (i.e. the Standard Development Subcommittee or SDC), rather than just the KFCC.
- Certification procedures should include a clear and unambiguous reference to ISO 19011 for applied auditing procedures.
- Notification procedures should be amended to clearly define the type of certification, coverage and standards.

3. SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

The following is a summary of findings for the full report:

GENERAL

The Korean Forest Promotion Institute (KOFPI) was established in 2012 by the Korean Forest Service (KFS). One of KOFPI's responsibilities is the formation and operation of the Korean Forest Certification Council (KFCC). KFCC, under the auspices of KOFPI, is the National Governing Body (NGB) for the scheme.

Development of forest management standards for Korea commenced in 2009 under the KFS. Over a six-year period, the KFS and KOFPI, and its institutions and stakeholders developed a forest management standard comprising seven criteria and 46 indicators, and procedures for standard setting.

The standard was intentionally designed to conform with PEFC standards, and have compatibility with other forest sustainability benchmarks, including the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) Criteria and Indicators, and the Forest Stewardship Council.

KFCC submitted its standards to the PEFC Council for approval in June 2017. Scheme documentation includes standards and procedural documents governing standard setting and standard review procedures, investigation and resolution of complaints and appeals, notification of certification bodies, sustainable forest management requirements, requirements for bodies providing audit and certification services, logo usage rules, and chain of custody requirements. The Applicant Scheme includes provisions for individual and group certification.

The structure of the scheme and the documentation is clear and for the most part unambiguous.

STANDARD SETTING PROCEDURES

The Consultants have found minor non-conformities in the standard-setting procedures as follows:

Requirement 4.1 The standardising body has written procedures for standard-setting activities describing ... (c) procedures for balanced representation of stakeholders [and] (e) all comments received are considered by the working group/committee in an objective manner.

The procedures as they are do not provide a clear procedure for achieving balance among stakeholders, although it is implied. However, balance appears to have been achieved in practice (see section 5) and cannot be considered to have compromised the standard-setting process. KFCC has provided a draft procedure for achieving balance among the Standard Development Subcommittee (SDC). This was provided during the assessment period.

The procedures as they are state that comments on an enquiry draft standard from a public consultation process shall be objectively evaluated, but that they are to be received by KFCC, rather than the working group (i.e. the SDC). This did not impact the standard development process as comments were not received by the KFCC or SDC.

STANDARD SETTING PROCESS

The System conforms to the PEFC requirements.

FOREST MANAGEMENT STANDARD

The System conforms to the PEFC requirements.

GROUP CERTIFICATION MODEL

The System conforms to the PEFC requirements.

CHAIN OF CUSTODY STANDARD

The System conforms to the PEFC requirements.

PROCEDURES FOR LOGO LICENSING

The System conforms to the PEFC requirements.

CERTIFICATION AND ACCREDITATION ARRANGEMENTS

The consultants have found one minor non-conformity with the PEFC Standards, specifically the requirement that applied auditing procedures fulfill or be compatible with the requirements of ISO 19011. While the consultant notes that applied auditing procedures are likely to be compatible with ISO 19011, a reference to ISO 19011 is not present and therefore it is ambiguous. The consultant does not believe this impacts the integrity of the Scheme.

The following observations are also noted:

The scheme documentation has different requirements for certification bodies undertaking forest management certification and those undertaking chain of custody certification. These are contained in the KFCC scheme document KFCC-G- 01 Operational Guidelines for KFCC.

For chain of custody certification, KFCC has adopted PEFC ST 2003:2012 and this is annexed to KFCC-G- 01. However, there is some ambiguity as the document also contains differently described (albeit compatible) requirements for CoC Certification Bodies.

Further, there are requirements stated in the 'Introduction' or Scheme Description that are not stated further in the Operational Guidelines.

In addition, there is ambiguity over the requirements for applied audit procedures to be compatible with ISO 19011; this is not explicit in the scheme documentation but is stated in the scheme description; this should be clarified in any future revision.

COMPLAINTS AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCEDURES

The Consultants have found one minor non-conformity in the complaints and dispute resolution procedures:

Procedures for the notification of certification bodies do not wholly conform with chapter 5 of PEFC GD 1004:2009, Administration of PEFC scheme, 5.1b.

The notification procedures do not clearly define the type of certification (it states FM or CoC, without requiring a choice of either), the coverage, or the standards.

The procedures require that certification bodies applying for accreditation define the type, coverage and standards. It is also clear that this will be recorded by KFCC. However, the notification procedures do not stipulate that these be defined. Given that certification bodies are required to uphold the operating guidelines of KFCC, this does not affect the integrity of the system. However, the procedures should be amended accordingly.

GENERAL OBSERVATION

The translation of the KFCC Standards from Korean into English contain a significant number of minor grammatical and syntactical errors. These errors do not compromise the functioning of the system or prevent it from being understood in English. Recording and correction of all of these errors is beyond the scope of this report. However, KOFPI should consider a wholesale, professional English-text proofread of the standards.

4. STRUCTURE OF THE SYSTEM OF THE PROPOSED APPLICANT SCHEME

FORESTS AND THE FOREST SECTOR IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Background

The forest sector and related industries in the Republic of Korea are relatively large. This partly reflects historical traditions of paper making and woodworking, and forest utilization for non-wood forest products.

Forest area covers almost 64 per cent of the Republic of Korea's land mass, totaling around 6.184 million ha. Forest area has stabilized since 1990. The majority of the forest is coniferous. The government of the Republic of Korea has undertaken significant reforestation activities over the past decades, with around 30 per cent of forest considered as planted. Slightly more than half of the country's forests are production forests.

Korea's forest ownership is split as follows: national forests (21 %), public forests (8%) and private forests (71%). National forests are generally designated for timber production, conservation and recreation.

Private forest ownership is diverse; around 96 per cent of private forest owners (roughly 2 million individuals) hold around 50 per cent of all private forest land on plots of less than 10ha. These are generally used for dwellings and private use. This high level of ownership reflects a coherent and well-developed approach to land tenure and cadastral systems in the Republic of Korea.

The forest sector in the Republic of Korea employs approximately 31,000 people. Related industries in wood processing and pulp and paper employ approximately 80,000 people.

The multiple-use aspects of South Korean forestry are reflected in the Republic of Korea's extensive and diverse forest policy and institutions.

Forests occupy a particularly culturally significant status within Korean culture; it should be noted that the pine tree, for example, features significantly in the country's national anthem.

Administration and Legal Basis

Korea's forest area underwent significant degradation and deforestation following the occupation by Japanese colonizers in the first half of the 20th century. There was severe overexploitation of timber in this period. Most – if not all – megafauna was completely wiped out on the Korean Peninsula during this period. Damage was also sustained during the Korean War.

The resulting damage to forest areas caused significant environmental, social and economic damage in the period from 1955 to 1964 as repeated floods resulted in loss of lives and human livelihoods.

Partly in response to this, Korea has developed robust forest institutions and laws that recognize the crucial economic, social and environmental role that forests play in the lives of all Koreans.

Korea’s Forest Law was enacted in 1961. The law prescribes utilization of forest resources, conservation of natural forests and management of national forests.

In 1962, the country’s National Reforestation Program was launched under the auspices of the the first National Economic Development Plan (NEDP) and the Korean Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF). In 1967, for the second (NEDP) the Korea Forest Service (KFS) was instituted under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), which had responsibility for both the police force and local administration. This meant that national forest programs were implemented at the local administrative level with national budget allocations, and that forest law enforcement and compliance was undertaken by officers with policing powers.

In addition to the Forest Law, there are 14 other pieces of national legislation currently enacted in relation to forests and forest management.

Law	Enactment Date
Act on the Management and Improvement of Carbon Sink	Fed.22,2012
Framework Act on Forest	Mar. 24, 2001 (revised 2009)
Act on Promotion and Management of Forest Resources	Aug. 4, 2005 (revised 2010)
Act on Promotion of Forestry and Mountain Villages	Apr. 10, 1997 (revised 2010)
Act on National Forestry Cooperatives Federation	Jan. 4, 1980 (revised 2007)
Act on Structural Improvement of National Forest Cooperatives Federation	Aug. 3, 2008 (revised 2010)
Forest Land Management Act	Dec. 30,2002 (revised 2009)
Act on National Forest Management	Aug. 4, 2005 (revised 2010)
Act on Forest Culture and Recreation	Aug. 4, 2005 (revised 2007)
Act on Protection of BaekduDaegan Mountains System	Dec. 31, 2003 (revised 2009)
Act on Establishment and Promotion of Forest Arboretum	Mar. 28, 2001 (revised 2009)
Erosion Control Act	Jan. 15 1962 (revised 2008)
Act on Pine Wilt Disease Prevention	May 31, 2005 (revised 2010)
Act on Distribution of Special Employees for Forest Protection	Feb. 9, 1963 (revised 2006)
Act on Forest Protection	Jun. 9, 2009

THE SCHEME

The KFCC has developed a number of procedural documents for the Applicant Scheme. They are listed as follows:

Guidelines

KFCC-G-01 Operation Guideline for Korea Forest Certification Scheme (KFCC Scheme)

Standards

KFCC-S-01 Forest Management Certification Standard

KFCC-S-02 Group Forest Management Certification Standard

KFCC-S-03 Chain of Custody Standard

KFCC-S-04 Logo Usage Rules

Operational Rules

KFCC-R-01 Operation Rule for Korea Forest Certification Council (KFCC)

KFCC-R-02 Forest Certification Standard Development Rule

KFCC-R-03 KFCC Notification of Certification Bodies by KFCC

KFCC-R-04 Issuance of KFCC Logo use Licenses by the KFCC

KFCC-R-05 Operational Rule for Handling Complaints and Appeals

Additional Scheme Documentation

KFCC has also provided an Introduction and Scheme Description; for the sake of clarity this will be referred to as :

KFCC-SD Scheme Description and Introduction

KFCC submitted its standards to the PEFC Council for approval in June 2017. Scheme documentation includes standards and procedural documents governing standard setting and standard review procedures, investigation and resolution of complaints and appeals, notification of certification bodies, sustainable forest management requirements, requirements for bodies providing audit and certification services, logo usage rules, and chain of custody requirements. The Applicant Scheme includes provisions for individual and group certification.

It should be noted that KFCC based its forest management standard on the Forest Stewardship Council Principles and Criteria (FSC) for forest management, with an express intention of developing the standard in order to conform with PEFC standards.

5. STANDARD SETTING PROCEDURES

This chapter presents a detailed assessment of the standard setting procedures against PEFC ST 1001:2017, Standard Setting, for the development of the forest management standard. It contains a detailed assessment of the standard setting procedures compliance or non-compliance with the PEFC Council requirements as set out in PEFC ST 1001:2017.

Requirement 4.1 The standardising body has written procedures for standard-setting activities describing:

(a) its legal status and organisational structure, including a body responsible for consensus-building (working group, refer to 6.4) and procedures for formal adoption of the standard (refer to 7.1),

The Standardising Body (Korean Forest Certification Council) has its legal status and organisational structure described in KFCC-R-01 Article 3-1. However the legal basis for the organisation is described in the Articles of Incorporation (see Annex 1, p 27).

The Korean Forest Promotion Institute (KOFPI) was established in 2012 by the Korean Forest Service (KFS). One of KOFPI's responsibilities is the formation and operation of the Korean Forest Certification Council. KFCC under the auspices of KOFPI is the National Governing Body (NGB) for the scheme.

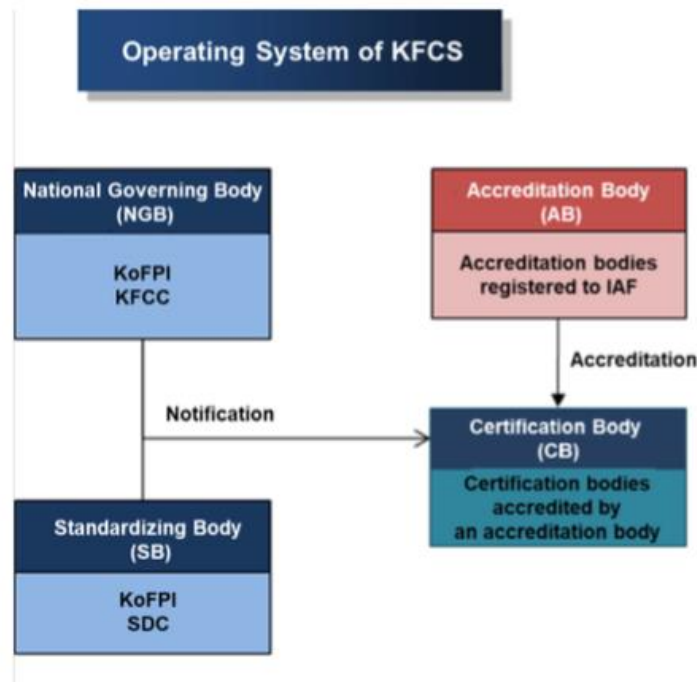
The KOFPI Board comprises 15 (or less) non-executive directors, two executive directors and the Chairman. Executive directors are appointed by the Chairman; the Chairman is appointed by the Korean Government, via the Executive Nomination Committee for Public Institutions, a statutory organization. Non-executive directors are appointed by the Korean Government via the minister responsible for the Korean Forest Service.

The structure of the KFCC is as a subsidiary organisation under KOFPI; the authority for forming KFCC is statutory under Korean law.

The KFCC is a council that comprises 20 members, including a chairman and deputy. The Chairman is that of KOFPI; the deputy is elected by members. The members are appointed from different categories, e.g. forest owners, academia, NGOs, labour unions, etc.

The KFCC chairman and council appoint the Standard Development Subcommittee (SDC) based on recommendations from the KFCC Secretariat. Appointments may be internal or external.

The structure of the organisation is described in the chart below (see KFCC-SD 1.2).



The body responsible for consensus building is the Standard Development Subcommittee (SDC), which is appointed by the KFCC Chairman, with recommendations from the Secretariat. This is described in KFCC-R-01 Chapter 2 Article 5. The SDC is described at KFCC-R-02 Article 4. The SDC comprises 15 internal and external groups. SDC members have three year terms.

Procedures for the formal adoption of the standard are described. The adoption of the standard by the SDC must be made by consensus. The KFCC must adopt the standard as follows: “KFCC shall formally approve the final draft based on evidence of consensus reached by SDC.” This is described at KFCC-R-02 Article 7. Publication of the certification standard is also required.

(b) procedures for keeping documented information,

Procedures for keeping documented information are described at KFCC-R-02 Article 8. They require that “KFCC and SDC shall keep records and documents relating to the Certification Standard development process. All the records and documents shall be kept for a minimum 5 years, and made available to interested parties upon request.”

(c) procedures for balanced representation of stakeholders,

Procedures for the balanced representation of stakeholders on the Standard Development Subcommittee are described at KFCC-R-01 Article 5 ②-1. They state that “The SDC shall be comprised of about fifteen internal and external experts in such a field as environment, society, economy etc. that related to forests.”

KFCC-R- 02 Article 6 lays out principles that state “Certification Standards development activities shall be independent and not affected by any single stakeholder or certain interested parties.”

The procedures as they are do not provide a clear procedure for achieving balance among stakeholders, although it is implied. However, balance appears to have been achieved in practice (see next section) and cannot be considered to have compromised the standard-setting process.

In addition, KFCC has provided a draft procedure for achieving balance among the SDC. This was provided during the consultation period.

(d) the standard-setting process,

Procedures for the standard setting process is described at KFCC-R-02 Article 7.

The standard setting process requires:

- an announcement of the development of the standard, which includes a description of the standard development process and relevant documentation;
- a feedback process for the standard development process;
- appointment of the SDC;
- drafting procedures and process (working, enquiry and final drafts);
- requirements for pilot testing;
- consensus requirements for final draft.

It is noted that there is a minor non-conformity in the procedures for feedback on the enquiry draft from the consultation processes. The procedures do not explicitly state that it is the SDC that must receive and evaluate any comments received on the enquiry draft.

(e) the mechanism for reaching consensus, and

Procedures for the mechanism for reaching consensus among the SDC are described at KFCC-R- 02 Article 7. Reaching consensus requires:

- a face-to face meeting where there is a verbal yes/no vote, show of hands for a yes/no vote;
- a telephone conference meeting where there is a verbal yes/no vote;
- an e-mail meeting

It is also stated that “In the case of presenting a sustained negative opinion on the substantive issue including an interest of the final draft, the issues shall be resolved using following mechanism(s).”

- Discussion and negotiation within SDC in order to find a compromise
- Direct negotiation between the stakeholders in order to find a compromise
- Resolution according to Rule for handling Complaints and Appeals rule

(f) review and revision of standard(s)/normative document(s).

Procedures for the review and revision of standards and other normative documents are described at KFCC-R-02 Article 9: “KFCC shall review and revise the Certification Standard at least once every 5 years. The procedure for the revision of the Certification Standard shall be same as those set out in Article 7 and the revision shall define the application date and transition date of the revised Certification Standard.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: Minor non-conformity. Specifically:

- the achievement of balanced representation in the SDC. As described above, this balance was achieved in practice and has not materially compromised the functioning of the system;
- the comments received on the enquiry draft. The documentation notes that comments shall be objectively evaluated, and they are to be received by KFCC, rather than the working group (i.e. the SDC).

Requirement 4.2: The standardising body shall make its standard-setting procedures publicly available and shall review its standard-setting procedures regularly. The review shall consider feedback from stakeholders.

The public availability of standard setting procedures is stipulated at KFCC-R-02 Article 6 ③: “Certification Standards development process shall be operated in open and transparent manner, and the Forest Certification Standards Development Rule and the information of all stages shall be publicly available.”

The review of standard setting procedures and requirements for public feedback are stipulated at KFCC-R-02 Article 6 ④: “Forest Certification Standards Development Rule shall be review and revised periodically based on comments or others received from the stakeholder.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 4.3: Documented information shall be kept until completion of the next review or revision of the standard to which they refer. Otherwise the documented information must be kept for a minimum of five years after publication of the standard.

This is stipulated at KFCC-R-02 Article 8: (“Record management) “KFCC and SDC shall keep records and documents relating to the Certification Standard development process. All the records and documents shall be kept for a minimum 5 years, and made available to interested parties upon request.”

Procedures for the publication and availability of both the standard and the development report are stipulated at KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⑯ "KFCC shall prepare the report on the implementation of Certification Standards development process, and made the report publicly available, with formally approved Certification Standards, on website and other suitable media”.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 4.4 The standardising body shall establish a permanent or temporary working group/committee responsible for standard-setting activities.

KFCC-R-01 Article 4 ②-1: “The ‘Standard Development Subcommittee’ (hereinafter referred to as the “SDC”) develops a certification standard proposal to enact or revise a certification standard befitting criteria set by the PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) and characteristics and conditions of domestic forests, and submit it to the KFCC.”

The working group/committee shall: (a) be accessible to materially and directly affected stakeholders,

KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ④: “KFCC shall make a public announcement on the start of Certification Standards development process in a timely manner on website and, other suitable media, such as email, and invite stakeholders described in Article 7-③ to have opportunities for participation. Formal announcement on the development of the Certification Standards and invitation of stakeholder shall include the following:

1. Information about the objectives, scope and steps of Certification Standard development process and its timetable
2. Information provision and the invitation to key and disadvantage stakeholders shall be made in a format that reaches intended recipients and that is understandable
3. Information to submit comments on Certification Standard development process and its scope, and about the opportunities for stakeholders to participate its process and to nominate their representative(s) to the SDC.
4. Reference to publicly available Certification Standards development procedures.”

(b) have balanced representation and decision-making by stakeholder categories relevant to the subject matter and geographical scope of the standard where single concerned interests shall not dominate nor be dominated in the process, and

Procedures for the balanced representation of stakeholders on the Standard Development Subcommittee are described at KFCC-R-01 Article 5 ②-1. They state that “The SDC shall be comprised of about fifteen internal and external experts in such a field as environment, society, economy etc. that related to forests.”

KFCC-R- 02 Article 6 lays out principles that state “Certification Standards development activities shall be independent and not affected by any single stakeholder or certain interested parties.”

(c) include stakeholders with expertise relevant to the subject matter of the standard, those that are materially affected by the standard, and those that can influence the implementation of the standard. The materially affected stakeholders shall represent a meaningful segment of the participants.

Procedures for the balanced representation of stakeholders on the Standard Development Subcommittee are described at KFCC-R-01 Article 5 ②-1. They state that “The SDC shall be comprised of about fifteen internal and external experts in such a field as environment, society, economy etc. that related to forests.”

At KFCC-R- 02 Article 7, the documentation states: “KFCC shall identify stakeholders relevant to the objectives and scope of the Certification Standards development.” The objectives of the standard development include to develop a forest certification scheme.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 4.5 The standardising body shall establish procedures for dealing with any substantive and procedural complaints relating to the standardising activities which are accessible to stakeholders. Upon receipt of the complaint, the standard-setting body shall: (a) acknowledge receipt of the complaint to the complainant; (b) gather and verify all necessary information to validate the complaint, impartially and objectively evaluate the subject matter of the complaint, and make a decision upon the complaint, and (c) formally communicate the decision on the complaint and of the complaint handling process to the complainant.

Procedures for complaints are established at KFCC-R- 02 Article 10 “(Handling complaint) Handling complaints and appeals relating to the development and revision of the Certification Standards shall follow the rule for handling complaint and appeal.”

KFCC’s procedures for dealing with complaints and appeals relating to the governance and administration of the scheme are stipulated at KFCC-R- 05.

Acknowledgement of receipt of the complaint or appeal to the complainant is required at Article 5: “The head of the Secretariat shall inform the claimant of receipt of the claim and of the intended action plan within seven days of receipt.”

Procedures for gathering and verifying all necessary information to validate the complaint or appeal, evaluate the subject matter of the complaint or appeal impartially and objectively, and make a decision regarding the complaint or appeal are required at Article 5 and Article 6.

The documentation requires the gathering of all information and obtaining missing information; establishment of an independent committee that requires any conflicts of interest to be disclosed; a formal investigation and report to be written, with a decision to be approved by the Chairman.

The formal communication of the decision is made to the complainant via the Secretariat; the communication describes the investigation, decision making process and corrective actions.

Article 7 states that the Secretariat will determine corrective and preventative measures if required.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

4.6 The standardising body shall establish at least one contact point for enquiries and complaints relating to its standard-setting activities. The contact point shall be made easily available.

The point of contact is the KFCC Secretariat. This is identified on the KFCC website; contact information is provided. The contact point is made clear on the KFCC website at:

https://kfcc.kofpi.or.kr/systemCtn.do?ctnId=eng_map

6. STANDARD SETTING PROCESS

BACKGROUND

The standard setting process has been documented in full in the KFCC Standard Development report (KFCC-SD). The standard setting process comprised the following steps; the scheme documentation contains evidence recorded for each of these steps in the relevant Appendix in the document KFCC-SD. These are referred to throughout the assessment of the standard setting process.

- A proposed forest management standard [Appendix 1]
- Stakeholder mapping [Appendix 2]
- A public announcement of the standard setting process (email addressed to 41 recipients) on January 27 2015. The announcement contained identification of the scope of the standard, a justification, a description of the outcome, an operating plan for the SDC, and an application form for the SDC; and a public announcement of the standard setting process (webpage announcement) [Appendix 3]
- Announcement of the convening of the meeting of the SDC (February 17 2015), which included a meeting agenda [Appendix 4];
- SDC kick-off meeting on March 12 2015; evidence includes minutes, photos and an attendance list; [Appendix 4]
- First SDC meeting April 4 2015; evidence includes minutes, photos and an attendance list and noted revisions to the standard; [Appendix 5]
- Announcement for pilot testing of certification for national forests on 29 April 2015 [Appendix 6]
- Meeting of pilot testing participants (7 May 2015) including attendance list and photographs [Appendix 6]
- Announcement for pilot testing of public forests (10 June 2015) [Appendix 7];
- Meeting of pilot testing participants (16 June 2015) including attendance list and photographs [Appendix 7];
- Announcement for pilot testing of private forests (18 June 2015) [Appendix 8];
- Meeting of pilot testing participants (15 July 2015) including attendance list and photographs [Appendix 8];
- Meeting of first standard assessment team announcement and minutes, attendance list and photographic record [Appendix 9]
- Revision of draft according to first pilot testing results; [Appendix 10]

- Announcement of second SDC meeting on August 6 2015; [Appendix 11]
- Record of second SDC meeting (11 August 2015) including minutes, photographs and attendance list, detailed feedback on draft; [Appendix 11]
- Announcement of first public consultation on the standard (email and web announcements October 1 2015), stipulating a comment period from 2 October 2015 to 1 December 2015; [Appendix 12]
- Third SDC announcement on (December 18 2015) [Appendix 13]
- Third SDC meeting took place on 18 December 2015; evidence includes attendance list, photographs and minutes and the final draft; [Appendix 13]
- Adoption of the draft on 22 December 2015 at KFCC meeting; meeting was minuted; [Appendix 15]
- Announcement and publication of the standard on June 3 2016 [Appendix 16]
- Fourth SDC meeting on 9 June 2016 that covered a review of the FM standard, standard development rules and CoC standard; evidence includes minutes, attendance list and photographs of the meeting; [Appendix 17]
- Second public consultation announcement on October 2 2016; the consultation period was from 13 October 2016 to 11 December 2016; [Appendix 18]
- Fifth SDC meeting was on December 12 2016; the meeting was for standard revision; evidence includes minutes, attendance list and photographic evidence. [Appendix 19]

Requirement 5.1 The standardising body shall identify stakeholders relevant to the objectives and scope of the standard-setting work.

Requirement 5.2 The standardising body shall identify disadvantaged and key stakeholders. The standardising body shall address the constraints of their participation and proactively seek their participation and contribution in the standard-setting activities.

Stakeholder identification processes have been documented. A total of 41 stakeholders were identified initially and invited to participate in the SDC. Identification included organization/affiliation, area of expertise, constraints to participation and any corrective action required to lower barriers to participation (Appendix 2). Categories of stakeholders were identified as NGOs, academics, research organisations, industry associations, forest owners, government agencies, certification bodies and professionals. .

It did not include indigenous people. It has been well documented that Korea contains no indigenous population per se, as the entire Korean population can be considered indigenous.¹

The standardising body undertook identification of disadvantaged stakeholders; it also addressed constraints to overcome any barriers to participation. This is documented at Appendix 2.

Invitations were sent to stakeholders for participation in the SDC on February 5 2015. Both email and telephone calls were used with confirmation of receipt. A list is compiled in Appendix 2.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 5.3 The standardising body shall make a public announcement of the start of the standard-setting process and include an invitation for participation in a timely manner on its website and in suitable media as appropriate to afford stakeholders an opportunity for meaningful contributions. The announcement and invitation shall include: (a) information about the objectives, scope and the steps of the standard-setting process and its timetable, (b) information about opportunities for stakeholders to participate in the process, (c) an invitation to stakeholders to nominate their representative(s) to the working group/committee. The invitation to disadvantaged and key stakeholders shall be made in a manner that ensures that the information reaches intended recipients and in a format that is understandable, (d) an invitation to comment on the scope and the standard-setting process, and (e) reference to publicly available standard-setting procedures.

A public announcement of the standard setting process (email addressed to 41 recipients) on January 27 2015. The announcement contained identification of the scope of the standard, a justification, a description of the outcome, an operating plan for the SDC, and an application form for the SDC; and a public announcement of the standard setting process (webpage announcement) [Appendix 3]

¹ Minority Rights Group International, *World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples - South Korea*, 2007, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4954ce63c.html> [accessed 6 February 2018]

The announcement included information on participation in the process, i.e. contact details, information on future meetings, a nomination form, explicit information on submission of feedback and an overview of the standard setting procedures.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 5.4 The standardising body shall review the standard-setting process based on comments received from the public announcement and establish a working group/committee or adjust the composition of an already existing working group/committee based on received nominations. The acceptance and refusal of nominations shall be justifiable in relation to the requirements for balanced representation of the working group/committee and resources available for the standard-setting.

It was noted that no feedback was received on the standard setting process, and therefore no review was undertaken. KFCC-SD states that the final composition of the SDC was adjusted in order to achieve balanced representation.

The final composition of the SDC was 15 members, documented at Appendix 2. The final composition was forest owners (3), Environmental NGO (2), trade union (1), industry groups (3), academics (1), researchers (1), professional bodies (1), consultants (1), government (1), NGB (1).

Each of the members of the SDC has expertise relevant to, can influence implementation of or be affected by the standard. No stakeholders were considered to be disadvantaged.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 5.5 The work of the working group/committee shall be organised in an open and transparent manner where: (a) working drafts shall be available to all members of the working group/committee, (b) all members of the working group shall be provided with meaningful opportunities to contribute to the development or revision of the standard and submit comments to the working drafts, and (c) comments and views submitted by any member of the working group/committee shall be considered in an open and transparent way and their resolution and proposed changes shall be recorded.

Access was provided to all drafts for all meetings; contributions have been noted and minuted, as have responses, and any outcomes have been recorded.

The involvement of stakeholders in standard setting activities has been thoroughly documented, including photographic evidence, attendance lists, minutes and draft revisions (see above).

Feedback on the draft standards has been recorded and noted from both written submissions from SDC participants and via comments at the SDC meetings.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 5.6 The standardising body shall organise a public consultation on the enquiry draft and shall ensure that: (a) the start and the end of the public consultation is announced in a timely manner in suitable media, (b) the invitation of disadvantaged and key stakeholders shall be made by means that ensure that the information reaches its recipient and is understandable, (c) the enquiry draft is publicly available and accessible, (d) the public consultation is for at least 60 days, (e) all comments received are considered by the working group/committee in an objective manner, (f) a synopsis of received comments compiled from material issues, including the results of their consideration, is publicly available, for example on a website.

Public consultation was organised on the enquiry draft. The enquiry draft was announced via a website announcement and email notification on 1 October 2015. The comment period was from 2 October 2015 to 1 December 2015. The enquiry draft was provided in the email and web announcement.

Direct invitations were sent to recipients identified as stakeholders to comment on the enquiry draft– the email header list has been cited.

No feedback was received.

A second round of public consultation was undertaken from 13 October 2016 to 11 December 2016 on a revised draft.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 5.7 The standardising body shall organise pilot testing of the new standards and the results of the pilot testing shall be considered by the working group/committee.

Pilot testing was organised at five different sites across the Republic of Korea from May to July in 2015.

The results of the pilot testing have been included in the documentation. Individual meetings were organised for the pilot testing; the results of the pilot testing were put to the second meeting of the SDC.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 5.8 The decision of the working group to recommend the final draft for formal approval shall be taken on the basis of a consensus. In order to reach a consensus the working group/committee can utilise the following alternative processes to establish whether there is opposition: (a) a face-to face meeting where there is a verbal yes/no vote, show of hands for a yes/no vote; a statement on consensus from the Chair where there are no dissenting voices or hands (votes); a formal balloting process, etc., (b) a telephone conference meeting where there is a verbal yes/no vote, (c) an e-mail meeting where a request for agreement or objection is provided to members with the members providing a written response (a proxy for a vote), or (d) combinations thereof.

There was clear evidence of consensus according to KFCC's own procedures for the SDC. The final draft of the FM standard was agreed to at the 3rd SDC meeting. According to the KFCC-SD documentation, "After enough discussions, the SDC reached an agreement to an approval of all amended standards."

Consultations with members of the Standard Development Subcommittee indicated that the SDC chair asked two questions to reach consensus: "Does anybody disagree?" and "Does everybody agree?". It is the view of this consultant that this can be interpreted as a simple yes/no vote.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 5.9 In the case of a negative vote which represents sustained opposition to any important part of the concerned interests surrounding a substantive issue, the issue shall be resolved using the following mechanism(s): (a) discussion and negotiation on the disputed issue within the working group/committee in order to find a compromise, (b) direct negotiation between the stakeholder(s) submitting the objection and stakeholders with different views on the disputed issue in order to find a compromise, (c) dispute resolution process.

A negative vote was not recorded.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 5.10 Documentation on the implementation of the standard-setting process shall be made publicly available.

Documentation on the implementation of standard setting process is available to stakeholders or interested parties via the KFCC website: <https://kfcc.kofpi.or.kr/notice.do?pg=1>. However, it does not appear to have been made available via the KFCC website through the publication of the development report (KFCC-SD); this is not a non-conformity, but it would be a useful document for the public and stakeholders.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 5.11 The standardising body shall formally approve the standards/normative documents based on evidence of consensus reached by the working group/committee.

The development report indicates that the KFCC approved the documents based on SDC consensus. This is documented at KFCC-SD Appendix 15.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Requirement 5.12 The formally approved standards/normative documents shall be published in a timely manner and made publicly available.

The standards are available via the KFCC website. Print publication date is 22.12.2015. KFCC noted that they did have some problems with their website uploading processes. The standard was,

however, made publicly available via email weblinks and through a stakeholder event on the day of publication (meeting records sited).

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

OBSERVATION: KFCC should ensure its website uploading procedures and web publication platforms are adequate.



7. FOREST MANAGEMENT STANDARD

This section assesses of the forest certification standard(s) against PEFC ST 1003, Sustainable Forest Management – Requirements.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SFM STANDARDS

4.1 The requirements for sustainable forest management defined by regional, national or sub-national forest management standards shall:

a) include management and performance requirements that are applicable at the forest management unit level, or at another level as appropriate, to ensure that the intent of all requirements is achieved at the forest management unit level;

The requirements for SFM include management and performance targets (KFCC-S-01 6.3.2). A management plan requires information on:

- a) Long-term management targets and their feasible plans in the forest management unit
- b) Land refurbishment records in forest management unit
- c) Locations, shapes and areas in forest management unit
- d) Conditions of forest lands and trees, growing tree stock and its growth volume in the forest management unit
- e) Silviculture system and rotation periods depending on tree species in the forest management unit
- f) Harvesting (exploitation) volume.

This must be applied at the forest management unit level, as defined in the Scope (3). “This standard shall be applicable to all of forest management units including forest management agents (a forest owner and a forest manager), forest laborers and contractors”, and definitions at 5.16: “Forest management unit: A specific forest area that is distinguished along the boundaries on the map and is managed by the single management system for the clear purpose under multi-year management plans AND Application is required for management practices at the FMU level.

b) be clear, objective-based and auditable;

The standards are: clear: This standard contains requirements for forest management agents to achieve sustainable forest management from the perspective of the environment, society; objective-based via establishment of management objectives for all aspects of SFM; and auditable (see pilot testing).

The standard clearly states that there are requirements for sustainable forest management, and defines seven SFM requirements in KFCC-S-01 Chapter 6, which are 6.1 Conservation of Biodiversity;

6.2 Maintenance of Forest Ecosystem Productivity; 6.3 Maintenance of Ecosystem’s Health and Vitality; 6.4 Conservation and Maintenance of Soil and Water Resources; 6.5 Maintenance and Enhancement of Forest Resources and Contribution to the Global Carbon Cycle; 6.6 Reinforcement and Maintenance of Long-term and Multilateral Socio-Economic Benefit; 6.7 Legal, Institutional, Economical System for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Management. The auditability is confirmed by the pilot testing undertaken. The standard requires that management plans must specify objectives for the seven defined aspects of forest management. They are specified at 6.1.1, 6.2.1, 6.3.1, 6.4.1, 6.5.1, 6.6.1, 6.7.3.

c) apply to activities of all operators in the defined forest area who have a measurable impact on achieving compliance with the requirements;

KFCC-S-01 Chapter 3 (Scope), which states the standard is “applicable to all of forest management units including forest management agents (a forest owner and a forest manager), forest laborers and contractors.”

d) require record-keeping that provides evidence of compliance with the requirements of the forest management standards.

KFCC-S-01 Chapter 6.5.6 “Responsibilities and authorities for sustainable forest management shall be clearly determined, and records relating to forest management and providing evidence of compliance with the requirements of this document shall be kept for a minimum of five years”.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

CRITERION 1: MAINTENANCE AND APPROPRIATE ENHANCEMENT OF FOREST RESOURCES AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE GLOBAL CARBON CYCLE

5.1.1 Forest management planning shall aim to maintain or increase forests and other wooded areas and enhance the quality of the economic, ecological, cultural and social values of forest resources, including soil and water. This shall be done by making full use of related services and tools that support land-use planning and nature conservation.

KFCC-S-01 6.5.1: “Management objectives based on land use planning shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain and increase forest areas and to maintain and improve the quality of economical, ecological, cultural, and social value of forest resources. For the purpose of management plan, appropriate silvicultural measures shall be taken to maintain or reach a level of the growing stock that is economically, ecologically and socially desirable.”

KFCC-S-01 6.1.1: “Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain and enhance biodiversity of species and genetic levels in forest ecosystems.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.1.2 Forest management shall comprise the cycle of inventory and planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and shall include an appropriate assessment of the social, environmental and economic impacts of forest management operations. This shall form a basis for a cycle of continuous improvement to minimise or avoid negative impacts.

KFCC-S-01 6.5.3 "Forest management shall be comprised of cyclic processes to improve and maintain forest resources such as investigation into forest resources, mapping, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation based on the principle of continuous improvement. Assessment of the social, environmental, and economic impacts of forest management operations shall be conducted."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.1.3 Inventory and mapping of forest resources shall be established and maintained, adequate to local and national conditions and in correspondence with the topics described in this document.

KFCC-S-01 6.1.3: "Forest resources shall be investigated, mapped and managed to protect the ecologically important forest areas as follows and to maintain and enhance the status of those areas.

- a) Forest ecosystems that are protected, rare, sensitive or representative such as riparian areas and wetland biotopes
- b) Areas containing endemic species and habitats of threatened species that need protection
- c) Areas containing genetic resources on sites that are threatened or protected
- d) Nationally significant large-scale landscape areas with a high population of naturally-born species"

KFCC-S-01 6.5.3: "Forest management shall be comprised of cyclic processes to improve and maintain forest resources such as investigation into forest resources, mapping, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation based on the principle of continuous improvement. Assessment of the social, environmental, and economic impacts of forest management operations shall be conducted."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.1.4 Management plans or their equivalents, appropriate to the size and use of the forest area, shall be elaborated and periodically updated. They shall be based on legislation as well as existing land-use plans, and adequately cover the forest resources.

KFCC-S-01 6.7.3: "A long-term management plan shall be regularly devised (10 years) and implemented according to an in the current rules, legislation, and land-use planning depending on a forest size and intensity of forest management activities. The forest management plan shall include the following information:

- a) Long-term management targets and their feasible plans in the forest management unit

- b) Land refurbishment records in forest management unit
 - c) Locations, shapes and areas in forest management unit
 - d) Conditions of forest lands and trees, growing tree stock and its growth volume in the forest management unit
 - e) Silviculture system and rotation periods depending on tree species in the forest management unit
 - f) Harvesting (exploitation) volume, distribution of harvesting seasons and reforestation plans in consideration of sustainable forest productivity (including non-wood forest products)
 - g) Plans to create infrastructure needed for forest operation such as forest roads and firebreak lines"
- KFCC-S-01 6.7.1: "Forest management agents shall grasp and comply with domestic laws and international conventions regarding forest management."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.1.5 Management plans or their equivalents shall include at least a description of the current condition of the forest management unit, long-term objectives; and the average annual allowable cut, including its justification and, where relevant, the annually allowable exploitation of non-timber forest products.

KFCC-S-01 6.7.3: "A long-term management plan shall be regularly devised (10 years) and implemented according to an in the current rules, legislation, and land-use planning depending on a forest size and intensity of forest management activities. The forest management plan shall include the following information:

- a) Long-term management targets and their feasible plans in the forest management unit
- b) Land refurbishment records in forest management unit
- c) Locations, shapes and areas in forest management unit
- d) Conditions of forest lands and trees, growing tree stock and its growth volume in the forest management unit
- e) Silviculture system and rotation periods depending on tree species in the forest management unit
- f) Harvesting (exploitation) volume, distribution of harvesting seasons and reforestation plans in consideration of sustainable forest productivity (including non-wood forest products)
- g) Plans to create infrastructure needed for forest operation such as forest roads and firebreak lines."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.1.6 A summary of the forest management plan or its equivalent appropriate to the scope and scale of forest management, which contains information about the forest

management measures to be applied, is publicly available. The summary may exclude confidential business and personal information and other information made confidential by national legislation or for the protection of cultural sites or sensitive natural resource features.

KFCC-S-01 6.7.4: “The summary of the management plan in 4.7.3 in this standard shall be disclosed at the request of a stakeholder. The abridged version may exclude corporate or personal confidentiality and other information according to national laws or for protection of cultural heritage and preservation of characteristics of sensitive natural resources.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.1.7 Monitoring of forest resources and evaluation of their management shall be periodically performed, and results fed back into the planning process.

KFCC-S-01 6.5.3: “Forest management shall be comprised of cyclic processes to improve and maintain forest resources such as investigation into forest resources, mapping, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation based on the principle of continuous improvement. Assessment of the social, environmental, and economic impacts of forest management operations shall be conducted.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.1.8 Responsibilities for sustainable forest management shall be clearly defined and assigned.

KFCC-S-01 6.5.6: “Responsibilities and authorities for sustainable forest management shall be clearly determined, and records relating to forest management and providing evidence of compliance with the requirements of this document shall be kept for a minimum of five years.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.1.9 Forest management practices shall safeguard the quantity and quality of the forest resources in the medium and long term by balancing harvesting and growth rates, and by preferring techniques that minimise direct or indirect damage to forest, soil or water resources.

KFCC-S-01 6.1.8: “Tending and harvesting activities shall be conducted in a way that does not cause lasting damage to ecosystems.”

KFCC-S-01 6.2.1: “Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain productive capacity of forests to produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis. “

KFCC-S-01 6.2.5: “Production of wood and non-wood forest products, tending and regeneration shall be carried out in a way not to decline the forest’ productivity.”

KFCC-S-01 6.2.6: “An appropriate plan considering harvested forest products with due regard to value loss including nutrient off-take etc., shall be made to ensure that a harvesting rate does not exceed a growth rate, and wood and non-wood forest products shall be produced to a degree that does not go beyond the forest reproductive ability and by using suitable production methods. The exploitation of non-timber forest products, including hunting and fishing shall be regulated, monitored and controlled, especially.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.1.10 Appropriate silvicultural measures shall be taken to maintain or reach a level of the growing stock that is economically, ecologically and socially desirable.

KFCC-S-01 6.2.6: “An appropriate plan considering harvested forest products with due regard to value loss including nutrient off-take etc., shall be made to ensure that a harvesting rate does not exceed a growth rate, and wood and non-wood forest products shall be produced to a degree that does not go beyond the forest reproductive ability and by using suitable production methods. The exploitation of non-timber forest products, including hunting and fishing shall be regulated, monitored and controlled, especially.”

KFCC-S-01 6.2.1: “Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain productive capacity of forests to produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis.”

KFCC-S-01 6.2.3: “Production of wood, non-wood forest goods and services shall be encouraged and systematically managed in consideration of the forests’ functions.”

KFCC-S-01 6.2.5: “Production of wood and non-wood forest products, tending and regeneration shall be carried out in a way not to decline the forest’ productivity.”

KFCC-S-01 6.1.5: “Tree species shall be chosen in consideration of the reasonable level of growing tree stock, forest management objectives and local conditions as for afforestation and reforestation.

- a) Afforestation and reforestation activities that contribute to the improvement and restoration of ecological connectivity shall be promoted
- b) Native species and local provenances that are well adapted to site conditions are preferable, if possible.
- c) After evaluating impacts that exotic species or varieties have on the native species and local provenances, exotic species or varieties may be used only in cases where negative impacts can be prevented or minimized, or positive effects are expected environmentally or economically.”

KFCC-S-01 6.5.1: “Management objectives based on land use planning shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain and increase forest areas and to maintain and improve the quality of economical, ecological, cultural, and social value of forest resources. For the purpose of management plan, appropriate silvicultural measures shall be taken to maintain or reach a level of the growing stock that is economically, ecologically and socially desirable.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.1.11 Conversion of forests to other types of land use, including conversion of primary forests to forest plantations, shall not occur unless in justified circumstances where the conversion: a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation relevant for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority including consultation with materially and directly interested persons and organisations; b) entails a small proportion of forest type; and c) does not have negative impacts on threatened (including vulnerable, rare or endangered) forest ecosystems, culturally and socially significant areas, important habitats of threatened species or other protected areas; and d) makes a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.

KFCC-S-01 6.5.4: “Forests shall not be converted into any other type of land use, including a conversion of a natural forest which falls under the category of primeval forest(a primary forest) into forest plantations unless in justified circumstances such as the following cases. a) National or local policies and legislations shall be observed in terms of land use and forest management, and the forest in question is already included in the national or local land use plan including public/stakeholders consultation. b) Only a extremely few of forest physiognomy is involved. c) There is no negative impact on forest ecosystems that are rare, threatened and endangered; habitats of such species; culturally and socially important areas, and other protected areas. d) It is possible to conserve a forest for a long term and contribute to socio-economic benefits.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.1.12 Conversion of abandoned agricultural and treeless land into forest land shall be taken into consideration, whenever it can add economic, ecological, social and/or cultural value.

KFCC-S-01 6.5.5: “If possible, the conversion of abandoned and treeless land into a forest shall be considered.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

CRITERION 2: MAINTENANCE OF FOREST ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND VITALITY

5.2.1 Forest management planning shall aim to maintain and increase the health and vitality of forest ecosystems and to rehabilitate degraded forest ecosystems, whenever this is possible by silvicultural means.

KFCC-S-01 6.3.1: “Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain and enhance health and vitality of forest ecosystems and to recover degraded forest ecosystems, if possible, using a silvicultural means.”

KFCC-S-01 6.3.2: “An action shall be taken to maintain and enhance health and vitality of forest ecosystems in the forest management unit.

a) Forest operation shall be implemented in accordance with the management guidelines for sustainable forest resources.

b) Periodically, silvicultural activities including forest tending and thinning shall be carried out according to work manuals.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.2.2 Health and vitality of forests shall be periodically monitored, especially key biotic and abiotic factors that potentially affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems, such as pests, diseases, overgrazing and overstocking, fire, and damage caused by climatic factors, air pollutants or by forest management operations.

KFCC-S-01 6.3.3: “Means and measure shall be devised to prevent any factors (pests, fire etc) causes that could have negative impacts on health and vitality of forest ecosystems, and an appropriated action making use of these policy instruments shall be taken against the cause if detected ... c) Effect of factors that affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems and the factors themselves shall be monitored every 5 years.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.2.3 The monitoring and maintaining of health and vitality of forest ecosystems shall take into consideration the effects of naturally occurring fire, pests and other disturbances.

KFCC-S-01 6.3.3: “Means and measure shall be devised to prevent any factors (pests, fire etc) causes that could have negative impacts on health and vitality of forest ecosystems, and an appropriated action making use of these policy instruments shall be taken against the cause if detected ... c) Effect of factors that affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems and the factors themselves shall be monitored every 5 years.”

5.2.4 Forest management plans or their equivalents shall specify ways and means to minimise the risk of degradation of and damages to forest ecosystems. Forest management planning shall make use of those policy instruments set up to support these activities.

KFCC-S-01 6.3.3: “Means and measure shall be devised to prevent any factors (pests, fire etc) causes that could have negative impacts on health and vitality of forest ecosystems, and an appropriated action making use of these policy instruments shall be taken against the cause if detected.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.2.5 Forest management practices shall make best use of natural structures and processes and use preventive biological measures wherever and as far as economically feasible to maintain and enhance the health and vitality of forests. Adequate genetic, species and structural diversity shall be encouraged and/or maintained to enhance the

stability, vitality and resistance capacity of the forests to adverse environmental factors and strengthen natural regulation mechanisms.

KFCC-S-01 6.1.5: "Tree species shall be chosen in consideration of the reasonable level of growing tree stock, forest management objectives and local conditions as for afforestation and reforestation.

a) Afforestation and reforestation activities that contribute to the improvement and restoration of ecological connectivity shall be promoted

b) Native species and local provenances that are well adapted to site conditions are preferable, if possible.

c) After evaluating impacts that exotic species or varieties have on the native species and local provenances, exotic species or varieties may be used only in cases where negative impacts can be prevented or minimized, or positive effects are expected environmentally or economically."

KFCC-S-01 6.1.7: "Forest management practices shall, where appropriate, be deployed to promote structural diversity both horizontally and vertically such as uneven-aged and mixed stands as well as the diversity of species and landscapes. Traditional management systems that have created valuable ecosystems, such as coppice, on appropriate sites shall be supported, when economically feasible.

KFCC-S-01 6.2.2: "An action shall be taken to maintain productive capacity of forests in order to produce wood and non-wood forest goods and services in a sustainable manner.

a) A long-term plan regarding forest production shall be drawn and enforced while considering economic, social, ecological substantiality and any available market studies, possibilities for [new] markets to [achieve] sound economic performance

b) A drawing that states different functions of forests in the forest management plan is required.

c) Natural regeneration, if appropriate, is the first priority to be considered and implemented."

KFCC-S-01 6.3.3: "Means and measure shall be devised to prevent any factors (pests, fire etc) causes that could have negative impacts on health and vitality of forest ecosystems, and an appropriated action making use of these policy instruments shall be taken against the cause if detected.

a) It is necessary to have a disaster control manual in place for such cases as wildfire and pests and pro-actively use it, and the use of pesticides shall be kept to a minimum and biologically preventive measures shall be used based on economic feasibility.

b) If equipment or pesticides have to be used for pest control, instructions provided by a supplier shall be followed. Proper equipment and training shall be secured before using them.

c) Effect of factors that affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems and the factors themselves shall be monitored every 5 years.

d) Where fertilisers are used, they shall be applied in a controlled manner and with due consideration for the environment.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.2.6 Lighting of fires shall be avoided and is only permitted if it is necessary for the achievement of the management goals of the forest management unit.

KFCC-S-01 states that “usage of fires is not allowed by the Korean legislation.” This is supported by the Forest Protection Act (2009). Article 34 of this Act states clearly that there is a blanket prohibition on lighting fires in any forest area in Korea. This includes lighting and smoking of cigarettes in forest areas. There are exceptions for the use of fire in backburning for further fire control, provided written authority is granted by the appropriate government agency.²

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.2.7 Appropriate forest management practices such as reforestation and afforestation with tree species and provenances that are suited to the site conditions or the use of tending, harvesting and transport techniques that minimise tree and/or soil damages shall be applied. The spillage of oil during forest management operations or the indiscriminate disposal of waste on forest land shall be strictly avoided. Non-organic waste and litter shall be avoided, collected, stored in designated areas and removed in an environmentally-responsible manner.

KFCC-S-01 6.1.5: “Tree species shall be chosen in consideration of the reasonable level of growing tree stock, forest management objectives and local conditions as for afforestation and reforestation.

a) Afforestation and reforestation activities that contribute to the improvement and restoration of ecological connectivity shall be promoted

b) Native species and local provenances that are well adapted to site conditions are preferable, if possible.

c) After evaluating impacts that exotic species or varieties have on the native species and local provenances, exotic species or varieties may be used only in cases where negative impacts can be prevented or minimized, or positive effects are expected environmentally or economically.”

KFCC-S-01 6.1.8: “Tending and harvesting activities shall be conducted in a way that does not cause lasting damage to ecosystems.”

KFCC-S-01 6.3.5: “Techniques of tending, harvesting, extraction and transport shall be deployed to minimize damage on trees and soil.

a) Technical guidelines regarding forest operation shall be in place and an appropriate means of operation may be chosen.

b) It is required to use fuel, oil and other chemicals used in forestry machine as stated in the relevant guidelines, and to use eco-friendly products such as biodegradable chain oil and hydraulic liquid to minimize environmental impacts from machinery work, if possible.

² Forest Protection Act (2009). Accessed at faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/kor108379.pdf

c) Leakage of oil or indiscriminate disposal of wastes during forest management operation shall be strictly prohibited, and wastes shall be disposed of in accordance with the relevant guidelines, if possible, in an environmentally accountable manner."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.2.8 The use of pesticides shall be minimised and appropriate silvicultural alternatives and other biological measures preferred.

KFCC-S-01 6.3.3: "a) It is necessary to have a disaster control manual in place for such cases as wildfire and pests and pro-actively use it, and the use of pesticides shall be kept to a minimum and biologically preventive measures shall be used based on economic feasibility.

KFCC-S-01 6.3.2: "An action shall be taken to maintain and enhance health and vitality of forest ecosystems in the forest management unit.

a) Forest operation shall be implemented in accordance with the management guidelines for sustainable forest resources.

b) Periodically, silvicultural activities including forest tending and thinning shall be carried out according to work manuals."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.2.9 The WHO Type 1A and 1B pesticides and other highly toxic pesticides shall be prohibited, except where no other viable alternative is available.

KFCC-S-01 6.3.4: "The use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and highly toxic pesticides that are banned by international conventions and domestic regulations and the following pesticides shall be prohibited. a) WHO type 1A and 1B b) All chlorinated hydrocarbons pesticides"

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.2.10 Pesticides, such as chlorinated hydrocarbons whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use, and any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited.

KFCC-S-01 6.3.4 See above

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.2.11 The use of pesticides shall follow the instructions given by the pesticide producer and be implemented with proper equipment and training.

KFCC-S-01 6.3.3: "b) If equipment or pesticides have to be used for pest control, instructions provided by a supplier shall be followed. Proper equipment and training shall be secured before using them.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.2.12 Where fertilisers are used, they shall be applied in a controlled manner and with due consideration for the environment.

KFCC-S-01 6.3.3: “d) Where fertilisers are used, they shall be applied in a controlled manner and with due consideration for the environment.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

CRITERION 3: MAINTENANCE AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE FUNCTIONS OF FORESTS (WOOD AND NON-WOOD)

5.3.1 Forest management planning shall aim to maintain the capability of forests to produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis.

KFCC-S-01 6.2.1: “Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain productive capacity of forests to produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis.”

KFCC-S-01 6.2.5: “Production of wood and non-wood forest products, tending and regeneration shall be carried out in a way not to decline the forest’ productivity.

KFCC-S-01 6.2.6: “An appropriate plan considering harvested forest products with due regard to value loss including nutrient off-take etc., shall be made to ensure that a harvesting rate does not exceed a growth rate, and wood and non-wood forest products shall be produced to a degree that does not go beyond the forest reproductive ability and by using suitable production methods. The exploitation of non-timber forest products, including hunting and fishing shall be regulated, monitored and controlled, especially.

KFCC-S-01 6.7.3: “f) Harvesting (exploitation) volume, distribution of harvesting seasons and reforestation plans in consideration of sustainable forest productivity (including non-wood forest products

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.3.2 Forest management planning shall aim to achieve sound economic performance taking into account any available market studies and possibilities for new markets and economic activities in connection with all relevant goods and services of forests.

KFCC-S-01 6.2.2: “An action shall be taken to maintain productive capacity of forests in order to produce wood and non-wood forest goods and services in a sustainable manner.

a) A long-term plan regarding forest production shall be drawn and enforced while considering economic, social, ecological substantiality and any available market studies, possibilities for new markets to archive sound economic performance

- b) A drawing that states different functions of forests in the forest management plan is required.
- c) Natural regeneration, if appropriate, is the first priority to be considered

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.3.3 Forest management plans or their equivalents shall take into account the different uses or functions of the managed forest area. Forest management planning shall make use of those policy instruments set up to support the production of commercial and non-commercial forest goods and services.

KFCC-S-01 6.2.3: “Production of wood, non-wood forest goods and services shall be encouraged and systematically managed in consideration of the forests’ functions.”

KFCC-S-01 6.2.4: “It is necessary to properly utilize policy measures applicable to the forest management unit in order to achieve sustainable production, and keep them as a record.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.3.4 Forest management practices shall maintain and improve the forest resources and encourage a diversified output of goods and services over the long term.

KFCC-S-01 6.2.1: “Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain productive capacity of forests to produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis.”

KFCC-S-01 6.2.3: “Production of wood, non-wood forest goods and services shall be encouraged and systematically managed in consideration of the forests’ functions.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.3.5 Regeneration, tending and harvesting operations shall be carried out in time, and in a way that does not reduce the productive capacity of the site, for example by avoiding damage to retained stands and trees as well as to the forest soil, and by using appropriate systems.

KFCC-S-01 6.2.5: “Production of wood and non-wood forest products, tending and regeneration shall be carried out in a way not to decline the forest’ productivity.

KFCC-S-01 6.1.8: “Tending and harvesting activities shall be conducted in a way that does not cause lasting damage to ecosystems.

KFCC-S-01 6.3.5: “Techniques of tending, harvesting, extraction and transport shall be deployed to minimize damage on trees and soil.

- a) Technical guidelines regarding forest operation shall be in place and an appropriate means of operation may be chosen.

b) It is required to use fuel, oil and other chemicals used in forestry machine as stated in the relevant guidelines, and to use eco-friendly products such as biodegradable chain oil and hydraulic liquid to minimize environmental impacts from machinery work, if possible.

c) Leakage of oil or indiscriminate disposal of wastes during forest management operation shall be strictly prohibited, and wastes shall be disposed of in accordance with the relevant guidelines, if possible, in an environmentally accountable manner."

KFCC-S-01 6.4.4: "Damage shall be minimized from all types of physical disturbances including road construction and erosion control, and proper road drainage facilities shall be installed and maintained.

a) Installation of roads or other obstacles shall be minimized near riparian areas or wetlands, and a buffer zone shall be properly set aside for conservation of soil, water resources, biodiversity and landscapes while conducting forest operation.

b) Road construction and erosion control shall be conducted according to the relevant technique guideline, if possible, in an environmentally friendly manner.

c) Attention shall be paid to the choice of an operation season or timing in order to minimize soil spillage and an avalanche due to machinery work."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.3.6 Harvesting levels of both wood and non-wood forest products shall not exceed a rate that can be sustained in the long term, and optimum use shall be made of the harvested forest products, with due regard to nutrient off-take.

KFCC-S-01 6.2.1: "Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain productive capacity of forests to produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis."

KFCC-S-01 6.2.5: "Production of wood and non-wood forest products, tending and regeneration shall be carried out in a way not to decline the forest' productivity."

KFCC-S-01 6.2.6: "An appropriate plan considering harvested forest products with due regard to value loss including nutrient off-take etc., shall be made to ensure that a harvesting rate does not exceed a growth rate, and wood and non-wood forest products shall be produced to a degree that does not go beyond the forest reproductive ability and by using suitable production methods. The exploitation of non-timber forest products, including hunting and fishing shall be regulated, monitored and controlled, especially."

KFCC-S-01 6.7.3: "f) A long-term management plan shall be regularly devised (10 years) and implemented according to an in the current rules, legislation, and land-use planning depending on a forest size and intensity of forest management activities. The forest management plan shall include the following information: Harvesting (exploitation) volume, distribution of harvesting seasons and reforestation plans in consideration of sustainable forest productivity (including non-wood forest products)."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.3.7 Where it is the responsibility of the forest owner/manager and included in forest management, the exploitation of non-timber forest products, including hunting and fishing, shall be regulated, monitored and controlled.

KFCC-S-01 6.2.1: “Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain productive capacity of forests to produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis.”

KFCC-S-01 6.2.5: “Production of wood and non-wood forest products, tending and regeneration shall be carried out in a way not to decline the forest’ productivity.”

KFCC-S-01 6.2.6: “An appropriate plan considering harvested forest products with due regard to value loss including nutrient off-take etc., shall be made to ensure that a harvesting rate does not exceed a growth rate, and wood and non-wood forest products shall be produced to a degree that does not go beyond the forest reproductive ability and by using suitable production methods. The exploitation of non-timber forest products, including hunting and fishing shall be regulated, monitored and controlled, especially.

KFCC-S-01 6.7.3: “f) A long-term management plan shall be regularly devised (10 years) and implemented according to an in the current rules, legislation, and land-use planning depending on a forest size and intensity of forest management activities. The forest management plan shall include the following information: Harvesting (exploitation) volume, distribution of harvesting seasons and reforestation plans in consideration of sustainable forest productivity (including non-wood forest products)

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.3.8 Adequate infrastructure such as roads, skid tracks or bridges shall be planned, established and maintained to ensure efficient delivery of goods and services while minimising negative impacts on the environment.

KFCC-S-01 6.2.7: “Relevant infrastructure shall be planned, constructed, and maintained while minimizing negative impacts on the environment ,ecologically important forest area listed under 1.3, and consideration of protecting species listed under 1.4.”

KFCC-S-01 6.4.4: “Damage shall be minimized from all types of physical disturbances including road construction and erosion control, and proper road drainage facilities shall be installed and maintained.

a) Installation of roads or other obstacles shall be minimized near riparian areas or wetlands, and a buffer zone shall be properly set aside for conservation of soil, water resources, biodiversity and landscapes while conducting forest operation.

b) Road construction and erosion control shall be conducted according to the relevant technique guideline, if possible, in an environmentally friendly manner.

c) Attention shall be paid to the choice of an operation season or timing in order to minimize soil spillage and an avalanche due to machinery work."

KFCC-S-01 6.7.3: "A long-term management plan shall be regularly devised (10 years) and implemented according to an in the current rules, legislation, and land-use planning depending on a forest size and intensity of forest management activities. The forest management plan shall include the following information: g) Plans to create infrastructure needed for forest operation such as forest roads and firebreak lines

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

CRITERION 4: MAINTENANCE, CONSERVATION AND APPROPRIATE ENHANCEMENT OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN FOREST ECOSYSTEMS

5.4.1 Forest management planning shall aim to maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity on ecosystem, species and genetic levels and, where appropriate, diversity at landscape level.

KFCC-S-01 6.1.1: "Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain and enhance biodiversity of species and genetic levels in forest ecosystems."

KFCC-S-01 6.1.7: "Forest management practices shall, where appropriate, be deployed to promote structural diversity both horizontally and vertically such as uneven-aged and mixed stands as well as the diversity of species and landscapes. Traditional management systems that have created valuable ecosystems, such as coppice, on appropriate sites shall be supported, when economically feasible.

KFCC-S-01 6.1.3: "Forest resources shall be investigated, mapped and managed to protect the ecologically important forest areas as follows and to maintain and enhance the status of those areas.

- a) Forest ecosystems that are protected, rare, sensitive or representative such as riparian areas and wetland biotopes
- b) Areas containing endemic species and habitats of threatened species that need protection
- c) Areas containing genetic resources on sites that are threatened or protected
- d) Nationally significant large-scale landscape areas with a high population of naturally-born species"

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.4.2 Forest management planning, inventory and mapping of forest resources shall identify, protect and/or conserve ecologically important forest areas containing significant concentrations of: a) protected, rare, sensitive or representative forest ecosystems such as riparian areas and wetland biotopes; b) areas containing endemic species and habitats of threatened species, as defined in recognised reference lists; c) endangered or protected genetic in situ resources; d) globally, regionally and nationally significant

large landscape areas with natural distribution and abundance of naturally occurring species.

KFCC-S-01 6.1.3: “Forest resources shall be investigated, mapped and managed to protect the ecologically important forest areas as follows and to maintain and enhance the status of those areas.

a) Forest ecosystems that are protected, rare, sensitive or representative such as riparian areas and wetland biotopes

b) Areas containing endemic species and habitats of threatened species that need protection

c) Areas containing genetic resources on sites that are threatened or protected and taking into account

d) Nationally significant large-scale landscape areas with a high population of naturally-born species.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.4.3 Protected and endangered plant and animal species shall not be exploited for commercial purposes. Where necessary, measures shall be taken for their protection and, where relevant, to increase their population.

KFCC-S-01 6.1.4: “d) Rare, threatened and endangered species shall be managed according to relevant guidelines for their protection. d) Prohibition of taking advantage of rare, threatened, and endangered species as a commercial purpose and, if possible, protective measures to increase the population of a species”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.4.4 Forest management shall ensure successful regeneration through natural regeneration or, where not appropriate, planting that is adequate to ensure the quantity and quality of the forest resources.

KFCC-S-01 6.2.2: “An action shall be taken to maintain productive capacity of forests in order to produce wood and non-wood forest goods and services in a sustainable manner.

a) A long-term plan regarding forest production shall be drawn and enforced while considering economic, social, ecological substantiality and any available market studies, possibilities for new markets to archive sound economic performance

b) A drawing that states different functions of forests in the forest management plan is required.

c) Natural regeneration, if appropriate, is the first priority to be considered and implemented.”

KFCC-S-01 6.2.5: “Production of wood and non-wood forest products, tending and regeneration shall be carried out in a way not to decline the forest’ productivity.”

In addition to the above, It should be noted that ‘afforestation’ in the Korean context is synonymous with planting; this is defined at KFCC-S-01, Terms and definitions. This is because of the changes in the 20th century to Korean forest ecosystems and reforestation programs that have followed.³

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.4.5 For reforestation and afforestation, origins of native species and local provenances that are well-adapted to site conditions shall be preferred, where appropriate. Only those introduced species, provenances or varieties shall be used whose impacts on the ecosystem and on the genetic integrity of native species and local provenances have been evaluated, and if negative impacts can be avoided or minimised.

KFCC-S-01 6.1.5: “Tree species shall be chosen in consideration of the reasonable level of growing tree stock, forest management objectives and local conditions as for afforestation and reforestation.

a) Afforestation and reforestation activities that contribute to the improvement and restoration of ecological connectivity shall be promoted

b) Native species and local provenances that are well adapted to site conditions are preferable, if possible.

c) After evaluating impacts that exotic species or varieties have on the native species and local provenances, exotic species or varieties may be used only in cases where negative impacts can be prevented or minimized, or positive effects are expected environmentally or economically.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.4.6 Afforestation and reforestation activities that contribute to the improvement and restoration of ecological connectivity shall be promoted.

KFCC-S-01 6.1.5: “Tree species shall be chosen in consideration of the reasonable level of growing tree stock, forest management objectives and local conditions as for afforestation and reforestation.

a) Afforestation and reforestation activities that contribute to the improvement and restoration of ecological connectivity shall be promoted”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.4.7 Genetically-modified trees shall not be used.

KFCC-S-01 6.1.6: “Genetically modified trees shall not be used.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

³ See, for example Reforestation of South Korea: The history and analysis of a unique case in forest tree improvement and forestry. K. H. Kim and , L. Zsuffa. The Forestry Chronicle, 1994, 70(1): 58-64, <https://doi.org/10.5558/tfc70058-1>.

5.4.8 Forest management practices shall, where appropriate, promote a diversity of both horizontal and vertical structures such as uneven-aged stands and the diversity of species such as mixed stands. Where appropriate, the practices shall also aim to maintain and restore landscape diversity.

KFCC-S-01 6.1.7: “Forest management practices shall, where appropriate, be deployed to promote structural diversity both horizontally and vertically such as uneven-aged and mixed stands as well as the diversity of species and landscapes. Traditional management systems that have created valuable ecosystems, such as coppice, on appropriate sites shall be supported, when economically feasible.”

5.4.9 Traditional management systems that have created valuable ecosystems, such as coppice, on appropriate sites shall be supported, when economically feasible.

KFCC-S-01 6.1.7: “Forest management practices shall, where appropriate, be deployed to promote structural diversity both horizontally and vertically such as uneven-aged and mixed stands as well as the diversity of species and landscapes. Traditional management systems that have created valuable ecosystems, such as coppice, on appropriate sites shall be supported, when economically feasible.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.4.10 Tending and harvesting operations shall be conducted in a way that does not cause lasting damage to ecosystems. Wherever possible, practical measures shall be taken to improve or maintain biological diversity.

KFCC-S-01 6.1.8: “Tending and harvesting activities shall be conducted in a way that does not cause lasting damage to ecosystems.

KFCC-S-01 6.3.5: “Techniques of tending, harvesting, extraction and transport shall be deployed to minimize damage on trees and soil.

- a) Technical guidelines regarding forest operation shall be in place and an appropriate means of operation may be chosen.
- b) It is required to use fuel, oil and other chemicals used in forestry machine as stated in the relevant guidelines, and to use eco-friendly products such as biodegradable chain oil and hydraulic liquid to minimize environmental impacts from machinery work, if possible.
- c) Leakage of oil or indiscriminate disposal of wastes during forest management operation shall be strictly prohibited, and wastes shall be disposed of in accordance with the relevant guidelines, if possible, in an environmentally accountable manner.”

KFCC-S-01 6.4.4: “Damage shall be minimized from all types of physical disturbances including road construction and erosion control, and proper road drainage facilities shall be installed and maintained.

a) Installation of roads or other obstacles shall be minimized near riparian areas or wetlands, and a buffer zone shall be properly set aside for conservation of soil, water resources, biodiversity and landscapes while conducting forest operation.

b) Road construction and erosion control shall be conducted according to the relevant technique guideline, if possible, in an environmentally friendly manner.

c) Attention shall be paid to the choice of an operation season or timing in order to minimize soil spillage and an avalanche due to machinery work."

KFCC-S-01 6.1.1: "Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain and enhance biodiversity of species and genetic levels in forest ecosystems."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.4.11 Infrastructure shall be planned and constructed in a way that minimises damage to ecosystems, especially to rare, sensitive or representative ecosystems and genetic reserves, and that takes threatened or other key species – in particular their migration patterns – into consideration.

KFCC-S-01 6.2.7: "Relevant infrastructure shall be planned, constructed, and maintained while minimizing negative impacts on the environment ,ecologically important forest area listed under 1.3, and consideration of protecting species listed under 1.4."

KFCC-S-01 6.4.4: "Damage shall be minimized from all types of physical disturbances including road construction and erosion control, and proper road drainage facilities shall be installed and maintained.

a) Installation of roads or other obstacles shall be minimized near riparian areas or wetlands, and a buffer zone shall be properly set aside for conservation of soil, water resources, biodiversity and landscapes while conducting forest operation.

b) Road construction and erosion control shall be conducted according to the relevant technique guideline, if possible, in an environmentally friendly manner.

c) Attention shall be paid to the choice of an operation season or timing in order to minimize soil spillage and an avalanche due to machinery work."

KFCC-S-01 6.7.3: "(g) A long-term management plan shall be regularly devised (10 years) and implemented according to an in the current rules, legislation, and land-use planning depending on a forest size and intensity of forest management activities. The forest management plan shall include the following information: ... g) Plans to create infrastructure needed for forest operation such as forest roads and firebreak lines"

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.4.12 With due regard to management objectives, measures shall be taken to balance the pressure of animal populations and grazing on forest regeneration and growth as well as on biodiversity.

KFCC-S-01 6.1.9: “An action shall be taken to strike a balance between the size of an animal population including grazing and its pressure on forest regeneration and growth as well as on biodiversity.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.4.13 Standing and fallen dead wood, hollow trees, old groves and special rare tree species shall be left in quantities and distribution necessary to safeguard biological diversity, taking into account the potential effect on the health and stability of forests and on surrounding ecosystems.

KFCC-S-01 6.1.10: “Dead trees, hollow trees, old groves and rare tree species shall be maintained to a certain degree of population and distribution necessary to maintain, enhance and protect biodiversity, after taking into account the potential effect on health and stability of forests and surrounding ecosystems.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

CRITERION 5: MAINTENANCE AND APPROPRIATE ENHANCEMENT OF PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONS IN FOREST MANAGEMENT (NOTABLY SOIL AND WATER)

5.5.1 Forest management planning shall aim to maintain and enhance protective functions of forests for society, such as protection of infrastructure, protection from soil erosion, protection of water resources and from adverse impacts of water such as floods or avalanches.

KFCC-S-01 6.4.1: “Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain and enhance a protective function of the forest for society such as protection of infrastructure, soil from erosion and water resources from adverse impacts including floods or avalanches.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.5.2 Areas that fulfil specific and recognised protective functions for society shall be registered and mapped, and forest management plans or their equivalents shall take these areas into account.

KFCC-S-01 6.4.2: “Locations and watersheds of areas that are environmentally sensitive within a forest management unit shall be marked on the map and appropriate management measures shall be established, and information regarding the current state of the areas shall be recorded and maintained.

- a) Site where the first and foremost priority is to protect soil and water resources such as erosion-prone areas or areas that cause excessive erosion into watercourses
- b) Site with a steep slope or where erosion is forecasted
- c) Site where construction is planned such as road construction and erosion control"

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.5.3 Special care shall be given to silvicultural operations on sensitive soils and erosion-prone areas as well as in areas where operations might lead to excessive erosion of soil into watercourses. Inappropriate techniques such as deep soil tillage and use of unsuitable machinery shall be avoided in such areas. Special measures shall be taken to minimise the pressure of animal populations.

KFCC-S-01 6.3.5: "Techniques of tending, harvesting, extraction and transport shall be deployed to minimize damage on trees and soil.

- a) Technical guidelines regarding forest operation shall be in place and an appropriate means of operation may be chosen;

KFCC-S-01 6.2.2: "An action shall be taken to maintain productive capacity of forests in order to produce wood and non-wood forest goods and services in a sustainable manner.

- a) A long-term plan regarding forest production shall be drawn and enforced while considering economic, social, ecological substantiality and any available market studies, possibilities for new markets to archive sound economic performance

- b) A drawing that states different functions of forests in the forest management plan is required.

- c) Natural regeneration, if appropriate, is the first priority to be considered and implemented."

KFCC-S-01 6.4.4: "Damage shall be minimized from all types of physical disturbances including road construction and erosion control, and proper road drainage facilities shall be installed and maintained.

- a) Installation of roads or other obstacles shall be minimized near riparian areas or wetlands, and a buffer zone shall be properly set aside for conservation of soil, water resources, biodiversity and landscapes while conducting forest operation.

- b) Road construction and erosion control shall be conducted according to the relevant technique guideline, if possible, in an environmentally friendly manner.

- c) Attention shall be paid to the choice of an operation season or timing in order to minimize soil spillage and an avalanche due to machinery work."

KFCC-S-01 6.1.9: "An action shall be taken to strike a balance between the size of an animal population including grazing and its pressure on forest regeneration and growth as well as on biodiversity."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.5.4 Special care shall be given to forest management practices in forest areas with water protection functions to avoid adverse effects on the quality and quantity of water resources. Inappropriate use of chemicals or other harmful substances or inappropriate silvicultural practices influencing water quality in a harmful way shall be avoided.

KFCC-S-01 6.4.3: “The forest that protects water resources shall be under special care, and the use of harmful substances negatively affecting water quality and improper silvicultural practices shall be avoided.

a) Forest management practices negatively affecting the volume and quality of water resources shall be minimized.

b) A buffer zone shall be properly set aside and marked on the map to prevent soil erosion and protect water resources in riparian areas.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.5.5 Construction of roads, bridges and other infrastructure shall be carried out in a manner that minimises bare soil exposure, avoids the introduction of soil into watercourses and preserves the natural level and function of water courses and river beds. Proper road drainage facilities shall be installed and maintained.

KFCC-S-01 6.2.7: “Relevant infrastructure shall be planned, constructed, and maintained while minimizing negative impacts on the environment ,ecologically important forest area listed under 1.3, and consideration of protecting species listed under 1.4.”

KFCC-S-01 6.4.4: “Damage shall be minimized from all types of physical disturbances including road construction and erosion control, and proper road drainage facilities shall be installed and maintained.

a) Installation of roads or other obstacles shall be minimized near riparian areas or wetlands, and a buffer zone shall be properly set aside for conservation of soil, water resources, biodiversity and landscapes while conducting forest operation.

b) Road construction and erosion control shall be conducted according to the relevant technique guideline, if possible, in an environmentally friendly manner.

c) Attention shall be paid to the choice of an operation season or timing in order to minimize soil spillage and an avalanche due to machinery work.”

KFCC-S-01 6.7.3: “A long-term management plan shall be regularly devised (10 years) and implemented according to an in the current rules, legislation, and land-use planning depending on a forest size and intensity of forest management activities. The forest management plan shall include the following information: g) Plans to create infrastructure needed for forest operation such as forest roads and firebreak lines.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

CRITERION 6: MAINTENANCE OF OTHER SOCIO-ECONOMIC FUNCTIONS AND CONDITIONS

5.6.1 Forest management planning shall aim to respect the multiple functions of forests to society, give due regard to the role of forestry in rural development, and especially consider new opportunities for employment in connection with the socio-economic functions of forests.

KFCC-S-01 6.6.1: "Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to respect the forest's socio-economic and multiple functions and make an effort for that matter.

KFCC-S-01 6.6.2: "Forest operation shall be carried out in a way not to impose significant negative impacts on forest resources while considering their socio-economic roles, recreational functions and aesthetic values."

KFCC-S-01 6.6.3: "Efforts shall be made to provide opportunities for the long-term welfare and economic benefits to the local community adjacent to the forest.

a) A fair or better opportunity for employment, education or contracts shall be provided to the locals and the underprivileged class.

b) Users shall be informed of regulations and appropriately put under control to make sure that they do not cause any negative impacts on the forest's various functions in case the public is granted access to forest-related services and amenities within a range where they don't cause a negative influence on the forest ecosystem."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.6.2 Forest management shall promote the long-term health and well-being of communities within or adjacent to the forest management area.

KFCC-S-01 6.6.3: "Efforts shall be made to provide opportunities for the long-term welfare and economic benefits to the local community adjacent to the forest.

a) A fair or better opportunity for employment, education or contracts shall be provided to the locals and the underprivileged class.

b) Users shall be informed of regulations and appropriately put under control to make sure that they do not cause any negative impacts on the forest's various functions in case the public is granted access to forest-related services and amenities within a range where they don't cause a negative influence on the forest ecosystem."

KFCC-S-01 6.1.7: "Forest management practices shall, where appropriate, be deployed to promote structural diversity both horizontally and vertically such as uneven-aged and mixed stands as well as

the diversity of species and landscapes. Traditional management systems that have created valuable ecosystems, such as coppice, on appropriate sites shall be supported, when economically feasible.

KFCC-S-01 6.6.8: "A systematic scheme shall be up and running to ensure effective distribution of incentives and fair division of costs and benefits among stakeholders.

a) As for national and public forests, stakeholders in the forest management unit shall be clearly defined, so that they have an access to information regarding forest management and participation in decision-making process.

b) As for national and public forests, how costs and benefits occur from forest management shall be, in principle, made to public.

c) A systematic scheme shall be up and running to ensure effective and fair distribution among stakeholders.

d) A proper system shall be up and running to solve conflicts occurring between stakeholders."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.6.3 Property rights and land tenure arrangements shall be clearly defined, documented and established for the relevant forest area. Likewise, legal, customary and traditional rights related to the forest land shall be clarified, recognised and respected.

KFCC-S-01 6.6.5: "Forest ownership and the use right shall be clearly defined.

a) Legal documents issued by the government, local authorities and the organizations concerned to verify forest ownership shall be obtained. (i.e. a land sale contract, a rental contract, a loan contract, or a proxy management contract.)

b) Boundaries of a forest shall be clearly marked on the map.

c) In case relevant conflicts occur, the system to resolve issues derived from forest boundaries or the use right shall be used."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.6.4 Forest management activities shall be conducted in recognition of the established framework of legal, customary and traditional rights such as outlined in ILO 169 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which shall not be infringed upon without the free, prior and informed consent of the holders of the rights, including the provision of compensation where applicable. Where the extent of rights is not yet resolved or is in dispute there are processes for just and fair resolution. In such cases forest managers shall, in the interim, provide meaningful opportunities for parties to be engaged in forest management decisions whilst respecting the processes and roles and responsibilities laid out in the policies and laws where the certification takes place.

This cannot be considered applicable. There are no indigenous populations in Korea, other than the Korean people themselves, who have undergone various forms of oppression through Chinese and Japanese colonialism. This has been reasonably well-documented in historical literature and by civil society groups.⁴

See also: KFCC-S-01 6.6.8: “A systematic scheme shall be up and running to ensure effective distribution of incentives and fair division of costs and benefits among stakeholders. a) As for national and public forests, stakeholders in the forest management unit shall be clearly defined, so that they have an access to information regarding forest management and participation in decision-making process.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: NOT APPLICABLE

5.6.5 Adequate public access to forests for the purpose of recreation shall be provided taking into account respect for ownership rights and the rights of others, the effects on forest resources and ecosystems, as well as compatibility with other functions of the forest.

The Scheme notes the following at KFCC-S-01 6.6.3: “Efforts shall be made to provide opportunities for the long-term welfare and economic benefits to the local community adjacent to the forest.

b) Users shall be informed of regulations and appropriately put under control to make sure that they do not cause any negative impacts on the forest’s various functions in case the public is granted access to forest-related services and amenities within a range where they don’t cause a negative influence on the forest ecosystem.”

Forest ownership in Korea is heavily dominated by private forests (approximately 70% of all forest area).⁵ The majority of these forest areas are small and for personal use such as dwelling development. Since undertaking its large-scale reforestation program from the 1950s onwards, the Government of Korea, through the Korean Forest Service, has maintained tight controls on public access to forest – including for recreation -- in order to restore forests for protection of soil and water, and for ecosystem services. The Framework Act on Forestry (2001) provides for recreational use in public forests.⁶

Article 20 (Creation of Forest Recreational Places and Cultivation of Forest Practices)

The State and local governments shall establish and implement policies necessary to provide pleasant recreational places for the people by establishing various forest recreational facilities, provide education on forests to facilitate proper understanding and practices for forests, and to promote sound forest culture.

⁴ Minority Rights Group International, World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples - South Korea, 2007, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4954ce63c.html> [accessed 6 February 2018]

⁵ Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (2015). State of the World’s Forests. FAO, Rome

⁶ Republic of Korea (2001). Framework Act on Forestry. Act No. 6477, May 24,2001; Amended by Act No. 9723, May 27, 2009. Accessed at <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/texts/kor93907.doc>

It should be noted that the Korea Forest Service is particularly concerned about the impact of human activities on soil and closely monitors the impact of human activity. The Scheme reflects these government-level concerns regarding forest use.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.6.6 Sites with recognised specific historical, cultural or spiritual significance and areas fundamental to meeting the basic needs of local communities (e.g. health, subsistence) shall be protected or managed in a way that takes due regard of the significance of the site.

KFCC-S-01 6.6.4: "Sites or locations that locals value culturally, ecologically, economically and spiritually shall be under proper protective measures.

a) Sites or landmarks with cultural, ecological, economical, and spiritual significance to locals shall be identified through a mutual agreement among stakeholders, and shall be properly divided into sections and managed.

b) Reasonable procedures shall be established to sort out conflicts regarding sites or landmarks as mentioned above.

KFCC-S-01 6.6.3: "Efforts shall be made to provide opportunities for the long-term welfare and economic benefits to the local community adjacent to the forest.

a) A fair or better opportunity for employment, education or contracts shall be provided to the locals and the underprivileged class.

b) Users shall be informed of regulations and appropriately put under control to make sure that they do not cause any negative impacts on the forest's various functions in case the public is granted access to forest-related services and amenities within a range where they don't cause a negative influence on the forest ecosystem."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.6.7 Forest management operations shall take into account all socio-economic functions, especially the recreational function and aesthetic values of forests by maintaining for example varied forest structures, and by encouraging attractive trees, groves and other features such as colours, flowers and fruits. This shall be done, however, in a way and to an extent that does not lead to serious negative effects on forest resources, and forest land.

KFCC-S-01 6.6.2: "Forest operation shall be carried out in a way not to impose significant negative impacts on forest resources while considering their socio-economic roles, recreational functions and aesthetic values."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.6.8 Forest managers, contractors, employees and forest owners shall be provided with sufficient information and encouraged to keep up-to-date through continuous training in relation to sustainable forest management as a precondition for all management planning and practices described in this standard.

KFC-S-01 6.6.6: “Forest management owner, forest manager, employees including forest contractor shall be provided with enough information regarding forest management and with continuous training for sustainable forest management.”

KFCC-S-01 6.6.10: “Forest management agents (including subcontractors) and forest laborers shall comply with basic ILO Conventions and domestic labor regulations, and employment matters occurring from forest management shall be documented and systematically managed.

a) A reasonable procedure shall be devised regarding hiring, placement, education and training, promotion and dismissal of employees at all ranks.

i) A forest laborer shall obligation to participate in training related to forest operation (i.e. a first-aid treatment and safety education, etc.) while forest management agents shall have a responsibility to implement the training.

j) Forest manager and forest owner shall identify of risk, have protect measures, safety equipment and facilities etc, and provide those information to secure a safe working condition for forest laborers.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.6.9 Forest management practices shall make the best use of local forest-related experience and knowledge, such as those of local communities, forest owners, NGOs and local people.

KFCC-S-01 6.6.7: “A system shall be established to effectively communicate with stakeholders, and make the best use of their local forest-related experience and knowledge in forest management.

a) It is necessary to perform activities to encourage locals and a variety of stakeholders to join forest management such as forest management planning, decision making, data collection, monitoring and evaluation, and such activities shall be kept as a record.

b) Local communities adjacent to a forest shall be actively utilized to secure forest management information and supply and demand of laborforce.

c) Appropriate mechanism for resolving Complaints and disputes relating to forest management between forest operators and local people shall be provided.”

KFCC-S-01 6.6.8: “A systematic scheme shall be up and running to ensure effective distribution of incentives and fair division of costs and benefits among stakeholders.

- a) As for national and public forests, stakeholders in the forest management unit shall be clearly defined, so that they have an access to information regarding forest management and participation in decision-making process.
- b) As for national and public forests, how costs and benefits occur from forest management shall be, in principle, made to public.
- c) A systematic scheme shall be up and running to ensure effective and fair distribution among stakeholders.
- d) A proper system shall be up and running to solve conflicts occurring between stakeholders."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.6.10 Forest management shall provide for effective communication and consultation with local people and other stakeholders relating to sustainable forest management and shall provide appropriate mechanisms for resolving complaints and disputes relating to forest management between forest operators and local people.

KFCC-S-01 6.6.7: "A system shall be established to effectively communicate with stakeholders, and make the best use of their local forest-related experience and knowledge in forest management.

- a) It is necessary to perform activities to encourage locals and a variety of stakeholders to join forest management such as forest management planning, decision making, data collection, monitoring and evaluation, and such activities shall be kept as a record.
- b) Local communities adjacent to a forest shall be actively utilized to secure forest management information and supply and demand of laborforce.
- c) Appropriate mechanism for resolving Complaints and disputes relating to forest management between forest operators and local people shall be provided."

KFCC-S-01 6.6.8: "A systematic scheme shall be up and running to ensure effective distribution of incentives and fair division of costs and benefits among stakeholders.

- a) As for national and public forests, stakeholders in the forest management unit shall be clearly defined, so that they have an access to information regarding forest management and participation in decision-making process.
- b) As for national and public forests, how costs and benefits occur from forest management shall be, in principle, made to public.
- c) A systematic scheme shall be up and running to ensure effective and fair distribution among stakeholders.
- d) A proper system shall be up and running to solve conflicts occurring between stakeholders."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.6.11 Forestry work shall be planned, organised and performed in a manner that enables health and accident risks to be identified and all reasonable measures to be applied to protect workers from work-related risks. Workers shall be informed about the risks involved with their work and about preventive measures.

KFCC-S-01 6.6.10: "Forest management agents (including subcontractors) and forest laborers shall comply with basic ILO Conventions and domestic labor regulations, and employment matters occurring from forest management shall be documented and systematically managed.

j) Forest manager and forest owner shall identify of risk, have protect measures, safety equipment and facilities etc, and provide those information to secure a safe working condition for forest laborers.

k) A forest laborer shall wear personal protective gear all the time before working and be fully aware of how to use forestry equipment."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.6.12 Working conditions shall be safe, and guidance and training in safe working practices shall be provided to all those assigned to a task in forest operations.

KFCC-S-01 6.6.10: "Forest management agents (including subcontractors) and forest laborers shall comply with basic ILO Conventions and domestic labor regulations, and employment matters occurring from forest management shall be documented and systematically managed.

j) Forest manager and forest owner shall identify of risk, have protect measures, safety equipment and facilities etc, and provide those information to secure a safe working condition for forest laborers.

k) A forest laborer shall wear personal protective gear all the time before working and be fully aware of how to use forestry equipment."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.6.13 Forest management shall comply with fundamental ILO conventions.

KFCC-S-01 6.6.10: "Forest management agents (including subcontractors) and forest laborers shall comply with basic ILO Conventions and domestic labor regulations, and employment matters occurring from forest management shall be documented and systematically managed.

a) A reasonable procedure shall be devised regarding hiring, placement, education and training, promotion and dismissal of employees at all ranks.

b) According to the ILO Convention, minors 15 year old or under shall not be employed in all types of forest labor.

c) A minimum wage defined by the Labor Act shall be observed, and a proper wage system that reflects domestic prices shall be in place.

- d) Regulations and employment rules regarding hiring of forest laborers shall be prepared.
- e) An employment contract written in detail for an individual forest laborer shall be kept in storage, and the forest laborer shall be fully understood of the contract contents.
- f) The employment contract for a forest laborer shall specify that he or she is equally granted all workers' rights defined by the Labor Act and provisions of compensation due to a disaster are also included.
- g) A reasonable and proper system shall be in place to solve employment-related conflicts.
- h) A contractor who hires forest laborers shall sign up for social security programs including an employee insurance and a national health insurance."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.6.14 Forest management shall be based inter-alia on the results of scientific research. Forest management shall contribute to research activities and data collection needed for sustainable forest management or support relevant research activities carried out by other organisations, as appropriate.

KFCC-S-01 6.6.9: "Contribution shall be made to contribute to research activities and data collection needed for sustainable forest management or to support relevant research activities carried out by other organizations, and forest management shall be based on the results of scientific research, such as research institute, Forest Agency etc."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

CRITERION 7: COMPLIANCE WITH LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

5.7.1 Forest management shall comply with legislation applicable to forest management issues including forest management practices; nature and environmental protection; protected and endangered species; property, tenure and land-use rights for indigenous people; health, labour and safety issues; and the payment of royalties and taxes.

KFCC-S-01 6.7.1: "Forest management agents shall grasp and comply with domestic laws and international conventions regarding forest management."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

5.7.2 Forest management shall provide for adequate protection of the forest from unauthorised activities such as illegal logging, illegal land use, illegally initiated fires, and other illegal activities

KFCC-S-01 6.7.2: "An action shall be taken to protect forests from illegal logging, unlawful conversion of forests and other unauthorized activities.

KFCC-S-01 6.1.4: "Rare, threatened and endangered species shall be managed according to relevant guidelines for their protection.

c) Relevant measures such as monitoring or controlling to prevent illegal hunting, catching, and exploitation."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS



8. GROUP CERTIFICATION MODEL

GENERAL

The KFCC has adopted the PEFC ST 1002:2010 as a set of guidelines, incorporated into the KFCC's scheme documentation as an Annex to KFCC GD-01.

The adoption of the Annex took place at a meeting of the KFCC on December 22 2017. This was after the application by the KFCC for PEFC endorsement. Documentation was provided to the consultant during direct consultations.

Consequently the documentation provided by KFCC for group forests management in its original application and its status as a standard is no longer relevant.

The Annex/Guidelines contain the text of PEFC ST 1002:2010 unchanged, with the exceptions of inclusions of normative references to:

- PEFC ST 1002:2010;
- KFCC-S-01 Forest Management Certification Standard; which effectively brings the group model under the auspices of KFCC-S-01 for forest management, with all the same requirements for forest management.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

9. CHAIN OF CUSTODY STANDARD

GENERAL

The KFCC-SD states that

"As explained in Chapter 1 of this report, the KFCC, domestic experts in forests and stakeholders decided to adopt PEFC standards as they are without additional development after reviewing examples of foreign governing bodies' certification standards and PEFC-related certification standards in terms of group forest management certification standards and CoC certification standards except for FM standards."

However, the following observations should be made.

- KFCC-S-03 as provided in the dossier documentation (and approved on December 15 2012) is a standalone document that reproduces the PEFC ST 2002:2013 wholesale;
- For the sake of clarity, it would be more straightforward for the documentation to state clearly that KFCC has adopted PEFC ST 2002:2013; this would prevent any confusion and minimise errors.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

10. PROCEDURES FOR LOGO LICENSING

The KFCC standard for logo and licensing are contained in KFCC-S-04. This analysis assesses the standard against PEFC GD 1004:2009, Chapter 6.

COVERAGE OF THE PEFC LOGO USAGE LICENCE

6.1.1 The PEFC Logo usage licence shall be issued to an individual legal entity based on the requirements of PEFC ST 2001:2008.

KFCC-R-04: "②An entity applying for the license shall 1. be a legal entity"

KFCC-G- 01: Chapter 8, Article 23 (6), which require "An organization approved to use a certification logo shall use the logo in accordance with certification logo standards (KFCC-S-04) and other rules set forth by the operating agency. If the certification logo is used in an inappropriate manner, the operating agency may take action accordingly." KFCC-S-04 is based on PEFC ST 2001:2008

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.1.2 The PEFC Council and authorised bodies may issue a PEFC Logo usage multi-licence to a holder of a multi-site chain of custody certificate, which covers the whole or a part of the multisite organisation provided that: a) the central office and the sites are a part of a single legal entity or b) the central office and the sites are a part of a single company with a single management and organisational structure.

The documentation and procedures do not allow for multi-licenses for multi-site operations.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS/NOT APPLICABLE

6.2 ISSUANCE OF PEFC LOGO USAGE LICENCES

6.2.1 The licensing body shall have written procedures for the PEFC Logo licensing which ensure that: a) the PEFC Logo usage licence is based on a written contract between the licensing body and the PEFC Logo user

KFCC-R- 04: "All user groups are required to "sign the KFCC Logo Use Contract with the KFCC"

b) the PEFC logo user complies with the PEFC Logo usage rules (PEFC ST 2001:2008)

KFCC-G- 01 Chapter 8, Article 23 (6), which requires "An organization approved to use a certification logo shall use the logo in accordance with certification logo standards (KFCC-S-04) and other rules set forth by the operating agency. If the certification logo is used in an inappropriate manner, the operating agency may take action accordingly." KFCC-S-04 is based on PEFC ST 2001:2008

c) the scope of the PEFC Logo usage (logo usage groups) is clearly defined,

c) Logo usage groups are clearly defined in R-04 as forest/owner managers, forest related, other users; further definitions of these are given in KFCC-S-04

d) the PEFC Logo usage licence can be terminated by the licensing body in the case of the PEFC Logo user's non adherence to the conditions of the PEFC logo usage rules (PEFC ST 2001:2008) or in the case of cancellation of the contract between the PEFC Council and the authorised body,

KFCC-G- 01 Chapter 8, Article 23 (6), which require "An organization approved to use a certification logo shall use the logo in accordance with certification logo standards (KFCC-S-04) and other rules set forth by the operating agency. If the certification logo is used in an inappropriate manner, the operating agency may take action accordingly."

e) where unauthorised use has taken place, the PEFC Logo usage licence provides for contractual penalty of one fifth of the market value of the products to which the unauthorised logo use relates, unless the PEFC Logo user proves that such unauthorised use was unintentional. In the latter case, the penalty will be limited to 15,000 CHF.

The Logo Use contract states in Article 5 (Penalty):

1. The KFCC may impose, in case of user group A and B, unauthorised on- or off-product logo use relates, unless the logo user proves that such unauthorised use was unintentional. In the latter case the penalty will be limited to 20million WON.
2. The KFCC has the right to alter the amount of penalty demanded for use of the KFCC logo in contravention of the contract. The change shall come into effect in the contract between the KFCC and the logo user three months after the former has informed the latter, in writing, of the change.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

6.2.2 The licensing body shall have a mechanism for the investigation and enforcement of the compliance with PEFC Logo usage rules (PEFC ST 2001:2008) and shall take actions, including legal if necessary, to protect the PEFC Logo trademark.

The Logo Use Contract states in Article 6 (Contract Termination)

- "1. Either party may terminate the contract with three-month prior notice by registered letter.
2. the KFCC may revoke the contract temporarily with immediate effect while a suspicion of contravention of the contract or the KFCC Logo Use Rules is being investigated. In case of suspicion, the KFCC shall send the logo user a written request for an explanation and notification of the temporary revocation of the contract. The temporary revocation shall remain in effect for a maximum period of one(1) month after the logo user has provided an explanation concerning the suspected misuse to the KFCC, which will examine the matter. The KFCC may reverse a decision on the temporary revocation of the contract when the logo user has implemented corrective measures approved by the KFCC and given the KFCC notification that this has been done.

3. The KFCC may terminate the contract with immediate effect if there are reasons to believe that any of the terms of the contract or the KFCC Logo Use Rules are not being adhered to.
4. Withdrawal, suspension or the end of the validity of the KFCC recognised forest management certificate, in case of the group A logo user or KFCC recognised forest management certificate, in case of the group B logo user or KFCC recognised chain of custody certificate, will result in automatic termination of the contract with effect on the same date as the withdrawal, suspension or the end of the validity of the forest management or the chain of custody certificate.
5. KFCC is not obliged to pay compensation for any costs or other damages which the temporary revocation or termination causes to the logo user.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS



11. CERTIFICATION AND ACCREDITATION ARRANGEMENTS

GENERAL

General observation:

The scheme documentation has different requirements for certification bodies undertaking forest management certification and those undertaking chain of custody certification. These are contained in the KFCC document KFCC-G- 01 Operational Guidelines for KFCC.

For chain of custody certification, KFCC has adopted PEFC ST 2003:2012 and this is annexed to KFCC-G- 01. However, there is some ambiguity as the document also contains differently described (albeit compatible) requirements for CoC Certification Bodies.

Further, there are requirements stated in the ‘Introduction’ or Scheme Description that are not stated further in the Operational Guidelines.

These ambiguities should be clarified.

For the purposes of this assessment, the certification and accreditation arrangements for chain of custody conform with TD Annex 6; the assessment below is for certification and accreditation arrangements for forest management.

CERTIFICATION BODIES: COMPETENCE

Does the scheme documentation require that certification shall be carried out by impartial, independent third parties that cannot be involved in the standard setting process as governing or decision making body, or in the forest management and are independent of the certified entity?

KFCC-G-01 Chapter 5 Article 20 ①: “Forest certification shall be conducted by the third certification body, independent from a certification body in question, that has not been involved in the process of developing forest certification standards and whose capacity has been proved by an accreditation body.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Does the scheme documentation require that certification body for forest management certification shall fulfil requirements defined in ISO 17021 or ISO Guide 65?

KFCC-G-01 Chapter 4 Article 19 ②: “The accreditation criteria for a certification body include ISO/IEC 17021 for forest management, ISO/IEC 17065 for CoC and additional accreditation standards by the operating agency according to the PEFC’s requirements.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Does the scheme documentation require that certification bodies carrying out forest certification shall have the technical competence in forest management on its economic, social and environmental impacts, and on the forest certification criteria?

KFCC-G-01 Chapter 5 Article 20 ②: “An organization which intends to apply for an accreditation shall secure those who are qualified for a certification auditor set forth in Attached Table No. 2 and prove that it is fully capable of the following. 1. Adequate knowledge and technology regarding forest management; 2. Knowledge and technology regarding material flows such as forest-based product purchase, processing and transaction.”

Following on from this, KFCC-G-01 Chapter 5 Table 2 stipulates that bodies must hire qualified auditors with the following requirements:

- “knowledge and technical know-hoe regarding forest management or CoC and the certification processes”;
- minimum combination of six years of education (forest-related university/college degree, minimum two years) and forest-based work experience, or a combination thereof;
- completion of an auditor course and/or evaluation that is conducted by the operating agency (i.e. KFCC);
- repeat working knowledge of certification evaluations;
- ongoing training every two years in the KFCC auditor course.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Does the scheme documentation require that certification bodies shall have a good understanding of the national PEFC system against which they carry out forest management certification?

The accreditation evaluation for certification bodies have a requirement for 'good understanding' of the system by requiring mandatory training of the certification auditors nominated by each certification body; this is required. This can therefore be considered as a requirement of the certification bodies. Certification auditors are assessed at the end of the training and must pass a test accordingly. The testing is specified in KFCC-G- 01 Chapter 6 Article 23 and at KFCC-G-01 Attached Table 2.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Does the scheme documentation require that certification bodies have the responsibility to use competent auditors and who have adequate technical know-how on the certification process and issues related to forest management certification?

KFCC-G-01 Chapter 5 Article 20 (2) : “An organization which intends to apply for an accreditation shall secure those who are qualified for a certification auditor set forth in Attached Table No. 2 and prove that it is fully capable of the following. 1. Adequate knowledge and technology regarding forest management. 2. Knowledge and technology regarding material flows such as forest-based product purchase, processing and transaction”

KFCC-G-01 Chapter 5 Table 2 includes stipulates minimum educational levels and experience required for auditors, setting university degrees, minimum in-field experience or a combination of both in forestry or related field as a minimum requirement.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Does the scheme documentation require that the auditors must fulfil the general criteria of ISO 19011 for Quality Management Systems auditors or for Environmental Management Systems auditors?

Regarding the FM standards, the documentation requires that certification bodies are required to comply with ISO/IEC 17021 for forest management. IEC 17021 specifies process requirements for auditors that are compatible with the general criteria of ISO 19011.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Does the scheme documentation include additional qualification requirements for auditors carrying out forest management audits?

KFCC-G-01 Chapter 5 Table 2 stipulates minimum educational levels and experience required for auditors, setting university degrees, minimum in-field experience or a combination of both in forestry or related field as a minimum requirement.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES

Does the scheme documentation require that certification bodies shall have established internal procedures for forest management certification?

KFCC-G-01 Chapter 4 Article 19 ②: “The accreditation criteria for a certification body include ISO/IEC 17021 for forest management, ISO/IEC 17065 for CoC and additional accreditation standards by the operating agency according to the PEFC’s requirements.”

Under ISO/IEC 17021 Section 10, Management systems required for Certification Bodies, it stipulates requirements for internal procedures for certification bodies.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Does the scheme documentation require that applied certification procedures for forest management certification shall fulfil or be compatible with the requirements defined in ISO 17021 or ISO Guide 65?

KFCC-G-01 Chapter 4 Article 19 ②: “The accreditation criteria for a certification body include ISO/IEC 17021 for forest management, ISO/IEC 17065 for CoC and additional accreditation standards by the operating agency according to the PEFC’s requirements.”

KFCC-SD: “A certification body shall be equipped with a certification scheme suitable for ISO/IEC 17021 in terms of forest management... and be publicly notified by the national governing body after being accredited by an accreditation body.”

It is not explicitly stated that applied certification procedures shall fulfill the requirements in ISO/IEC 17021. However, given that the accreditation criteria specifically state this as an accreditation requirement, it is justified in stating that the applied procedures will be compatible.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Does the scheme documentation require that applied auditing procedures shall fulfil or be compatible with the requirements of ISO 19011?

KFCC-G-01 Article 21 (Certification Evaluation) 1: “A certification body shall inform an organization applying for certification of necessary documents and procedures for application, and shall review whether documents submitted are satisfied with the requirements if an application for certification is received.”

Introduction: “A certification body shall inform an organization applying for certification of documents needed for the certification application and certification procedures that shall be consistent with ISO 19011.”

KFCC-G-01 Attached Table 1 states that a certification body’s accreditation is to be issued against ISO/IEC 17065:2012 and that the scope of the accreditation shall explicitly include PEFC 2002:2010.

It is noted that ISO 19011 provides the guidelines for auditing under ISO/IEC 17065:2012, as well as under PEFC 2002:2010 (now replaced by PEFC 2002:2013).

Although applied auditing procedures required might be considered compatible with the requirements of ISO 19011 and will likely be so in practice, it is simply not clear enough to be unambiguous. However, the consultant does not believe that this impacts the integrity of the system.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: MINOR NON-CONFORMITY

AN EXPLICIT REFERENCE TO ISO 19011 SHOULD BE INCLUDED.

Does the scheme documentation require that certification body shall inform the relevant PEFC National Governing Body about all issued forest management certificates and changes concerning the validity and scope of these certificates?

KFCC-G-01 Chapter 4 Article 19 (6): "a certification body shall report the information regarding a certified organisation within 15 days after issuance of a certification to the operating agency, using the form ..."

The documentation states that an additional evaluation is required for any changes to the scope or procedures. It also requires that relevant information regarding any changes be kept and recorded

KFCC-R- 03 Appendix 4 contains a notification contract between the certification body and the KFCC. The Notification Contract requires that a CB must “report all certification information” and “any amendment regarding certification”.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Does the scheme documentation require that certification body shall carry out controls of PEFC logo usage if the certified entity is a PEFC logo user?

KFCC-G-01 Chapter 2 Article 5, 3: “A certification body refers to an organization accredited by an accreditation body and notified by the KFCC, and shall have responsibility and authority for the following tasks: 1. Counselling for certification, first certification evaluation and issuance of a certificate; 2. Report of certification status; 3. Follow-up management regarding the use of a certification logo by those certified.”

KFCC-G-01 Chapter 5 Article 21 ⑧ “A certification body shall check if a certified organization is adequately using a certification logo.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Does a maximum period for surveillance audits defined by the scheme documentation not exceed more than one year?

KFCC-G-01 Chapter 5 Article 21 (7): “The term of validity for a certificate shall be five years and evaluation of the follow-up management against a certified organization shall be conducted once a year.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Does a maximum period for assessment audit not exceed five years for forest management certifications?

KFCC-G-01 Chapter 5 Article 21 (7): “The term of validity for a certificate shall be five years and evaluation of the follow-up management against a certified organization shall be conducted once a year.”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Does the scheme documentation include requirements for public availability of certification report summaries?

KFCC-G-01 Chapter 3 Article 11 (7): “The operating agency may make a disclosure of a summarized certification evaluation report including findings (i.e. inappropriateness) of the certification evaluation regarding a certified organization’s conformity to FM (forest management)”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Does the scheme documentation include requirements for usage of information from external parties as the audit evidence?

KFCC-G-01 Chapter 5 Article 21 ④ "A certification body shall write a report of certification evaluation and provide it to an organization applying for certification after completing the certification evaluation, and determine whether the organization can be certified or not. But, in terms of certification of forest management, relevant information from the outside interested parties (i.e. the government or a local community, etc.) shall be included in the report to determine conformity to certification standards as a proof of the evaluation."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Does the scheme documentation include additional requirements for certification procedures?

ASSESSMENT DECISION: NOT APPLICABLE

Does the scheme documentation require that certification bodies carrying out forest management certification shall be accredited by a national accreditation body?

KFCC-G-01 Chapter 2, Article 4 and 5: "An accreditation body refers to a state-run accreditation organization registered to the International Accreditation Forum (IAF)" ... "A certification body refers to an organization accredited by an accreditation body and notified by the KFCC."

KFCC-G-01 Attached Table 1: Requires that Certification bodies must have valid accreditation "issued by an accreditation body that is signatory of the Multilateral Recognition Agreement (MLA) for product certification of the International Accreditation Forum. The accreditation shall be issued against ISO/IEC 17065:2012 and the scope of the accreditation shall explicitly include PEFC 2002:2010."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Does the scheme documentation require that an accredited certificate shall bear an accreditation symbol of the relevant accreditation body?

KFCC-G-01 Chapter 2 Article 4 ① "The terms and conditions used in this rule are as follows. 1. A certificate issued by a certification body within the scope of its accreditation that bears the accreditation body's symbol."

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Does the scheme documentation require that the accreditation shall be issued by an accreditation body which is a part of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) umbrella or a member of IAF's special recognition regional groups and which implement procedures described in ISO 17011 and other documents recognised by the above mentioned organisations?

KFCC-G-01 Article 4, Article 17 ①, ② "An accreditation body refers to a state-run accreditation organization registered to the International Accreditation Forum (IAF)"; Article 17: "An accreditation body shall be a member of IAF's Multilateral Recognition Agreement" "An accreditation body shall devise a quality system that satisfies international standards (ISO/IEC 17011)".

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Does the scheme documentation require that certification body undertake forest management certification as “accredited certification” based on ISO 17021 or ISO Guide 65 and the relevant forest management standard(s) shall be covered by the accreditation scope?

KFCC-G-01 Chapter 4 Article 19 ②: “The accreditation criteria for a certification body include ISO/IEC 17021 for forest management, ISO/IEC 17065 for CoC and additional accreditation standards by the operating agency according to the PEFC’s requirements. But, in consideration of characteristics of the domestic forest certification scheme, additional requirements may be included in the accreditation criteria.”

KFCC-G-01 Chapter 5 Article 21: “Certification criteria of a certification body shall include certification standards for forest management (KFCC-S-01) and group forest management (KFCC-S-02) or certification standards for production and distribution of forest products (KFCC-S-03).”

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Does the scheme documentation include a mechanism for PEFC notification of certification bodies?

KFCC-R-03, KFCC Notification of Certification Bodies by KFCC. The document contains provisions and procedures for KFCC/PEFC Notification of Certification Bodies.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Are the procedures for PEFC notification of certification bodies non-discriminatory?

The procedures do not contain any discriminatory measures such as those specified in PEFC GD 1004:2009 5.1 f

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

Are procedures for the notification of certification bodies in place, which comply with chapter 5 of PEFC GD 1004:2009, Administration of PEFC scheme?

Procedures for notification of certification bodies are contained in KFCC-R-03.

KFCC-R-03 is assessed against the relevant clauses attributed to PEFC GD 1004:2009 Chapter 5 below.

- 5.1a:** The notification contract states that "The organization abides by operating guidelines of the Korean Forest Certification System, rules and regulations set by the Korea Forestry Promotion Institute (KoFPI) and the state-owned accreditation body."
- 5.1b:** The notification procedures do not clearly define the type of certification (it states FM or CoC, without requiring a choice of either), the coverage, or the standards.
- 5.1c:** The procedures require the signing of a contract; the contract stipulates conditions for PEFC notification; it also includes conditions for termination (Appendix 4, Article 4).
- 5.1d:** A written contract is required in Chapter 2 Article 4: once notification is approved "the secretary general shall sign a contract with the certification body according to Appendix 3"
- 5.1e:** A CB is required to "Report all certification information issued in accordance with the Form No. 5, along with any amendment regarding certification. In addition, a certification body shall be cooperative if the KoFPI requests additional information regarding a certified organization."
- 5.1f:** The documentation/procedures do not contain any discriminatory measures.
- 5.2** KFCC does not charge notification fees. There do not appear to be any procedures that require the notification of PEFC Council about changes in notification fees.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: MINOR NON-CONFORMITY

The procedures require that certification bodies applying for notification define the type, coverage and standards. It is also clear that this will be recorded by KFCC. However, the notification procedures do not stipulate that these be defined. Given that certification bodies are required to uphold the operating guidelines of KFCC, this does not affect the integrity of the system. However, the procedures should be amended accordingly.

Are procedures for the issuance of PEFC Logo usage licenses in place, which comply with chapter 6 of PEFC GD 1004:2009, Administration of PEFC scheme?

Procedures for the issuance of logos and licensing are stipulated in KFCC-S-04.

- 6.1.1:** KFCC-R-04: The KFCC Logo licence applies to an individual legal entity.
- 6.1.1** KFCC-G- 01 Chapter 8, Article 23 (6): "An organization approved to use a certification logo shall use the logo in accordance with certification logo standards (KFCC-S-04) and other rules set forth by the operating agency. If the certification logo is used in an inappropriate manner, the operating agency may take action accordingly." KFCC-S-04 is based on PEFC ST 2001:2008
- 6.1.2:** The documentation and procedures do not appear to allow for multi-licences for multi-site operations.
- 6.2.1 a)** KFCC-R- 04 Article 5 All user groups are required to ""sign the KFCC Logo Use Contract with the KFCC"

6.2.1 b) KFCC-G- 01 See Chapter 8, Article 23 (6), which require ""An organization approved to use a certification logo shall use the logo in accordance with certification logo standards (KFCC-S-04) and other rules set forth by the operating agency. If the certification logo is used in an inappropriate manner, the operating agency may take action accordingly."" KFCC-S-04 is based on PEFC ST 2001:2008

6.2.1 c) Logo usage groups are clearly defined in R-04 as forest/owner managers, forest related, other users; further definitions of these groups are given in S-04

6.2.1 d) See KFCC-G- 01 Chapter 8, Article 23 (6), which require ""An organization approved to use a certification logo shall use the logo in accordance with certification logo standards (KFCC-S-04) and other rules set forth by the operating agency. If the certification logo is used in an inappropriate manner, the operating agency may take action accordingly.""

6.2.1 e) Article 5 in the Logo Use contract states: Article 5 (Penalty)

1. The KFCC may impose, in case of user group A and B, unauthorised on- or off-product logo use relates, unless the logo user proves that such unauthorised use was unintentional. In the latter case the penalty will be limited to 20million WON.

2. The KFCC has the right to alter the amount of penalty demanded for use of the KFCC logo in contravention of the contract. The change shall come into effect in the contract between the KFCC and the logo user three months after the former has informed the latter, in writing, of the change.

Article 6 (Contract Termination)

1. Either party may terminate the contract with three-month prior notice by registered letter.

2. the KFCC may revoke the contract temporarily with immediate effect while a suspicion of contravention of the contract or the KFCC Logo Use Rules is being investigated. In case of suspicion, the KFCC shall send the logo user a written request for an explanation and notification of the temporary revocation of the contract. The temporary revocation shall remain in effect for a maximum period of one (1) month after the logo user has provided an explanation concerning the suspected misuse to the KFCC, which will examine the matter. The KFCC may reverse a decision on the temporary revocation of the contract when the logo user has implemented corrective measures approved by the KFCC and given the KFCC notification that this has been done.

3. The KFCC may terminate the contract with immediate effect if there are reasons to believe that any of the terms of the contract or the KFCC Logo Use Rules are not being adhered to.

4. Withdrawal, suspension or the end of the validity of the KFCC recognised forest management certificate, in case of the group A logo user or KFCC recognised forest management certificate, in case of the group B logo user or KFCC recognised chain of custody certificate, will result in automatic termination of the contract with effect on the

same date as the withdrawal, suspension or the end of the validity of the forest management or the chain of custody certificate.

5. KFCC is not obliged to pay compensation for any costs or their damages which the temporary revocation or termination causes to the logo user."

- 6.2.2** KFCC-G- 01 Chapter 3 Article 12 outlines the processes investigations and inspections; this includes the "Appropriateness of the use of certification logo and the state of production and transaction of certified products". The same chapter includes provisions for corrective measures that can be requested to the certification body and certified organization.

12. ASSESSMENT OF THE COMPLAINTS AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCEDURES

Are complaint and dispute procedures in place, which comply with chapter 8 of PEFC GD 1004:2009, Administration of PEFC scheme?

KFCC's procedures for dealing with complaints and appeals relating to the governance and administration of the scheme are stipulated at KFCC-R- 05.

Acknowledgement of receipt of the complaint or appeal to the complainant is required at Article 5: "The head of the Secretariat shall inform the claimant of receipt of the claim and of the intended action plan within seven days of receipt."

Procedures for gathering and verifying all necessary information to validate the complaint or appeal, evaluate the subject matter of the complaint or appeal impartially and objectively, and make a decision regarding the complaint or appeal are required at Article 5 and Article 6.

The documentation requires the gathering of all information and obtaining missing information; establishment of an independent committee that requires any conflicts of interest to be disclosed; a formal investigation and report to be written, with a decision to be approved by the Chairman.

The formal communication of the decision is made to the complainant via the Secretariat; the communication describes the investigation, decision making process and corrective actions.

Article 7 states that the Secretariat will determine corrective and preventative measures if required.

ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS

13. ANNEXES

ANNEX A: PEFC STANDARD AND SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS CHECKLIST

PART I: Standard and System Requirement Checklist for standard setting (PEFC ST 1001:2010)

Question	Assess. basis*	Reference application documents	to Text	Comments	Conforms (Y/N)
Standardising Body					
4.1 The standardising body shall have written procedures for standard-setting activities describing:					
a) its status and structure, including a body responsible for consensus building (see 4.4) and for formal adoption of the standard (see 5.11),	Procedures	KFCC-R-01 Article 3-1	Article 3 (Authority) Kofpi shall form the Korean Forest Certification Council (hereinafter referred to as the “KFCC”) that includes various interested parties concerned and grant the following responsibilities and authorities over operation of the scheme to the KFCC, in order to ensure impartial operation of the KFCC... 1. Enactment and revision of Forest Certification Standards (hereinafter referred to as the “Certification Standards”)	The procedures for the standardising body's standard setting activities include the establishment of the KFCC and the appointment of the body for consensus building.	Y
		KFCC-R-01 Article 4 ②-1	The ‘Standard Development Subcommittee’ (hereinafter referred to as the “SDC”) develops a certification standard proposal to enact or revise a certification standard befitting criteria set by the PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) and characteristics and conditions of domestic forests, and submit it to the KFCC.		
		KFCC-R-02 Article 4	Article 4 (Responsibility and Authority) ①The responsibility and authority of KFCC regarding development of forest certification are follows. 1. Deliberation and decision-making to organize Standard Development Subcommittee member for Certification Standards Development 2. Approval of Certification Standards 3. Establishment and Revision of other documents related to the KFCC, and decision-making on its grave matters ② The responsibility and authority of Standard Development Subcommittee (hereinafter referred to as the “SDC”) regarding development of forest certification are follows. 1. Development of standard proposal for establishment and revision of Certification Standards (Sustainable Forest management and Chain of Custody) 2. Implementation of pilot testing 3. Communication and public consultation with a various stakeholders ③The head of the Secretary shall have responsibility and authority to support and implement for all administrative work related to Certification Standards of KFCC and SDC. Also, the head of the Secretary shall resolve all the complaints appealed in process of the Certification Standards development including public consultation and shall be made publicly available.	Status, i.e. responsibility is described.	

		KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⑬	⑬In order to reach a consensus for the final draft, SDC can utilize the following activities. Single concerned interests shall not dominate nor be dominated, and voting rights shall be granted to all stakeholder groups in balance. 1. a face-to face meeting where there is a verbal yes/no vote, show of hands for a yes/no vote; 2. a telephone conference meeting where there is a verbal yes/no vote; 3. an e-mail meeting	SDC is clearly designated as the body responsible for consensus building and underaking the formal vote	
		KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⑭	⑭In the case of presenting a sustained negative opinion on the substantive issue including an interest of the final draft, the issues shall be resolved using following mechanism(s). 1. Discussion and negotiation within SDC in order to find a compromise 2. Direct negotiation between the stakeholders in order to find a compromise 3. Resolution according to Rule for handling Complaints and Appeals rule		
b) the record-keeping procedures,	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 8	(Record management) KFCC and SDC shall keep records and documents relating to the Certification Standard development process. All the records and documents shall be kept for a minimum 5 years, and made available to interested parties upon request.	Record keeping procedures are defined.	Y
c) the procedures for balanced representation of stakeholders,	Procedures	KFCC-R-01 Article 5 ②-1	1. The SDC shall be comprised of about fifteen internal and external experts in such a field as environment, society, economy etc. that related to forests.		
		KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ④	④KFCC shall make a public announcement on the start of Certification Standards development process in a timely manner on website and, other suitable media, such as email, and invite stakeholders described in Article 7-③ to have opportunities for participation. Formal announcement on the development of the Certification Standards and invitation of stakeholder shall include the following: 1. Information about the objectives, scope and steps of Certification Standard development process and its timetable 2. Information provision and the invitation to key and disadvantage stakeholders shall be made in a format that reaches intended recipients and that is understandable 3. Information to submit comments on Certification Standard development process and its scope, and about the opportunities for stakeholders to participate its process and to nominate their representative(s) to the SDC. 4. Reference to publicly available Certification Standards development procedures ⑤After officially announcing development of certification standards, KFCC shall review the process of certification	The procedures for balanced representation are described; the relevance of stakeholders and diversity of experience is noted. However, procedures for balancing the groups are described elsewhere. For example, KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⑬, which describes that single interests cannot dominate.	N – Minor non-conformity

			<p>standard development based on comments received from stakeholders. The SDC shall be composed of its members through due process in order to make the committee unbiased and balanced by including stakeholders who sign up for participation in the committee or those nominated.</p> <p>⑥The formation of the SDC including stakeholders shall follow Article 5 (2) and Subparagraph 1 and 2 of Operation Rule for Korea Forest Certification Council.</p>		
d) the standard-setting process,	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 7	<p>Article 7 (Certification Standard Setting Process) ①Certification Standards development process is as Appendix 1</p> <p>②KFCC shall identify stakeholders relevant to the objectives and scope of the Certification Standards development.</p> <p>③KFCC shall divide the stakeholders identified in Paragraph 2 into the key and disadvantaged groups and keep it to a record. And it shall identify constraints to stakeholders' participation and ensure them to actively join the development process of certification standards.</p> <p>④KFCC shall make a public announcement on the start of Certification Standards development process in a timely manner on website and, other suitable media, such as email, and invite stakeholders described in Article 7-③ to have opportunities for participation. Formal announcement on the development of the Certification Standards and invitation of stakeholder shall include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information about the objectives, scope and steps of Certification Standard development process and its timetable 2. Information provision and the invitation to key and disadvantage stakeholders shall be made in a format that reaches intended recipients and that is understandable 3. Information to submit comments on Certification Standard development process and its scope, and about the opportunities for stakeholders to participate its process and to nominate their representative(s) to the SDC. 4. Reference to publicly available Certification Standards development procedures <p>⑤After officially announcing development of certification standards, KFCC shall review the process of certification standard development based on comments received from stakeholders. The SDC shall be composed of its members through due process in order to make the committee unbiased and balanced by including stakeholders who sign up for participation in the committee or those nominated.</p> <p>⑥The formation of the SDC including stakeholders shall follow Article 5 (2) and Subparagraph 1 and 2 of Operation Rule for Korea Forest Certification Council.</p> <p>⑦In the case of interested stakeholders which cannot participate in the SDC due to the KFCC decision, KFCC shall inform them that their comments and opinion can be presented through public</p>	The standard-setting process is described.	Y

		<p>consultation.</p> <p>⑧SDC shall develop working draft based on Certification Standard development process and the standard proposal shall include the followings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working Draft: A proposed standard that is available generally for comments or voting within SDC 2. Enquiry Draft: A proposed standard that is available for public consultation after pilot testing 3. Final Draft: A proposed standard that is available for formal approval <p>⑨SDC shall establish a appropriate plan for a pilot testing of working draft and determine the testing site and the plan based on specific conditions and contexts covered by the working draft. SDC shall review the result of pilot testing and revise working draft if necessary.</p> <p>⑩SDC shall develop the enquiry draft and make the enquiry draft publicly available and accessible. Public consultation is formally announced on website and other suitable media in a timely manner, and its start and end date shall be for at least 60 days</p> <p>⑪During the public consultation, the KFCC, to receive opinions from key and disadvantaged stakeholders, shall invite them to in an understandable and deliverable manner.</p> <p>⑫A summary of received comments compiled from material issues, including the results of their consideration, is announced on website and other suitable media</p> <p>⑬In order to reach a consensus for the final draft, SDC can utilize the following activities. Single concerned interests shall not dominate nor be dominated, and voting rights shall be granted to all stakeholder groups in balance.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a face-to face meeting where there is a verbal yes/no vote, show of hands for a yes/no vote; 2. a telephone conference meeting where there is a verbal yes/no vote; 3. an e-mail meeting <p>⑭In the case of presenting a sustained negative opinion on the substantive issue including an interest of the final draft, the issues shall be resolved using following mechanism(s).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion and negotiation within SDC in order to find a compromise 2. Direct negotiation between the stakeholders in order to find a compromise 3. Resolution according to Rule for handling Complaints and Appeals rule <p>⑮KFCC shall formally approve the final draft based on evidence of consensus reached by SDC.</p> <p>⑯KFCC shall prepare the report on the implementation of</p>		
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			Certification Standards development process, and made the report publicly available, with formally approved Certification Standards, on website and other suitable media		
e) the mechanism for reaching consensus, and	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⑬	⑬ In order to reach a consensus for the final draft, SDC can utilize the following activities. Single concerned interests shall not dominate nor be dominated, and voting rights shall be granted to all stakeholder groups in balance. 1. a face-to face meeting where there is a verbal yes/no vote, show of hands for a yes/no vote; 2. a telephone conference meeting where there is a verbal yes/no vote; 3. an e-mail meeting	The mechanism for reaching consensus is described.	
		KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⑭	⑭ In the case of presenting a sustained negative opinion on the substantive issue including an interest of the final draft, the issues shall be resolved using following mechanism(s). 1. Discussion and negotiation within SDC in order to find a compromise 2. Direct negotiation between the stakeholders in order to find a compromise 3. Resolution according to Rule for handling Complaints and Appeals rule		
f) revision of standards/normative documents.	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 9	Article 9 (Revision of Certification Standard) ① KFCC shall review and revise the Certification Standard at least once every 5 years. The procedure for the revision of the Certification Standard shall be same as those set out in Article 7 and the revision shall define the application date and transition date of the revised Certification Standard. ② The Certification Standards shall be applied within one year from the development or revision. The transition date shall not exceed a period of one year except in justified exceptional circumstances where the implementation of the Certification Standards requires a longer period.	Revision processes are described.	Y
4.2 The standardising body shall make its standard-setting procedures publicly available and shall regularly review its standard-setting procedures including consideration of comments from stakeholders.	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 6 ③	③ Certification Standards development process shall be operated in open and transparent manner, and the Forest Certification Standards Development Rule and the information of all stages shall be publicly available.	Procedures are publicly available	Y
		KFCC-R-02 Article 6 ④	④ Forest Certification Standards Development Rule shall be review and revised periodically based on comments or others received from the stakeholder.	Comments from stakeholders are considered	Y
		KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ④	④ KFCC shall make a public announcement on the start of Certification Standards development process in a timely manner on website and, other suitable media, such as email, and invite stakeholders described in Article 7-③ to have opportunities for participation. Formal announcement on the development of the		Y

			<p>Certification Standards and invitation of stakeholder shall include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information about the objectives, scope and steps of Certification Standard development process and its timetable 2. Information provision and the invitation to key and disadvantage stakeholders shall be made in a format that reaches intended recipients and that is understandable 3. Information to submit comments on Certification Standard development process and its scope, and about the opportunities for stakeholders to participate its process and to nominate their representative(s) to the SDC. 4. Reference to publicly available Certification Standards development procedures 		
	Process	KFCC-SD 1.2.2.3, Annex 3	<p>The KFCC announced the following contents on its website on Feb 5, 2015: objectives, overview, schedules, announcement, application form, first SDC meeting, and gave a notification to key stakeholders to encourage their participation to form the SDC. The announcement included the development process and an opportunity for feedback. It made this announcement via email to interested parties and via a website announcement.</p>	<p>The documentation contains both a written description of the process, as well as all documentation relating to that process. This includes website announcements, direct invitations, checklists of recipients, sign-in lists, photographic records, meeting agendas and minutes. The initial email also included possibility of review procedures based on stakeholder feedback</p>	Y
<p>4.3 The standardising body shall keep records relating to the standard-setting process providing evidence of compliance with the requirements of this document and the standardising body's own procedures. The records shall be kept for a minimum of five years and shall be available to interested parties upon request.</p>	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 8	<p>(Record management) KFCC and SDC shall keep records and documents relating to the Certification Standard development process. All the records and documents shall be kept for a minimum 5 years, and made available to interested parties upon request.</p>	<p>Stipulates requirement for record keeping.</p>	Y
	Process	KFCC-SD (all)		<p>The documentation contains both a written description of the process, as well as all documentation relating to that process. This includes website announcements, direct invitations, checklists of recipients, sign-in lists, photographic records, meeting agendas and minutes. The process documentation is particularly comprehensive, including all standard drafts,</p>	Y

				correspondence, comments received, photographic evidence, etc. The records date from the kickoff announcement of the standard through to its final publication.	
4.4 The standardising body shall establish a permanent or temporary working group/committee responsible for standard-setting activities.	Procedures	KFCC-R-01-Article 4 ①	Article 4 (Responsibility and Authority) The responsibility and authority of KFCC regarding development of forest certification are follows. 1. Deliberation and decision-making to organize Standard Development Subcommittee member for Certification Standards Development		Y
		KFCC-R-01 Article 4 ②-1	The 'Standard Development Subcommittee' (hereinafter referred to as the "SDC") develops a certification standard proposal to enact or revise a certification standard befitting criteria set by the PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) and characteristics and conditions of domestic forests, and submit it to the KFCC.		Y
		KFCC-R-02 Article 4 ②	The responsibility and authority of Standard Development Subcommittee (hereinafter referred to as the "SDC") regarding development of forest certification are follows. 1. Development of standard proposal for establishment and revision of Certification Standards (Sustainable Forest management and Chain of Custody) 2. Implementation of pilot testing 3. Communication and public consultation with a various stakeholders	The SDC is designated as the committee responsible for standard setting.	Y
	Process	KFCC-SD 1.2.2.4, Annex 4	After official announcement of developing forest management standards and invitation of stakeholders, fifteen stakeholders expressed their willingness to participate. Fifteen people out of ten organizations were selected as SDC members by the KFCC as follows in order not to lean too much toward on a specific stakeholder in accordance with the certification standard development rule. The names and contact information of SDC members can be checked on the website for the KFCC (https://kfcc.kofpi.or.kr/main.do).	Appendix 4 contains details of the first Standard Development Subcommittee (SDC) meeting on March 12 2015. The Appendix also contains a sign-in sheet from the meeting, minutes and photographic records of the meeting.	Y
a) be accessible to materially and directly affected stakeholders,	Procedures	KFCC-R-01 Article 5 ②-2	Members of SDC shall be appointed by the chairman of the KFCC through decision made in the KFCC following recommendation from the head of the Secretariat. The recommendation shall be made in consideration of qualifications and affiliated organizations of those who apply to participate in development of Certification Standards in accordance with procedures of Certification Standards development. The head of the subcommittee is elected from among its members.		Y
		KFCC-R-02 Article 7		Article 7 outlines all steps in the standard development	

				procedure. The procedure identifies materially and directly affected stakeholders and identifies any barriers to their participation, as well as containing processes to overcome these barriers.	
	Process	KFCC-SD 1.2.2.2, 1.2.2.4, 12.2.5, 1.2.2.7, 1.2.2.9, 1.2.4.1, 1.2.4.3, Annex 2, Annex 4, Annex 5, Annex 11, Annex 13, Annex 17, Annex 19		1.2.2.2, 1.2.2.4, 12.2.5, 1.2.2.7, 1.2.2.9, 1.2.4.1, 1.2.4.3 describe the following respectively: identification of stakeholders; the formation of the SDC; second SDC meeting; third SDC meeting; fourth SDC meeting and fifth SDC meeting. Annex 2 documents the process of identifying the stakeholders, identifying constraints, and measures to overcome these constraints. The other Annexes document the participation of SDC members through the process.	Y
b) have balanced representation and decision-making by stakeholder categories relevant to the subject matter and geographical scope of the standard where single concerned interests shall not dominate nor be dominated in the process, and	Procedures	KFCC-R-01 Article 5 ②-1	1. The SDC shall be comprised of about fifteen internal and external experts in such a field as environment, society, economy etc. that related to forests.		Y
		KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ④	④KFCC shall make a public announcement on the start of Certification Standards development process in a timely manner on website and, other suitable media, such as email, and invite stakeholders described in Article 7-③ to have opportunities for participation. Formal announcement on the development of the Certification Standards and invitation of stakeholder shall include the following: 1. Information about the objectives, scope and steps of Certification Standard development process and its timetable 2. Information provision and the invitation to key and disadvantage stakeholders shall be made in a format that reaches intended recipients and that is understandable 3. Information to submit comments on Certification Standard development process and its scope, and about the opportunities for stakeholders to participate its process and to nominate their representative(s) to the SDC. 4. Reference to publicly available Certification Standards		Y

			development procedures		
		KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⑥ and ⑬	⑥The formation of the SDC including stakeholders shall follow Article 5 (2) and Subparagraph 1 and 2 of Operation Rule for Korea Forest Certification Council ⑬ Single concerned interests shall not dominate nor be dominated, and voting rights shall be granted to all stakeholder groups in balance.	See quotation from this rule above. The recommendation for the formation of the SDC comes from the Secretariat; there is no stipulation regarding the dominance of a single interest group, nor the mention of balance. However, at the point of decision making, it is stated at KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⑬ that single interests cannot dominate the process.	Y
	Process	KFCC-SD 1.2.2.2, 1.2.2.4, 12.2.5, 1.2.2.7, 1.2.2.9, 1.2.4.1, 1.2.4.3, Annex 2, Annex 4, Annex 5, Annex 11, Annex 13, Annex 17, Annex 19		The process and record identifies 41 stakeholders that are split into eight groups (academic, NGO, Forest owner, Industrial association and industrial NGOs, government agencies, government research institutions, certification bodies and operating body). In some cases these groups are split further into sub groups (e.g. labor NGOs, consumer NGOs, timber associations, non-timber associations). No single set of interests dominates the SDC	Y
c) include stakeholders with expertise relevant to the subject matter of the standard, those that are materially affected by the standard, and those that can influence the implementation of the standard. The materially affected stakeholders shall represent a meaningful segment of the participants.	Procedures	KFCC-R-01 Article 4 ②-1	The 'Standard Development Subcommittee' (hereinafter referred to as the "SDC") develops a certification standard proposal to enact or revise a certification standard befitting criteria set by the PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) and characteristics and conditions of domestic forests, and submit it to the KFCC.		Y
		KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ④	④KFCC shall make a public announcement on the start of Certification Standards development process in a timely manner on website and, other suitable media, such as email, and invite stakeholders described in Article 7-③ to have opportunities for participation. Formal announcement on the development of the Certification Standards and invitation of stakeholder shall include the following: 1. Information about the objectives, scope and steps of Certification Standard		

			<p>development process and its timetable</p> <p>2. Information provision and the invitation to key and disadvantage stakeholders shall be made in a format that reaches intended recipients and that is understandable</p> <p>3. Information to submit comments on Certification Standard development process and its scope, and about the opportunities for stakeholders to participate its process and to nominate their representative(s) to the SDC.</p> <p>4. Reference to publicly available Certification Standards development procedures</p>		
		KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⑥	⑥The formation of the SDC including stakeholders shall follow Article 5(2) and Subparagraph 1 and 2 of Operation Rule for Korea Forest Certification Council.	The relevant paragraph referred to states, "The SDC shall be comprised of about fifteen internal and external experts in such a field as environment, society, economy etc. that related to forests." It also states that the Secretariat will make a decision based on the consideration of qualifications and affiliated organisations.	
	Process	KFCC-SD 1.2.2.2, 1.2.2.4, 12.2.5, 1.2.2.7, 1.2.2.9, 1.2.4.1, 1.2.4.3, Annex 2, Annex 4, Annex 5, Annex 11, Annex 13, Annex 17, Annex 19		All the SDC members can be considered to possess appropriate expertise, be materially affected by the standard, and influence its implementation. The SDC membership represents a meaningful cross section of participants.	Y
4.5 The standardising body shall establish procedures for dealing with any substantive and procedural complaints relating to the standardising activities which are accessible to stakeholders.	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 10	(Handling complaint) Handling complaints and appeals relating to the development and revision of the Certification Standards shall follow the rule for handling complaint and appeal.		Y
		KFCC-R-05 Chapter 2		Chapter 2 establishes the procedures for dealing with substantive and procedural complaints; the procedures provide for access to information as well as a consultation process where information is incomplete; these can be considered as both established and	

	Process	N / A		accessible.	N/A
4.5 Upon receipt of the complaint, the standard-setting body shall:					
a) acknowledge receipt of the complaint to the complainant,	Procedures	KFCC-R-05 Article 5	The head of the Secretariat shall inform the claimant of receipt of the claim and of the intended action plan within seven days of receipt.	Conforms.	Y
	Process				N/A
b) gather and verify all necessary information to validate the complaint, impartially and objectively evaluate the subject matter of the complaint, and make a decision upon the complaint, and	Procedures	KFCC-R-05 Article 6	<p>① In an effort to handle complaints impartially, the head of the Secretariat shall organize an ARC with internal and outside professionals isolated from the complaints raised.</p> <p>② To ensure independence and impartiality of complaints handling work, the head of the Secretariat shall have Conflict of Interest and non-disclosure document.</p> <p>③ After a received complaints has been analysed and validated, the ARC shall submitted its results to the head of the Secretariat. If ARC decide the received complaint is not validate, the head of the Secretariat shall inform the claimant of the rejection decision after approval of the chairman of the KFCC.</p> <p>④ In the case a received complaint is validate, the ARC shall examine and submit to the head of the Secretariat a report containing the following: 1. Analysis of the complaints results 2. Cause of the complaints and recommendation of take action</p> <p>⑤ Based on the report submitted by ARC, the head of the Secretariat shall write report and attain approval form the chairman of KFCC, and shall inform claimant about the results of the complaint investigation, formal decision and corrective/preventive measures.</p> <p>⑥ In the case the claimant is not satisfied with the result, the head of the Secretariat can make ARC to re-review for one time.</p>	This addresses verification/validation, objective evaluation and a decision	Y
	Process	N / A			N/A
c) formally communicate the decision on the complaint and of the complaint handling process to the complainant.	Procedures	KFCC-R-05 Article 6 ⑤	Based on the report submitted by ARC, the head of the Secretariat shall write report and attain approval form the chairman of KFCC, and shall inform claimant about the results of the complaint investigation, formal decision and corrective/preventive measures.	This is a formal notification process	Y
	Process	N / A			N/A
4.6 The standardising body shall establish at least one contact point for enquiries and complaints relating to its	Procedures	KFCC-R-05 Article 4 ③-2	<p>③ The responsibilities and authority of the head of the Secretariat is as following: 1. Organizing complaints handling procedure and information disclosure</p>	The Secretariat is clearly defined as the contact point.	Y

<p>standard-setting activities. The contact point shall be made easily available.</p>		<p>KFCC-R-05 Article 5 ①</p>	<p>2. Receiving complaints and reviewing validity ①The head of the Secretariat of KFCC shall ensure that stakeholder related to Kofpi work be allowed to raise complaints, and provide them access to information on how these complaints are dealt with once received.</p>	<p>This conforms, but there is no stipulation for the publication of details for a complaints point. This is an observation rather than a non-conformity.</p>	
<p>Standard-setting process</p>					
<p>5.1 The standardising body shall identify stakeholders relevant to the objectives and scope of the standard-setting work.</p>	<p>Procedures</p>	<p>KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ②</p>	<p>②KFCC shall identify stakeholders relevant to the objectives and scope of the Certification Standards development.</p>	<p>Clearly conforms</p>	<p>Y</p>
	<p>Process</p>	<p>KFCC-SD 1.2.2.2, 1.2.2.4, Annex 2</p>		<p>The documentation provided indicates clear evidence that stakeholders relevant to the standard-setting work have been identified; the documentation indicates the expected expertise for each stakeholder.</p>	<p>Y</p>
<p>5.2 The standardising body shall identify disadvantaged and key stakeholders. The standardising body shall address the constraints of their participation and proactively seek their participation and contribution in the standard-setting activities.</p>	<p>Procedures</p>	<p>KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ③</p>	<p>③KFCC shall divide the stakeholders identified in Paragraph 2 into the key and disadvantaged groups and keep it to a record. And it shall identify constraints to stakeholders' participation and ensure them to actively join the development process of certification standards.</p>	<p>Clearly conforms.</p>	<p>Y</p>
	<p>Process</p>	<p>KFCC-SD 1.2.2.2, Annex 2</p>		<p>The documentation demonstrates that procedures to identify constraints to participation have been undertaken, specifically identifying constraints and corrective measures for addressing the constraints. No stakeholders were identified as disadvantaged.</p>	<p>Y</p>
<p>5.3 The standardising body shall make a public announcement of the start of the standard-setting process and include an invitation for participation in a timely manner on its website and in suitable media as appropriate to afford stakeholders an opportunity for meaningful contributions.</p>	<p>Procedures</p>	<p>KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ④</p>	<p>④KFCC shall make a public announcement on the start of Certification Standards development process in a timely manner on website and, other suitable media, such as email, and invite stakeholders described in Article 7-③ to have opportunities for participation. Formal announcement on the development of the Certification Standards and invitation of stakeholder shall include the following ...</p>	<p>Conforms</p>	<p>Y</p>
	<p>Process</p>	<p>KFCC-SD 1.2.2.3, Annex 3</p>		<p>The documentation provided indicates that a public announcement was made via email, on its website and in suitable media; the announcement</p>	<p>Y</p>

				was made approximately 44 days before the kick-off meeting.	
5.3 The announcement and invitation shall include:					
a) information about the objectives, scope and the steps of the standard-setting process and its timetable,	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ④-1	: 1. Information about the objectives, scope and steps of Certification Standard development process and its timetable;	Conforms.	Y
	Process	KFCC-SD 1.2.2.1, 1.2.2.3, Annex 3		The communications contained a draft operating plan for the SDC, which contains objectives, scope and a timeline.	Y
b) information about opportunities for stakeholders to participate in the process,	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ④	4. Reference to publicly available Certification Standards development procedures	Conforms.	Y
	Process	KFCC-SD 1.2.2.3, 1.2.2.8, 1.2.4.2, Annex 3, Annex 12, Annex 18		The communication contained appropriate information about opportunities for participation, including the kick-off meeting.	Y
(c) an invitation to stakeholders to nominate their representative(s) to the working group/committee. The invitation to disadvantaged and key stakeholders shall be made in a manner that ensures that the information reaches intended recipients and in a format that is understandable,	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ④-2	2. Information provision and the invitation to key and disadvantage stakeholders; shall be made in a format that reaches intended recipients and that is understandable;	Conforms.	Y
		KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ④-3	3. Information to submit comments on Certification Standard development process and its scope, and about the opportunities for stakeholders to participate its process and to nominate their representative(s) to the SDC;	Conforms.	Y
	Process	KFCC-SD 1.2.2.2, 1.2.2.3, Annex 2, Annex 3		An invitation form / SDC nomination form is included; the invitation was pursued via telephone and email, with provision for fax and mail if necessary. The format is understandable.	Y
d) an invitation to comment on the scope and the standard-setting process, and	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ④-3	3. Information to submit comments on Certification Standard development process and its scope, and about the opportunities for stakeholders to participate its process and to nominate their representative(s) to the SDC;		Y
	Process	KFCC-SD 1.2.2.3, 1.2.2.4, Annex 3		The invitation (draft operating plan) included a clear invitation to participate in the process and opportunities for feedback..	Y
e) reference to publicly available standard-setting procedures.	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ④-4	4. Reference to publicly available Certification Standards development procedures		
	Process	KFCC-SD 1.2.2.3, 1.2.2.4, Annex 3		The announcement contained access to the draft operating plan.	Y

5.4 The standardising body shall review the standard-setting process based on comments received from the public announcement and establish a working group/committee or adjust the composition of an already existing working group/committee based on received nominations. The acceptance and refusal of nominations shall be justifiable in relation to the requirements for balanced representation of the working group/committee and resources available for the standard-setting.	Procedures	KFCC-R-01 Article 5 ②-2	Members of SDC shall be appointed by the chairman of the KFCC through decision made in the KFCC following recommendation from the head of the Secretariat. The recommendation shall be made in consideration of qualifications and affiliated organizations of those who apply to participate in development of Certification Standards in accordance with procedures of Certification Standards development. The head of the subcommittee is elected from among its members.		Y
		KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⑤	⑤After officially announcing development of certification standards, KFCC shall review the process of certification standard development based on comments received from stakeholders. The SDC shall be composed of its members through due process in order to make the committee unbiased and balanced by including stakeholders who sign up for participation in the committee or those nominated.	Conforms.	
		KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⑥	⑥The formation of the SDC including stakeholders shall follow Article 5(2) and Subparagraph 1 and 2 of Operation Rule for Korea Forest Certification Council.		
	Process	KFCC-SD 1.2.2.4		The documentation described the process undertaken for: reviewing the process and establishing and adjusting the composition of the SDC based on nominations.	Y
5.5 The work of the working group/committee shall be organised in an open and transparent manner where:					
a) working drafts shall be available to all members of the working group/committee,	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⑧	⑧SDC shall develop working draft based on Certification Standard development process and the standard proposal shall include the followings: 1. Working Draft: A proposed standard that is available generally for comments or voting within SDC 2. Enquiry Draft: A proposed standard that is available for public consultation after pilot testing 3. Final Draft: A proposed standard that is available for formal approval	Conforms.	Y
	Process	KFCC-SD 1.2.1.2, 1.2.2.5, 1.2.2.7, 1.2.2.9, 1.2.4.1, 1.2.4.3, Annex 4, Annex 5, Annex 11, Annex 13, Annex 17, Annex 19		Minutes from the SDC meetings (and other supporting documentation from those meetings) indicate that the drafts were all available to the SDC.	Y
b) all members of the working group shall be provided with meaningful opportunities to contribute to the development or revision of the standard and submit comments to the working drafts, and	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 5-1	Formation and operation of KFCC and SDC shall follow Operation Guideline for Korea Forest Certification Scheme, especially SDC shall be operated as follows: 1. All members of SDC shall be provided with impartial opportunities to participate in the development or revision of the Certification Standards.	Conforms.	Y
		KFCC-R-02 Article 5-2	2. All members of SDC shall submit freely comments to the working drafts. The working drafts shall be available to all		

			members of SDC.		
	Process	KFCC-SD 1.2.1.2, 1.2.2.5, 1.2.2.7, 1.2.2.9, 1.2.4.1, 1.2.4.3, Annex 4, Annex 5, Annex 11, Annex 13, Annex 17, Annex 19		The minutes of the SDC meetings indicate that contributions were meaningful and accepted throughout the SDC process.	Y
c) comments and views submitted by any member of the working group/committee shall be considered in an open and transparent way and their resolution and proposed changes shall be recorded.	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 5-3	3. Comments and opinions submitted by any member of SDC shall be considered in an open and transparent manner. The decisions of SDC shall be taken on the basis of consensus, and their resolutions and proposed changes shall be recorded.	Conforms.	Y
	Process	KFCC-SD 1.2.1.2, 1.2.2.5, 1.2.2.7, 1.2.2.9, 1.2.4.1, 1.2.4.3, Annex 4, Annex 5, Annex 11, Annex 13, Annex 17, Annex 19		Comments and views submitted by SDC members as well as any changes made have been recorded in truncated form in the SDC minutes, as well as in a detailed inventory of draft changes.	Y
5.6 The standardising body shall organise a public consultation on the enquiry draft and shall ensure that:					
a) the start and the end of the public consultation is announced in a timely manner in suitable media,	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⁽¹⁰⁾	SDC shall develop the enquiry draft and make the enquiry draft publicly available and accessible. Public consultation is formally announced on website and other suitable media in a timely manner, and its start and end date shall be for at least 60 days	Conforms.	Y
	Process	KFCC-SD 1.2.2.8, 1.2.4.2, Annex 12, Annex 18		The announcement for the public consultation was made by both email and website; it stipulated a 60-day period, from October 2 2015 to December 1 2015. The email was sent out on October 1; this has been sited.	Y
b) the invitation of disadvantaged and key stakeholders shall be made by means that ensure that the information reaches its recipient and is understandable,	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⁽¹¹⁾	During the public consultation, the KFCC, to receive opinions from key and disadvantaged stakeholders, shall invite them to in an understandable and deliverable manner.	Conforms.	Y
	Process	KFCC-SD 1.2.2.8, 1.2.4.2, Annex 12, Annex 18		A list of email recipients has been sited and was given to the consultant directly.	Y
c) the enquiry draft is publicly available and accessible,	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⁽¹⁰⁾	SDC shall develop the enquiry draft and make the enquiry draft publicly available and accessible. Public consultation is formally announced on website and other suitable media in a timely manner, and its start and end date shall be for at least 60 days		Y
	Process	KFCC-SD 1.2.2.8, 1.2.4.2, Annex 12, Annex 18		A draft standard was attached to the email and available via the website	Y

d) the public consultation is for at least 60 days,	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⑩	SDC shall develop the enquiry draft and make the enquiry draft publicly available and accessible. Public consultation is formally announced on website and other suitable media in a timely manner, and its start and end date shall be for at least 60 days	Conforms.	Y
	Process	KFCC-SD 1.2.2.8, 1.2.4.2, Annex 12, Annex 18		The announcement for the public consultation was made by both email and website; it stipulated a 60-day period, from October 2 2015 to December 1 2015.	Y
e) all comments received are considered by the working group/committee in an objective manner,	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⑪ KFCC-R-02 Article 6 (2)	During the public consultation, the KFCC, to receive opinions from key and disadvantaged stakeholders, shall invite them to in an understandable and deliverable manner. Comments of stakeholders in certification standards development process shall be objectively evaluated and recorded	Conforms.	N
	Process	N / A		No comments were received.	N/A
(f) a synopsis of received comments compiled from material issues, including the results of their consideration, is publicly available, for example on a website.	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⑫	summary of received comments compiled from material issues, including the results of their consideration, is announced on website and other suitable media	Conforms.	Y
	Process	N / A		No comments were received.	N/A
5.7 The standardising body shall organise pilot testing of the new standards and the results of the pilot testing shall be considered by the working group/committee.	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⑨	⑨SDC shall establish a appropriate plan for a pilot testing of working draft and determine the testing site and the plan based on specific conditions and contexts covered by the working draft. SDC shall review the result of pilot testing and revise working draft if necessary.	Conforms	Y
	Process	KFCC-SD KFCC-SD 1.2.2.6, Annex 6, Annex 7, Annex 8		The documentation includes records of the 3 different pilot tests; they include written and photographic records of both the field testing and the SDC meetings.	Y
5.8 The decision of the working group to recommend the final draft for formal approval shall be taken on the basis of a consensus.	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⑬	⑬In order to reach a consensus for the final draft, SDC can utilize the following activities. Single concerned interests shall not dominate nor be dominated, and voting rights shall be granted to all stakeholder groups in balance. 1. a face-to face meeting where there is a verbal yes/no vote, show of hands for a yes/no vote; 2. a telephone conference meeting where there is a verbal yes/no vote;	Conforms	Y
	Process	KFCC-SD 1.2.2.5, 12.2.27, 1.2.2.9,		All stakeholders interviewed through the consultation	Y

		1.2.3.1, 1.2.4.1, 1.2.4.3, 1.2.4.4, Annex 5, Annex 11, Annex 13, Annex 15, Annex 17, Annex 19, Annex 20		process stated that the Chair of the SDC reached consensus by asking two questions, 'Does anyone disagree?', and 'Does everyone agree?' The final draft of the FM standard was agreed to at the 3rd SDC meeting: "After enough discussions, the SDC reached an agreement to an approval of all amended standards." Consensus was clearly reached after substantive discussions in a face-to-face meeting.	
5.8 In order to reach a consensus the working group/committee can utilise the following alternative processes to establish whether there is opposition:					
a) a face-to face meeting where there is a verbal yes/no vote, show of hands for a yes/no vote; a statement on consensus from the Chair where there are no dissenting voices or hands (votes); a formal balloting process, etc.,	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⑬-1	⑬In order to reach a consensus for the final draft, SDC can utilize the following activities. Single concerned interests shall not dominate nor be dominated, and voting rights shall be granted to all stakeholder groups in balance. 1. a face-to face meeting where there is a verbal yes/no vote, show of hands for a yes/no vote;		Y
	Process	KFCC-SD 1.2.2.5, 12.2.27, 1.2.2.9, 1.2.3.1, 1.2.4.1, 1.2.4.3, 1.2.4.4, Annex 5, Annex 11, Annex 13, Annex 15, Annex 17, Annex 19, Annex 20		All stakeholders interviewed through the consultation process stated that the Chair of the SDC reached consensus by asking two questions, 'Does anyone disagree?', and 'Does everyone agree?' The final draft of the FM standard was agreed to at the 3rd SDC meeting: "After enough discussions, the SDC reached an agreement to an approval of all amended standards." Consensus was clearly reached after substantive discussions in a face-to-face meeting.	Y
b) a telephone conference meeting where there is a verbal yes/no vote,	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⑬-2	2. a telephone conference meeting where there is a verbal yes/no vote;		Y
	Process	N /			N/A

c) an e-mail meeting where a request for agreement or objection is provided to members with the members providing a written response (a proxy for a vote), or	Procedures	A	KFCC-R-02 Article 7 (13)-3	3. an e-mail meeting		Y
	Process	N / A				N/A
d) combinations thereof.	Procedures	N / A				N/A
	Process	N / A				N/A
5.9 In the case of a negative vote which represents sustained opposition to any important part of the concerned interests surrounding a substantive issue, the issue shall be resolved using the following mechanism(s):						
a) discussion and negotiation on the disputed issue within the working group/committee in order to find a compromise,	Procedures		KFCC-R-02 Article 7 (14)	(14) In the case of presenting a sustained negative opinion on the substantive issue including an interest of the final draft, the issues shall be resolved using following mechanism(s).	Conforms	Y
			KFCC-R-02 Article 7 (14)-1	1. Discussion and negotiation within SDC in order to find a compromise		
	Process		KFCC-SD 1.2.2.5, 1.2.2.7, 1.2.2.9, 1.2.4.1, 1.2.4.3, Annex 5, Annex 11, Annex 13, Annex 17, Annex 19		There do not appear to have been any negative votes according the documentation provided; this will need to be confirmed in surveys and interviews	Y
b) direct negotiation between the stakeholder(s) submitting the objection and stakeholders with different views on the disputed issue in order to find a compromise,	Procedures		KFCC-R-02 Article 7 (14)	(14) In the case of presenting a sustained negative opinion on the substantive issue including an interest of the final draft, the issues shall be resolved using following mechanism(s).		Y
			KFCC-R-02 Article 7 (14)-2	2. Direct negotiation between the stakeholders in order to find a compromise	Conforms	
	Process	N / A				N/A
c) dispute resolution process.	Procedures		KFCC-R-02 Article 7 (14)	(14) In the case of presenting a sustained negative opinion on the substantive issue including an interest of the final draft, the issues shall be resolved using following mechanism(s).		Y
			KFCC-R-02 Article 7 (14)-3	3. Resolution according to Rule for handling Complaints and Appeals rule	Conforms	
	Process	N / A				N/A
5.10 Documentation on the implementation of the standard-setting process shall be made	Procedures		KFCC-R-02 Article 7 (16)	KFCC shall prepare the report on the implementation of Certification Standards development process, and made the report publicly available, with formally approved Certification	Conforms	Y

publicly available.	Process	Standard Development Report 1.2.2.3, 1.2.2.5, 1.2.2.6, 1.2.2.7, 1.2.2.8, 1.2.2.9, 1.2.4.1, 1.2.4.2, 1.2.4.3, Annex 3, Annex 5, Annex 6, Annex 7, Annex 8, Annex 11, Annex 12, Annex 13, Annex 17, Annex 18, Annex 19	Standards, on website and other suitable media	Documentation on the implementation of standard setting process appears is available to stakeholders or interested parties via the KFCC website: https://kfcc.kofpi.or.kr/notice.do?pg=1 . However, it does not appear to have been made available via the KFCC website through the publication of the development report; this is not a non-conformity, but it would be useful if available to the public.	Y
5.11 The standardising body shall formally approve the standards/normative documents based on evidence of consensus reached by the working group/committee.	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ¹⁵	¹⁵ KFCC shall formally approve the final draft based on evidence of consensus reached by SDC.	Conforms	Y
	Process	Standard Development Report 1.2.3.1, 1.2.4.4, Annex 15, Annex 20	SDR: "voting on the final forest management standards (Draft) developed in accordance with the certification standard development rule and agreed and submitted by the SDC"	The development report indicates that the KFCC approved the documents based on SDC consensus.	Y
5.12 The formally approved standards/normative documents shall be published in a timely manner and made publicly available.	Procedures	KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ¹⁶	KFCC shall prepare the report on the implementation of Certification Standards development process, and made the report publicly available, with formally approved Certification Standards, on website and other suitable media	Conforms	Y
	Process	KFCC-SD 1.2.3.2, Annex 16, Annex 21		The standards area available via the KFCC website. Print publication date is 22.12.2015; website publication date was delayed. KFCC noted that they had some difficulty with their website processes. The standards were made available via email links and a stakeholder event on the day of publication	Y; observation recorded
Revisions of standards/normative documents					
6.1 The standards/normative documents shall be reviewed and revised at intervals that do not exceed a five-year period. The procedures for the revision of the standards/normative documents shall follow those set	Process				N/A

out in chapter 5.				
6.2 The revision shall define the application date and transition date of the revised standards/normative documents.	Process			N/A
6.3 The application date shall not exceed a period of one year from the publication of the standard. This is needed for the endorsement of the revised standards/normative documents, introducing the changes, information dissemination and training.	Process			N/A
6.4 The transition date shall not exceed a period of one year except in justified exceptional circumstances where the implementation of the revised standards/normative documents requires a longer period.	Process			N/A

PART II: Standard and System Requirement Checklist for Group FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION (PEFC ST 1002:2010)

Question	Reference to scheme documentation	Text	Comments	Conforms (Y/N)
General				Clarification on this required
<p>The development report states that "After a great deal of discussions and consultations, the SDC decided to adopt the PEFC's group forest management certification standards (PEFC_1. PEFC_ST_1002_Group_FM_Certification) as they are, and they were officially pronounced with an approval from the KFCC. (Refer KFCC-S-02)"; and "As explained in Chapter 1 of this report, the KFCC, domestic experts in forests and stakeholders decided to adopt PEFC standards as they are without additional development after reviewing examples of foreign governing bodies' certification standards and PEFC-related certification standards in terms of group forest management certification standards and CoC certification standards except for FM standards.' The KFCC website contains a different document, which is an adaptation of PEFC ST 1002:2010.</p> <p>KFCC has confirmed and supplied the appropriate document, which is an adaptation as specified, and effectively a verbatim adaptation of PEFC ST 1002:2010. The <i>only</i> differences between the text of this standard and that of PEFC 1002:2010 is a normative reference to the PEFC standard, and a reference to the document KFCC-S-01.</p>				
4.1 Does the forest certification scheme provide clear definitions for the following terms in conformity with the definitions of those terms presented in chapter 3 of PEFC ST 1002:2010:	KFCC-S-02 3			Y
4.1.2 In cases where a forest certification scheme allows an individual forest owner to be covered by additional group or individual forest management certifications, the scheme shall ensure that non-conformity by the forest owner identified under one forest management certification scheme is addressed in any other forest management certification scheme that covers the forest owner.	KFCC-S-02 5.2 (1) a)	Group entities ... [shall] demonstrat[e] that they are abiding by the requirements of the forest management standard and other applicable forest certifications.	Conforms	Y

<p>4.1.3 The forest certification scheme shall define requirements for group forest certification which ensure that participants' conformity with the sustainable forest management standard is centrally administered and is subject to central review and that all participants shall be subject to the internal monitoring programme.</p>	<p>KFCC-S-02 5.2 (1)</p>	<p>(1) Group entities shall satisfy the following requirements. a) Demonstrating that they are abiding by the requirements of the forest management standard and other applicable forest certifications; b) Establishing a written code of procedures for the management of group entities; c) Keeping records of: The group entity and members' conformity with the requirements of the sustainable forest management standard, and other applicable requirements of the forest certification scheme, Forest property and the size of such property of all members, including their contact details, - the certified area, - the implementation of an internal monitoring program, its review and any preventive and corrective actions taken; d) Establishing the relevance of all members based on a written agreement including the fact that all of them are comply with the forest management standard; e) Providing all members with information and guidance required for the effective implementation of the forest management standard and other applicable forest certification schemes; f) Operating an annual internal monitoring program that provides for the evaluation of the members' conformity with the certification requirements; g) Operating a review of conformity with forest management standard of group members, including the review of the result of the internal monitoring program, assessment of certification bodies, post-evaluation and the evaluation of effectiveness of the corrective measures taken; h) Keeping records of new members of the group, whose conformity for the Korea forest management scheme and commitment to complying with the rules of group members have been found to meet the requirements. Group entities shall keep such records properly. i) Keeping records of any member who sells his/her land for any reason and intends to withdraw from the group, and excluding such members from the list of group members, and, following certain procedures to expel members who fail to deliver the required corrective measures properly within the requested period of time or is not showing any commitment to do so. j) Conducting periodic internal evaluations, which must be done through a third party. Internal evaluations can be conducted as preparatory actions for certification or external evaluations, and are intended to prevent serious unconformity with regards to the certification requirements. When necessary, a sampling method for an effective monitoring can be determined.</p>	<p>Conforms</p>	<p>Y</p>
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<p>4.1.4 The forest certification scheme shall define requirements for an annual internal monitoring programme that provides sufficient confidence in the conformity of the whole group organisation with the sustainable forest management standard.</p>	<p>KFCC-S-02 5.2 f)</p>	<p>f) Operating an annual internal monitoring program that provides for the evaluation of the members' conformity with the certification requirements;</p>	<p>Conforms</p>	<p>Y</p>
<p>Functions and responsibilities of the group entity</p>				
<p>4.2.1 The forest certification scheme shall define the following requirements for the function and responsibility of the group entity</p>				
<p>a) To represent the group organisation in the certification process, including in communications and relationships with the certification body, submission of an application for certification, and contractual relationship with the certification body;</p>	<p>KFCC-S-02 5.2 (2)</p>	<p>Group entities shall designate the managers, group members, and interviewers that will conduct on-site evaluations, and have them participate in those activities. They should confirm in advance whether the members can conduct evaluations, have access to the regions for on-site evaluations, and can make necessary preparations. Group entities and the members selected must provide the certification authorities and evaluators guidance and needed assistance.</p>	<p>Conforms</p>	<p>Y</p>
<p>b) To provide a commitment on behalf of the whole group organisation to comply with the sustainable forest management standard and other applicable requirements of the forest certification scheme;</p>	<p>KFCC-S-02 5.2 (1) h)</p>	<p>h) Keeping records of new members of the group, whose conformity for the Korea forest management scheme and commitment to complying with the rules of group members have been found to meet the requirements. Group entities shall keep such records properly.</p>	<p>Conforms</p>	<p>Y</p>
<p>c) To establish written procedures for the management of the group organisation;</p>	<p>KFCC-S-02 5.2 (1) a)</p>	<p>a) Demonstrating that they are abiding by the requirements of the forest management standard and other applicable forest certifications;</p>	<p>Conforms</p>	<p>Y</p>
<p>d) To keep records of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the group entity and participants' conformity with the requirements of the sustainable forest management standard, and other applicable requirements of the forest certification scheme, - all participants, including their contact details, identification of their forest property and its/their size(s), - the certified area, - the implementation of an internal monitoring programme, its review and any preventive and/or corrective actions taken; 	<p>KFCC-S-02 5.2 (1) c)</p>	<p>Keeping records of:</p>		<p>Y</p>
		<p>The group entity and members' conformity with the requirements of the sustainable forest management standard, and other applicable requirements of the forest certification scheme,</p>	<p>Conforms</p>	<p>Y</p>
		<p>Forest property and the size of such property of all members, including their contact details,</p>	<p>Conforms</p>	<p>Y</p>
		<p>the certified area,</p>		<p>Y</p>
		<p>the implementation of an internal monitoring program, its review and any preventive and corrective actions taken;</p>	<p>Conforms</p>	<p>Y</p>

e) To establish connections with all participants based on a written agreement which shall include the participants' commitment to comply with the sustainable forest management standard. The group entity shall have a written contract or other written agreement with all participants covering the right of the group entity to implement and enforce any corrective or preventive measures, and to initiate the exclusion of any participant from the scope of certification in the event of non-conformity with the sustainable forest management standard;	KFCC-S-02 5.2 d)	Establishing the relevance of all members based on a written agreement including the fact that all of them are comply with the forest management standard;	Conforms	Y
f) To provide participants with a document confirming participation in the group forest certification;	KFCC-S-02 5.2 b)	Establishing a written code of procedures for the management of group entities;		Y
	KFCC-S-02 5.2 d)	Establishing the relevance of all members based on a written agreement including the fact that all of them are comply with the forest management standard;	Conforms	Y
g) To provide all participants with information and guidance required for the effective implementation of the sustainable forest management standard and other applicable requirements of the forest certification scheme;	KFCC-S-02 5.2 e)	Providing all members with information and guidance required for the effective implementation of the forest management standard and other applicable forest certification schemes;	Conforms	Y
h) To operate an annual internal monitoring programme that provides for the evaluation of the participants' conformity with the certification requirements, and;	KFCC-S-02 5.2 f)	Operating an annual internal monitoring program that provides for the evaluation of the members' conformity with the certification requirements;	Conforms	Y
i) To operate a review of conformity with the sustainable forest management standard, that includes reviewing the results of the internal monitoring programme and the certification body's evaluations and surveillance; corrective and preventive measures if required; and the evaluation of the effectiveness of corrective actions taken.	KFCC-S-02 5.2 g)	Operating a review of conformity with forest management standard of group members, including the review of the result of the internal monitoring program, assessment of certification bodies, post-evaluation and the evaluation of effectiveness of the corrective measures taken;	Conforms	Y
Function and responsibilities of participants				
4.3.1 The forest certification scheme shall define the following requirements for the participants:				

<p>a) To provide the group entity with a written agreement, including a commitment on conformity with the sustainable forest management standard and other applicable requirements of the forest certification scheme;</p>	<p>KFCC-S-02 6.2 (1)</p>	<p>(1) Participants shall provide the group entities with a written agreement, including a commitment on conformity with the requirements of the forest management standard and other applicable forest certification schemes.</p>	<p>Conforms</p>	<p>Y</p>
<p>b) To comply with the sustainable forest management standard and other applicable requirements of the forest certification scheme;</p>	<p>KFCC-S-02 6.2 (2)</p>	<p>(2) Group members are responsible for implementing all the requirements of the Korea forest management scheme and all the policies and rules as well as procedures set by the group entities.</p>	<p>Conforms</p>	<p>Y</p>
<p>c) To provide full co-operation and assistance in responding effectively to all requests from the group entity or certification body for relevant data, documentation or other information; allowing access to the forest and other facilities, whether in connection with formal audits or reviews or otherwise;</p>	<p>KFCC-S-02 6.2 (3)</p>	<p>(3) Group members must effectively respond to the requests made by the group entities or certification authorities regarding data, documents and other information, access to the forest and other facilities, and certification, internal evaluations or reviews, for which they should also provide full assistance and help.</p>	<p>Conforms</p>	<p>Y</p>
<p>d) To implement relevant corrective and preventive actions established by the group entity.</p>	<p>KFCC-S-02 6.2 (4)</p>	<p>(4) Group members shall implement relevant corrective and preventive actions established by the group entities.</p>	<p>Conforms</p>	<p>Y</p>

PART III: Standard and System Requirement Checklist for SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT (PEFC ST 1003:2010)

Question	Reference to scheme documentation	Text	Comments	Conforms (Y/N)
General requirements for SFM standards				
4.1 The requirements for sustainable forest management defined by regional, national or sub-national forest management standards shall				
<p>a) include management and performance requirements that are applicable at the forest management unit level, or at another level as appropriate, to ensure that the intent of all requirements is achieved at the forest management unit level.</p>	<p>KFCC-S-01</p>	<p>3. Scope: This standard shall be applicable to all of forest management units including forest management agents (a forest owner and a forest manager), forest laborers and contractors; 5.16 Forest management unit: A specific forest area that is distinguished along the boundaries on the map and is managed by the single management system for the clear purpose under multi-year management plans AND Application is required for management practices at the FMU level "In order to achieve sustainable production, and keep them as a record." (6.2.4); "action shall be taken to maintain and enhance health and vitality of forest ecosystems in the forest management unit." (6.3.2); "Locations and watersheds of areas that are environmentally sensitive within a forest management unit shall be marked on the map and appropriate management measures shall be established, and information regarding the current state of the areas shall be recorded and maintained" (6.4.2); "It needs to recognize that forest management plays a role in preventing global warming as a carbon sink in the forest management unit. The management commitment for such a role shall be declared."(6.5.2); "As for national and public forests, stakeholders in the forest management unit shall be clearly defined, so that they have an access to information regarding forest management and participation in decision-making process." (6.6.8); A long-term management plan shall be regularly devised (10 years) and implemented according to an in the current rules, legislation, and land-use planning depending on a forest size and intensity of forest management activities. The forest management plan shall include the following information: a) Long-term management targets and their feasible plans in the forest management unit b) Land refurbishment records in forest management unit c) Locations, shapes and areas in forest management unit d) Conditions of forest lands and trees, growing tree stock and its growth volume in the forest management unit e) Silviculture system and rotation periods depending on tree species in the forest management unit f) Harvesting (exploitation) volume, (6.7.3).</p>		<p>Y</p>

<p>b) be clear, objective-based and auditable.</p>	<p>KFCC-S-01</p>		<p>The standard clearly states that there are requirements for sustainable forest management, and defines seven SFM requirements in Chapter 6, which are 6.1 Conservation of Biodiversity; Maintenance of Forest Ecosystem Productivity; 6.3 Maintenance of Ecosystem's Health and Vitality; 6.4 Conservation and Maintenance of Soil and Water Resources; 6.5 Maintenance and Enhancement of Forest Resources and Contribution to the Global Carbon Cycle; 6.6 Reinforcement and Maintenance of Long-term and Multilateral Socio-Economic Benefit; 6.7 Legal, Institutional, Economical System for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Management. The auditability is confirmed by the pilot testing undertaken. The standard requires that management plans must specify objectives for the seven management areas. They are specified at 6.1.1, 6.2.1, 6.3.1, 6.4.1, 6.5.1, 6.6.1, 6.7.3. The</p>	<p>Y</p>
<p>c) apply to activities of all operators in the defined forest area who have a measurable impact on achieving compliance with the requirements.</p>	<p>KFCC-S-01</p>	<p>3. Scope. This standard shall be applicable to all of forest management units including forest management agents (a forest owner and a forest manager), forest laborers and contractors.</p>		<p>Y</p>
<p>d) require record-keeping that provides evidence of compliance with the requirements of the forest management standards.</p>	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.5.3</p>	<p>6.5.6 Responsibilities and authorities for sustainable forest management shall be clearly determined, and records relating to forest management and providing evidence of compliance with the requirements of this document shall be kept for a minimum of five years</p>		<p>Y</p>
<p>Specific requirements for SFM standards</p>				
<p>Criterion 1: Maintenance and appropriate enhancement of forest resources and their contribution to the global carbon cycle</p>				
<p>5.1.1 Forest management planning shall aim to maintain or increase forests and other wooded areas and enhance the quality of the economic,</p>	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.5.1</p>	<p>Management objectives based on land use planning shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain and increase forest areas and to maintain and improve the quality of economical, ecological, cultural, and social value of forest resources. For the purpose of management plan, appropriate</p>		<p>Y</p>

ecological, cultural and social values of forest resources, including soil and water. This shall be done by making full use of related services and tools that support land-use planning and nature conservation.		silvicultural measures shall be taken to maintain or reach a level of the growing stock that is economically, ecologically and socially desirable.		
	KFCC-S-01 6.1.1	Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain and enhance biodiversity of species and genetic levels in forest ecosystems.		Y
5.1.2 Forest management shall comprise the cycle of inventory and planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and shall include an appropriate assessment of the social, environmental and economic impacts of forest management operations. This shall form a basis for a cycle of continuous improvement to minimise or avoid negative impacts.	KFCC-S-01 6.5.3	Forest management shall be comprised of cyclic processes to improve and maintain forest resources such as investigation into forest resources, mapping, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation based on the principle of continuous improvement. Assessment of the social, environmental, and economic impacts of forest management operations shall be conducted.		Y
5.1.3 Inventory and mapping of forest resources shall be established and maintained, adequate to local and national conditions and in correspondence with the topics described in this document.	KFCC-S-01 6.1.3	Forest resources shall be investigated, mapped and managed to protect the ecologically important forest areas as follows and to maintain and enhance the status of those areas. a) Forest ecosystems that are protected, rare, sensitive or representative such as riparian areas and wetland biotopes b) Areas containing endemic species and habitats of threatened species that need protection c) Areas containing genetic resources on sites that are threatened or protected d) Nationally significant large-scale landscape areas with a high population of naturally-born species		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.5.3	Forest management shall be comprised of cyclic processes to improve and maintain forest resources such as investigation into forest resources, mapping, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation based on the principle of continuous improvement. Assessment of the social, environmental, and economic impacts of forest management operations shall be conducted.		Y
5.1.4 Management plans or their equivalents, appropriate to the size and use of the forest area, shall be elaborated and periodically updated. They shall be based on legislation as well as existing land-use plans, and adequately cover the forest resources.	KFCC-S-01 6.7.3	6.7.3 A long-term management plan shall be regularly devised (10 years) and implemented according to an in the current rules, legislation, and land-use planning depending on a forest size and intensity of forest management activities. The forest management plan shall include the following information: a) Long-term management targets and their feasible plans in the forest management unit b) Land refurbishment records in forest management unit c) Locations, shapes and areas in forest management unit d) Conditions of forest lands and trees, growing tree stock and		Y

		<p>its growth volume in the forest management unit</p> <p>e) Silviculture system and rotation periods depending on tree species in the forest management unit</p> <p>f) Harvesting (exploitation) volume, distribution of harvesting seasons and reforestation plans in consideration of sustainable forest productivity (including non-wood forest products)</p> <p>g) Plans to create infrastructure needed for forest operation such as forest roads and firebreak lines</p>		
	KFCC-S-01 6.7.1	6.7.1 Forest management agents shall grasp and comply with domestic laws and international conventions regarding forest management.		Y
5.1.5 Management plans or their equivalents shall include at least a description of the current condition of the forest management unit, long-term objectives; and the average annual allowable cut, including its justification and, where relevant, the annually allowable exploitation of non-timber forest products.	KFCC-S-01 6.7.3	<p>6.7.3 A long-term management plan shall be regularly devised (10 years) and implemented according to an in the current rules, legislation, and land-use planning depending on a forest size and intensity of forest management activities. The forest management plan shall include the following information:</p> <p>a) Long-term management targets and their feasible plans in the forest management unit</p> <p>b) Land refurbishment records in forest management unit</p> <p>c) Locations, shapes and areas in forest management unit</p> <p>d) Conditions of forest lands and trees, growing tree stock and its growth volume in the forest management unit</p> <p>e) Silviculture system and rotation periods depending on tree species in the forest management unit</p> <p>f) Harvesting (exploitation) volume, distribution of harvesting seasons and reforestation plans in consideration of sustainable forest productivity (including non-wood forest products)</p> <p>g) Plans to create infrastructure needed for forest operation such as forest roads and firebreak lines</p>		Y
5.1.6 A summary of the forest management plan or its equivalent appropriate to the scope and scale of forest management, which contains information about the forest management measures to be applied, is publicly available. The summary may exclude confidential business and personal information and other information made confidential by national legislation or for the protection of cultural sites or sensitive natural resource features.	KFCC-S-01 6.7.4	6.7.4 The summary of the management plan in 4.7.3 in this standard shall be disclosed at the request of a stakeholder. The abridged version may exclude corporate or personal confidentiality and other information according to national laws or for protection of cultural heritage and preservation of characteristics of sensitive natural resources.		Y
5.1.7 Monitoring of forest	KFCC-S-01 6.5.3	Forest management shall be comprised of cyclic processes to		Y

resources and evaluation of their management shall be periodically performed, and results fed back into the planning process.		improve and maintain forest resources such as investigation into forest resources, mapping, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation based on the principle of continuous improvement. Assessment of the social, environmental, and economic impacts of forest management operations shall be conducted.		
5.1.8 Responsibilities for sustainable forest management shall be clearly defined and assigned.	KFCC-S-01 6.5.6	6.5.6 Responsibilities and authorities for sustainable forest management shall be clearly determined, and records relating to forest management and providing evidence of compliance with the requirements of this document shall be kept for a minimum of five years		Y
5.1.9 Forest management practices shall safeguard the quantity and quality of the forest resources in the medium and long term by balancing harvesting and growth rates, and by preferring techniques that minimise direct or indirect damage to forest, soil or water resources.	KFCC-S-01 6.1.8	Tending and harvesting activities shall be conducted in a way that does not cause lasting damage to ecosystems.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.2.1	6.2.1 Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain productive capacity of forests to produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.2.5	Production of wood and non-wood forest products, tending and regeneration shall be carried out in a way not to decline the forest' productivity.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.2.6	An appropriate plan considering harvested forest products with due regard to value loss including nutrient off-take etc., shall be made to ensure that a harvesting rate does not exceed a growth rate, and wood and non-wood forest products shall be produced to a degree that does not go beyond the forest reproductive ability and by using suitable production methods. The exploitation of non-timber forest products, including hunting and fishing shall be regulated, monitored and controlled, especially.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.4		Objectives within this chapter state: maintain and enhance a protective function of the forest for society such as protection of infrastructure, soil from erosion and water resources from adverse impacts including floods or avalanches.	Y
5.1.10 Appropriate silvicultural measures shall be taken to maintain or reach a level of the growing stock that is economically, ecologically and socially desirable.	KFCC-S-01 6.2.6	An appropriate plan considering harvested forest products with due regard to value loss including nutrient off-take etc., shall be made to ensure that a harvesting rate does not exceed a growth rate, and wood and non-wood forest products shall be produced to a degree that does not go beyond the forest reproductive ability and by using suitable production methods. The exploitation of non-timber forest products, including hunting and fishing shall be regulated, monitored and controlled, especially.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.2.1	6.2.1 Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain productive capacity of forests to		Y

		produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis.		
	KFCC-S-01 6.2.3	6.2.3 Production of wood, non-wood forest goods and services shall be encouraged and systematically managed in consideration of the forests' functions.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.2.5	Production of wood and non-wood forest products, tending and regeneration shall be carried out in a way not to decline the forest' productivity.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.1.5	6.1.5 Tree species shall be chosen in consideration of the reasonable level of growing tree stock, forest management objectives and local conditions as for afforestation and reforestation. a) Afforestation and reforestation activities that contribute to the improvement and restoration of ecological connectivity shall be promoted b) Native species and local provenances that are well adapted to site conditions are preferable, if possible. c) After evaluating impacts that exotic species or varieties have on the native species and local provenances, exotic species or varieties may be used only in cases where negative impacts can be prevented or minimized, or positive effects are expected environmentally or economically.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.5.1	Management objectives based on land use planning shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain and increase forest areas and to maintain and improve the quality of economical, ecological, cultural, and social value of forest resources. For the purpose of management plan, appropriate silvicultural measures shall be taken to maintain or reach a level of the growing stock that is economically, ecologically and socially desirable.		Y
5.1.11 Conversion of forests to other types of land use, including conversion of primary forests to forest plantations, shall not occur unless in justified circumstances where the conversion: a) is in compliance with national and regional policy and legislation relevant for land use and forest management and is a result of national or regional land-use planning governed by a governmental or other official authority including consultation with materially and directly interested persons and organisations; and	KFCC-S-01 6.5.4	6.5.4 Forests shall not be converted into any other type of land use, including a conversion of a natural forest which falls under the category of primeval forest (a primary forest) into forest plantations unless in justified circumstances such as the following cases.		Y
		a) National or local policies and legislations shall be observed in terms of land use and forest management, and the forest in question is already included in the national or local land use plan including public/stakeholders consultation.		Y

<p>b) entails a small proportion of forest type; and c) does not have negative impacts on threatened (including vulnerable, rare or endangered) forest ecosystems, culturally and socially significant areas, important habitats of threatened species or other protected areas; and d) makes a contribution to long-term conservation, economic, and social benefits.</p>		b) Only a extremely few of forest physiognomy is involved.		Y
		c) There is no negative impact on forest ecosystems that are rare, threatened and endangered; habitats of such species; culturally and socially important areas, and other protected areas.		Y
		d) It is possible to conserve a forest for a long term and contribute to socio-economic benefits.		Y
<p>5.1.12 Conversion of abandoned agricultural and treeless land into forest land shall be taken into consideration, whenever it can add economic, ecological, social and/or cultural value.</p>	KFCC-S-01 6.5.5	If possible, the conversion of abandoned and treeless land into a forest shall be considered.		Y
Criterion 2: Maintenance of forest ecosystem health and vitality				
<p>5.2.1 Forest management planning shall aim to maintain and increase the health and vitality of forest ecosystems and to rehabilitate degraded forest ecosystems, whenever this is possible by silvicultural means.</p>	KFCC-S-01 6.3.1	Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain and enhance health and vitality of forest ecosystems and to recover degraded forest ecosystems, if possible, using a silvicultural means.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.3.2	<p>6.3.2 An action shall be taken to maintain and enhance health and vitality of forest ecosystems in the forest management unit.</p> <p>a) Forest operation shall be implemented in accordance with the management guidelines for sustainable forest resources. b) Periodically, silvicultural activities including forest tending and thinning shall be carried out according to work manuals.</p>		Y
<p>5.2.2 Health and vitality of forests shall be periodically monitored, especially key biotic and abiotic factors that potentially affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems, such as pests, diseases, overgrazing and overstocking, fire, and damage caused by climatic factors, air pollutants or by forest management operations.</p>	KFCC-S-01 6.3.3	<p>Means and measure shall be devised to prevent any factors (pests, fire etc) causes that could have negative impacts on health and vitality of forest ecosystems, and an appropriated action making use of these policy instruments shall be taken against the cause if detected... c) Effect of factors that affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems and the factors themselves shall be monitored every 5 years."</p>		Y
<p>5.2.3 The monitoring and maintaining of health and vitality of forest ecosystems</p>	KFCC-S-01 6.3.3	<p>Means and measure shall be devised to prevent any factors (pests, fire etc) causes that could have negative impacts on health and vitality of forest ecosystems, and an appropriated</p>		Y

<p>shall take into consideration the effects of naturally occurring fire, pests and other disturbances.</p>		<p>action making use of these policy instruments shall be taken against the cause if detected... c) Effect of factors that affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems and the factors themselves shall be monitored every 5 years.</p>		
<p>5.2.4 Forest management plans or their equivalents shall specify ways and means to minimise the risk of degradation of and damages to forest ecosystems. Forest management planning shall make use of those policy instruments set up to support these activities.</p>	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.3.3</p>	<p>Means and measure shall be devised to prevent any factors (pests, fire etc) causes that could have negative impacts on health and vitality of forest ecosystems, and an appropriated action making use of these policy instruments shall be taken against the cause if detected... c) Effect of factors that affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems and the factors themselves shall be monitored every 5 years.</p>		<p>Y</p>
<p>5.2.5 Forest management practices shall make best use of natural structures and processes and use preventive biological measures wherever and as far as economically feasible to maintain and enhance the health and vitality of forests. Adequate genetic, species and structural diversity shall be encouraged and/or maintained to enhance the stability, vitality and resistance capacity of the forests to adverse environmental factors and strengthen natural regulation mechanisms.</p>	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.1.5</p>	<p>Tree species shall be chosen in consideration of the reasonable level of growing tree stock, forest management objectives and local conditions as for afforestation and reforestation. a) Afforestation and reforestation activities that contribute to the improvement and restoration of ecological connectivity shall be promoted b) Native species and local provenances that are well adapted to site conditions are preferable, if possible. c) After evaluating impacts that exotic species or varieties have on the native species and local provenances, exotic species or varieties may be used only in cases where negative impacts can be prevented or minimized, or positive effects are expected environmentally or economically.</p>		<p>Y</p>
	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.1.7</p>	<p>Forest management practices shall, where appropriate, be deployed to promote structural diversity both horizontally and vertically such as uneven-aged and mixed stands as well as the diversity of species and landscapes. Traditional management systems that have created valuable ecosystems, such as coppice, on appropriate sites shall be supported, when economically feasible.</p>		<p>Y</p>
	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.2.2</p>	<p>An action shall be taken to maintain productive capacity of forests in order to produce wood and non-wood forest goods and services in a sustainable manner. a) A long-term plan regarding forest production shall be drawn and enforced while considering economic, social, ecological substantiality and any available market studies, possibilities for now markets to archive sound economic performance b) A drawing that states different functions of forests in the forest management plan is required. c) Natural regeneration, if appropriate, is the first priority to be considered and implemented.</p>		<p>Y</p>
	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.3.3</p>	<p>Means and measure shall be devised to prevent any factors (pests, fire etc) causes that could have negative impacts on</p>		<p>Y</p>

		<p>health and vitality of forest ecosystems, and an appropriated action making use of these policy instruments shall be taken against the cause if detected.</p> <p>a) It is necessary to have a disaster control manual in place for such cases as wildfire and pests and pro-actively use it, and the use of pesticides shall be kept to a minimum and biologically preventive measures shall be used based on economic feasibility.</p> <p>b) If equipment or pesticides have to be used for pest control, instructions provided by a supplier shall be followed. Proper equipment and training shall be secured before using them.</p> <p>c) Effect of factors that affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems and the factors themselves shall be monitored every 5 years.</p> <p>d) Where fertilisers are used, they shall be applied in a controlled manner and with due consideration for the environment.</p>		
5.2.6 Lighting of fires shall be avoided and is only permitted if it is necessary for the achievement of the management goals of the forest management unit.	KFCC-S-01 usage of fires is not allowed by the Korean legislation		KFCC has provided legislative references, specifically the Forest Protection Act (2009). This effectively contains a blanket prohibition on the lighting of any fires in Korean forests.	Y
5.2.7 Appropriate forest management practices such as reforestation and afforestation with tree species and provenances that are suited to the site conditions or the use of tending, harvesting and transport techniques that minimise tree and/or soil damages shall be applied. The spillage of oil during forest management operations or the indiscriminate disposal of waste on forest land shall be strictly avoided. Non-organic waste and litter shall be avoided, collected, stored in designated areas and removed in an environmentally-responsible manner.	KFCC-S-01 6.1.5	<p>Tree species shall be chosen in consideration of the reasonable level of growing tree stock, forest management objectives and local conditions as for afforestation and reforestation.</p> <p>a) Afforestation and reforestation activities that contribute to the improvement and restoration of ecological connectivity shall be promoted</p> <p>b) Native species and local provenances that are well adapted to site conditions are preferable, if possible.</p> <p>c) After evaluating impacts that exotic species or varieties have on the native species and local provenances, exotic species or varieties may be used only in cases where negative impacts can be prevented or minimized, or positive effects are expected environmentally or economically.</p>		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.1.8	Tending and harvesting activities shall be conducted in a way that does not cause lasting damage to ecosystems.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.3.5	<p>6.3.5 Techniques of tending, harvesting, extraction and transport shall be deployed to minimize damage on trees and soil.</p> <p>a) Technical guidelines regarding forest operation shall be in place and an appropriate means of operation may be chosen.</p> <p>b) It is required to use fuel, oil and other chemicals used in forestry machine as stated in the relevant guidelines, and to use eco-friendly products such as biodegradable chain oil and</p>		Y

		hydraulic liquid to minimize environmental impacts from machinery work, if possible. c) Leakage of oil or indiscriminate disposal of wastes during forest management operation shall be strictly prohibited, and wastes shall be disposed of in accordance with the relevant guidelines, if possible, in an environmentally accountable manner.		
5.2.8 The use of pesticides shall be minimised and appropriate silvicultural alternatives and other biological measures preferred.	KFCC-S-01 6.3.3 a)	It is necessary to have a disaster control manual in place for such cases as wildfire and pests and pro-actively use it, and the use of pesticides shall be kept to a minimum and biologically preventive measures shall be used based on economic feasibility.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.3.2	An action shall be taken to maintain and enhance health and vitality of forest ecosystems in the forest management unit. a) Forest operation shall be implemented in accordance with the management guidelines for sustainable forest resources. b) Periodically, silvicultural activities including forest tending and thinning shall be carried out according to work manuals.		Y
5.2.9 The WHO Type 1A and 1B pesticides and other highly toxic pesticides shall be prohibited, except where no other viable alternative is available.	KFCC-S-01 6.3.4	The use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and highly toxic pesticides that are banned by international conventions and domestic regulations and the following pesticides shall be prohibited. a) WHO type 1A and 1B b) All chlorinated hydrocarbons pesticides		Y
5.2.10 Pesticides, such as chlorinated hydrocarbons whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use, and any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited.	KFCC-S-01 6.3.4	See above		Y
5.2.11 The use of pesticides shall follow the instructions given by the pesticide producer and be implemented with proper equipment and training.	KFCC-S-01 6.3.4	6.3.3 b) If equipment or pesticides have to be used for pest control, instructions provided by a supplier shall be followed. Proper equipment and training shall be secured before using them.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.3.3 a)	It is necessary to have a disaster control manual in place for such cases as wildfire and pests and pro-actively use it, and the use of pesticides shall be kept to a minimum and biologically preventive measures shall be used based on economic feasibility.		
5.2.12 Where fertilisers are used, they shall be applied in a controlled manner and with due consideration for the environment.	KFCC-S-01 6.3.3 d)	d) Where fertilisers are used, they shall be applied in a controlled manner and with due consideration for the environment.		Y
Criterion 3: Maintenance and encouragement of productive functions of				

forests (wood and non-wood)				
5.3.1 Forest management planning shall aim to maintain the capability of forests to produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis.	KFCC-S-01 6.2.1	Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain productive capacity of forests to produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.2.5	6.2.5 Production of wood and non-wood forest products, tending and regeneration shall be carried out in a way not to decline the forest' productivity.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.2.6	6.2.6 An appropriate plan considering harvested forest products with due regard to value loss including nutrient off-take etc., shall be made to ensure that a harvesting rate does not exceed a growth rate, and wood and non-wood forest products shall be produced to a degree that does not go beyond the forest reproductive ability and by using suitable production methods. The exploitation of non-timber forest products, including hunting and fishing shall be regulated, monitored and controlled, especially.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.7.3 f)	f) Harvesting (exploitation) volume, distribution of harvesting seasons and reforestation plans in consideration of sustainable forest productivity (including non-wood forest products)		Y
5.3.2 Forest management planning shall aim to achieve sound economic performance taking into account any available market studies and possibilities for new markets and economic activities in connection with all relevant goods and services of forests.	KFCC-S-01 6.2.2	6.2.2 An action shall be taken to maintain productive capacity of forests in order to produce wood and non-wood forest goods and services in a sustainable manner. a) A long-term plan regarding forest production shall be drawn and enforced while considering economic, social, ecological substantiality and any available market studies, possibilities for new markets to archive sound economic performance b) A drawing that states different functions of forests in the forest management plan is required. c) Natural regeneration, if appropriate, is the first priority to be considered and		Y
5.3.3 Forest management plans or their equivalents shall take into account the different uses or functions of the managed forest area. Forest management planning shall make use of those policy instruments set up to support the production of commercial and non-commercial forest goods and services.	KFCC-S-01 6.2.3	6.2.3 Production of wood, non-wood forest goods and services shall be encouraged and systematically managed in consideration of the forests' functions.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.2.4	6.2.4 It is necessary to properly utilize policy measures applicable to the forest management unit in order to achieve sustainable production, and keep them as a record.		Y
5.3.4 Forest management practices shall maintain and improve the forest resources and encourage a diversified	KFCC-S-01 6.2.1	Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain productive capacity of forests to produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis.		Y

output of goods and services over the long term.	KFCC-S-01 6.2.3	6.2.3 Production of wood, non-wood forest goods and services shall be encouraged and systematically managed in consideration of the forests' functions.		Y
5.3.5 Regeneration, tending and harvesting operations shall be carried out in time, and in a way that does not reduce the productive capacity of the site, for example by avoiding damage to retained stands and trees as well as to the forest soil, and by using appropriate systems.	KFCC-S-01 6.2.5	6.2.5 Production of wood and non-wood forest products, tending and regeneration shall be carried out in a way not to decline the forest' productivity.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.1.8	6.1.8 Tending and harvesting activities shall be conducted in a way that does not cause lasting damage to ecosystems.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.3.5	6.3.5 Techniques of tending, harvesting, extraction and transport shall be deployed to minimize damage on trees and soil. a) Technical guidelines regarding forest operation shall be in place and an appropriate means of operation may be chosen. b) It is required to use fuel, oil and other chemicals used in forestry machine as stated in the relevant guidelines, and to use eco-friendly products such as biodegradable chain oil and hydraulic liquid to minimize environmental impacts from machinery work, if possible. c) Leakage of oil or indiscriminate disposal of wastes during forest management operation shall be strictly prohibited, and wastes shall be disposed of in accordance with the relevant guidelines, if possible, in an environmentally accountable manner.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.4.4	6.4.4 Damage shall be minimized from all types of physical disturbances including road construction and erosion control, and proper road drainage facilities shall be installed and maintained. a) Installation of roads or other obstacles shall be minimized near riparian areas or wetlands, and a buffer zone shall be properly set aside for conservation of soil, water resources, biodiversity and landscapes while conducting forest operation. b) Road construction and erosion control shall be conducted according to the relevant technique guideline, if possible, in an environmentally friendly manner. c) Attention shall be paid to the choice of an operation season or timing in order to minimize soil spillage and an avalanche due to machinery work.		Y
5.3.6 Harvesting levels of both wood and non-wood forest products shall not exceed a rate that can be sustained in the long term, and optimum use shall be made of the harvested forest products, with due regard to nutrient off-take.	KFCC-S-01 6.2.1	Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain productive capacity of forests to produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.2.5	6.2.5 Production of wood and non-wood forest products, tending and regeneration shall be carried out in a way not to decline the forest' productivity.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.2.6	6.2.6 An appropriate plan considering harvested forest products with due regard to value loss including nutrient off-take etc., shall be made to ensure that a harvesting rate does not exceed a growth rate, and wood and non-wood forest		Y

		products shall be produced to a degree that does not go beyond the forest reproductive ability and by using suitable production methods. The exploitation of non-timber forest products, including hunting and fishing shall be regulated, monitored and controlled, especially.		
	KFCC-S-01 6.7.3 f)	6.7.3 A long-term management plan shall be regularly devised (10 years) and implemented according to an in the current rules, legislation, and land-use planning depending on a forest size and intensity of forest management activities. The forest management plan shall include the following information: f) Harvesting (exploitation) volume, distribution of harvesting seasons and reforestation plans in consideration of sustainable forest productivity (including non-wood forest products)		Y
5.3.7 Where it is the responsibility of the forest owner/manager and included in forest management, the exploitation of non-timber forest products, including hunting and fishing, shall be regulated, monitored and controlled.	KFCC-S-01 6.2.1	Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain productive capacity of forests to produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.2.5	6.2.5 Production of wood and non-wood forest products, tending and regeneration shall be carried out in a way not to decline the forest' productivity.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.2.6	6.2.6 An appropriate plan considering harvested forest products with due regard to value loss including nutrient off-take etc., shall be made to ensure that a harvesting rate does not exceed a growth rate, and wood and non-wood forest products shall be produced to a degree that does not go beyond the forest reproductive ability and by using suitable production methods. The exploitation of non-timber forest products, including hunting and fishing shall be regulated, monitored and controlled, especially.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.7.3 f)	6.7.3 A long-term management plan shall be regularly devised (10 years) and implemented according to an in the current rules, legislation, and land-use planning depending on a forest size and intensity of forest management activities. The forest management plan shall include the following information: f) Harvesting (exploitation) volume, distribution of harvesting seasons and reforestation plans in consideration of sustainable forest productivity (including non-wood forest products)		Y
5.3.8 Adequate infrastructure such as roads, skid tracks or bridges shall be planned, established and maintained to ensure efficient delivery of goods and services while minimising negative impacts on the environment.	KFCC-S-01 6.2.7	6.2.7 Relevant infrastructure shall be planned, constructed, and maintained while minimizing negative impacts on the environment ,ecologically important forest area listed under 1.3, and consideration of protecting species listed under 1.4.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.4.4	6.4.4 Damage shall be minimized from all types of physical disturbances including road construction and erosion control, and proper road drainage facilities shall be installed and maintained. a) Installation of roads or other obstacles shall be minimized		Y

		near riparian areas or wetlands, and a buffer zone shall be properly set aside for conservation of soil, water resources, biodiversity and landscapes while conducting forest operation. b) Road construction and erosion control shall be conducted according to the relevant technique guideline, if possible, in an environmentally friendly manner. c) Attention shall be paid to the choice of an operation season or timing in order to minimize soil spillage and an avalanche due to machinery work.		
	KFCC-S-01 6.7.3	6.7.3 A long-term management plan shall be regularly devised (10 years) and implemented according to an in the current rules, legislation, and land-use planning depending on a forest size and intensity of forest management activities. The forest management plan shall include the following information: g) Plans to create infrastructure needed for forest operation such as forest roads and firebreak lines		Y
Criterion 4: Maintenance, conservation and appropriate enhancement of biological diversity in forest ecosystems				Y
5.4.1 Forest management planning shall aim to maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity on ecosystem, species and genetic levels and, where appropriate, diversity at landscape level.	KFCC-S-01 6.1.1	6.1.1 Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain and enhance biodiversity of species and genetic levels in forest ecosystems.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.1.7	Forest management practices shall, where appropriate, be deployed to promote structural diversity both horizontally and vertically such as uneven-aged and mixed stands as well as the diversity of species and landscapes. Traditional management systems that have created valuable ecosystems, such as coppice, on appropriate sites shall be supported, when economically feasible.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.1.3	6.1.3 Forest resources shall be investigated, mapped and managed to protect the ecologically important forest areas as follows and to maintain and enhance the status of those areas. a) Forest ecosystems that are protected, rare, sensitive or representative such as riparian areas and wetland biotopes b) Areas containing endemic species and habitats of threatened species that need protection c) Areas containing genetic resources on sites that are threatened or protected d) Nationally significant large-scale landscape areas with a high population of naturally-born species		Y
5.4.2 Forest management planning, inventory and mapping of forest resources shall identify, protect and/or conserve ecologically important forest areas containing significant concentrations of: a) protected, rare, sensitive	KFCC-S-01 6.1.3	6.1.3 Forest resources shall be investigated, mapped and managed to protect the ecologically important forest areas as follows and to maintain and enhance the status of those areas.		Y
		a) Forest ecosystems that are protected, rare, sensitive or		Y

<p>or representative forest ecosystems such as riparian areas and wetland biotopes; b) areas containing endemic species and habitats of threatened species, as defined in recognised reference lists; c) endangered or protected genetic <i>in situ</i> resources; and taking into account d) globally, regionally and nationally significant large landscape areas with natural distribution and abundance of naturally occurring species.</p>		representative such as riparian areas and wetland biotopes		
		b) Areas containing endemic species and habitats of threatened species that need protection		Y
		c) Areas containing genetic resources on sites that are threatened or protected		Y
		d) Nationally significant large-scale landscape areas with a high population of naturally-born species		Y
<p>5.4.3 Protected and endangered plant and animal species shall not be exploited for commercial purposes. Where necessary, measures shall be taken for their protection and, where relevant, to increase their population.</p>	KFCC-S-01 6.1.4 d)	6.1.4 Rare, threatened and endangered species shall be managed according to relevant guidelines for their protection. d) Prohibition of taking advantage of rare, threatened, and endangered species as a commercial purpose and, if possible, protective measures to increase the population of a species		Y
<p>5.4.4 Forest management shall ensure successful regeneration through natural regeneration or, where not appropriate, planting that is adequate to ensure the quantity and quality of the forest resources.</p>	KFCC-S-01 6.2.2	An action shall be taken to maintain productive capacity of forests in order to produce wood and non-wood forest goods and services in a sustainable manner. a) A long-term plan regarding forest production shall be drawn and enforced while considering economic, social, ecological substantiality and any available market studies, possibilities for new markets to archive sound economic performance b) A drawing that states different functions of forests in the forest management plan is required. c) Natural regeneration, if appropriate, is the first priority to be considered and implemented.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.2.5	6.2.5 Production of wood and non-wood forest products, tending and regeneration shall be carried out in a way not to decline the forest' productivity.		Y
<p>5.4.5 For reforestation and afforestation, origins of native species and local provenances that are well-adapted to site conditions shall be preferred, where appropriate. Only those introduced species, provenances or varieties shall be used whose impacts on the ecosystem and on the genetic integrity of native species and</p>	KFCC-S-01 6.1.5	6.1.5 Tree species shall be chosen in consideration of the reasonable level of growing tree stock, forest management objectives and local conditions as for afforestation and reforestation. a) Afforestation and reforestation activities that contribute to the improvement and restoration of ecological connectivity shall be promoted b) Native species and local provenances that are well adapted to site conditions are preferable, if possible. c) After evaluating impacts that exotic species or varieties have on the native species and local provenances, exotic		Y

<p>local provenances have been evaluated, and if negative impacts can be avoided or minimised.</p>		<p>species or varieties may be used only in cases where negative impacts can be prevented or minimized, or positive effects are expected environmentally or economically.</p>		
<p>5.4.6 Afforestation and reforestation activities that contribute to the improvement and restoration of ecological connectivity shall be promoted.</p>	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.1.5</p>	<p>6.1.5 Tree species shall be chosen in consideration of the reasonable level of growing tree stock, forest management objectives and local conditions as for afforestation and reforestation. a) Afforestation and reforestation activities that contribute to the improvement and restoration of ecological connectivity shall be promoted</p>		<p>Y</p>
<p>5.4.7 Genetically-modified trees shall not be used.</p>	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.1.6</p>	<p>6.1.6 Genetically modified trees shall not be used.</p>		<p>Y</p>
<p>5.4.8 Forest management practices shall, where appropriate, promote a diversity of both horizontal and vertical structures such as uneven-aged stands and the diversity of species such as mixed stands. Where appropriate, the practices shall also aim to maintain and restore landscape diversity.</p>	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.1.7</p>	<p>6.1.7 Forest management practices shall, where appropriate, be deployed to promote structural diversity both horizontally and vertically such as uneven-aged and mixed stands as well as the diversity of species and landscapes. Traditional management systems that have created valuable ecosystems, such as coppice, on appropriate sites shall be supported, when economically feasible.</p>		<p>Y</p>
<p>5.4.9 Traditional management systems that have created valuable ecosystems, such as coppice, on appropriate sites shall be supported, when economically feasible.</p>	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.1.7</p>	<p>6.1.7 Forest management practices shall, where appropriate, be deployed to promote structural diversity both horizontally and vertically such as uneven-aged and mixed stands as well as the diversity of species and landscapes. Traditional management systems that have created valuable ecosystems, such as coppice, on appropriate sites shall be supported, when economically feasible.</p>		<p>Y</p>
<p>5.4.10 Tending and harvesting operations shall be conducted in a way that does not cause lasting damage to ecosystems. Wherever possible, practical measures shall be taken to improve or maintain biological diversity.</p>	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.1.8</p>	<p>6.1.8 Tending and harvesting activities shall be conducted in a way that does not cause lasting damage to ecosystems.</p>		<p>Y</p>
	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.3.5</p>	<p>6.3.5 Techniques of tending, harvesting, extraction and transport shall be deployed to minimize damage on trees and soil. a) Technical guidelines regarding forest operation shall be in place and an appropriate means of operation may be chosen. b) It is required to use fuel, oil and other chemicals used in forestry machine as stated in the relevant guidelines, and to use eco-friendly products such as biodegradable chain oil and hydraulic liquid to minimize environmental impacts from machinery work, if possible. c) Leakage of oil or indiscriminate disposal of wastes during forest management operation shall be strictly prohibited, and wastes shall be disposed of in accordance with the relevant guidelines, if possible, in an environmentally accountable manner.</p>		<p>Y</p>

	KFCC-S-01 6.4.4	6.4.4 Damage shall be minimized from all types of physical disturbances including road construction and erosion control, and proper road drainage facilities shall be installed and maintained. a) Installation of roads or other obstacles shall be minimized near riparian areas or wetlands, and a buffer zone shall be properly set aside for conservation of soil, water resources, biodiversity and landscapes while conducting forest operation. b) Road construction and erosion control shall be conducted according to the relevant technique guideline, if possible, in an environmentally friendly manner. c) Attention shall be paid to the choice of an operation season or timing in order to minimize soil spillage and an avalanche due to machinery work.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.1.1	6.1.1 Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain and enhance biodiversity of species and genetic levels in forest ecosystems.		Y
5.4.11 Infrastructure shall be planned and constructed in a way that minimises damage to ecosystems, especially to rare, sensitive or representative ecosystems and genetic reserves, and that takes threatened or other key species – in particular their migration patterns – into consideration.	KFCC-S-01 6.2.7	Relevant infrastructure shall be planned, constructed, and maintained while minimizing negative impacts on the environment ,ecologically important forest area listed under 1.3, and consideration of protecting species listed under 1.4.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.4.4	6.4.4 Damage shall be minimized from all types of physical disturbances including road construction and erosion control, and proper road drainage facilities shall be installed and maintained. a) Installation of roads or other obstacles shall be minimized near riparian areas or wetlands, and a buffer zone shall be properly set aside for conservation of soil, water resources, biodiversity and landscapes while conducting forest operation. b) Road construction and erosion control shall be conducted according to the relevant technique guideline, if possible, in an environmentally friendly manner. c) Attention shall be paid to the choice of an operation season or timing in order to minimize soil spillage and an avalanche due to machinery work.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.7.3 g)	6.7.3 A long-term management plan shall be regularly devised (10 years) and implemented according to an in the current rules, legislation, and land-use planning depending on a forest size and intensity of forest management activities. The forest management plan shall include the following information: g) Plans to create infrastructure needed for forest operation such as forest roads and firebreak lines		Y
5.4.12 With due regard to management objectives, measures shall be taken to balance the pressure of animal populations and grazing on forest regeneration and growth	KFCC-S-01 6.1.9	6.1.9 An action shall be taken to strike a balance between the size of an animal population including grazing and its pressure on forest regeneration and growth as well as on biodiversity.		Y

as well as on biodiversity.				
5.4.13 Standing and fallen dead wood, hollow trees, old groves and special rare tree species shall be left in quantities and distribution necessary to safeguard biological diversity, taking into account the potential effect on the health and stability of forests and on surrounding ecosystems.	KFCC-S-01 6.1.10		Dead trees, hollow trees, old groves and rare tree species shall be maintained to a certain degree of population and distribution necessary to maintain, enhance and protect biodiversity, after taking into account the potential effect on health and stability of forests and surrounding ecosystems.	Y
Criterion 5: Maintenance and appropriate enhancement of protective functions in forest management (notably soil and water)				
5.5.1 Forest management planning shall aim to maintain and enhance protective functions of forests for society, such as protection of infrastructure, protection from soil erosion, protection of water resources and from adverse impacts of water such as floods or avalanches.	KFCC-S-01 6.1.1		6.4.1 Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to maintain and enhance a protective function of the forest for society such as protection of infrastructure, soil from erosion and water resources from adverse impacts including floods or avalanches.	Y
5.5.2 Areas that fulfil specific and recognised protective functions for society shall be registered and mapped, and forest management plans or their equivalents shall take these areas into account.	KFCC-S-01 6.4.2		6.4.2 Locations and watersheds of areas that are environmentally sensitive within a forest management unit shall be marked on the map and appropriate management measures shall be established, and information regarding the current state of the areas shall be recorded and maintained. a) Site where the first and foremost priority is to protect soil and water resources such as erosion-prone areas or areas that cause excessive erosion into watercourses b) Site with a steep slope or where erosion is forecasted c) Site where construction is planned such as road construction and erosion control	Y
5.5.3 Special care shall be given to silvicultural operations on sensitive soils and erosion-prone areas as well as in areas where operations might lead to excessive erosion of soil into watercourses. Inappropriate techniques such as deep soil tillage and use of unsuitable machinery shall be avoided in such areas. Special measures shall be taken to minimise the pressure of animal populations.	KFCC-S-01 6.3.5		KFCC-S-01 6.3.5: "Techniques of tending, harvesting, extraction and transport shall be deployed to minimize damage on trees and soil. a) Technical guidelines regarding forest operation shall be in place and an appropriate means of operation may be chosen;	Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.2.2		An action shall be taken to maintain productive capacity of forests in order to produce wood and non-wood forest goods and services in a sustainable manner. a) A long-term plan regarding forest production shall be drawn and enforced while considering economic, social, ecological substantiality and any available market studies, possibilities for new markets to archive sound economic performance b) A drawing that states different functions of forests in the	Y

		forest management plan is required. c) Natural regeneration, if appropriate, is the first priority to be considered and implemented.		
	KFCC-S-01 6.4.4	6.4.4 Damage shall be minimized from all types of physical disturbances including road construction and erosion control, and proper road drainage facilities shall be installed and maintained. a) Installation of roads or other obstacles shall be minimized near riparian areas or wetlands, and a buffer zone shall be properly set aside for conservation of soil, water resources, biodiversity and landscapes while conducting forest operation. b) Road construction and erosion control shall be conducted according to the relevant technique guideline, if possible, in an environmentally friendly manner. c) Attention shall be paid to the choice of an operation season or timing in order to minimize soil spillage and an avalanche due to machinery work.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.1.9	6.1.9 An action shall be taken to strike a balance between the size of an animal population including grazing and its pressure on forest regeneration and growth as well as on biodiversity.		Y
5.5.4 Special care shall be given to forest management practices in forest areas with water protection functions to avoid adverse effects on the quality and quantity of water resources. Inappropriate use of chemicals or other harmful substances or inappropriate silvicultural practices influencing water quality in a harmful way shall be avoided.	KFCC-S-01 6.4.3	6.4.3 The forest that protects water resources shall be under special care, and the use of harmful substances negatively affecting water quality and improper silvicultural practices shall be avoided. a) Forest management practices negatively affecting the volume and quality of water resources shall be minimized. b) A buffer zone shall be properly set aside and marked on the map to prevent soil erosion and protect water resources in riparian areas.		Y
5.5.5 Construction of roads, bridges and other infrastructure shall be carried out in a manner that minimises bare soil exposure, avoids the introduction of soil into watercourses and preserves the natural level and function of water courses and river beds. Proper road drainage facilities shall be installed and maintained.	KFCC-S-01 6.2.7	Relevant infrastructure shall be planned, constructed, and maintained while minimizing negative impacts on the environment ,ecologically important forest area listed under 1.3, and consideration of protecting species listed under 1.4.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.4.4	6.4.4 Damage shall be minimized from all types of physical disturbances including road construction and erosion control, and proper road drainage facilities shall be installed and maintained. a) Installation of roads or other obstacles shall be minimized near riparian areas or wetlands, and a buffer zone shall be properly set aside for conservation of soil, water resources, biodiversity and landscapes while conducting forest operation. b) Road construction and erosion control shall be conducted according to the relevant technique guideline, if possible, in an environmentally friendly manner. c) Attention shall be paid to the choice of an operation season		Y

		or timing in order to minimize soil spillage and an avalanche due to machinery work.		
	KFCC-S-01 6.7.3 g)	6.7.3 A long-term management plan shall be regularly revised (10 years) and implemented according to an in the current rules, legislation, and land-use planning depending on a forest size and intensity of forest management activities. The forest management plan shall include the following information: g) Plans to create infrastructure needed for forest operation such as forest roads and firebreak lines		Y
Criterion 6: Maintenance of other socio-economic functions and conditions				
5.6.1 Forest management planning shall aim to respect the multiple functions of forests to society, give due regard to the role of forestry in rural development, and especially consider new opportunities for employment in connection with the socio-economic functions of forests.	KFCC-S-01 6.6.1	6.6.1 Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to respect the forest's socio-economic and multiple functions and make an effort for that matter.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.6.2	6.6.2 Forest operation shall be carried out in a way not to impose significant negative impacts on forest resources while considering their socio-economic roles, recreational functions and aesthetic values.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.6.3	6.6.3 Efforts shall be made to provide opportunities for the long-term welfare and economic benefits to the local community adjacent to the forest. a) A fair or better opportunity for employment, education or contracts shall be provided to the locals and the underprivileged class. b) Users shall be informed of regulations and appropriately put under control to make sure that they do not cause any negative impacts on the forest's various functions in case the public is granted access to forest-related services and amenities within a range where they don't cause a negative influence on the forest ecosystem.		Y
5.6.2 Forest management shall promote the long-term health and well-being of communities within or adjacent to the forest management area.	KFCC-S-01 6.6.3	6.6.3 Efforts shall be made to provide opportunities for the long-term welfare and economic benefits to the local community adjacent to the forest. a) A fair or better opportunity for employment, education or contracts shall be provided to the locals and the underprivileged class. b) Users shall be informed of regulations and appropriately put under control to make sure that they do not cause any negative impacts on the forest's various functions in case the public is granted access to forest-related services and amenities within a range where they don't cause a negative influence on the forest ecosystem.		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.1.7	Forest management practices shall, where appropriate, be deployed to promote structural diversity both horizontally and vertically such as uneven-aged and mixed stands as well as the diversity of species and landscapes. Traditional management systems that have created valuable ecosystems, such as coppice, on appropriate		Y

	KFCC-S-01 6.6.8	<p>sites shall be supported, when economically feasible.</p> <p>6.6.8 A systematic scheme shall be up and running to ensure effective distribution of incentives and fair division of costs and benefits among stakeholders.</p> <p>a) As for national and public forests, stakeholders in the forest management unit shall be clearly defined, so that they have an access to information regarding forest management and participation in decision-making process.</p> <p>b) As for national and public forests, how costs and benefits occur from forest management shall be, in principle, made to public.</p> <p>c) A systematic scheme shall be up and running to ensure effective and fair distribution among stakeholders.</p> <p>d) A proper system shall be up and running to solve conflicts occurring between stakeholders.</p>		Y
<p>5.6.3 Property rights and land tenure arrangements shall be clearly defined, documented and established for the relevant forest area. Likewise, legal, customary and traditional rights related to the forest land shall be clarified, recognised and respected.</p>	KFCC-S-01 6.6.5	<p>6.6.5 Forest ownership and the use right shall be clearly defined.</p> <p>a) Legal documents issued by the government, local authorities and the organizations concerned to verify forest ownership shall be obtained. (i.e. a land sale contract, a rental contract, a loan contract, or a proxy management contract.)</p> <p>b) Boundaries of a forest shall be clearly marked on the map.</p> <p>c) In case relevant conflicts occur, the system to resolve issues derived from forest boundaries or the use right shall be used.</p>	<p>Land tenure and use rights in Korea are highly developed. The history of Korea and the Korean people is one of various phases of colonisation by both Chinese and Japanese feudal groups. This culminated in a wholesale dispossession of land from Koreans in the 1910s by the Japanese. However, the introduction of a thorough and comprehensive cadastral system established a strong legal framework for recognition of customary and traditional forest use rights.</p>	Y
<p>5.6.4 Forest management activities shall be conducted in recognition of the established framework of legal, customary and traditional rights such as outlined in ILO 169 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which shall not be infringed upon without the free, prior and informed consent of the holders of the rights, including the provision of compensation where applicable. Where the extent of rights is not yet resolved or is in dispute there are processes for just and fair</p>	<p>Not applicable as the KFCC claims that there are no indigenous people in Korea</p>	<p>See also: 6.6.8 A systematic scheme shall be up and running to ensure effective distribution of incentives and fair division of costs and benefits among stakeholders. a) As for national and public forests, stakeholders in the forest management unit shall be clearly defined, so that they have an access to information regarding forest management and participation in decision-making process.</p>	<p>It has been well documented that Korean society has no indigenous groups or indigenous minorities. Korea's population is ethnically homogenous and has undergone centuries of colonial rule from Chinese and Japanese powers.</p>	Y

<p>resolution. In such cases forest managers shall, in the interim, provide meaningful opportunities for parties to be engaged in forest management decisions whilst respecting the processes and roles and responsibilities laid out in the policies and laws where the certification takes place.</p>				
<p>5.6.5 Adequate public access to forests for the purpose of recreation shall be provided taking into account respect for ownership rights and the rights of others, the effects on forest resources and ecosystems, as well as compatibility with other functions of the forest.</p>	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.6.3 b)</p>	<p>6.6.3 Efforts shall be made to provide opportunities for the long-term welfare and economic benefits to the local community adjacent to the forest. b) Users shall be informed of regulations and appropriately put under control to make sure that they do not cause any negative impacts on the forest's various functions in case the public is granted access to forest-related services and amenities within a range where they don't cause a negative influence on the forest ecosystem.</p>	<p>Private ownership dominates forest ownership in Korea (around 70 per cent); however this is dominated by forest areas of less than 10ha -- around 53 per cent.</p>	<p>Y; Observation noted</p>
<p>5.6.6 Sites with recognised specific historical, cultural or spiritual significance and areas fundamental to meeting the basic needs of local communities (e.g. health, subsistence) shall be protected or managed in a way that takes due regard of the significance of the site.</p>	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.6.4</p>	<p>6.6.4 Sites or locations that locals value culturally, ecologically, economically and spiritually shall be under proper protective measures. a) Sites or landmarks with cultural, ecological, economical, and spiritual significance to locals shall be identified through a mutual agreement among stakeholders, and shall be properly divided into sections and managed. b) Reasonable procedures shall be established to sort out conflicts regarding sites or landmarks as mentioned above.</p>		<p>Y</p>
	<p>Y KFCC-S-01 6.6.3</p>	<p>6.6.3 Efforts shall be made to provide opportunities for the long-term welfare and economic benefits to the local community adjacent to the forest. a) A fair or better opportunity for employment, education or contracts shall be provided to the locals and the underprivileged class. b) Users shall be informed of regulations and appropriately put under control to make sure that they do not cause any negative impacts on the forest's various functions in case the public is granted access to forest-related services and amenities within a range where they don't cause a negative influence on the forest ecosystem.</p>		<p>Y</p>
<p>5.6.7 Forest management operations shall take into account all socio-economic functions, especially the recreational function and aesthetic values of forests by maintaining for example varied forest structures, and by</p>	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.6.2</p>	<p>6.6.2 Forest operation shall be carried out in a way not to impose significant negative impacts on forest resources while considering their socio-economic roles, recreational functions and aesthetic values; and : 6.6.1 Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to respect the forest's socio-economic and multiple functions and make an effort for that matter.</p>		<p>Y</p>

<p>encouraging attractive trees, groves and other features such as colours, flowers and fruits. This shall be done, however, in a way and to an extent that does not lead to serious negative effects on forest resources, and forest land.</p>				
<p>5.6.8 Forest managers, contractors, employees and forest owners shall be provided with sufficient information and encouraged to keep up-to-date through continuous training in relation to sustainable forest management as a precondition for all management planning and practices described in this standard.</p>		<p>6.6.6: 6.6.6 Forest management owner, forest manager, employees including forest contractor shall be provided with enough information regarding forest management and with continuous training for sustainable forest management.</p>		
	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.6.10</p>	<p>6.6.10 Forest management agents (including subcontractors) and forest laborers shall comply with basic ILO Conventions and domestic labor regulations, and employment matters occurring from forest management shall be documented and systematically managed.</p> <p>a) A reasonable procedure shall be devised regarding hiring, placement, education and training, promotion and dismissal of employees at all ranks.</p> <p>b) According to the ILO Convention, minors 15 year old or under shall not be employed in all types of forest labor.</p> <p>c) A minimum wage defined by the Labor Act shall be observed, and a proper wage system that reflects domestic prices shall be in place.</p> <p>d) Regulations and employment rules regarding hiring of forest laborers shall be prepared.</p> <p>e) An employment contract written in detail for an individual forest laborer shall be kept in storage, and the forest laborer shall be fully understood of the contract contents.</p> <p>f) The employment contract for a forest laborer shall specify that he or she is equally granted all workers' rights defined by the Labor Act and provisions of compensation due to a disaster are also included.</p> <p>g) A reasonable and proper system shall be in place to solve employment-related conflicts.</p> <p>h) A contractor who hires forest laborers shall sign up for social security programs including an employee insurance and a national health insurance.</p> <p>i) A forest laborer shall obligation to participate in training related to forest operation (i.e. a first-aid treatment and safety education, etc.) while forest management agents shall have a responsibility to implement the training.</p> <p>j) Forest manager and forest owner shall identify of risk, have protect measures, safety equipment and facilities etc, and provide those information to secure a safe working condition for forest laborers.</p> <p>k) A forest laborer shall wear personal protective gear all the</p>	<p>Y</p>	

<p>5.6.9 Forest management practices shall make the best use of local forest-related experience and knowledge, such as those of local communities, forest owners, NGOs and local people.</p>		<p>time before working and be fully aware of how to use forestry equipment.</p>		
	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.6.7</p>	<p>6.6.7 A system shall be established to effectively communicate with stakeholders, and make the best use of their local forest-related experience and knowledge in forest management. a) It is necessary to perform activities to encourage locals and a variety of stakeholders to join forest management such as forest management planning, decision making, data collection, monitoring and evaluation, and such activities shall be kept as a record. b) Local communities adjacent to a forest shall be actively utilized to secure forest management information and supply and demand of laborforce. c) Appropriate mechanism for resolving Complaints and disputes relating to forest management between forest operators and local people shall be provided.</p>		<p>Y</p>
<p>5.6.10 Forest management shall provide for effective communication and consultation with local people and other stakeholders relating to sustainable forest management and shall provide appropriate mechanisms for resolving complaints and disputes relating to forest management between forest operators and local people.</p>	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.6.8</p>	<p>6.6.8 A systematic scheme shall be up and running to ensure effective distribution of incentives and fair division of costs and benefits among stakeholders. a) As for national and public forests, stakeholders in the forest management unit shall be clearly defined, so that they have an access to information regarding forest management and participation in decision-making process. b) As for national and public forests, how costs and benefits occur from forest management shall be, in principle, made to public. c) A systematic scheme shall be up and running to ensure effective and fair distribution among stakeholders. d) A proper system shall be up and running to solve conflicts occurring between stakeholders.</p>		<p>Y</p>
	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.6.7</p>	<p>6.6.7 A system shall be established to effectively communicate with stakeholders, and make the best use of their local forest-related experience and knowledge in forest management. a) It is necessary to perform activities to encourage locals and a variety of stakeholders to join forest management such as forest management planning, decision making, data collection, monitoring and evaluation, and such activities shall be kept as a record. b) Local communities adjacent to a forest shall be actively utilized to secure forest management information and supply and demand of laborforce. c) Appropriate mechanism for resolving Complaints and disputes relating to forest management between forest operators and local people shall be provided.</p>		<p>Y</p>
<p>KFCC-S-01 6.6.8</p>	<p>6.6.8 A systematic scheme shall be up and running to ensure effective distribution of incentives and fair division of costs and</p>		<p>Y</p>	

		<p>benefits among stakeholders.</p> <p>a) As for national and public forests, stakeholders in the forest management unit shall be clearly defined, so that they have an access to information regarding forest management and participation in decision-making process.</p> <p>b) As for national and public forests, how costs and benefits occur from forest management shall be, in principle, made to public.</p> <p>c) A systematic scheme shall be up and running to ensure effective and fair distribution among stakeholders.</p> <p>d) A proper system shall be up and running to solve conflicts occurring between stakeholders.</p>		
<p>5.6.11 Forestry work shall be planned, organised and performed in a manner that enables health and accident risks to be identified and all reasonable measures to be applied to protect workers from work-related risks. Workers shall be informed about the risks involved with their work and about preventive measures.</p>	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.6.10 i)</p>	<p>6.6.10 Forest management agents (including subcontractors) and forest laborers shall comply with basic ILO Conventions and domestic labor regulations, and employment matters occurring from forest management shall be documented and systematically managed.</p> <p>i) A forest laborer shall obligation to participate in training related to forest operation (i.e. a first-aid treatment and safety education, etc.) while forest management agents shall have a responsibility to implement the training.</p> <p>j) Forest manager and forest owner shall identify of risk, have protect measures, safety equipment and facilities etc, and provide those information to secure a safe working condition for forest laborers.</p> <p>k) A forest laborer shall wear personal protective gear all the time before working and be fully aware of how to use forestry equipment.</p>		<p>Y</p>
<p>5.6.12 Working conditions shall be safe, and guidance and training in safe working practices shall be provided to all those assigned to a task in forest operations.</p>	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.6.10 i)</p>	<p>6.6.10 Forest management agents (including subcontractors) and forest laborers shall comply with basic ILO Conventions and domestic labor regulations, and employment matters occurring from forest management shall be documented and systematically managed.</p> <p>a) A reasonable procedure shall be devised regarding hiring, placement, education and training, promotion and dismissal of employees at all ranks.</p> <p>b) According to the ILO Convention, minors 15 year old or under shall not be employed in all types of forest labor.</p> <p>c) A minimum wage defined by the Labor Act shall be observed, and a proper wage system that reflects domestic prices shall be in place.</p> <p>d) Regulations and employment rules regarding hiring of forest laborers shall be prepared.</p> <p>e) An employment contract written in detail for an individual forest laborer shall be kept in storage, and the forest laborer shall be fully understood of the contract contents.</p>		<p>Y</p>

		<p>f) The employment contract for a forest laborer shall specify that he or she is equally granted all workers' rights defined by the Labor Act and provisions of compensation due to a disaster are also included.</p> <p>g) A reasonable and proper system shall be in place to solve employment-related conflicts.</p> <p>h) A contractor who hires forest laborers shall sign up for social security programs including an employee insurance and a national health insurance.</p> <p>i) A forest laborer shall obligation to participate in training related to forest operation (i.e. a first-aid treatment and safety education, etc.) while forest management agents shall have a responsibility to implement the training.</p> <p>j) Forest manager and forest owner shall identify of risk, have protect measures, safety equipment and facilities etc, and provide those information to secure a safe working condition for forest laborers.</p> <p>k) A forest laborer shall wear personal protective gear all the time before working and be fully aware of how to use forestry equipment.</p>		
	KFCC-S-01 6.6.10 j)			Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.6.10 k)			Y
5.6.13 Forest management shall comply with fundamental ILO conventions.	KFCC-S-01 6.6.10	<p>6.6.10 Forest management agents (including subcontractors) and forest laborers shall comply with basic ILO Conventions and domestic labor regulations, and employment matters occurring from forest management shall be documented and systematically managed.</p> <p>a) A reasonable procedure shall be devised regarding hiring, placement, education and training, promotion and dismissal of employees at all ranks.</p> <p>b) According to the ILO Convention, minors 15 year old or under shall not be employed in all types of forest labor.</p> <p>c) A minimum wage defined by the Labor Act shall be observed, and a proper wage system that reflects domestic prices shall be in place.</p> <p>d) Regulations and employment rules regarding hiring of forest laborers shall be prepared.</p> <p>e) An employment contract written in detail for an individual forest laborer shall be kept in storage, and the forest laborer shall be fully understood of the contract contents.</p> <p>f) The employment contract for a forest laborer shall specify that he or she is equally granted all workers' rights defined by the Labor Act and provisions of compensation due to a disaster are also included.</p> <p>g) A reasonable and proper system shall be in place to solve employment-related conflicts.</p> <p>h) A contractor who hires forest laborers shall sign up for social security programs including an employee insurance and</p>		Y

		<p>a national health insurance.</p> <p>i) A forest laborer shall obligation to participate in training related to forest operation (i.e. a first-aid treatment and safety education, etc.) while forest management agents shall have a responsibility to implement the training.</p> <p>j) Forest manager and forest owner shall identify of risk, have protect measures, safety equipment and facilities etc, and provide those information to secure a safe working condition for forest laborers.</p> <p>k) A forest laborer shall wear personal protective gear all the time before working and be fully aware of how to use forestry equipment.</p>		
<p>5.6.14 Forest management shall be based inter-alia on the results of scientific research. Forest management shall contribute to research activities and data collection needed for sustainable forest management or support relevant research activities carried out by other organisations, as appropriate.</p>	KFCC-S-01 6.6.9	<p>Contribution shall be made to contribute to research activities and data collection needed for sustainable forest management or to support relevant research activities carried out by other organizations, and forest management shall be based on the results of scientific research, such as research institute, Forest Agency etc.</p>		Y
Criterion 7: Compliance with legal requirements				Y
<p>5.7.1 Forest management shall comply with legislation applicable to forest management issues including forest management practices; nature and environmental protection; protected and endangered species; property, tenure and land-use rights for indigenous people; health, labour and safety issues; and the payment of royalties and taxes.</p>	KFCC-S-01 6.7.1	<p>6.7.1 Forest management agents shall grasp and comply with domestic laws and international conventions regarding forest management.</p>		Y
<p>5.7.2 Forest management shall provide for adequate protection of the forest from unauthorised activities such as illegal logging, illegal land use, illegally initiated fires, and other illegal activities.</p>	KFCC-S-01 6.7.2	<p>6.7.2 An action shall be taken to protect forests from illegal logging, unlawful conversion of forests and other unauthorized activities.</p>		Y
	KFCC-S-01 6.1.4 c)	<p>6.1.4 Rare, threatened and endangered species shall be managed according to relevant guidelines for their protection.</p> <p>c) Relevant measures such as monitoring or controlling to prevent illegal hunting, catching, and exploitation.</p>		Y

PART IV: Standard and System Requirement Checklist for certification and accreditation procedures (Annex 6)

No.	Question	Reference to PEFC Council PROCEDURES	YES / NO*	Reference to scheme documentation	Text	Comments	Conforms (Y/N)
Certification Bodies							
1	Does the scheme documentation require that certification shall be carried out by impartial, independent third parties that cannot be involved in the standard setting process as governing or decision making body, or in the forest management and are independent of the certified entity?	Annex 6, 3.1		KFCC-G-01 Chapter 5 Article 20 ①	Forest certification shall be conducted by the third certification body, independent from a certification body in question, that has not been involved in the process of developing forest certification standards and whose capacity has been proved by an accreditation body.	Conforms	Y
2	Does the scheme documentation require that certification body for forest management certification shall fulfil requirements defined in ISO 17021 or ISO Guide 65?	Annex 6, 3.1		KFCC-G-01 Chapter 4 Article 19 ②	The accreditation criteria for a certification body include ISO/IEC 17021 for forest management, ISO/IEC 17065 for CoC and additional accreditation standards by the operating agency according to the PEFC's requirements. But, in consideration of characteristics of the domestic forest certification scheme, additional requirements may be included in the accreditation criteria.	Conforms	Y
3	Does the scheme documentation require that certification bodies carrying out forest certification shall have the technical competence in forest management on its economic, social and environmental impacts, and on the forest certification criteria?	Annex 6, 3.1		KFCC-G-01 Chapter 5 Article 20 ②	An organization which intends to apply for an accreditation shall secure those who are qualified for a certification auditor set forth in Attached Table No. 2 and prove that it is fully capable of the following. 1. Adequate knowledge and technology regarding forest management; 2. Knowledge and technology regarding material flows such as forest-based product purchase, processing and transaction.	Conforms	Y

4	Does the scheme documentation require that certification bodies shall have a good understanding of the national PEFC system against which they carry out forest management certification?	Annex 6, 3.1	KFCC-G- 01 Chapter 6 Article 23 and at KFCC-G-01 Attached Table 2.	<p>Article 23 (Training of Certification Auditors)</p> <p>1 The operating agency shall perform the following tasks to manage certification auditors.</p> <p>1. Training and evaluation of a certification auditor</p> <p>2. Other matters that the operating agency regards necessary to manage certification auditors</p> <p>2 The operating agency shall devise a training program for a certification auditor course and provide a syllabus to those who are willing to participate in the training before the lesson starts. Work procedures regarding the training can be separately decided, and in this case, these procedures shall be accessible.</p> <p>3 Those who are willing to participate in training for a certification auditor shall submit an application form, using the Form No. 1 to the operating agency while the operating agency shall provide training sessions according to relevant procedures.</p> <p>4 The operating agency shall issue a training diploma to those who have completed the certification auditor course and issue a certificate to those who have passed the examination.</p> <p>Attached Table No 2: A certification auditor shall be equipped with knowledge and technical know- how regarding forest management or CoC and the certification processes and shall at least meet each of the following requirements...</p> <p>2. Completion of certification auditor course and test evaluation: One shall complete the following certification auditor course and pass the test.</p>	<p>The accreditation evaluation for certification bodies have a 'good understanding' of the system by requiring mandatory training of the certification auditors nominated by each certification body. This can therefore be taken as a 'requirement' of the certification bodies. Certification auditors are assessed at the end of the training and must pass a test accordingly.</p>	Y
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5	Does the scheme documentation require that certification bodies have the responsibility to use competent auditors and who have adequate technical know-how on the certification process and issues related to forest management certification?	Annex 6, 3.2		KFCC-G-01 Chapter 5 Article 20 (2)	An organization which intends [sic] to apply for an accreditation shall secure those who are qualified for a certification auditor set forth in Attached Table No. 2 and prove that it is fully capable of the following. 1. Adequate knowledge and technology regarding forest management 2. Knowledge and technology regarding material flows such as forest-based product purchase, processing and transaction	Table 2 includes stipulates minimum educational levels and experience required for auditors, setting university degrees, minimum in-field experience or a combination of both in forestry or related field as a minimum requirement.	Y
6	Does the scheme documentation require that the auditors must fulfil the general criteria of ISO 19011 for Quality Management Systems auditors or for Environmental Management Systems auditors?	Annex 6, 3.2		KFCC ST 2003 6.1.1.2	The certification body shall have a documented process to ensure that auditors have personal attributes, knowledge and skills in accordance with clauses 7.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.2, 7.2.3.1,7.2.3.2 and 7.2.3.4 of ISO 19011:2011.	The documentation states this is required this for CoC auditors, but not for FM standards. Regarding the FM standards, the documentation requires that certification bodies are required to comply with ISO/IEC 17021 for forest management. IEC 17021 specifies requirements for auditors that are broadly compatible with the general criteria of ISO 19011.	Y – Observation noted
7	Does the scheme documentation include additional qualification requirements for auditors carrying out forest management audits? ^(*)	Annex 6, 3.2		KFCC-G-01 Attached Table No. 2		Table 2 includes stipulates minimum educational levels and experience required for auditors, setting university degrees, minimum in-field experience or a combination of both in forestry or related field as a minimum requirement.	Y
Certification procedures							
8	Does the scheme documentation require that certification bodies shall have established internal procedures for forest management certification?	Annex 6, 4		KFCC-G-01 Chapter 4 Article 19 (2)	The accreditation criteria for a certification body include ISO/IEC 17021 for forest management, ISO/IEC 17065 for CoC and additional accreditation standards by the operating agency according to the PEFC's requirements.	e.g. Section 8, Management systems in 17065; Section 10, Management systems required for CBs in 17021	Y

9	Does the scheme documentation require that applied certification procedures for forest management certification shall fulfil or be compatible with the requirements defined in ISO 17021 or ISO Guide 65?	Annex 6, 4		KFCC-G-01 Chapter 4 Article 19 ②	The accreditation criteria for a certification body include ISO/IEC 17021 for forest management, ISO/IEC 17065 for CoC and additional accreditation standards by the operating agency according to the PEFC's requirements.		
10	Does the scheme documentation require that applied auditing procedures shall fulfil or be compatible with the requirements of ISO 19011?	Annex 6, 4		KFCC-G-01 Annex 7.4.2	For chain of custody the correct reference is 7.4.2 "The certification body shall conduct the initial audit of the chain of custody following the relevant guidance provided in ISO 19011, clause 6.4". For forest management, the accreditation criteria for CBs specify IEC 17021; it can be considered that the IEC 17021 Section 9 "Process requirements" is compatible with the auditing requirements in ISO 19011 Section 6	It is not clear or explicit enough that the applied auditing procedures are compatible with ISO 19011	N – Minor non-conformity
11	Does the scheme documentation require that certification body shall inform the relevant PEFC National Governing Body about all issued forest management certificates and changes concerning the validity and scope of these certificates?	Annex 6, 4		KFCC-G-01 Chapter 4 Article 19 (6) and KFCC-G-01 Annex 7.7.8	KFCC-G-01 Chapter 4 Article 19 (6): " a certification body shall report the information regarding a certified organisation within 15 days after issuance of a certification to the operating agency, using the form ..." CoC: 7.7.8 "Certification bodies shall immediately inform the relevant PEFC/KFCC National Governing Body or the PEFC Council/KFCC where the PEFC National Governing Body does not exist, when certification is granted, suspended, withdrawn, or its scope is changed.	The documentation states that an additional evaluation is required for any changes to the scope or procedures. It also requires that relevant information regarding any changes be kept and recorded KFCC-R- 03 Appendix 4 contains a notification contract between the certification body and the KFCC. The Notification Contract requires that a CB must "report all certification information" and "any amendment regarding certification"..	Y

12	Does the scheme documentation require that certification body shall carry out controls of PEFC logo usage if the certified entity is a PEFC logo user?	Annex 6, 4		<p>KFCC-G-01 Chapter 2 Article 5, 3:</p> <p>KFCC-G-01 Chapter 5 Article 21 (8)</p>	<p>See reference: KFCC-G-01 Chapter 2 Article 5, 3: A certification body refers to an organization accredited by an accreditation body and notified by the KFCC, and shall have responsibility and authority for the following tasks. 1. Counseling for certification, first certification evaluation and issuance of a certificate; 2. Report of certification status; 3. Follow-up management regarding the use of a certification logo by those certified</p> <p>"A certification body shall check if a certified organization is adequately using a certification logo."</p>		Y
13	Does a maximum period for surveillance audits defined by the scheme documentation not exceed more than one year?	Annex 6, 4		<p>KFCC-G-01 Annex 7.9.1</p> <p>KFCC-G-01 Chapter 5 Article 21 (7)</p>	<p>COC: "The surveillance audits shall be carried out at least annually."</p> <p>KFCC-G-01 Chapter 5 Article 21 (7): "The term of validity for a certificate shall be five years and evaluation of the follow-up management against a certified organization shall be conducted once a year."</p>		Y
14	Does a maximum period for assessment audit not exceed five years for forest management certifications?	Annex 6, 4		<p>KFCC-G-01 Annex 7.7.6</p> <p>KFCC-G-01 Chapter 5 Article 21 (7):</p>	<p>COC: 7.7.6 The certification shall be granted for a maximum of 5 years.</p> <p>"The term of validity for a certificate shall be five years and evaluation of the follow-up management against a certified organization shall be conducted once a year."</p>		Y
15	Does the scheme documentation include requirements for public availability of certification report summaries?	Annex 6, 4		<p>KFCC-G-01 Annex 7.7.7.</p> <p>FM: KFCC-G-01 Article 11:</p>	<p>The certification body shall make information on the validity and scope of any issued certification document publicly available.</p> <p>The operating agency may make a disclosure of a summarised certification evaluation report including findings of the certification evaluation ...</p>		Y

16	Does the scheme documentation include requirements for usage of information from external parties as the audit evidence?	Annex 6, 4		KFCC-G-01 Chapter 5 Article 21 ④	A certification body shall write a report of certification evaluation and provide it to an organization applying for certification after completing the certification evaluation, and determine whether the organization can be certified or not. But, in terms of certification of forest management, relevant information from the outside interested parties (i.e. the government or a local community, etc.) shall be included in the report to determine conformity to certification standards as a proof of the evaluation.		Y
17	Does the scheme documentation include additional requirements for certification procedures? ^[1]	Annex 6, 4			NA		
Accreditation procedures							
18	Does the scheme documentation require that certification bodies carrying out forest management certification shall be accredited by a national accreditation body?	Annex 6, 5		KFCC-G-01 Chapter 2, Article 4 and 5:	"An accreditation body refers to a state-run accreditation organization registered to the International Accreditation Forum (IAF)" ... "A certification body refers to an organization accredited by an accreditation body and notified by the KFCC"	"	Y
19	Does the scheme documentation require that an accredited certificate shall bear an accreditation symbol of the relevant accreditation body?	Annex 6, 5		KFCC-G-01 Chapter 2 Article 4 ①	"The terms and conditions used in this rule are as follows. 1. A certificate issued by a certification body within the scope of its accreditation that bears the accreditation body's symbol."		Y
20	Does the scheme documentation require that the accreditation shall be issued by an accreditation body which is a part of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) umbrella or a member of IAF's special recognition regional groups and which implement procedures described in ISO 17011 and other documents recognised by the above mentioned organisations?	Annex 6, 5		KFCC-G-01 Article 4, Article 17 ①, ②	See KFCC-G-01 Chapter 2, Article 4: "An accreditation body refers to a state-run accreditation organization registered to the International Accreditation Forum (IAF)", Article 17: "An accreditation body shall be a member of IAF's Multilateral Recognition Agreement" "An accreditation body shall devise a quality system that satisfies international standards (ISO/IEC 17011)		Y

21	Does the scheme documentation require that certification body undertake forest management certification as “accredited certification” based on ISO 17021 or ISO Guide 65 and the relevant forest management standard(s) shall be covered by the accreditation scope?	Annex 6, 5		KFCC-G-01 Chapter 4 Article 19 ②		The accreditation criteria for a certification body include ISO/IEC 17021 for forest management, ISO/IEC 17065 for CoC and additional accreditation standards by the operating agency according to the PEFC’s requirements. But, in consideration of characteristics of the domestic forest certification scheme, additional requirements may be included in the accreditation criteria.	Y
22	Does the scheme documentation include a mechanism for PEFC notification of certification bodies?	Annex 6, 6		KFCC-R-03,		See KFCC-R-03, KFCC Notification of Certification Bodies by KFCC. The document contains provisions and procedures for KFCC/PEFC Notification of Certification Bodies.	Y
23	Are the procedures for PEFC notification of certification bodies non-discriminatory?	Annex 6, 6				The procedures do not contain any discriminatory measures such as those specified in PEFC GD 1004:2009 5.1 f	Y

PART V: Standard and System Requirement Checklist for system specific Chain of custody standards – COMPLIANCE WITH PEFC ST PEFC 2002:2013

The KFCC has adopted PEFC ST 2002:2013 as part of the KFCC Scheme. Therefore this part of the assessment is not applicable.

PART VI: Standard and System Requirement Checklist for scheme administration requirements

No.	Question	Reference to PEFC GD 1004:2009	YES / NO*	Reference to application documents	Text	Comments	Conforms (Y/N)
PEFC Notification of certification bodies							
1	Are procedures for the notification of certification bodies in place, which comply with chapter 5 of PEFC GD 1004:2009, <i>Administration of PEFC scheme</i> ?	Chapter 5	Y	KFCC-R-03	5.1a: "The organization abides by operating guidelines of the Korean Forest Certification System, rules and regulations set by the Korea Forestry Promotion Institute (KoFPI) and the state-owned accreditation body." 5.1b: The notification procedures do not clearly define the type of certification (it states FM or CoC), the coverage, or the standards. 5.1c: The procedures require the signing of a contract; the contract stipulates conditions for PEFC notification 5.1d: A written contract is required in Chapter 2 Article 4: once notification is approved "the secretary general shall sign a contract with the certification body according to Appendix 3" 5.1e: A CB is required to "Report all certification information issued in accordance with the Form No. 5, along with any amendment regarding certification. In addition, a certification body shall be cooperative if the KoFPI requests additional information regarding a certified organization." 5.1f: The documentation/procedures do not contain any discriminatory measures 5.2 KFCC does not charge fees; there do not appear to be any procedures that require the notification of PEFC Council about changes in notification fees		Y
PEFC Logo usage licensing							
2	Are procedures for the issuance of PEFC Logo usage licenses in place, which comply with chapter 6 of PEFC GD 1004:2009, <i>Administration of PEFC scheme</i> ?	Chapter 6	Y	KFCC-S-04	6.1.1: See KFCC-S-04: "②An entity applying for the license shall 1. be a legal entity" See Chapter 8, Article 23 (6), which require "An organization approved to use a certification logo shall use the logo in accordance with certification logo standards (KFCC-S-04) and other rules set forth by the operating agency. If the certification logo is used in an inappropriate manner, the operating agency may take action accordingly." KFCC-S-04 is based on PEFC ST 2001:2008 6.1.2: The documentation and procedures do not appear to allow for multi-licences for multi-site operations. 6.2.1: a)All user groups are required to "sign the KFCC Logo Use Contract with the KFCC" b) See Chapter 8, Article 23 (6), which require "An organization approved to use a certification logo shall use the logo in accordance with certification logo standards (KFCC-S-04) and other rules set forth by the operating agency. If the certification logo is used in an inappropriate manner, the operating agency may take action accordingly." KFCC-S-04 is based on PEFC ST 2001:2008 c) logo usage groups are clearly defined in R-04 as forest/owner managers, forest related, other users; greater definitions of these are given in S-04 d) See Chapter 8, Article 23 (6), which require "An organization approved to use a certification logo shall use the logo in accordance with certification logo standards (KFCC-S-04) and other rules set forth by the operating agency. If the certification logo is used in an inappropriate manner, the operating agency may take action accordingly."		Y

					<p>e) Article 5 in the Logo Use contract states: Article 5(Penalty)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The KFCC may impose, in case of user group A and B, unauthorised on- or off-product logo use relates, unless the logo user proves that such unauthorised use was unintentional. In the latter case the penalty will be limited to 20million WON. 2. The KFCC has the right to alter the amount of penalty demanded for use of the KFCC logo in contravention of the contract. The change shall come into effect in the contract between the KFCC and the logo user three months after the former has informed the latter, in writing, of the change. <p>Article 6 (Contract Termination)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Either party may terminate the contract with three-month prior notice by registered letter. 2. the KFCC may revoke the contract temporarily with immediate effect while a suspicion of contravention of the contract or the KFCC Logo Use Rules is being investigated. In case of suspicion, the KFCC shall send the logo user a written request for an explanation and notification of the temporary revocation of the contract. The temporary revocation shall remain in effect for a maximum period of one(1) month after the logo user has provided an explanation concerning the suspected misuse to the KFCC, which will examine the matter. The KFCC may reverse a decision on the temporary revocation of the contract when the logo user has implemented corrective measures approved by the KFCC and given the KFCC notification that this has been done. 3. The KFCC may terminate the contract with immediate effect if there are reasons to believe that any of the terms of the contract or the KFCC Logo Use Rules are not being adhered to. 4. Withdrawal, suspension or the end of the validity of the KFCC recognised forest management certificate, in case of the group A logo user or KFCC recognised forest management certificate, in case of the group B logo user or KFCC recognised chain of custody certificate, will result in automatic termination of the contract with effect on the same date as the withdrawal, suspension or the end of the validity of the forest management or the chain of custody certificate. 5. KFCC is not obliged to pay compensation for any costs or ther damages which the temporary revocation or termination causes to the logo user. 		
Complaints and dispute procedures							
3	Are complaint and dispute procedures in place, which comply with chapter 8 of PEFC GD 1004:2009, <i>Administration of PEFC scheme?</i>	Chapter 8	Y	KFCC-R-05	<p>Article 5 (Receipt of complaints)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The head of the Secretariat of KFCC shall ensure that stakeholder related to Kofpi work be allowed to raise complaints, and provide them access to information on how these complaints are dealt with once received. 2. The head of the Secretariat shall review the complaints received and conforming that there is not anything missing in the information. Where there is missing information, the head of the Secretariat shall ask the claimant for supplement information. 3. The head of the Secretariat shall review the validity of complaints received. Where necessary in handling according to the complaints handling procedure, management register shall be submitted as shown in the following table. [table 1] Numbering method for documentation of the complaints handling process 4. The head of the Secretariat shall report to the Chairman of the KFCC about 		Y

				<p>the received complaints and the action plans including the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Claimant's detail (name, position, and contact information) 2. Content of complaints 3. Action plan for handling complaints and status in personnel organization of the complaints handling panel 5. The head of the Secretariat shall inform the claimant of receipt of the claim and of the intended action plan with in seven days of receipt. <p>Article 6 (Handling Complaints)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In an effort to handle complaints impartially, the head of the Secretariat shall organize an ARC with internal and outside professionals isolated from the complaints raised. 2. To ensure independence and impartiality of complaints handling work, the head of the Secretariat shall have Conflict of Interest and non-disclosure document. 3. After a receipted complaints has been analysed and validated, the ARC shall submitted its results to the head of the Secretariat. If ARC decide the receipted complaint is not validate, the head of the Secretariat shall inform the claimant of the rejection decision after approval of the chairman of the KFCC. 4. In the case a receipted complaint is validate, the ARC shall examine and submit to the head of the Secretariat a report containing the following: ... 5. Based on the report submitted by ARC, the head of the Secretariat shall write report and attain approval form the chairman of KFCC, and shall inform claimant about the results of the complaint investigation, formal decision and corrective/preventive measures. 6. In the case the claimant is not satisfied with the result, the head of the Secretariat can make ARC to re-review for one time. <p>Article 7 (Follow-Ups)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The head of the Secretariat shall investigate the cause of handled complaints, and take appropriate actions to prevent its re-occurrence 2. The head of the Secretariat is responsible for maintaining the confidentiality of all information related to complaints. 		
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ANNEX B. RESULTS OF STAKEHOLDER SURVEY

ITS Global undertook a stakeholder survey as part of its assessment.

The survey primarily took the form of a stakeholder questionnaire, delivered via email. The questionnaire was provided in both Korean and in English.

The text of the stakeholder survey is reproduced below.

Survey

설문조사

In 2017 the Korea Forest Promotion Institute (KOFPI) and the Korea Forest Certification Council (KFCC) submitted its standards for Sustainable Forest Management and Chain of Custody Certification to the Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC) for endorsement.

2017년에 한국임업진흥원(KOFPI)과 한국산림인증위원회(KFCC)는 PEFC 상호인정을 위해 PEFC(the Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification)에 지속 가능한 산림경영에 관한 표준과 CoC(Chain of Custody)인증에 관한 표준을 제출하였습니다.

PEFC endorsement requires that the KFCC standards are assessed for conformity against the requirements stipulated in PEFC's international standards and guidelines.

PEFC 상호인정은 KFCC의 표준이 PEFC의 국제표준 및 가이드라인에 규정된 요구사항들에 적합한지 평가받는 것을 요구합니다.

PEFC have commissioned independent consultants - ITS Global - to undertake a conformity assessment of the KFCC standards against PEFC requirements.

PEFC는 독립 컨설팅기관인 ITS Global에 KFCC 표준의 PEFC 요구사항에 대한 적합성평가를 의뢰하였습니다.

In order to complete the assessment, ITS Global is asking stakeholders in for their input and comments on the standard development process.

평가를 완료하기 위해 ITS Global은 이해관계자들에게 표준 개발 과정에 대한 조언 및 견해를 구할 것입니다.

ITS Global would greatly appreciate comments and input based on the following questionnaire.

다음 설문에 응답해주시면 매우 감사하겠습니다.

Respondents may remain anonymous if preferred. The deadline for returning comments is February 12 2018.

응답하신 것은 원하신다면 익명으로 처리해 드릴 수 있습니다. 답변서는 2018년 2월 12일까지 보내주세요.

Additional comments can also be submitted before the deadline directly to Khalil Hegarty at k.hegarty@itsglobal.net.

또한, 추가 의견은 마감 기한 전에 Khalil Hegarty (k.hegarty@itsglobal.net)에게 제출하실 수 있습니다.

1. Please enter your name, organisation and postal address

1. 귀하의 성명, 소속기관 및 주소를 적어주세요.

2. Please describe your relationship with KOFPI / KFCC.

2. 한국임업진흥원(KOFPI) 또는 한국산림인증위원회(KFCC)와 귀하의 관계를 설명해주세요.

3. When were you invited to participate in the KFCC standard development?

3. 귀하는 언제 KFCC 표준 개발에 참여하도록 초청받았습니까?

4. In your opinion, were interested parties given the opportunity to participate and contribute to the KFCC development?

4. 귀하께서 생각하실 때, 이해관계자들은 KFCC 표준 개발에 참여하고 기여할 기회를 받았습니까?

5. Did KFCC provide you with relevant information to contribute to the scheme development and revision?

5. KFCC 는 귀하께서 제도의 개발 및 개정에 기여할 수 있도록 관련 정보를 제공하였습니까?

6. Was the development and revision process well planned and structured?

6. 개발 및 개정 절차의 계획 및 구조화는 잘 이루어졌습니까?

7. In your view, were your views appropriately considered during the development and revision process?

7. 귀하께서 보시기에 귀하의 견해가 개발 및 개정 절차 동안 적절하게 반영되었습니까?

8. Was a consensus reached in the development of the certification criteria?

8. 인증 기준의 개발에 있어서 합의가 이루어졌습니까?

9. Did the participating stakeholders represent the range of interests in forest management in your country? If not, which other interests groups do you think should have participated?

9. 참여하는 이해관계자들이 귀하의 국가에서 산림 경영의 다양한 이해관계를 대표하였습니까? 만약 그렇지 않다면 다른 어떤 이해관계자가 참여 했어야 한다고 생각하십니까?

10. Do you believe any specific aspects of the scheme deserve further consideration?

10. 귀하께서는 제도의 어떠한 면이 추가적으로 고려되어야 한다고 생각하십니까?

SURVEY RESPONSE

The responses to the survey were limited to two recipients. Receipt of the survey by stakeholders was confirmed via face-to-face meetings with numerous stakeholders that took place in Seoul as part of the field visit, where feedback on the standard development process was delivered first-hand. The two survey respondents participated in the face-to-face consultations.

The survey responses did not provide any negative feedback on the standard development process.

A list of confirmed delivery addresses is presented below.

Public Forest	Gangwon-do Forestry Development Institute	Team leader of managing provincial forest	Wonsuk Han	hws5340@korea.kr	(+82)-33-248-6670
Private Forest	Korea Forest Management Association	Vice-Chairman	Jeonghee Park	kforestr4306@hanmail.net	(+82)-42-586-2986
NGO	Forest for Life	General Director	Young Min Yoo	flexy69@forest.or.kr	(+82)-2-735-3232
NGO	National Nature Trust	Team leader of Research and Development	Jeon Jungnam	superdream78@hanmail.net	(+82)-31-425-8107
Labor Association	Korea Forest Cooperative Federation	Secretary General	Doohwan Park	pdh290@naver.com	(+82)-33-433-9731
Industry	National Forestry Cooperative Federation	Team leader of forest management department	Jingu Jang	jjjang@nfcf.or.kr	(+82)-2-3434-7184
Industry	Korea Paper Association	Team Leader	Sanghyun Lee	shlee@paper.or.kr	(+82)-2-549-0981
Industry	Korea Wood Panel Association	Managing Director	Ha-hyun Joung	kopia@unitel.co.kr	(+82)-2-780-3631
Academic	Korea University	Professor	Yowhan Son	yson@korea.ac.kr	(+82)-2-3290-3015
Research Institute	National Institute of Forest Science	Researcher	Mihyun Seol	mistral@forest.go.kr	(+82)-2-961-2884
Technical Group	EnSTAR	CEO	Jae-Dong Noh	njd7116@enstar.kr	(+82)-2-6123-3231
Government	Korea Forest Service Forest Policy Division	Secretary	Jonggi Jeong	neopopeyebie@korea.kr	(+82)-42-481-4195

ANNEX C: RESULTS OF INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATION

No responses were received for the international consultation process.

ANNEX D. INTERNAL REVIEW COMMENTS

Assessment Report - **Korean Forest Certification Council Scheme**
Panel of Experts member - **Hugh Miller**

General Statement on report quality

A well laid out and thorough review of a new scheme that closely follows the relevant PEFC requirements.

Specific findings

Report chapter / page	PoE member	Consultant's report statement	PoE member finding	Consultant's response
p34 5.2.2 & 5.2.3	HGM	The requirements under 5.2.2 are that "Health and vitality of forests shall be periodically monitored..." and under 5.2.3 that there should be "The monitoring and maintenance of health and vitality...". In response to both the consultants state that "many measures shall be devised to prevent any factors...".	It is not clear from the report that requirement for <u>monitoring</u> is adequately covered.	Accepted. The relevant clause under KFCC-S-01 6.3.3 is c), such that it should read: "Means and measure shall be devised to prevent any factors (pests, fire etc) causes that could have negative impacts on health and vitality of forest ecosystems, and an appropriated action making use of these policy instruments shall be taken against the cause if detected ... c) Effect of factors that affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems and the factors themselves shall be monitored every 5 years." This has been amended in both the main text and the Annex.

Assessment Report - *PEFC Korea Forest Certification Scheme*

Panel of Experts member - *Stefan Czamutdzian*

General Statement on report quality

Clear, neat and comprehensive report.

Specific findings

Report chapter / page	PoE member	Consultant's report statement	PoE member finding	Consultant's response
Ch 3 / p. 9	Cz	The System conforms to the PEFC requirements, but the following observation is noted:	Is this one or are these two observations? It is recommended to categorise both topics as observations and mark the first one in Chapter 12 (p. 63) with „Observation“.	Accepted. These are multiple observations, as suggested. They have marked as such.
Ch 6 / p. 22	Cz	Consultant's observation It should be noted that there appeared to be few	What does the consultant want to express with this observation? Is this observation helpful for the evaluation of the process?	The observation is at best peripheral to the evaluation of the process, but was a useful way to consider the group dynamics. As it is not a vital observation, the reference has been removed.
Ch 8 / p. 58	Cz	The following observations are made following discussions with KFCC stakeholders:	How can the following four observations be interpreted? Is the group management system incorporated robust? Or is this reproduction of PEC GD 1002 used as a start to experience the acceptance in practice? Please explain.	These are not observations as such, but notes from stakeholder consultations, and as such are speculative. They are irrelevant to the assessment of the group management system – which can be considered robust – and have subsequently been removed.
Annex A / p.	Cz	5.6 a and b) – Column “Conforms”: Clarification required on the date the	Please explain what exactly is meant here.	This is text that was not changed from the draft report; the text has

88		record was sent out Clarification is required; need ... recipients		subsequently been amended to match the main report text, in line with the findings, i.e. they conform. The email date was confirmed as October 1 2015 and an email header list was given to the consultant.
Annex A / p. 88	Cz	5.10 and 5.12) – Column “Conforms”: Y Observation recorded	Please explain what exactly is meant here; in the main report there is no observation given with this requirement in the respective chapters.	5.10; No observation was recorded, the text has been adjusted accordingly. 5.12, an observation has been recorded regarding KFCC’s publishing platforms; the timely public availability of the standard documents has also been addressed.
Part IV / 127	Cz	No. 4 – Column “Conforms”: Y Observation recorded	Please explain what exactly is meant here; in the main report there is no observation given with this requirement in the respective chapters.	In this case the Annex was not updated to reflect the findings of the main body of the report; the updates to the text have subsequently been made.
Part IV / 127	Cz	No. 6 – Column “Conforms”: Minor non-conformity	Please explain what exactly is meant here; in the main report there is no observation given with this requirement in the respective chapters.	In this case the Annex was not updated to reflect the findings of the main body of the report; the updates to the text have subsequently been made.

Assessment Report - *Korean Forest Certification Council Scheme*
Panel of Experts member - *Mark Edwards*

General Statement on report quality

The Assessor has completed a thorough assessment of the Korean Forest Certification Council Scheme and has set out the significant elements of the scheme in the body text to support the conclusions on conformity. Annex 1 is extremely well populated with evidence from the SFM Standard, in some places possibly over populated, especially to support the conclusions on conformity for the PEFC requirements.

I have no hesitation in confirming the Assessor's recommendation, noting my comment below for 2. Recommendation, but would be keen to ensure that the PEFC ensures verification of any corrective action as part of its recommendation that follow ups on any endorsement decision – reporting at an appropriate time in the future on the non-conformities would demonstrate the openness, transparency and strength of the PEFC system.

The requirements in the FM standard demonstrate a mature approach to satisfying the national conditions of the Republic of Korea and the PEFC requirements. It is also heartening to observe that the requirements don't rely on copying PEFC requirements but reflect the Korean situation as a response to meet the PEFC requirements.

I also commend the KFCCS for grasping firmly the use of normative language in its requirements which ensures that auditability is clear cut.

The only issue I have with the consultant's report is that there does not seem to be many or any references to the KFCCS development report which would have provided much needed context for each section especially when addressing standard setting process.

Other general observations:

- In 1. Introduction and 2. Recommendation, the title for the scheme is Korean Forest Certification Council Scheme, so is it KFCCS for the scheme or is it just left as KFCC for the organisation? [It is the organisation; I have corrected any ambiguities]
- There should be a note that Republic of Korea, South Korea and Korea are one and the same and are used interchangeably in this report [Agreed, amended]
- Formatting issues in **Text** column of ANNEX A where a return seems to send text onto the next line – see 4.1 e) as the first example [Noted]
- There are also a number of instances where a space hasn't been inserted so words/terms are against each other e.g. Pg 13 - Operation Rule for Korea Forest Certification **Council(KFCC)** - a general sweep of the report would be useful [Completed]
- Document referencing under KFCC – is it KFCC-S-01 or KFCC-S-01 – need to be consistent throughout the report especially when listing

<p>under THE SCHEME [This has been corrected]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are many locations where quoted text hasn't been closed i.e. missing the “ “ or quotes don't finish with a full stop [Corrected]
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Specific findings

Report chapter / page	PoE member	Consultant's report statement	PoE member finding	Consultant's response
Abbreviations Pg 4	ME	Abbreviation list	Missing the following: ARC; FM; FMU; FSC; ITTO; NEDP; TD	Accepted, changed.
	ME	S Standard	It could be 'S or ST' to cover both KFCC and the PEFC	Accepted, changed
	ME	PEFC and PEFC	Its 'Programme' not 'Program'	Accepted, changed
	ME	SDC	In Annex A, 4.1 a) it indicates that it is a 'Subcommittee' – so is it SDS? Otherwise need to indicate that SDC is the accepted abbreviation for that committee	KFCC refers to the Standard Development Subcommittee, but the abbreviation used is SDC. Inconsistencies have been changed through the document
1. Introduction 1 st para Pg 5	ME	'...was invited by the Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) Council ...'	Its Programme not Program	Accepted, changed.
2 nd para	ME	'KFCC submitted its standards to the PEFC Council for approval in June 2017.'	Within the PEFC, its 'endorsement and mutual recognition' – see GD 1007:2017	Accepted, changed.
Scope of Assessment 1 st para, 1 st dot pt Pg 5	ME	'A general analysis of the structure of the system of the proposed Applicant System ...'	Isn't it 'Scheme' as was defined as Scheme in 1 st para of 1 Introduction	Accepted, changed.

5 th dot pt	ME	'Procedures for logo licensing (PEFC GD 1004:2009, Administration of PEFC scheme, chapter 6)'	Why not against ST 2001:2008 v2?	This was an error; amended.
8 th dot pt Pg 6	ME	'Any other aspects which can affect functions, credibility and efficiency of <u>the submitted system.</u> '	Why not call it the 'Applicant Scheme' as it was defined in 1. Introduction?	Accepted, changed.
	ME	No text	What about the use of PEFC ST 2002:2013 and PEFC ST 2003:2012?	The references have been amended.
2. Recommendation Pg 7	ME	'Based on the results of this conformity assessment, the consultant recommends that the PEFC Board of Directors endorse the Korean Forest Certification Council Scheme.'	As the consultant has identified two non-conformities, they should be recognised here with an indication as to how they should be addressed – i.e. what CAR to be undertaken as part of the endorsement decision. As I have also suggested further non-conformities, these need to be assessed by the consultant and if validated, added to the discussion above Also, it would be 'PEFC Council' in the recommendation	'Council' has been amended. CAR text for the original NCs has been added as follows: Notification procedures should be amended to clearly define the type of certification, coverage and standards. Standard setting procedures should be amended to provide a clear procedure for balancing representation of stakeholders. KFCC provided a draft procedure for such an amendment. Such an amendment should be adopted by the KFCC as part of its standard setting procedure.
3. Summary of the Findings General, 3 rd para	ME	'...other forest sustainability benchmarks, including the ITTO Criteria and Indicators ...'	ITTO should be in full as it is the only use of the term	Accepted, amended.

Pg 8				
5 th para	ME	‘The structure of the system and the documentation is clear and for the most part unambiguous.’	Use of ‘system’ – if use this term need a statement at the beginning of report to say that ‘system’ and ‘scheme’ are used interchangeably but denote the KFCC	Accepted, changed.
Standard Setting Procedures 3 rd para	ME	‘KFCC has provided a draft procedure for achieving balance among the SDC. This was provided during the consultation period.’	SDC should be in full as first use of term For the ‘consultation period – is it the international consultation period run by the PEFC OR is it the assessment period for the consultant? Please clarify	Clarified. It was during the assessment period.
Standard Setting Process	ME	‘The System conforms to the PEFCS requirements.’	PEFCS isn’t in the Abbreviations – presume it’s the PEFC “what”? Is it Scheme? Please clarify	Reference to PEFCS has been removed.
Certification and Accreditation Arrangements 3 rd para Pg 9	ME	‘...and this is annexed to KFCC-G- 01.’	See 4. THE SCHEME (Pg 13) – this is the Scheme guide not CoC!	Although the document is not attached to the CoC standard, the Scope of Application for the Guideline is to all participants in the Scheme, including the operating agency, accreditation bodies, certifying bodies (i.e. certifiers).
3 rd para	ME	‘However, there is some ambiguity as the document also contains differently described (albeit compatible) requirements for CoC Certification Bodies.’	If changes to a PEFC ST, can’t be adopted but it is based on the PEFC ST to allow for local changes. If so, does it conform to PEFC ST 2003:2012?	The document wholly conforms to PEFC ST 2003:2012; the ‘differences’ described are between the requirements for certification bodies undertaking FM and those undertaking CoC.
4. Structure of the System of the	ME		See comment above on ‘System’	Amended.

Proposed Applicant System Pg 11				
Forests and the Forest Sector in the Republic of Korea 3 rd para Pg 11	ME	‘Korea’s forest ownership is split as follows: national forests (21.4%), public forests (8%) and private forests (71%).’	Would round down so that three figures add up to 100%	Amended.
Administration and Legal Basis 5 th para Pg 12	ME	‘...the Korean Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF). In 1967, for the second (NEDP) the Korea Forest Service (KFS) was instituted under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), which had responsibility...’	For MAF and MOHA, if not referred to further in report, no need for the abbreviation.	The Consultant has left these abbreviations in, as it may be useful for someone reading the report and cross referencing with another document.
THE SCHEME Pg 13	ME	‘The KFCC has developed a number of procedural documents for the KFCC Scheme.’	Why ‘KFCC Scheme’ when it’s defined as Applicant Scheme in 1. Introduction?	Altered text to ‘Applicant Scheme’.
Additional Documentation 2 nd para	ME	‘KFCC submitted its standards to the PEFC Council for approval in June 2017.’	As with other consultants in other reviews, seem to forget it is the ‘Scheme’ documentation that is submitted which includes standards – or in this case, the Applicant Scheme	Altered text to ‘Additional Scheme Documentation’.
3 rd para	ME	‘It should be noted that KFCC based its forest management standard on the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) standard for forest management, ...’	But which one is it – clarify for completeness	The draft standard was based on the FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Management. The text has been altered to reflect this.
5. Standard Setting Procedures 1 st para Pg 14	ME	‘This chapter presents a detailed assessment of the standard setting procedures against PEFC ST 1001, Standard Setting. It contains a detailed assessment of the standard setting	Should clarify that the standard setting is for forest management as PEFC ST 1001 applies to both FM and CoC In the references to PEFC ST 1001,	Clarified. The Scheme adopted PEFC CoC Standards.

		procedures compliance or non-compliance with the PEFC Council requirements as set out in PEFC ST 1001.’	is it 2010 or 2017? It should be clarified	
Requirement 4.1 (a) 3 rd para	ME	‘The KOFPI Board comprises 15 (or less) non-executive directors, two executive directs and the ...’ ‘...a statutory organization. Non-executive directors are appointment by the minister responsible for the Korean Forest Service.’	Isn’t it two executive <u>directors</u> ? Would clarify that it’s the ‘Korean Government’ for the ‘statutory organisation’ and the ‘minister’	Correction made; clarified as requested.
5 th para	ME	‘...the vice-chairman is elected by members.’	In line above this quote, the position is ‘deputy’. So which title is it?	Corrected to ‘deputy’.
(c) Pg 16	ME	‘See Annex.’	Is this Annex A? Please clarify	Clarified as Annex F.
Requirement 4.2 Pg 17	ME	Text above Requirement 4.3	Why is this requirement repeated? It is set out above on the same page	This is an editorial error; the additional text has been removed.
Requirement 4.4 (c) 2 nd para Pg 19	ME	‘The objectives of the standard development include to develop a forest certification <u>system</u> .’	Or is it ‘scheme’?	Amended to scheme.
6. Standard Setting Process Background Pg 21	ME	‘The standard setting process has been documented.’	Where has it been documented? Please clarify	This was documented in the standard development report; text has been amended.
1 st dot pt	ME	• A proposed standard [Appendix 1]	A proposed standard for what?	A standard for forest management; the text has been amended.
Consultant’s observation Pg 22	ME	‘This has been borne out in the stakeholder interviews (see Annex).’	But which one?	This was recurrent in all stakeholder interviews; the text has been amended accordingly.

Requirement 5.4 2 nd para Pg 24	ME	‘The final composition of the SDC was 15 members, documented at Appendix 2. The final composition was forest owners (3), Environmental NGO (1), trade union (1), industry groups (3), academics (1), researchers (1), professional bodies (1), consultants (1), government (1), NGB (1).’	This is only 14 members – does it include the Chair of the SDC as an independent? If not, please find 15 th member	Two NGOs were present, not 1; this was a typo. The text has been corrected.
Requirement 5.6 1 st para Pg 25 4 th para	ME	‘The enquiry was announced via a website ...’ ‘A second round of public consultation was undertaken from 13 October 2016 to 11 December 2016.’	Does this mean posted or placed on the website? Presumably on a revised draft and not the original enquiry draft?	Yes, an item was posted on the website. Yes, the text has been amended.
Requirement 5.7 Paras 1 & 2 Pg 25	ME	‘Pilot testing was organised at five different sites across the Republic of Korea from May to July in 2015. The results of the pilot testing have been included in the documentation. Individual meetings were organised for the pilot testing; the results of the pilot testing were put to the second meeting of the SDC.’	This was a pre-enquiry draft of the FM standard – I believe that this may have been too early as a later one more applicable draft would have been more beneficial for pilot testing so as to inform the final FM standard	KFCC has noted that the first SDC meeting resulted in a number of changes to the pre-enquiry draft (including deleting two indicators); the SDC agreed that pilot testing was the next step to undertake.
Requirement 5.10 Pg 26	ME	‘...publication of the development report; ...’	Is this KFCC-SD? If not, what document of the KFCC is it? Is it one of the documents under THE SCHEME on Pg 13?	Yes, it is KFCC-SD; text has been amended.
Requirement 5.11 Pg 26	ME	‘This is documented at Appendix XX’	This appears to be text from a draft of this report as Appendix number unknown and only Annexes in this report	Text has been amended with the correct reference to KFCC-SD Appendix 15.
7. Forest	ME	‘KFCC-S-01 6.5.5: “If possible, the	Format issue in report -	Formatting has been amended.

<p>Management Standard Requirement 5.1.12 Pg 33</p>		<p>conversion of abandoned and treeless land into a forest shall be considered. ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS'</p>	<p>ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS – should be on the next line</p>	
<p>Requirement 5.2.2 Pg 34</p>	<p>ME</p>	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.3.3: “Means and measure shall be devised to prevent any factors (pests, fire etc) causes that could have negative impacts on health and vitality of forest ecosystems, and an appropriated action making use of these policy instruments shall be taken against the cause if detected.”</p>	<p>This isn't appropriate evidence as it covers prevention/suppression rather than monitoring. Please provide correct evidence of conformity – 6.5.3 is at least one I would regard this as a minor N/C based on evidence</p>	<p>Accepted. The relevant clause under KFCC-S-01 6.3.3 is c), such that it should read: “Means and measure shall be devised to prevent any factors (pests, fire etc) causes that could have negative impacts on health and vitality of forest ecosystems, and an appropriated action making use of these policy instruments shall be taken against the cause if detected ... c) Effect of factors that affect health and vitality of forest ecosystems and the factors themselves shall be monitored every 5 years.” This has been amended in both the main text and the Annex.</p>
<p>Requirement 5.2.3 Pg 34</p>	<p>ME</p>	<p>KFCC-S-01 6.3.3: “Means and measure shall be devised to prevent any factors (pests, fire etc) causes that could have negative impacts on health and vitality of forest ecosystems, and an appropriated action making use of these policy instruments shall be taken against the cause if detected.”</p>	<p>Maintaining may equate to ‘means and measures’ but the monitoring isn't guaranteed. So, its partial conformity though all factors do have coverage</p>	<p>Agreed, see above. Text has been amended accordingly.</p>
<p>Requirement</p>	<p>ME</p>	<p><i>[All consultants' evidence]</i></p>	<p>There is no reference to ‘planting’</p>	<p>It should be noted that</p>

<p>5.4.4 Pg 43</p>			<p>but it may be part of a) and b). Consideration should be given to mentioning the option of plantings if relevant to the Korean forest situation</p>	<p>‘afforestation’ in the Korean context is synonymous with planting; this is defined at KFCC-S-01, Terms and definitions. This is because of the changes in the 20th century to Korean forest ecosystems and reforestation programs that have followed. The text has been amended to reflect this.</p>
<p>Requirement 5.5.3 Pg 47</p>	<p>ME</p>	<p><i>[All consultants’ evidence]</i></p>	<p>This is mainly directed to silviculture although infrastructure must be considered integral to ensuring correct silviculture can be undertaken but the evidence is concentrated on infrastructure and not on silviculture. Maybe 6.3.5 a) is required for full conformity</p>	<p>Agreed that 6.3.5 a) is the more appropriate reference. Text has been amended accordingly.</p>
<p>Requirement 5.6.4 Pg 51</p>	<p>ME</p>	<p>‘ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS’</p>	<p>Maybe N/A is a better assessment?</p>	<p>Agreed. Text amended.</p>
<p>Requirement 5.6.5 Pg 51/2</p>	<p>ME</p>	<p><i>[All consultants’ evidence]</i></p>	<p>This is not as direct as it should be for recreation. No evidence on forest ownership</p>	<p>There are high levels of private forest ownership in Korea (70%), which are majority owned by small forest owners for private purposes and dwelling development. Recreational use is tightly monitored and regulated by the KFS, and relevant Korean legislation provides for recreational use.</p>

Requirement 5.6.8 Pg 53	ME	<i>[All consultants' evidence]</i>	Concentrates on employment and work but not so much on SFM in terms of information and training	A more appropriate reference is KFC-S-01 6.6.6. This has been added to the body of the report and to the Annex.
Requirement 5.6.14 Pg 56	ME	'KFCC-S-01 6.6.9: "Contribution shall be made to contribute to research activities and data collection ...'	Who or what is responsible to contribute to research?	This is an indirect reference to forest managers; research contributions are defined as a part of forest management plans at KFCC-S-01 Terms and definitions 5.15
8. Group Certification Model 1 st para Pg 58	ME	'The KFCC has adopted the PEFC GD 1002 as a set of guidelines, incorporated into the KFCC's scheme documentation as an Annex.'	PEFC GD 1002 is 'Acceptance of PEFC members' based on PEFC website! Do you mean ST 1002:2010? Also, 'Annex' – what normative status does it have if an annex in the Scheme description?	Yes, the correction has been made to state :PEFC ST 1002:2010. It has status as a normative document as it is Annexed to KFCC GD-01, which is not a scheme description, but a document that defines participants, scope, etc for the Scheme.
4 th para	ME	'...with all the same requirements for forest management.'	Presume means Group FM must be the same as individual FM?	Yes.
6 th para	ME	'ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS'	This would be subject to the relevant PEFC document!	Noted.
9. Chain of Custody Standard 1 st para Pg 59	ME	'The KFCC development report states that ...'	Which document is this from THE SCHEME on Pg 13?	KFCC-SD; text amended.
2 nd para	ME	'For the sake of clarity, it would be more straightforward for the documentation to state clearly that KFCC has adopted PEFC ST 2002:2013; this would prevent any	Agree, should have a definite statement from KFCC as quoted text indicates a 'group including KFCC' decided on this issue	Noted.

		confusion and minimise errors.		
Certification and Accreditation Arrangements Pg 63	ME	Heading	Missing 11. as the identifier	Accepted, amended.
General 2 nd / 3 rd paras	ME	<i>[All consultants' observations]</i>	See comment on this matter under 3. Summary of the Findings (Pg 9)	Noted.
4 th para	ME	'These ambiguities should be clarified.'	Agree – need to clarify status to ensure conformity with the PEFC standard	Noted.
Certification Bodies: Competence 2 nd requirement Pg 63	ME	'...ISO/IEC 17065 for CoC and additional accreditation standards ...'	It is good to see they have used ISO 17065 for CoC – the PEFC need to update its requirements to maintain currency for accreditation standards	Noted.
3 rd requirement Pg 64	ME	<i>[All consultants' evidence]</i>	Economic, social and environmental impacts are implied within FM – it isn't explicit Article 20 ② 2. Relates to CoC not to FM! Also, where is the last part of the PEFC requirement covered ie knowledge of the KFCC scheme and its FM standard?	Agree that knowledge of forest management implies knowledge of economic, social and environmental impacts. The knowledge of KFCC is provided through KFCC's auditor training and evaluation run by KFCC. Nonetheless, this has now been marked as an observation.
4 th requirement Pg 64	ME	'...the system by requiring mandatory training of the certification auditors nominated by each certification body.'	'mandatory training' in what?	Auditors are required to undergo training and/or an evaluation in forest management and/or CoC that is run by KFCC. This is stipulated at KFCC-G-01 Attached Table 2.
5 th requirement Pg 64	ME	'[Incorrect KFCC checklist reference -- KFCC-G-01 Chapter 6 Article 23,	Where is the text for this Article?	That 'incorrect' reference has been removed.

		Attached Table No. 2]’		
6 th requirement Pg 65	ME	Regarding the FM standards, the documentation requires that certification bodies are required to comply with ISO/IEC 17021 for forest management. IEC 17021 specifies process requirements for auditors that are compatible with the general criteria of ISO 19011. ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS	Spelling mistake – ‘ management’ This finding is at odds with Annex A Part IV which indicates an N/C. I agree with the N/C as ISO 19011 isn’t explicit as required	Spelling mistake amended; the text has been changed accordingly from a NC to an observation.
Certification Procedures 2 nd requirement Pg 65	ME	‘KFCC-SD: A certification body shall be equipped with a certification scheme suitable for ISO/IEC 17021 in terms of forest management... and be publicly notified by the national governing body after being accredited by an accreditation body.’	Is this quoted text from the document as no quotation marks?	This is quoted text; quotation marks added.
3 rd requirement Pg 66	ME	‘KFCC-G-01 Article 21 (Certification Evaluation) 1: “A certification body shall inform an organization applying for certification of necessary documents and procedures for application, and shall review whether documents submitted are satisfied with the requirements if an application for certification is received.”’ KFCC-G-01 Attached Table 1 states that a certification body’s accreditation is to be issued against ISO/IEC 17065:2012 and that the scope of the accreditation shall explicitly include	How does this demonstrate the PEFC requirement? These three paragraphs relate to CoC but in the General section it was stated that the assessment was only to be for FM!	After much consideration, we agree with the POE comments here. This was arguably the most difficult consideration in the report. The observation will be changed to a Minor N/C.

		<p>PEFC 2002:2010.</p> <p>It is noted that ISO 19011 provides the guidelines for auditing under ISO/IEC 17065:2012, as well as under PEFC 2002:2010 (now replaced by PEFC 2002:2013).</p> <p>In this regard, the applied auditing procedures required can be considered compatible with the requirements of ISO 19011.</p> <p>ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS</p>		
5 th , 8 th & 9 th requirements Pg 67	ME	<i>[All consultants' evidence]</i>	I don't believe it has been fully demonstrated – possibly a minor N/C especially in view of the observations	Quotation marks have been added.
10 th requirement Pg 68	ME	Does the scheme documentation include additional requirements for certification procedures? [*1] NA	Is the NA a response similar to ASSESSMENT DECISION: CONFORMS?	Amended accordingly to 'not applicable'
10 th requirement, 2 nd part Pg 68	ME	'KFCC-G-01 Chapter 2, Article 4 and 5: "An accreditation body refers to a state-run accreditation organization registered to the International Accreditation Forum (IAF)" ... "A certification body refers to an organization accredited by an accreditation body and notified by the KFCC"	These seem to be definitions and not a requirement – can't see explicit requirement to satisfy the PEFC requirement. I believe it is a N/C	Have added an additional reference: KFCC-G-01 Attached Table 1: Requires that Certification bodies must have valid accreditation “issued by an accreditation body that is signatory of the Multilateral Recognition Agreement (MLA) for product certification of the International Accreditation Forum. The accreditation shall be issued against ISO/IEC

				17065:2012 and the scope of the accreditation shall explicitly include PEFC 2002:2010.”
13 th requirement Pg 68/69	ME	‘KFCC-G-01 Chapter 4 Article 19 ②: “The accreditation criteria for a certification body include ISO/IEC 17021 for forest management, ISO/IEC 17065 for CoC and additional accreditation standards by the operating agency according to the PEFC’s requirements. But, in consideration of characteristics of the domestic forest certification scheme, additional requirements may be included in the accreditation criteria.”’	There is no reference – explicit or implicit – to KFCC-S-01 as required in second part of the PEFC requirement – so is it Partial conformity?	An additional relevant reference has been included: KFCC-G-01 Chapter 5 Article 21: “Certification criteria of a certification body shall include certification standards for forest management (KFCC-S-01) and group forest management (KFCC-S-02) or certification standards for production and distribution of forest products (KFCC-S-03).”
12. Assessment of the Complaints and Dispute Resolution Procedures 1 st requirement Pg 70	ME	<i>[All consultants’ evidence]</i>	It is difficult to assess without text from the clauses – had to open up the PEFC document to undertake the check!	Apologies, noted.
5.1c	ME	<i>[Consultants’ observation]</i>	But does it cover termination?	Yes, reference added.
5.1f	ME	<i>[Consultants’ observation]</i>	Spelling error – ‘discriminatory’	Corrected.
5.2	ME	<i>[Consultants’ observation]</i>	As it’s a normative requirement, isn’t it an N/C?	The requirement states that “The notifying body may charge a fee for the PEFC notification. The authorised body shall inform the PEFC Council about the level of its PEFC notification fees, when requested.” KFCC does not charge a fee for notification,

				however, the notifying body does allow itself the option of charging fees. The requirement is that the body inform PEFC when requested.
Assessment Decision	ME	‘The procedures require that certification bodies applying for <u>accreditation</u> define the type, coverage ...’	Or is it ‘notification’?	Correction has been made accordingly.
2 nd requirement Pg 70/72	ME	<i>[Consultants’ observations]</i>	Isn’t this a repeat of Section 10? Why is this under the Complaints and Disputes section? In any case, where is response to 6.2.2?	This is an editorial mistake; the section has been moved accordingly. The response to 6.2. has been added with a reference to KFCC-G- 01 Chapter 3, Article 12, which covers the relevant requirement.
3 rd requirement Pg 72	ME	<i>[Consultants’ observations]</i>	Where Article is used in paragraphs it should be preceded by ‘KFCC-R-05’ as the reference source	
ANNEX A PART I 4.1 c) Pg 75	ME	‘Clarification required’	It would seem that more of Article 7 is applicable	Noted, amended with additional text.
4.2 Pg 79	ME	‘Standard Development Process & Record 1.2.2.3, Annex 3’	Is this KFCC-SD (Pg 13 under THE SCHEME)? If not, should it be listed on Pg13?	Yes, have amended reference to KFCC-SD
4.4 Procedures Pg 79	ME	‘The ‘Standard Development Subcommittee’ (hereinafter referred to as the “SDC”) develops a certification standard proposal to enact or revise a certification standard befitting criteria	It doesn’t indicate that the SDC was formed by KFCC. Doesn’t Article 3-1 have an impact as KFCC are the standardising body and provide for the SDC?	Yes, agree, though it is Article 4 ① that is more relevant. This has been added to the Annex.

Process		set by the PEFC(Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) and characteristics and conditions of domestic forests, and submit it to the KFCC.’ ‘Standard Development Process & Record 1.2.2.4, Annex 4 ‘	Is this Appendix 4 in Comments column?	This is the KFCC-SD document; the checklist originally referred to these as ‘Annexes’ bu the document itself refers to them as ‘Appendix’
4.4 b) Procedures Pg 81	ME	‘⑥The formation of the SDC including stakeholders shall follow Article 5(2) and Subparagraph 1 and 2 of Operation Rule for Korea Forest Certification Council.’ ‘Clarifitation required’ ‘However, at the point of decision making, it is stated at KFCC-R-02 Article 7 ⑬ that single interests cannot dominate the process’	4 b) (Pg 18) including Article 6 as evidence but isn’t included here Spelling – clarification! Why isn’t it part of Text column and used as evidence?	Text included.
5.6 c) Procedures Pg 88	ME	Comments cell is blank	Shouldn’t it be ‘Conforms’?	Yes, have amended.
5.6 e) Procedures Pg 89	ME	‘During the public consultation, the KFCC, to receive opinions from key and disadvantaged stakeholders, shall invite them to in an understandable and deliverable manner’ ‘Conforms’	It doesn’t indicate the SDC will consider comments – only KFCC – need a link to the SDC I would classify as ‘Partially’	An additional reference has been added; KFCC-R-02 Article 6 (2). This contains text relating to objective evaluation of comments. However, I agree that this is a partial/non-conformity, and should be corrected. It has not impacted the process undertaken, but should be revised accordingly.
5.9 a) Process	ME	‘Standard Development Report ...’	Is this different or the same as ‘Standard Development Process and	They are the same document (KFCC-SD); the text has been

Pg 91			Record"? If two different reports, need to discuss their relevance within KFCC.	altered to reflect this.
5.9 c) Process Pg 91	ME	Conforms (Y/N) blank cell	Shouldn't it have a N/A?	
5.10 & 5.12 Process Pg 91/92	ME	'Y Observation recorded'	Where would it be recorded?	The observation is recorded in the main body of the text.
PART II Pg 94-98	ME	<i>[All consultants' evidence]</i>	I have no issue with Text and Conforms (Y/N) decisions by the consultant – but would seek some clarification on the SDC adopting PEFC ST 1002 while the actual standard is an adaptation which means it's been changed and can't be an adoption of the PEFC ST!	For reference, the only differences between the text of this standard and that of PEFC 1002:2010 is a normative reference to the PEFC standard, and a reference to the document KFCC-S-01. They are otherwise exactly the same.
PART III 4.1 a) Pg 99	ME	<i>[All consultants' evidence]</i>	Should separate each dot point of conformity for ease of reading!	Amended.
5.2.3 Pg 105	ME	'Means and measure shall be devised to prevent any factors (pests, fire etc) causes that could have negative impacts on health and vitality of forest ecosystems, and an appropriated action making use of these policy instruments shall be taken against the cause if detected.'	'Means and measures' are actions in consequence of monitoring i.e. they are maintenance mechanisms I would classify as 'Partially'	Monitoring is noted in clause c); the text has been amended accordingly in both the Annex and in the body text; this was noted by other POE members.
5.6.7 Pg 120	ME	Consider also 6.6.1: 6.6.1 Management objectives shall be specified in the forest management plan to respect the forest's socio-economic and multiple	Why not include in Text column?	Included.

		functions and make an effort for that matter.		
5.6.8 Pg 121	ME	The rows with KFCC-S-01 6.6.10 a) and i)	These repeat information in the cell for 6.6.10 – can delete the rows as already covered	Deleted.
5.6.11 & 5.6.12 Pg 123/124	ME	The rows with KFCC-S-01 6.6.10 j) and k)	These repeat information in the cell for 6.6.10 – can delete the rows as already covered	Deleted.
5.6.13 Pg 125	ME	The row with KFCC-S-01 6.6.10 a-h)	This repeats information in the cell for 6.6.10 – can delete the rows as already covered	Deleted.
PART IV 4 Pg 127	ME	The Reference to scheme documentation cell The accreditation evaluation for certification bodies have a 'good understanding' of the system by requiring mandatory training of the certification auditors nominated by each certification body. This can therefore be taken as a 'requirement' of the certification bodies.	There is no scheme reference! There is a true assessment as not supported by evidence in scheme documentation. I believe this is a N/C which can be resolved in the KFCC documentation	The scheme documentation at KFCC-G- 01 Chapter 6 Article 23 and at KFCC-G-01 Attached Table 2 stipulates minimum requirements for auditors, including an evaluation of competency devised by KFCC. The relevant text has been added.
5	ME	'KFCC-G-01 Chapter 6 Article 23, Attached Table No. 2'	This isn't set out in the Text – it quotes another Article!	This has been amended with the correct text.
7	ME	'KFCC-G-01 Attached Table No. 2'	Is this Chapter 6, Article 23 as in #5?	No, this is KFCC-G-01 Attached Table No. 2, which is referred to by Chapter 6, Article 23.
8	ME	The Reference to scheme documentation cell 'See: KFCC-G-01 Chapter 4 Article 19 ②The accreditation criteria for a certification body include ISO/IEC 17021 for forest management, ISO/IEC	There is no scheme reference! I believe it is more than just referring to ISO – it should be explicit for the CB as part of its operating system. So, to me, it's a N/C which can be	Scheme reference has been added. The consultant believes that the accreditation/notification procedures are robust enough to

		17065 for CoC and additional accreditation standards by the operating agency according to the PEFC's requirements.'	resolved by documentation	require adherence by the accreditation body to both ISO 17021 for forest management and ISO 17065 for CoC, specifically because the requirements for accreditation bodies for certifying bodies are set out clearly as follows in KFCC-G- 01 Chapter 4 Article 17 3 and 4) - An accreditation body may hold responsibility to conduct a fair and objective evaluation based on accreditation criteria and shall not give an accreditation if there is no enough evidence that shows a certification body fully satisfies the accreditation criteria.
10	ME	'KFCC ST 2003 6.1.1.2.6.1 a)' 'For forest management, the accreditation criteria for CBs specify IEC 17021; it can be considered that the IEC 17021 Section 9 "Process requirements" is compatible with the auditing requirements in IS 19011 Section 6'	There is no such reference under THE SCHEME on Page 13! Require substantive evidence here? This may be so, but it doesn't seem specific enough for conformity!	The consultant agrees; this has been listed as a minor non-conformity.
11	ME	The Reference to scheme documentation cell	There is no scheme reference! Why is the reference in the Text cell when it should be here?	References have been moved.

		For CoC: 7.7.8 "Certification bodies shall immediately inform the relevant PEFC/KFCC National Governing Body or the PEFC Council/KFCC where the PEFC National Governing Body does not exist, when certification is granted, suspended, withdrawn, or its scope is changed.	This would also apply for FM wouldn't it? Spelling – relevant!	
12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19,22 Pg 129-131	ME	The Reference to scheme documentation cell	There is no scheme reference! Why is the reference in the Text cell when it should be here?	
13	ME	KFCC ST 2003 7.9.1 '... evaluation of the follow-up management ...'	There is no such reference under THE SCHEME on Page 13! Require substantive evidence here? Is this equivalent to 'surveillance audit'? Would be better to be specific and use a more accepted term	Amended, Reference has been amended to KFCC-G-01 Annex 7.9.1 Agree that it would be better to use a more accepted term, however, this suffices.
15	ME	COC: 7.7.7 The certification body shall make information on the validity and scope of any issued certification document publicly available. FM: KFCC-G-01 Article 11: The operating agency may make a disclosure of a summarised certification evaluation report including findings of the certification evaluation ...	There is a difference in the normative language with FM at the lower level of compliance!	Agreed and noted.
18 & 19	ME	The Comments cell	Shouldn't the text be in the Text cell?	Amended.
22	ME	'See KFCC-R-03, KFCC Notification of Certification Bodies by KFCC. The	Spelling – procedures!	Amended.

		document contains provisions and proceduares for KFCC/PEFC Notification of Certification Bodies.		
PART VI Pg 133	ME	<i>[All consultants' evidence]</i>	Should note that the reference number/letter in Text refers to PEFC GD 1004:2009 while the body text is the KFCC evidence for conformity	
1	ME	The Conforms (Y/N) cell	Can't say it is a Y as one of the dot points (Pg 70) is a N for a minor N/C	The relevant requirement states that "The notifying body may charge a fee for the PEFC notification. The authorised body shall inform the PEFC Council about the level of its PEFC notification fees, when requested." KFCC does not charge a fee for notification, however, the notifying body does allow itself the option of charging fees. The requirement is that the body inform PEFC when requested.
2	ME	KFCC-R-04	In the first paragraph 10, it says KFCC-S-04?	Corrected.
3	ME	Text cell	This is PEFC text – it isn't KFCC text to show conformity with PEFC text! See Pg 72	This text from the relevant Annex has been included.
ANNEX B Pg 135 Pg 138	ME	1 st paragraph of Survey SURVEY RESPONSE, 1 st para	Just for clarity – have identified these errors: 'Chan' should be 'Chain' 'Standards' should be 'Schemes' 'Program' should be 'Programmes' Two recipients – this is a poor	Poor response is noted; however, the stakeholder interviews compensated for the lack of survey response.

			response and reflects on the KFCC – it doesn’t allow a wide enough spread of stakeholders to establish a firm opinion on the standard setting process	
ANNEX C Pg 139	ME	TBD	Is this the PEFC’s international consultation which doesn’t seem to be covered in the body of the report and is an omission by the consultant, if it is correct OR Is it another form of consultation?	This is PEFC’s international consultation process.
ANNEX D Pg 140	ME	Blank	Is this the PoE section?	Yes.
ANNEX E Pg 141-146	ME	‘An annotated itinerary of the field assessment is <u>underlined</u> below, ...’ ‘WWF Korea is now participating in the Marketing Development Committee (MDC).’ Abbreviations of HCVF, BKPM, EU, NTFPs	Maybe it is ‘outlined’? What is it of i.e. what is the parent organisation? Also, don’t need abbreviation as not used further in report These need to be in full as they are not used again in this Annex or even in the body of the report	Outlined. Noted. Noted and amended.

ANNEX E: REPORT ON THE FIELD ASSESSMENT

ITS Global undertook a field visit to the Republic of Korea from February 19 to February 23 2018, inclusive.

The field assessment had three chief aims:

- Consult with KOFPI in order to gain clarity on non-conformities found in the draft reports;
- Interview stakeholders, in order to verify that the KOFPI/KFCC processes that were undertaken took place;
- Undertake a field visit to a test pilot site.

An annotated itinerary of the field assessment is outlined below, followed by a summary of stakeholder comments and description of the pilot site visit.

DATE	VENUE	PURPOSE	NOTES
Feb 19	KOFPI	Initial consultation with KFCC on draft report	Khalil Hegarty (ITS Global), Raeyeong Kim, (KOFPI), Nam Hun Ro (SGS), Oh Bok Kwon (KOFPI), Jae Dong Noh (EnSTAR), Byoung Wook Jang (EnSTAR), Ji-Hee Son (KOFPI)
		General	Meeting with KFCC Chairman Gil Bon Koo Also present, Geum Hyun Doh
	Korea University	Stakeholder consultation	Meeting with SDC Chair Professor Yowhan Son (Korea University)
Feb 20	KOFPI	Stakeholder consultation	Meeting with National Forestry Cooperative Federation (Mr JG Jang)
	KOFPI	Stakeholder consultation	Meeting With National Nature Trust (Mr Lee)
	KOFPI	Stakeholder consultation	Meeting With Korea Wood Panel Association (Mr Hy Joung)
Feb 21	Korean Paper Association	Stakeholder consultation	Meeting With Korean Paper Association (Mr SH Lee)
	KOFPI	Stakeholder consultation	Meeting With Forest For Life (Mr YM Yoo)
Feb 22	Hongcheon Area	Field visit	Comprising ground visit
	KFS Hongcheon Field office	Stakeholder consultation	KFS Hongcheon National Forest Director Lee Kwang Ho
	Hanyoung Nongsan	Stakeholder consultation	Meeting with local non-timber forest product producers at local pinenut factory, 365 Garakjae-ro, Hwachon-myeon, Hongcheon-gun, Gangwon-do.

SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

ENSTAR

Balance: The representation was balanced on the SDC.

NGOs. NGOs were represented. The larger NGOs (e.g. Greenpeace and WWF) were not active on Korean forest issues/policy at that point in time. It was noted that WWF Korea is now participating in the Marketing Development Committee (MDC).

Communications. Communications were adequate. Materials were received in a timely manner. This was the case for all six meetings.

Standard development. There were no concerns with the process. All meetings were open and transparent.

Consensus. There was a meeting for the final draft; the chair asked if everyone agreed on the final draft; everyone agreed. He also asked if anyone disagreed. No-one disagreed.

Final standard. No concerns with the forest management standard. It is a much better fit for Korean forestry practices.

Field testing. In field testing there weren't any problems; we assessed the 'fit of the standard with the practices'. There is no problem with the auditability of the standard. The standard used FSC, ITTO and other PEFC systems as a reference point.

Korea University, Professor Son (SDC Chair)

[Note: Professor Son was nominated as the SDC Chair by the SDC. This was in general recognition of his expertise in forestry and biodiversity conservation across the Korean Peninsula.]

Controversy. Dealing with controversy I would listen to the difference perspectives, suggest compromises and have longer discussions if issues were not resolved.

The forest industry had more specific questions and concerns than other groups on the SDC. These were mostly related to business.

FM Standard. We were very cautious not to be too inflexible with the standard and not too restrictive. One example of this was the prescriptive use of chemicals, as there is an example of one disease affecting pine trees in Korea that requires a particular pesticide. Another was wildlife management and biodiversity conservation. This reflects the biodiversity/species mix in South Korea.

On the Group FM, we spent quite a few years developing it. We tried our best to get comments and opinions on the Group FM standard, and wanted flexibility.

On the standard as a whole we tried to follow the PEFC model; each national system needs more flexibility on social and economic context.

NGOs. SDC had good representation of environmental NGOs. Everyone was covered.

SDC consultations. SDC members consulted widely among their constituents and received feedback from their members. All groups had good institutional ties.

Consensus. I asked the question, 'Does everybody agree'; and 'Is there anybody who disagrees'?

CEO of Korea Forest Cooperative

Stakeholders. There was adequate representation of all stakeholders in Korea. There were no missing organisations.

Communications. All communications were adequate and timely.

Openness. SDC members were able to speak freely and debate issues. Comments were taken seriously.

Consensus. Consensus was reached using a yes-no vote. Any disagreements were 'not so serious'.

NGOs. If any representation was lacking it was labour organisations. But they weren't necessarily excluded and there weren't barriers to them participating.

Concerns. Only social concern is around labour regulation, and this is more of a general comments. The standard overlaps somewhat with the labour act [national labour laws]. An example would be getting personal protective equipment to forest workers. Korean legislation is a little behind the ILO. The ILO is more prescriptive than national labour laws.

General comments. No real weaknesses in the standard. It is more likely there will be weaknesses in compliance. .. The levels for forest management are better, particularly labour and training, HCVF (high conservation value forests), and wildlife management ... Wildlife management is significant on account of it being a responsibility outside of the Korea Forest Service.

Nature Trust Korea

Key interest. Particular interests in the standard was adjusting Korean forest management standard to international levels.

Balance and representation. The representation on the SDC was representative of stakeholders in Korea. No-one was excluded.

Main concerns. The comments we put forward were on the terminology; we thought the requirements were too broad and should be more specific to the Korean context ... The language needed to be more accessible.

General comments. We hope that in the future the KFCC will be able to focus on ecosystem services and environmental services ... The government should provide financial assistance for small forest owners.

SDC Process. Comments were taken seriously and reflected in the revised drafts.

Consensus. On consensus the question was asked if everyone agreed (i.e. yes/no vote).

FM Standard. Doesn't see any risks in the current version ... If the standard is too specific, there will be a problem in performing. As it is it is enough for environmental/forest management ... KFCC seeks to improve wildlife management but administration will likely present problems ... Forest owners should be given more information on wildlife management. Owners should have more collaboration with specialists on wildlife management.

Korea Wood Panel Association

Main interest. Plywood manufacturers are seeking to use certified material from domestic forests. Believes that the use of domestic material will provide an export market ... Korean production timber is artificial plantings. Natural forests aren't for production. They will be seeking to develop plantations in the future ... There are limitations re planted species, it is either pine or larch ... The KFCC system is less financially burdensome than FSC; so the industry is very prepared to pay for KFCC certification ... Joined SDC to have certification applied to Korean forests and give Korean products an advantage and make them internationally competitive.

SDC process. The SDC was receptive to stakeholder views.

Representation. KOFPI tried to invite many groups and participation was open.

Documentation. Documentation was adequate; KOFPI stuck to the procedure and indicated everything they would do even though it was unfamiliar.

Consensus. Consensus was achieved by a yes/no vote. There were no complaints during the process.

FM Standard. The labour standards are fair enough to apply in practice.

The FM system is more formal; that is not a perfect fit with smallholders and it is the weakness in the implementation of the standard.

General comments. There is a hope that KFCC is just the beginning and that it will combine with other institutions to promote SFM across Korea ... Current system means they have a forest management plan. They have a change to improve their practices ... The current (government) system is basic; improvements are the first requirement for international competitiveness. ... Up until 1990 it was a [regulatory] requirement that all forest owners maintained a 10-year management plan. This changed after 1990 and it now optional. ... This system should be back in place, or owners that have a 10-year management plan in place should have some sort of subsidy for forest certification.... Forest management in Korea is behind the European Union and other countries. It will take some time for Korea to catch up. ... Want to focus on improving the management system and having a management system for plantations.

Korean Paper Association

Main interests. The main interests in the standard were: the paper industry, the CoC standard, forest management and export development ... The industry is currently using BKP (bleached kraft pulp), manufactured from 50% imported chips coming from Vietnam, and 50% domestic production ... Two companies also have plantations in Indonesia and plantations in Australia ... Export markets are East Asia and the US; the EU market is increasing, mostly for printing ... In the newsprint market there is no interest in KFCC. However, in other printing papers clients are asking for FSC or PEFC/KFCC. ...

Key concerns. Interest in the SDC process was mostly around the CoC and changing government policies to increase CoC certification ... Expectations were around CoC rather than FM; the SDC process concentrated on FM ... Found much of the terminology very academic for that reason ... However, had no problem with the adoption of the PEFC model.

Balance. SDC was representative of all stakeholders. No one was missing.

Consensus and conflict. Regarding the final vote there was consensus ... Regarding resolution of issues, there was enough discussion in the meeting and there was enough documentation for everyone to be informed ... There are no complaints about the process.

General comment. The national scheme needs more promotion.

Forest For Life

Key interests. Key interest in KFCC is improving forest management. There are defects in forest management under government regulation. We see KFCC as a way to improve SFM in Korea ... Key concerns were national forest management systems, labour issues (payment for forest workers and safety), and aspects of private ownership (owners not being active in forest management).

SDC process. During the standard development issues raised all happened during the first draft ... The key item for debate was the systematic problem of monitoring processes ... Concerns were all addressed ... There no particular disagreements ... Consensus was achieved by a yes/no vote.

Representation and balance. Broader environmental groups would likely have participated in the process but they didn't understand what forest certification was and didn't think their contributions would be significant. They are now starting to have opinions on it.

FM standard. There are no weaknesses in the final FM standard ... Small forest owners might struggle to meet the standard. It should be more strict in future ... There will be a significant burden on the group managers because of the situation of forest owners who 'lease' out their forests to harvesters. Group managers will have difficulty managing participants ... On labour, the problems are more general, to do with subcontractors rather than direct contracts. That could be improved in future.

General comment. Forest management in general (regulation) should be improved. Hopes that KOFPI And KFCC should improve FM across Korea, as forest owners tend not to care about forest management.

Non-timber forest product producers

Involvement in the standard. Producers [collectors of forest pine nuts] were made aware of the standard development process. A formal program has been in place since September 2017 to accelerate certification of pine nuts.

This will be via chain-of-custody certification. Believe that certification will provide new opportunities for farmers and region.

The mill [processing] exists within the certification area.

Compliance. There may be some difficulties with segregation.

Visit to Pilot Test Site

The consultant undertook a visit to one of the pilot test sites under KFCC. This was within the Changchon FMU, located in Hongcheon-gu. This particular FMU falls under the auspices of the KFS Hongcheon Administrative Unit.

The visit comprised:

- Meeting with the KFS manager of the Hongcheon area and local KFS Forest Police;
- A visit to a harvesting and reforestation site;
- A briefing on the harvesting techniques used at the site.

Examples of post-harvesting, reforestation, erosion management and social use (non-timber forest products – see consultation above) were shown to the consultant.

It was also noted that the FMU had been covered under both KFCC and FSC forest certification schemes.