



FSC FOREST STEWARDSHIP STANDARD FOR NATURAL FORESTS FOR BRAZIL

FSC-STD-BRA-02-2025 Natural Forests EN



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V1.0	FSC Standard for Forest Management on “Terra Firme” in the Brazilian Amazon (FSC-STD-BRA-01-2001) based on P&C V4 was approved by FSC on 4 March 2002	04/03/2002
V1.1	FSC Standard for Forest Management on “Terra Firme” in the Brazilian Amazon (V1.1) was developed as a result of the review of Criterion 6.10 and approved by FSC in June 2015.	June 2015

¹ The transition period is the timeline in which there is a parallel phase-in of the new version and phase-out of the old version of the standard. Six (6) months after the end of the transition period, certificates issued against the old version are considered invalid.

Version	Description	Final Approval Date
V2.0	FSC Forest Stewardship Standard for Natural Forests for Brazil (FSC-STD-BRA-02-2025) based on P&C V5, was conditionally approved by the PSC at their 57 th meeting on 15 January 2024 and finally approved by the PSC at their 61 st meeting on 12 December 2024	12/12/2024

This standard is subject to the review and revision requirements as described in FSC-STD-60-006 (V1-2) EN

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A FOREWORD

(Informative section)

A.1 The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

The Forest Stewardship Council A.C. (FSC) was established in 1993, as a follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, 1992) with the mission to promote environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.

FSC provides a system for voluntary accreditation and independent third-party certification. This system allows certificate holders to market their products and services as the result of environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable forest management. FSC also sets standards for the development and approval of Forest Stewardship Standards (FSS) and Interim Forest Stewardship Standards which are based on the FSC Principles and Criteria. In addition, FSC sets standards for the accreditation of conformity assessment bodies (also known as certification bodies) that certify conformance with FSC's standards.

Environmentally appropriate forest management ensures that the production of timber, non-timber products and ecosystem services maintains the forest's biodiversity, productivity, and ecological processes.

Socially beneficial forest management helps both local people and society at large to enjoy long term benefits and also provides strong incentives to local people to sustain the forest resources and adhere to long-term management plans.

Economically viable forest management means that forest operations are structured and managed so as to be sufficiently profitable, without generating financial profit at the expense of the forest resource, the ecosystem, or affected communities. The tension between the need to generate adequate financial returns and the principles of responsible forest operations can be reduced through efforts to market the full range of forest products and services for their best value.

A.2 FSC Brazil and the Standard Development Group for the Natural Forest Stewardship Standard

FSC Brazil is an independent, non-profit, non-governmental organization whose mission is to promote responsible forest management in Brazil, in accordance with internationally recognized Principles and Criteria. Established as a national office in 2001, its current headquarters are located in São Paulo since 2010.

This standard has been developed by a national Standard Development Group (SDG) which was registered by the FSC Performance and Standards Unit (PSU) in July 2015.

The work was done in conformity with the requirements of the FSC Standards <FSC-STD-60-006 (V1-2) Process requirements for the development and maintenance of National Forest Stewardship Standards> and <FSC-STD-60-002 (V1-0) Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards>.

A.3 The FSC Principles and Criteria

FSC first published the FSC Principles and Criteria in November 1994 as a performance-based, outcome-orientated, worldwide standard. The Principles and Criteria focus on field performance of forest management rather than on the management systems for delivering that field performance.

There is no hierarchy between the Principles or between Criteria. They share equal status, validity and authority, and apply jointly and severally at the level of the individual Management Unit.

The FSC Principles and Criteria together with the International Generic Indicators (IGI) provide the basis for the development of locally adapted Forest Stewardship Standards (FSS).

B PREAMBLE

B.1 Objective

(Informative section)

This standard establishes the required elements with which FSC accredited certification bodies (CBs) shall assess conformance of The Organizations (see Section B.3 below).

The globally applicable FSC Principles and Criteria (P&C) for Forest Stewardship provide an internationally recognized standard for responsible forest management. However, any international standard for forest management needs to be adapted at the regional or national level to reflect the diverse legal, social, and geographical conditions of forests in different parts of the world. The FSC P&C therefore requires the addition of indicators that are adapted to regional or national context to be implemented at the Management Unit level.

With the approval of <FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN FSC International Generic Indicators> (IGIs) by the FSC Board of Directors in March 2015, the adaptation of the P&C to regional or national conditions is done using the IGI standard as the starting point. This has the advantage to:

- Ensure the consistent implementation of the P&C across the globe;
- Improve and strengthen the credibility of the FSC System;
- Improve the consistency and quality of Forest Stewardship Standards;
- Support a faster and more efficient approval process of Forest Stewardship Standards.

The FSC Principles and Criteria together with a set of national indicators approved by FSC Policy and Standards Committee (PSC) constitute an FSC Forest Stewardship Standard (FSS).

The development of the FSS follows the requirements set out in the following normative requirements of FSC:

- <FSC-PRO-60-006 (V2-0) Development and Transfer of National Forest Stewardship Standards to the FSC Principles and Criteria Version 5-1>;
- <FSC-STD-60-002 (V1-0) Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards> and
- <FSC-STD-60-006 (V1-2) Process requirements for the development and maintenance of National Forest Stewardship Standards>.

The above documents have been developed by the FSC to improve consistency and transparency in certification decisions between different CBs in different parts of the world, and thereby to enhance the credibility of the FSC certification scheme.

B.2 Scope

(Normative section)

This standard shall be applied in the following scope:

Geographic region	Brazil
Forest types	Natural Forests
Ownership types	All types of ownership, including public, private and others
Scale and intensity categories (According to section 6 of FSC-STD-60-002)	All categories of Management Units, including provisions for small or low intensity managed forests (SLIMFs)
Forest products (According to FSC-STD-40-004a)	Rough wood; Non-timber forest products (NTFPs), that include: N1 (barks), N2 (soil conditioner and substrates for plants), N4 (straw, wicker, rattan and similar), N5 (bamboo and articles of bamboo), N6 (Plants and parts of plants; N6.1 flowers; N6.2 grasses, ferns, mosses and lichens; N6.3 whole trees or plants; N6.4 pine cones), N7 (Natural gums, resins, oils and derivatives; N7.1 rubber/latex, N7.2 gum resin, N7.3 resin, N7.4 tannin, N7.5 essential oils), N8 (chemical, medicinal and cosmetic products), N9 (foods; N9.1 nuts, N9.2 tea, N9.3 palm hearts, N9.4 mushrooms and truffles, N9.5 fruits, N9.6 sap-based foods, N9.8 honey), N10 (other non-timber forest products not elsewhere classified).

B.3 Responsibility for conformity

(Normative section)

The requirements in this standard cover all of The Organization's management activities that are related to the Management Unit, whether within the Management Unit or outside; whether directly undertaken or contracted out.

In terms of geographical space, the requirements in this standard apply generally to the entire geographic space inside the boundary of the Management Unit which is being submitted for (re)certification. However, some of the Criteria and indicators apply beyond the boundary of the Management Unit. This would include those infrastructural facilities that are part of the Management Unit, as defined by the FSC Principles and Criteria.

This standard is to be used in conjunction with international, national and local laws and regulations.

Where there might be situations of conflict between the requirements in this standard and laws, specific FSC procedures will apply.

Responsibility for ensuring conformity with the requirements in this standard lies with the person(s) or entities that is/are the certificate applicant or holder. For the purpose of FSC certification, this person(s) or entities are referred to as 'The Organization'.

The Organization is responsible for decisions, policies and management activities related to the Management Unit.

The Organization is also responsible for demonstrating that other persons or entities that are permitted or contracted by The Organization to operate in, or for the benefit of the Management Unit, conform with the requirements in this standard.

The Organization is required to take corrective actions in the event of such persons or entities not being in conformity with the requirements in this standard.

B.4 Note on the use of indicators and other elements in the standard

(Normative section)

For each criterion, indicators are listed. The requirements of some indicators are differentiated, considering the Scale, Intensity and Risk of operations:

- a) If an indicator number does not include any letters (for example, 1.1.1), that indicator is intended to be applicable to Management Units of all sizes and forest operations of all intensities.
- b) In some cases, indicators are numbered with the additional letters “SLIMF” (for example, indicator 1.2.1 (SLIMF)), when the indicator is intended to be applicable for Organizations managing small or low intensity managed forests, according to the thresholds presented in table 1 below. Where such SLIMF indicators exist, The Organizations managing Management Units qualifying as SLIMF, shall conform with those indicators instead;
- c) In some cases, requirements are specified that are applicable only to large Management Units or to high-intensity managed forest (i.e. those that are not SLIMF, based on the thresholds defined in table 1). In these cases, the indicator number is followed by the letters “NON-SLIMF” (for example, indicator 1.2.1 (NON-SLIMF)). Where such NON-SLIMF indicators exist, The Organizations managing Management Units qualifying as NON-SLIMF, shall conform with those indicators instead.

Organizations including NTFPs in their certification scope or managing NTFPs in general, shall conform with specific NTFP indicators (marked as, e.g., 5.2.6 (NTFP)) and, in addition, with all other applicable indicators in the standard. Same approach applies to the certification of ecosystem services (marked as e.g. 5.2.4 (NTFP, ES) or 5.2.5 (ES)).

In certain cases, an applicability note is attached to NTFP indicators, which indicates the specific product type(s), to which the indicator applies (e.g. the applicability note under Indicator 5.2.7 which specifies that the indicator is only applicable when honey and/or related products are managed, regardless of whether in the scope of certification or not).

Normative elements in the standard are:

Scope, effective date, validity period, glossary of terms, principles, criteria, indicators, tables and annexes (as well as other addenda which might be produced in association with this standard), unless indicated otherwise.

Non-normative elements in the standard that can be used for guidance only, are:

Notes which are attached to some of the indicators (as well as other guidance/explanatory notes which might be produced in association with this standard).

Table 1 – Criteria and thresholds for the classification of SLIMF

SLIMF eligibility criteria	Thresholds
Small Management Units	Up to 1,000 hectares of total area of the management unit
Low intensity Management Units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The rate of harvesting is less than 20% of the mean annual increment (MAI) within the total production forest area of the Management Unit, AND ○ EITHER the annual harvest from the total production forest area is less than 5,000 cubic meters, ○ OR the average annual harvest from the total production forest is less than 5,000 m³ / year during the period of validity of the certificate as verified by harvest reports and surveillance audits. ○ Management Units that harvest only NTFPs, and/or use the forest for ecotourism purposes, watershed protection or provision of environmental services.

Management Units from which timber and NTFPs are harvested or collected shall be evaluated as 'low intensity' on the basis of the timber harvest rate.

Verbal forms for the expression of provisions

Adapted from *ISO/IEC Directives Part 2: Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards*

“shall” : indicates requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform with the standard; ‘shall not’ indicates a prohibition.

“should” : indicates that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily re-quired. The Organization can meet these requirements in an equivalent way provided this can be demonstrated and justified.

“may” : indicates a course of action permissible within the limits of the standard; ‘need not’ indicates that a specified course of action is not a requirement.

“can” : is used for statements of possibility and capability, whether mate-rial, physical or causal.

The text of the Principles and Criteria under Section F contain terms that are formatted in *italics* and marked with an *asterisk**. These terms are defined in the annex of Glossary of terms. The terms that have been marked with an asterisk and formatted in italics in the indicators’ text, are local terms which have been added to apply to the local circumstances for this standard only. These local terms are defined in the annex of Glossary of terms.

B.5 Interpretations and disputes

(Normative section)

Interpretation requests regarding the FSC Forest Stewardship Standards are submitted through the National Offices and in case there is no National Office, directly to FSC for processing and approval. Approved interpretations are published in the international FSC website (see: INT-STD-60-006_01).

Disputes between stakeholders concerning certification requirements are managed by FSC dispute resolution procedure (see: <[FSC-PRO-01-008-Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme Procedure](#)>).

C CONTEXT

(Informative section)

C.1 Management of Natural Forest in Brazil

Brazilian natural forests cover about 456 million hectares and are rich in biodiversity of fauna and flora. The Amazon biome covers an area of approximately 325 million hectares of natural vegetation. The biomes Cerrado and Mata Atlântica are both considered biodiversity hotspots.

The concept of Legal Amazon was instituted by the Brazilian government to plan and promote the social and economic development of the states in the Amazon region. The boundaries are based on socio-political, rather than geographical bases. In other words, they are not defined by the Amazon biome - which occupies about 49% of the national territory and also extends over the territory of eight neighbouring countries - but development needs identified in the region.

The Legal Amazon covers the area of 5,217,423 km², which corresponds to 61% of the Brazilian territory. In addition to housing the entire Brazilian Amazon biome, it still contains 20% of the Cerrado biome and part of the Mato Grosso Pantanal. It encompasses all the states of Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima and Tocantins and part of the state of Maranhão.

Over the past decade, the Amazon biome has faced continuous deforestation, with an average of 1 million hectares lost per year between 2015 and 2023 (INPE, 2023). The Atlantic Forest, while subject to conservation efforts, still retains only about 12.4% of its original area, facing ongoing pressure from urban expansion and agriculture. The Cerrado biome has also seen substantial deforestation, losing over 100,000 km² in the past 10 years, with only 8.5% of its area protected by conservation units (MapBiomass, 2023)."

Brazil has two different types of forest management: one for forest plantations and the other - for natural forests. Those two management types have substantial differences. Forest plantations management is very similar to conventional agriculture, with homogeneous forests and clear-cutting interventions. Therefore, management of forest plantations complies with agricultural legislation, with few various legal requirements. For example, some states require environmental licensing for the activity.

Natural forest management, in contrast, works in a very particular way. Legal requirements for natural forest aim to respect forest dynamics, especially concerning the time it takes to recover the harvested volume. For example, in natural forest management in the Amazon region for timber production, there is no clear cutting, only selected harvesting of trees with commercial use and above a diameter threshold.

All requirements are covered by legislation (Resolution CONAMA n^o. 406/2009; Normative Instruction IBAMA n^o. 05/2006). Those technical requirements must be included in all required documentation – Forest Sustainable Management Plan (PMFS), Annual Operating Plan (POA), Exploitation Permit (AUTEX) and Document of Forest Origin (DOF). This kind of management is known as Reduced Impact Logging (RIL).

Another important factor that influences forest management in Brazil is the Brazilian Forest Code (law 12.651/2012), which determines the areas of natural vegetation of the Brazilian territory that must be preserved. To achieve its objective, the code establishes two types of areas: the Legal Reserve and the Permanent Preservation Area (APP).

The APP is a protected area, covered or not by natural vegetation, with the environmental function of preserving water resources, the landscape, geological stability and biodiversity, facilitating the gene flow of fauna and flora, protecting the soil and ensuring the well-being of human populations. Interventions or suppression of natural vegetation in an APP can only occur in the cases of public interest, social interest or low environmental impact, upon approval by the responsible bodies. In the event of suppression of vegetation located in these areas, the owner is obliged to promote the restoration of vegetation.

The Legal Reserve is an area located inside a rural property, with the function of ensuring the sustainable economic use of natural resources of the rural property, assisting the maintenance and rehabilitation of ecological processes and promoting the conservation of biodiversity, as well as the sheltering and

protection of wild fauna and natural flora. It must be preserved with natural vegetation coverage and the economic exploitation is only permitted through sustainable management.

Traditional peoples are culturally differentiated groups that recognize themselves as such and that have their own forms of social organization, that occupy and use territories and natural resources as a condition for their cultural, social, religious, ancestral and economic reproduction, using knowledge, innovations and practices generated and transmitted by tradition. Some examples of traditional peoples are Caboclos, Caiçaras, Extrativistas, Jangadeiros, Fishermen, Quilombolas, Ribeirinhos, Seringueiros, among others.

Regarding Indigenous Peoples in Brazil, according to the 2010 IBGE Census, Indigenous Peoples total 896,917 persons, of which 64% live in rural areas. The vast majority of indigenous communities live in Indigenous Lands, which are collective lands declared by the federal government for their exclusive use. In total, 505 Indigenous Lands were identified by October 2024, representing 12.5% of the Brazilian territory (106.7 million hectares), where 517,400 indigenous people lived (57.7% of the total). The Census conducted in 2010 identified 305 ethnic groups and 274 indigenous languages.

With respect to management of natural forests, Indigenous Peoples or Traditional Peoples can either be responsible for the management themselves, or can be stakeholders engaged by various organizations in the planning and implementation of forest management.

C.2 Members of the Standards Development Group

The Standard Development Group (SDG), established by FSC Brazil to develop FSC standards for the country, is composed of three chambers: environmental, economic and social. Decisions are made by consensus, defined as general agreement in favour of a proposal, plus the absence of a sustained objection to the proposal.

The SDG is responsible for approving and revising this national standard in accordance with version 5-2 of the FSC Principles and Criteria. Since the establishment of SDG, several changes occurred in its membership. The main reasons were either resignations or the end of membership term. According to FSC Brazil statute the term of a SDG member is three years, with one re-election allowed.

The table below lists the SDG members:

Chamber	Name	Organization
Social	Thais de Rezende Guimarães (replaced Fernanda Rodrigues (Rede Mulher Florestal) in August 2024)	Individual
	Mariana Bouza Cabarcos Chaubet (replaced Domingos Vieira do Carmo (SINDEX MG), in August 2024).	Individual
Environmental	Gabriel Coimbra Rafael	Individual
	Marco Watanabe Lentini (replaced Paulo Roberto da Gama Bittencourt (Individual), in August 2024).	IFT (Tropical Forest Institute)
Economic	Wellington Cardoso	Sylvamo do Brasil Ltda
	Daniel Marcos Bentes de Melo (replaced Ione Vieira dos Santos (LN Guerra Indústria e Comércio de Madeira Ltda), in August 2024)	Confloresta, Brazilian association of forestry concession companies.

C.3 Experts advising the Standard Development Group

Technical Experts Committee (TEC)

To assist the SDG in transferring the national standards, a TEC was formed composed of members from accredited CBs, with experience in management of natural forests. The experts participated in group discussions for the development of the standard but held no formal role in the SDG decision-making process. In addition, they provided a strictly technical function. The TEC is composed by:

Name	Organization
Gabriel Andrieli	Imaflora
Naiara Zamin	SCS / Sysflor
Junia Ruggiero and David Escaquete	Neocert

Consultative Forum

The Consultative Forum (CF) was also established for the standard development process. The role of the CF has been to ensure that all affected/interested stakeholders that wish to have the opportunity to formally comment during the standard development process have the chance to do so. Participation in the CF was open to any interested/affected stakeholder expressing interest, with no maximum number of participants determined.

The CF was consulted and kept informed at each stage of the standards development process, and its comments were recorded and considered.

C.4 Background information on the standard development

The first FSC standard in Brazil was developed in 2001 by a working group (GTFSC-BR), which drafted the FSC certification Standard for Forest Management on “Terra Firme” in the Brazilian Amazon. This group consisted of 18 members, of whom six belonged to social interests representing regions with natural forests and plantations. Six members belonged to environmental interests related to natural forest and plantations. Six members represented the economic sector, with respect to natural forest and plantations.

In 2010, the Standard for Assessment of Community and Smallholder Forest Management in Brazil (Timber Products and Non-Timber Products) was developed to promote the entry of smallholders and communities to the FSC certification. In April 2012, at a meeting of the FSC Brazil’s Directing Council, the decision was made to adapt it to smallholders of forest plantations. This action was part of a joint effort by FSC Brazil, WWF-Brazil and the Federal University of Viçosa, and companies in the pulp, paper and packaging sectors. The aim was to develop a forest certification program based on the FSC principles for smallholders within the framework of forest promotion programs, among other smallholders involved in family farming. That effort resulted in the approval of the FSC Certification Standard for SLIMF in 2013.

With the approval of new global Principles and Criteria (P&C), followed by International Generic Indicators (IGIs), Brazil began transferring national standards to the version 5 of the P&C and IGIs in 2015. Due to the substantial differences that exist in the two types of forests managed and certified in Brazil, it was decided to create two separate standards and, respectively, Standard Development Groups (SDG, or in Portuguese CDP). One group to work specifically with the standard for the management of natural forests

and the other for the management of forest plantations. This proposal was submitted and approved by the PSU.

After the election of SDG, the Natural Forest subgroup developed the first version of FSC Standard for the Management of Natural Forests in Brazil in 2015/2016, based on IGIs. At the end of this process, the first draft approved by the SDG was submitted to public consultation during the months of May to July 2016.

After the public consultation period ended, the stakeholder comments received were systematized and analyzed by the SDG, and the second version of document was drafted. It was used between the months of November and December 2017, for two field tests carried out in FSC-certified Management Units.

Based on the reports of field tests, containing the CB's suggestions regarding the indicators, the SDG prepared the third draft of the standard and submitted it to the second public consultation. The public consultation period lasted for 60 days, from September to November 2018.

The comments received from the second public consultation were systematized and analyzed by the SDG. Subsequently, the final (pre-approval) draft was developed and submitted to FSC International (for review by the PSU and decision making by the PSC).

In 2020, FSC Brazil conducted the study required by the FSC General Assembly 2017/34: Regional assessments of the impacts of the implementation of Motion 65/2014. The results of study were used as the basis for drafting indicators related to the subject of Intact Forest Landscapes in Principle 9 of the FSS. A summary of this study is available for stakeholders upon request.

The standard was conditionally approved by the PSC on 15 January 2024 and finally approved by the same committee on 12 December 2024.

NOTE: Further information is available from P&P (former PSU) upon request.

D REFERENCES

(Informative section)

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this standard. For references without a version number, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

FSC-POL-20-003 *FSC Policy on the Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification*

FSC-POL-30-001 *FSC Pesticides Policy*

FSC-POL-30-602 *FSC Interpretation on GMOs: Genetically Modified Organisms*

FSC-STD-20-007 *Forest Management Evaluations*

FSC-STD-30-005 *FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups*

FSC-PRO-01-008 *Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme*

FSC-PRO-30-006 *Ecosystem Services Procedure: Impact Demonstration and Market Tools*

FSC-DIR-20-007 *FSC Directive on FSC Forest Management Evaluations*

FSC-GUI-30-003 *FSC Guidelines for the implementation of the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)*

FSC-GUI-60-005 *Promoting Gender Equality in National Forest Stewardship Standards*

NOTE When applying this standard, consider relevant interpretations by inquiring with local FSC representatives (e.g., National Offices or representatives, or FSC's Policy and Performance Unit (P&P), if no national FSC presence exists), or your CB. International interpretations are available through the FSC Document Centre (<https://fsc.org/en/document-centre>).

E ABBREVIATIONS

(Informative section)

CB	Certification Body
IGI	International Generic Indicators
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FSS	Forest Stewardship Standard
NTFP	Non-timber forest products
P&P	Policy and Performance Unit
PSC	Policy and Standards Committee
PSU	Performance and Standards Unit
SDG	Standard Development Group
SLIMF	Small or low intensity managed forests

F PRINCIPLES*, CRITERIA* AND INDICATORS*

(Normative section)

PRINCIPLE* 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

The Organization* shall comply with all *applicable laws**, regulations and *nationally-ratified** international treaties, conventions and agreements.

1.1. The Organization* shall be a legally defined entity with clear, documented and unchallenged *legal registration**, with written authorization from the *legally competent** authority for specific activities.

1.1.1 Legal registration to carry out all activities within the scope of the certificate is documented and unchallenged.

Explanatory note: In the case of a challenge about the legal registration, the *conflict** and/or *dispute** resolution mechanism is followed, and if the *conflict** and/or *dispute** is not resolved, the courts process is followed.

1.1.2 Legal registration is granted by a legally competent authority according to legally prescribed processes.

1.2. The Organization* shall demonstrate that the *legal** status of the *Management Unit**, including *tenure** and *use rights**, and its boundaries, are clearly defined.

1.2.1 (NON-SLIMF) The right of ownership, holding and use to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate is documented.

1.2.1 (SLIMF) The right of ownership, holding and use is clearly defined and secured, either based on legal documents or on traditional or customary rights.

1.2.2 (NON-SLIMF) The legal ownership right of the land, right of holding and right of use are recognized by a legally competent authority according to legally prescribed processes.

1.2.2 (SLIMF) The right of ownership, holding and use is unchallenged by the competent bodies.

1.2.3 The boundaries of the Management Units within the scope of the certificate are available and are clearly defined or documented on maps or sketches.

Explanatory note: A sketch is a draft or handmade drawing, serving to quickly convey a particular location or area, that allows the identification of the boundaries of the Management Unit.

1.2.4 (NON-SLIMF) In case of administrative issues concerning land status, The Organization acts to solve them, and documents the issues, measures taken and to be addressed and their deadlines for execution. For issues that depend on performance of public bodies, The Organization monitors the progress and contributes to the timely resolution of those issues.

1.2.4 (SLIMF) In case of administrative issues concerning land status, they are addressed with the competent body.

1.3. The Organization* shall have legal* rights to operate in the Management Unit*, which fit the legal* status of The Organization* and of the Management Unit*, and shall comply with the associated legal* obligations in applicable national and local laws* and regulations and administrative requirements. The legal* rights shall provide for harvest of products and/or supply of ecosystem services* from within the Management Unit*. The Organization* shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations.

1.3.1 Knowledge and compliance with customary rights, applicable laws, administrative requirements and regulations, and mandatory codes of practice for the activity carried out in the management unit are demonstrated. This includes the ensuring of compliance by The Organization's service providers, subcontractors, forest products buying customers and their contractors or subcontractors working in the management unit.

Explanatory note: A minimum list of laws, regulations, treaties, conventions and agreements ratified at national level is presented in Annex A.

1.3.2 The payment of all charges legally applicable for the forest management is made within the deadlines legally established.

1.3.3 Activities covered by the management plan are designed to comply with all applicable laws.

1.3.4 In the case of management activities dependent on authorization or approval from public bodies, the follow-up of The Organization with the competent public body is monitored and recorded.

1.4. The Organization* shall develop and implement measures, and/or shall engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the Management Unit* from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities.

1.4.1 The risk and/or existence of illegal logging or illegal extraction of other products, land intrusion, hunting, fishing and/or other unauthorized activities within the Management Unit is identified.

1.4.2 Systematic measures to prevent, mitigate or control unauthorized activities within the Management Unit are implemented.

1.4.3 (NON-SLIMF) When The Organization is not legally responsible for suppressing or controlling unauthorized or illegal activities within the Management Unit, actions are implemented towards collaborative work with those responsible to identify, document, control and discourage such activities.

1.4.3 (SLIMF) In cases of illegal or unauthorized activities where there is a need for intervention by public bodies, the situation is reported to the competent authorities.

1.4.4 If illegal or unauthorized activities are detected, measures are implemented to address them.

1.5. The Organization* shall comply with the applicable national laws*, local laws, ratified* international conventions and obligatory codes of practice*, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products within and from the Management Unit*, and/or up to the point of first sale.

1.5.1 Compliance with applicable national laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice relating to the transport and trade of forest products up to the point of first sale is demonstrated.

Explanatory note: Point of first sale is the point from which ownership of the certified product is transferred to the customer or to the next link in the chain of custody.

1.5.2 Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of documents authorizing harvest, transport, and trade of CITES species.

1.6. The Organization* shall identify, prevent and resolve *disputes over issues of statutory or customary law*, which can be settled out of court in a *timely manner**, through *engagement with affected stakeholders**.**

1.6.1 There is a documented mechanism that identifies and prevents *grievances** and/or *conflicts** and/or *disputes** and is developed and implemented through *culturally appropriate* engagement** with affected stakeholders. Such mechanism, is made publicly available.

1.6.2 (NON-SLIMF) The *grievances** and/or *conflicts** and/or *disputes** resolution mechanism is publicly available.

1.6.2 (SLIMF) The *grievances** and/or *conflicts** and/or *disputes** resolution mechanism is available upon request.

1.6.3 The resolution of *grievances** and/or *conflicts** and/or *disputes** is achieved through *culturally appropriate** engagement with affected stakeholders.

1.6.4 *Grievances** and/or *conflicts** and/or *disputes** related to applicable laws or customary law that can be settled out of court are addressed and responded to in a timely manner and are either resolved or are in the resolution process.

1.6.5 There is an up-to-date record of *grievances** and/or *conflicts** and/or *disputes** related to applicable laws or customary laws identified, including:

- 1) Measure taken for their resolution; and
- 2) Outcomes of all resolution processes; and
- 3) Unresolved cases, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.

1.6.6 Operations cease in areas of the Management Unit where *disputes** exist:

- 1) Of *substantial magnitude**; or
- 2) Of *substantial duration**.
- 3) Involving a significant number of interests.

1.7. The Organization* shall publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption, and shall comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, The Organization* shall implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the *scale and *intensity** of management activities and the *risk** of corruption.**

1.7.1 A policy is developed that meets or exceeds the requirements of legislation related to corruption, and that includes a commitment not to offer or receive bribes of any description.

1.7.2 The policy is implemented and is publicly available and at no cost.

1.7.3 Bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do not occur.

1.7.4 Corrective measures are implemented if the occurrence of bribery, coercion and/or other acts of corruption is identified.

1.7.5 (NON-SLIMF) A management tool is developed that allows the mapping of organizational processes in order to identify potential weaknesses to the occurrence of acts of corruption.

1.7.6 (NON-SLIMF) With the results of the mapping, preventive mechanisms are implemented to minimize weaknesses and avoid the practice of corruption.

1.8. The Organization* shall demonstrate a long-term* commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles* and Criteria* in the Management Unit*, and to related FSC Policies and Standards. A statement of this commitment shall be contained in a publicly available* document made freely available.

1.8.1 A long-term documented policy on forest management practices consistent with FSC Principles and Criteria and related Policies and Standards is in place. This policy is approved by an individual with the authority to implement it.

1.8.2 The policy is publicly available at no cost.

1.8.3 The certification body is provided with information on all forest areas outside the certification scope for which The Organization has some degree of ownership, holding and use or management responsibility

PRINCIPLE* 2: WORKERS* RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

The Organization* shall maintain or enhance the social and economic wellbeing of workers*.

2.1. The Organization* shall uphold* the principles and rights at work as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work* (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions*.

- 2.1.1 Child labor is not used.
- 2.1.2 Workers below the age determined by national law are not employed, provided that such law does not contravene the minimum age of 15 years established by the ILO (except as specified in Indicator 2.1.3).
- 2.1.3 In cases in which people between the ages of 14 and 18 are employed, it is assured that such employment does not involve *hazardous** or *heavy work**, does not interfere with schooling or harm the health and development, and meets the other requirements established by national or local laws and regulations. Notably, where children are subject to compulsory education laws, they only work outside of school hours during normal day-time working hours.
- 2.1.4 No person under the age of 18 is employed in *hazardous** or *heavy work**, except for the purpose of *training** within approved national laws and regulations.
- 2.1.5 The *worst forms of child labour** are prohibited.
- 2.1.6 Employment relationships are voluntary and based on mutual consent, without *threat** of a penalty, in accordance with national or local laws and regulations.
- 2.1.7 Labor practices exclude forced, compulsory or *slave-like labour**, in accordance with national or local laws and regulations.
- 2.1.8 *Employment and occupation** practices are non-discriminatory, including, but not limited to, equal opportunity in hiring, equal pay and conditions for safe work.
- 2.1.9 The right of workers to create or join *trade union** organizations or other forms of organization established under national regulations is respected, subject to national legislation.
- 2.1.10 The Organization respects the rights of workers to engage in lawful activities related to forming, joining or assisting *trade unions** or other forms of organizations established according to national regulations, or to refrain from doing the same, and does not discriminate or punish workers for exercising these rights.
- 2.1.11 The full freedom of the *trade unions** or other forms of organizations established according to national regulations to elaborate its statutes and rules of operation is respected.
- 2.1.12 The Organization negotiates in *good faith** with workers, legally established workers' organizations and/or representatives duly recognized and selected in *good faith** by the workers with the best efforts to reach an individual and/or *collective bargaining** agreement.
- 2.1.13 Collective or individual bargaining agreements are implemented where they exist.
- 2.1.14 (SLIMF) In cases where there is no *subordination relationship**, the activities carried out are governed by a documented agreement.

2.2. The Organization* shall promote gender equality* in employment practices, training* opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement* and management activities.

- 2.2.1 The commitment to non-discrimination* and to the promotion of gender equality is stated and is publicly available.
- 2.2.2 The commitment to non-discrimination* and the promotion of gender equality is disseminated to all workers.
- 2.2.3 Barriers to the promotion of gender equality and possible discriminatory practices in general are identified and analyzed by The Organization at all levels, training* opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement and in management activities.
- 2.2.4 Measures to reduce or eliminate barriers to the promotion of gender equality are provided for in action plans.
- 2.2.5 The defined action plans to promote gender equality and prevent discrimination* in employment practices, training* opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement and management activities are implemented.
- 2.2.6 Job opportunities for all hierarchical levels and under the same conditions are open considering diversity and gender equality. Workers of all genders are encouraged to actively participate at different hierarchical levels of employment.
- 2.2.7 In the communication of job opportunities, inclusive language is used and skills and competences required for the vacancy are neutrally described.
- 2.2.8 (NON-SLIMF) The Organization has a designated person, area, instance or committee, preferably led by women, responsible for ensuring the implementation and monitoring of the measures and activities planned, when applicable, aimed at promoting gender equality.
- 2.2.9 Work typically carried out by women is included in training* and health and safety actions to the same extent as work typically carried out by men, observing the characteristics and risks associated with each activity.
- 2.2.10 Workers of all genders, sexual orientation and color receive the same wage when performing the same work, in accordance with the job assignment, length of service, location and legislation.
- 2.2.11 All workers are paid directly and using mutually agreed methods to ensure they safely receive and retain their wages.
- 2.2.12 Maternity leave is at least the period defined in the legislation, not less than 120 days (including up to 28 days prior to the childbirth) and there are no penalties for taking it.
- 2.2.13 Women in the period of pregnancy or breastfeeding are, when recommended, transferred to activities compatible and safe for their health and physical integrity.
- 2.2.14 Paternity leave is at least the period defined by legislation, not less than 5 days excluding travel days and there is no penalty for taking it.
- 2.2.15 Actions to promote diversity and gender equality are implemented and documented for meetings, management committees and/or decision-making forums. These actions take into consideration the composition and the active participation of all genders.

- 2.2.16 There are effective mechanisms to identify, report, record and eliminate cases of sexual harassment, *moral harassment** and *discrimination** based on gender, color, marital status, parenthood or sexual orientation, which include confidentiality measures, avoiding embarrassment and possible penalties for the complainant. These mechanisms are disseminated to all workers.
- 2.2.17 When cases of sexual harassment, *moral harassment** and *discrimination** based on gender, color, marital status, parenthood or sexual orientation are reported, they are treated, and corrective measures are implemented.

2.3. *The Organization shall implement health and safety practices to protect *workers** from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices shall, proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities, meet or exceed the recommendations of the *ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work**.**

- 2.3.1 (NON-SLIMF) A management system for workers' health, safety and environment is implemented that meets or exceeds the *ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work**.
- 2.3.1 (SLIMF) Control mechanisms aimed at ensuring the health, safety and environment of workers are implemented that meets or exceeds the *ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work**.
- 2.3.2 Human and financial resources are available for the formulation, execution, monitoring and review of internal rules on safety and health at work, including the involvement of personnel from The Organization's management and workers.
- 2.3.3 Workers have and use personal protective equipment (PPE) which is: received at no cost, in good condition, appropriate to the activities carried out and replaced whenever necessary. The use of PPE is monitored.
- 2.3.4 *Procedures** are in place to identify the risks of each activity and task and to assess their effects on the health and safety of workers.
- 2.3.5 The objectives for the reduction of the identified risks of each activity and task on the health and safety of workers are defined involving the workers and The Organization's management and supervision team; and the corresponding preventive measures are applied.
- 2.3.6 Workers undergo periodic occupational medical exams and measures related to the preservation of workers' health are taken from the analysis of the results.
- 2.3.7 Food and water, in quantity and quality compatible with the activities developed, are ensured to workers carrying out activities within the management unit. Dietary restrictions are taken into consideration, when these exist.
- 2.3.8 Communication equipment is available at the workplace.
- 2.3.9 Necessary means of first aid and emergency *procedures** are available in the area of forest operations, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk.
- 2.3.10 The transport of workers is carried out in vehicles that ensure their safety and well-being.
- 2.3.11 Machines, equipment, vehicles and tools are regularly checked and kept in proper use condition.
- 2.3.12 All forms of accommodation, temporary or permanent, available to workers have adequate sanitary and environmental conditions, in accordance with national Regulatory Standards related to the subject, when these exist.

- 2.3.13 Health and safety records are kept, including accident rates and lost time due to *occupational accidents**, and are available to the health and safety committee composed of the employers and workers representatives.
- 2.3.14 The *frequency rate** and severity of *occupational accidents** are reduced throughout the certification cycle. In the event of an increase, the reasons are identified and addressed.
- 2.3.15 Incidents and *occupational accidents** are evaluated, and when failures are identified, they are reflected in the review and revision of health and safety practices.
- 2.3.16 The workday allows adequate rest periods, observing the provisions of the applicable legislation, including:
 - 1) Short breaks during the workday;
 - 2) Sufficient time for meals;
 - 3) Day or night rest;
 - 4) Weekly rest.
- 2.3.17 *Procedures** and mechanisms are in place to ensure that workers have the right to refuse to perform a role or task considered extremely unsafe when adequate protective and safety measures are not in place, without incurring in penalties.
- 2.3.18 (NON-SLIMF) When health and dental care plans are provided to own employees, this type of benefit is evaluated and encouraged so that service providers provide similar benefits to their workers.

2.4. *The Organization shall pay wages that meet or exceed minimum *forest** industry standards or other recognized *forest** industry wage agreements or *living wages**, where these are higher than the *legal** minimum wages. When none of these exist, *The Organization** shall through *engagement** with *workers** develop mechanisms for determining *living wages**.**

- 2.4.1 Wages paid to workers meet or exceed, under all circumstances, the *legal minimum wage**.
- 2.4.2 Wages paid meet or exceed, under all circumstances, those provided for individual or collective agreements, or collective labor convention, where such exist, whichever is the higher value.
- 2.4.3 Wages are established through *culturally appropriate** engagement with workers or their representatives during the determination of individual or collective agreements, or collective labor convention.
- 2.4.4 Wages and contracts are paid on time, with any additions or deductions required by law, established agreements and conventions.
- 2.4.5 (SLIMF) When there is no employment relationship, there is a record defining the form of work sharing and payments for the activities performed.

2.5. *The Organization shall demonstrate that *workers** have job-specific *training** and supervision to safely and effectively implement the *Management Plan** and all management activities.**

- 2.5.1 Workers have job specific *training** consistent with Annex E and supervision to safely and effectively contribute to the implementation of the management plan and all management activities.
- 2.5.2 Up-to-date *training** records are kept for all workers within the scope of management activities.

2.5.3 (SLIMF) In the case of community and/or group management, there is an investment in the qualification of members, so they contribute to the administrative and financial management of The Organization.

2.6. *The Organization* through engagement* with workers* shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances* and for providing fair compensation* to workers* for loss or damage to property, occupational diseases*, or occupational injuries* sustained while working for The Organization*.*

2.6.1 There is a mechanism, developed through *culturally appropriate** engagement with workers and/or representatives of *trade unions**, to resolve *grievances** for loss or damage of property related to work, occupational diseases, or occupational injuries sustained while working with The Organization.

2.6.2 *Grievances** from workers related to The Organization are identified, handled and/or resolved in accordance with the *conflict** and/or *dispute** resolution mechanism.

2.6.3 Fair compensation is provided to workers for work-related loss or damage of property and occupational disease or injuries.

2.6.4 (NON-SLIMF) There is an up-to-date record of workers' *grievances** related to The Organization including:

- 1) Measures taken to resolve *grievances**; and
- 2) Outcomes of all *grievances** resolution processes, including fair compensation; and
- 3) Unresolved *grievances**, the reasons they are not resolved and how they will be resolved.

2.6.4 (SLIMF) There is an up-to-date record of workers' *grievances** related to The Organization.

PRINCIPLE* 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES'* RIGHTS

The Organization* shall identify and **uphold*** **Indigenous Peoples'** **legal*** and **customary rights*** of ownership, use and management of land, **territories*** and resources affected by management activities.

3.1. The Organization* shall identify the **Indigenous Peoples*** that exist within the **Management Unit*** or those that are affected by management activities. **The Organization*** shall then, through **engagement*** with these **Indigenous Peoples***, identify their rights of **tenure***, their rights of access to and use of **forest*** resources and **ecosystem services***, their **customary rights*** and **legal*** rights and obligations, that apply within the **Management Unit***. **The Organization*** shall also identify areas where these rights are contested.

3.1.1 Indigenous Peoples that may be affected by management activities are identified.

3.1.2 Through *culturally appropriate** engagement with the Indigenous Peoples, the following items are identified and/or mapped and documented:

- 1) Their legal and customary rights of ownership, holding and use of the land;
- 2) Their legal and customary rights to access and use the resources of the forest and ecosystem services;
- 3) Other legal and customary rights and obligations that apply;
- 4) The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
- 5) Areas where rights are challenged between Indigenous Peoples and The Organization, governments and/or others;
- 6) Summaries of the means by which the legal and customary rights and challenged rights are addressed by The Organization;
- 7) The expectations, aspirations and goals of Indigenous Peoples related to management activities, *Intact Forest Landscapes** and *Indigenous Cultural Landscapes**.

3.1.3 Where there is no written text or records to support the claims of Indigenous Peoples in relation to their customary rights, *culturally appropriate** ways for identifying, agreeing to and documenting these rights are used.

3.1.4 The Organization respects the rights of Indigenous Peoples who want to remain *isolated** by ensuring its management activities do not disturb their isolation.

3.2. The Organization* shall recognize and **uphold*** the **legal*** and **customary rights*** of **Indigenous Peoples*** to maintain control over management activities within or related to the **Management Unit*** to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources and **lands and territories***. Delegation by Indigenous Peoples of control over management activities to third parties requires **Free, Prior and Informed Consent***.

3.2.1 Through *culturally appropriate** engagement, Indigenous Peoples that have been identified as affected by management activities, are informed when, where and how they can comment on and request modifications related to management activities, to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories.

3.2.2 The legal and customary rights of Indigenous Peoples are recognized and *upheld** by The Organization.

- 3.2.3 Where there is evidence that legal and customary rights of Indigenous Peoples related to management activities have been violated, the situation is corrected through *culturally appropriate** engagement or through the *grievances** and/or *conflict** and/or *dispute** resolution mechanism as required in Criteria 1.6 or 4.6.
- 3.2.4 Where there is delegation of control by Indigenous Peoples over management activities to third parties, free, prior and informed consent is granted by those prior to management activities that affect their identified rights, through a process that includes:
- 1) Ensuring that Indigenous Peoples know their rights and obligations in relation to the resource;
 - 2) Informing the Indigenous Peoples of the economic, social and environmental value of the resource over which they are considering delegation of control;
 - 3) Informing the Indigenous Peoples of their right to withhold or modify their consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories;
 - 4) Informing the Indigenous Peoples of current and future planned forest management activities.

Applicability note: This indicator applies when Indigenous Peoples hold the right of ownership, holding and use of the land and forest and delegate exploitation to third parties.

- 3.2.5 In cases where there are customary rights and/or rights of use of Indigenous Peoples within or related to the Management Unit, free, prior and informed consent is granted prior to management activities that affect their identified rights, through a process that includes:
- 1) Ensuring that the Indigenous Peoples know their rights and obligations in relation to the resource;
 - 2) Informing the Indigenous Peoples of the economic, social and environmental value of the resource;
 - 3) Informing the Indigenous Peoples of their right to withhold or modify the consent to proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories;
 - 4) Informing the Indigenous Peoples of current and future planned forest management activities.
- 3.2.6 Where the process of Free, Prior and Informed Consent has not yet resulted in a FPIC agreement between the parties, The Organization and Indigenous Peoples are engaged in a FPIC negotiation process of *good faith**, which is advancing and on which all parties agree.
- 3.2.7 In the case of lands and territories of Indigenous Peoples where common use rights exist and a group within these Indigenous Peoples wishes to implement forest management, the process of engagement* with the other affected members is demonstrated.

- 3.3. In the event of delegation of control over management activities, a *binding agreement** between *The Organization** and the *Indigenous Peoples** shall be concluded through *Free, Prior and Informed Consent**. The agreement shall define its duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions. The agreement shall make provision for monitoring by Indigenous Peoples of *The Organization**'s compliance with its terms and conditions.**
- 3.3.1 In the case of delegation of control over management activities, the binding agreement granted through Free, Prior and Informed Consent, based on *culturally appropriate** engagement, contains the duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions.
- 3.3.2 *Culturally appropriate** records of binding agreements are maintained.
- 3.3.3 The binding agreements provide that Indigenous Peoples, as well as The Organization, have the right to monitor compliance with the terms and conditions of such agreements.
- 3.4. *The Organization** shall recognize and *uphold** the rights, customs and culture of *Indigenous Peoples** as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and ILO Convention 169 (1989).**
- 3.4.1 The rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples as defined in the UNDRIP (United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples) and ILO Convention 169 are recognized and *upheld** by The Organization.
- 3.4.2 Where evidence that rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples have been violated by The Organization, actions are taken to restore these rights, customs and cultures, to the satisfaction of the rights holders. Actions are defined through engagement with *affected rights holders**.
- 3.4.3 Where actions are taken to restore the rights, customs and cultures of Indigenous Peoples, the process is duly registered and documented by The Organization.
- 3.5. *The Organization**, through *engagement** with *Indigenous Peoples**, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance and for which these Indigenous Peoples hold *legal** or *customary rights**. These sites shall be recognized by *The Organization** and their management, and/or *protection** shall be agreed through *engagement** with these Indigenous Peoples.**
- 3.5.1 Areas of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which Indigenous Peoples hold legal or customary rights, including those outside the Management Unit affected by management activities, are identified through *culturally appropriate** engagement.
- 3.5.2 Measures to protect such areas are approved, documented and implemented through *culturally appropriate** engagement with Indigenous Peoples.
- 3.5.3 When Indigenous Peoples have determined, through *culturally appropriate** engagement, that physical identification of areas of special significance on documents or maps would threaten their value or protection, then other appropriate means are adopted by mutual agreement.
- 3.5.4 Wherever areas of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to Indigenous Peoples are first observed or discovered, management activities that may cause damage to these areas cease immediately until protective measures have been agreed to with the Indigenous Peoples, and as directed by national and local laws.

3.6. The Organization* shall uphold* the right of Indigenous Peoples* to protect* and utilize their traditional knowledge* and shall compensate Indigenous Peoples* for the utilization of such knowledge and their intellectual property*. A binding agreement* as per Criterion* 3.3 shall be concluded between The Organization* and the Indigenous Peoples for such utilization through Free, Prior and Informed Consent* before utilization takes place, and shall be consistent with the protection* of intellectual property* rights.

3.6.1 Traditional knowledge and intellectual property are protected and only used when the owners of that traditional knowledge and intellectual property have provided their Free, Prior and Informed Consent formalized through a binding agreement.

3.6.2 Indigenous Peoples are compensated according to the binding agreement reached through their Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property of Indigenous Peoples.

PRINCIPLE* 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

The Organization* shall contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social and economic wellbeing of **local communities***.

4.1. **The Organization*** shall identify the **local communities*** that exist within the **Management Unit*** and those that are affected by management activities. **The Organization*** shall then, through engagement* with these **local communities***, identify their rights of **tenure***, their rights of access to and use of **forest*** resources and **ecosystem services***, their **customary rights*** and **legal*** rights and obligations, that apply within the **Management Unit***.

4.1.1 Local communities and/or **Traditional Peoples*** that exist within the Management Unit and those that may be affected by management activities are identified.

4.1.2 Through **culturally appropriate*** engagement with local communities and/or **Traditional Peoples***, the following items are identified and/or mapped and documented:

- 1) Their legal and customary rights of ownership, holding and use of the land;
- 2) Their legal and customary rights, to use and access the resources of the forest and ecosystem services;
- 3) Other legal and customary rights and obligations that apply;
- 4) The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
- 5) Areas where rights are challenged between local communities and/or **Traditional Peoples*** and The Organization, governments and/or others;
- 6) Summaries of how legal and customary rights, and challenged rights are addressed by The Organization; and
- 7) The expectations, aspirations and goals of local communities and/or **Traditional Peoples*** related to management activities.

4.2. **The Organization*** shall recognize and **uphold*** the **legal*** and **customary rights*** of **local communities*** to maintain control over management activities within or related to the **Management Unit*** to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, **lands and territories***. Delegation by **traditional peoples*** of control over management activities to third parties requires **Free, Prior and Informed Consent***.

4.2.1 Through **culturally appropriate*** engagement, local communities and/or **Traditional Peoples*** are informed of when, where and how they can comment on and request modifications related to management activities, to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories.

4.2.2 The legal and customary rights of local communities and/or **Traditional Peoples*** related to management activities, are recognized and **upheld*** by The Organization.

4.2.3 Where there is evidence that legal and/or customary rights of local communities and/or **Traditional Peoples*** have been violated by management activities, the situation is corrected, if necessary, through **culturally appropriate*** engagement and/or through the **grievances*** and/or **conflict*** and/or **dispute*** resolution mechanism as requested in Criteria 1.6 or 4.6.

- 4.2.4 Where there is delegation of control by *Traditional Peoples** over management activities to third parties, free, prior and informed consent is granted by those prior to management activities that affect their identified rights, through a process that includes:
- 1) Ensuring that the *Traditional Peoples** know their rights and obligations in relation to the resource;
 - 2) Informing the *Traditional Peoples** of the economic, social and environmental value of the resource over which they are considering the delegation of control;
 - 3) Informing the *Traditional Peoples** of their right to withhold or modify their consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories;
 - 4) Informing the *Traditional Peoples** of current and future planned forest management activities.

Applicability note: This indicator applies when *Traditional Peoples** hold the right of ownership, holding and use of the land and forest, and delegate the exploitation to third parties.

- 4.2.5 Where the process of Free, Prior and Informed Consent has not yet resulted in a FPIC agreement between the parties, The Organization and the affected *Traditional Peoples** are engaged in a FPIC negotiation process in *good faith**, which is advancing and on which all parties agree.
- 4.2.6 In the case of lands and territories of local communities and/or *Traditional Peoples** where common use rights exist and a group within these communities wish to implement forest management, the engagement process with the other affected members is demonstrated.
- 4.2.7 In the case of delegation of control over management activities, the binding agreement* granted through Free, Prior and Informed Consent based on *culturally appropriate** engagement, contains the duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions. The binding agreements also provide that *Traditional Peoples**, as well as The Organization, have the right to monitor the compliance with the terms and conditions of such agreements.

4.3. *The Organization shall provide *reasonable** opportunities for employment, *training** and other services to *local communities**, contractors and suppliers proportionate to *scale** and *intensity** of its management activities.**

- 4.3.1 Reasonable opportunities in terms of employment are provided and communicated to local communities* and/or *Traditional Peoples**, local contractors and suppliers, proportionate to scale, intensity and socioeconomic impact of management activities.
- 4.3.2 Reasonable opportunities in terms of *training** are provided and communicated to local communities and/or *Traditional Peoples**, local contractors and suppliers, proportionate to scale, intensity and socioeconomic impact of management activities.
- 4.3.3 Reasonable opportunities in terms of contracting services are provided and communicated to local communities and/or *Traditional Peoples**, local contractors and suppliers, proportionate to scale, intensity and socioeconomic impact of management activities.

4.4. *The Organization shall implement additional activities, through *engagement** with *local communities**, that contribute to their social and economic development, proportionate to the *scale**, *intensity** and socio-economic impact of its management activities.**

- 4.4.1 (NON-SLIMF) Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified through *culturally appropriate** engagement with local communities and/or *Traditional Peoples** and other relevant organizations.

- 4.4.1 (SLIMF) Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified through *culturally appropriate** engagement with local communities and/or *Traditional Peoples**.
- 4.4.2 Projects and activities are implemented and/or supported, proportionate to the socioeconomic impacts of management activities, based on the identified opportunities mentioned in indicator 4.4.1.
- 4.5. *The Organization**, through *engagement** with local *communities**, shall take action to identify, avoid and mitigate *significant** negative social, environmental and economic impacts of its management activities on affected communities. The action taken shall be proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk** of those activities and negative impacts.**
- 4.5.1 Through *culturally appropriate** engagement with local communities and/or *Traditional Peoples**, the significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities are identified.
- 4.5.2 Through *culturally appropriate** engagement with local communities and/or *Traditional Peoples**, measures are identified and implemented to avoid significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities.
- 4.5.3 Where the measures taken to avoid negative impacts are not effective, The Organization takes actions to mitigate the significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts, through *culturally appropriate** engagement with local communities and/or *Traditional Peoples**.
- 4.6. *The Organization**, through *engagement** with local *communities**, shall have mechanisms for resolving *grievances** and providing *fair compensation** to local *communities** and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities of *The Organization**.**
- 4.6.1 A *grievances** and/or *dispute** and/or conflicts resolution mechanism is developed through *culturally appropriate** engagement with local communities and/or *Traditional Peoples**.
- 4.6.2 (NON-SLIMF) The *grievances** and/or *dispute** and/or conflicts resolution mechanism is publicly available.
- 4.6.2 (SLIMF) The *grievances** and/or conflicts and/or *dispute** resolution mechanism is available on request.
- 4.6.3 *Grievances** and/or conflicts and/or *disputes** related to the negative impacts of management activities are answered in a timely manner, handled and resolved in accordance with the *conflict** and/or *dispute** resolution mechanism.
- 4.6.4 Fair compensation is provided to individuals and/or local communities and/or *Traditional Peoples** for situations of loss or damage resulting from the impacts of management activities.
- 4.6.5 *Grievances** and/or conflicts and/or *disputes** related to the impacts of management activities and their resolution measures are used, where possible, to identify and implement measures to avoid similar *grievances**, conflicts and/or *disputes**.
- 4.6.6 There is an up-to-date record of *grievances** and/or *disputes** and/or conflicts related to the negative impacts of management activities, including:
- 1) Measures taken for its resolution; and
 - 2) The results of all resolution processes, including fair compensation in cases of loss or damage; and

- 3) Unresolved *grievances** and/or conflicts and/or *disputes**, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.

4.6.7 Operations cease in areas of the Management Unit where *disputes** exist:

- 1) Of *substantial magnitude**;
- 2) Of *substantial duration**; or
- 3) Involving a significant number of interests.

4.7. *The Organization, through *engagement** with *local communities**, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, and for which these *local communities** hold *legal** or *customary rights**. These sites shall be recognized by *The Organization**, and their management and/or *protection** shall be agreed through *engagement** with these *local communities**.**

4.7.1 Areas of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which local communities and/or *Traditional Peoples** hold legal or customary rights, including those outside the Management Unit affected by management activities, are identified through *culturally appropriate** engagement and are recognized by The Organization.

4.7.2 Measures to protect such areas are approved, documented and implemented through *culturally appropriate** engagement with local communities and/or *Traditional Peoples** related to those areas.

4.7.3 When local communities and/or *Traditional Peoples** have determined, through *culturally appropriate** engagement, that physical identification of areas of special significance on documents or maps would threaten their value or protection, then other appropriate means are adopted by mutual agreement.

4.7.4 Wherever areas of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to local communities and/or *Traditional Peoples** are first observed or discovered, management activities that may cause damage to these areas cease immediately until protective measures have been agreed to with the local communities and/or *Traditional Peoples**, and as directed by local and national laws.

4.8. *The Organization shall *uphold** the right of *traditional peoples** to *protect** and utilize their *traditional knowledge** and shall compensate *traditional peoples** for the utilization of such knowledge and their *intellectual property**. A *binding agreement** as per *Criterion** 3.3 shall be concluded between *The Organization** and the *traditional peoples** for such utilization through *Free, Prior and Informed Consent** before utilization takes place, and shall be consistent with the *protection** of *intellectual property** rights.**

4.8.1 Traditional knowledge and intellectual property are protected and only used when the owners of that traditional knowledge and intellectual property have provided their Free, Prior and Informed Consent formalized through a binding agreement.

4.8.2 Local communities and/or *Traditional Peoples** are compensated according to the binding agreement reached through their Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property of local communities and/or *Traditional Peoples**.

PRINCIPLE* 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST*

The Organization* shall efficiently manage the range of multiple products and services of the **Management Unit*** to maintain or enhance **long-term* economic viability*** and the range of social and environmental benefits.

5.1. The Organization* shall identify, produce, or enable the production of, diversified benefits and/or products, based on the range of resources and **ecosystem services*** existing in the **Management Unit*** in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy proportionate to the **scale*** and **intensity*** of management activities.

5.1.1 Forest ecosystem services, resources and products that can strengthen and diversify the local economy are identified, based on the *best available information**.

5.1.2 When consistent with the management objectives, the benefits, resources and products identified in the management unit are produced by The Organization and/ or made available for production by others, in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy.

5.1.3 (ES) When The Organization makes FSC promotional claims regarding the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services, the ecosystem services *procedure** (FSC-PRO-30-006) is followed.

5.2. The Organization* shall normally harvest products and services from the **Management Unit*** at or below a level which can be permanently sustained.

5.2.1 The planned *harvest level** of timber and non-timber forest products is based on an analysis of the *best available information** on growth, diversity and population structure of species and the forest's carrying capacity. Forest inventory data, including production information, forest productivity and mortality rates, are considered when they are relevant to the type of product managed, and justify harvest cycles and cutting or collection intensity.

5.2.2 Considering the planned *harvest level**, the harvest or collection does not exceed levels that can be permanently sustained, ensuring that *harvest levels** do not exceed growth volume over a defined period.

5.2.3 Actual annual *harvest levels** of all commercial products, including non-timber forest products, are recorded clearly, accurately and kept up-to-date.

5.2.4 (NTFP, ES) For the exploitation of non-timber forest products and *ecosystem services** in the Management Unit by actors other than The Organization, agreements are established in a *culturally appropriate** engagement process to ensure a sustainable *harvest level** based on the *best available information**, including the rights and duties of both parties in maintaining such services and products.

5.2.5 (ES) When *ecosystem services** are commercially exploited, the exploitation occurs at a level which maintains the ecosystem functions based on the *best available information**. The exploitation is recorded clearly, accurately and up-to-date.

5.2.6 (NTFP) Intensity, frequency and seasonality of collection of honey and related products within the management unit* are defined in order to maintain long-term production viability, based on the *best available information**, including studies, long-term local experience and/or traditional knowledge.

Applicability note: Indicator applicable only in cases where honey and/or related products are managed (whether part of the scope of the certificate or not).

5.2.7 (NTPF) The number of bee boxes per area is defined based on the *best available information**, consistent with the capacity of the bee pastures.

Applicability note: Indicator applicable only in cases where honey and/or related products are managed (whether part of the scope of the certificate or not).

5.2.8 (NTPF) The collection of honey and/or related products is planned and executed in such a way as to minimize impacts on the reproductive capacity of the species of bees used, based on their reproductive cycle and/or the *best available information**.

Applicability note: Indicator applicable only in cases where honey and/or related products are managed (whether part of the scope of the certificate or not).

5.3. *The Organization shall demonstrate that the positive and negative externalities* of operations are included in the management plan*.**

5.3.1 Costs related to preventing, mitigating or compensating for negative social and environment impacts of management activities are quantified and documented in the management plan.

5.3.2 Benefits related to positive social and environmental impacts of management activities are identified and included in the Management Plan, proportionally to scale, intensity and risk.

5.4. *The Organization shall use local processing, local services, and local value adding to meet the requirements of *The Organization** where these are available, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk*. If these are not locally available, *The Organization** shall make reasonable* attempts to help establish these services.**

Explanatory note: In the context of this criterion, local is considered to be the surroundings of the Management Unit, e.g. communities and municipalities of coverage.

5.4.1 Whenever available and equivalent, local products, services, processing, and value-added facilities are prioritized.

5.4.2 Reasonable attempts are made to encourage capacity in areas where local products, services, processing and value-added facilities are not available, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk.

5.5. *The Organization shall demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to scale, intensity and risk*, its commitment to long-term* economic viability*.**

5.5.1 (NON-SLIMF) Resources are planned to implement the Management Plan in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term economic viability.

5.5.1 (SLIMF) The costs of activities (including the cost of social and environmental commitments) are evaluated and planned in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term economic viability.

5.5.2 Expenditures and investments are made to implement the Management Plan, in order to meet this standard and to ensure long-term economic viability.

PRINCIPLE* 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES* AND IMPACTS

The Organization* shall maintain, *conserve** and/or *restore** *ecosystem services** and *environmental values** of the *Management Unit**, and shall avoid, repair or mitigate negative environmental impacts.

6.1. The Organization* shall assess *environmental values** in the *Management Unit** and those values outside the *Management Unit** potentially affected by management activities. This assessment shall be undertaken with a level of detail, scale and frequency that is proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities, and is sufficient for the purpose of deciding the necessary *conservation** measures, and for detecting and monitoring possible negative impacts of those activities.

6.1.1 *Best available information** is used to identify environmental values within the Management Unit.

6.1.2 *Best available information** is used to identify environmental values outside of the Management Unit, when these are potentially affected by management activities.

6.1.3 Assessments of environmental values are conducted based on the *best available information**, with a level of detail and frequency so that:

- 1) The impacts of management activities on the identified environmental values can be assessed; and
- 2) The risks of management activities for environmental values are identified; and
- 3) Necessary conservation measures to protect environmental values from impacts can be identified; and,
- 4) Monitoring of impacts of management activities can be conducted.

6.2. Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, The Organization* shall *identify* and assess the *scale, intensity and risk** of potential impacts of management activities on the identified *environmental values**.

6.2.1 (NON-SLIMF) An *environmental impact assessment** identifies potential impacts of management activities on environmental values, from the smallest management unit to the *landscape** scale.

6.2.1 (SLIMF) The potential impacts of management activities on identified environmental values are assessed using the *best available information**.

6.2.2 The identification and assessment of the impacts of management activities on environmental values takes place prior to the start of site-disturbing activities.

6.3. The Organization* shall *identify* and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the *environmental values**, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk** of these impacts.

6.3.1 Management activities are planned so as to prevent negative impacts and to protect the identified environmental values.

6.3.2 Management activities are implemented so as to avoid negative impacts and to protect the identified environmental values

6.3.3 Measures are adopted to mitigate and / or repair the damage and prevent further occurrences in case of negative impacts to identified environmental values.

6.4. The Organization* shall protect rare species* and threatened species* and their habitats* in the Management Unit* through conservation zones*, protection areas*, connectivity* and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities and to the conservation* status and ecological requirements of the rare and threatened species*. The Organization* shall take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of rare and threatened species* beyond the boundary of the Management Unit*, when determining the measures to be taken inside the Management Unit*.

6.4.1 The *best available information** is used to identify rare, endemic, threatened species, species protected by law, and their habitats, including CITES species, where applicable, and those species listed on global (IUCN), national, regional and local lists, that are present or likely to be present within and around the Management Unit.

6.4.2 (NON-SLIMF) Potential impacts of forest management activities on rare, endemic and threatened species, species protected by law, their conservation* status and their habitats are identified based on the *best available information**. Management activities are planned, implemented and modified to avoid negative impacts.

6.4.2 (SLIMF) Potential impacts of forest management activities on rare, endemic and threatened species, species protected by law, and their habitats are identified based on the *best available information**. Management activities are planned, implemented and modified to avoid negative impacts.

6.4.3 Rare, endemic and threatened species, species protected by law, and their habitats are protected, including through the provision of conservation zones and *protection areas**, areas for *connectivity**, or other direct measures for their survival and viability.

6.4.4 Measures are implemented to prevent unauthorized activities that cause damage to rare, endemic and threatened species, and species protected by law, such as hunting, fishing, trapping and collection.

6.5. The Organization* shall identify and protect representative sample areas of native ecosystems* and/or restore* them to more natural conditions*. Where representative sample areas* do not exist or are insufficient, The Organization* shall restore* a proportion of the Management Unit* to more natural conditions*. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their protection or restoration, including within plantations, shall be proportionate to the conservation* status and value of the ecosystems* at the landscape* level, and the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities.

6.5.1 *Best available information** is used to identify natural ecosystems that exist or would exist under natural conditions within the Management Unit.

6.5.2 Representative Sample Areas of natural ecosystems are protected, where they exist.

6.5.3 Where Representative Sample Areas do not exist, or where existing sample areas inadequately represent natural ecosystems, or are otherwise insufficient, a proportion of the Management Unit is restored to more natural conditions.

6.5.4 The size of the Representative Sample Areas and/or restoration areas is proportionate to the conservation status and value of the ecosystems at the landscape level, the size of the Management Unit and the intensity of forest management.

6.5.5 Representative sample areas in combination with other components of the *conservation areas network** comprise a minimum 10% area of the management unit.

6.6. The Organization* shall effectively maintain the continued existence of naturally occurring native species* and genotypes*, and prevent losses of biological diversity*, especially through habitat* management in the Management Unit*. The Organization* shall demonstrate that effective measures are in place to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting.

6.6.1 Management activities are implemented aiming to maintain plant communities and *habitat features** found within natural ecosystem in which the Management Unit is located.

6.6.2 Where the elimination of plant communities or *habitat features** is identified, management activities are implemented aiming at their restoration.

6.6.3 Based on the *best available information**, management activities maintain, enhance or restore *habitat features** associated with natural ecosystems, to support the diversity of naturally occurring species.

6.6.4 Hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities which are carried out in accordance with applicable legislation within the Management Unit are identified.

6.6.5 Effective measures are implemented to manage and control authorized activities of hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting of native species aiming to the conservation of these species.

6.6.6 Applicable national or international regulations on the protection, hunting and trade of species and parts of animals are known and complied with.

6.6.7 Regular controls are implemented to ensure that hunting policies are respected.

6.6.8 Effective mitigation measures are in place to ensure that workers do not increase hunting, trapping or collecting of bush meat or wild fish.

6.7. The Organization* shall protect* or restore* natural water courses, water bodies*, riparian zones* and their connectivity*. The Organization* shall avoid negative impacts on water quality and quantity and mitigate and remedy those that occur.

6.7.1 Measures are implemented to protect water bodies, watercourses, riparian forests and their connectivity in order to avoid negative impacts of forest management activities on water quantity and quality.

6.7.2 Where negative impacts are identified on water bodies, watercourses, riparian forests and their connectivity, caused by management activities, measures are implemented for their protection and / or restoration and to mitigate impacts.

6.7.3 Where natural watercourses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity, water quantity or water quality have been damaged by past activities on land and water by The Organization, restoration activities are implemented.

6.7.4 Where continued degradation exists to watercourses, water bodies, water quantity and water quality caused by previous managers and the activities of third parties, measures are implemented that prevent or mitigate this degradation.

6.8. The Organization* shall manage the landscape* in the Management Unit* to maintain and/or restore* a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales* and regeneration cycles appropriate for the landscape values* in that region, and for enhancing environmental and economic resilience*.

6.8.1 Management activities are developed in order to maintain a mosaic of species and areas at different stages of intervention, regeneration and protection in the Management Unit, appropriate to the landscape.

6.8.2 Where a mosaic of species and areas in different stages of intervention, regeneration and protection has not been maintained, management activities are developed in order to restore this mosaic in the Management Unit, appropriate to the landscape.

6.9. The Organization* shall not convert *natural forest or *High Conservation Value Areas** to *plantations** or to *non-forest land-use**, nor transform *plantations** on sites directly converted from *natural forest** to *non-forest land-use**, except when the *conversion**:**

- a) Affects a *very limited portion** of the *Management Unit**, and**
- b) Will produce clear, substantial, *additional**, secure long-term *conservation** and social benefits in the *Management Unit**, and**
- c) Does not damage or threaten *High Conservation Values**, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those *High Conservation Values**.**

6.9.1 There is no *conversion** of natural forest or High Conservation Value Areas to plantations, or to non-forest land use, nor transformation of plantations on sites directly converted from natural forest to non-forest land use, except when it:

- 1) Affects a very limited portion of the Management Unit, and;
- 2) Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation and social benefits in the Management Unit, and;
- 3) Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values.

6.10. Management Units* containing *plantations that were established on areas converted from *natural forest** between 1 December 1994 and 31 December 2020 shall not qualify for certification, except where:**

- a) conversion affected a *very limited portion** of the *Management Unit** and is producing clear, substantial, *additional**, secure long-term *conservation** benefits in the *Management Unit**, or**
- b) The *Organization** which was *directly** or *indirectly** involved in the conversion demonstrates *restitution** of all *social harms** and *proportionate** *remedy** of *environmental harms** as specified in the applicable FSC Remedy Framework, or**
- c) The *Organization** which was not involved in the conversion but has acquired *Management Units** where conversion has taken place demonstrates *restitution** of *priority social harms** and *partial remedy** of *environmental harms** as specified in the applicable FSC Remedy Framework.**

6.10.1 Based on *best available information**, accurate data is compiled on all conversions between 1 December 1994 and 31 December 2020 within the Management Unit.

6.10.2 Areas converted from natural forest to plantation between 1 December 1994 and 31 December 2020 are not certified, except where:

- 1) The conversion affected a very limited portion of the Management Unit and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term conservation benefits in the Management Unit, or
- 2) The Organization which was directly or indirectly involved in the conversion demonstrates restitution of all social harms and proportionate remedy of environmental harms as specified in the applicable FSC Remedy Framework, or

- 3) The Organization which was not involved in conversion but has acquired Management Units where conversion has taken place demonstrates restitution of priority social harms and partial remedy of environmental harms as specified in the applicable FSC Remedy Framework, or
- 4) The Organization qualifies as a *small-scale smallholder**

6.11 Management Units* shall not qualify for certification if they contain natural forests* or High Conservation Value Areas* converted after 31 December 2020, except where the conversion*:

- a) Affected a very limited portion* of the Management Unit*, and**
- b) Is producing clear, substantial, additional*, secure long-term* conservation* and social benefits in the Management Unit*, and**
- c) Did not threaten High Conservation Values*, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values*.**

6.11.1 Based on *Best available information**, accurate data is compiled on all conversions of natural forests and High Conservation Value Areas after 31 December 2020 within the Management Unit.

6.11.2 Areas where natural forests or High Conservation Value Areas have been converted after 31 December 2020 are not certified, except where the conversion:

- 1) Affected a very limited portion of the Management Unit, and
- 2) is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term conservation and social benefits in the Management Unit, and
- 3) did not threaten High Conservation Values, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values.

PRINCIPLE* 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING

The Organization* shall have a **management plan*** consistent with its policies and **objectives*** and proportionate to **scale, intensity and risks*** of its management activities. The **management plan*** shall be implemented and kept up to date based on monitoring information in order to promote **adaptive management***. The associated planning and procedural documentation shall be sufficient to guide staff, inform **affected stakeholders*** and **interested stakeholders*** and to justify management decisions.

7.1. The Organization* shall, proportionate to **scale, intensity and risk*** of its management activities, set policies (visions and values) and **objectives*** for management, which are environmentally sound, socially beneficial and economically viable. Summaries of these policies and **objectives*** shall be incorporated into the **management plan***, and publicized.

7.1.1 Policies (vision and values) that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard are defined.

7.1.2 Specific (operational) as well as long-term management objectives that address the requirements of this standard are defined.

7.1.3 Summaries of policies and management objectives are included in the Management Plan and disseminated to interested stakeholders and affected stakeholders, as well as to workers.

7.2. The Organization* shall have and implement a **management plan*** for the **Management Unit*** which is fully consistent with the policies and **management objectives*** as established according to **Criterion* 7.1**. The **management plan*** shall describe the natural resources that exist in the **Management Unit*** and explain how the plan will meet the FSC certification requirements. The **management plan*** shall cover **forest*** management planning and social management planning proportionate to **scale***, **intensity*** and **risk*** of the planned activities.

7.2.1 The management plan includes actions, **procedures***, strategies and other measures consistent with policies and management objectives.

7.2.2 The management plan includes a summary of the results of the main environmental, social and economic assessments carried out (including major social and environmental risks in the area).

7.2.3 The management plan includes, when applicable, programs and activities related to:

- 1) Workers' rights, gender equality, and occupational health and safety;
- 2) Indigenous Peoples and/or **Traditional Peoples***, community relations;
- 3) Local economic and social development, proportionate to scale, intensity and social and economic impacts;
- 4) Stakeholders engagement and mechanisms for communication and resolution of **conflicts*** and/or **disputes*** and/or **grievances***, proportionate to scale, intensity and social and economic impacts.

7.2.4 The management plan includes:

- 1) The description of *silvicultural** and/or management systems, based on the ecological characteristics of the forest in question and information collected through forest inventories; and
- 2) The justification for the *harvest level** of timber and non-timber forest products (for the latter, see Annex D), proportionate to scale, intensity and environmental, social and economic impacts;
- 3) The legal situation of The Organization, including right of ownership, holding and use, actions to protect the Management Unit against illicit acts, measures against corruption;
- 4) The technical and operational *procedures** that guide the implementation of all forest management activities, including *infrastructure** planning, integrated pest and disease management, use of chemicals and *fertilizers**, disposal of *waste**, in a way that includes all applicable Criteria of Principle 10;
- 5) The management objectives;
- 6) Description and justification of the chosen harvesting techniques and equipment to be used.

7.2.5 The management plan includes measures established to conserve and/or restore:

- 1) Rare, endemic and threatened species and habitats;
- 2) Water bodies and riparian forests;
- 3) *Landscape** connectivity, including wildlife corridors;
- 4) Declared ecosystem services, where applicable;
- 5) Representative sample areas; and,
- 6) High Conservation Values.

7.2.6 The management plan includes the measures to assess, prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of management activities, including impacts on environmental values, ecosystem services, *Intact Forest Landscapes** and social aspects.

7.2.7 The management plan includes the description of the monitoring program, including information on:

- 1) Growth and dynamic of the forest;
- 2) Declared Ecosystem Services;
- 3) Impact on environmental values;
- 4) Operational impacts;
- 5) High Conservation Values;
- 6) Monitoring systems based on stakeholder engagement planned or in place, as identified in Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 7; and
- 7) Social impacts.

7.2.8 The management plan is implemented.

7.3. The *management plan shall include *verifiable targets** by which progress towards each of the prescribed *management objectives** can be assessed.**

7.3.1 Verifiable targets are established to monitor progress towards the management objectives.

7.3.2 The frequency that the verifiable targets are assessed is established for monitoring the progress towards the management objectives.

7.4. *The Organization shall update and revise periodically the management planning and procedural documentation to incorporate the results of monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder *engagement** or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.**

7.4.1 The management planning is revised and updated periodically to incorporate the results of assessments and monitoring carried out, including results of certification audits.

7.4.2 The management planning is revised and updated periodically to incorporate the results of engagement with interested stakeholders and affected stakeholders.

7.4.3 The management planning is revised and updated periodically to incorporate new scientific, research and technical information that is not confidential.

7.4.4 The management planning is revised and updated periodically to incorporate changing environmental, social or economic circumstances, based on the *best available information**, and changes in applicable legislation.

7.5. *The Organization shall make *publicly available** a summary of the *management plan** free of charge. Excluding *confidential information**, other relevant components of the *management plan** shall be made available to *affected stakeholders** on request, and at cost of reproduction and handling.**

7.5.1 A summary of the management plan in a format comprehensible to interested stakeholders and affected stakeholders, including maps or sketches and excluding confidential information, is made publicly available at no cost.

7.5.2 Other relevant components of the management plan that are not included in the public summary of the management plan, excluding confidential information, are available to affected stakeholders on request, at the actual costs of reproduction and handling.

7.5.3 The summary of the management plan is revised, as a minimum, whenever the management plan undergoes significant changes.

7.6. *The Organization shall, proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities, proactively and transparently engage *affected stakeholders** in its management planning and monitoring processes, and shall engage *interested stakeholders** on request.**

7.6.1 *Culturally appropriate** engagement is used to ensure that affected stakeholders are proactively and transparently engaged in the following processes:

- 1) *Grievance** and/or *conflict** and/or *dispute** resolution processes (Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6);
- 2) Definition of wages (Criterion 2.4);
- 3) Identification of rights (Criterion 3.1, Criterion 4.1), areas of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance (Criterion 3.5, Criterion 4.7), *Indigenous Cultural Landscapes** (Criterion 3.1) and impacts (Criterion 4.5);
- 4) Local communities and *Traditional Peoples** socio-economic development opportunities (Criterion 4.4); and

- 5) High Conservation Value identification, evaluation, management and monitoring (Criterion 9.1, Criterion 9.2, Criterion 9.4)

7.6.2 *Culturally appropriate** engagement, when required, is used to:

- 1) Determine appropriate representatives and contact points (including where appropriate, local institutions, organizations and authorities);
- 2) Determine mutually agreed communication channels allowing for information to flow in both directions;
- 3) Ensure all actors (women, youth, elderly, minorities) are represented and engaged equitably;
- 4) Ensure all meetings, all points discussed and all agreements reached are recorded;
- 5) Ensure the content of meeting records is approved; and
- 6) Ensure the results of all *culturally appropriate** engagement activities are shared with those involved

7.6.3 Affected stakeholders and *affected rights holders** are offered *culturally appropriate** engagement opportunities in the processes of monitoring and planning of management activities that affect their interests.

7.6.4 On request, interested stakeholders are provided with an opportunity for *culturally appropriate** engagement in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.

PRINCIPLE* 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

The Organization* shall demonstrate that, progress towards achieving the *management objectives**, the impacts of management activities and the condition of the *Management Unit**, are monitored and evaluated proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities, in order to implement *adaptive management**.

8.1. The Organization* shall monitor the implementation of its *Management Plan**, including its policies and *management objectives**, its progress with the activities planned, and the achievement of its *verifiable targets**.

8.1.1 *Procedures** are established and documented for monitoring the implementation of the Management Plan including its policies and management objectives and achievement of verifiable targets.

8.1.2 *Procedures** are executed for monitoring the implementation of the Management Plan including its policies and management objectives and achievement of verifiable targets.

8.2. The Organization* shall monitor and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the *Management Unit**, and changes in its environmental condition.

8.2.1 (NON-SLIMF) The environmental impacts of management activities are monitored and assessed consistently, based on Annex F - Monitoring requirements, and based on the comparative data from the baseline established by the beginning of forest management planning.

8.2.1 (SLIMF) Monitoring of environmental impacts is conducted through direct observation and consultation with local stakeholders and includes:

- 1) Continuous forest inventory;
- 2) Operations impacts (Criteria 6.1, 10.1, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.8, 10.9, 10.10, 10.11);
- 3) Conservation of protection areas (*Representative sample areas**, *Conservation areas network*s**, Criterion 6.5);
- 4) Annual harvests compared to projected harvest of non-timber forest products and timber products (Criterion 5.2);
- 5) Environmentally appropriate disposal of *waste** (Criterion 10.12);
- 6) The actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance High Conservation Values 1 to 4 identified in Criterion 9.1.

8.2.2 (NON-SLIMF) The social impacts of management activities are monitored and assessed consistently, based on Annex F - Monitoring requirements, and based on the comparative data from the baseline established by the beginning of forest management planning.

8.2.2 (SLIMF) Monitoring of social impacts is conducted through direct observation and consultation with local stakeholders and includes:

- 1) Occurrence of illegal and unauthorized activities (Criterion 1.4);
- 2) Compliance with applicable national laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice (Criterion 1.5);
- 3) *Conflict** and / or *dispute** resolution processes and responses to *grievances** (Criteria 1.6, 2.6, 4.6);
- 4) Compliance with and *respect** for legal and customary rights of Indigenous Peoples, *Traditional Peoples** and local communities (Criteria 3.1 and 4.1);

- 5) Monitoring of agreed terms through engagement (Criteria 3.2 and 4.2);
 - 6) The actions implemented to maintain and / or enhance High Conservation Values 5 and 6 identified in Criterion 9.1
- 8.2.3 (NON-SLIMF) Changes in environmental conditions are monitored and assessed consistently, based on Annex F - Monitoring requirements, and based on the comparative data from the baseline established by the beginning of forest management planning.
- 8.2.3 (SLIMF) Monitoring of changes in environmental conditions is conducted through direct observation and consultation with local stakeholders and includes:
- 1) The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services (Criterion 5.2) (when The Organization makes promotional FSC claims regarding the provision of ecosystem services, or receives payment for the provision of ecosystem services)
 - 2) The maintenance and/or enhancement of environmental values;
 - 3) Presence of rare, endemic and threatened species;
 - 4) Conservation status of representative sample areas*;
 - 5) Conditions of water bodies (quantity and quality); and
 - 6) High Conservation Values 1 to 4 identified in Criterion 9.1.
- 8.2.4 (NTFP) The monitoring of *apiaries** management in the management unit* includes the following items:
- 1) Number of boxes per area for different bee pastures;
 - 2) Viability of bee populations used in management;
 - 3) Level/intensity of collection; and
 - 4) Long-term fluctuations in the production of the *apiaries**.

Applicability note: Indicator applicable only in cases where honey and/or related products are managed (whether part of the scope of the certificate or not).

8.3. The Organization* shall analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process.

- 8.3.1 The outcomes of monitoring and evaluations are analyzed, generating information for *adaptive management**.
- 8.3.2 The analysis results are incorporated into periodic updates of the management planning process and of the management plan.
- 8.3.3 If monitoring results show non-conformities with the FSC Standard then management objectives, verifiable targets and / or management activities are revised.

8.4. The Organization* shall make *publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring free of charge, excluding *confidential information**.**

- 8.4.1 (NON-SLIMF) Key results of management practices monitoring, consistent with Criterion 8.2, are included in summaries or other documents publicly available at no cost, using *culturally appropriate** format and language, excluding confidential information.
- 8.4.1 (SLIMF) When requested, the updated records of management practices monitoring are available for consultation, at no cost, using *culturally appropriate** format and language, excluding confidential information.

8.4.2 (NON-SLIMF) Key results of environmental monitoring, consistent with Criterion 8.2, including HCV monitoring, if any, are part of summaries or other documents publicly available at no cost, using *culturally appropriate** format and language, excluding confidential information.

8.4.2 (SLIMF) When requested, the updated records of environmental monitoring are available for consultation, at no cost, using *culturally appropriate** format and language, excluding confidential information.

8.4.3 (NON-SLIMF) Key results of social monitoring, consistent with Criterion 8.2, are included in summaries or other documents publicly available at no cost, using *culturally appropriate** format and language, excluding confidential information.

8.4.3 (SLIMF) When requested, the updated records of social monitoring are available for consultation, at no cost, using *culturally appropriate** format and language, excluding confidential information.

8.5. *The Organization shall have and implement a tracking and tracing system proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of its management activities, for demonstrating the source and volume in proportion to projected output for each year, of all products from the *Management Unit** that are marketed as FSC certified.**

8.5.1 A system is implemented to control and track all products that are marketed as FSC certified. As part of that:

- 1) *Transaction verification** is supported by providing *FSC Transaction** data, as requested by the certification body;
- 2) *Fibre testing** is supported by surrendering samples and specimens of materials and information about species composition for verification, as requested by the certification body.

Applicability note: The delivery of samples and specimens of materials for the *fibre testing** is subject to the following:

- The certification body (and / or ASI or FSC) provides clear information on the purpose of the *fibre testing** and / or the specific traceability case.
- The certification body (and / or ASI or FSC) requests the sample and specimen that is relevant / limited to the specific purpose and / or case of traceability.

8.5.2 Information about all products sold from the management unit* is compiled and documented, including:

- 1) Common and scientific name of the species;
- 2) Product's name and description;
- 3) Volume (or quantity) of product;
- 4) Information to trace material to the stand of harvest (origin);
- 5) Date of harvest or production;
- 6) Date and volume produced if the basic processing activities were carried out in the forest; and
- 7) Whether or not the material was sold as FSC certified.

8.5.3 Sales invoices or similar documentation are kept for a minimum period of five years for all products sold with an FSC claim, identifying at least the following information:

- 1) Name and address of buyer;
- 2) Date of sale;
- 3) Common and scientific name of the species;
- 4) Product description;
- 5) Volume (or quantity) sold;
- 6) Certification code; and
- 7) The “FSC 100%” claim identifying products sold as FSC certified.

8.5.4 (NTFP) The *best available information** (e.g., consideration of the flight radius of the bee species used), or pollen analyzes demonstrate that at least 50% of the collected pollen originates within the certified management unit before the honey and/or related products can be sold with the FSC 100% claim.

Applicability note: Indicator applicable only in cases where honey and/or related products are managed (whether part of the scope of the certificate or not).

8.5.5 (NTFP) An identification method for beehives is defined and implemented in order to demonstrate origin and traceability.

Applicability note: Indicator applicable only in cases where honey and/or related products are managed (whether part of the scope of the certificate or not).

8.5.6 (NTFP) The location and movements of beehives are recorded and identified on maps or sketches.

Applicability note: Indicator applicable only in cases where honey and/or related products are managed (whether part of the scope of the certificate or not).

PRINCIPLE* 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES*

The *Organization** shall maintain and/or enhance the *High Conservation Values** in the *Management Unit** through applying the *precautionary approach**.

9.1. *The Organization**, through *engagement** with *affected stakeholders**, *interested stakeholders** and other means and sources, shall assess and record the presence and status of the following *High Conservation Values** in the *Management Unit**, proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk** of impacts of management activities, and likelihood of the occurrence of the *High Conservation Values**:

HCV 1 – Species diversity. Concentrations of *biological diversity** including endemic species, and *rare**, *threatened** or endangered species, that are *significant** at global, regional or national levels.

HCV 2 – *Landscape*-level ecosystems** and mosaics. *Intact Forest Landscapes** and large *landscape*-level ecosystems** and *ecosystem** mosaics that are *significant** at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

HCV 3 – *Ecosystems** and habitats*. *Rare**, *threatened**, or *endangered ecosystems**, *habitats** or *refugia**.

HCV 4 – *Critical* ecosystem services**. Basic *ecosystem services** in *critical** situations, including *protection** of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.

HCV 5 – Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples** (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through *engagement** with these communities or *Indigenous Peoples**.

HCV 6 – Cultural values. Sites, resources, *habitats** and *landscapes** of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of *critical** cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples**, identified through *engagement** with these *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples**.

9.1.1 There is a completed assessment, based on *best available information**, to identify the presence or absence of one or more of the attributes of High Conservation Values, Categories 1 to 6, as defined in Criterion 9.1. This assessment records the location and status of identified HCV attributes, and the respective areas required to maintain these attributes.

Explanatory note: Annex G provides further information to assist in the process of assessing the presence of HCVs, defining strategies and actions for maintenance and/or enhancement of the attributes identified, and monitoring these attributes of HCVs.

9.1.2 Based on the latest version of the Global Forest Watch map or on the *best available information**, the presence of *Intact Forest Landscapes** is identified and their location in relation to the management unit determined. It is recorded whether the management area contains (wholly or partially) or is located adjacent to an *Intact Forest Landscape**.

Explanatory note: *Best available information** may include remote sensing data (other than GFW) validated by field verifications, or historical harvest documentation combined with sales invoices, maps and external data provided by independent organizations, scientists and *experts**.

9.1.3 The identification and assessment use results from *culturally appropriate* engagement** with *affected rights holders**, affected stakeholders and interested stakeholders with an interest in the conservation of the High Conservation Values.

9.2. The Organization* shall develop effective strategies that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values*, through engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts*.

9.2.1 *Threats** to High Conservation Values are identified using *Best available information**.

9.2.2 Effective management strategies and actions are developed to maintain and / or enhance the identified High Conservation Values, and the areas on which these values depend, proportionally to scale, intensity and risk, prior to implementing management activities with potential negative impacts.

9.2.3 Interested stakeholders, affected stakeholders, *affected rights holders** and/or *experts** are engaged in a *culturally appropriate** manner in the development of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk.

9.2.4 Management strategies are developed to protect *core areas**.

9.2.5 Harvesting and road building, may proceed on a needs basis beyond the 20%² threshold of IFLs within the Management Unit, if The Organization:

- 1) Has exhausted all feasible options to harvest in non-IFL areas,
- 2) Does not impact more than 50% of IFLs within the management unit,
- 3) Does not reduce any IFLs below the 50,000 ha threshold in the landscape,
- 4) Follows the regular harvesting planning or approved management plans,
- 5) Implements reduced impact logging techniques considering Annex 1 of FSC-GUI-30-010,
- 6) Applies the reduced impact logging techniques especially in road construction and minimizing fragmentation, e.g., by prioritizing the edges of IFLs rather than the center,
- 7) Has presented and analyzed the status and plans for HCV-2 management in the management unit.

Explanatory note: the requirements of this standard related to IFL will be revised by the SDG based on a broader, landscape-based solution (adapted to the local conditions) to be developed through the pilot project implemented in Brazil within the framework of FSC General Assembly's Motion 23 (passed in October 2022). Subsequently, the revised standard will be submitted to PSC for approval.

9.2.6 The strategies developed are effective to maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values.

² See Advice Note: <ADVICE-20-007-18 V3-0 Protection of Intact Forest Landscapes (IFLs)> for further information.

9.3. The Organization* shall implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values*. These strategies and actions shall implement the precautionary approach* and be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities.

9.3.1 The High Conservation Values and the High Conservation Value Areas on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies and actions developed.

9.3.2 The strategies and actions consider the precautionary approach and prevent and mitigate damage and risks to the High Conservation Values identified within the Management Unit.

9.3.3 Management activities that harm the High Conservation Values identified within the Management Unit cease immediately and measures are taken to restore and protect the High Conservation Values.

9.4. The Organization* shall demonstrate that periodic monitoring is carried out to assess changes in the status of High Conservation Values*, and shall adapt its management strategies to ensure their effective protection*. The monitoring shall be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, and shall include engagement* with affected stakeholders*, interested stakeholders* and experts*.

9.4.1 The program of periodic monitoring assesses:

- 1) Implementation of strategies;
- 2) The status of High Conservation Value and/or the High Conservation Value Areas on which the identified attributes depend;
- 3) The effectiveness of management strategies and actions for the protection, maintenance and/or enhancement of High Conservation Values.

9.4.2 (NON-SLIMF) The monitoring program is based on the *best available information**, including *culturally appropriate** engagement with *affected rights holders**, interested stakeholders, affected stakeholders and/or *experts**.

9.4.2 (SLIMF) The monitoring program is based on the *best available information**, including *culturally appropriate** engagement with *affected rights holders** and affected stakeholders.

9.4.3 The scope, detail, frequency and intensity of the established monitoring program are sufficient to detect changes in the High Conservation Values relative to the initial assessment.

9.4.4 Management strategies and actions are adapted in cases where the monitoring or other new information show that these strategies and actions are insufficient to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the High Conservation Values.

PRINCIPLE* 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Management activities conducted by or for *The Organization** for the *Management Unit** shall be selected and implemented consistent with *The Organization**'s economic, environmental and social policies and *objectives** and in compliance with the *Principles** and *Criteria** collectively.

10.1. After harvest or in accordance with the *management plan**, *The Organization** shall, by natural or artificial regeneration methods, regenerate vegetation cover in a timely fashion to *pre-harvesting** or more *natural conditions**.

10.1.1 Harvested areas are protected in order to promote natural regeneration, aiming to:

- 1) Protect affected environmental values; and
- 2) Recover overall *pre-harvest** or natural forest composition and structure.

10.1.2 After harvest, continuous monitoring processes are implemented to allow assessment and monitoring of the forest recovery.

10.1.3 Where the harvest intensity, growth rate of species, harvest impacts or other factors resulting from monitoring indicate the need for adaptive management actions, these are implemented in order to favor regeneration to *pre-harvest** and more natural conditions.

10.2. *The Organization** shall use species for regeneration that are ecologically well adapted to the site and to the *management objectives**. *The Organization** shall use *native species** and *local genotypes** for regeneration, unless there is clear and convincing justification for using others.

10.2.1 The species used to promote regeneration in post-harvest activities are natural to the biome.

10.2.2 The species used to promote regeneration in post-harvest activities are consistent with the objectives of regeneration and the management objectives.

10.3. *The Organization** shall only use *alien species** when knowledge and/or experience have shown that any invasive impacts can be controlled and effective mitigation measures are in place.

10.3.1 The use of alien species occurs only when direct experience and / or the results of scientific research demonstrate that there is no risk of invasion.

Applicability note: This indicator applies when alien species are used for *infrastructure** (road, slope and material (e.g. gravel, sand) borrow area) or as a temporary use for erosion control, soil cover, among others.

10.3.2 Alien species are used only when effective mitigation measures are in place to control their spread outside the area in which they are established.

10.3.3 The spread of invasive alien species, introduced by The Organization, is controlled.

10.3.4 In cases where invasive alien species occur in the management unit that have not been introduced by The Organization, management activities are implemented with the aim of controlling their population and their impacts, preferably in cooperation with research bodies where these exist.

10.4. *The Organization** shall not use *genetically modified organisms** in the Management Unit*.

10.4.1 Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) are not used in management activities.

10.5. The Organization* shall use *silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and *management objectives**.**

10.5.1 The implemented *silvicultural plans** are ecologically appropriate for the managed vegetation, and species.

10.5.2 The implemented *silvicultural plans** are appropriate for the site and management objectives.

10.5.3 A prevention and control plan of forest fires is implemented, either by The Organization on its own or with other companies, local communities and/or other entities.

10.6. The Organization* shall minimize or avoid the use of *fertilizers. When *fertilizers** are used, The Organization* shall demonstrate that use is equally or more ecologically and economically beneficial than use of *silvicultural** systems that do not require fertilizers, and prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to *environmental values**, including soils.**

10.6.1 The use of fertilizers is minimized or avoided.

10.6.2 When fertilizers are used, their ecological and economic benefits are equal to or higher than those of *silvicultural systems** that do not require fertilizers, based on the *best available information**.

10.6.3 When fertilizers are used, their types, rates, frequencies and site of application are documented.

10.6.4 When fertilizers are used, environmental values are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage.

10.6.5 Damage to environmental values resulting from the use of fertilizers is mitigated or repaired.

10.7. The Organization* shall use *integrated pest management and *silviculture** systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of chemical *pesticides**. The Organization* shall not use any chemical *pesticides** prohibited by FSC policy. When *pesticides** are used, The Organization* shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to *environmental values** and human health.**

10.7.1 *Integrated pest management**, including selection of silvicultural practices is implemented to avoid or eliminate the use of chemical pesticides, or to reduce the frequency of applications, area applied and amount of chemical pesticides, and lead to non-use or reduction in applications.

10.7.2 Prior to using chemical pesticides, the requirements of the *Environmental and Social Risk Assessment** framework for Organizations (FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0 FSC Pesticides Policy clause 4.12) are met.

10.7.3 Records of pesticide usage are maintained, including trade name, active ingredient, quantity of active ingredient used, period of use, location and area of use and reason for use.

10.7.4 The use of pesticides complies with the requirements of applicable Brazilian legislation and with the ILO document "Safety in the use of chemicals at work" regarding requirements for the transport, storage, handling, application and emergency *procedures** for cleanup following accidental spillages.

10.7.5 If pesticides are used, application methods minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective protection to surrounding *landscapes**.

- 10.7.6 Damage to environmental values and human health from pesticide use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.
- 10.7.7 Pesticides used, application method, periodicity, time of year, weather condition and pattern of use offers the lowest possible risk to humans and non-target species.
- 10.7.8 Objective evidence demonstrates that the pesticide is the only effective, practical and cost-effective way to control the pest.
- 10.7.9 (NFTP) In the event of bee diseases, physical methods and/or other alternative methods to the use of chemical pesticides are used, unless objective evidence demonstrates that the pesticide is the only effective, practical and cost-effective way to control the disease.

Applicability note: Indicator applicable only in cases where honey and/or related products are managed (whether part of the scope of the certificate or not).

10.8. *The Organization shall minimize, monitor* and strictly control the use of *biological control agents** in accordance with *internationally accepted scientific protocols**. When biological control agents* are used, *The Organization** shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to *environmental values**.**

- 10.8.1 The use of biological control agents is minimized, monitored and controlled.
- 10.8.2 The use of biological control agents complies with applicable internationally accepted scientific protocols and national legislation and the origin of exotic biological control agents is proven.
- 10.8.3 The use of exotic biological control agents is avoided and only occurs when there are no alternatives based on the *best available information**.
- 10.8.4 The use of biological control agents is recorded, including type, quantity used, period, location and reason for use.
- 10.8.5 Damage to environmental values caused by the use of biological control agents is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.

10.9. *The Organization shall assess *risks** and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from *Natural Hazards** proportionate to *scale, intensity, and risk**.**

- 10.9.1 Risks of *natural disasters** and fires that negatively impact *infrastructure**, environmental and social aspects in the Management Unit are identified and assessed, using the *best available information**.
- 10.9.2 Management activities are planned and carried out to prevent risks and mitigate the impacts arising from *natural disasters** and fires, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk.
- 10.9.3 The risk for management activities to increase the frequency, distribution or severity of *natural disasters** and fires is identified based on the *best available information**, proportionate to the scale and intensity of management, for such disasters that may be influenced by the management.
- 10.9.4 Management activities are modified and / or measures are developed and implemented to reduce the risks of *natural disasters** and fires, based on the *best available information**.

10.9.5 (NTFP) Feeding of bees only takes place in cases of lack of natural food sources, due to climatic conditions or alike, e.g. during winter periods. When bee families are fed, records are kept for each bee family/beehive, including:

- 1) food product fed, e.g. sugar
- 2) amount fed
- 3) date/period fed.

Applicability note: Indicator applicable only in cases where honey and/or related products are managed (whether part of the scope of the certificate or not).

10.10. *The Organization* shall manage infrastructural development*, transport activities and silviculture* so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to rare and threatened species*, habitats*, ecosystems* and landscape values* are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired.*

10.10.1 The planning, installation, maintenance and use of *infrastructure** and transport activities are managed with the aim of not negatively impacting the environmental values identified in Criterion 6.1.

10.10.2 Silvicultural activities are planned and carried out in such a way that negative impacts on the environmental values identified in Criterion 6.1, are prevented.

10.10.3 Transport is carried out under appropriate conditions, in accordance with management objectives and using soil and *infrastructure** conservation practices.

10.10.4 Disturbance or damage to watercourses, water bodies, soils, rare, endemic, threatened species, species protected by law, habitats, ecosystems and *landscape** values are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired in a *timely manner** and management activities are modified to prevent further damage.

10.10.5 Appropriate harvesting and transport equipment, as well as appropriate exploitation techniques, are used in order to minimize impacts to the soil, water resources and natural regeneration of the area, including soil compaction/exposure and excessive canopy opening.

10.11. *The Organization* shall manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and non-timber forest products* so that environmental values* are conserved, merchantable waste* is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided.*

10.11.1 Harvesting and extraction practices for timber and non-timber forest products are implemented in a manner that conserves environmental values as identified in Criterion 6.1 and High Conservation Values identified in Criteria 9.1 and 9.2.

10.11.2 Harvesting and extraction practices optimize the use of merchantable forest products.

10.11.3 After harvesting the wood, an amount of forest residues is retained in the soil to conserve environmental values, taking into account the harvesting system and management objectives.

10.11.4 Harvesting practices minimize damage to remaining standing trees and dead trees and maintain environmental values and ecosystem services.

10.11.5 In timber forest management, oriented felling techniques are used to reduce damage, especially to the trees of the next harvest, to facilitate removal and to reduce excessive openings in the canopy.

- 10.11.6 In timber forest management, the *hollow test** is carried out effectively to avoid *waste**, maximize the use of the forest products and minimize the negative impacts and risks during the tree felling activity.
- 10.11.7 In timber forest management, *pre-harvest** cut of vines occurs at least 12 months before the harvest occurs, preferably in the trees to be harvested and in the vines interlaced with these trees. The option of not cutting vines is technically justified in the management plan.
- 10.11.8 (NTFP) In non-timber forest management, extraction follows the items specified in Annex D - Requirements for managing non-timber forest products.
- 10.11.9 In the Caatinga forest management:
- 1) If silvopastoral practices are implemented, *best available information** is used to *respect** the carrying capacity of the area;
 - 2) Fire is not used within the management area;
 - 3) In the case a chainsaw is used, measures are adopted to prevent damage to the regrowth of stumps;
 - 4) Stumps are not removed, fully or partially.

10.12. *The Organization shall dispose of *waste* materials** in an environmentally appropriate manner.**

- 10.12.1 Collection, clean up, transportation and disposal of all *waste** is done in an environmentally appropriate way that conserves environmental values as identified in Criterion 6.1.
- 10.12.2 (NON-SLIMF) A documented plan of *waste** management is prepared and implemented, including *procedures** for identification, classification, clean up, transport, destination and/or final disposal in a way that conserves environmental values as identified in Criterion 6.1.
- 10.12.3 (NON-SLIMF) Emergency *procedures** are elaborated and implemented for the event of accidents with hazardous *waste**.
- 10.12.4 An updated record of the final disposal of hazardous *waste** is maintained, in accordance with applicable legislation.
- 10.12.5 The person responsible for the management ensures the non-reuse of motor oils from cars and machines, also known as burnt oil, in the lubrication of chainsaws or any other use.
- 10.12.6 (NON-SLIMF) *Procedures** and *infrastructure** are in place and are appropriate for the handling, treatment, disposal, final destination or incineration of *waste** and packaging, especially to *waste** that is hazardous to human health and the environment.
- 10.12.6 (SLIMF) Separation, handling and disposal of *waste** and packaging practices are adopted, especially to *waste** that is hazardous to human health and the environment.

G ANNEXES

(Normative section)

Annex A Minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements

The following is the minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements. This is not an exhaustive list. If additional legislation exists, certificate holders shall also comply with it.

Category	Law/ Regulation
1. Legal Harvest Rights	
1.1 Land Ownership and Management Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Federal Constitution of 1988</u>; ○ <u>Law No. 4.504/64</u> – Provides for the Land Statute, and makes other arrangements; ○ <u>Law No. 5.868/72</u> – National Rural Registration System and National Register of Rural Property (CNIR); ○ <u>Law No. 10.267/05</u> – Creates the National Register of Rural Property (CNIR), regulated by <u>Decree No. 5.570/05</u>; ○ <u>Law n° 8.171/91</u> – Provides for agricultural policy; ○ <u>Lei n° 4.947/66</u> – Agrarian Law Rules: provides for The Organization and Operation System of the Brazilian Institute for Agrarian Reform, and makes other provisions; ○ <u>Federal Law No. 9.393/96</u> and <u>Normative Instruction of IBAMA No. 05/2009</u> – Provides for the tax over Rural Territorial Property and the indispensable declarations of permanent acknowledgment over preservation areas and limited use for ITR (Environmental Statement Act) verification purposes; ○ <u>Lei No. 10.267/01</u> – Provides for georeferencing of rural property; ○ <u>Law No. 6.739/79</u> – Provides for the Registration of Rural Property; ○ <u>Law No. 6.015/73</u> – Provides for Public Registries (amended by Law No. 13.838, June 04, 2019); ○ <u>Law No. 6.496/77</u> – Establishes the “Technical Responsibility Note (ART)” in the provision of engineering, architecture and agronomy services; authorizes the creation by the Federal Council of Engineering, Architecture and Agronomy (CONFEA) of a Mutual Professional Assistance and makes other provisions; ○ <u>Resolution CONFEA No. 1.025/09</u> – It deals with the Technical Responsibility Note and the Professional Technical Archive, and makes other provisions; ○ <u>Law No. 10.406/02</u> – Establishes the Civil Code; ○ <u>Law No. 12.512/11</u>- Environmental Conservation Support Program and the Rural Productive Activities Promotion Program; ○ <u>Decree No. 1.298/94</u> – Approves the regulation of national forests;

Category

Law/ Regulation

- Decree s/No., May of 2008 – Sustainable Amazon Plan: provides guidelines for the sustainable development of the Brazilian Amazon;
- Decree n° 2.473/98 (Revoked) – National forests program;
- Decree n° 5.570/05 – National Register of Rural Property (CNIR)
- Decree-Law No. 1.146/70 – Funrural: Consolidates Legal Devices for Contributions Created by the Law No. 2.613/55, and makes other provisions;
- Decree n° 6.003/06 – Contribution to the National Education Development Fund (FNDE) Contribution to Funrural;
- Decree No. 4.382/02 – Tax over Rural Territorial Property – ITR;
- Decree n° 7.830/12 – Rural Environmental Registry System: provides for the Rural Environmental Registry System, the Rural Environmental Registry, establishes general rules for the Environmental Regularization Programs, as provided for by Law No. 12,651/12, and other measures;
- Normative Instruction IBAMA No. 93/06 - Establishes technical standards for the presentation of maps and georeferenced information regarding the location of legal reserves and areas under forest management and their respective subdivisions, and makes other provisions;
- Normative Instruction IBAMA No. 31/09 - Provides for the registry on the Federal Technical Register of Activities and Environmental Defense Instruments and revokes the Normative Instruction No. 96/2006;

1.2 Licensing

- Law No. 9.605/98 – Environmental Crimes Law: Provides for criminal and administrative sanctions arising from conduct and activities harmful to the environment and other measures. (Regulated by Decree 6.514/08).
Decree No. 6.514/08 – Administrative infractions and sanctions on the environment;
- Law No. 10.711/03 – National seeds and seedlings system. (Regulated by Decree 5.153/04);
- Law No. 11.284/06 – Provides for the management of public forests for sustainable production. (Regulated by Decree No. 6.063/07);
- Law No. 6.496/77 – Establishes the “Technical Responsibility Note (ART)” in the provision of engineering, architecture and agronomy services; authorizes the creation by the Federal Council of Engineering, Architecture and Agronomy (CONFEA) of a Mutual Professional Assistance and makes other provisions;
- Resolution CONFEA No. 1.025/09 – It deals with the Technical Responsibility Note and the Professional Technical Archive, and makes other provisions;
- Decree No. 5.153/04 – Approves the regulation of Law No. 10.711/03 on seeds and seedlings;
- Decree No. 6.063/07 – Regulates the management of public forests;
- Resolution CONAMA No. 396/06 – APP suppression;
- Resolution CONAMA n°1/86 – Environmental impact report (RIMA);
- Resolution CONAMA No. 305/02 – EIA/RIMA of enterprises with GMOs;
- Normative Instruction MMA No. 5/09 – APP restoring/recovery;
- Normative Instructions IBAMA No.04/11 – Recovery of degraded areas;

Category	Law/ Regulation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Normative Instruction ICMBio No. 09/10</u> – Vegetation suppression; ○ <u>Normative Instruction IBAMA No. 05/09</u> – Environmental Statement Act; ○ <u>Normative Instruction MAPA No.56/11</u> – Seeds/seedlings of natural/aliens; ○ <u>Resolution CONAMA No. 378/06</u> – Defines enterprises with potential to cause national or regional environmental impact. (amended by <u>Resolution No. 428, of 2010</u>) ○ <u>Resolution CONAMA No. 237/97</u> - environmental licensing required for industrial, agricultural and forest activities and road and gravel pits infrastructure; ○ <u>Resolution CONAMA No. 01/86</u> – Provides for the development of the Environmental Impact Study - EIA and related Environmental Impact Report – RIMA. ○ <u>Decree nº 25.044/2005</u> - PROHIBITS the licensing of the cutting, transportation and commercialization of wood of the species of andirobeiras and copaibeiras and takes other measures.
1.3 Harvest management and planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Decree nº 2.661/98</u> – Use of fire in managements; ○ <u>Decree nº 2.662/98</u> – Forest fires in Legal Amazon; ○ <u>Resolution No. 406/09</u> – Establishment of PMFS in the Amazon; ○ <u>Resolution SFB No. 11/12</u> – Standardization of identification plates; ○ <u>Resolution CONAMA No.411/09</u> - Transformation of forest (sub) products; ○ <u>Ordinance IBAMA No. 19/03</u> – PMFS monitoring and assessment; ○ <u>Ordinance No. 029/96</u> – Integrated Forest Plan; ○ <u>Ordinance No. 182/01</u> – Forest management core support; ○ <u>Normative Instruction MMA No. 3/09</u> – Natural and alien management; ○ <u>Normative Instruction MMA No.05/06</u> – Sustainable Forest Management Plan; ○ <u>Normative Instruction MMA No. 06/06</u> – Provides for forest replenishment and consumption of forest raw material, and makes other provisions; ○ <u>Normative Instruction nº 2/01</u> – Amends the rules of forest management; ○ <u>Normative Instruction nº 03/02</u> – Soil use conversion; ○ <u>Normative Instruction MMA No. 4/06</u> – Provides for the Prior Authorization to the Technical Analysis Plan for Sustainable Forest Management-APAT. (Revokes <u>Normative Instruction nº 04/02</u>) ○ <u>Normative Instruction No. 008/04</u> – Plantation and supervision outside APP; ○ <u>Normative Instruction nº 4/06</u> – Prior authorization to PMFS; ○ <u>Normative Instruction IBAMA No. 15/01</u> – Sustainable Forest Management in the Amazon (revokes <u>Normative Instruction IBAMA nº 05/98</u> – Simplified Forest Management); ○ <u>Normative Instruction No. 5/06</u> - Technical procedures for development, presentation, execution and technical assessment of Sustainable Forest Management Plans-PMFSs in the Amazon.

Category	Law/ Regulation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Law No. 5.764, December 16, 1971</u> - Defines the National Cooperative Policy, Establishes the legal regime of cooperative societies (amended by <u>Law No. 13.806, January 10, 2019</u>)
1.4 Harvest permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Normative Instruction n° 01/98</u> – Exploitation of naturals in the Northwest; ○ <u>Normative Instruction IBAMA No. 15/01</u> – Sustainable forest management in the Amazon (revokes the <u>Normative Instruction n° 06/98</u> – Exploitation of forest in the Amazon Basin); ○ <u>Normative Instruction n° 05/99</u> – Management of palm heat and similar species; ○ <u>Decree No. 3.559/00</u> – Suspends logging of mahogany in the Amazon. (revokes <u>Decree n° 2.687/98</u>); ○ <u>Decree n° 98.897/90</u> – Extractive reserves; ○ <u>Ordinance No. 083-N/91</u> – Cut of Aroeira, Baraúna and Gonçalo Alves; ○ <u>Ordinance No. 113/95</u> – Exploitation in the Southwest, South, Central-West and Northwest. ○ <u>IN 05 of 09/10/2015</u> – Technical procedures for the development, presentation, execution and technical assessment of a Sustainable Forest Management Plan in Pará.
2. Fees and Taxes	
2.1 Payment of Royalties and harvest fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Decree-Law No. 1.899/1981</u> – Fee for Classification, Inspection and Surveillance of animal and vegetable or consumption products in agricultural activities; ○ <u>Law No. 8.005/90</u> – Collection and update of IBAMA credits.
2.2 ICMS and other taxes over sales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Law No. 10.168/00</u> – Economic Domain Intervention Contribution - CIDE Foreign Remittances; ○ <u>Law No. 12.546/11</u> – Social Security Contribution on Gross Revenue (CPRB) - art. 8º; ○ <u>IN RFB No. 971/09</u> – Provides for general rules on social security taxation and collection of social contributions intended for Social Security and those intended for other entities or funds, administered by the Federal Revenue Secretariat of Brazil (RFB); ○ <u>IN SRF No. 256/02</u> – Provides for tax rules relating to the Tax over Rural Territorial Property and makes other provisions; ○ <u>NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION MPS/SRP No. 3, JULY 14, 2005</u> (Revokes the <u>Normative Instruction INSS/DC No. 100/03</u>) – Provides for general rules on social security taxation and collection of social contributions administered by the INSS, on the procedures and duties of INSS supervision and other measures; ○ <u>National Complementary Law No. 116/03</u> – Provides for the Tax over Services of Any Nature, the competence of the Municipalities and the Federal District, and makes other provisions. ○ <u>Decree No. 7.212/10</u> – Regulates the billing, inspection, collection and administration of the Industrialized Products Tax (IPI).

Category	Law/ Regulation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Complementary Law No. 87/1996</u> – Tax over Merchandise and Services Circulation (ICMS): so called “Kandir Law”, amended afterwards by the <u>Complementary Laws 92/97, 99/99 and 102/2000</u>. ○ <u>Decree^o 6.306/07</u> – Regulates the Tax on Credit, Exchange and Insurance Transactions, or Related to Securities - IOF. Amended by the <u>Decree No. 8.392/15</u>.
2.3 Income and Profit Tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Law No. 5.172/1966 CTN</u> – National Tax Code; ○ <u>Decree No. 3.000/99 (Revoked)</u> - Regulates the taxation, inspection, collection and administration of Tax on Income and Earnings of Any Nature.
3. Timber and NTFP Collection Activities	
3.1 Regulations on timber and NTFP collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Normative Instruction n° 01/98</u> – Exploitation of naturals in the Northwest; ○ <u>Normative Instruction IBAMA No. 15/01</u> – Sustainable forest management in the Amazon (revokes the <u>Normative Instruction n° 06/98</u> – Exploitation of forest in the Amazon Basin); ○ <u>Normative Instruction n° 05/99</u> – Management of palm heat and similar species; ○ <u>Decree n° 3.559/2000</u> (Revokes the <u>Decree n° 2.687/98</u>) – Suspends the exploitation of mahogany in the Amazon; ○ <u>Decree n° 98.897/90</u> – Extractive reserves; ○ <u>Ordinance No. 083-N/91</u> – Cut of Aroeira, Baraúna and Gonçalo Alves; ○ <u>Ordinance No. 113/95</u> – Exploitation in the Southwest, South, Central-West and Northwest; ○ <u>Ordinance Naturatins No. 362/2007</u> - Adopts ordering measures for the collection and management of golden grass (<u>Syngonanthus nitens</u>) in the regions it specifies. ○ <u>Maranhão State Law n° 4.734/86</u> - Prohibits the felling of the Babaçu palm and takes other measures. ○ <u>Decree n° 47.749/2019</u> - Provides on the authorization processes for environmental intervention and on forest production within the State of Minas Gerais and provides other measures ○ <u>Law n° 11.428/2006</u> - Provides for the use and protection of natural vegetation in the Atlantic Forest Biome and makes other provisions. ○ <u>Normative Instruction IBAMA n° 9/2010</u> - Provides for the Stock Declaration to be made by the natural and legal persons holding any quantity of roundwood, twigs or firewood, as well as wood under any degree of processing or essential oil of Rosewood (<u>Aniba rosaeodora Ducke</u>) ○ <u>Decree n° 25.044/2005</u> - PROHIBITS the licensing of the cutting, transportation and commercialization of wood of the species of andirobeiras and copaibeiras and takes other measures.

Category	Law/ Regulation
3.2 Protected sites and species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Law n° 5.197/67</u> – Provides protection measures and protectionism to the fauna, eliminating professional hunting and deliberate trade of species of the Brazilian fauna. On the other hand, it allows the practice of amateur hunting, considered a management strategy and, above all, encourages the construction of breeding sites for the creation of wild animals for economic and industrial purposes; ○ <u>Law n° 9.985/00</u> – Conservation Units: Establishes the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC), through which it defines the various types of units for the ultimate purpose of promoting long-term conservation of biological diversity; ○ <u>Normative Instruction No. 03/03</u> – Threatened species of the Brazilian fauna; ○ <u>Normative Instruction No. 005/04</u> – Threatened species of the Brazilian fauna; ○ <u>Decree n° 1.922/96</u> – Provides for the recognition of Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPN), and makes other provisions; ○ <u>Decree n° 2.119/97</u> – Protection of tropical forests in Brazil; ○ <u>Decree No. 2.519/98</u> – Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): Provides for the realization of the Convention on Biological Diversity, signed in Rio de Janeiro on 07/05/1992; ○ <u>Ordinance MMA No. 443/14</u> – Recognize species listed on the “Official National List of Endangered Flora Species” as endangered species of the Brazilian fauna; ○ <u>Resolution No. 13/90</u> – Area surrounding conservation units; ○ <u>Resolution No. 302/02</u> – APP limits of artificial reservoirs; ○ <u>Resolution No. 429/11</u> – APP recovery methodology; ○ <u>Ordinance No. 037-N/92</u> – Official list of endangered Brazilian flora; ○ <u>Resolution CONAMA 303/02</u> – Permanent Preservation. (revokes <u>Resolution CONAMA 04/85</u>); ○ <u>Decree 3.607 of 09/21/00</u> – Provides for the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), and makes other provisions; ○ <u>Normative Instruction MMA No. 06/2008</u> – Provides for the Official List of Endangered Brazilian Flora Species and the List of Brazilian Data-Deficient Flora Species; ○ <u>Normative Instruction MMA No. 01/2010</u> – Publishes the lists of species included in Annexes I, II and III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna - CITES. ○ <u>Decree n° 25.044/2005</u> - PROHIBITS the licensing of the cutting, transportation and commercialization of wood of the species of andirobeiras and copaibeiras and takes other measures.
3.3 Environmental requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Law No. 6.938/81</u> – National Environment Policy: establishes the National Environment Policy, its purposes and formulation and application mechanisms, constitutes the National Environment System (SISNAMA) and establishes the Environmental Defense Registry;

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Law/ Regulation

- Law No. 12.651/12 - Forest Code: Permanent Preservation Areas (APP), Legal Reserve (RL), compulsory forest replacement. (Amended by MP 571/12);
- Law No. 9.985/00 – Conservation Units: Establishes the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC), through which it defines the various types of units for the ultimate purpose of promoting long-term conservation of biological diversity;
- Law No. 12.305/10 – National Solid Waste Policy Act;
- Law No. 7.802/89 – Pesticides Law: Provides for research, experimentation, production, packaging and labeling, transportation, storage, marketing, commercial advertising, use, importation, exportation, final destination of waste and packaging, registration, classification, control, inspection and supervision of pesticides, their components and the like, and makes other provisions. (Regulated by Decree 4.074/02);
- Law No. 9.433/97 – National water resources policy;
- Decree No. 6321/07 – Provides for actions related to the prevention, monitoring and control of deforestation in the Amazon Biome;
- Law 8.974/95 (Revoked) - Genetic Engineering;
- Law n° 9.456/97 – Cultivars protection law;
- Lei n° 11.105/05 – GMO Biosafety and supervision;
- Decree No. 50.877/61: Toxic or oily waste;
- Decree No. 5.975/06 – Regulates forest code provisions;
- Decree No. 4.074/02 – Regulates the pesticide law;
- Decree n° 1.354/94 – National biological diversity program;
- Ordinance IBAMA 84/96 – Provides for the classification, compliance study, environmental risk assessment, disclosure, monitoring, registration and inspection of pesticides;
- Resolution ANA No. 317/03 - Register of users of water resources;
- Resolution ANA No. 782/09 – Data on consumed volume of water;
- Resolution CONAMA No. 01/90 – Provides on noise pollution. Determines compliance with standards, criteria and guidelines established for the emission of noise from industrial, commercial, social or recreational activities;
- Resolution CONAMA No. 23/96 – Defines hazardous waste - Class I; non-inert waste - Class II; Inert waste - Class III;
- Resolution CONAMA No. 275/01 – color coding for selective waste collection;
- Resolution CONAMA No. 357/05 – Classification of water bodies: Setting of the maximum polluting load for each class of use. Revokes the Resolution CONAMA No. 20/86; (Amended by Resolutions No. 370, of 2006, No. 397, of 2008, No. 410, of 2009, and No. 430, of 2011. Complemented by Resolution No. 393, of 2007.)
- Resolution CONAMA No. 429/11– Provides for the methodology of recovery of APPs;
- Resolution ANTT No. 3665/11 – National Land Transportation Agency - Updates the Regulations for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road. Amended by the resolutions ANTT 3.762/12 and 3.886/1;

- Resolution CONAMA No. 420/09 – Provides for soil quality;
- Resolution No. 362/05 – Contaminated oil collection and disposal;
- Resolution No. 420/09 – Chemicals in the soil;
- Normative Instruction n° 01/96 – Mandatory forest replacement;
- Normative Instruction n° 7/99 – Deforestation in the Legal Amazon;
- Normative Instruction n°04/99 – Forest Compensation;
- Decree s/n. of 09/05/91 – Provides for the release of toxic or oily waste in the inland or coastal waters of the country and makes other provisions;
- Decree No. 50.877/61 Toxic or oily waste.

3.4 Health and safety

- Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil – Art. 200 - The Unified Health System is responsible, among other duties, under the terms of (...) II - to carry out actions of sanitary and epidemiologic vigilance as well as those relating to the health of workers; VIII - to cooperate in the preservation of the environment, including that of the workplace;
- Interministerial Ordinance No. 800 of May 3, 2005 – Publishes the base text of the National Policy for Safety and Health at Work minute;
- Ordinance No. 3.908/GM, of October 30, 1998 – Establishes procedures to guide and instrumentalize the actions and services of Occupational Health in the Unified Health System (SUS);
- Ordinance No. 2.048/GM, of September 3, 2009 – Approves the Regulation of the Unified Health System (SUS);
- Decree No. 7.508/11 – Regulates Law No. 8080, of September 19, 1990, to provide for the organization of the Unified Health System - SUS, health planning, health care and interfederative articulation, and makes other provisions;

WORKER HEALTH POLICIES

- Ordinance No. 1.823, of August 23 of 2012 – Establishes the National Workers Policy
- Ordinance No. 1.614/GM/MS, of July 26, 2012 – establishes a Managing Committee to establish the Work Plan for the implementation of the Cooperation Agreement No. 7, of May 31, 2011, concluded between the Ministry of Health and the National Confederation of Agricultural Workers (CONTAG)
- Ordinance No. 2.866, of December 2, 2011 – Establishes, within the scope of the Unified Health System (SUS), the National Policy for Integral Health of the Populations of the Field and Forest (PNSIPCF)

ON OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

- Ordinance No. 1.339/GM, of November 18, 1999 – It establishes the List of Work-Related Diseases, to be adopted as a reference in the Unified Health System for diseases originating in the work process, for clinical and epidemiological use, contained in Annex I of this Ordinance.

WORKER HEALTH AND SURVEILLANCE

- Ordinance No. 666/GM of September 26, 2002 – Provides for the technical procedures for the compulsory notification of health problems of workers in specific monitoring service network in the SUS.

ON PESTICIDES

- Decree No. 4.074/02 – Regulates the pesticide law.

REGULATORY STANDARDS (NR)

- Regulatory Standard No. 01 – General Provisions;
- Regulatory Standard No. 02 – Prior Inspection;
- Regulatory Standard No. 03 – Embargo or Interdiction;
- Regulatory Standard No. 04 – Specialized Services in Safety Engineering and Occupational Medicine;
- Regulatory Standard No. 05 – Internal Commission of Accident Prevention;
- Regulatory Standard No. 06 – Personal Protection Equipment (EPI);
- Regulatory Standard No. 07 – Occupational Health Medical Control Programs (PCMSO);
- Regulatory Standard No. 09 – Environmental Risk Prevention Programs (PPRA);
- Regulatory Standard No. 11 – Transport, Handling, Storage and Material Handling;
- Regulatory Standard No. 12 – Safety at Work with Machines and Equipment;
- Regulatory Standard No. 15 – Unhealthy Activities and Operations;
- Regulatory Standard No. 16 – Hazardous Activities and Operation;
- Regulatory Standard No. 17 – Ergonomics: establishes parameters that allow the adaptation of working conditions to the psychophysiological characteristics of workers, in order to provide maximum comfort, safety and efficient performance;
- Regulatory Standard No. 20 – Health Safety at Work with Fuels and Flammable Material;
- Regulatory Standard No. 21 – Outdoor Work;
- Regulatory Standard No. 23 – Fire Protection;
- Regulatory Standard No. 24 – Sanitary and Comfortable Conditions in the Workplaces
- Regulatory Standard No. 26 – Safety Signaling;
- Regulatory Standard No. 31 – Occupational Safety and Health Regulatory Standard in Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Forestry and Aquaculture;
- Regulatory Standard No. 35 – Working at Height.

3.5 Labour Legislation

- Decree-law No. 5.452/43 Approves the Consolidation of Labor Laws - CLT;
- Law No. 605/49 – Remunerated Weekly Rest;
- Law No. 2.959/56 – Contract for Specified Work or Services;
- Law No. 3.030/56 – Discount for Provision of Food;
- Law No. 4.090/62 – Christmas Bonus;

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Law/ Regulation

- Law No. 4.749/65 – 13th salary;
- Law No. 5.889/73 – Rural Worker;
- Law 11.788/2008 (Revokes the Law No. 6.494/77) – Interns;
- Law No. 7.418/85 – Transportation Allowance;
- Law No. 10.406/02 (Revokes the Law No.3.071, of 01/01/1916) – Establishes the Civil Code;
- Law No. 8.036/90 – FGTS Law: deals with the obligation to pay to the Guarantee Fund for Employees - FGTS;
- Law No. 9.601/98 – Time Bank and Fixed Term Contract;
- Law No. 10.101/00 – Financial Participation of Employees in Profits and Enterprise Results;
- Law No. 10.820/03 – Payroll Benefits Discount;
- Resolution No. 425/10 – Characterization of family rural enterprise;
- Resolution ANVISA No. 216/04 – Food service;
- Law No. 605/49 – Paid weekly rest and holidays;
- Law No. 4.266/63 – Family Allowances;
- Law No. 4.725/65 – Collective bargaining;
- Law No. 4.749/65 – Christmas bonus;
- Law No. 4.923/65 – Labour journey;
- Law No. 5.889/73 – Rural work regulatory standards: Creates the rural worker contract for a short term, establishes transitional rules on retirement of the rural worker, extends the term for contracting rural financing;
- Law No. 6.019/74 - Temporary work: Provides for the conditions to be addressed in temporary employment contracts;
- Law No. 7.783/89 – Strikes;
- MPV 665, DE 30/12/2014 (Revokes the Law No. 8.900/94) – unemployment insurance;
- Law No. 8.542/92 – Salary;
- Law No. 9.029/95 – Job admission;
- Law No. 9.093/95 – Holidays;
- Law No. 9.601/98 – Fixed term work contract: provides for the conditions to perform a work contract for a specified period;
- Law No. 10,097/00– Child Labour (Prohibition of child labour) – For the purposes of this Consolidation, a worker from fourteen to eighteen is considered minor.
- Law No. 11.718/08 – Rural worker; - Creates the short-term rural worker contract; establishes transitional rules on retirement of rural workers; extends the term for contracting rural financing.
- Complementary Law No. 70/91 – Contributes to Social Security financing (COFINS), raises the rate of social contribution on the profit of financial institutions and makes other provisions.
- Decree No. 7872/12 (Date D.O.: 12/26/2012) – Regulates Law No. 12.382/11, which provides for the minimum wage and its long-term recovery policy;

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>IN MF/RFB No. 971, of 11/13/2009 (Revokes Normative Instruction MPS/SRP No. 3/05) - Provides for general rules on social security taxation and social contribution collection administered by the Social Security Revenue Office - SRP and makes other provisions.</u> ○ <u>Ordinance No. 1.065, of September 23, 2019 - Disciplines the electronic issuance of the Work and Social Security Card - Digital Work Card.</u> ○ <u>C098 - Right to Organize and Collective bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)</u> ○ <u>C029 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)</u> ○ <u>C105 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)</u> ○ <u>C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)</u> ○ <u>C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)</u> ○ <u>C100 - Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)</u> ○ <u>C111 - Discrimination (Employment and occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)</u>
4. Third-party rights	
4.1 Customary rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Decree n.º 80.978/77 – Promulgates the 1972 Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage;</u> ○ <u>Decree n.º 2.519/98 – Promulgates the Convention on Biological Diversity, signed in Rio de Janeiro on June 5, 1992;</u> ○ <u>Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001);</u> ○ <u>Decree n.º 5.051/04 - Promulgates the International Labor Organization Convention 169 - ILO on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples;</u> ○ <u>Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005);</u> ○ <u>Decree s/No., of 07.13.2006, DOU 14.07.2006 (Revokes the Decree of December 27, 2004) – Creates the National Commission for Sustainable Development of Traditional Communities and makes other provisions.</u> ○ <u>Decree of July 13, 2006. Alters the name, competence and composition of the National Commission for Sustainable Development of the Traditional Communities and makes other provisions;</u> ○ <u>Decree n.º 6.040/07 – Establishes the National Policy for Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities.</u>
4.2 Free, prior and informed consent	N/A.
4.3 Rights of indigenous peoples and traditional peoples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Law n° 6.001/73 – Indian statute;</u> ○ <u>Law No. 10.406/02 (Revokes the Law No.3.071, of 01/01/1916) – Establishes the Civil Code;</u> ○ <u>Decree No. 6.040/07 – Establishes the National Policy for Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities;</u> ○ <u>LAW No. 9.985/2000 – Regulates art. 225, § 1, items I, II, III and VII of the Federal Constitution. Establishes the national system of conservation units,</u>

Category	Law/ Regulation
	through which it defines the different types of units, with the ultimate purpose of promoting the long-term in-situ conservation of biological diversity.
5. Trade and transport NOTE: This section covers the requirements for forest management operations as well as processing and trade.	
5.1 Quantity, quality and classification of species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Normative Instruction IBAMA No. 15/11</u> – Procedures for exportation; ○ <u>Ordinance No. 083/96</u> – Export of products deriving from the Brazilian flora; ○ <u>IN IBAMA No. 112/06</u> – Improves and computerizes procedures related to the control of the exploitation, trade, export and use of natural forest products and by-products throughout the national territory; ○ <u>IN IBAMA No. 134/06</u> – Amends the <u>Normative Instruction No. 112/2006</u>; ○ <u>IN IBAMA No. 187/08</u> – Defines nomenclature procedures and standards and coefficients for consuming or manufacturing industries of natural forest timber products and by-products, including charcoal.
5.2 Trade and transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Law No. 9.503/97</u> – Establishes the Brazilian Traffic Code; ○ <u>Normative Instruction n° 112/06</u> – Establishes the Forest Origin Document; ○ <u>Ordinance MMA No. 253/06</u> – Establishes, within IBAMA, the Forest Origin Document - DOF to replace the Forest Products Transport Authorization - ATPF; ○ <u>Normative Instruction n° 044-N/93</u> – Transport of forest products; ○ <u>Decree No. 2.707/98</u> – Promulgates International Tropical Timber Agreement, signed at Geneva, 26 January 1994; ○ <u>Resolution No. 211/06</u> – Requirements for the circulation of Cargo Vehicle Combinations - CVC, as referred to in articles 97, 99 and 314 of the Brazilian Traffic Code-CTB. ○ <u>Normative Instruction n°9/2016</u> (Revokes <u>Normative Instruction n°21/2014</u> - Institutes Sinaflor and standardizes the Document of Forest Origin (DOF)).
5.3 Offshore trade and transfer pricing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Law No. 9.430/96</u> – Transfer Pricing - Section V/Tax Haven; ○ <u>Law No. 9.959/00</u> – Transfer Pricing/Tax Haven; ○ <u>Law No. 12.788/01</u> – Transfer Pricing; ○ <u>Normative Instruction FEDERAL REVENUE No. 1.312/12</u> – Transfer Pricing; ○ <u>Normative Instruction FEDERAL REVENUE No. 1.124/11</u> – Transfer Pricing; ○ <u>Normative Instruction FEDERAL REVENUE No. 1.037/10</u> – Tax Haven; ○ <u>Law No. 9.779/99</u> – Tax Haven; ○ <u>Normative Instruction FEDERAL REVENUE No. 1.045/10</u> – Tax Haven; ○ <u>Executive Declaratory Act FEDERAL REVENUE No. 03/11</u> – Tax Haven;

5.4 Customs regulations**DECREES**

- 97.409/1988 – Promulgation of the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System.

ORDINANCES

- Coana 30/2003 – Approves the Market Information Form for receiving information from the external public in the cases it establishes.

NORMATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

- 1.096/2010 – amends the Normative Instruction SRF No. 28, of April 27, 1994 , which regulates the customs clearance of goods intended for export; the Normative Instruction SRF No. 102, of December 20, 1994 , which regulates the procedures for customs control of air cargo from abroad and cargo in transit through the customs territory; the Normative Instruction SRF No. 248, of November 25, 2002 , providing for the application of the customs transit procedure; the Normative Instruction SRF No. 386, of January 14, 2004 , which provides for the special customs procedures for warehousing; the Normative Instruction RFB No. 747, of June 14, 2007 , which provides for the simplified procedures for the re-importation, re-exportation and application of special customs procedures for admission and temporary exportation of containers, packaging, wrappings, spools, separators, racks, COLP locks, thermographs and other similar purpose goods; and the Normative Instruction RFB No. 1.020, of March 31, 2010 , which provides for the provision of expert services for identification and quantification of imported and for export goods and regulates the accreditation process of organs, entities and experts;
- 1.072/2010 – Approves the translation of updates to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System Explanatory Notes resulting from updates published by the World Customs Organization (WCO), as well as the revision of previously translated texts;
- 1.063/2010 – Provides for procedures to be adopted in the collection, storage period, destination of samples and issuance of technical report resulting from laboratory examination of imported or exported goods;
- Normative Instruction RFB No. 1800, March 21, 2018 (Revokes the Normative Instruction 1.020/2010) – Provides for the provision of expert services for identification and quantification of imported goods and for export and regulates the accreditation process of bodies, entities and experts;
- Normative Instruction RFB No. 1459, of March 28, 2014 (Revokes the Normative Instruction 873/2008) – Approves the text of the classification reports of the World Customs Organization (WCO) Harmonized System Committee and adopts corresponding decisions;
- Normative Instruction RFB No. 1788, of February 08, 2018 (Revokes the Normative Instruction 807/2008) – Approves the consolidated text of the explanatory notes to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

- Regulation (UE) n.º 608/2013, of June 12 (Revokes the Regulation (CE) n.º 1383/2003) – Regards the intervention of customs authorities in respect of goods suspected of infringing certain intellectual property rights and measures against goods infringing those rights;

Category

Law/ Regulation

- Regulation (UE) n.º 1352/2013, of December 04 (Revokes the Regulation (CE) n.º 1891/2004) – Establishes the detailed rules for the application of Reg. 1383/2003 concerning the intervention of customs authorities in respect of goods suspected of infringing intellectual property rights and measures against goods infringing those rights;
- Regulation n.º 1172/2007 – Amends the Regulation (CE) n.º 1891/2004, which establishes the regulation for the execution of the Regulation (CE) n.º 1383/2003 of the Council regarding the intervention of customs authorities in respect of goods suspected of infringing certain intellectual property rights and measures against goods infringing such rights.

LICENSING IN TIMBER IMPORT

- Regulation (CE) n.º 2173/2005 of the Council – Regards the establishing of a licensing scheme for timber import into the European Community (FLEGT);
- Regulation (CE) n.º 1024/2008 of the Commission – Establishes detailed rules for the application of the Regulation (EC) No 2173/2005 of the Council, establishing a licensing scheme for timber import into the European Community (FLEGT);
- Decree-lei No. 1.578/77 – Provides for export tax (IE), and makes other arrangements.

5.5 CITES

- Regulation (CE) n.º 338/97 – Regards the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by controlling their trade;
- Regulation (CE) n.º 865/2006 – Establishes regulations for the execution of the Regulation (CE) n.º 338/97 of the Council regarding the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by controlling their trade;
- Regulation (UE) n.º 791/2012 – Amends provisions regarding the trade of species of wild fauna and flora, the Regulation (CE) n.º 865/2006, which establishes regulations for the execution of the Regulation (CE) n.º 338/97 of the Council;
- Regulation (UE) n.º 792/2012 – Establishes rules for the granting of licenses, certificates and other documents provided for in Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of the Council on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating their trade, and amending this Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 of the Commission;
- Regulation (CE) n.º 100/2008 – In what regards the collection of samples and certain formalities relating the trade of species of wild flora and fauna, it amends the Regulation (EC) No 865/2006, which establishes regulations for the execution of the Regulation (CE) n.º 338/97 of the Council;
- Regulation (UE) n.º 828/2011 – Establishes restrictions for the introduction of individuals of determined wild flora and fauna species into the Union, revoking the Regulation (UE) n.º 997/2010 of the Commission, of November 5, 2010;
- Regulation (UE) n.º 1158/2012 – Amends the Regulation (CE) n.º 338/97 of the Council, of December 9, 1996, regarding the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating their trade, replacing its Annex, which lists animal and plant species which trade is subject to restrictions or controls.

6. Ecosystem services

6.1 Ecosystem services

FEDERAL SCALE

- LAW No. 12.651, MAY 25, 2012 - Forest Code: Permanent Preservation Areas (APP), Legal Reserve (RL), compulsory forest replacement. Amended by LAW No. 12.727/12.
- Law Project 792/2007 – National Policy for Environmental Services, the Federal Program for Payment for Environmental Services, establishes forms of control and financing of this Program, and makes other provisions. (Biodiversity Law)
- Decree No. 2.519/1998 – Promulgates the Convention on Biological Diversity, signed in Rio de Janeiro, June 5, 1992.
- Law No. 13.123/2015 – Revokes the Provisional Measure No. 2,186-16/2001 and establishes new rules for access to genetic heritage, access to associated traditional Knowledge and benefit sharing.
- Law Project 3.134/2008 – National Program for Recovery and Conservation of Plant Coverage (Situation: Filed)
- Law No. 9.985/2000 – Regulates art. 225, § 1, items I, II, III and VII of the Federal Constitution, establishes the National System of Nature Conservation Units and makes other provisions.
- Law No. 9.433/1997 – National Water Resources Policy, creates the National Water Resources Management System, regulates item XIX of art. 21 of the Federal Constitution, and amends art. 1 of Law No. 8.001 of March 13, 1990, which amended Law No. 7.990 of December 28, 1989.
- Law No. 12.187/2009 – National Policy on Climate Change - PNMC and makes other provisions.
- Law 12.114/2009 – National Fund on Climate Change.
- Decree 7.343/2010 – National Fund on Climate Change (Regulation) (Regulates Law No. 12,114 of December 9, 2009, which establishes the National Fund on Climate Change - FNMC, and makes other provisions)
- Senate Law Project 212/2011 – National REDD+ System.(Decision: Filed at the end of the Legislature (RISF art. 332) House Law Project 195/2011 - National REDD + System.
- Law 12.512/2011 – Environmental Conservation Support Program and the Rural Productive Activities Promotion Program. ("Bolsa Verde" Program)

STATE SCALE

- Law 2.025/2008 – State Program for Certification of Family Production Units of the State of Acre
- Law 2.308/2010 – Acre's State System of Incentive for Environmental Services (SISA)
- Complementary Law 53/2007 – State System of Conservation Units of Amazonas
- Law No. 3.135/2007 – State Policy on Climate Change, Environmental Conservation and Sustainable Development of Amazonas, and makes other provisions
- Law 3.184/2007 – Amends the State Law 3.135/2007 and makes other provisions

Category	Law/ Regulation
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- Decree 26.958/2007 – “Bolsa Floresta” grant of the State Government of Amazonas.
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Annex B Conservation area network* Conceptual Diagram

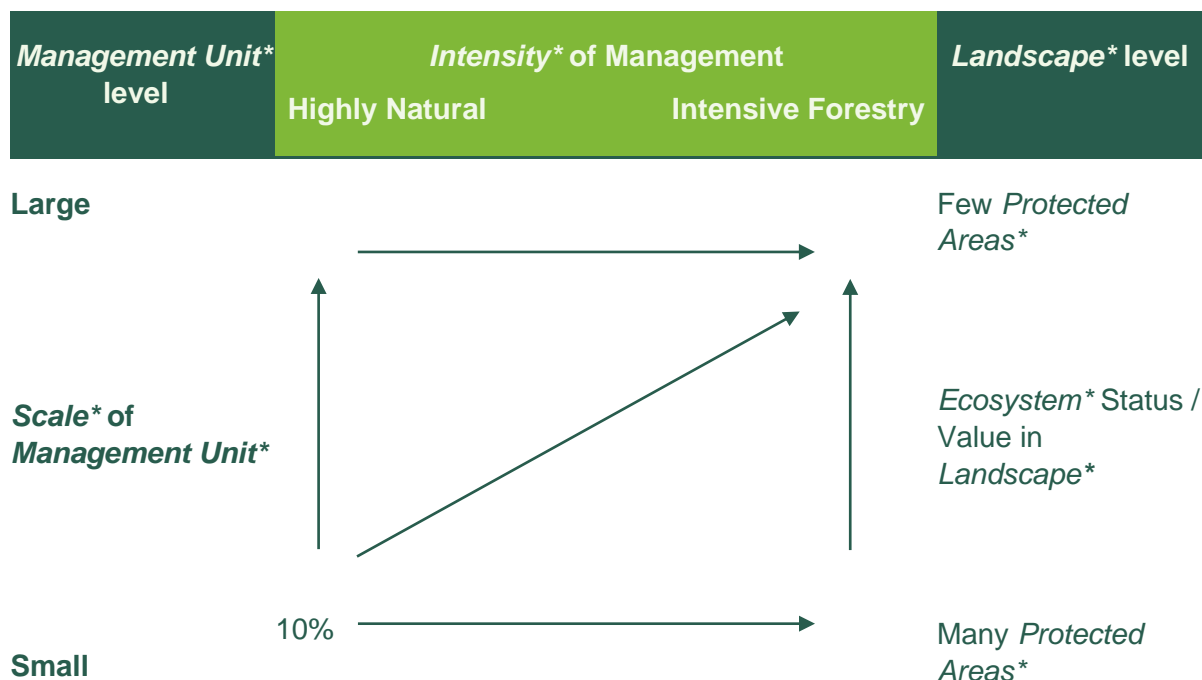


Figure 1 - Conceptual Diagram of the Conservation areas network*

The diagram shows how the area of the Management Unit included in the *Conservation areas network** is generally expected to increase from the 10% minimum accepted if the size, management intensity and/or status and value of ecosystems is increased at the *landscape** level. The arrows and their direction represent these increments.

The right-hand column titled 'Ecosystem Status/*Landscape** Value' represents the extent to which natural *ecosystems** are protected at the *landscape** level and the additional relative protection requirements in the Management Unit.

The leftmost column titled 'Management Unit Level' shows that with increasing Management Unit area, the Management Unit itself will be the *landscape** level and so it is expected to have a *Conservation areas network** containing functional examples of all naturally occurring ecosystems in such a *landscape**.

Annex C List of rare and threatened species in Brazil

The following lists of the Ministry of Environment, are currently in force:

- https://www.icmbio.gov.br/cepsul/images/stories/legislacao/Portaria/2020/P_mma_148_2022_ultima_atualizacao.pdf

Annex D Additional requirements for management of Non-Timber Forest Products

Applicability note: This annex is applicable to all *Organizations** managing non-timber forest products.

1. In cases of management which includes cutting of individuals of the species, The Organization ensures that:
 - i. An inventory of the individuals of the species is available (Criterion 5.2); and
 - ii. There are specific measures and practices to maintain the population of individuals of the species when there are no specific regulations (Criterion 5.2); and
 - iii. If there are specific regulations for the exploitation of NTFP that involves cutting of individuals, The Organization complies with those regulations (Criterion 10.1).
2. In cases of management without cutting individuals, The Organization ensures that:
 - i. The collection cycle respects the replenishment capacity of the managed resource (Criterion 5.2 and 10.2); and
 - ii. The collection practice does not compromise the individual's vitality or sanity (Criterion 10.2).
3. In cases of management without cutting individuals, whose managed product is exudates (oils, resins, among others), based on the best available information*, The Organization:
 - i. Determines the appropriate height and depth for cuts or perforations (Criterion 5.2); and
 - ii. Determines the maximum number or size of cuts or perforations (Criterion 5.2); and
 - iii. Ensures that cuts or perforations do not exceed specified parameters (Criterion 5.2).
4. In cases of management without cutting individuals, whose managed product is leaves, branches and stems (tillering palms), based on the best available information*, The Organization ensures:
 - i. The maintenance of the proportion of healthy remnants of leaves, branches and stems necessary for the survival of individuals (Criterion 5.2);
 - ii. Reproductive structures (flowers, fruits and apex buds) remain intact and show no signs of postharvest damage (Criterion 5.2 and 10.11); and
 - iii. The defined pruning techniques (percentage, season, quantity) are applied (Criterion 5.2 and 10.11).
5. In cases of management without cutting individuals, whose managed product is roots (including roots of hemiepiphytes such as timbó vine, titica vine and others), based on the best available information*, The Organization ensures that:
 - i. Harvesting techniques are in accordance with the propagation capacity of the species either by root and/or by seed (Criterion 10.1); and
 - ii. Only a portion of the root is harvested, and a viable portion is left for regrowth and/or survival of the individual (Criterion 5.2).
6. In cases of management without cutting individuals, whose managed products are reproductive structures (flowers, fruits and seeds), based on the best available information*, The Organization ensures that:
 - i. The trees are not damaged to induce premature fruiting and flowering (Criterion 5.2); and
 - ii. A certain portion of flowers, fruits and seeds remain in the forest for wildlife populations and species regeneration (Criterion 5.2).

7. In cases of management without cutting individuals, whose managed product is bark, based on the best available information*, The Organization ensures that:
 - i. The trees are not ringed (Criteria 10.1 and 10.11); and
 - ii. The height, area and depth of cut defined in the bark harvesting practices are respected (Criterion 10.11); and
 - iii. Bark exploitation is not performed during the plant's reproduction period (Criterion 5.2).
8. In cases of management without cutting individuals, whose managed product is vine, based on the best available information*, The Organization ensures that:
 - i. The support tree is not felled for collection (Criterion 5.2); and
 - ii. The supporting tree is not damaged during collection (Criteria 5.2 and 10.11); and
 - iii. The vine is cut in a way that maximizes its use (Criterion 10.11); and
 - iv. A minimum height is left above the soil surface in order to allow for its regeneration (Criterion 5.2).

Annex E *Training** Requirements for Workers

When applicable, the workers *training** program includes the following topics, but is not limited to:

1. Compliance with applicable legal requirements (Criterion 1.5);
2. ILO Labor Conventions (Criterion 2.1);
3. Identification of forms of sexual harassment and gender *discrimination** (Criterion 2.2);
4. Safety during work, handling, disposal and *procedures** related to accidents of dangerous substances and pesticides (Criterion 2.3, Criterion 2.5, Criterion 10.7 and Criterion 10.12);
5. Identification and analysis of customary rights, legal rights and elements from the UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 of Indigenous Peoples, *Traditional Peoples** and Local Communities related to management activities (Criterion 3.2, Criterion 3.4 and Criterion 4.2);
6. Identification of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for Indigenous Peoples, *Traditional Peoples** and Local Communities and implementation of the necessary measures to protect them prior to the commencement of the forest management activities to avoid negative impacts (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7);
7. Economic, social and *environmental impact assessments** and development of appropriate mitigation measures (Criterion 4.5); and
8. Maintenance and/or improvement of declared ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1);
9. Management plan implementation (Criterion 7.2);
10. Implementation of precautionary measures against negative environmental and social impacts, and protection of the identified values (Criterion 4.5 and Criterion 6.3);
11. Identification of rare and threatened species (Criterion 6.4);
12. Applicable monitoring *procedures** (Criterion 8.1);
13. Implementation of protection measures for the High Conservation Values (Criterion 9.2).

Applicability note: The *training** is applied according to the workers' duties and responsibilities.

Annex F Monitoring* requirements

1. The monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe environmental impacts including, when applicable:
 - i. The results of regeneration activities (Criterion 10.1);
 - ii. Invasion or other adverse impacts associated with any alien species within the Management Unit (Criterion 10.3);
 - iii. Results of *silviculture** activities (Criterion 10.5) and forest management;
 - iv. Adverse impacts on environmental values from fertilizers (Criterion 10.6);
 - v. Adverse impacts from the use of chemical pesticide (Criterion 10.7);
 - vi. Adverse impacts from the use of biological control agents (Criterion 10.8);
 - vii. Impacts of *natural disasters** (Criterion 10.9);
 - viii. Impacts of *infrastructure** development, transport activities, *silviculture** and forest management on rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems, landscape values, water and soil (Criterion 10.10);
 - ix. Impacts of harvesting on non-timber forest products from the forest and on merchantable wood *waste** and other products and services, when applicable in The Organization's management activities (Criterion 10.11); and
 - x. The impacts of harvesting and logging on environmental values (Criterion 10.11);
 - xi. Environmentally sound disposal of *waste** (Criterion 10.12).
 - xii. Annual harvests compared against projected non-timber forest products and timber harvests (Criterion 5.2);
 - xiii. Actions taken to prevent, mitigate and remedy negative impacts on environmental values and ecosystem functions, including carbon sequestration and storage (Criterion 6.1, Criterion 6.3);
 - xiv. The actions implemented to protect rare and threatened species and their habitats (Criterion 6.4);
 - xv. The actions implemented to conserve and/or restore representative sample areas (Criterion 6.5);
 - xvi. The actions implemented to conserve and/or restore *natural species** and biological diversity (Criterion 6.6);
 - xvii. The actions implemented to conserve and/or restore water courses, water bodies (Criterion 6.7);
 - xviii. The actions implemented to maintain and/or restore the forest mosaics (Criterion 6.8); and
 - xix. The actions implemented to maintain and/or increase the High Conservation Values 1 to 4 identified in Criterion 9.1.
2. The monitoring in 8.2.2 is sufficient to identify and describe social impacts of the management activities, including, when applicable:
 - i. Occurrences (evidence) of illegal or non-authorized activities (Criterion 1.4);
 - ii. Compliance with applicable national laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and mandatory codes of practice (Criterion 1.5);
 - iii. Evolution of the *conflict** resolution processes and claim response (Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6);
 - iv. Implementation of programs and activities related to the workers' rights (Criterion 2.1);
 - v. Evolution of actions directed at promoting gender equity and at prevention of sexual harassment and gender *discrimination** (Criterion 2.2);

- vi. Implementation of programs and activities related to health and safety at work (Criterion 2.3);
 - vii. Implementation of the workers *training** program (Criterion 2.5);
 - viii. Compliance with and *respect** for the legal and traditional rights of Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Peoples and of local communities (Criterion 3.1 and Criterion 4.1);
 - ix. Compliance with the terms agreed upon in the FPIC process (Criterion 3.2 and Criterion 4.2);
 - x. The protection measures defined for areas of particular ecological, cultural, economic, religious or spiritual importance for Indigenous Peoples, *Traditional Peoples** and local communities (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7);
 - xi. Compliance with agreements for use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property (Criterion 3.6 and Criterion 4.8);
 - xii. Actions and projects defined by The Organization for local economic and social development (Criterion 4.2, Criterion 4.3, Criterion 4.4, Criterion 4.5, Criterion 5.1.);
 - xiii. Advances in actions promoting local processing, local services and local value-added manufacturing (Criterion 5.4); and
 - xiv. Implementation of protection measures for the High Conservation Values 5 and 6 identified in Criterion 9.1.
3. The monitoring of 8.2.3 is sufficient to identify and describe changes in environmental conditions over time through climatic factors and other events, including, where applicable:
- i. The maintenance and/or improvement of ecosystem services (Criterion 5.2) (when The Organization divulges promotional FSC statements regarding the provision of ecosystem services, or receives payment for the provision of ecosystem services);
 - ii. Maintenance and/or improvement of environmental values and ecosystem functions including carbon sequestration and storage (Criterion 6.1);
 - iii. Presence of rare and threatened species;
 - iv. Conservation status of representative sample areas;
 - v. Conditions of the water courses, bodies of water (quantity and quality); and
 - vi. High Conservation Values 1 to 4 identified in Criterion 9.1.

Annex G Framework for Assessing High Conservation Values in Management Units

This annex has the premise to assist The Organization in the process of assessing the presence of HCVs, in the definition of strategies and actions of maintenance and/or improvement of the identified attributes, as well as in monitoring these HCVs attributes in the management unit.

The content presented in this Annex should be used for purposes of reference, as a starting point. An assessment at the management unit should also be conducted, based on *best available information**.

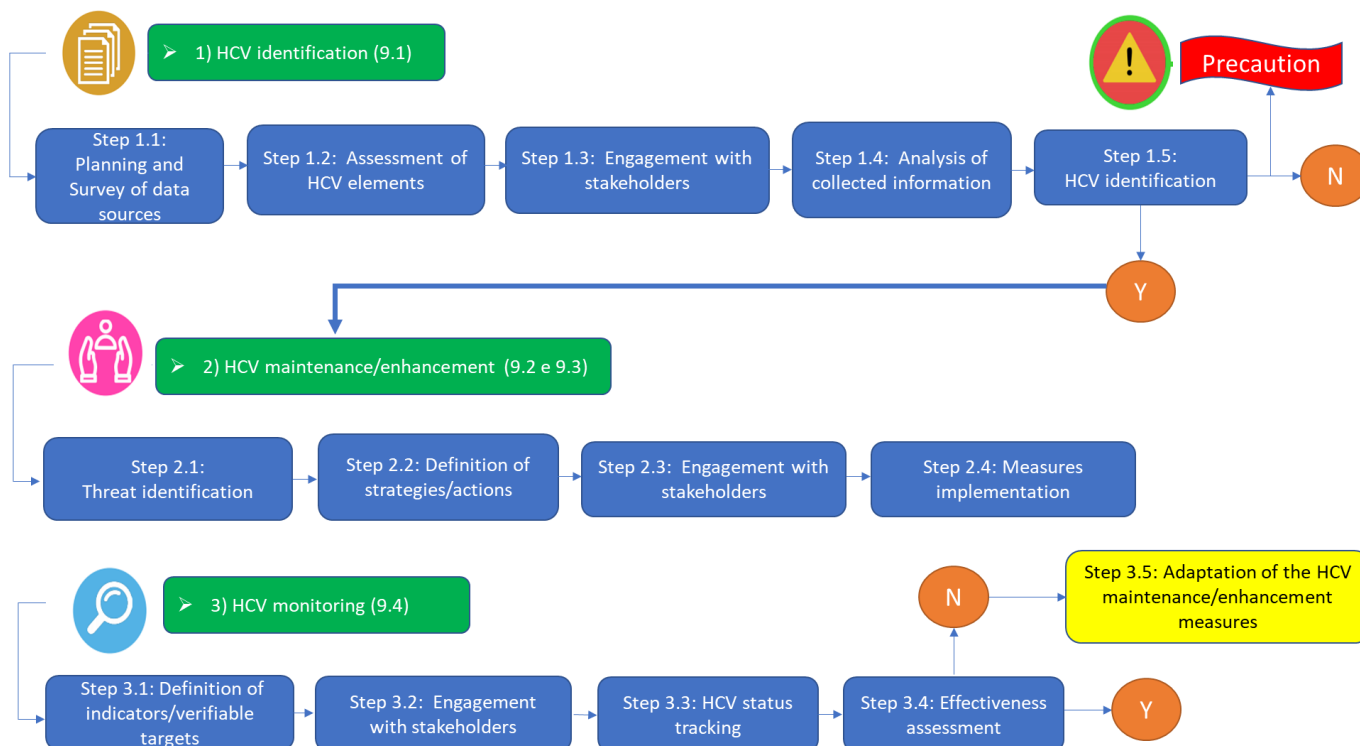


Figure 2. Simplified flowchart with the main steps for assessing HCVs in the management unit

The following tables are intended to assist each step of the phases with the aim to analyze all High Conservation Values.

1) Identification of HCV – Criterion 9.1

The identification of HCV presented in the flowchart (Figure 2) is composed of 5 main steps. For each step, possible examples are elucidated to help in the assessment of the respective HCV. Importantly, each Organization shall analyze the local and regional context of the management unit, and thus apply a specific assessment.

		HCV category					
Identification	EXAMPLES OF: Data Sources	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
Step 1.1 – Planning and survey of data sources	Organization's registration data						
	EIA-RIMA study of The Organization						
	Diagnoses, monitoring and environmental studies of The Organization						
	Shapefiles/maps						
	Environmental Zoning						
	Phytoecological Regions (IBGE)						
	Soil mapping (EMBRAPA)						
	Areas of Relevant Ecological Interest						
	Rural Environmental Registry (CAR)						
	Consultation of data collected by research centers of excellence and knowledge housed in Public and/or International Research Institutions that have agreements with Brazilian institutions						
	Ramsar Convention (Ramsar sites Information Service)						
	EIA-RIMA for regional/local hydroelectric projects (PCH), transmission lines, gas pipelines, ports, roads, among others						
	Global Forest Watch						
	Biomes Map						
	National Report of the Convention on Biological Diversity (MMA)						
Conservation Units management plans - Federal and State							

		HCV category					
Identification	EXAMPLES OF: Data Sources	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
	Project for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazilian Biological Diversity (PROBIO)						
	Biosphere Reserve (UNESCO)						
	Important BirdLife Areas (IBA)						
	Red List of Endangered Flora Species (CNCFlora)						
	Red Book of Endangered Fauna Species (ICMBio)						
	Data from Federal Conservation Units (ICMBio)						
	Data from State Conservation Units (MMA)						
	Lists of Rare and Threatened Species (IUCN, WWF, MMA)						
	Official National List of Endangered Species of Fauna (MMA)						
	Priority Areas for Conservation (MMA)						
	Hydrographic Basins (DRH)						
	Federal and State Legislation (APP, RL)						
	Demarcated Indigenous Areas (FUNAI)						
	Certified Quilombola Communities (INCRA)						
	Spatial data of villages and rural agglomerations (IBGE)						
	Palmares Cultural Foundation						
	Referenced and listed Archaeological Sites (IPHAN)						

		HCV category					
Identification	EXAMPLES OF: Data Sources	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
	Catalog of geodiversity and paleontological sites (SIGEP)						

NOTE: The examples shown in this table are for reference purposes only. An assessment of the presence of HCVs at the local scale (Management Unit) shall be conducted, based on *best available information**.

		HCV category					
Identification	EXAMPLES OF: Criteria	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
Step 1.2 – Assessment of HCV elements	Relevant conservation values (grouping of species)						
	Ecotone Areas						
	Native areas in medium to advanced successional stage						
	Minimum size of nuclear area						
	Typology of significant vegetation						
	Presence of target species (avifauna, mammals, herpetofauna, among others)						
	Buffer Zones of Full Protection Ucs						
	Cemeteries						
	NTFP (fruits, nuts, medicinal and ornamental plants)						
	Watersheds or micro-basins (water supply)						
	World Heritage Sites (UNESCO)						
	Springs (water with healing and sacred power)						

		HCV category					
Identification	EXAMPLES OF: Criteria	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
	Ecological/ethnic tourism services (caves)						
	Religious Sites (Chapels)						
	Archaeological site (rock painting)						

NOTE: The examples shown in this table are for reference purposes only. An assessment of the presence of HCVs at the local scale (Management Unit) shall be conducted, based on *best available information**.

		HCV category					
Identification	EXAMPLES OF: Interested stakeholders, affected stakeholders, affected rights holders* and/or experts*	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
Step 1.3 – Engagement	Local communities, Indigenous Peoples, traditional peoples						
	<i>Experts*</i> in archeology, history, culture, religion and social						
	<i>Experts*</i> in biodiversity/habitats/landscape of the region						
	<i>Experts*</i> in ecosystem services						
	Social <i>experts*</i>						
	FUNAI						
	ICMBio						
	INCRA						
	Research and Teaching Institutes (public and/or private)						
	IPHAN						
MAPA							

		HCV category					
Identification	EXAMPLES OF: Interested stakeholders, affected stakeholders, <i>affected rights holders</i> * and/or <i>experts</i> *	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
	MMA						
	Environmental NGOs						
	Social NGOs						
	Local environmental agencies						
	Local public agencies (Municipal and State Environment Secretariats, Social and Cultural Development Secretariat)						

NOTE: The examples shown in this table are for reference purposes only. An assessment of the presence of HCVs at the local scale (Management Unit) shall be conducted, based on *best available information**.

		HCV category					
Identification	EXAMPLES OF: Assessment	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
Step 1.4 - Analysis of collected information	Spatial and geostatistical analysis						
	Context of each HCV element						
	Field verification						
	Criticality Analysis						
	Exceptionality Analysis						
	Interviews						
	Data quality						
	Mapping						

NOTE: The examples shown in this table are for reference purposes only. An assessment of the presence of HCVs at the local scale (Management Unit) shall be conducted, based on *best available information**.

		HCV category					
Identification	Decision	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
Step 1.5 - HCV Identification	Present						
	Potentially present (Precautionary principle)						
	Absent						

NOTE 1: In case of unsatisfactory data, consider the Precautionary Principle, that is, when there are reasonable indications that an HCV is present, The Organization shall assume that it is present until there is sufficient proof to the contrary.

NOTE 2: Any decision must have adequate technical grounds.

2) Maintenance/enhancement of HCV – Criteria 9.2 and 9.3

The HCV maintenance/enhancement presented in the flowchart (Figure 2) is composed of 4 main steps. For each step, possible examples are elucidated to help in the assessment of the respective HCV. Importantly, each Organization shall analyze the local and regional context of the management unit, and thus apply a specific assessment.

		HCV category					
Maintenance / enhancement	EXAMPLES OF: Current/Potential Threats*	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
Step 2.1 - Threat* Identification	Wood harvest						
	Establishment of plantations/agriculture						
	Predatory extraction (hunting, fishing)						
	Deforestation						
	Infrastructure* installation						
	Forest fires						
	Land invasions (land disputes*)						
	Predatory collection of fauna and flora species						
	Road construction						
	Contamination of water bodies						
	Habitat fragmentation						
	Habitat loss						
	Presence of domestic animals						
	Invasive alien species						
	Depredation						
		Loss of cultural identity and loss of ancestral knowledge of local communities and/or Indigenous Peoples and/or traditional peoples.					

NOTE: The examples shown in this table are for reference purposes only. An assessment of the presence of HCVs at the local scale (Management Unit) shall be conducted, based on *best available information**.

		HCV category					
Maintenance / enhancement	EXAMPLES OF: Proposed Measures	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
Step 2.2 - Strategies /Habitat protection Actions	Habitat protection						
	Protecting the integrity of ecosystems						
	Protection of rare and threatened refugia						
	Control of Invasive alien species						
	Control of unauthorized activities						
	Installation of fences and educational and informational signs						
	Inhibition of entry of pets						
	Operational controls in the proximity to the HCV						
	Implementation of operational micro-planning						
	Protect water bodies and watersheds						
	Protect unstable or erosion-susceptible areas						
	Protection of NTFP species collected by communities						
	Protection of cultural and religious places						
	Implementation of the Emergency Response Plan						
	Forest fire control						
	Establish specific management recommendations						
	Definition of significant social impacts						
	Definition of significant environmental impacts						
	Environmental Education Program (communication channels)						

		HCV category					
Maintenance / enhancement	EXAMPLES OF: Proposed Measures	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
	Increased connectivity						
	Vegetation recomposition						
	Enrichment of plant species in restoration						
	Expand critical environmental services						
	Landfill stability						
	Road adjustment (density)						

NOTE: The examples shown in this table are for reference purposes only. An assessment of the presence of HCVs at the local scale (Management Unit) shall be conducted, based on *best available information**.

		HCV category					
Maintenance / enhancement	EXAMPLES OF: Interested stakeholders, affected stakeholders, <i>affected rights holders</i> * and/or <i>experts</i> *	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
Step 2.3 – Engagement	Local communities, Indigenous Peoples, traditional peoples						
	<i>Experts</i> * in archeology, history, culture, religion and social						
	<i>Experts</i> * in biodiversity/habitats/landscape of the region						
	<i>Experts</i> * in ecosystem services						
	Social <i>experts</i> *						
	FUNAI						
	ICMBio						
INCRA							

		HCV category					
Maintenance / enhancement	EXAMPLES OF: Interested stakeholders, affected stakeholders, <i>affected rights holders</i> * and/or <i>experts</i> *	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
	Research and Teaching Institutes (public and/or private)						
	IPHAN						
	MAPA						
	MMA						
	Environmental NGOs						
	Social NGOs						
	Local environmental agencies						
	Local public agencies (Municipal and State Environment Secretariats, Social and Cultural Development Secretariat)						

NOTE: The examples shown in this table are for reference purposes only. An assessment of the presence of HCVs at the local scale (Management Unit) shall be conducted, based on *best available information**.

		HCV category					
Maintenance / enhancement	EXAMPLES OF: Maintenance/Enhancement measures	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
Step 2.4 - Implementation	Effectiveness in practice of the strategies/actions defined in step 2.						

NOTE: The examples shown in this table are for reference purposes only. An assessment of the presence of HCVs at the local scale (Management Unit) shall be conducted, based on *best available information**.

3) Monitoring of HCV – Criterion 9.4

The monitoring of HCV presented in the flowchart (Figure 2) is composed of 5 main steps. For each step, possible examples are elucidated to help in the assessment of the respective HCV. Importantly, each Organization shall analyze the local context of the management unit*, and thus apply a specific assessment.

		HCV category					
Monitoring	EXAMPLES OF: Strategies/Actions/Information Sources	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
Step 3.1 - Definition of indicators/verifiable targets	Control of movement of people						
	Forest fire control						
	Asset Surveillance						
	Assessment of negative impacts						
	Water Quantity Assessment						
	Water quality assessment						
	Assessment of areas by satellite, drones						
	Fauna monitoring						
	Flora monitoring						
	Assessment of invasive alien species						
	Access assessment of authorized persons						

NOTE: The examples shown in this table are for reference purposes only. An assessment of the presence of HCVs at the local scale (Management Unit) shall be conducted, based on *best available information**.

		HCV category					
Monitoring	EXAMPLES OF: Interested stakeholders, affected stakeholders, <i>affected rights holders*</i> and/or <i>experts*</i>	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
Step 3.2 - Engagement	Local communities, Indigenous Peoples, traditional peoples						
	<i>Affected rights holders*</i>						
	<i>Experts*</i> in archeology, history, culture, religion and social						
	<i>Experts*</i> in biodiversity/habitats/landscape of the region						
	<i>Experts*</i> in ecosystem services						
	Social <i>experts*</i>						
	FUNAI						
	ICMBio						
	INCRA						
	Research and Teaching Institutes (public and/or private)						
	IPHAN						
	MAPA						
	MMA						
	Environmental NGOs						
	Social NGOs						
	Local environmental agencies						
	Local public agencies (Municipal and State Environment Secretariats, Social and Cultural Development Secretariat)						

NOTE: The examples shown in this table are for reference purposes only. An assessment of the presence of HCVs at the local scale (Management Unit) shall be conducted, based on *best available information**.

		HCV category					
Monitoring	EXAMPLES OF: Assessment	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
Step 3.3 - Status Tracking	Conservation status						
	Protection status						
	Critical services						
	Agreements with interested/affected stakeholders						

NOTE: The examples shown in this table are for reference purposes only. An assessment of the presence of HCVs at the local scale (Management Unit) shall be conducted, based on *best available information**.

		HCV category					
Monitoring	EXAMPLES OF: Assessment	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
Step 3.4 - Effectiveness assessment	Periodic Critical analysis						
	Detection of possible changes						
	Need to revise targets						
	Need to revise strategies/actions						
	Need to revise measures against <i>threats</i> *						

NOTE: The examples shown in this table are for reference purposes only. An assessment of the presence of HCVs at the local scale (Management Unit) shall be conducted, based on *best available information**.

		HCV category					
Monitoring	EXAMPLES OF: Maintenance/enhancement measures	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
Step 3.5 - Adaptation	It is dependent on the result of the effectiveness assessed in step 4.						

NOTE: The examples shown in this table are for reference purposes only. An assessment of the presence of HCVs at the local scale (Management Unit) shall be conducted, based on *best available information**.

Annex H Glossary of Terms

This glossary includes internationally accepted definitions whenever possible. These sources include the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005), as well as definitions from online glossaries as provided on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Invasive Alien Species Programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity. When other sources have been used, they are referenced accordingly.

The term "based on" means that a definition has been adapted from an existing definition, as provided, for example, in Version 5-2 of the Principles and Criteria or other international sources.

Words used in this version of the Principles and Criteria, if not defined in this Glossary of Terms or other FSC normative documents, are used as defined in most standard dictionaries.

Adaptive management: A systematic process aimed at continually improving management policies and practices through learning from the results of existing measures (Source: Based on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Additionality:

- **Additionality outside the Management Unit:** Conservation and/or restoration outcomes over and above those already achieved or planned to be achieved, and that would not have been achieved without the support and/or intervention of The Organization.

Projects must either be new (i.e., not already being implemented or planned), amended or extended so that conservation and/or restoration outcomes are enhanced beyond what would have been achieved, or planned or funded to be achieved without The Organization planning to remedy for historical conversion.

- **Additionality inside the Management Unit:** Conservation and/or restoration outcomes above and beyond those required by the applicable FSC standards.

Affected rights holders: Persons or groups, including Indigenous Peoples, Traditional Peoples, and local communities with legal or customary rights whose free, prior and informed consent is required to determine management decisions.

Affected stakeholder: Person, group of people or entity that is or is likely to be subject to the effects of the activities performed by a Management Unit. Examples include but are not restricted to (for example in the case of downstream landowners), persons, groups of persons or entities located in the neighbourhood of the Management Unit. The following are examples of affected stakeholders:

- Local communities;
- Indigenous Peoples and/or Traditional Peoples;
- Workers;
- Forest dwellers;
- Neighbours;
- Downstream landowners;
- Local processors;
- Local businesses;
- Tenure and use rights holders, including landowners; and
- Organizations authorized or known to act on behalf of affected stakeholders, for example social and environmental NGOs, labour unions, etc. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Alien species: A species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

Apiary: Set of hives used for raising bees (beekeeping) for the purpose of harvesting honey and other related products. For certification purposes, the concept is used in a broad sense, also covering beehives or sets of beehives for the creation of stingless bees (meliponiculture). (Source: CDP GT Plantações FSC Brasil, 2021)

Applicable law/legislation: Means applicable to The Organization as a legal person or business enterprise in or for the benefit of the Management Unit and those laws which affect the implementation of the FSC Principles and Criteria. This includes any combination of statutory law (Parliamentary-approved) and case law (court interpretations), subsidiary regulations, associated administrative *procedures**, and the national constitution (if present) which invariably takes legal precedence over all other legal instruments (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Best available information: Data, facts, documents, *expert** opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with stakeholders that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through reasonable effort and cost, subject to the scale and intensity of the management activities and the Precautionary Approach. The use of the *Best available information** is justified by The Organization through consistent methodology and validated by the certification body during the audit processes.

Binding agreement: An agreement or pact, written or not, that is mandatory to its signatories and enforceable by law. The stakeholders to the agreement must join it freely and accept it voluntarily.

Biological control agents: Living organisms, used to eliminate or regulate the population of other living organisms (Source: Based on FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0 and in International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Biological diversity: The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992, Article 2).

Can: Used for statements of possibility and ability, whether material, physical or causal.

Collective bargaining: a voluntary negotiation process between employers or employers' organization and workers' organization, with a view to the regulation of terms and conditions of employment by means of collective agreements (ILO Convention 98, Article 4).

Confidential information: Private facts, data and content that, if made publicly available, might put at risk The Organization, its business interests or its relationships with stakeholders, clients and competitors.

Conflict: Situation in which there is absence of agreement and/or understanding, involving two or more stakeholders, whose values, interests or thoughts observe different and/or opposite positions. A conflict, however, may exist without a demand being proposed. Thus, although a *dispute** cannot exist without a conflict, a conflict can exist without a *dispute**. (Source: adapted by the CDP GT Nativas, 2019 from the Manual de Mediação Judicial Conselho Nacional de Justiça e Ministério da Justiça Brasil, 2013)

Connectivity: A measure of how connected or spatially continuous a corridor, network, or matrix is. The fewer gaps, the greater is the connectivity. Related to the structural connectivity concept; functional or behavioural connectivity refers to how connected an area is for a process, such as an animal moving through different types of landscape elements (Source: Based on R.T.T. Forman. 1995. Land Mosaics. The Ecology of Landscapes and Regions. Cambridge University Press, 632pp). Aquatic connectivity deals with the accessibility and transport of materials and organisms, through groundwater and surface water,

between different patches of aquatic ecosystems of all kinds. (Source: Based on R.T.T. Forman.1995.Land Mosaics. The ecology of Landscapes and Regions. Cambridge University Press, 632pp).

Conservation/Protection: These words are used interchangeably when referring to management activities designed to maintain the identified environmental or cultural values in existence long-term. Management activities may range from zero or minimal interventions to a specified range of appropriate interventions and activities designed to maintain, or compatible with maintaining, these identified values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0)

Conservation areas network (CAN): These portions are preserved and reserved in the Management Unit; such areas include representative sample areas, conservation zones and areas for connectivity. In the Brazilian context, the permanent preservation areas determined by Law 12.651/2012 are part of the areas called conservation zones. The conservation areas network is formed by the conservation areas of the Management Unit, absolute reserve and other conserved areas that increase connectivity between conservation areas. (Source: CDP GT Nativas, 2018)

Conservation zones and Protection areas: Defined areas that are designated and managed primarily to safeguard species, habitats, ecosystems, natural features or other site-specific values because of their natural environmental or cultural values, or for purposes of monitoring, evaluation or research, not necessarily excluding other management activities. For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria, these terms are used interchangeably, without implying that one always has a higher degree of conservation or protection than the other. The term 'protection area' is not used for these areas because in many countries this term implies legal or official status covered by national legislation. In the context of the Principles and Criteria, the management of these areas should involve active conservation and not passive protection (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Contested: Cases defined by legal and/or administrative bodies.

Conversion: A lasting change of natural forest cover or High Conservation Value areas, induced by human activity. This may be characterized by significant loss of species diversity, habitat diversity, structural complexity, ecosystem functionality or livelihoods and cultural values. The definition of conversion covers gradual forest degradation as well as rapid forest transformation (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

- **Induced by human activity:** In contrast to drastic changes caused by natural calamities like hurricanes or volcanic eruptions. It also applies in cases of naturally ignited fires where human activities (e.g. draining of peatlands) have significantly increased the risk of fire.
- **Lasting change of natural forest cover:** Permanent or long-term change of natural forest cover. Temporary changes of forest cover or structure (e.g. harvesting followed by regeneration in accordance with the FSC normative framework) is not considered conversion.
- **Lasting change of High Conservation Value (HCV) areas:** Permanent or long term change of any of the High Conservation Values. Temporary changes of HCV areas that do not negatively and permanently impact the values (e.g. harvesting followed by regeneration in accordance with Principle 9) is not considered a lasting change.
- **Significant loss of species diversity:** Loss of species is considered significant where rare species and threatened species or other locally important, keystone and/or flagship species are lost, whether in terms of numbers of individuals or in terms of number of species. This refers to both displacement and extinction.

NOTE: The establishment of ancillary *infrastructure** necessary to implement the objectives of responsible forest management (e.g. forest roads, skid trails, log landings, fire protection, etc.) is not considered conversion.

Core area: The portion of each Intact Forest Landscape designated to contain the most important cultural and ecological values. Core areas are managed to exclude industrial activity. Core areas meet or exceed the definition of Intact Forest Landscape.

Criterion (pl. Criteria): A means of judging whether or not a Principle (of forest stewardship) has been fulfilled (Source: FSC -STD-01-001 V4-0).

Critical: The concept of criticality or fundamentality in Principle 9 and HCVs relates to irreplaceability and to cases where loss or major damage to this HCV would cause serious prejudice or suffering to affected stakeholders. An ecosystem service is considered to be critical (HCV 4) where a disruption of that service is likely to cause, or poses a *threat** of, severe negative impacts on the welfare, health or survival of local communities, on the environment, on HCVs, or on the functioning of significant *infrastructure** (roads, dams, buildings etc.). The notion of criticality here refers to the importance and risk for natural resources and environmental and socio-economic values (Source: FSC -STD-01-001 V5-0).

Culturally appropriate: Means/approaches for outreach to target groups that are in harmony with the habits, values, sensitivities, and ways of life of the target audience.

Customary law: Interrelated sets of customary rights can be recognized as customary law. In some jurisdictions, customary law is equivalent to statutory law, within its defined area of competence and may replace statutory law for ethnic groups or other defined social groups. In some jurisdictions, customary law complements statutory law and is applied in specific circumstances (Source: Based on NL Peluso and P. Vandergeest. 2001. Genealogies of the political forest and customary rights in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, Journal of Asian Studies 60 (3): 761–812).

Customary rights: Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

In Brazilian context, customary rights are also a series of customs, practices and beliefs that are accepted as mandatory rules of conduct by indigenous peoples and local communities. It is an intrinsic part of their social and economic systems and ways of life. It may refer to the use of natural resources, land rights and obligations, inheritance and property, conduct of spiritual life, preservation of cultural heritage, and many other issues, as well as their respective access (Source: Nota Informativa N° 07/2016 - World Intellectual Property Organization)). In some jurisdictions, the customary law complements ordinary legal law and is applied in specific circumstances (Source: based on N.L. Peluso and P. Vandergeest. 2001. Genealogies of the political forest and customary rights in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, Journal of Asian Studies 60(3) 761–812).

Direct involvement: Situations in which the associated organization or individual is first-hand responsible for the unacceptable activities (Source: FSC-POL-01-004 V2-0).

Discrimination: includes- a) any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, social origin, sexual orientation, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation; b) such other distinction, exclusion or preference which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation as may be determined by the Member concerned after consultation with representative employers' and workers' organization where such exist, and with other appropriate bodies (adapted from ILO Convention 111, Article1). 'Sexual orientation' was added to the definition provided in Convention 111, as it has been identified as an additional type of discrimination which may occur.

Dispute: It exists when a pretence is rejected in whole or in part, becoming part of a dispute when involving rights and remedies that could be granted or denied in court or through extrajudicial proceedings. A dispute can only exist after a demand is filed (Source: adapted by CDP GT Nativas, 2019 from the Manual de Mediação Judicial Conselho Nacional de Justiça e Ministério da Justiça Brasil, 2013).

Dispute of substantial duration: *Dispute** that continues for more than twice as long as the predefined timelines in the FSC System (this is, for more than 6 months after receiving the complaint, based on FSC-STD-20-001).

Dispute of substantial magnitude: For the purpose of the IGI, a *dispute** of substantial magnitude is a *dispute** that involves one or more of the following:

- Affect Indigenous Peoples and/or Traditional Peoples and local communities legal or customary rights;
- Where the negative impact of management activities is of such a scale that it cannot be reversed or mitigated;
- Physical violence;
- Destruction of property;
- Presence of military bodies; and
- Acts of intimidation against forest workers and stakeholders.

Economic viability: The capability of developing and surviving as a relatively independent social, economic or political unit. Economic viability may require but is not synonymous with profitability (Source: Based on the WEBSTE as provided on the website of the European Environment Agency).

Ecosystem: A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992, Article 2).

Ecosystem services: The benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include:

- Provisioning services such as food, forest products and water;
- Regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, air quality, climate and disease;
- Supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and
- Cultural services and cultural values such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other non-material benefits.

(Source: Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC).

Employment and occupation: Include access to vocational *training**, access to employment and certain professions, and terms and conditions of employment. (Source: C111, Article1.3).

Endemic species: Native and restricted to a specific geographic region with exclusive occurrence in that location. Species with very restricted natural ranges are especially vulnerable to extinction if their natural habitat is eliminated or significantly disturbed. (Source: based on the IUCN)

Engagement: The process by which The Organization communicates, consults and/or provides for the participation of interested and/or affected stakeholders ensuring that their concerns, desires, expectations, needs, rights and opportunities are considered in the establishment, implementation and updating of the management plan and / or other activities that require these processes. The engagement methodology includes, at least:

- The identification and participation of appropriate representatives and contact points (including, where appropriate, institutions, organizations and local authorities);
- The identification and implementation of mutually agreed communication channels that allow information to flow in both directions;
- Assurance that all stakeholders (women, youth, seniors, minorities) are represented and are involved in an equitable way;
- Assurance that a record is kept of all the meetings;

- Assurance that the results of engagement activities are shared with those involved.

(Source: adapted from FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Environmental harm: Any impact on the environment values as a result of human activity that has the effect of degrading the environment, whether temporarily or permanently (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

Environmental impact assessment: Systematic process used to identify potential environmental and social impacts of proposed projects, to evaluate alternative approaches, and to design and incorporate appropriate prevention, mitigation, management and monitoring measures (Source: based on environmental impact assessment, guidelines for FAO field projects. Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome, FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Environmental values: The following set of elements of the biophysical and human environment:

- Ecosystem functions (including carbon sequestration and storage);
- Biological diversity;
- Water resources;
- Soils;
- Atmosphere; and
- Landscape values (including cultural and spiritual values);

The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Expert: A person dedicated with special care or exclusively to a certain study or branch of his profession. (Source: Adapted from Michaelis dictionary).

Externalities: The positive and negative impacts of activities on stakeholders that are not directly involved in those activities, or on a natural resource or the environment, which do not usually enter standard cost accounting systems, such that the market prices of the products of those activities do not reflect the full costs or benefits (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Fair compensation: Remuneration that is proportionate to the magnitude and type of services rendered by another party or harm attributed to the first party.

Fertilizer: Natural or synthetic mineral or organic substance that supplies one or more plant nutrients. (Source: Law No. 6.894, of 1980 – art. 3º; Decree No. 4.954, of 2004 – art. 1º; IN SDA No. 23, of 2005 – art. 1º, Brazil).

Fibre testing: A suite of wood identification technologies used to identify the family, genus, species and origin of solid wood and fibre-based products (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Forest/Forestry: A tract of land dominated by trees (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0. Derived from FSC Guidelines for Certification Bodies, Scope of Forest Certification, Section 2.1 first published in 1998, and revised as FSC-GUI-20-200 in 2005, and revised again in 2010 as FSC-DIR-20-007 FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations, ADVICE-20-007-01).

Formal and informal labour/trade union organizations: workers' association or trade union, whether or not recognized by law or by The Organization, with the goal to promote workers' rights and to represent workers in negotiations with The Organization primarily in what regards their working and compensation conditions.

Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC): A legal condition whereby a person or community can be said to have given consent to an action prior to its commencement, based upon a clear appreciation and understanding of the facts, implications and future consequences of that action, and the possession of all relevant facts at the time when consent is given. Free, prior and informed consent includes the right to

grant, modify, withhold or withdraw approval (Source: Based on the preliminary working paper on the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples (...) (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2004/4, 8 July 2004) of the 22nd Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Sub-commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 19–23 July 2004).

Frequency rate: Number of accidents with withdrawal times one million and divided by the Total Man-Hours Worked in the year. (Source: International Association of Industrial Accident Board and Commission (IAIABC), and Ordinance No. 3.214, of 08/06/78.)

FSC Transaction: Purchase or sale of products with FSC claims on sales documents (Source: ADV-40-004-14).

Gender equality: Gender equality or gender equity means that men and women have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to benefit an economic, social, cultural and political development (Source: Adapted from FAO, IFAD and ILO workshop on 'Gaps, trends and current research in gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: differentiated pathways out of poverty', Rome, 31 March to 2 April 2009).

Genetically modified organism: An organism which had its genetic material altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. (Source: Based on FSC-POL-30-602 FSC Interpretation on GMO).

Genotype: The genetic constitution of an organism (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Good faith: The principle of *good faith** implies that the parties make every effort to reach an agreement, conduct genuine and constructive negotiations, avoid delays in negotiations, *respect** concluded agreements, and give sufficient time to discuss and settle *disputes** (Source: FSC Policy Motion 40/2017).

Grievances: For the purpose of the IGI, this is an expression of dissatisfaction by any person or organization presented as a claim to The Organization, relating to its management activities or its conformity with the FSC Principles and Criteria, where a response is expected. (Source: based on FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0 Processing Appeals).

Habitat: The place or type of site where an organism or population occurs (Source: Based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 2).

Habitat features: Forest stand attributes and structures, including but not limited to:

- Old commercial and non-commercial trees whose age noticeably exceeds the average age of the main canopy;
- Trees with special ecological value;
- Vertical and horizontal complexity;
- Standing dead trees;
- Dead fallen wood;
- Forest openings attributable to natural disturbances;
- Nesting sites;
- Small wetlands, bogs, fens;
- Ponds;
- Areas for procreation;
- Areas for feeding and shelter, including seasonal cycles of breeding;
- Areas for migration; and
- Areas for hibernation

Harvest Level: The actual amount of harvest carried out in the Management Unit, measured either by volume or area for comparison with the forecast (maximum) for the permissible harvest levels.

Hazardous work (in the context of child labour): Work that, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is performed, is liable to impair the child's health, safety and morale (Source: ILO Convention 189).

Heavy work (in the context of child labour): Refers to work that, due to its physical demand, can be harmful or dangerous for the health of children. (Source: CDP GT Nativas, 2020).

High Conservation Values (HCV): Any of the following values:

- **HCV 1** - Species Diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.
- **HCV 2** – Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. *Intact Forest Landscapes** and large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
- **HCV 3** – Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.
- **HCV 4** - Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.
- **HCV 5** - Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or Indigenous Peoples (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous Peoples.
- **HCV 6** - Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples. (Source: FSC 2011).

High Conservation Value Areas: Zones and physical spaces which possess and/or are needed for the existence and maintenance of identified High Conservation Values. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0)

Hollow test: The *hollow test** is carried out to assess the existence of a hollow in the tree. If it exists, the tree may not be harvested. It is carried out with a chainsaw, where the operator inserts the saber into the tree and depending on the resistance of how the saber enters, it is possible to identify the hollow and its size (Source: Adapted from Cartilha Operação Florestal, Idesam. <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/pt/.galleries/documentos/acervo-projetos-cartilhas-outros/Idesam-Cartilha2-Derruba-Beneficiamento.pdf>)

ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work: The code is based on state-of-the-art international experience, and is intended to be relevant and practicable in most countries and enterprises. It aims to protect workers from hazards in forestry work and to prevent or reduce the incidence of occupational illness or injury. It can be downloaded from the ILO website in the following link https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_protect/@protrav/@safework/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_107793.pdf. (Source: Safety and health in forestry work: An ILO code of practice)

Indicator: A quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a Management Unit complies with the requirements of an FSC Criterion. Indicators and the associated thresholds define the requirements for responsible forest management at the level of the Management Unit and are the primary basis of forest evaluation (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Indigenous Cultural Landscapes: Indigenous Cultural Landscapes are living landscapes to which Indigenous Peoples attribute environmental, social, cultural and economic value because of their enduring

relationship with the land, water, fauna, flora and spirits and their present and future importance to their cultural identity. An Indigenous cultural landscape is characterized by features that have been maintained through long-term interactions based on land-care knowledge, and adaptive livelihood practices. They are landscapes over which Indigenous Peoples exercise responsibility for stewardship. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-1)

Indigenous Peoples: People and groups of people that can be identified or characterized as follows:

- The key characteristic or criterion is self-identification as Indigenous Peoples at the individual level and acceptance by the community as their member;
- Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;
- Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources;
- Distinct social, economic or political systems;
- Distinct language, culture and beliefs;
- Form non-dominant groups of society; and
- Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

(Source: Adapted from United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous, Factsheet 'Who are Indigenous Peoples' October 2007; United Nations Development Group, 'Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples 'Issues'' United Nations 2009, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 13 September 2007).

Explanatory note: According to Brazilian Law N^o. 6.001, of December 19, 1973, Indigenous Peoples are defined as a group of indigenous families or communities, whether living in a state of complete isolation from other sectors of the national communion, or in intermittent or permanent contacts, without, however, being integrated into them.

Indirect involvement: Situations in which the associated organization or individual, with a minimum ownership or voting power of 51%, is involved as a parent or sister company, subsidiary, shareholder or Board of Directors to an organization directly involved in unacceptable activities. Indirect involvement also includes activities performed by subcontractors when acting on behalf of the associated organization or individual (Source: FSC-POL-01-004 V2-0).

Infrastructure: In the context of forest management, roads, bridges, culverts, log landings, quarries, impoundments, buildings and other structures required for implementing the Management Plan.

Intact Forest Landscape: a territory on the current global level that has a forest cover extension containing forest and non-forest ecosystems minimally influenced by human economic activity, with an area of at least 500 km² (50,000 ha) and a minimum width of 10 km (measured as diameter of a circle that is fully within the boundaries of the territory) (Source: Intact Forests/Global Forest Watch. Glossary definition as provided on Intact Forest website. 2006-2014).

Integrated pest management (IPM): Careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations, encourage beneficial populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human and animal health and/or the environment. IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy forest with the least possible disruption to ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms (Source: Based on FAO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management).

Interested stakeholder: Any person, group of persons, or entity that has shown an interest, or is known to have an interest, in the activities of a Management Unit. The following are examples of interested stakeholders:

- Conservation organizations, for example environmental NGOs;
- Labor (rights) organizations, for example labour unions;
- Human rights organizations, for example social NGOs;
- Local development projects;
- Local governments;
- National government departments functioning in the region;
- FSC National Offices; and
- *Experts** on particular issues, for example High Conservation Values

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0)

Intellectual Property: Practices as well as knowledge, innovations and other creations of the mind. (Source: Based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8 (j); and the World Intellectual Property Organization. *O que é Propriedade Intelectual?*, Published by OMPI in 450(E)).

Intensity: A measure of the effectiveness, severity or strength of a management activity or other occurrence affecting the nature of the activity's impacts (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Internationally Accepted Scientific Protocols: A predefined science-based *procedure** that is published by an international scientific network or *trade union**, or frequently referenced in the international scientific literature (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Invasive species: Species that are rapidly expanding outside of their natural range. Invasive species can alter ecological relationships among *natural species** and can affect ecosystem function and human health (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Isolated Indigenous Peoples: Refers specifically to indigenous groups with no permanent relations with national societies or with little frequency of interaction, either with non-indigenous people or with other indigenous peoples (Source: Fundação Nacional dos Povos Indígenas - FUNAI - <https://www.gov.br/funai/pt-br/atuacao/povos-indigenas/povos-indigenas-isolados-e-de-recente-contato-2/povos-isolados-1>)

Lands and territories: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria, these are lands or territories that Indigenous Peoples or local communities have traditionally owned, or habitually used or occupied, and where access to natural resources is vital to the sustainability of their cultures and ways of life. (Source: Based on the safeguard OP 4.10 of the World Bank for Indigenous Peoples, clause 16 (a). July 2005.)

Landscape: A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Landscape values: Landscape values can be visualized as layers of human perceptions overlaid on the physical landscape. Some landscape values, like economic, recreation, subsistence value or visual quality are closely related to physical landscape attributes. Other landscape values such as intrinsic or spiritual value are more symbolic in character and are influenced more by individual perception or social construction than physical landscape attributes (Source: Based on website of the Landscape Value Institute).

Legal: In accordance with primary legislation (national or local laws) or secondary legislation (subsidiary regulations, decrees, orders, etc.), 'legal' also includes rule-based decisions made by legally competent agencies where such decisions flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations. Decisions made

by legally competent agencies may not be legal if they do not flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations and if they are not rule-based but use administrative discretion (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Legal minimum wage: Minimum wage is the minimum consideration due and paid directly by the employer to all workers, including rural workers, regardless of gender, per normal day of service, and it is able to meet, at a given time and region of the country, their normal needs for employment food, housing, clothing, hygiene and transportation. (Source: Decree Law n5.452 of May 1, 1943, which approves the consolidation of Labour Laws, in Article 76)

Legal registration: National or local legal license or set of permissions to operate as an enterprise, with rights to buy and sell products and/or services commercially. The license or permissions can apply to an individual, a privately-owned enterprise or a publicly owned corporate entity. The rights to buy and sell products and/or services do not carry the obligation to do so, so legal registration applies also to Organizations operating a Management Unit without sales of products or services; for example, for unpriced recreation or for conservation of biodiversity or habitat (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Legal status: The way in which the Management Unit is classified according to law. In terms of tenure, it means the category of tenure, such as communal land or leasehold or freehold or State land or government land, etc. If the Management Unit is being converted from one category to another (for example, from State land to communal indigenous land) the status includes the current position in the transition process. In terms of administration, legal status could mean that the land is owned by the nation as a whole, is administered on behalf of the nation by a government department, and is leased by a government Ministry to a private sector operator through a concession (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Legally competent: Mandated in law to perform a certain function (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Living wage: The remuneration received for a standard work week by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker and her or his family. Elements of a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, health care, transport, clothing, and other essential needs including provision for unexpected events (Source: A Shared Approach to a Living Wage. ISEAL Living Wage Group. November 2013). Living wage in the Brazilian context: the one established in Brazil by legislation within Brazil's economic capacity and economically viable (Source: CDP GT Plantações, 2016).

Local communities: Communities of any size that are in or adjacent to the Management Unit, and also those that are close enough to have a significant impact on the economy or the environmental values of the Management Unit or to have their economies, rights or environments significantly affected by the management activities or the biophysical aspects of the Management Unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Local law/legislation: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees) which is limited in application to a geographic district within a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative *procedures** (rules/ requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws. Laws derive authority ultimately from the Westphalian concept of sovereignty of the Nation State (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Long-term: A timescale at which the forest owner or manager is manifesting the objectives of the Management Plan, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent forest cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions and will be a function of the time needed to the recovery of the forest cover and natural structure takes following harvesting or disturbance, or to the development of mature or primary conditions. (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Management objective: Specific management goals, practices, outcomes, and approaches established to achieve the requirements of this standard. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0)

Management plan: The collection of documents, reports, records and maps that describe, justify and regulate the activities carried out by any manager, staff or Organization within or in relation to the Management Unit, including statements of objectives and policies (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Management Unit: A spatial area or areas submitted for FSC certification with clearly defined boundaries managed to a set of explicit long-term management objectives which are expressed in a Management Plan. This area or areas include(s):

- All facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or areas under legal title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of The Organization, for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives; and
- All facilities and area(s) outside, and not adjacent to this spatial area or areas and operated by or on behalf of The Organization, solely for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives. (Source: FSC STD-01-001 V5-0).

May: Indicates a course of action permitted within the document limits.

Monitoring: act of following up, verifying and determining changes or completeness of *procedures** or management activities implemented. (Source: CDP GT Plantações, 2016)

Moral harassment: Moral harassment at work is any abusive conduct (gesture, word, behaviour, attitude,...) which, through its repetition or systematization, threatens the dignity or psychic or physical integrity of a person, threatening their employment or degrading the working environment." (Source: Marie-France Hirigoyen, Discomfort at Work - Redefining Bullying, 2002).

National law/legislation: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees), which is applicable to a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative *procedures** (rules/requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Natural species: Species, subspecies, or lower taxon, occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (that is, within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans) (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

Natural conditions: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria and any applications of restoration techniques, terms such as 'more natural conditions', 'natural ecosystem' provide for managing sites to favour or restore *natural species** and associations of *natural species** that are typical of the locality, and for managing these associations and other environmental values so that they form ecosystems typical of the locality. Further guidelines may be provided in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Natural forest: A forest area with many of the principal characteristics and key elements of natural ecosystems, such as complexity, structure and biological diversity, including soil characteristics, flora and fauna, in which all or almost all the trees are *natural species**, not classified as plantations.

'Natural forest' includes the following categories:

- Forest affected by harvesting or other disturbances, in which trees are being or have been regenerated by a combination of natural and artificial regeneration with species typical of natural forests in that site, and where many of the above-ground and belowground characteristics of the natural forest are still present. In boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, a combination of natural and artificial regeneration to regenerate forest of the same *natural species**, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of natural ecosystems of that site, is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations;
- Natural forests which are maintained by traditional silvicultural practices including natural or assisted natural regeneration; and
- Well-developed secondary or colonizing forest of *natural species** which has regenerated in non-forest areas.

The definition of 'natural forest' may include areas described as wooded ecosystems, woodland and savannah.

The description of natural forests and their principal characteristics and key elements may be further defined in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples.

'Natural forest' does not include land which is not dominated by trees, was previously not forest, and which does not yet contain many of the characteristics and elements of natural ecosystems. Young regeneration may be considered as natural forest after some years of ecological progression. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may indicate when such areas may be excised from the Management Unit, should be restored towards more natural conditions, or may be converted to other land uses.

FSC has not developed quantitative thresholds between different categories of forests in terms of area, density, height, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may provide such thresholds and other guidelines, with appropriate descriptions or examples. Pending such guidance, areas dominated by trees, mainly of *natural species**, may be considered as natural forest. Thresholds and guidelines may cover areas such as:

- Other vegetation types and non-forest communities and ecosystems included in the Management Unit, including grassland, bushland, wetlands, and open woodlands;
- Very young pioneer or colonizing regeneration in a primary succession on new open sites or abandoned farmland, which does not yet contain many of the principal characteristics and key elements of natural ecosystems. This may be considered as natural forest through ecological progression after the passage of years;
- Young natural regeneration growing in natural forest areas may be considered as natural forest, even after logging, clear-felling or other disturbances, since many of the principal characteristics and key elements of natural ecosystems remain, above-ground and belowground; and
- Areas where deforestation and forest degradation have been so severe that they are no longer 'dominated by trees' may be considered as non-forest, when they have very few of the principal above-ground and below-ground characteristics and key elements of natural forests. Such extreme degradation is typically the result of combinations of repeated and excessively heavy logging, grazing, farming, fuelwood collection, hunting, fire, erosion, mining, settlements, *infrastructure**, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may help to decide when such areas should be excised from the Management Unit, should be restored towards more natural conditions, or may be converted to other land uses (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Natural disaster: Disruptions that may present social risks and environmental values in the Management Unit, but that may also compromise important ecosystem functions, examples include drought, flood, fire, landslide, storm, avalanche, etc.

Non-forest land-use: Land-use system, where the land is not dominated by trees.

Non-timber forest products (NTFP): All products other than timber derived from the Management Unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Objective: The basic purpose laid down by The Organization for the forest enterprise, including the decision of policy and the choice of means for attaining the purpose (Source: Based on F.C. Osmaston. 1968. The Management of Forests. Hafner, New York; and D.R. Johnston, A.J. Grayson and R.T. Bradley. 1967. Forest Planning. Faber & Faber, London)"

Obligatory code of practice: A manual or handbook or other source of technical instruction which The Organization must implement by law (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Occupational accident: An occurrence arising out of, or in the course of, work which results in fatal or non-fatal injury (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Occupational disease: Any disease contracted because of an exposure to risk factors arising from work activity (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Occupational injuries: Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an *occupational accident** (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Ordinary law or statutory law: The body of law contained in Acts of Parliament (national legislature) (Source: Oxford Dictionary of Law).

Organism: Any biological entity capable of replication or of transferring genetic material (Source: Council Directive 90/220/EEC).

Organization (The): The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Publicly available: In a manner easily accessible to people generally (Source: Collins English Dictionary, 2003 Edition).

Pesticide: Any substance or mixture of substances of chemical or biological ingredients intended for repelling, destroying or controlling any pest, or regulating plant growth. This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvaecides, nematocides, fungicides and herbicides (Source: FSC-POL-30-001)

Plantation: A forest area established by planting or sowing with using either alien or *natural species**, often with one or few species, regular spacing and even ages, and which lacks most of the principal characteristics and key elements of natural forests. The description of plantations may be further defined in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples, such as:

- Areas which would initially have complied with this definition of 'plantation' but which, after the passage of years, contain many or most of the principal characteristics and key elements of natural ecosystems, may be classified as natural forests;
- Plantations managed to restore and enhance biological and habitat diversity, structural complexity and ecosystem functionality may, after the passage of years, be classified as natural forests; and
- Boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, in which a combination of natural and artificial regeneration is used to regenerate forest of the same *natural species**, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of natural ecosystems* of that site, may be considered as natural forest, and this regeneration is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0)

Precautionary approach: An approach requiring that when the available information indicates that management activities pose a *threat** of severe or irreversible damage to the environment or a *threat** to human welfare, The Organization will take explicit and effective measures to prevent the damage and avoid the risks to welfare, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of environmental values are uncertain (Source: Based on Principle 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992, and Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary Principle of the Wingspread Conference, 23–25 January 1998).

Pre-harvest [condition]: The diversity, composition, and structure of the forest or plantation prior to felling timber and associated activities such as road building.

Principle: An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Procedure: In the context of SLIMF, procedure can be considered as written texts, drawings, diagrams or even oral reports of the producers. (Source: CDP GT Nativas, 2016).

Proportionate: A 1:1 ratio: The area to be restored or conserved is the same as the area of natural forest and/or High Conservation Value destroyed (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

Protection: See definition of conservation.

Rare species: Species that are uncommon or scarce, but not classified as endangered. These species are located in geographically restricted areas or specific habitats or are scantily scattered on a large scale. They are approximately equivalent to the IUCN (2001) category of Near Threatened (NT), including species that are close to qualifying for, or are likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future. They are also approximately equivalent to imperiled species (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK).

Ratified: The process by which an international law, pact or agreement (including multilateral environmental agreements) is legally approved by a national legislator or equivalent legal mechanism, so that such international law, pact or agreement automatically becomes part of national law or triggers the national law to have the same legal effect (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Reasonable: Considered as fair or appropriate to the circumstances or purposes based on general experience (Source: Shorter Oxford English Dictionary).

Refugia: An isolated area where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive (Source: Glen Canyon Dam, Adaptive Management Program Glossary as provided on website of Glen Canyon Dam website).

Remedy: To correct or return something as near as possible to its original state or condition (Source: Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. UN. 2011).

- For environmental harms this includes actions taken to remedy deforestation, conversion degradation, or other harms to natural forest and High Conservation Value areas. Environmental remedy actions may include but are not limited to: conservation of standing forests, habitats, ecosystems and species; restoration and protection of degraded ecosystems.
- For social harms this includes providing redress for identified social harms through agreements made during an FPIC-based process with the *affected rights holders** and facilitating a transition to the position before such harms occurred; or developing alternative measures to ameliorate harms by providing gains recognized by the affected stakeholders as equivalent to the harms, through consultation and agreement. Remedy may be achieved through a combination of apologies, restitution, rehabilitation, financial or non-financial compensation, satisfaction, punitive sanctions, injunctions, and guarantees of non-repetition (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

Respect (uphold): To acknowledge, respect, sustain and support (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Restitution: Measures agreed with affected stakeholders to restore lands, properties or damaged natural resources to their original owners in their original condition. Where such lands, properties or natural resources cannot be returned or restored, measures are agreed on to provide alternatives of equivalent quality and extent. Restitution to *affected rights holders** is agreed on through an FPIC-based process (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

Representative sample areas: Portions of the Management Unit delineated for the purpose of conserving or restoring viable examples of an ecosystem that would naturally occur in that geographical region.

In the case of natural forests in Brazil, they may contain areas that could be managed, but are reserved for the purpose of biodiversity conservation, in addition to being used to assess and monitor the impacts

of forest management as witnesses over time. (Sources: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0 and CDP GT Nativas, 2023)

Restore/Restoration: These words are used in different senses according to the context and in everyday speech. In some cases, 'restore' means to repair the damage done to environmental values that resulted from management activities or other causes. In other cases, 'restore' means the formation of more natural conditions in sites which have been heavily degraded or converted to other land uses. In the Principles and Criteria, the word 'restore' is not used to imply the recreation of any particular previous, pre-historic, pre-industrial or other pre-existing ecosystem (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

The Organization is not necessarily obliged to restore those environmental values that have been affected by factors beyond the control of The Organization, for example by *natural disasters**, by climate change, or by the legally authorized activities of third parties, such as public *infrastructure**, mining, hunting or settlement. FSC-POL-20-003 - The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification describes the processes by which such areas may be excised from the area certified, when appropriate.

The Organization is also not obliged to restore environmental values that may have existed at some time in the historic or pre-historic past, or that have been negatively affected by previous owners or organizations. However, The Organization is expected to take reasonable measures to mitigate, control and prevent environmental degradation which is continuing in the Management Unit as a result of such previous impacts.

Right to ownership, holding and/or use: Ownership rights are a bundle of decomposable elementary rights, namely, the rights to use, enjoy and dispose of the corresponding law. Such rights may or may not be held by a same subject. If someone other than the owner holds the right of use, for example, it is said that the usufructuary has a real right over another subject's object. Thus, the right to property includes ownership or right of use, exclusive or shared, over an object or thing. (Source: PEREIRA, L.R. (2003). *Direito das Coisas*. 1a ed. atual. Campinas: Russel Editores, 2003). On the other hand, the right to holding applies to those who effectively hold the exercise, fully or not, of some of the powers inherent to the property. If you have already exercised the gentle, peaceful, uninterrupted and uncontested holding of the property for a certain period of time, the owner may request for ownership by means of the usucapion action (Source: Article 1.196 of the Brazilian Civil Code). The main rural neighboring rights are related to access to water, passage, confrontation, animal safety and to fires. Neighbors who do not have water in their properties may require its capture by a stream that passes over the properties of neighbors. The capture of water or its passage over your property cannot be prohibited. The property owner only owns topsoil. Natural resources belong to the State or the Union (Source: Augusto Ribeiro Garcia, lawyer, post-graduate in Agrarian Law by the Universidade de São Paulo (USP), consultant to the Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV)).

Riparian zone: Interface between land and a water body, and the vegetation associated with it.

Risk: The probability of an unacceptable negative impact arising from any activity in the Management Unit combined with its seriousness in terms of consequences (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Scale: A measure of the extent to which a management activity or event affects an environmental value or a Management Unit, in time or space. An activity with a small or low spatial scale affects only a small proportion of the forest each year, an activity with a small or low temporal scale occurs only at long intervals (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Scale, intensity and risk: See individual definitions of the terms 'scale', 'intensity', and 'risk'.

Significant: For the purposes of Principle 9, HCVs 1, 2 and 6 there are three main forms of recognizing significance.

- A designation, classification or recognized conservation status, assigned by an international agency such as IUCN or Birdlife International;
- A designation by national or regional authorities, or by a responsible national conservation organization, on the basis of its concentration of biodiversity;
- A voluntary recognition by the manager, owner or Organization, on the basis of available information, or of the known or suspected presence of a significant biodiversity concentration, even when not officially designated by other agencies.

Any one of these forms will justify designation as HCVs 1, 2 and 6. Many regions of the world have received recognition for their biodiversity importance, measured in many different ways. Existing maps and classifications of priority areas for biodiversity conservation play an essential role in identifying the potential presence of HCVs 1, 2 and 6 (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Silvicultural plan: Include silvicultural treatments and practices. In the management of natural forests, activities are carried out with the role of ensuring the perpetuity of the generation of forest products and services by stimulating natural regeneration and protecting the stock of remaining trees (DAP between 10 and 50 cm). Thus, seed trees should be conserved in the forest and include the full range of techniques to reduce ecological damage from logging. Also includes interventions applied in the forest with the goal to maintaining and enhancing its stock and regeneration growth and growth of remaining trees (Source: CDP GT Nativas, 2023).

Silvicultural systems: For the purposes of this standard, they shall be considered as the set of individual practices adopted by The Organization. (Source: CDP GT Nativas, 2018)

Silviculture: The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the targeted diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis (Source: Nieuwenhuis, M. 2000. Terminology of Forest Management. IUFRO World Series Vol. 9. IUFRO 4.04.07 SilvaPlan and SilvaVoc).

Slave-like labour: Degrading working conditions (incompatible with human dignity, characterized by the violation of fundamental rights that endanger the health and life of the worker), exhaustive workday (in which the worker is subjected to excessive stress or overloaded work that causes harm to their health or is life-threatening), forced labor (keeping the person in service through fraud, geographical isolation, *threats** and physical, sexual and psychological violence, payment or document withholding, *threats** to report to the authorities, restriction of mobility or movement) and debt bondage (causing the worker to illegally contract a debt and tie it to that worker). Elements may manifest in conjunction or in isolation (Source: Repórter Brasil).

Small-scale smallholder: Any person that is depending on the land for most of their livelihood; and/or employs labour mostly from family or neighbouring communities and has land-use rights on a Management Unit of less than 50 hectares. (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

Social harms: Negative impacts on persons or communities, perpetrated by individuals, corporations or states, which include, but may go beyond, criminal acts by legal persons. Such harms include negative impacts on persons; or groups; rights, livelihoods and well-being, such as property (including forests, lands, waters), health, food security, healthy environment, cultural repertoire and happiness, as well as physical injury, detention, dispossession and expulsion (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

- **Ongoing social harms:** social harms which have not been remedied.
- **Priority social harms:** social harms prioritized by an FPIC-based process with affected rights-holders or identified in consultation with affected stakeholders (Source: FSC-PRO-01-007 V1-0. Shortened version - refer to the FSC Remedy Framework for full definition).

Stakeholder: See definitions for 'affected stakeholder' and 'interested stakeholder'.

Subordination relationship: It is understood as a state of real dependency, created by the right of the employer to command, to give orders, from where the corresponding obligation for the employee to submit to these orders is born (Source: Article 3 of the Consolidation of the Labor Laws (CLT) of 1942, and Law 13.467 / 17, Labor Reform).

Threat: An indication or warning of impending or likely damage or negative impacts (Source: Based on Oxford English Dictionary).

Threatened species: Species that meet the IUCN (2001) Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR) Criteria and face a high, very high or extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. These categories may be reinterpreted for FSC purposes in accordance with official national classifications (which hold legal meaning) and local conditions and population density (which should affect decisions on appropriate conservation measures) (Source: Based on IUCN (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK).

Timely manner: As promptly as circumstances reasonably permit; not intentionally postponed by The Organization; in compliance with applicable laws, contracts, licenses or invoices (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0).

Traditional Knowledge: Information, know-how, skills and practices that are developed, sustained and passed on from generation to generation within a community, often forming part of its cultural or spiritual identity (Source: based on the definition by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Glossary definition as provided under Policy/Traditional Knowledge on the WIPO website).

Traditional Peoples: Traditional peoples are social groups or peoples who do not self-identify as indigenous and who affirm rights to their lands, forests and other resources based on long established custom or traditional occupation and use (Source: Forest Peoples Programme (Marcus Colchester, 7 October 2009)).

In the Brazilian context, traditional peoples are also culturally differentiated groups or peoples who do not self-identify as Indigenous People and that recognize themselves as such and that have their own forms of social organization, that occupy and use territories and natural resources as a condition for their cultural, social, religious, ancestral and economic reproduction, using knowledge, innovations and practices generated and transmitted by tradition. Among the traditional peoples and communities of Brazil are quilombolas, ciganos, matriz africana, seringueiros, castanheiros, quebradeiras de coco-de-babaçu, comunidades de fundo de pasto, faxinalenses, pescadores artesanais, marisqueiras, ribeirinhos, varjeiros, caiçaras, praieiros, sertanejos, jangadeiros, ciganos, açorianos, campeiros, varzanteiros, pantaneiros, caatingueiros, among others. (Source: Adapted from Decree nº 6040/2007)

Training: workers' training so they may perform their activities properly and effectively. (Source: CDP GT Plantações, 2016)

Transaction verification: Verification by certification bodies and/or Assurance Services International (ASI) that FSC output statements made by certificate holders are accurate and match with the FSC input statement of their respective trading partners (Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V3-0)

Verifiable targets: Specific goals, such as desired future forest conditions, established to measure progress towards the achievement of each of the management objectives. These goals are expressed as clear and verifiable outcomes, such that it is possible to determine whether they have been accomplished or not.

Very limited portion: The affected area shall not exceed 5% of the management unit, irrespective of whether the conversion activities have taken place prior to or after The Organization is awarded with FSC forest management certification (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

Waste: unusable or undesirable substances or by-products such as:

- Hazardous waste, including chemical waste and batteries;
- Containers;
- Engine and other fuels and oils;
- Rubble including metals, plastics and paper; and
- Abandoned buildings, machinery and equipment.

Water bodies (including watercourses): Seasonal, temporary, and permanent brooks, creeks, streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes. Water bodies include riparian or wetland systems, lakes, swamps, bogs and springs.

Workers: All employed persons including public employees as well as 'self-employed' persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including labourers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention 155, Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981)..

Worst forms of child labour: include a) all forms of slavery or slavery-like practices such as sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and servitude, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed *conflict**; b) the use, demand or offer of a child for prostitution, for production of pornography or for pornographic performance; c) the use, demand or supply of a child for illicit activities, in particular for production and trafficking of drugs, as defined in the relevant international treaties; d) work that, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is performed, may harm the health, safety or morals of children (Source: C182, Article 3).



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