



PLANTATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Paper Ltd.

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TamilNadu Newsprint and Paper Ltd

Plantation Management Plan

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Validity of the Plan:

The Management plan will be followed for 15 years i.e., from 2021 to 2036

REVISION

This document will be reviewed at least every 5 years based on the inputs obtained. Minor updates may occur in the annual revisions with revised versions posted on as follows:

Version	Issue No	Date
PLTN/MGMNT/1	01	01/10/16
PLTN/MGMNT/2	02	01/01/18
PLTN/MGMNT/3	03	25/06/19
PLTN/MGMNT/4	04	20/05/20
PLTN/MGMNT/5	05	01/06/21
PLTN/MGMNT/6	06	04/06/22
PLTN/MGMNT/7	07	20/04/23
PLTN/MGMNT/8	08	28/06/23
PLTN/MGMNT/9	09	01/11/24

Changes made in the current revision to address the following principles:

- **Compliance with law – CITES, Dispute Resolution mechanism**
- **Workers Rights and Employment Conditions – ILO conventions**
- **Indigenous Peoples Rights**
- **Community Relations**
- **Benefit from Forest**
- **Management Planning**
- **Monitoring Indicators**
- **Implementation of Management Activities**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The scope of this Plantation Management Plan (plan) is restricted to pulp wood plantation managed by Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Paper Limited's under various plantation scheme operated in farmers, institutions, and Government land holdings. This Plan has been developed to meet requirements of the TNPL's pulpwood. In addition, this plan incorporates the requirements of Forest Stewardship Council®, **Forest Stewardship Standard for India : FSC-STD-IND-01-2022 EN** for Assessing Forest Management in India.

Biological Diversity

In accordance with the legislation and requirements of various Forest acts like Indian Forest Act-1927 & Indian Biodiversity Conservation Act-2002 this plan seeks to assist with the conservation of biodiversity measures carried in the pulp wood plantation from land preparation to post harvesting operations to protect and minimize the damage to biodiversity if any available.

Ecosystem Health and Vitality

Various factors, such as fire, weeds, pests and diseases would have finite impact on plantation and associated ecosystem health that would result in economic and environmental loss. To address the issue the plan adopted measures include determining appropriate fire risk and maintaining surveillance and recording systems to control significant threats by weeds, pests and disease.

Soil and Water

Qualities of soil and water definitely have impact on plantation health and productivity. On the other hand pulpwood plantations protect the soil from erosion and conserve the water resources. The present plan outlines requirements and procedures to monitor soil, water conservation and management.

Climate change and carbon cycles

Greenhouse effect and associated climate change is becoming important issue globally. Impacts of climate change are still a debatable subject and over picture of climate change impacts are not fully understood. However, the plan outlines measures to reduce the potential impact of climate change on plantations such, improved silvicultural practices to conserve the water to climate change associated drought and increase the green cover in the country to sequester the CO₂.

Productive capacity

The Plan outlines management measures for sustainable production and harvesting to maintain the plantation productive capacity and area. Improved pulpwood productivity by

development and introduction of site specific high productive clones, effective resource utilization, reduce impact of disturbances and improved silvicultural activities.

Socio-economic benefits

The effective implementation, maintenance and management of pulpwood plantation results social and economic benefits to society both directly and indirectly. For example, creation of employment opportunity to local communities wherever the plantation available. The other benefits include that other than value based are aesthetic values, environmental protection carbon sequestration, water conservation, prevention of soil erosion etc. The plan includes effective engagement of various stakeholders to sustain and improve socio-economic benefits of pulpwood plantation management.

Plan Implementation and Management

TNPL Committed to continuously improve plantation management to implement best practice. Plantation management plan includes measure, such as, training and the transfer of knowledge, adaptive management, stakeholder engagement, transparent implementation process and internal as well as external auditing. **TNPL will proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of management activities, proactively and transparently engage affected stakeholders in its management planning and monitoring processes, and will engage interested stakeholders on request. TNPL committed to ensuring compliance with relevant legislation and FSC standards related Corruption and Crime Commission, Anti-discrimination, avoidance of child labour and avoidance of illegal harvesting. TNPL is committed to follow all the applicable laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory code of practice in its operating areas. The various applicable laws , etc are given in Appendix-C.**

Duration of Management Plan

This Management plan will be followed for 15 years from 2021 onwards. Since scientific technologies and methodologies are fast improving, the midterm revision may also be done on annual basis. Also if any suggestion or improvement strategies given in the Assessment/Monitoring that will be incorporated in the management plan during annual revision as per Annex-E.

Assessment of potential High Conservation Values

An assessment and management of High Conservation Values (HCVs) in plantation area has been undertaken in accordance with Forest Management Standard: Forest Stewardship Council®, Forest Stewardship Standard for India : FSC-STD-IND-01-2022 EN for Assessing Forest Management in India. The plan includes the measure that suggested making sure that HCVs are not threatened by plantation management activities within plantation boundary.

HCV 1: Species diversity

This value is intended to include areas with extraordinary concentrations of species, including threatened or endangered species, endemics, unusual assemblages of ecological or

taxonomic groups and extraordinary seasonal concentrations. The TNPL FMUs do not operate in any of the global biodiversity hotspot (as declared by Conservation International) and no threatened or endangered plants or animals reported in these areas. However, the grey slender loris habitat has been found in nearby TNPL Unit II Plantation areas that is documented and protected by TNPL. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species puts them as least concern, which means they are doing well. TNPL protecting the grey slender loris which are present in the TNPL Unit II Plantation areas through proper protective measures such as planting more habitat trees, avoiding disturbances of habitats and spreading awareness among local people.

HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics

This part of the HCVF definition aims to identify those forests that contain viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species. All of the TNPL FMUs are considered low intensity or impact plantations and do not comprise of HCV 2 because the FMUs are operated privately owned farm lands and degraded Government and institutional land and have no significance at the landscape level.

HCV 3: Ecosystems and habitats

Some ecosystems are naturally rare, where the climatic or geological conditions necessary for their development are limited in extent. The TNPL FMUs do not contains ecosystems that are rare. No HCV 3 values present within the TNPL FMUs such as includes old-growth forest or genetically distinct populations that are important for conservation.

HCV 4: Critical ecosystem services

All forests provide some services of nature, such as watershed protection, stream flow regulation or erosion control. These services should always be maintained under good management, a fact reflected in the requirements of most forest management standards. HCV 4 values related to basic ecosystem services like clean water, irrigation supply systems and support for threatened and priority aquatic species present adjust to plantation activity will be identified and recorded. The plantation management plan will ensure that the plantation activity do not have any significant impact on these entities.

HCV 5: Community needs

The definition of HCVFs recognises that some forests are essential to human well-being. This value is designed to protect the basic subsistence and security of local communities that are dependent on forests - not only for "forest-dwelling" communities, but also for any communities that get substantial and irreplaceable amounts of income, food or other benefits from the forest. HCV 5 is not considered to be present within the TNPL FMUs because no local communities are significantly dependent TNPL FMUs to meet their basic needs. However, TNPL engaging local people for its plantation activities and improving the livelihood of local people.

HCV 6: Cultural values

As well as being essential for subsistence and survival, forests can be critical to societies and communities for their cultural identity. This value is designed to protect the traditional culture of local communities where the trees are critical to their identity, thereby helping to maintain the cultural integrity of the community. Cultural heritage values present within in the TNPL FMUs particularly, worship sites, trees with religious importance are marked as HCV entities. The plantation management plan will ensure that these sites are not disturbed due to plantation activity and efforts will be made to protect and monitor these HCV sites. Other HCV 6 values present if any in the TNPL FMUs like scientific, aesthetic and social values will also be identified and protected.

1.0. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The TNPL has established systematic monitoring mechanism to evaluate the performance of growth and dynamics of pulp wood plantations. The Corporate has internal monitoring mechanism on minimum yearly once and the status of plantation programme and procurement plan are elaborately reviewed and the issues related to constraints are resolved on need basis. The industry also engages an external agency every year to monitor the growth and dynamics of plantations and to suggest measures for augmenting the productivity and profitability of plantations. The annual growth rate in terms of height, diameter and volume increments is assessed and the growth pattern reports have been maintained by the plantation department.

8.1. Monitoring and Assessment Plan

Monitoring Procedures:

TNPL has established the following two types of monitoring mechanism for its plantation activities:

- a. Internal Monitoring
- b. External Monitoring

Through this well-structured monitoring mechanism, the internal and external monitoring will be done by TNPL officials once in a year. TNPL also developed various monitoring indicators to assess the on-site and off-site ecological (Environment & HCVF), social impact of TNPL plantation activities during monitoring. TNPL will also incorporate the outcome of monitoring in its Plantation Management plan and will revise the Management Plan accordingly.

In addition to this TNPL also developed its own android based Plantation Mobile application to monitor its plantation activities. The regional field officers will inspect the captive plantations/Farm Forestry plantations of their area once in a year and document growth statistics, activities carried out, etc., using TNPL Plantation mobile application.

a. Internal Monitoring

- The plantations are being monitored at the time of carrying the work in all the plantation areas during the course of implementing different operations in different locations by the field staff up to the level of Officer in Charge of the Region.
- **The Regional Officers are to visit and monitor the plantation activities in each FMU in their control atleast once in year.**
- **The internal Monitoring team members Deputy General Manager (Forestry), Assistant General Manager (Plantation), Deputy Managers, Assistant managers and Field officers will visit the all the FMU's once in a year to monitor the plantation activities and its impacts (Environmental & Social) and the FSC related activities carried out by TNPL and report to the Head of Plantation Department. So all the FMU's will be visited and monitored by TNPL atleast once in a year. Hence, TNPL using the 100% sampling intensity for its internal monitoring mechanism.**
- The Head of Plantation Department will visit the Plantations on need based.

To establish an efficient internal control system ensuring that all members are fulfilling applicable requirements TNPL's Plantation Department developed a system called mobile monitoring of plantation activities. It covers all the plantations activities such as Pre Inspection of land, FMU Registration (including assessment of FSC standard requirements and details of HCVF), Pre Planting Inspection, Distribution Acknowledgement, Post Planting Inspection, Periodic Inspection (Regular), Periodic Inspection (Need Based), Pre Harvest Inspection, Pulp Wood Supply, Post-harvest Inspection etc. This system also includes Farmers List, Transaction Summary, Weather Information. **By this well systematized mobile monitoring system, entire FMU's are visited and monitored atleast once in a year by TNPL.**

b. External Monitoring Mechanism

In order to identify the lacuna and improve the plantations in a fair manner TNPL engages External professional and Technical agencies like SSFRDT (Society for Social Forestry, Research and Development, Tamil Nadu), IFGTB (Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding), FC&RI (Forest College and Research Institute), Coimbatore and Grow Great, Trichy once in year for evaluating monitoring the pulpwood plantations programme. The agencies are assessing survival percentage, growth rate, regeneration and condition of the plantations, yield of pulpwood, environmental and social impacts of raising plantation and other operations, productivity and efficiency of plantation management. The recommendations made by the external agencies are being duly considered for adoption and thereby significant development has taken place in TNPL. This annual monitoring will assess

the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.

- Monitoring and assessment reports are being documented.
- Plantation management including the research and data collection also to be monitored and documented.
- The results of monitoring will be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.

The sampling intensity of $0.6 \times \sqrt{\text{FMU}}$ will be followed to select the samples in case of new FMU's and $0.3 \times \sqrt{\text{FMU}}$ incase of old FMU's and $0.1 \times \sqrt{\text{FMU}}$ incase of inactive FMU's.

8.2. Resources for Monitoring

Financial Resources

The monitoring and evaluation requires financial and managerial resources. TNPL invest 100 % financial support for monitoring and evaluation by the external evaluation team comprising of Forest College and Research Institute, Mettupalayam, Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding, Coimbatore, Society for Social Forestry Research Development, Chennai and Grow Great, Trichy. The agencies are fixed based on competitive mode and the financial resources involved are met by the TNPL plantation department.

Managerial Resources

The managerial resources required for assessment, monitoring and evaluation through growth data and impact assessment are all met by the institutes identified for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation. The managerial resources required for project site identification and other needed issues are met by the plantation department of TNPL.

8.3. Frequency of Monitoring

The internal monitoring is done minimum of one times in a year by the plantation department of TNPL and annual monitoring is done once in a year by the external agency identified for the purpose.

8.4. Parameters for Monitoring and Evaluation

Growth Parameters

The monitoring and evaluation estimates all the growth parameters viz., survival rate, height, diameter at breast height, tree form, presence and absence of pest and diseases and are analyzed with suitable database and incorporated in the management plan.

Yield Parameters

The yield parameters particularly the volume and the weight are estimated annually and the harvest plans are scheduled based on these yield parameters.

Environmental issues

The potential on-site and off-site ecological/environmental impacts (natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, etc..) are assessed through external agency fixed for the purpose.

Socio Economic issues

The potential on-site and off-site socio economic issues like education, sanitation, income, livelihood opportunity, gender issues etc. are assessed through external agency fixed for the purpose.

Assessment and Reporting of High Conservation Value Forest

The monitoring team both internal and external will identify and document the High Conservation Value Forest present within the vicinity of project operational areas and the impact of management activities followed by TNPL for its protection. This HCVF is protected through regular management strategies.

8.4.1. Monitorable Indicators

The TNPL has identified monitoring indicators involving all the variables from the Production upto Conservation and are furnished below in table. These indicators are prepared based on **PART-B of Annex-F of FSC-STD-IND-01-2022 EN and outcome of various stakeholders consultations, monitoring, environment & social impact assessment by TNPL. These indicators given in the below table are prepared to address the following monitoring elements:**

1. Monitoring indicators includes the following in order to sufficient to identify and describe the environmental impacts of management activities, including where applicable:

- The results of regeneration activities
- The use of ecologically well adapted species for regeneration
- Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any alien species within and outside the Management Unit if any
- The use of genetically modified organisms to confirm that they are not being used
- The results of silvicultural activities
- Application of fertilizers if any and its adverse impacts to environmental values
- Application of pesticides if any and its adverse impacts from the use of pesticides
- Adverse impacts from the use of biological control agents

- The impacts from natural hazards
- The impacts of harvesting and extraction of timber on non-timber forest products, environmental values, merchantable wood waste and other products and services
- Environmentally appropriate disposal of waste materials if any
- The impacts of infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture to rare and threatened species*, habitats*, ecosystems*, landscape values*, water and soils

2. Monitoring indicators includes the following in order to sufficient to identify and describe social impacts of management activities, including where applicable:

- Compliance with applicable laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice
- Resolution of disputes and grievances
- Programs and activities regarding workers' rights
- Gender equality, sexual harassment and gender discrimination
- Programs and activities regarding occupational health and safety
- Payment of wages
- Workers' training
- Where pesticides are used if any, the health of workers exposed to pesticides
- Full implementation of the terms in binding agreements
- The identification of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and their legal and customary rights if any
- Indigenous Peoples and community relations
- The use traditional knowledge and intellectual property if any
- Protection of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to Indigenous Peoples and local communities if any
- Local economic and social development
- Actual compared to projected annual harvests of pulpwood
- High Conservation Values
- The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services

3. Monitoring indicators includes the following in order to sufficient to identify and describe changes in environmental conditions including where applicable:

- Environmental values and ecosystem functions including carbon sequestration and storage; including the effectiveness of actions identified and implemented to prevent, mitigate and repair negative impacts to environmental values
- Rare and threatened species, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their habitats
- Representative sample areas and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them
- Naturally occurring native species and biological diversity and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them
- Water courses, water bodies, water quantity and water quality and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them

- High Conservation Values identified and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance them.

8.4.2. Outcomes of Monitoring and Revision of Monitoring Plan

TNPL in consultation with the internal and external monitoring team and will conceive the outcomes of the monitoring. If any new outcomes or suggestions from Monitoring, then that will be incorporated in the monitoring indicators for effective monitoring in the coming years. Accordingly, TNPL will also revising the monitoring plan fully once in every five years and with partial moderation annually. **TNPL will update its monitoring plan and indicators based on outcome of consultation (or) feedback from various levels of stakeholders like local communities, affected parties if any, various research institutes and socio-environmental organizations as per Annex-E of FSC-STD-IND-01-2022 EN. This indicators will be updated based on the outcome of audit if required.**

During previous year, the monitoring suggested that to include habitat monitoring of Grey slender loris (HCVF) in monitoring indicators. So this indicator is added in the TNPL monitoring indicators for effective monitoring of Grey slender loris and its habitat in TNPL Unit-II Plantation areas in the coming years. Further, it is also planned to obtain carbon credit for TNPL plantations based on consultation with FC&RI. So, carbon credit revenue also added in the monitorable indicators. Based on the 2023 FSC recertification audit & stakeholders consultations, the monitoring indicators are revised as follows:

MONITORING INDICATORS

Activity	Monitorable indicator	Output	Outcome
1. Clonal / Seedling production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of ramets /clones produced and supplied within stipulated time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of 1.5 crores ramets/seedlings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of quality and uniform planting stock
2. Establishment of farmers /Govt. / institutions linked pulpwood plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area coverage • Number of beneficiaries under contract farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in Pulpwood plantation area • Increasing the beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of area under industrial wood plantation • Assured income to the beneficiaries
3. Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trainings conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two trainings /year/region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness on commercial tree farming • Generation of skilled man power
4. Annual expansion of industrialplantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of coverage of plantation • Number of beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in area of plantation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased area under pulpwood plantations • Improved standard of living of tree growers • Augmented Clean Development Mechanism
5. Wood technological characterization and development of alternate pulpwood species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of species /clones characterized for cellulose (>45%) • Number of alternate species/clones developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of at least one potential species suitable for varied agro climatic condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternate genetic resources with high cellulose available to growers and industries
6. Selection of Ecologically well adopted species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting with site specific species/clones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better establishment of plantations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the area under good quality plantations
7. Precision silviculture techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantifiable growth response of industrial wood species to fertigation • Growth statistics of plantation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimal irrigation and fertigation technique for different agro climatic zones • Increase the productivity of plantation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site specific Precision silviculture techniques and productivity improvement • Increase the productivity of plantation and effective implementation of plantation activities
Activity	Monitorable indicator	Output	Outcome

8. Results of Silvicultural activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height, Girth and stocking percentage of plantations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved growth of plantations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better establishment and yield
9. Application of fertilizers if any	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type and Quantity of fertilisers applied by farmers if any • Safely disposal of containers • Recommending organic fertilizers only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing negative impact on environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stress free environment conditions
10. Application of pesticides if any	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type and Quantity of Pesticides applied by farmers if any • Safely disposal of containers • Recommending organic pesticides only like neem cake, etc., 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing negative impact on environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stress free environment conditions
11. Pest and disease management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaction of eucalypts gall insect to various management measure • Intensity of wilt disease against management practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable method for control of Eucalyptus gall insect • Opt IPM method of wilt disease management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective method of pest and disease management to maintain the productivity by avoiding the loss
12. Harvest and post-harvest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in harvest efficiency through skilled personnel • Number of trees harvested per unit time • Post-harvest management • Soil erosion if any from barren land • Impacts of Harvesting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest efficiency of 1 MT per man day • Augmented shelf-life of harvested wood • To arrest the soil erosion if any • Improving and strengthening the environmental values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest efficiency improvement and reduced impact logging • Reduction in human drudgery • Increased storage of logs • No soil erosion from barren land • Improving and strengthening the environmental values
Activity	Monitorable indicator	Output	Outcome
13. Socio and economic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual societal improvements (standard of living) • Employment generation (No. of mandays) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augmenting standard of living through adequate employment and income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-economic improvement in the state

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income generation (Per capita) 	generation	
14. Environmental impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate data Soil nutritional data "C" sequestration Impacts of Fertilisers/Pesticides Impacts from Natural hazards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amelioration of climate Augmentation of soil Sequestration of carbon to the tune of 50 tonnes per Ha To reduce pollutants Planting Casuarina species in coastal areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean Development Mechanism Organic fertilisers & pesticides Reducing cyclone effect
15. Regeneration Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting pulpwood plantations in dry and barren land Verifying the plantation activities carried out in field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conversion of barren land into cultivable land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing Green cover and productivity of the land
16. High Conservation Value Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of RET species Documentation of Protected areas Habitat of Grey slender loris Various HCVF species including cultural/religious trees Documentation of cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance trees or sites Assessment of High Conservation Value Forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of RET and Protected areas Protection of Grey slender loris habitat and its population Conserving all kind of HCVF Conserving the cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance trees or sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of overall biodiversity – Species, Genus and Ecosystem Conserving the Grey slender loris population in TNPL plantation areas Conserving all kind of HCVF Conserving the cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance trees or sites

Activity	Monitorable indicator	Output	Outcome
17. Water courses, Water bodies, Water Quality & Quantity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of Water courses, Water bodies, Water Quality & Quantity in the operational areas Conservation or Restoration activities taken to conserve all the water courses / water bodies available if any Reducing the pollutants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserving the water courses / water bodies available if any Reduce pollutants and improving water quality Improves water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserving the water courses / water bodies Reduce pollutants and improving water quality as well as water quantity by increasing green cover

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing green cover to increase the rain fall 	quantity	
18. Controlling of Invasive Exotic Species or alien species if any	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of invasive exotic species or alien species if any 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eradication of invasive or alien species The invasive or alien species should be removed with root ball to avoid further spreading and may be fired without any spreading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of overall biodiversity – Species, Genus and Ecosystem
19. Minimization of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debarking of pulpwood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debarking done at field itself 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimizing the waste generation and improves soil organic matter
20. Compliances with applicable laws and ratified conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaining applicable laws and Ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice Verification the compiling of applicable laws/ratified conventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising legally responsible plantations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving national tree cover with legally managed plantations
21. Disputes and Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolution of disputes and grievances Stakeholders discussion about disputes if any Verifying disputes/grievances record 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing stakeholders disputes Closing disputes raised by stakeholders with culturally appropriate mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sorting out disputes raised by stakeholders if any with culturally appropriate mechanism

Activity	Monitorable indicator	Output	Outcome
22. Training on various aspects to all level of stakeholders including workers (Occupational health & safety)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to workers on safety Occupational health & safety Discussion with all level of stakeholders Verifying the training records, etc., 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving efficiency and safety Improving health and stress free working environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving efficiency and safety Improving health and stress free working environment
23. Programmes and activities regarding workers rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various training given about workers rights Discussion with workers, contractors, farmers and local public Verifying the wages, training records, etc., 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the work forces Confirming the workers rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating good working environment for workers
24. Anti-Discrimination (Gender equality, Sexual harassment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender equality Sexual harassment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender discrimination Safeguard of women work force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising plantations without any gender bias Safeguard of women work force & men work force

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No gender Discrimination • Discussion with all level of stakeholders • Verifying the wages, training records, etc., 	as well as men work force	
25.Payment of Wages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of wages • Verifying the wage register, salary slip, etc., 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making wages payment without any bias 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal work equal pay
26.Agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of binding agreement in case of captive plantations scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legally responsible plantations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legally responsible plantations
27. Environment values & Ecosystem services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing various environment values & ecosystem services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving and Conserving Environment and protecting its services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmentally responsible plantations management
28. Long term economic viability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing the socio-economic impact of plantations • Maintaining the minimum support price and buy back guarantee • Employment generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augmenting standard of living through adequate employment and income generation • Confirming the viable market conditions for pulpwood plantations • Improving the economic status by creating employment generation to workers, local public, etc., 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-economic improvement in the state • Confirming the sustainable income to all the level of stakeholders

29. Genetically Modified Organism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNPL not using GM Organism. However, the planting material to be verified in its Plantation implementation Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No genetically modified organism used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental stability
30. Biological Control Agents if any	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and quantity of biological control agents used • Impact on Environment either positive or negative • Action taken to minimize the negative impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguarding environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguarding environment
31. Illegal activities if any	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion and field visit • Identify the illegal activity happened if any • Action taken to sort out the same or avoid illegal activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid illegal activity in plantation areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoiding illegal activity in plantation areas
32. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and documentation of indigenous peoples and local communities if any • Their legal rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirming the rights of Indigenous peoples and local communities in any 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirming the rights of Indigenous peoples and local communities if any
33. Usage of traditional Knowledge and Intellectual property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of traditional knowledge and Intellectual property if any • Merits paid to them for the same 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirming the legally usage of traditional knowledge and intellectual property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirming the legally usage of traditional knowledge and Intellectual property
34. Representative Sample areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation and status of Representative Sample areas • Effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of Representative samples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of Representative samples
35. Carbon Credit mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on discussion with stakeholders, FCRI, Carbon Credit project under process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon credit revenue to Farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional income to farmers

Appendix B: Forest Stewardship Council Principles

PRINCIPLE* 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

PRINCIPLE* 2: WORKERS'* RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

PRINCIPLE* 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES'* RIGHTS

PRINCIPLE* 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

PRINCIPLE* 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST

PRINCIPLE* 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES* AND IMPACTS

PRINCIPLE* 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING

PRINCIPLE* 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

PRINCIPLE* 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES

PRINCIPLE* 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Appendix C: A List of applicable laws*, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements:

The following is the minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements of India.

NATIONAL POLICIES AND ACTION PLANS

- The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914
- The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960
- The Customs Act, 1962
- Customs Tariff Act, 1975
- National Forest Policy, 1988
- National Forestry Action Program, 1992
- The Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1992
- National Environmental Action Plan, 1993
- Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment And Collection Of Countervailing Duty On Subsidized Articles And For Determination Of Injury) Rules, 1995
- National Zoo Policy, 1998
- National Policy and Macro-Level Action Strategy on Biodiversity, 1999
- National Agricultural Policy, 2000
- National Population Policy, 2000
- Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001
- National Wildlife Conservation Strategy, 2002
- National Water Policy, 2002
- National Seeds Policy, 2002
- Plant Quarantine Order (Regulation of Import into India), 2003
- National Environment Policy, 2006
- National Action Plan on Climate Change, 2008
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2008
- National Livestock Policy, 2013
- National Agroforestry Policy, 2014

- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Addendum, 2014
- National Wildlife Action Plan 2017-2031
- National Mineral Policy, 2019
- National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement for Environment and
- The Export and Import Policy of Government of India
- National REDD+ Strategy

CENTRAL ACTS AND RULES

Forest Conservation

- The Indian Forest Act, 1927
- Indian Forest Act, 1927 (as modified by various states)
- Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003
- Forest (Conservation) Amendment Rules, 2004
- The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006
- The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2007
- The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Amendment Rules, 2012
- Forest (Conservation) Amendment Rules, 2014
- Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016
- Forest (Conservation) Amendment Rules, 2017
- Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018
- The Indian Forest (Amendment) Act, 2017

Biodiversity

- The Biological Diversity Act, 2002
- Biological Diversity Rules, 2004

Wildlife

- The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
- Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Central Rules, 1973
- Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Rules, 1973
- Wild Life (Protection) Licensing (Additional Matters For Consideration) Rules, 1983
- Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992
- Wild Life (Protection) Rules, 1991 and 1995
- National Tiger Conservation Authority (Tiger Conservation Foundation) Guidelines, 2007
- Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009

Coastal regulation zone

- CRZ Notification, 2011

Environmental clearance – general

- Environmental Impact Assessment Notification-2006

Environment protection

- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010
- Guidelines for Declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zones around National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, 2011

Air pollution

- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981

Water pollution

- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977
- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974

Noise pollution

- The Noise Pollution and Abatement Act, 1972

National Green Tribunal

- National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

Public liability insurance

- The Public Liability Insurance Act 1991

Land acquisition and relief & rehabilitation

- Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
- Arbitration and alternative dispute resolution
- Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996

Labour, wages and industrial relations

- The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
- The Trade Unions Act, 1926
- The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
- The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act 1938
- The Employers' Liability Act, 1938
- The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942
- The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
- The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946
- The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
- Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948
- The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
- The Factories Act, 1948
- The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- The Plantation Labour Act, 1951
- The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
- The Working Journalists and Other Newspapers Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955
- Merchant Shipping Act, 1958
- Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages Act, 1958
- The Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959
- The Apprentices Act, 1961
- The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
- The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962
- The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963
- The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
- The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966
- The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
- The Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972
- The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
- The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976
- Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Act, 1983
- The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
- The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988
- The Building and Other Construction Workers Cess Act, 1996
- The Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996
- Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) (Inapplicability to Major Ports) Act, 1997
- Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005
- Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008
- **Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.**

Other relevant laws and rules

- The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914
- The Insecticides Act, 1968
- The Insecticides Rules, 1971
- The Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1992
- Plant Quarantine Order, 2003 (Consolidated version)
- Model Agricultural Produce Market Committee Act, 2003
- Model Agricultural Produce Market Committee Rules, 2007
- The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
- The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Rules, 2013
- The Farmers Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act 2020
- The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Rules, 2020
- The Farmers Empowerment and Protection Agreement On Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020
- Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992
- National Working Plan Code, 2014

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

- Convention Relative to the Preservation of Fauna and Flora in their Natural State, 1933
- International Plant Protection Convention, 1951
- International Convention for the Prevention on Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954
- Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1971
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, 1971
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1973
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979
- Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, 1989
- Convention on the Prior Informed Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, 1990
- Amendments to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, London, 1990
- Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctica Treaty, 1991
- Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – ratified 1993
- International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994

- Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the UNCLOS 1982, 1994
- Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, 1994
- Protocol to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change, 1997
- Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, 2000
- Convention on Biological Diversity – ratified 1994; Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety – ratified 2003
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants – ratified 2006
- International Tropical Timber Organization – ratified 2008
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change: Paris Agreement - ratified 2016

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The following information is from India's Ministry of Labour and Employment's website <https://labour.gov.in/lcandilasdivision/india-ilo> accessed on 1 September, 2021

Core Conventions of the ILO: The eight Core Conventions of the ILO (also called fundamental/human rights conventions) are:

- Forced Labour Convention (No. 29)
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No.105)
- Equal Remuneration Convention (No.100)
- Discrimination (Employment Occupation) Convention (No.111)
- Minimum Age Convention (No.138)
- Worst forms of Child Labour Convention (No.182)
- Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016

(The above Six have been ratified by India)

- Freedom of Association and Protection of Right to Organised Convention (No.87)
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (No.98)

(These two have not been ratified by India)

Other ILO information

- A full list of ILO Conventions ratified by India can be accessed at: <https://labour.gov.in/lcandilasdivision/india-ilo>
- Safety and health in forestry work (ILO. Safety and health in forestry work: An ILO code of practice Geneva, International Labour Office, 1998. ISBN 92-2-110826-0.
- Applicable elements of UNDRIP and ILO convention 169.

India's Ministry of Environment & Forests provides a comprehensive list related to the management and protection of the environment, forests, and wildlife at: <http://envfor.nic.in/legis/legis.html>

Some key laws and regulations from this list that impact Forest Management in India:

- The Indian Forest Act, 1927
- The Forest Conservation Act, 1980
- The Panchayats (Extension to the scheduled Area) Act 1996 (PESA 1996)
- The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA 2006).
- The Forest Conservation Rules, 2003
- The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
- The Wild Life (Specified Plants Stock declaration) Central Rules, 1995
- The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Central Rules, 1973
- The Wild Life (Protection) Rules, 1995
- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, amended in 1988
- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, amended 1992
- Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, amended in 1987
- S.O.2447(E), [23/09/2009] The Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules,2009,Notification
- S.O.1677(E), [28/09/2007] - Amendments to S.O. 671(E),dated 30/09/1996 Loss of Ecology (Prevention and Payments of Compensation)
- The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, amended 1992
- State/Union Territory Minor Forest Produce (Ownership of Forest Dependent Community) Act, 2005
- Biological Diversity Act, 2002
- Eco sensitive zone notifications: <http://envfor.nic.in/legis/eco-senstive.htm>

List of various Central Labour Acts in India from the Ministry of Labour and Employment (<http://labour.nic.in/act/welcome.html>)

Some key laws and regulations related to labour laws that impact Forest Management in India:

- The Trade Unions Act, 1926
- The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
- The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
- The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
- The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
- The Factories Act, 1948
- The Mines Act, 1952
- The Plantation Labour Act, 1951
- The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970

List of rare and threatened species* in the country or region

1. The IUCN Red List of threatened species

<https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

2. Wild animals and bird species protected under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

http://www.wiienviis.nic.in/Database/ScheduleSpeciesDatabase_7969.aspx

3. Endemic and threatened plant taxa of India

http://bsienvi.nic.in/Database/E_3942.aspx

4. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

<https://cites.org/eng/disc/text.php>

Appendix D: Complaints/Inputs Procedure For Stakeholders:

STAKE HOLDER INPUTS/DISPUTES/COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE:

TNPL used culturally appropriate engagement of stake holders ensures that they are proactively and transparently engaged in the following process.

- Dispute resolution processes
- Definition of Living wages- It is nothing but the wages which are higher than the legal minimum wages
- Identification of rights, Indigenous cultural landscapes sites and impacts
- Local communities, socio-economic development activities; and
- High conservation value assessment, management and monitoring

Through culturally appropriate engagement of stakeholders, local communities TNPL developed the following disputes resolution mechanism as follows:

The stakeholders may complaint about their field problems by any one of the followings method:

- By phone call
- By registering in the compliant register available at TNPL plantation office
- By sending mail
- By sending written complaints through post/courier

The FME will provide response to the stakeholder within a period of 15 days from the date of receipt of the complaint.

If any complaint received from stakeholders through any one of the above mode, it will be registered in the complaint register as soon as received and forward to the TNPL Plantation Admin office. In some times the complaints will be received directly at TNPL Plantation Admin office. DGM (Forestry) will assess the complaints received from stakeholders and analyses the root cause of the issues. Then he will find out the solution to sort out the issues and not to occur the same issues in future. Accordingly, DGM (Forestry) put up the details about issues and solutions to get approval from CGM(Purchase & Plantation), Head of Department. CGM(Purchase & Plantation), analyse the issues and solutions given by DGM(Forestry) and approved the solutions for implementation.

Based on approval from CGM(Purchase & Plantation), DGM (Forestry) instruct the concern field officials to sort out the issues raised by stakeholders. He will also confirm the complaints sorted out by field officials by reviewing them. This whole complaint procedure will take a time of 60 days. So if any complaint/issues raised by any of the stakeholders will be addressed within 60 days of receipt of complaint. This 60 days time period will also be informed to stakeholders through phone or letter or mail once we received the complaints from them.

Similarly, if the complaints is received from any stakeholders with respect to damage/loss for them with supporting evidence that will be registered in the register and forwarded to TNPL Plantation admin office. It will be assessed by DGM (forestry) and he will analyse root cause for the damages/losses. In the event that evidence is considered relevant, field investigation / verification will be conducted within 60 days of receipt of the complaint under the supervision of DGM (Forestry).

After field verification, DGM (Forestry) will forward his remarks and compensations request to CGM(Purchase & Plantation), for approval. CGM(Plantation, R&D) and SO, will approve the compensations based on the nature of damage/losses. Accordingly, the compensations will be paid to stakeholders within 30 days from date of report submitted by DGM(Forestry). Hence the complaints received from any stakeholders with respect to damage/loss will be addressed within 90 days from date of receipt of complaints from any of the stakeholders

In generally the complaints received from the stakeholders in the below categories:

- For want of good quality seedlings
- For want of releasing Purchase Order to harvest their plantations
- Payment request for the pulpwood supplied by them
- Replacement for damaged or dried plants which supplied from TNPL
- Raising Pulpwood Plantations

CGM(Purchase & Plantation) is the competent authority to provide solutions for all the complaints received from anyone of the stakeholders. This well-structured resolving mechanism lead to consistent outcome to any of the complaints from stakeholders.

In cases where a dispute relates to the Principles and Criteria of the FSC, the certifying body will be informed immediately about the disputes and will act accordingly.

Through this systematic system Tamil Nadu newsprint and Papers Limited will addresses any complaint received from any of the stakeholders.

Contact information of the person or position responsible for addressing inputs/complaints:

Mr.C.Kalyanasundara,
CGM(Purchase & Plantation),
E-mail ID: Kalyanasundaram.c@tnpl.co.in
Telephone Number : 04324 – 277001 to 277010

The CGM(Purchase & Plantation) is having the responsibility to sort out the disputes if any raised by any of the stakeholders who will be as Ombudsman for Plantation Implementation activities.

If the resolution given by Ombudsman is not satisfactory for any of the stakeholders then

they may contact the top management of TNPL in the following address:

The Chairman and Managing Director,
Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited, Corporate Office
Mount Road, Guindy
Chennai – 600 032.
Telephone: +91-044 – 22354415, 22354416,

Further, if the disputes are not solved, the stakeholders may take legal action in the District Court of Karur.

TNPL will cease or stop its operations and procuring FSC FM 100% pulpwood where the disputes exists of substantial magnitude or substantial duration or involving a significant number of interests. Under these circumstances, TNPL will not continue its FSC FM operations in these selected plantations which will be excluded from TNPL FSC FM scope of certification and pulpwood from these plantations **will not be procured as FSC FM 100% material.**

If the disputes/complaints is having considerable importance, size (may be from more than 15 stakeholders, or worth, or having substance or capable of being treated as fact; not imaginary will be treated as Substantial Magnitude”.

Similarly, if the we are getting atleast one dispute/complaint per day for one-week continuous period about the same particular plantation/location or reasons and which also remains for more than 15 days, that will be treated as disputes/complaints with substantial duration. If the disputes/complaints about the same particular plantation/location or reasons are received from more than 10 stakeholders will be treated as having significant number of interest.

Under these circumstances, TNPL will not continue its FSC FM operations in these selected plantations which will be excluded from TNPL FSC FM scope of certification and pulpwood from these plantations **will not be procured as FSC FM 100% material even during disputes verification period.**

In case the complaint regarding sourcing plantations then material will not be sourced as FSC 100% from the concerned field during Complaint verification period. If that area not confirming the FSC, Forest Stewardship Standard for India : FSC-STD-IND-01-2022 EN standard and corrective action cannot be determined and/or enforced, the supply from that particular area/source will be excluded from FSC 100% and treated as Uncontrolled Material.