

SCS Interim Standard
For the
Certification of Forest Plantations in Brazil
Under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

Version 2.0
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Brazil

Glossary

For the purpose of this document, the following words are to be understood as described below:

Adjacent Areas: Areas neighboring the target area. They can be established by an imaginary border limit or not, or be established by existing physical and geographical occurrences.

Apprentices: Teenagers older than 14 years of age who are legally permitted to work by the Child and Adolescent Protection Law (Law 8.069/ 1990) as long as the person has access to a technical school education, considering that the activity is compatible with the person's physical and intellectual development and with guaranteed access to regular school education, according to the terms established by the current law.

Biological Control Agents: Living organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other living organisms.

Biological Diversity Values: The intrinsic ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and esthetical values of biological diversity and its components. (See the Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992).

Biological Diversity: The variety among living organisms from all sources including, inter-alia, terrestrial, marines and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. (see Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992).

Chain of Custody: The channel through which products are distributed from their origin in the forest to their end-user(s).

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Silvo Agro-Chemicals: The range of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides used to protect the production sector, storage and benefit of agricultural products, pasture, protection of native or planted forests, other ecosystems, urban hydro and industrial environments from damaging actions of live organisms considered harmful and protect the fauna and flora.

“Company’s Store” System (AVIAMENTO): A system of commercialization by which the proprietor of an enterprise organizes the sale of products on credit to its employees. Usually this is done out of the “company’s store”, usually a small and simple building. The prices of supplies and merchandise are generally higher than the ongoing commercial price. Eventually workers or clients become obliged to work in order to comply to pay their never-ending debt.

Connectivity: Measurement of the degree of linkage between remaining vegetation types, which remain after fragmentation of their habitats.

Criterion: A form of judging whether or not a Principle has been fulfilled.

Customary Rights: Rights, which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which, have, by repetition and uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of law within a geographical or sociological unit.

Degraded Areas: Areas covered or not by vegetation, which was altered by human actions and no longer, possesses its original ecological function and can no longer sustain the economic function to which they were destined.

Ecological Functions: Functions, which affect the environment and the flora and fauna striving for equilibrium between the physical surroundings, the environment and the flora and fauna in a given area.

Ecological Process: Processes through which forest ecosystems maintain their structure and dynamics, including the regeneration after natural disturbances and harvesting of forest products and ensuring the production of environmental service.

Ecosystem–Productivity: Rate of accumulation of biomass in a given area over a certain period of time, usually expressed as metric tons per hectare.

Ecosystem: A community of all plants, animals and their physical environment, functioning together as an interdependent unit.

Endangered Species: Any species which is likely to become extinct within a foreseeable future throughout all or significant portion of its range if the conditions which causes the endangerment continue to be active.

Endemic Species: Native species which are restricted to a defined geographical area.

Environmental Policy Act (EPA): It is a form established by the Law n° 9.393/1996, issued by IBAMA according to the IBAMA 162 decree of 12/18/1997, in which the rural proprietor identifies existing permanent preservation areas (PPA 's) inside the property. The use of the EPA is limited for the evaluation of the RTX (Rural Territorial Tax).

Exotic Species: Introduced species, in a given area which are out of their natural area of occurrence.

Forest Management Plan and Annual Operational Plan: The forest management plan and the annual operational plan which are written documents based on technical criteria, to conform to the environmental legislation and with other national laws. The management plan refers to the ordering of forest activities in a given Forest Management Unit as a whole, and the annual operational plan refers to specific activities during a current year.

Forest Management: The administration of a “Forest Management Unit” to obtain products, services and economic and social **benefits respecting the mechanisms for its environmental sustainability.**

Forest Manager: Person legally responsible for the administration the forest

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management unit.

Forestry Management Unit: Continued area or not defined submitted to forestry management corresponding or not to the total area of the property or tenure that include productivity, maintenance, harvesting and preservation area.

Forest Plantation: Areas, which result from human activities of planting tree seedlings or sowing, with or without intensive forest management treatment.

Forest Services: A set of benefits generated by natural or cultivated ecosystems, such as carbon sequestration, conservation of water resources, conservation of biodiversity, recreational activities, climate regulation, retention of sediments, pollinators, and plague enemies, etc.

Fragment: Remainder of a natural ecosystem isolated due to natural or human barriers.

Genetically Modified Organisms: Biological organisms which have been induced by various means to go through genetic structural changes which would not occur naturally or spontaneously.

High Conservation Value Forests: High conservation value forests are the ones which possesses the following characteristics: (a) Forest areas containing globally, regionally or naturally significant concentrations of a 1) biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); and/or a 2) large landscape level forests contained within or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance; (b) Forest areas which are in or contain rare or threatened ecosystems; (c) Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control); (d) Forest areas fundamental to meeting the basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

Hydrological Basin: Total drainage area made up by smaller watersheds that feed a certain network of rivers and its branches.

Indigenous lands and territories: Lands traditionally occupied and permanently inhabited by indigenous peoples or used for their productive activities and indispensable for the preservation of the environmental resources necessary for their well-being and physical and cultural reproduction, in accordance their customs and traditions. Indigenous People are considered the collectivities, which are distinct from the national society by recognition of their historic relation to Amerindian antecessors before the European colonization and also including certain specific African originated population, which fled away after the Slavery Freedom Law in Brazil was decreed, but still live together in very remote areas known as Quilombos. The people from these very close populations are known as Quilombolas. For the purpose of this document (Standard's), to describe a more specific social relation, those aforementioned African originated populations and the native Indian populations may be inserted or are adjacent to the forest management unit (FMU) in analyses into the Certification process, and therefore the term Indigenous People is used in a broader meaning covering those populations and the native Indian settlements, which have cultivated specific and ancestral traditions which should be respected and preserved.

Invasive Plants: Plants capable of spontaneously colonize new environments through its own mechanisms of natural regeneration.

Landscape: Portion of territory defined by legal or geomorphologic elements. It may include one or more watersheds, or parts of watersheds. It includes the physical, biological and anthropic components contained in a given area.

Legal Reserve Area: Area located inside a property or rural tenure land dedicated to permanent preservation, destined to the sustainable use of its natural resources, conservation and rehabilitation of ecological processes, conservation of biodiversity and shelter and protection of native fauna and flora except the APP (Permanent Preservation Area) area.

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Local Community: human groups living in or adjacent to the forest management unit area, which may or may not include traditional communities (see traditional peoples).

Local Laws: includes all legal norms or legal rules given by government organisms whose jurisdiction are less than those at the national level, such as Agencies, Departmental, Municipal, State and other norms.

Local Processing: The first transformation of forestry raw materials, which occurs on site where the timber is felled within the forest management unit.

Long Term: the timetable or scale of the forest owner (or forest tenure) or manager according to the objectives of the management plan, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain continuous forest coverage. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions, and will depend on how long it takes a given ecosystem to recover its natural structure and composition after harvesting or disturbance, to produce mature or primary conditions.

Management Unit Integrity: the composition, dynamics, functions and structural attributes of a natural ecosystem.

Micro Watershed: total water drained area that feeds a certain river and or its branches.

Mosaic: in the forest plantation system is a set of sub areas (known as blocks patches or plots) in a given forest management unit and within the landscape which has as much diversity as the natural forest – composite by age, rotation, geographic location, species, sorts, clones, genes or stages of development and/or forest management.

Native Forest: Forest areas where great part of the main physical and biological characteristics and key elements of the original ecosystem such as complexity, structure and diversity are present.

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Native Species: specie that occurs naturally in a given region.

Natural Cycles: Nutrients and mineral cycles as a result of interactions between soils, water, plants and animals in a certain environment that affects the ecological productivity of a given site.

Natural Landscape: A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, biotic, climatic and human interactions in a given area.

Non-Wood Forest Products: All plant and animal products from within the forest with the exception of wood.

Land Tenure: Socially defined agreements made up by individuals or groups and recognized by legal statutes, or by customs, relative to the “rights and obligations” related to the property, occupation, access and or use of a unit of private property or its associated resources (i.e. individual trees, plant species, water resources, mineral resources, etc.).

Permanent Preservation Area– APP: Protected area of land with or without native vegetation destined to be a preserve for water streams, the landscape, geological stability, biodiversity, natural occurrences of fauna and flora, the soil and to assure the well being of human populations.

Plagues: Living organisms (insects) fungus, bacteria, and virus) that utilize plants as host or as food purposes on plants and alter their normal growth and development patterns to a level which causes economic damages to forest plantations.

Plot/Block or Patch: Small continuous division of the Forest Management Unit, used for planning the forest operations.

Principle: An essential rule or element, in FSC’s case, of forest stewardship.

Rare Species: Any species with small world populations which at present time

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do not fall into the “endangered” or “vulnerable” categories, but which are at risk. In general these are species located in restricted habitats and geographical areas or in larger areas but with small populations.

Regeneration: Process through which an ecosystem is managed with the objective of maintaining forest production capacity and the ecological processes, which maintain it.

Rehabilitation: Recuperation, Restoration.

Rotation Harvesting: The period of time between harvesting all or part of the forest plantation, in a particular area, and the next harvesting period in the same area according to the area’s forest management plan, considering the intention of the forest plantation.

RPPN (NHPR–Natural Heritage Private Reserve): Category of forest conservation unit where the owner does not lose the property right over the conservation area. The permanent conservation of such area is ensured through the payment of property registration in the Land Registers Office, approved by the legal environment Authority.

Social and Environmental Impacts: Any modification, whether or not beneficial, derived from the forest management unit’s activities, products or services.

Succession: Progressive changes in species composition and forest community structure caused by natural processes (non–human) overtime.

Sylviculture: A set of procedures for maintenance of cultivation of a forest for different uses.

Traditional Community/People: A human group distinct from national societies due to its social, cultural and economic conditions organized totally or partially according to its own customs or traditions, or by a special legislation and which, no matter the legal status, conserves its own social, economic and cultural institutions or part of them. In this document, the term traditional

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communities are used to describe a more specific social relationship adjacent to the forest management unit.

Traditional Knowledge: All individual or collective knowledge, innovations and practices, of indigenous or traditional peoples, with real or potential value, whether protected or not by intellectual property laws.

Used Rights (or Rights away): Rights for the use of forest resources that can be defined by local customs, mutual agreements or prescribed by other entities with holding rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or specific harvesting techniques.

USED IN THIS DEFINITIONS DOCUMENT:

1 – The term MUST implies obligation.

2 – The Principles and Criteria here defined are applicable for all the areas defined as FOREST MANAGEMENT UNITS taking into consideration the peculiarities, scale of the enterprise, and the intensity of harvest for each one.

3– the general term used in this document to refer to the areas where the Principles, Criteria and Indicators are applicable is the FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT.

4 – In this document, FOREST WORKER refers to DIRECTLY–HIRED WORKERS and to Third party CONTRACTED LABOR.

5 – As a general rule, in the case of Community forest management, the peculiarities and the scale of the enterprise should be taken into account

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Certification Standards of the FSC– Forest Stewardship Council – for Management Plantations in Brazil

PRINCIPLE #1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND FSC PRINCIPLES

Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria.

P1.c1 Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.

P1.c1.il. Existence knowledge and obedience, of the decision makers of the forest management unit, of the local laws pertinent to the activities developed in the forest management unit.

P1.c1.i2. Existence in accordance with operational and technical procedures of the forest management unit conform to the legal rulings.

P1.c1.i3. Workers undergo training to understand the laws pertinent to the forest management activities they are involved in.

P1.c1.i4. In the case of a dispute involving pending administrative or judicial cases relative to forest legislation, environmental, labor or taxes, proofs must be shown of the appropriate measures taken as well as of the expected timeframe for their eventual resolution.

P1.c2. All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.

P1.c2.i1. Existence of valid proofs that all applicable and legally foreseen fees, royalties, taxes and others charges were or shall be paid.

P1.c2.i2. In case of exemptions, reductions or other agreements relative of legal taxes, these are registered and have legal validity.

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P1.c3. In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected. ¹

P1.c3.i1. In accordance with the FSC Guidelines, in the forest management units is respected the following clauses and international agreements:

- Convention of the Biological Diversity
- CITES
- OIT
- ITTA
- Climatic Changes Convention

P1.c4. Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case-by-case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties.²

P1.c5. The forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.

P1.c5.i1. Existence of actions to prevent and/or control invasions by third parties which could affect the FMU.

P1.c5.i2. The forest manager notifies the authorities of any infractions committed which could affect the forest management unit.

P1.c6. Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.

P1.c6.i1. Existence of written documents, which assure the commitment and intention to protect and maintain the integrity of the management unit in the long term, in conformance with the management plan.³

P1.c6.i2. Existence of measures for protection and conservation of the management forest unit such as measured against illegal occupation, protection and fires combat and fauna protection.

¹ CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, are respected in the in the “ FMU” Foreste Management Unit.

² Criteria P1.c4 is considerate to be self-explanatory and does not require indicators for its evaluation in the field. FSC Secretariat must be notified if there doesn't is an agreement between the affected party and certifier.

³ The requirements of long terms compliance with FSC are in the end of this document Annex 2

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P1.c6.i3. Plan whose defines clearly the existence or strategy of operational investments in the long term of the forest operation.

P1.c6.i4. In the case of community management will be considered income distribution and resources capitation plan that demonstrates the commitment in the long term of the community forest management.

P1.c6.i5. The FSC Standards are readily available to all those involved in forest management.

P1.c7. The forest manager must declare his long-term commitment to the maintenance of the representative samples of the existing ecosystems (as in P6.c4), of the preservation areas and of the legal reserves.

P1.c7.i1. The areas of legal reserves are registered in the land registry office in accordance with the Brazilian Forestry Code. Technical justification should be presented in the case of Legal Reserve areas that are not registered. A timeline should be presented that estimates a finish to the Legal Reserve Registration process.

P1.c7.i2 Existence of a private natural reserve area (*RPPN– Private Heritage Natural Reserve*) in the forest management unit or a public environmental declaration (ADA).

PRINCIPLE #2: TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Long-term tenure and rights of the use to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined documented and legally established.

P2.c1. Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.

P2.c1.i1. The forest manager processes legal documentation on rights of the use of the land, which assures the continuity of forest management.

P2.c1.i2. Whenever pending administrative or judicial matters exist and the forest manager can prove he has acted in an objective and agile manner to resolve those pending issues, a list of those matters, the actions taken, those to be sent forward, and the time frame for their resolution is necessary.

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P2.c1.i3. Documents and records are available which prove the rights to land tenure and / or use of the property.

P2.c2. Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.

P2.c2.i1. Formal agreements exist between the FMU managers and any local community with legal and customary rights, bringing them socioeconomic and environmental benefits.

P2.c2.i2. Documented existence of proof regarding the delegation of rights, with free and informed consent, of the use of the forest to a third party.

P2.c2.i3. Existence of maps or drawings or written documents which identify the tenure and customary lands, and the neighboring areas.

P2.c3. Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified.

P2.c3.i1. Evidence of non-respect for the rights of traditional communities, indigenous people, or illegitimate agreements, invalidating the operation just if haven legal value.

P2.c3.i2. The proof of existence of documents and or other mechanisms for the resolution of conflicts.

P2.c3.i3. In case of administrative or legal dispute in FMU's, the agreements adjustments and contracts between the involved parts are observed.

P2.c3.i4. In cases where areas in dispute or with conflicts of interest are made part of the FMU, a technical/legal justification for their maintenance in the scope of the certificate should be presented. The development of this process should be subject to periodic review. There should be no evidence of threats to physical integrity or hostile acts on the part of forest managers in relation to the plaintiffs.

P2.c4. The forest manager responsible must respect recognized customary rights of

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local communities, which do not possess legal tenure or use rights. Alternative mechanisms must be found to primarily consider the normalization of such rights through documented agreement which ensures their presence in harmony with forest management activities or that promote their relocation in a participative and planned matter or, in a last instance, which foresees a fair remuneration.

P2.c4.i1. The forest manager and your subordinates show evidences and proofs for the resolution of eventual conflicts before, during and after the certification process, if required.

P2.c4.i2. There is evidences that conflicts, when existing, are decided so that agreements are satisfactory for all the involved parts.

P2.c4.i3. In the case of conflicts, resolution preferably includes the participation of some social representation (NGOs, unions, etc.).

PRINCIPLE #3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS ⁴

The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognized and respected.

P3.c1. Indigenous people shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.

P3.c1.i1. The existence of legal documents proving of related rights and the delegation to control the forest activities to a third party.

P3.c1.i2. The existence of maps, drawings or other written documents which identify the areas and / or the customary rights and use of the land of the neighboring areas to the forest management unit.

P3.c2. Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.

P3.c2.i1. The agreements and negotiations will consider the economic and social sustainability of the indigenous and / or traditional communities and have the

⁴ For this document **Indigenous People** means Indigenous people and also those Traditional Communities (see the Glossary).

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participation of their representatives.

P3.c2.i2. Negotiations with indigenous or traditional communities, which are related to management activities, will be done through representatives appointed by these communities and, preferably, supported by government institutions and NGOs, which defend and safeguard the rights of those indigenous peoples and / or of those traditional communities.

P3.c2.i3. Forestry operational contracts of forest management, which involve indigenous reserves or areas belonging to traditional communities, and the responsibilities resulting from those long-term forest management activities related to these contracts, must be explicitly considered in the forest management plan.

P3.c2.i4. The negotiations between involved parties will be documented in a written or audio-visual form.

P3.c2.i5. In cases where the forest management operation will occur in areas adjacent to an indigenous or traditional community area, the communities are called upon to discuss the socio-environmental impacts of the forest management plan. In this case, the forest manager will take the necessary mitigating steps to minimize the negative socio-environmental impacts.

P3.c3. Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in cooperation with such peoples, and recognized and protected by forest managers.

P3.c3.i1. The existence of procedures to manage those areas of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious value will be identified and recognized

P3.c3.i2. There will be maps, drawings or other written documentation available which will identify the location of those special areas. They must be considered into the plan of managing operations.

P3.c4. Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before forest operations commence.

P3.c4.i1. The existence of a registered agreement among those parties involved is available and in evidence.

P3.c5. Necessary and objective measures should be taken to avoid negative social

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impacts from the forest management activities in order to contribute to the enrichment of the cultural diversity of indigenous and traditional communities.

P3.c5.i1. The workers involved in forest management activities will have health certificates and up-to-date vaccinations, and those workers that may have infectious diseases will not be in contact with the existing indigenous or traditional communities.

P3.c5.i2. The existence of measures to mitigate the negative impact, resulting from the presence and conduct of personnel involved in forest management, on the life of traditional and indigenous communities will be considered in the management plans.

P3.c5.i3. Involvement of members of traditional or indigenous communities in forest management activities will not cause negative impacts on the social organization or institutions of those communities.

P3.c6. The forest manager must present information on the identification, location and population of all indigenous or traditional communities which live in or border the forest management area and/or which are claiming customary rights over such area.

P3.c6.i1. There are maps, drawings or written documentation available which identify the location of those areas of interest under this criterion.

P3.c7. The indigenous and / or traditional communities, which inhabit the area under forest management or areas adjacent, must control directly the use of their own natural resources and may establish contracts and / or partnerships for the planning and implementation of management plans in their territories.

P3.c7.i1. Indigenous and / or traditional communities will participate in the discussion of the practices and their implication for forest management, in cases where management implies a negative impact on these communities

P3.c7.i2. The management plan will contemplate the manners and forms of representation and negotiation of the indigenous and / or traditional communities and the differentiated use of each part of their territory for the implementation of the management plan.

P3.c7.i3. There are activities, which will support indigenous and / or traditional communities in the forest management plan and the utilization of forest resources in their territories.

PRINCIPLE # 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKERS' RIGHTS

Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well being of forest workers and local communities.

P4.c1. The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.

P4.c1.i1. Employment selection records indicate that:

- i) Evidence that local labor force was given the chance to compete for the jobs which became available;
- ii) There is no evidence of any type of discrimination.

P4.c1.i2. The evidence of opportunities for access to better education are promotions, in partnership with the public sector and NGOs.

P4.c2. Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.

P4.c2A. All employees used in the forest management area must have given access to health care, in conformance with existing legislation.

P4.c2A.i1. Evidence of existence that there are programs of medical health care for employees

P4.c2A.i2. Evidence of the existence of proofs of pre-employment medical examinations, regular examinations and outgoing medical examinations appropriate for each work function.

P4.c2A.i3. Evidence that the forest manager collaborates in the advertising of public health campaigns.

P4.c2A.i4. The conditions of housing and / or of the working camps for the workers in the forest management unit are *appropriate*.

P4.c2A.i5. A health care professional is present or available accordingly to the existing legislation.

P4.c2A.i6. First aid equipment / medicine is available at the workplace.

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P4.c2B. Adequate sanitary and environmental conditions must be available for the workers for the carrying out of their functions.

P4.c2B.i1. Food and water of adequate quality and quantity are available for the employees

P4.c2B.i2. The sanitary and environmental conditions of the workplace are monitored.

P4.c2C. Working conditions must be safe.

P4c2C.i1. There is a workplace safety plan, that includes at a minimum, monitoring of work accidents and incidents, and a timeline of activities done by the manager of the work safety department.

P4.c2C.i2 Machinery in use and other equipment has adequate safety protection.

P4.c2C.i3. Existence of an environmental risk prevention program.

P4.c2.Ci4. Workers utilize, without cost to them, individual safety and protective equipment's required for the operations they carried out.

P4.c2C.i5.The individual use of safety equipments is monitored, guaranteed and mandatory.

P4.c2C.i6. Workplace accidents are recorded.

P4.c2C.i7. Existence of records of frequency and seriously of the accidents.

P4.c2C.i8 There is adequate communication equipment available at the workplace, considering the scale of the enterprise.

P4.c2C.i9. An Internal Accident Prevention Commission (CIPA) exists, when legally required. ⁵

P4.c2C.i10. The forest management unit has a safety specialist employee under contract whenever required by law.

P4.c2C.i11. Inclusive procedures exist that guarantee safe conditions for those

⁵ CIPA means Internal Commission to prevent Accidents required by Brazilian law whenever there are 100 or more employees in a given Company.

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passersby who will eventually go through the management area.

P4.c2D. Workers must receive training for the safe conduct of their specificity activities accordingly to the existing legislation.

P4.c2D.i1. There is a training safety program available

P4.c2D.i2. There is a regularly conducted training program for first aid to all supervisors.

P4.c2E. The transportation of workers must be carried out in appropriated vehicles and in appropriate manners and conditions that insure and guarantee the quality and safety of such transport, obeying the current legislation or specific agreements between the parties involved.

P4.c2E.i1. Vehicles are used must conform to the requirements of existing legislation and must be well maintained and cleaned.

P4.c2.E2. Procedures exist for monitoring vehicle traffic conditions.

P4.c2.F. The existence of signs/ banners and other eventual warnings must be available and in use to alert visitors, transports vehicles, machine operators and any others in the surroundings about the safety risks.

P4.c2F.i1. Signs and various warnings in existence on site.

P4.c2F.i2. Existence of information and procedures for identifying areas of potential risk.

P4.c3. The rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labor Organization (ILO).⁶

P4.c3.i1. Evidence of effective compliance with union legislation.

P4.c3.i2. Agreements and documented negotiations with labor unions, or other formal representation legally recognized by the workers, are in existence.

⁶ FSC guidelines for ILO conventions are respected

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P4.c4. Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups directly affected by management operations.

P4.c4.i1. Evidence exists that the result of social impact studies are taken into consideration in management.

P4.c4.i2 Forest manager will provide communication programs and channels for dialogue, which allow the flow of concerns and communications from the community, people or groups of people directly affected to the forest management operations.

P4.c4.i3. There are programs of partnership with local government and / or entities, which do represent the local community, as well as projects of social interest in collaboration with research institutions and universities.

P4.c5. Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.

P4.c5.i1. Formal procedures exist which identify concrete cases of negative impact and provide satisfactory compensation.

P4.c6. The forest manager must take initiatives in the social field, which are incorporated into the forest management plan and its operations and activities. Records and information on the opportunities for participation by the local communities, which are directly affected by the operations of forest management, must be maintained. Consideration must be given to their point of view in relation to those aspects that directly affect the quality of their lives.

P4.c7. There must be mechanisms for dialogue and resolution of complaints between the worker and the employer, including representation formally recognized by the workers involved in the FMU.

P4.c7.i1. When applicable, existence of the records of agreements between the interested parties.

P4.c7.i2. Evidence of dialogue between the interested parties.

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P4.c7.i3. Records of number and/or proportion of legal labor dispute cases lost by the employer.

P4.c8. The workers must be paid at least a minimum rate equal to the level of the labor market of the region wherein they work, and accordingly to their productivity or activity which they perform.

P4.c8.i1. Workers shall be paid not less than the average market rate, wherein they operate, for equal jobs and accordingly to their productivity and legal requirements.

P4.c9. The forest management unit cannot employ underage workers. Work done by youth in the age bracket of apprentices⁷ can only be permitted in activities, which are approved by Law and official agencies and with guaranteed access to education.

P4.c9.i1. Is there a roster of workers in the age bracket of apprentices including a description of work activities and proof of school attendance.

P4.c9.i2. The presence of underage workers in forest operations areas is restricted and controlled.

P4.c9.i3. Programs initiatives or partnerships exist which promote educational assistance for apprentices.

P4.c10. Jobs to women, particularly during pregnancy and nursing, must be accompanied by measures, which mitigate the risks associated with their activities, which might affect the health of mother and child.

P4.c11. In the case of substantial alterations in the types of jobs needed and on offer, the forest manager must provide measures, which mitigate the impact of relief of duties on workers and the local communities.

P4.c11.i1. There are plans of support for local small businesses, co-operatives or professional rehabilitation programs.

P4.c11.i2. There are programs of professional rehabilitation or support for workers

P4.c11.i3. There are mitigating measures resulting from a previous planning process.

⁷ See the concept in the Glossary.

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P4.c12. The adoption of programs or strategies of increased work efficiency must not result in prejudice to the legally acquired rights of the forest worker. There must be a continuous effort to reduce the compensation differences between workers hired directly and those working under third-party contracts and to avoid the precarious working conditions.

P4.c12.i1. Internal procedures and / or monitoring exist which will assure or guarantee that contractors obey the labor laws and the locally established labor agreements.

P4.c12.i2. The 'company store' system is not practiced.

P4.c13. Community access is permitted and regulated, in locations where this access already existed for legal or historic reasons, for the management and harvest of forest products whether derived from wood or not. This access requires formal permission given by the forest manager, in observance of property rights.

P4.c13.i1. Existence of monitoring systems and/or internal procedures, through which the forest manager can ensure that harvesting is done within the capacity supported by the forest system being harvested.

PRINCIPLE # 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST PLANTED MAN MADE FOREST

Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the planted man made forest multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.

P5.c1. Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.⁸

P5.c1.i1. Analysis of the company balance, demonstrating profitability of forest activities.

P5.c2. Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.

⁸ P5.c1 is considered to be self-explanatory and does not require indicators for its evaluation in the field.

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P5.c2.i1. There is efforts to assure the possible multiple uses of the timber and the forest plantation.

P5.c2.i2. There are actions to stimulate the processing of products in the local area or region.

P5.c2.i3. Existence of the possibility for potential use of timber and non-timber products of the FMU.

P5.c3. Forest management should minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.

P5.c3.i1. Practices are employed which optimize use of the forest resources and that minimize harm to the residual stand.

P5.c3.i2. Suitable practices are employed for the removal of slash and on-site processing.

P5.c4. Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.

P5.c4.i1. Potential products and market opportunities are identified when applicable.

P5.c4.i2. Local initiatives for the use, processing and commercialization of forest products are stimulated.

P5.c4.i3. Goods and services of local suppliers are used.

P5.c5. Forest management operations shall recognize, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.

P5.c5.i1. Forests services, as ground and soil conservation, habitat for fauna etc, are identifiable in the FMU, and there is a plan to extend the value of forest resources and services.

P5.c5.i2. There are initiatives to stimulate forest recovery, maintenance and enhancement of its services.

P5.c5.i3. Initiatives exist for evaluation and valuation of forest services related to the

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production of water and maintenance of the local and regional climate.

P5.c6. The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels that can be permanently sustained.

P5.c6.i1. Existence of inventories, with information on productivity which justify the cutting rate and rotation and the intensity of extraction are available

P5.c6.i2. The projected intensity of the harvest and the information on long-term growth are compatible.

PRINCIPLE #6: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by doing so, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.

P6.c1. Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed – appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources – and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations.

P6.c1.i1. Evaluations contemplate studies of fauna flora, habitats, water resources, and sites of historical, archaeological, cultural, or speleological and scenic values.

P6.c1.i2. There are maps or drawings available of the areas or sites identified in the studies.

P6.c1.i3. There are records of the periods in which the studies were carried out.

P6.c1.i4. The management and operational plans will take into consideration the results of those studies.

P6.c2. Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas). Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.

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- P6.c2.i1. Habitats and natural protected areas are mapped.
- P6.c2.i2. Endemic, rare or threatened species that occur in the forest management unit or neighboring areas is listed.
- P6.c2.i3. Reserves for refuge, feeding and reproduction of rare or threatened species and/or sites for nesting colonies are established and identified.
- P6.c2.i4. Complementary actions are taken for the maintenance or the promotion of the diversity of the native species.
- P6.c2.i5. The layout of the managed area is favorable to the movement of fauna and flora.
- P6.c2.i6. There is an efficient system of controls that does not allows forest operations in areas that have been identified and established as areas of rest, reproduction, and corridors for wild animals.
- P6.c2.i7. There is clear evidence of controls of hunting, fishing, timber harvesting and of other forest products.
- P6.c2.i8. The workers and the surrounding communities are informed in relation to the conservation of biodiversity.
- P6.c2.i9. Agreements exist with public or private agencies for inspection and / or research on the protection of these protected areas.
- P6.c3. Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including:**
- a) Forest regeneration and succession.**
 - b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity.**
 - c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.**
- P6.c3.i1. Large fragments of natural areas exist, they are compared with the surrounding areas and their integrity is verified.
- P6.c4. Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.**
- P6.c4.i1. The conservation units or the areas of high conservation value, legal reserves,

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and permanent preservation areas representing naturally occurring ecosystems of the region are herein considered.

P6.c4.i2. Existence of management sub-plans for the representative samples in accordance with the size of the management unit or definition of one or more management systems.

P6.c4.i3. A plan exists for the prevention and fighting of forest fires.

P6.c4.i4. The native forests in the FMU are characterized and mapped.

P6.c5 Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimize forest damage during harvesting, road construction and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources.

P6.c5.i1. In case of identification of possible impacts on forest operation or their infrastructure, which may cause mechanical disturbances there are means to avoid, mitigate and control them.

P6.c5.i2. Forest management take into account potential environmental impacts for the selection and use of equipment for specific forest operations.

P6.c6. Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organization Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimize health and environmental risks⁹.

P6.c6.i1. There are records of all used chemical products or those currently in use, their respective application methods and volumes and their classification.

P6.c6.i2. The existence of procedures and practices for storage, transportation and use of the chemical products.

P6.c6.i3. The existence of a program of integrated management of forestry plagues and/or diseases.

⁹ In accordance with FSC policy.

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P6.c6.i4. The existence of a program of biological monitoring and controls

P6.c6.i5. Workers who may have contact with pesticides are given proper and previous training in procedures and the use of appropriate equipment, including storage, use and manipulation.

P6.c6.i6. Existence of a program for monitoring the health of workers exposed to pesticides.

P6.c6.i7. Existence of procedures for appropriate maintenance and storage of the used chemical application equipment.

P6.c6.i8. Existence of tests and experimentations are conducted often in partnership with other institutions, for the use of non-chemical weed control and plagues.

P6.C6.i9. There is evidence of the chemical pesticides banished by FSC are not used.

P6.c7. Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.

P6.c7.i1. Existence of a plan for the management of wastes, including identification, classification, definition, transportation and final disposal of generated wastes residues and their containers

P6.c7.i2. Appropriate procedures and infrastructure exists for the handling, treatment and final disposal of wastes.

P6.c7.i3. Emergency procedures do exist for the case of any type of accident with chemical products.

P6.c8. Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimized, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.¹⁰

P6.C8.i1. The FSC Guidelines, in accordance with not using of GMO's, are respected.

¹⁰ The GMO won't be used in comercial plantations until safeguards are developed for its security using.

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P6.c8.i2. The use of biological control agents is only employed in cases where it is demonstrably necessary, and only in compliance with procedures prescribed in laws and regulations. Use should be documented, monitored, minimized, and strictly controlled.

P6.c9. The use of exotic forest species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.

P6.c9.i1. Exotic species, which do not occur in the FMU, are only used in situation fully justified, observing the most restricted precautions to prevent adverse ecological impacts.

P6.c9.i2. There is a plan to control and monitoring exotic species outside the commercial areas.

P6.c10. Forest conversion to plantations of non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion:

- a. Entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and**
- b. Does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and**
- c. Will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.**

P6.c10.i1. The forest conversion does not exceed 1% of the total area of the FMU.

P6.c10.i2. The conversion does not occur in high conservation value forests areas, nor in Areas of Permanent Preservation.

P6.c10.i3. It must be very clearly and technically justified that the conversion brings benefits for the conservation of the FMU.

P6.c11. Information of the use of pesticides must be furnished to those potentially affected, and specially to nearby agricultural producers in the region surrounding the forest management unit in order to inform them about the possible negative impacts on their people, water resources, fauna, native reserves, crops and animals.

P6.c11.i1. Information materials do exist and are divulged.

P6.c11.i2. There is evidence of the give-out and dissemination of appropriate information by management of the forest management unit.

PRINCIPLE #7: MANAGEMENT PLAN

A management plan -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations -- shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long-term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.

P7.c1. The management plan and supporting documents shall provide:

- a) **Management objectives.**
- b) **Description of the forest resources to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands.**
- c) **Description of silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories.**
- d) **Rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection.**
- e) **Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics.**
- f) **Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments.**
- g) **Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species.**
- h) **Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership.**
- i) **Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used.**

P7.c1.i1 There is a program for monitoring the social and environmental impacts of the presence of the forest management unit in the area.

P7.c1.i2 There is a plan for the highest possible or integral use of the forest resources under management

P7.c1.i3 There are technical specifications for the planning, construction and maintenance of the internal road network and for soil conservation of the forest management unit.

P7.c1. i4 There is a harvesting, transport and storage plan for the forest products.

P7.c1.i5 There is a prevention plan for the observation and control of forest fires, including fire tower(s) properly equipped including communication equipment, as well as a silvicultural plan (maintenance of corridors, fire lines or breaks, mowers, etc.) Determination of water capturing points, their indications and access points, quick and ready access to hand tools and other material and equipment, well trained

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crews and supervisors responsibilities clearly defined for fire fighting control and action.

P7.c1.i6. Description and justification of the harvesting techniques chosen and equipment to be used with objective to reduce the impacts of the harvesting activities.

P7.c1.i7. Maps or drawings (accordingly to the peculiarity, intensity and scale of the enterprise) of the forest zones describing the basis of the forest resources, including the protected areas, principal forestry types, topography, hydrology, previous existent infra structure, present use of the soils and neighboring areas.

P7.c1.i8. There is a description of the objectives of the management.

P7.c1.i9. Existence of plans for the identification and protection of rare species, endangered species, sites and reproduction areas of rare, threatened or endangered species, and fauna corridors.

P7.c2. The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring and new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.

P7.c2.i1. There is defined procedures for revising the management plan.

P7.c2.i1.i2 There is previous versions of the management plan available, proving modifications, which have been implemented.

P7.c2.i3. There is knowledge by the planning and operations teams of the existing management plan and its modifications and changes

P7.c3. Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.

P7.c3.i1 Training programs and records must exist for all levels of the forest management unit, especially those for the chainsaw operators, personnel who apply chemicals like pesticides and fertilizers, and equipment operators, taking also into account the certification themes of the FSC and environmental education.

P7.c4. While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan,

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including those listed in Criterion 7.1.

P7.c4.i1. The management plan summary is available for public consultation.

P7.c4.i2. Representative agents such as community leaders, labor unions, farmer's associations, and business leaders of the region are aware of the existence and the availability of the forest management plan's summary.

P7.c4.i3. Mechanisms are in place for eventual clarification of doubts about the forest management plan.

PRINCIPLE #8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

Monitoring shall be conducted appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management to assess the condition of the forest, yields of forest products, chain of custody, management activities and their social and environmental impacts.

P8.c1. The scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment should determine the frequency and intensity of monitoring. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.

P8.c1.i1 The monitoring information's are recorded, filed and available, and are used for revisions of the management plan.

P8.c2. Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators:

- a) Yield of all forest products harvested.**
- b) Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest.**
- c) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna.**
- d) Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations.**
- e) Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.**

P8.c2.i1. Exist registers of yield productivity of the forest products.

P8.c2.i2. Exist a monitoring plan that demonstrates the taxes of forest growth (ingrowths), conditions of remaining native forests and undergrowth diversity of the forest plantations.

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P8.c2.i3 Exist a fragmentation level register and is protected the connectivity between the components of natural ecosystems.

P8.c2.i4. Existence of register for the alterations observed in the flora and fauna.

P8.c2.i5. Exist registers of the fire frequency and the area affected in the FMU.

P8.c2.i6. Existence of evaluation of social and environmental impacts in the FMU in all phases of the operation.

P8.c2.i7. Existence of a costs control and productivity systems respected the confidentiality.

P8.c3. Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organizations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody."

P8.c3.i1. Forest managers are clear on the FSC chain of custody procedures.

P8.c3.i2. Written procedures for chain of custody exist to assure that logs sourced from the certified forest are considered certified.

P8.c4. The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.

P8.c4.i1. There is record identifying changes in the management plan.

P8.c4.i2 Evidence exists, in the field, of changes made in forest operations procedures.

P8.c5. Respecting the confidentiality of information, the forest manager shall make public a summary report of the results of monitoring, including the factors listed in Criterion 8.2.¹¹

P8.c5.i1. The management plan incorporates the results of monitoring.

PRINCIPLE#9: MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS

Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the

¹¹ P8.c5 is considered to be self-explanatory and does not require indicators for its evaluation in the field.

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attributes, which define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.

P9.c1. Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management. ¹²

P9.c1.i1. Studies exist that demonstrate the existence (or non-existence) of HCVF in accordance with the scale of the forest management area and forms of management for their protection.

P9.c2. The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.¹²

P9.c2.i1. The forest certification applicant, prior to contracting a certifier or during the certification process, should show evidence that they have completed a wide public consultation, regarding the existence of any HCVFs within the FMU, when applicable. The amplitude of the consultation will depend on the scale of the attributes needing to be conserved.

P9.c3. The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.

P9.c3.i1. There is evidence that the precautionary approach was used in the decision making process which resulted in the execution of the forestry management plan.

P9.c4. Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes. ¹³

P9.c4.i1. Effectively measurable indicators are developed and presented in the management plan in relation to HCVFs.

¹² P9.c1 is considered to be self-explanatory and does not require indicators for its evaluation in the field.

¹³ P9.c4 is considered to be self-explanatory and does not require indicators for its evaluation in the field.

Principle#10: PLANTATION

Plantations shall be planned and managed in accordance with Principles and Criteria 1 – 9, and Principle 10 and its Criteria. While plantations can provide an array of social and economic benefits, and can contribute to satisfying the world's needs for forest products, they should complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.

P10.c1. The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan.

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P10.c2. The design and layout of plantations should promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests. Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods, shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation. The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape.

P10.c2.i1. The planning of the plantations and natural ecosystems maintenance take into account the micro watershed and the native forest remaining contained in the FMU.

P10.c2.i2. Planning of the mosaic of the forest plantation is considered.

P10.c2.i3. The annual clear cutting harvest plan will take into consideration the sustainability of the watershed areas within the forest management unit.

P10.c2.i4. Dimension, percentage and representation of natural ecosystems in protected areas

P10.c2.i5. Landscape planning is considered in the context of micro-watershed hydrology.

P10.c2.i6. The planning of the new plantations will favor the connectivity possibilities between the eventually existing fragments of the natural ecosystems.

¹⁴ P10.c1 is considered to be self-explanatory and does not require indicators for its evaluation in the field.

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P10.c3. Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, variation number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.

P10.c3.i1. Clones from different provenances and / or diverse species are recommended when used.

P10.c3.i2. Existence of controls of percentages, extension, and location by species or genetic material, age class and silvicultural system.

P10.c4. The selection of tree species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, native species are preferred over exotic species in the establishment of plantations and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native species, shall be carefully monitored to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.

P10.c4.i1. Existence of technical justifications that prove the viability of the species selected for plantation.

P10.c4.i2. The recovery of degraded areas is realized with native species.

P10.c4.i3. Exist a monitoring plan for the exotic species that take into account the individual mortality, plague or any other ecological disturbance in the FMU.

P10.c5. A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation and to be determined in regional standards, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.

P10.c5.i1. Maps or drawings are available and presented of the forest management unit determine the location of the permanent preserved areas and the legal reserved areas, and their respective recovery plans.

P10.c5.i2. The forest management observe the local regulation regarding the legal reserves or, at minimum, a timeline exists for adequation of the recovery of the reserve areas.

P10.c6. Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility, and

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biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns.

P10.c6.i1. Existence of a strategy for the protection of water resources, including erosion control (from the impact of soil preparation, planting, roads and harvesting), pollution control (from pesticides, fertilizers, machine oil, etc.) and monitoring of water resources.

P10.c6.i2. Existence of techniques adopted which help to conserve the soil.

P10.c6.i3. Maintenance or rehabilitation of the protective strips for the watersheds and / or water resources.

P10.c6.i4. Procedure existence for the preparation of the area, which reduces the use of fire as a management tool, and, whenever utilized, is accompanied by measures, which minimize possible adverse side effects.

P10.c6.i5. Silvicultural techniques compatible with the local conditions for the forest management unit are in use.

P10.c7. Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimize outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Plantation management should make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilizers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7.

P10.c7.i1. The quality of the wastewater (runoff) from the nursery is monitored.

P10.c7.i2. The occurrence of forest pests and diseases is monitored.

P10.c7.i3. Integrated methods for the control of pests and disease are implemented.

P10.c7.i4. The application and dosages of pesticides are justified.

P10.c7.i5. The use of pesticides is optimized by

d) Reduction in quantity;

ii) Substitution by products, which are more environmentally friendly and less aggressive.

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P10.c8. Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operation, monitoring of plantations shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in principles 8, 6 and 4. No species should be planted on a large scale until local trials and/or experience have shown that they are ecologically well-adapted to the site, are not invasive, and do not have significant negative ecological impacts on other ecosystems. Special attention will be paid to social issues of land acquisition for plantations, especially the protection of local rights of ownership, use or access.

P10.c8.i1. There are criteria for the acquisition of land, which respect the local people 's rights to property, either of use of possession and the way to access.

P10.C9. Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 normally shall not qualify for certification. Certification may be allowed in circumstances where sufficient evidence is submitted to the certification body that the manager / owner is not responsible directly or indirectly of such conversion.

P10.c9.i1. There is no evidence of the conversion of natural forests and / or high conservation value ecosystems within the forest management unit after November of 1994.

P10.c9.i2. Existence of the agrarian description (Documents of the notary public's office with attestation of possession) relative to the FMU.

ANNEX 1. National Forest Laws and Administrative Requirements

Federal requirements

- Brazilian Forestry Code (Law 4771/65, modified by Law 7803/89)
- Interim Measure nº 2.166-67, de 24/08/2001, that changes the law 4.771/65 (Forest Code)
- Conservation Units National System Law (Law 9.985/2000)

All work-related tax payments in the federal sphere are mandatory, including:

- Social security payments
- Government Severance Indemnity Fund for Employees (FGTS) payments
- Labor union fees (Union Dues)

ANNEX 2. List of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and ILO Conventions Ratified by Brazil

Multilateral Environmental Agreements:

- Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) – ratified 1975
- Convention on Biological Diversity – ratified 1994
- International Tropical Timber Agreement – promulgated 1998
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – ratified 1994; Kyoto Protocol – ratified 2002

Ratified ILO Conventions:

Convention	Country	Ratification date	Status
<u>C6 Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919</u>	Brazil	26:04:1934	ratified
<u>C11 Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921</u>	Brazil	25:04:1957	ratified
<u>C12 Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention, 1921</u>	Brazil	25:04:1957	ratified
<u>C14 Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921</u>	Brazil	25:04:1957	ratified
<u>C16 Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921</u>	Brazil	08:06:1936	ratified
<u>C19 Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925</u>	Brazil	25:04:1957	ratified
<u>C21 Inspection of Emigrants Convention, 1926</u>	Brazil	18:06:1965	ratified
<u>C22 Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1926</u>	Brazil	18:06:1965	ratified
<u>C26 Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928</u>	Brazil	25:04:1957	ratified
<u>C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930</u>	Brazil	25:04:1957	ratified
<u>C42 Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934</u>	Brazil	08:06:1936	ratified
<u>C45 Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935</u>	Brazil	22:09:1938	ratified
<u>C53 Officers' Competency Certificates Convention, 1936</u>	Brazil	12:10:1938	ratified

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C80 Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946	Brazil	13:04:1948	ratified
C81 Labour Inspection Convention, 1947	Brazil	11:10:1989	ratified
C88 Employment Service Convention, 1948	Brazil	25:04:1957	ratified
C89 Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948	Brazil	25:04:1957	ratified
C92 Accommodation of Crews Convention (Revised), 1949	Brazil	08:06:1954	ratified
C93 Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1949	Brazil	18:06:1965	ratified
C94 Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, 1949	Brazil	18:06:1965	ratified
C95 Protection of Wages Convention, 1949	Brazil	25:04:1957	ratified
C97 Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949	Brazil	18:06:1965	ratified
C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949	Brazil	18:11:1952	ratified
C99 Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery (Agriculture) Convention, 1951	Brazil	25:04:1957	ratified
C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951	Brazil	25:04:1957	ratified
C103 Maternity Protection Convention (Revised), 1952	Brazil	18:06:1965	ratified
C104 Abolition of Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1955	Brazil	18:06:1965	ratified
C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957	Brazil	18:06:1965	ratified
C106 Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1957	Brazil	18:06:1965	ratified
C108 Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, 1958	Brazil	05:11:1963	ratified
C109 Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1958	Brazil	30:11:1966	ratified
C111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958	Brazil	26:11:1965	ratified
C113 Medical Examination (Fishermen) Convention, 1959	Brazil	01:03:1965	ratified
C115 Radiation Protection Convention, 1960	Brazil	05:09:1966	ratified

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C116 Final Articles Revision Convention, 1961	Brazil	05:09:1966	ratified
C117 Social Policy (Basic Aims and Standards) Convention, 1962	Brazil	24:03:1969	ratified
C118 Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962	Brazil	24:03:1969	ratified
C119 Guarding of Machinery Convention, 1963	Brazil	16:04:1992	ratified
C120 Hygiene (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1964	Brazil	24:03:1969	ratified
C122 Employment Policy Convention, 1964	Brazil	24:03:1969	ratified
C124 Medical Examination of Young Persons (Underground Work) Convention, 1965	Brazil	21:08:1970	ratified
C125 Fishermen's Competency Certificates Convention, 1966	Brazil	21:08:1970	ratified
C126 Accommodation of Crews (Fishermen) Convention, 1966	Brazil	12:04:1994	ratified
C127 Maximum Weight Convention, 1967	Brazil	21:08:1970	ratified
C131 Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970	Brazil	04:05:1983	ratified
C132 Holidays with Pay Convention (Revised), 1970	Brazil	23:09:1998	ratified
C133 Accommodation of Crews (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1970	Brazil	16:04:1992	ratified
C134 Prevention of Accidents (Seafarers) Convention, 1970	Brazil	25:07:1996	ratified
C135 Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971	Brazil	18:05:1990	ratified
C136 Benzene Convention, 1971	Brazil	24:03:1993	ratified
C137 Dock Work Convention, 1973	Brazil	12:08:1994	ratified
C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973	Brazil	28:06:2001	ratified
C139 Occupational Cancer Convention, 1974	Brazil	27:06:1990	ratified
C140 Paid Educational Leave Convention, 1974	Brazil	16:04:1992	ratified
C141 Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975	Brazil	27:09:1994	ratified
C142 Human Resources Development Convention, 1975	Brazil	24:11:1981	ratified
C144 Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976	Brazil	27:09:1994	ratified

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<u>C145 Continuity of Employment (Seafarers) Convention, 1976</u>	Brazil	18:05:1990	ratified
<u>C146 Seafarers' Annual Leave with Pay Convention, 1976</u>	Brazil	24:09:1998	ratified
<u>C147 Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1976</u>	Brazil	17:01:1991	ratified
<u>C148 Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977</u>	Brazil	14:01:1982	ratified
<u>C152 Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Convention, 1979</u>	Brazil	18:05:1990	ratified
<u>C154 Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981</u>	Brazil	10:07:1992	ratified
<u>C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981</u>	Brazil	18:05:1992	ratified
<u>C159 Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983</u>	Brazil	18:05:1990	ratified
<u>C160 Labour Statistics Convention, 1985</u>	Brazil	02:07:1990	ratified
<u>C161 Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985</u>	Brazil	18:05:1990	ratified
<u>C162 Asbestos Convention, 1986</u>	Brazil	18:05:1990	ratified
<u>C163 Seafarers' Welfare Convention, 1987</u>	Brazil	04:03:1997	ratified
<u>C164 Health Protection and Medical Care (Seafarers) Convention, 1987</u>	Brazil	04:03:1997	ratified
<u>C166 Repatriation of Seafarers Convention (Revised), 1987</u>	Brazil	04:03:1997	ratified
<u>C167 Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988</u>	Brazil	19:05:2006	ratified
<u>C168 Employment Promotion and Protection against Unemployment Convention, 1988</u>	Brazil	24:03:1993	ratified
<u>C169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989</u>	Brazil	25:07:2002	ratified
<u>C170 Chemicals Convention, 1990</u>	Brazil	23:12:1996	ratified
<u>C171 Night Work Convention, 1990</u>	Brazil	18:12:2002	ratified
<u>C174 Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention, 1993</u>	Brazil	02:08:2001	ratified
<u>C176 Safety and Health in Mines Convention, 1995</u>	Brazil	18:05:2006	ratified

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C178 Labour Inspection (Seafarers) Convention, 1996	Brazil	21:12:2007	ratified
C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999	Brazil	02:02:2000	ratified

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ANNEX 3. List of Endangered Species

For a database of endangered species in Brazil, please visit the CITES species database on the internet:

<http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/species.html>