

แผนการจัดการสวนยางพาราอย่างยั่งยืน		การยางแห่งประเทศไทย บริษัท เมโทร เอ็ม.ดี.เอฟ. จำกัด และ สหกรณ์กองทุนสวนยาง บ้านท่าสะท้อน จำกัด		
หมายเลขเอกสาร	ครั้งที่แก้ไข	วันที่ออกเอกสาร	หน้า	ผู้อนุมัติ
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<u>วันที่ออกเอกสาร</u>	<u>ครั้งที่แก้ไข</u>	<u>เหตุผล/รายละเอียดการแก้ไข</u>
2002	00	-
2003	01, 02	-
2004	03	อัปเดตพื้นที่
2005	04	อัปเดตพื้นที่
2006	05	อัปเดตพื้นที่
2007	06	อัปเดตพื้นที่
2008	07	อัปเดตพื้นที่
2009	08	อัปเดตพื้นที่
2010	09	อัปเดตพื้นที่ และคำอธิบายการจัดการ
2011	10	อัปเดตพื้นที่ และสมาชิก
2012	11	อัปเดตพื้นที่ และสมาชิก
2013	12	อัปเดตพื้นที่ และสมาชิก
		แก้ไขนโยบาย และข้อตกลง (เพิ่มข้อ 7)
25/04/2013	13	อัปเดตแผนการเก็บเกี่ยว
31/01/2014	14	อัปเดตพื้นที่ และสมาชิก
15/10/2015	15	เพิ่มข้อ 1.7 ทบทวน และอัปเดตแผนการจัดการป่าไม้
27/02/2016	16	แก้ไขข้อมูลสมาชิก และแผนการเก็บเกี่ยว
22/12/2016	17	แก้ไขจำนวนสมาชิก และพื้นที่
09/03/2018	18	เพิ่มข้อมูลจังหวัดจริง แก้ไขพื้นที่ และจำนวนสมาชิก
12/03/2018	19	Add...the total maximum member is 10,000. In collecting new member Plan
13/03/2018	20	Add...The project will participate for more information requested by interested stakeholders expect confidential information, they contact directly the project manager at metro_forestry@metroply.com
		Revise the agreements of group member.....
12/06/2018	21	อัปเดตพื้นที่ และสมาชิก
06/04/2019	22	อัปเดตพื้นที่ และสมาชิก
		เพิ่ม...รายละเอียดของชนพื้นเมือง และระบุเหตุผลที่ไม่มีการประยุกต์ใช้ หลักการที่ 3
14/01/2020	23	อัปเดตพื้นที่ และจำนวนสมาชิก
		ขยายพื้นที่โครงการ...จังหวัดฉะเชิงเทรา และระยอง

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หมายเลขเอกสาร	ครั้งที่แก้ไข	วันที่ออกเอกสาร	หน้า	ผู้อนุมัติ
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11/01/2021	24	อัปเดตพื้นที่ และจำนวนสมาชิก
10/01/2022	25	อัปเดตพื้นที่ และจำนวนสมาชิก
09/01/2023	26	อัปเดตพื้นที่ และจำนวนสมาชิก
08/01/2025	27	อัปเดตพื้นที่ และจำนวนสมาชิก

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BACKGROUND AND SCOPE

Metro M.D.F. Co., Ltd. is a medium density fiberboard manufacturer located at 99/9 Moo 5 Wai-neo Rd., Tambol Wai-neo, Thamaka, Kanchanaburi, 71120, Thailand. Metro MDF has produced 23,200 M³ of MDF/month, and raw materials are eucalyptus and rubber small logs. To promote the use of wood, raw materials efficiently and cost-effectively; Metro M.D.F. Co., Ltd. has decided to proactive in developing source of FSC 100% eucalyptus and rubber wood logs per month in order to process and sell 2,500 m³ of certified MDF.

Metro MDF has joined with the office of rubber replanting Aid Fund (RAOT) and group of rubber tree farmers in the name of “Banthasathon Cooperative” and members of the RAOT to develop the rubber plantation management according to the FSC standard in Surat Thani province and others to be the members.

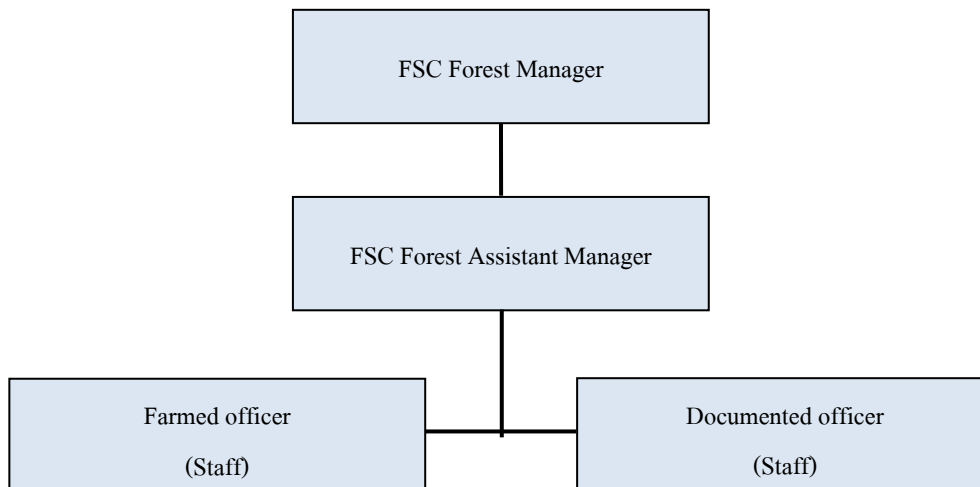
For more easier of project management; Metro MDF Co., Ltd. has responded directly in all main assessments, annual surveillance audits and management of the FSC certificate and logo use.

The RAOT has provided a system for collection of latex from the small holders for processing by cooperatives. One of the keys intensive of RAOT program is the rubber replanting fund that provide money to small holders cover the costs of land preparation, breed, fertilize and replanting; besides, they provide knowledge and techniques about replanting and others for those small holders.

The Metro/RAOT certificate project accepts members from the RAOT program that demonstrate compliance to acceptance procedure FSC-PC-02. Work instructions are given to each new member as part of the FSC training package to provide the basis for implementation of system. RAOT and Metro staff provide technical assistance and auditing of project members according to formalized procedures and work instructions designed to comply with FSC principles and criteria.

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FSC ORGANIZATION



The authorities and responsibilities:

1. Forest manager/FSC Project Manager

- 1.1 Establish, implement and maintain for FSC-FM/CoC,
- 1.2 Co-ordinate with the certify body and people who concern with for the audit event,
- 1.3 Promote and train the staff and members about FSC, environment, etc. to meet the company policy and commitment,
- 1.4 Collect data and records for tracing,
- 1.5 Response for Metro MDF FSC logo using and certificate distribution,
- 1.6 Monitor and assess to ensure that the system are implemented and maintained,
- 1.7 Review and Update the forest management plan, etc,
- 1.8 Report to top management.

2. Forest manager asst.

- 2.1 Implement and maintain for FSC-FM/CoC,
- 2.2 Monitor, assess and maintain the forest management meet to FSC principle,
- 2.3 Train the staff and members about FSC, environment, etc,
- 2.4 Join in reviewing the forest management plan, and
- 2.5 Deputy for the forest manager, and
- 2.6 Report to the forest manager.

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3. FSC Staff

3.1 Internal Auditor

- 3.1.1 Monitor and assess for the forest management unit,
- 3.1.2 Conduct the internal audit at least once a year,
- 3.1.3 Report to forest manager asst.

3.2 FSC Staff/Co-coordinator

- 3.2.1 Receiving and training the members,
- 3.2.2 Check to category the area.
- 3.2.3 Site visit,
- 3.2.4 Record of all members necessary data,
- 3.2.5 Report to forest manager asst.

3.3 Data and Document control

- 3.3.1 Prepare and control all of FSC documents and data,
- 3.3.2 Report to forest manager asst.

POLICY AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE:

Metro M.D.F. Co., Ltd., Rubber Authority of Thailand and Ban Tha Sa Thon Cooperative has a policy committed to manage the rubber plantations in accordance with FSC principles and criteria includes law and other regulations related. The management will emphasize to promote for sustainable in economics, social and environment by:

- 1) Respect all applicable laws of country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is signatory and comply with all FSC principle and criteria,
- 2) Training for the acknowledge of Forest Sustainable Management according with FSC principles and criteria,
- 3) Monitoring and assessing to confirm that forest management is implemented and maintained once a year,
- 4) Promoting for the conservation of HCVF, nature forest, and conservation area,
- 5) Promoting for no chemical use in plantations,
- 6) Promoting for legally harvesting,
- 7) Respect in human rights.
- 8) Cooperate in the prevention of corruption.

LOCATION OF PROJECT

The project has been established in Surat Thani Province and other:

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General Information of Surat Thani Province (from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surat_Thani_Province)

The area of Surat Thani was already inhabited in prehistoric times by Semang and Malayan tribes. Founded in the 3rd century, the Srivijaya kingdom dominated the Malay Peninsula until the 13th century. The city of Chaiya contains ruins from the Srivijaya period, and it was probably a regional capital of the kingdom. Some Thai historians even argue that it was the kingdom's capital for a time, but this is disputed. Wiang Sa was another important settlement of the time.

After the fall of the Srivijaya, the area was divided into the cities (*mueang*) of Chaiya, Thatong (now Kanchanadit), and Khirirat Nikhom. Chaiya was administered directly from the Thai capital, while Thatong and Khirirat were controlled by the Nakhon Si Thammarat Kingdom. In 1899, they were all merged into a single province called Chaiya. In 1915, the court of the Monthon Chumphon was transferred to Bandon, which received the new name of *Surat Thani* on 29 July 1915, during a visit of King Vajiravudh (Rama VI). This was likely influenced by the major port city of Surat in Gujarat, India. The monthon was also renamed Surat. In 1926 it was abolished and incorporated into monthon Nakhon Si Thammarat. The monthon was dissolved in 1933, and the province became a first level administrative subdivision.

The provincial administration was in a building in Tha Kham (Phunphin District). Shortly before World War II, it was moved to the city of Surat Thani, on the banks of the Tapi River, which is named after the Tapi River in southern Gujarat, India. When the Japanese invaded Thailand on 8 December 1941, the administrative building was destroyed during the battle for the city. It was rebuilt in 1954, but on 19 March 1982, a bomb planted by communist rebels blew up the building, killing five people. The third and present building was relocated to the south of the city, and the former site of the provincial hall is now the site of the city pillar shrine (*Lak Mueang*).

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Administrative divisions



The province is divided into 19 districts (*amphoes*), which are further divided into 131 subdistricts (*tambons*) and 1,028 villages (*mubans*).

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Mueang Surat Thani | 11. Tha Chang |
| 2. Kanchanadit | 12. Ban Na San |
| 3. Don Sak | 13. Ban Na Doem |
| 4. Ko Samui | 14. Khian Sa |
| 5. Ko Pha-ngan | 15. Wiang Sa |
| 6. Chaiya | 16. Phrasaeng |
| 7. Tha Chana | 17. Phunphin |
| 8. Khiri Rat Nikhom | 18. Chai Buri |
| 9. Ban Ta Khun | 19. Vibhavadi |
| 10. Phanom | |

Population: 1,072,464 (2021) Most of them are rubber plantation farmers.

Area: 12,892 km²

Geography

Neighboring provinces are (from north, clockwise) Chumphon, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Krabi, Phang Nga, and Ranong.

Geographically, the centre of the province is the coastal plain of the Tapi River, mostly grassland interspersed with rubber trees and coconut plantations. In the west are the limestone mountains of the Phuket range which are mostly covered with forest. Khao Sok National Park is found there. To the east the hills of the Nakhon Si Thammarat (or Bantat) mountain range start to rise, protected in the Tai Rom Yen National

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Park. Many islands in the Gulf of Thailand belong to the district, including the tourist islands Ko Samui, Ko Pha Ngan and Ko Tao, as well as the Ko Ang Thong Marine National Park.

The main rivers of Surat Thani Province are the Tapi River and the Phum Duang River, which join at the town Tha Kham shortly before they flow into Bandon Bay. The delta of these rivers, locally known as *Nai Bang* (ในบาง), is directly north of the city of Surat Thani. It consists of several channels with small islands mostly covered by mangroves and orchards.

Other protected areas in the province are the Khlong Phanom and Kaeng Krung National Park, Than Sadet-Ko Pha Ngan Marine National Park, the non-hunting areas Khao Tha Phet and Nong Thung Thong and the wildlife sanctuaries Khlong Phraya, Khlong Saeng, and Khlong Yan. The Hat Khanom - Mu Ko Thale Tai, which has a few small islands south of Ko Samui, is currently being created.

Climate and Rainfall

Statistics of temperature and rainfall at Metrology, Surat Thani: (1981-2010)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Max.Temp °C	31.1	32.7	34.2	35	34	33.4	32.9	32.7	32.4	31.6	30.3	29.9	32.5
Min.Temp °C	21.1	21.1	21.9	23.4	23.8	23.7	23.3	23.4	23.2	23.1	22.9	22.0	22.7
Rainfall mm.	36.8	12.3	24.0	73.4	178.0	125.0	148.8	139.6	188.4	236.4	329.9	129.4	1,622

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surat_Thani

Economy

In the 2008 census, the province had a GPP of 132,637.3 million baht (US\$4,019.31 million) and GPP per capita of 134,427 (US\$4,073.54) compared with a GPP of 122,398 million baht (US\$3,599.94 million) and GPP per capita of 125,651 baht (US\$3,695.62) in the 2007 census, with a GPP growth rate of 8.37 percent and per capita growth rate of 6.98 percent. The main agricultural products of the province are coconut and rambutan. The coconuts are often picked from the tree by specially trained monkeys, mostly pig-tailed macaques (*Macaca nemestrina*). The monkey school of the late Somporn Saekhow is the most known training centre. Rambutan trees were first planted in Surat Thani in 1926 by the Chinese Malay Mr. K. Vong in Ban Na San District. An annual rambutan fair is held in early-August and includes a parade of highly decorated floats on the Tapi River. Rubber tree plantations are also common in the province.

A notable local product is the hand-woven silk cloth from the coastal village Phum Riang in Chaiya District. Chaiya is also the most famous source of red eggs, a local specialty. Ducks are fed with crabs and fish and the eggs are then preserved by placing them in a soil-salt mixture. Tourism is the major source of provincial income. The province earned 64 billion baht from tourism in 2018. That revenue accounted for 63 percent of Surat Thani's overall tourism income, most of it attributable to its island attractions: Ko Samui, Ko Pha Ngan, Ko Tao, and Mu Ko Ang Thong National Park.

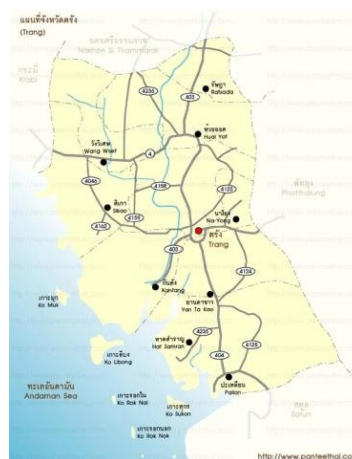
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General Information of Trang Province (from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trang_Province)

Trang was an important seaport in southern Thailand. Legend says that ships always arrived in the morning, which led to the town's name. "Trang" derives from the Malay word for light or dawn (*terang*). But in another explanation it says that it comes from Sanskrit (*tarangque*) which means wave or gallop. In addition, the landscape of Trang is characterized by mounds interspersed with plains that look like waves. This causes the provincial seal features sea waves and a lighthouse bridge. The province was once a part of the Srivijaya empire, an ancient Hindu-Buddhist Malayu Kingdom and the Malay Sultanate of Kedah until 1810. According to cultural records Trang was one of 12 satellite towns that existed about 900 years ago, but it was during the reign of King Rama II that the province got its first governor. The first Westerner to arrive in Trang was Captain James Low, who came in 1838 to negotiate commercial benefits.

The original town was in Khuanthani (now a tambon in district Kantang). In 1893, the governor, Phraya Ratsadanupradit Mahison Phakdi, also known as Khaw Sim Bee na Ranong, decided to make Trang an important seaport and relocated the town to Kantang District on the Trang River delta. It was moved again to its present location 26 km inland in 1916 by King Rama VI because of repeated flooding. Trang was the first area of Thailand where rubber trees were planted, brought there by Governor Phraya Ratsadanupradit Mahison Phakdi from British Malaya in 1899.

Administrative divisions



Trang is divided into 10 districts (*amphoes*). These are further divided into 87 subdistricts (*tambons*) and 697 villages (*mubans*).

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Mueang Trang | 6. Huai Yot |
| 2. Kantang | 7. Wang Wiset |
| 3. Yan Ta Khao | 8. Na Yong |
| 4. Palian | 9. Ratsada |
| 5. Sikao | 10. Hat Samran |

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Population: 639,788 (2021)

Area: 4,917.519 km²

Geography

The province is on the coast of the Strait of Malacca, and contains 46 islands together with the mainland area. There are only few plains, and most of the area is hills. The Khao Luang and the Banthat mountain range are the sources of the two main rivers of the province, the Trang River and the Palian River.

The southern coast of the province is protected in the Mu Ko Phetra National Park. The estuary of the Trang River together with the Hat Chao Mai Marine National Park and Ko Libong Non-hunting Area are also registered Ramsar wetlands.

Climate and Rainfall

Statistics of temperature and rainfall at Metrology, Trang: 2021

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Max.Temp °C	31°C	33°C	34°C	34°C	32°C	32°C	31°C	31°C	31°C	31°C	30°C	30°C	32
Min.Temp °C	23°C	23°C	23°C	24°C	25°C	24°C	24°C	24°C	24°C	24°C	24°C	23°C	22
Rainfall mm.	5	2	6	19	24	24	25	29	32	32	24	11	238

Source: <https://weatherspark.com/y/149065/Average-Weather-at-Trang-Airport-Thailand-Year-Round#Figures-Temperature>

General Information of Nakhon Si Thammarat Province

Nakhon Si Thammarat (often shortened to **Nakhon**), is one of the southern provinces (*changwat*) of Thailand, on the western shore of the Gulf of Thailand. Neighboring provinces are (from south clockwise) Songkhla, Phatthalung, Trang, Krabi, and Surat Thani. The name of the province derives from its Pali–Sanskrit name *Nagara Sri Dhammaraja* ('City of the Sacred Dharma King'), which in Thai pronunciation becomes "Nakhon Si Thammarat".

Nakhon Si Thammarat lies 780 kilometers south of Bangkok along the Gulf of Thailand which is the second largest province in southern of Thailand. Nakhon Si Thammarat is an important center of Thailand Buddhism maybe as early as the Srivijaya period or earlier in the 3rd century C.E. Beside center of Buddhism, Nakhon Si Thammarat stii to be a major region of trade between merchants from the Indian, Arabic, Dvaravati, and champa states and later for merchants from British, Portuguese and Dutch empires.

In addition to its great history, Nakhon Si Thammarat boasts many undeveloped beaches as well as two national park within an interior of verdant jungles abundant with luxuriant vegetation, beautiful waterfall, and exotic wildlife. Nakhon Si Thammarat city contains many Muslim, Buddhist and Hindu temples and is an excellent place to see a performance of Thai nang tálung featuring handmade shadow puppets, a performance art the region is famed for. In fact, both Thai nang tálung (shadow play) and lákhon (Thai classical dance-drama) art forms were developed in Nakhon.

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หมายเลขเอกสาร	ครั้งที่แก้ไข	วันที่ออกเอกสาร	หน้า	ผู้อนุมัติ
METRO-FMP-01	27	6/01/2026	11/25	นายฉัตรชัย ปิยะสมบัติกุล

Nakhon Si Thammarat, the second largest province in the south, lies 780 kilometers south of Bangkok. The capital of Nakhon Si Thammarat is one of the most ancient cities in Thailand, formerly the capital of the Kingdom of Ligor, which was an independent kingdom for many centuries and a historical center of Buddhism in ancient Thailand. Today Nakhon Si Thammarat is renowned for its shadow puppets, its beautiful countryside, and its beautiful and diverse temple architecture.

Administrative divisions



Nakhon Si Thammarat is divided into 23 districts (amphoes). The districts are further divided into 165 subdistricts (tambons) and 1428 villages (mubans).

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mueang Nakhon Si Thammarat | 13. Ron Phibun |
| 2. Phrom Khiri | 14. Sichon |
| 3. Lan Saka | 15. Khanom |
| 4. Chawang | 16. Hua Sai |
| 5. Phipun | 17. Bang Khan |
| 6. Chian Yai | 18. Tham Phannara |
| 7. Cha-uat | 19. Chulabhorn |
| 8. Tha Sala | 20. Phra Phrom |
| 9. Thung Song | 21. Nopphitam |
| 10. Na Bon | 22. Chang Klang |
| 11. Thung Yai | 23. Chaloe Phra Kiat |
| 12. Pak Phanang | |

Population: 1,561,927 (2019)

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หมายเลขเอกสาร	ครั้งที่แก้ไข	วันที่ออกเอกสาร	หน้า	ผู้อนุมัติ
METRO-FMP-01	27	6/01/2026	12/25	นายฉัตรชัย ปิยะสมบัติกุล

Area: 9,942.502 km² (2019)

Geography

The province is on the Gulf of Thailand on the east side of the Malay Peninsula. The terrain is mostly rugged hilly forest. The province is home to south Thailand's highest peak, Khao Luang, at 1,835 metres (6,000 ft), now protected in Khao Luang National Park.

Ancient In the ancient times under the rule of the Sri Wichai Kingdom, there were many places in Chaiya District, Surat Thani Province during the 13th - 16th centuries as shown in the Sanskrit inscriptions at Wat Sema Muang. [4] Three castles to give to the Redeemer of the King's signature or Mahayana Buddhism and respect Bodhisattva. Fri 1568 Rajendra Chalee 1 of the Chola dynasty which came from Tamil region in South India Raise an army to invade Malaya and southern Thailand. Causing Srivijaya's power to deteriorate and the area of Malaya to fall under the rule of Chola for a time The retreat of Joe Leading to the birth of the kingdom according to Pornphon Link Which is centered in the city of Tha Phon Link or Nakhon Si Thammarat today The Khmer empire extended its power to the southern region of Thailand for a period of time and then deteriorated.

Kingdom of Providence as shown in the inscription of Wat Hua Wiang in Chaiya District in 1774. The ruler of the city according to the blessing of the name Sri Thammarat of Pathum Wong. It is assumed that the Pathumwong Dynasty or the Sri Thammakum Dynasty may be descendants of King Suryavarman 1, which corresponds to the legendary Nakhon Si Thammarat text that Phaya Sri Thammakarmarat fled from In Phat (Bangkok) The position of the governor of the city according to the blessing link in this period is called "Phra Sri Thammakom", according to the blessing of the Kingdom of the Twelve Zodiac consists of twelve cities under the jurisdiction of Nakhon Si Thammarat. Consists of cities in southern Thailand to Kedah, Kelantan and Pahang in Malaysia. In the reign of the Pathum dynasty, the Wongphon kingdoms changed to Theravada Buddhism. The Kingdom of Pornphon lost power in the later period and fell under the power of the Sukhothai Kingdom. From the legend of Nakhon Si Thammarat and Sihingkh Tales Phra Phuttha Sihing floated from Lanka, then stopped at Sai Kaew Beach, Nakhon Si Thammarat city then brought Phra Sihing, from Lanka, to enshrine it in Sukhothai In these days the city appears. "Nakhon Si Thammarat" for the first time in the 1st stone inscription, in the sense that the city of Lord Sri Thammathamacharaj Nakhon Si Thammarat has a great influence on Sukhothai Buddhism. As the inscription in the stone text that Thera Sukhothai "Everyone got up from Sri Thammarat.

Climate and Rainfall

Statistics of temperature and rainfall at Metrology, Nakhon Si Thammarat: 2019

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Max.Temp °C	34	37	38	39	35	35	34	34	34	35	34	35	35.33
Min.Temp °C	26	33	32	34	30	29	26	26	29	27	29	29	29.16
Rainfall mm.	175.26	43.18	45.72	93.98	170.18	93.98	109.22	96.52	160.02	375.92	609.60	419.10	199.39

Source: <https://weather.com/>, <https://www.accuweather.com/>

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หมายเลขเอกสาร	ครั้งที่แก้ไข	วันที่ออกเอกสาร	หน้า	ผู้อนุมัติ
METRO-FMP-01	27	6/01/2026	13/25	นายฉัตรชัย ปิยะสมบัติกุล

General Information of Chumphon Province

The name “Chumphon” first appeared in the year 555 in Nakhon Si Thammarat’s myths about Buddha’s relics (National Library’s version). It stated that Chumphon was one of “twelve subordinate cities” of Nakhon Si Thammarat. The city’s seal was the picture of a goat. It was a northern frontier city of Nakhon Si Thammarat, as it was located on the upper part of the southern region, and therefore in between the route from Ayutthaya to the south. In the year 1454, under the reign of Somdet Phra Ramesuan Boromma Trailokkanat Bophit, the Three Emblems Law stated that Chumphon was a Tri level city and a southern frontier of Ayutthaya. In the year 1916, it became a province of Monthon Surat Thani.

The word “Chumphon” comprises two words which are “Chum”, meaning either gathering, a large number, many, or together and “Phon”, meaning good things, selected things, or blessed things. Hence, if “Chumphon” is literally translated, it means the gathering place of blessings. However, the actual meaning of the name is different. As for the first story about the city’s name, it is believed that “Chumphon” was derived from the word “Prachumphol” or “Chumnumphol” which means “gathering soldiers”, as Chumphon was a southern frontier city. So, the armies always set up their camps in Chumphon in preparation for the battle with Burmese or domestic insurgents. Since the city was always a place for gathering soldiers, it is possible that “Chumphon” was the shortened word of “Prachumphol”. Thai people in the south usually spoke with words that have shortened syllables and faster pronounced vowels. Hence, the word “Pra” was gradually cut off. And the word “Chumphol” became “Chumphon”. Usually, the names of cities or districts change collaterally with language evolution. Chumphon was strategically important in ancient times. Therefore, the meaning of the word “Prachumphol” aligns to Chumphon’s strategic importance in its history. As for the second story, before warriors in ancient times marched into the battle, they held a ritual to receive blessings from the holy spirits in order to give morale support to soldiers. Therefore, Chumphon was a gathering place to receive blessings, and this matches with the meaning of “Chumnumporn” or gathering of blessings. This could also explain where the name “Chumphon” came from.

The third story is that the original location of the city was on the right side of Chumphon Canal where Cluster Figs, or “Ma Duea Chumphon”, widely grew. Originally, the canal had no name. However, it was named “Chumphon Canal” later on, after the name of the trees. Normally, a canal or river was named as accordance with the name of trees or anything existing nearby. When time passed, the town was named “Chumphon” after the canal as well. Therefore, it can be concluded that the name “Chumphon” was named after either the canal or Ma Duea Chumphon trees.

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หมายเลขเอกสาร	ครั้งที่แก้ไข	วันที่ออกเอกสาร	หน้า	ผู้อนุมัติ
METRO-FMP-01	27	6/01/2026	14/25	นายฉัตรชัย ปิยะสมบัติกุล

Administrative divisions



Chumpon is divided into eight districts (amphoes), 70 sub-districts (tambons), 736 villages (mubans).

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Mueang Chumpon | 2. Tha Sae | 3. Pathio | 4. Lang Suan |
| 5. Lamae | 6. Phato | 7. Sawi | 8. Thung Tako |

Population: 489,964 (2021)

Area: 6,009 km²

Geography

Chumpon is on the Isthmus of Kra, the narrow land bridge connecting the Malay Peninsula with the mainland of Thailand. To the west are the hills of the Phuket mountain range and its northern continuation, the Tenasserim Hills. The east is coastal plain abutting the Gulf of Thailand. The main river is the Lang Suan River, which originates in Phato District. With a 222-kilometre-long (138 mi) coastline and 44 islands, the Chumpon Archipelago, Chumpon has waterfalls, peaceful beaches, green forests, mangroves, and rivers.

Chumpon is regarded as "Gateway to the South".

Climate and Rainfall

Statistics of temperature and rainfall at Metrology, Chumpon: 2019

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Max.Temp °C	34	34	35	36	37	36	36	35	35	35	35	35	35.25
Min.Temp °C	29	30	29	32	30	29	30	30	29	31	28	28	29.58
Rainfall mm.	93.98	63.50	55.88	73.66	187.96	175.26	175.26	205.74	157.48	297.18	360.68	119.38	163.83

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หมายเลขเอกสาร	ครั้งที่แก้ไข	วันที่ออกเอกสาร	หน้า	ผู้อนุมัติ
METRO-FMP-01	27	6/01/2026	15/25	นายฉัตรชัย ปิยะสมบัติกุล

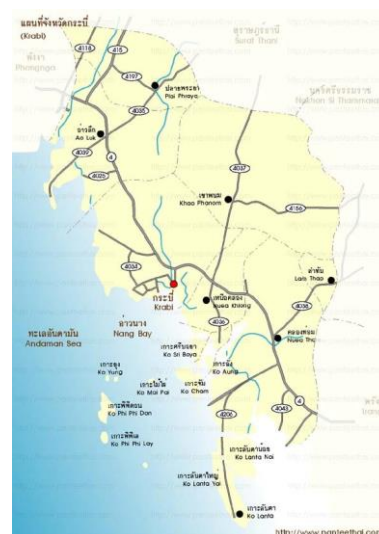
Source: <https://weather.com/>, <https://www.accuweather.com/>

General Information of Krabi Province

Circa 1200 CE, Krabi was tributary to the Kingdom of Ligor, a city on the Kra Peninsula's east coast, better known today as Nakhon Si Thammarat. In modern times, Krabi was administered from Nakhon Si Thammarat, even after 1872 when King Chulalongkorn granted Krabi town status. In 1875 it was made a direct subordinate of Bangkok, becoming what is now a province. In 1900 the governor moved the seat of the province from Ban Talad Kao to its present location at the mouth of the Krabi River.

It is believed the town may have taken its name from the word "krabi", which means 'sword'. This may stem from a legend that an ancient sword was unearthed prior to the city's founding.

Administrative divisions



Krabi is subdivided into eight districts (amphoe), which are further divided into 53 subdistricts (tambon) and 374 villages (muban).

1. Mueang Krabi
2. Khao Phanom
3. Ko Lanta
4. Khlong Thom
5. Ao Luek
6. Plai Phraya
7. Lam Thap
8. Nuea Khlong

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หมายเลขเอกสาร	ครั้งที่แก้ไข	วันที่ออกเอกสาร	หน้า	ผู้อนุมัติ
METRO-FMP-01	27	6/01/2026	16/25	นายฉัตรชัย ปิยะสมบัติกุล

Population: 479,351 (2021)

Area: 4,709 km2

Geography

The area is dotted with solitary limestone peaks, both on land and in the sea. Rock climbers from all over travel to Ton Sai Beach and Railway Beach. The beaches form part of Krabi's Phra Nang Peninsula. Of the 154 islands in the province, Ko Phi Phi Le is the most famous, as it was the site of the movie The Beach. Other notable islands include Ko Phi Phi Don, part of the Phi Phi Islands, and Ko Lanta, a larger island to the south. The coast was damaged by the tsunami of 26 December 2004.

Krabi's limestone hills contain many caves, most having stalactites and stalagmites. Tham Chao Le and Tham Phi Hua To, both in Ao Luek District, contain prehistoric rock-paintings depicting humans, animals, and geometrical shapes. In Lang Rong Rien cave in 1986 archaeologists found 40,000-year-old human artifacts: stone tools, pottery, and bones. It is one of the oldest traces of human occupation in Southeast Asia. Krabi's caves are one of the main sources of nests of the edible-nest swiftlet, used in the making of bird's nest soup.

Krabi's farmland is dominated by a duopoly of rubber and palm oil plantations. Palm plantations alone occupy 980,000 rai (1,568 km²), or 52 percent of the province's farmland. Together, palm oil and rubber cover 95 percent of Krabi's cultivated area with many smallholder farms amidst industrial plantations.

Climate and Rainfall

Statistics of temperature and rainfall at Metrology, Krabi: 2019

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Max.Temp °C	34	37	38	39	35	35	34	34	34	35	34	35	35.33
Min.Temp °C	26	33	32	34	30	29	26	26	29	27	29	29	29.16
Rainfall mm.	35.56	30.48	38.10	162.56	347.98	213.36	264.16	261.62	419.10	304.80	208.28	50.80	194.73

Source: <https://weather.com/>, <https://www.accuweather.com/>

General Information of Phatthalung Province

Phatthalung was formerly known as Mardelong (Jawi: **مردلونغ**) in Malay, especially during the time when the region came under Malay-Muslim influence.

During the reign of King Ramathibodi I of the Ayutthaya kingdom in the 14th century, Phatthalung became one of twelve royal cities. At the end of the 18th century King Rama I submitted the city to the Ministry of Defense, which was responsible for all the southern provinces. During the administrative reform by King Chulalongkorn, Phatthalung became part of the Monthon Nakhon Si Thammarat.

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หมายเลขเอกสาร	ครั้งที่แก้ไข	วันที่ออกเอกสาร	หน้า	ผู้อนุมัติ
METRO-FMP-01	27	6/01/2026	17/25	นายฉัตรชัย ปิยะสมบัติกุล

Administrative divisions



Phatthalung is divided into 11 districts (amphoes). The districts are further divided into 65 subdistricts (tambons) and 626 villages (mubans).

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Mueang Phatthalung | 7. Si Banphot |
| 2. Kong Ra | 8. Pa Bon |
| 3. Khao Chaison | 9. Bang Kaeo |
| 4. Tamot | 10. Pa Phayom |
| 5. Khuan Khanun | 11. Srinagarindra |
| 6. Pak Phayun | |

Population: 522,541 (2021)

Area: 3,424 km²

Geography

The province is on the Malay Peninsula. To the east it borders the large shallow Songkhla Lake, while the west is covered by mountains of the Nakhon Si Thammarat chain. Khao Pu–Khao Ya National Park is at the border to Trang.

Climate and Rainfall

Statistics of temperature and rainfall at Metrology, Phatthalung: 2019 (Rainfall 2010)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Max.Temp °C	33	35	38	38	38	37	37	36	35	36	35	33	35.92

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หมายเลขเอกสาร METRO-FMP-01	ครั้งที่แก้ไข 27	วันที่ออกเอกสาร 6/01/2026	หน้า 18/25	ผู้อนุมัติ นายฉัตรชัย ปิยะสมบัติกุล

Min.Temp °C	26	30	32	34	31	30	32	27	29	29	27	28	29.58
Rainfall mm.	98.4	36.1	91.1	188.0	173.1	323.3	199.0	166.5	261.3	290.3	449.9	202.7	206.64

Source: <https://weather.com/>, <https://www.accuweather.com/>

General Information of Chachoengsao Province

Chachoengsao or Paet Riu ('eight stripes') is a province in eastern Thailand. It has a history dating back to the reign of King Borommatrailokkanat in the mid-Ayutthaya period. People originally settled by the Bang Pakong River and along canals. The name Chachoengsao is a Chong word for 'deep canal'. [4] Chachoengsao, Paet Rio, has a history dating back to the reign of King Borommatrailokkanat in the Ayutthaya period. Most people have settled by the Bang Pakong River and along canals. "Luangpho Phuttha Sothon" is a centre of faith of the people of Paet Rio. In the past, Chachoengsao was a fourth class city under the ministry of defence. During the reign of King Rama I, it was attached to the ministry of the interior. During the reign of King Rama V, who changed the administration system, Chachoengsao became a city in the Prachin Buri Circle. In 1916, its status was changed from a city to a province. "Chacheongsao" is a Khmer word which means "deep canal". The name "Paet Rio" comes from the story that the city once teemed with giant snakehead fish; up to eight cuts were required on the sides in the making of sun-dried fish.

Administrative divisions



The province is divided into 11 districts (amphoes). These are further divided into 93 subdistricts (tambons) and 859 villages (mubans).

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Mueang Chachoengsao | 7. Ratchasan |
| 2. Bang Khla | 8. Sanam Chai Khet |
| 3. Bang Nam Priao | 9. Plaeng Yao |
| 4. Bang Pakong | 10. Tha Takiap |
| 5. Ban Pho | 11. Khlong Khuean |
| 6. Phanom Sarakham | |

แผนการจัดการสวนยางพาราอย่างยั่งยืน		การยางแห่งประเทศไทย บริษัท เมโทร เอ็ม.ดี.เอฟ. จำกัด และ สหกรณ์กองทุนสวนยาง บ้านท่าสะท้อน จำกัด		
หมายเลขเอกสาร METRO-FMP-01	ครั้งที่แก้ไข 27	วันที่ออกเอกสาร 6/01/2026	หน้า 19/25	ผู้อนุมัติ นายฉัตรชัย ปิยะสมบัติกุล

Population: 724,178 (2021)

Area: 5,351 km²

Geography

Neighboring provinces are (from north clockwise) Prachinburi, Sa Kaeo, Chanthaburi, Chonburi, Samut Prakan, Bangkok, Pathum Thani, and Nakhon Nayok. It has a short coastline on the Gulf of Thailand.

The western part of the province is the low river plain of the Bang Pa Kong River, which is used extensively for farming rice. To the east is hillier terrain, with an average elevation of more than 100 meters. In Tha Takiap District is the Khao Ang Rue Nai Wildlife Sanctuary with an area of 1,030 km² (398 mi²).

Climate and Rainfall

Statistics of temperature and rainfall at Metrology: Chachoengsao Province: 2021

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Max.Temp °C	31.3	32.7	33.8	34.3	32.8	31.8	31.2	31.1	30.8	30.8	31.2	30.9	31.89
Min.Temp °C	21.0	22.6	24.3	25.5	25.7	25.6	25.3	25.1	24.6	23.8	22.6	20.9	23.92
Rainfall mm.	20	21	66	101	202	187	202	222	297	181	37	9	1545

Source: <https://en.climate-data.org/asia/thailand/chachoengsao-province/chachoengsao-6388/#temperature-graph>

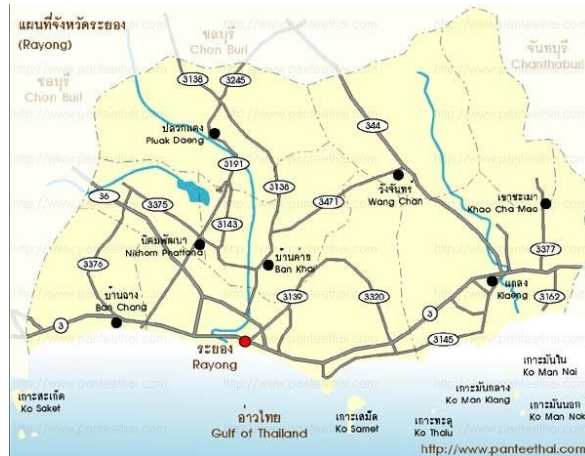
General Information of Rayong Province

Rayong Province (Thai: ระยอง) is one of seventy-seven provinces (changwat) lies in eastern Thailand. Neighboring provinces are (from west clockwise) Chonburi, and Chanthaburi. To the south is the Gulf of Thailand. As of 2016, per capita earnings were higher in Rayong Province than in any other Thai province.

King Taksin (of Thailand) came to Rayong after the fall of Ayutthaya. During a short stay in Rayong he built a navy, and then went on to Chanthaburi to assemble forces to fight the Burmese. There is a shrine in Rayong where local people pay their respects to Taksin.

Administrative divisions

แผนการจัดการสวนยางพาราอย่างยั่งยืน		การยางแห่งประเทศไทย บริษัท เมโทร เอ็ม.ดี.เอฟ. จำกัด และ สหกรณ์กองทุนสวนยาง บ้านท่าสะท้อน จำกัด		
หมายเลขเอกสาร	ครั้งที่แก้ไข	วันที่ออกเอกสาร	หน้า	ผู้อนุมัติ
METRO-FMP-01	27	6/01/2026	20/25	นายฉัตรชัย ปิยะสมบัติกุล



The province is divided into eight districts (amphoes). These are further divided into 58 subdistricts (tambons) and 388 villages (mubans).

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Mueang Rayong | 5. Ban Khai |
| 2. Ban Chang | 6. Pluak Daeng |
| 3. Klaeng | 7. Khao Chamao |
| 4. Wang Chan | 8. Nikhom Phatthana |

Population: 751,343 (2021)

Area: 3,552 km²

Geography

Although the north is hilly, the province consists mostly of low coastal plains. Off the shoreline of Mueang Rayong District is Khao Laem Ya–Mu Ko Samet National Park, consisting of several islands.

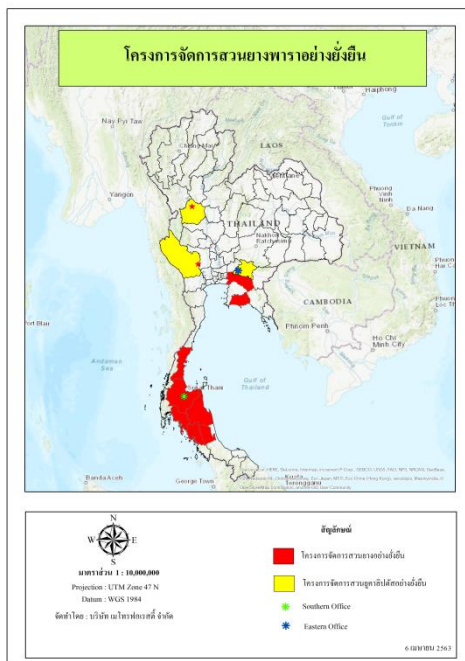
Climate and Rainfall

Statistics of temperature and rainfall at Metrology, Rayong: 1981-2010

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Max.Temp °C	31.9	32.5	33.2	34.3	33.6	32.7	32.3	32.0	31.9	32.3	32.6	32.0	32.6
Min.Temp °C	21.5	24.5	26.2	27.1	26.9	26.8	26.5	26.4	25.4	24.5	23.3	21.3	25.0
Rainfall mm.	20.7	36.5	70.3	81.6	198.6	165.1	171.8	132.3	255.2	194.4	50.8	5.9	1,383.2

Source: <https://weather.com/>, <https://www.accuweather.com/>

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DESCRIPTION OF AREAS AND MEMBER RESOURCES:

Total numbers from November 2000 to February 2022 are 1,575 (FSC-001-FSC-2092) and total areas are 5,584.91 Ha. Member ownerships of lands are; Chanod, Nor Sor3, Sor Por Kor, and other legally land titles issued by the government office. The smallest land ownership is 1.09 rai (0.17 ha) and the largest is 179.3 rais (28.69 ha).

The Project of Rubber Sustainable Plantation Management Rubber Authority of Thailand and Metro M.D.F. Co., Ltd. FSC001 – FSC2012 (November 2000 - February 2022)									
District	FSC	Total areas	Planted areas (Ha)				Harvested areas	Conservation areas	Other areas
	members	(Ha)	0-7 yrs	8-14 yrs	15 - 19 yrs	20 yrs up	(Ha)	(Ha)	(Ha)
1. Wi Bha Wa Dee	25	100.82	45.89	28.27	6.38	13.9	94.45	0.64	5.73
2.Kan Cha Na Dit	17	94.24	18.9	12.29	23.4	39.64	80.24	0.11	13.89
3.Khi Ri Rat Ni Kom	105	365.41	156.95	110.73	23.62	36.78	328.08	1.52	35.82
4.Khearn Sa	64	240.05	21.21	10.14	149.34	37.16	217.86	0.21	21.99
5.Tha Chang	98	501.31	332.35	93.78	10.71	44.77	481.61	2.23	17.47
6.Baan Ta Khun	11	42.44	9.41	21.30	2.88	6.87	40.46	0.22	1.76

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หมายเลขเอกสาร METRO-FMP-01	ครั้งที่แก้ไข 27	วันที่ออกเอกสาร 6/01/2026	หน้า 22/25	ผู้อนุมัติ นายฉัตรชัย ปิยะสมบัติกุล

7.Baan Na Derm	59	173.12	7.72	18.82	123.56	18.45	168.54	0.14	4.44
8.Baan Na San	81	235.15	1.22	19.41	147.63	52.19	220.45	0.05	14.66
9.Phra Sang	12	52.00	0.00	8.73	32.22	9.36	50.32	0.00	1.68
10.Phun Phin	283	1138.34	306.55	196.76	164.43	380.54	1048.28	3.67	86.39
11.Muang	62	231.63	20.54	38.53	46.93	92.64	198.64	0.30	32.68
12.Weang Sa	7	16.28	0.00	0.00	15.97	0.00	15.97	0.00	0.31
13.Don Sak	1	1.15	0.00	1.15	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.00	0.00
14.Pha Nom	10	50.19	32.83	5.62	5.75	2.80	47.00	0.90	2.29
15.Tha Chana	24	97.09	55.38	26.79	0.00	3.74	85.92	0.70	10.47
16.Chaiya	77	308.66	165.24	78.38	15.97	26.27	285.86	1.47	21.33
17.Phatthalung	89	167.29	142.54	4.03	2.88	8.13	157.58	1.49	8.22
District	FSC	Total areas	Planted areas (Ha)				Harvested areas	Conservation areas	Other areas
	members	(Ha)	0-7 yrs	8-14 yrs	15 - 19 yrs	20 yrs up	(Ha)	(Ha)	(Ha)
18. Kra Bi	23	56.81	49.29	0.96	1.13	1.92	53.30	0.47	3.04
19.Trang	354	1207.49	915.44	142.96	15.14	70.30	1143.84	3.17	60.49
20.Nakhon Si Thammarat	139	355.51	280.58	7.66	12.85	20.19	321.28	2.63	31.60
21.Chumphon	18	93.57	68.62	7.94	0.00	13.28	89.83	1.30	2.43
22.Chachoengsao	1	14.64	14.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.55	0.00	0.10
23.Rayong	15	40.80	37.99	0.00	0.00	1.61	39.60	0.10	1.09
TOTAL	1575	5583.99	2683.2	834.25	800.79	880.54	5184.81	21.32	377.88
		(Ha)	5198.78 (Ha)				(Ha)	(Ha)	(Ha)

SUMMARY OF MANAGEMENT

Metro MDF/RAOT has complied the FSC principle and criteria to develop a group management system of the small holder rubber plantations based on an ISO 9001 with formalized procedure/ work instructions and training provides to all group members. The system is based on acceptance and training of small holders of rubber plantations that are currently members of the RAOT (Rubber Authority of Thailand) system. The long term management plan is comprised of several types of planning that break down the group management system into: Procedures, harvesting and replanting, monitoring of members and associated procedures and work instruction for system implementation. All of small holder rubber members' areas are categorized by risk:

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- **High risk** means the areas which are closed up to the river/canal/permanent stream or steep slope (over 35°) or conservation zone.

- **Low risk** means the plain areas or is not over 35° which there are not stream in those areas. The reference procedures for group management system are:

- FSC-PC-006: The procedure of environmental values and impacts.
- FSC-PC-008: The procedure of monitoring and assessment.

ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES AND MITIGATION MEASURES.

Metro staff shall do the monitoring and assessment at 10% high risk members and 5% low risk members. They have to assess for the environmental impact in these plantations.

Several key elements have been adopted to identify and protect environmental aspects:

- High Conservation Values (HCV)
- Protection of areas over 35° slope.
- Buffer zones of 3 m. for permanent streams in order to protect water quality of existing streams.

- Usage of chemical herbicides or pesticides.

The RAOT has a program to reduce chemical use in rubber plantations for all members, which they will be trained by the RAOT and the organizations concerned.

- The program of decrease for chemical use in plantations by RAOT.
- The program of economic plants for 1/2-7 years of the rubber plantations.

LIST OF PROCEDURES AND WORK INSTRUCTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT

List of Procedures:

1. FSC-PC-005: The procedure of benefits from the forest.
2. FSC-PC-006: The procedure of environmental values and impacts.
3. FSC-PC-008: The procedure of monitoring and assessment.
4. FSC-PC-009: The procedure of high conservation value management.

List of work instructions:

1. FSC-WI-003: To prepare the areas for replanting.
2. FSC-WI-004: To select rubber species.
3. FSC-WI-005: To plant rubber trees
4. FSC-WI-006: To plant cover crops
5. FSC-WI-007: To maintain rubber trees
6. FSC-WI-008: To fertilize rubber trees

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7. FSC-WI-010: Chemical use
8. FSC-WI-011: Harvesting
9. FSC-WI-012: Transportation
10. FSC-WI-013: Dispute resolution
11. FSC-WI-014: To manage plantation areas
12. FSC-WI-017: Buffer Zone
13. FSC-WI-020: Waste Management

SOCIAL ISSUES AND MOTIGATION MEASURES

Dependency on land for subsistence of working outside is the staff of RAOT, the local organization (Or Bor Tor), the leader of all villages, people in those villages, temples and others.

Metro M.D.F./RAOT has improved management of plantation by monitoring and internal audit at least twice a year. Training on Metro M.D.F./RAOT requirements for FSC project will be as indicated in the procedure (FSC-PC-02 and FSC-PC-04) and work instruction

(FSC-WI-001,FSC-WI-002). The training course will be prepared by Metro and RAOT, all members has been given the document and signed in the training record which is kept at Metro site.

Metro M.D.F./RAOT did not apply the **Principle #3** Indigenous People's Rights because there are not indigenous people in the project area; but the project has sent letters to the community and stakeholders to explain the situation of project.

For example, in the south of Thailand, along the Thai-Malaysian border, live people who across the border in Malaysia are classified as belonging to the Negrito group of the Orang Asli. They are sometimes called Ngo, Ngko, Ngok Pa or Sakai in Thailand. Sakai has a negative connotation in Malaysia, but not so in Thailand. In some records they are also called Manni, a generic term for the negrito groups of the Orang Asli in Malaysia.

Along the coast and the islands of the Andaman Sea, from Malaysia through Thailand and into the mergui archipelago of Burma live the so-called "sea gypsies" or, in Thai, chao le (meaning sea people). In the southern part, between Phuket island and the Malaysian border live the Moklen and Moken. But those indigenous people are not in the project area.

The Agreement to Metro M.D.F./ORAAF Project

1. Having planted rubber plantations for at least 7 years since 1994, the right to hold land such as little deeds, Cha Nod, Nor Sor 3, Nor Sor 4, Sor Por Kor or other documents those government officials to land properly.
2. Do not invade the forest, conservation forest or natural forest. To maintain the natural resources, including the source of streams or creeks in the area of rubber plantations. The spacing should be at least 3 meters from the edge of stream.
3. Follow the laws and principles of rubber plantation management according to the FSC standard as including the other requirements request by certificated body or customers

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4. Replanting with rubber trees after cutting.

5. Collaborate in supporting the disclosure of information for the assessment and monitoring the use of tracking system by certificated body and customer.

6. In case of problems with the management of rubber plantations under the FSC system, contact the representative of the company directly.

7. Members who are in Metro M.D.F FSC certificate can not be other FSC certificate.

The contractors shall

1. Have enough equipment and tools for harvesting.
2. To protect of HCV and buffer zone or conservation zone.
3. To comply with laws, regulation and FSC principles and criteria.
4. If the members have some problems, they can contact to Metro M.D.F. directly.

List of procedures and work instruction on social elements:

1. FSC-PC-001: The procedure of compliance with laws and FSC principles
2. FSC-PC-002: The procedure of workers' rights and employment conditions
3. FSC-PC-004: The procedure of community relations
4. FSC-PC-005: The procedure of benefits from the forest.
5. FSC-PC-006: The procedure of environmental values and impacts.
6. FSC-PC-008: The procedure of monitoring and assessment.
7. FSC-PC-009: The procedure of high conservation values management.

List of work instructions on social element:

1. FSC-WI-001: To recruit new members and contractors
2. FSC-WI-002: To train new members and contractors
3. FSC-WI-010: Chemical use
4. FSC-WI-011: Harvesting
5. FSC-WI-012: Transportation
6. FSC-WI-013: Dispute resolution
7. FSC-WI-018: Risk assessment
8. FSC-WI-019: Accident report
9. FSC-WI-020: Waste management

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The project did not apply the Principle #3 Indigenous People's Rights because there are not indigenous people in the project area; but the project has sent letters to the community and stakeholders to explain the situation of project.

HARVEST PLANNING 2022-2031

Metro M.D.F. anticipates requiring 4,000-7,000 tons of rubber-wood logs per month in order to support Metro M.D.F. Co., Ltd. for MDF process and Metro Particle Co., Ltd. and Metro Industrial Park Co., Ltd. for Particle board. The conversion factor of MDF is 1.5 ton per 1 m³ MDF and 1.25 ton per 1 m³ of PB.

The harvesting areas for logs will be (average 20 Rais/ 1 owner):

Year	Current FSC Members			From new members		
	Members	Harvesting Area/Yield		Members	Harvesting Area/Yield	
		Rai	Ha.		Rai	Ha.
2022	25	500	80	100	2000	320
2023	30	600	96	95	1900	304
2024	35	700	112	90	1800	288
2025	40	800	128	85	1700	272
2026	45	900	144	80	1600	256
2027	50	1000	160	75	1500	240
2028	55	1100	176	70	1400	224
2029	60	1200	192	65	1300	208
2030	65	1300	208	60	1200	192
2031	70	1400	224	55	1100	176

Plan to collect new members

Membership growth and target by the amount of FSC MDF production process (average 20 Rais/ 1 owner); the total maximum active member is 5,000 members

Year		Areas	Yield (Ton)	Remark
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หมายเลขเอกสาร METRO-FMP-01	ครั้งที่แก้ไข 27	วันที่ออกเอกสาร 6/01/2026	หน้า 27/25	ผู้อนุมัติ นายฉัตรชัย ปิยะสมบัติกุล

	Number of members	(Ha)	Big Size (Ø≥7")	Small Size (Ø2-6")	
2022	125	400	-	75,000	
2023	125	400	-	75,000	
2024	125	400	-	75,000	
2025	125	400	-	75,000	
2026	125	400	-	75,000	
2027	125	400	-	75,000	
2028	125	400	-	75,000	
2029	125	400	-	75,000	
2030	125	400	-	75,000	
2031	125	400	-	75,000	

The project will participate for more information request by interested stakeholders except confidential information; they can contact directly the project manager at metro_forestry@metroply.com

Management plan shall be revised once a year after surveillance audits or whenever any changes and shall keep last issued for reference only.