



FSC FOREST STEWARDSHIP STANDARD FOR PLANTATIONS FOR BRAZIL

FSC-STD-BRA-01.1-2025-Plantations EN



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

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.

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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 (IFSS) 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 Working Group for the Plantations' Management 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.

It is first important to note that this standard has been developed by a national Standard Development Group (SDG) which was approved by the FSC Performance and Standards Unit in July 2015 to develop an FSC plantations standard for Brazil.

The work was done in conformity with the requirements of the FSC Standard for Developing and Maintaining National Standards: FSC-STD-60-006 (V1-2), and of the Standard for the Structure and Content of National Standards for Forest Management: FSC-STD-60-002 (V1-0).

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 shall assess forest management practices in the scope of the standard (see 2.2 below).

The globally applicable FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship provides 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 (MU) level.

With the approval of FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN FSC International Generic Indicators (IGI) 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 National Forest Stewardship Standards;
- Support a faster and more efficient approval process of National 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 National Forest Stewardship Standard (NFSS).

The development of the NFSS 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 5-2;
- 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 Forest Stewardship Standards.

The above documents have been developed by the FSC Performance and Standards Unit (PSU) to improve consistency and transparency in certification decisions between different Certification Bodies 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	Plantations
Ownership* types	All types of ownerships, 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 and non-timber forest products (NTFPs). NTFPs shall not be harvested from the Conservation Area Network, except when the activities and interventions conducted within the Conservation Area Network contribute to the maintenance or enhancement of the respective conservation values. NTFP that can be certified within the scope of this standard 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 and manufactured resin products, 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, several indicators are listed. Some indicators were generated considering the Scale, Intensity and Risk of the operations, whose combination defines and differentiates the type of operations carried out in the country.

- a) If the indicator is just numbering with no additional letter (for example, 1.1.1). Indicators are intended to be applicable to all sizes and intensities of forest operations in plantations.
- b) In some cases, requirements are numbered, with the additional letters "SLIMF" (for example, Indicator 1.1.1 SLIMF). The indicator is intended to be applicable for organizations performing small or low intensity forest management, according to the concepts presented in the following table (table 1);
- c) In some cases, requirements are specified that are applicable only to forest which are large scale Organizations or with not low-intensity managed forest. In these cases, the indicator number is followed by the letters "non-SLIMF" (See the thresholds defined in Table 1).

Table 1 – Criteria and thresholds for the classification of Small Scale and Low Intensity Forest Management (SLIMF)

Classification	Criteria	Thresholds	Comments
Small-scale forestry operation	Area	Up to 1,000 ha of total area of the management unit	This area must include the entire management unit.
Low intensity forestry operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Timber harvest level proportional to the average annual increment (IMA) for the total production area of the management unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The management unit harvest level is less than 20% of the average annual increment (IMA) AND ○ Forest harvest is limited of a maximum of 5,000 m³/year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In cases where IMA calculations are not available, other regionally accepted growth measures for a certain forest type can be used.

Plantations of NTFPs are not qualified as low-intensity management units.

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.

Organizations including NTFPs in their certification scope shall conform with specific NTFP indicators and, in addition, with all other applicable indicators in the standard.

The following elements of this standard are normative: scope, effective date, validity period, glossary of terms, principles, criteria and indicators, tables, and annexes, unless otherwise indicated. The applicability and explanatory notes in this standard are not normative.

The standard's glossary provides IGI terms and other technical and scientific terms that clarify and interpret the standard's instructions. In the text of the standard, terms are formatted in *italics*, and *marked with an asterisk*^{*}.

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.

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 plantations in Brazil

The management of forest plantations uses species of economic interest in homogeneous plantations, which are conducted throughout the production cycle until they reach the age for clear-cutting. The main species used in Brazilian forest plantations are Eucalyptus spp. and Pinus spp., in addition to these, others are also gaining space, such as Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Acacia (*Acacia mangium* and *Acacia mearnsii*), Rubber tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*), Paricá (*Schizolobium amazonicum*), among others. From forest plantations, a series of timber and non-timber products can be obtained, such as sawn wood, wood panels, laminated floors, pallets, charcoal, resins, cellulose, paper and a variety of others that are present in everyday life. Brazil has a prominent position in the world scenario of forest plantation management, due to the great edaphoclimatic diversity of the country, which favors the adaptation of species used and also, in the development of research and technologies applied to plantations, for the optimization of silvicultural treatments, soil nutritional management, integrated pest management, forest mechanization, genetic breeding or socio-environmental practices, this mainly through FSC certification.

An 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 utility, social interest, or low environmental impact, upon approval of the responsible bodies. In the event of the 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 the natural resources of the rural property, assisting the conservation and rehabilitation of ecological processes, and promoting the conservation of biodiversity, as well as the shelter 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.

Every rural property must maintain an area with natural vegetation coverage, as a Legal Reserve, observing the following minimum percentages in relation to the area of the property:

- a) 80% (eighty percent), in properties located in a forested area in the Amazon;
- b) 35% (thirty-five percent), in properties located in the Cerrado area;
- c) 20% (twenty percent), in properties located in the other regions of the country.

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 Indigenous, 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 people, 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. 505 Indigenous Lands were also identified, representing 12.5% of the Brazilian territory (106.7 million hectares), where 517,400 indigenous people lived (57.7% of the total). The Census found 305 ethnic groups, and 274 indigenous languages were also identified.

Organizations with plantations relate with Indigenous Peoples and traditional peoples* through legal requirements and compliance with FSC P&C. They are usually stakeholders to be engaged in the management planning and implementation.

C.2 Members of the Standards Development Group in Brazil

Group elected by FSC Brazil members to direct the FSC standards area, composed of members from each chamber: environmental, economic and social. 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 first constitution of the SDG, several changes occurred with the elected members. The main reasons were resignation of the member and end of the member's term – according to FSC Brazil statute the term of a SDG member is three years, with one re-election allowed.

The following members were elected to conduct the work of the standards:

Chamber	Name	Organization
Social	Fernanda Rodrigues	Rede Mulher Florestal
	Domingos Vieira do Carmo	SINDEX MG
Environmental	Gabriel Coimbra Rafael	Individual
	Paulo Roberto da Gama Bittencourt	Individual
Economic	Wellington Cardoso	Sylvamo do Brasil Ltda..
	Ione Vieira dos Santos	LN Guerra Indústria e Comércio de Madeira Ltda

C.3 Expert advising the Standard Development Group

Technical Experts Committee (TEC)

To assist the SDG in transferring the national standards, a TEC was formed with members from accredited certification bodies, with experience in management of plantations. 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 executed a strictly technical position. The TEC is composed by:

Name	Organization
Ricardo Camargo	Imaflora
Juliana Gonçalves	Bureau Veritas
Naiara Zamin	SCS/Sysflor
Maureen Voiglaender	Neocert

Consultative Forum

The Consultative Forum was established for the standard development process. The role of the Consultative Forum was 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 Consultative Forum was open to any interested/affected stakeholders expressing interest, with no maximum number of participants.

The Consultative Forum is consulted and kept informed at each stage of the standards development process, and its comments are recorded and considered.

C.4 Background information on the standard development

With the approval of a new set of Principles and Criteria (P&C) in the world, followed by the International Generic Indicators, the movement towards transferring national standards to the version 5 of the P&C began. Due to the great differences that existed in the two types of forests managed and certified in Brazil, in 2015 when the transfer process started, it was decided to create two separate standards and Standard Development Groups (SDG, or in Portuguese CDP), one to work specifically with the standard for the management of native forests and the other for the management of forest plantations. This proposal was submitted and approved by the PSU.

Given the nature of forest stewardship standards in the FSC system, each SDG has members of the three chambers, representing social, environmental, and economic interests. Decisions are made by consensus, defined as general agreement in favour of a proposal, plus the absence of a sustained objection to the proposal. Each SDG also has the support of a technical experts committee (TEC), composed by Certification Bodies (CB) with knowledge in the specific standard to be developed.

After the election of the representatives of each chamber that would constitute the SDG, Plantations subgroup, using the International Generic Indicators as a basis, a first version of the FSC Standard for the Management of Plantations in Brazil was prepared during the years of 2015/2016. At the end of this process, a draft approved by the SDG was submitted to public consultation with interested stakeholders during the months of May to July 2016.

After the public consultation period ended, the comments received were systematized and analysed by the SDG - Plantations, drafting a second version of the document. It was used between the months of November and December 2017, on two field tests carried out in certified organizations.

Based on the reports of the field tests, containing the CB's suggestions regarding the indicators, the SDG prepared draft 3 of the document and submitted to a second public consultation with interested parties. The public consultation period lasted for 60 days, from September to November 2018.

After the public consultation, FSC Brazil decided to put the plantations standard on hold, to focus on the development of the natural forests' standard. This decision was approved by FSC International and was important to allow the national office to direct the available resources. Therefore, during the year of 2019, the SDG did not work on the standard.

The comments received from the second public consultation were systematized and analysed by the SDG-Plantations. This extensive analysis generated the final draft, which was submitted (on 21 August 2021) for analysis by FSC International, through PSU and PSC.

The standard was conditionally approved by the PSC on 20 October 2022 and finally approved by PSU on 24 June 2024. Later, an editorial correction was made and the revised version of standard (FSC-STD-BRA-01.1-2025) was approved by PSU on 28 November 2024.

NOTE: Further information is available from PSU upon request.

D REFERENCES

(Informative section)

The following reference documents are relevant to the development and application of this standard. For references without a version number, the last edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) is applicable.

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 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 Performance and Standards Unit, if no national FSC presence exists), or your certification body. International interpretations are available through the FSC Document Centre (<https://fsc.org/en/document-centre>).

E ABBREVIATIONS

(Informative section)

FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
IFSS	Interim Forest Stewardship Standard
NF	Normative Framework
FSS	Forest Stewardship Standard
NRA	National Risk Assessment
PSU	Performance and Standards Unit
QMS	Quality Management System

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 The 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 procedure or mechanism is followed, and if the *conflict** and/or dispute is not resolved, the courts process is followed.

1.1.2 The 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. In the case of stages dependent on the performance of public bodies, The Organization monitors the progress and contributes to the speed of its resolution.

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, wood 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 the national level is presented in Annex A.

1.3.2 Payment of taxes, charges, royalties, among others, by The Organization regarding activities carried out in the management unit is made in a timely manner.

1.3.3 The payment of taxes, charges, royalties, among others, by The Organization's service providers, subcontractors, wood buying customers and their contractors or subcontractors working in the management unit, regarding the activities carried out in the management unit is made in a timely manner.

1.3.4 The activities covered by the management plan are planned to comply with all applicable laws.

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

1.3.6 When non-timber forest products are aimed to human or animal consumption, all applicable legal and administrative requirements for hygiene and food safety are complied with.

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 Measures, proportionate to the scale and intensity of The Organization, are implemented to control and protect from illegal logging or illegal extraction of other products, land intrusions, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting and other unauthorized activities in the management unit.

1.4.3 (NON-SLIMF) In cases of illegal or unauthorized activities where there is a need for intervention by public bodies, a system is implemented to inform the competent authorities and, when possible, to work together with these authorities to control and discourage these 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.

1.5. 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 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 applicable national laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice relating to the trade of forest products by The Organization is demonstrated.

1.5.3 Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through certificates for harvest and trade in any 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 (NON-SLIMF) There is a documented mechanism that identifies and prevents *conflicts** and/or disputes, and provides for the engagement with affected stakeholders in their resolution. Such mechanism is developed through *culturally appropriate** engagement with affected stakeholders and made publicly available.

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

1.6.2 Conflicts and/or disputes related to applicable laws or customary laws that can be settled out of court are responded to in a timely manner, and are either resolved or are in the *conflict** and/or dispute resolution procedure or mechanism.

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

- 1) Measures taken for its resolution; and
- 2) Outcomes of all resolution processes; and
- 3) Unresolved *conflicts** and/or disputes, the reasons they are not resolved and how they will be resolved.

1.6.4 Management activities cease or areas are excluded from the certification scope where there are *disputes of substantial duration** and/or of substantial magnitude and/or 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 *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 corruption does occur.
- 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 vulnerabilities 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 written policy, endorsed by an individual with authority to implement the policy, includes a long-term commitment to forest management practices consistent with FSC Principles and Criteria and related Policies and Standards.
- 1.8.2 The long-term commitment policy of adhering to the FSC Principles and Criteria, and related FSC Policies and Standards is publicly available and at no cost.
- 1.8.3 The certification body is provided with information on all forest areas outside the 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 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 2.1.2).
- 2.1.2 The employment in *light work** of workers considered to be apprentices with a minimum age defined in *national legislation** is allowed, provided that the minimum age of the ILO (13 years) is complied with. Such employment does not interfere with schooling or harm the health and development of workers. In cases where these apprentices are subject to compulsory education laws, they only work outside of school hours during normal day-time working hours.
- 2.1.3 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.
- 2.1.4 The Organization prohibits the worst forms of child labour.
- 2.1.5 Employment relationships are voluntary and based on mutual consent, without *threat** of penalties.
- 2.1.6 There is no evidence of any practices indicative of forced, compulsory or *slave-like labour**, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - 1) physical and sexual violence;
 - 2) bonded labour;
 - 3) withholding of wages, including payment of *employment fees** and/or payment of a deposit to start employment;
 - 4) mobility/movement restriction;
 - 5) retention of passport and identity documents;
 - 6) threats of reporting to the authorities.
- 2.1.7 The Organization ensures that its *employment and occupation** practices are not *discriminatory practices**, including, but not limited to, equal opportunity in hiring, equal pay and conditions for safe work.
- 2.1.8 Workers are free to create, associate and join *trade union organizations**, and to participate in *collective bargaining**.
- 2.1.9 The Organization does not interfere with the drafting of the constitutions and rules of workers organizations.
- 2.1.10 The Organization respects the rights of workers to engage in lawful activities related to forming, joining or assisting a *workers' organization**, or to refrain from doing the same; and does not discriminate or punish workers for exercising these rights.
- 2.1.11 The Organization negotiates in *good faith** with legally established *workers' organizations** and/or representatives duly recognized and selected in *good faith** by the workers and with the best efforts to reach an individual and/or *collective bargaining** agreement.

2.1.12 Updated copies are kept and compliance with collective agreements and conventions, if any, applicable to workers working in the management unit is guaranteed.

2.1.13 (NON-SLIMF) Measures are implemented to identify and reduce or eliminate differences in working conditions, wages and benefits among workers working in the management unit, performing the same occupation.

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 Organization publicly declares its commitment to abolishing *discriminatory practices** and to promoting gender equality. This commitment is communicated to all workers.

2.2.2 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.

2.2.3 (NON-SLIMF) A system containing measures to prevent, eliminate and mitigate identified barriers to the promotion of gender equality and *discriminatory practices** in general is implemented.

2.2.3 (SLIMF) Measures are taken to prevent, eliminate and mitigate identified barriers to the promotion of gender equality and *discriminatory practices** in general. These measures are defined in an action plan.

2.2.4 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.

2.2.5 In the communication of job opportunities, inclusive language is used and skills and competences required for the vacancy are neutrally described.

2.2.6 (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.

2.2.7. Work typically carried out by women is included in training and health & safety actions to the same extent as work typically carried out by men, observing the characteristics and risks associated with each activity.

2.2.8 (NON-SLIMF) Actions for gender equality are implemented and documented in:

- 1) Trainings; and
- 2) Engagement processes; and
- 3) Management activities, and;
- 4) Specific occupational health and safety actions.

2.2.9 Workers of all genders, sexual orientation and colour receive the same wage when performing the same work, in accordance with job assignments, length of service, location and *legislation**.

2.2.10 All workers are paid directly and using mutually agreed methods to ensure they safely receive and retain their wages.

2.2.11 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.

- 2.2.12 Women in the period of pregnancy or breastfeeding are, when recommended, transferred to activities compatible and safe for their health and physical integrity.
- 2.2.13 The 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.
- 2.2.14 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.
- 2.2.15 The Organization publicly declares its commitment to identify and eliminate cases of sexual harassment, *moral harassment**, discrimination based on gender, colour, marital status, parenthood or sexual orientation in the management unit.
- 2.2.16 There are effective mechanisms to identify, report, record and eliminate cases of sexual harassment, *moral harassment**, discrimination based on gender, colour, marital status, parenthood or sexual orientation, which include confidentiality measures, avoiding embarrassment and possible penalties for the complainant.

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 Activities carried out by workers within the management unit meet the requirements contained in the applicable *legislation** related to health and safety.
- 2.3.3 A risk analysis related to the occupational health and safety aspects of *apiary** management activities in the management unit is documented.

Explanatory Note: Indicator applicable only in cases where honey and/or related products are part of the scope of the certificate.

- 2.3.4 Measures identified to minimize safety risks related to the *apiary** management in the management unit are implemented.

Explanatory Note: Indicator applicable only in cases where honey and/or related products are part of the scope of the certificate.

- 2.3.5 The transport of workers is carried out in vehicles that ensure their safety and well-being.
- 2.3.6 Food and water, in quantity and quality compatible with the activities developed, are ensured to workers carrying out activities within the management unit.
- 2.3.7 Indications and signs allow passersby, transporters and workers to identify risks to their safety.
- 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 Appropriate safe, ergonomic, sanitary and environmental conditions are ensured to workers when carrying out their activities.
- 2.3.11 The workday allows adequate rest periods, including:
- 1) short breaks during the workday;
 - 2) sufficient time for meals;
 - 3) day or night rest;
 - 4) weekly rest.
- 2.3.12 Machines, equipment, vehicles and tools are regularly checked and kept in proper use condition.
- 2.3.13 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.
- 2.3.14 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.
- 2.3.15 (NON-SLIMF) Records of health and safety practices are kept, including incidents and accidents, accident rates (including frequency and severity), and time lost in accidents.
- 2.3.15 (SLIMF) Records of health and safety practices are kept, including accidents rates and lost time to accidents.
- 2.3.16 Preventive measures are taken to reduce the frequency of incidents, *occupational accidents** and occupational diseases throughout the certification cycle. When these occur, mitigation measures are taken and health and safety practices are evaluated to identify and correct possible failures.
- 2.3.17 Incidents and *occupational accidents** are evaluated, and when failures are identified, they are reflected in the review and revision of health and safety practices.
- 2.3.18 (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.
- 2.3.19 Up-to-date information on public health campaigns is made available, as well as public health and dental care facilities.
- 2.3.20 Workers are released from work activities for access to public health services, in a manner previously agreed with The Organization.
- 2.3.21 Workers undergo periodic occupational medical examinations, including consideration of specific examinations when chemical pesticides are used.
- 2.3.22 (NON-SLIMF) There are medical and/or dental *health programmes**, which may include campaigns aimed at improving the health conditions of workers and their families.
- 2.3.22 (SLIMF) There are informative campaigns aimed at improving the health conditions of workers and their families.

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 wages.

2.4.2 Wages paid meet or exceed, under all circumstances, those provided for in individual or collective agreements, or collective labour convention, where such exist, whichever is the higher value.

2.4.3 Wages are established through *culturally appropriate** engagement with the workers or their representatives during the determination of individual or collective agreements, or collective labour convention.

2.4.4 Wages and contracts are paid on time, with any additions or deductions required by law, established agreements and conventions.

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 with specific job responsibilities related to the implementation of this standard are trained and supervised to be able to:

1) Implement the management plan and forest activities to comply with applicable legal requirements;

2) Apply the ILO Labor Conventions;

3) Recognize the rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples and/or *traditional peoples**, as well as areas of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance;

4) Report cases of sexual harassment, *moral harassment** and *discriminatory practices**;

5) Identify legal and customary rights of local communities;

6) Identify significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities;

7) Implement maintenance and/or enhancement activities of declared *ecosystem services**; and

8) Identify and implement applicable elements of UNDRIP (United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People) and ILO Convention 169.

2.5.2 Up-to-date training records are maintained for all workers within the scope of management activities.

2.5.3 (NON-SLIMF) There are mechanisms established to allow workers to participate in qualification activities, aiming at their professional development.

2.5.4 Workers involved in the application, handling, storage, transport and final disposal of hazardous substances and/or pesticides or who carry out particularly hazardous work have specific training in accordance with applicable *legislation** and follow The Organization's relevant emergency procedures in case of accidents with dangerous waste.

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 union organizations**, to resolve grievances and provide fair compensation for property loss or damage, occupational injuries or occupational diseases 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 procedure or 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 **Indigenous Peoples*** that exist within the **management unit*** or 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 *right 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 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**.

3.2. 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 (FPIC)***.

3.2.1 Through *culturally appropriate** engagement, Indigenous Peoples 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 have been violated by management activities, the situation is corrected or corrective measures are presented and implemented accordingly. The resolution includes fair compensation for the Indigenous Peoples, where applicable. This process involves *culturally appropriate** engagement and/or a *conflict** and/or dispute resolution mechanism or procedure as required in criterion 1.6 and according with applicable law.

- 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
 - 5) 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 in the management unit by Indigenous Peoples, 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.

3.3. 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 Documented and *culturally appropriate** records of binding agreements are maintained.
- 3.3.3 The binding agreements provide that indigenous people, 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 not violated by The Organization.

3.4.2 Where there is evidence that the rights, customs and culture of Indigenous Peoples as defined in the UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 have been violated by The Organization, the situation is documented and measures to reconstitute them are presented, and these are properly implemented. Restitution includes fair compensation to the Indigenous Peoples, where applicable. This process is mutually agreed upon and involves *culturally appropriate** engagement. Otherwise, dispute resolution mechanisms or procedure are employed, as required by criterion 1.6 and according with applicable law.

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 Through *culturally appropriate** engagement, The Organization identifies and recognizes areas of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which the Indigenous Peoples hold legal or customary rights in the management unit and, when potentially affected by management activities, outside the management unit.

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 that physical identification of areas of special significance on documents or maps would threaten their value or protection, then other means of protection of those areas are agreed and implemented.

3.5.4 Whenever areas of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are observed or discovered, management activities are ceased immediately in the site and surrounding areas that may be at risk of impact until effective protection measures are implemented. These measures are agreed upon through *culturally appropriate** engagement with the Indigenous Peoples, in accordance with local and national 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 (NON-SLIMF) Local communities and/or **traditional peoples*** that exist within the management unit and those that may be affected by management activities are identified and characterized in a **culturally appropriate*** manner.

4.1.1 (SLIMF) 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 **right 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 the means by which legal and customary rights, and challenged rights are addressed by The Organization;
- 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 **local communities*** 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 **conflict*** and/or dispute resolution process, 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 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 In cases where there are customary rights and/or rights of use in the management unit by *traditional peoples**, 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 *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;
 - 3) Informing the *traditional 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 *traditional peoples** of current and future planned forest management activities.
- 4.2.6 Where the process of free, prior and informed consent has not yet resulted in a FPIC agreement between the parties, The Organization and the affected *traditional peoples** are engaged in a FPIC negotiation process in *good faith**, which is advancing and on which all parties agree.
- 4.2.7 In the case of delegation of control over management activities by *traditional peoples**, 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.
- 4.2.8 Documented and *culturally appropriate** records of binding agreements with *traditional peoples** are maintained.
- 4.2.9 The binding agreements provide that *traditional peoples**, as well as The Organization, have the right to monitor 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 activity.**
- 4.3.1 Reasonable opportunities in terms of employment, training and other services are provided and communicated to local communities and/or *traditional peoples**, local contractors and suppliers, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of the management activities.
- 4.3.2 Contracting services and purchasing products locally is prioritized.
- 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 (NON-SLIMF) 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.
- 4.4.2 (SLIMF) Activities that contribute to local social and economic development are supported whenever opportunities for joint action with other interested parties are identified.
- 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 and assessed according to the scale and intensity of the operations.
- 4.5.2 Through *culturally appropriate** engagement with local communities and/or *traditional peoples**, measures are defined and implemented to avoid and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities, according to the scale and intensity of operations.
- 4.5.3 (NON-SLIMF) In the land acquisition process, impacts on family farming are evaluated and measures are developed to avoid, minimize and/or mitigate these impacts.
- 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 Through *culturally appropriate** engagement with local communities and/or *traditional peoples** a process is developed aiming to resolve grievances and/or *conflicts** and/or disputes. Such process is publicly available.
- 4.6.2 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 procedure or mechanism.

- 4.6.3. There is an up-to-date record of grievances and/or *conflicts** and/or disputes 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.
- 4.6.4. 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.
- 4.6.5. Operations cease in areas of the management unit where exist disputes:
- 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. Through *culturally appropriate** engagement, The Organization identifies and recognizes areas of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, over which local communities and/or *traditional peoples** hold legal or customary rights, in the management unit and, when potentially affected by management activities, outside the management unit.
- 4.7.2. Measures to protect such areas are approved, documented and implemented through *culturally appropriate** engagement with local communities and/or *traditional peoples**.
- 4.7.3. When local communities and/or *traditional peoples** have determined that physical identification of areas of special significance on documents or maps would threaten their value or protection, then other means of protection of those areas are agreed and implemented.
- 4.7.4. Whenever areas of special cultural, environmental, economic, religious or spiritual significance are recently observed or discovered, management activities cease immediately in the location and surrounding areas that may be at risk of impact until effective protection measures are implemented. These measures are agreed upon through *culturally appropriate** engagement with local communities and/or *traditional peoples** in accordance with local laws and national laws.

4.8. The Organization* shall uphold* the right of local communities* to protect and utilize their traditional knowledge* and shall compensate local communities* 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 local communities* 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 are only used when the owners of such traditional knowledge and intellectual property have provided their free, prior and informed consent formalized through a binding agreement.

4.8.2 *Traditional peoples** are compensated for the use of their traditional knowledge and intellectual property, as per binding agreement reached through their free, prior and informed consent.

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 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 and production. Forest inventory data and mortality rates are considered when these are relevant to the type of product managed.

5.2.2 When **ecosystem services*** are commercially exploited, the exploitation occurs at a level which maintain the **ecosystem* functions** based on the **best available information***.

5.2.3 Considering the planned **harvest level***, the harvest does not exceed levels that can be permanently sustained. In the case of non-timber forest products, the **harvest level*** does not exceed the growth/production levels.

5.2.4 **Harvest level*s** of all commercial products, including non-timber forest products, are recorded clearly, accurately and up-to-date. **Harvest level*s** do not exceed the volume of growth over a defined period.

5.2.5 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.

5.2.6 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.

Explanatory Note: Indicator applicable only in cases where honey and/or related products are part of the scope of the certificate.

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

Explanatory Note: Indicator applicable only in cases where honey and/or related products are part of the scope of the certificate.

- 5.2.8 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**.

Explanatory Note: Indicator applicable only in cases where honey and/or related products are part of the scope of the certificate.

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

5.3.1 (NON-SLIMF) Current and future budgets are documented in the management plan and include provision for costs related to prevention, mitigation or compensation for environmental and social impacts.

5.3.1 (SLIMF) Costs related to significant social and environmental impacts derived from management activities are estimated 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.

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.**

5.4.1 In situations where cost, quality and capacity of local options are at least equivalent to non-local options, local products are prioritized and used.

5.4.2 In situations where cost, quality and capacity of local options are at least equivalent to non-local options, local services, processing and value-added facilities are prioritized and used.

5.4.3 (NON-SLIMF) Reasonable attempts are made to establish and encourage capacity where local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are not available.

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 Sufficient resources are planned and allocated to implement the management plan 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 the 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, and, where potentially affected by management activities, outside of the Management Unit.

6.1.2 (NON-SLIMF) Assessments of environmental values are conducted 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 and risks of management activities can be identified; and
- 4) Monitoring of impacts of management activities can be conducted.

6.1.2 (SLIMF) 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 and risks of management activities 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 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, 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 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 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, such as hunting, fishing, trapping and collection.
 - 6.4.5 (NON-SLIMF) Actions are implemented, preferably in collaboration with local public and/or private initiatives, for the protection of rare, endemic and threatened species and their habitats.

- 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 ecosystem*s* at the landscape* level, and the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities.**
- 6.5.1 (NON-SLIMF) Best available information is used to identify, characterize and map native ecosystem*s that exist, or would exist under natural conditions, within the management unit.
- 6.5.1 (SLIMF) Best available information is used to identify native ecosystem*s that exist, or would exist under natural conditions, within the management unit.
- 6.5.2 Representative sample areas of native ecosystem*s are protected.
- 6.5.3 In cases where representative sample areas do not exist, or inadequately represent ecosystem*s, a portion of the management unit is restored to more natural conditions*.
- 6.5.4 The size of representative sample areas and/or restoration areas is proportionate to the conservation status and value of the ecosystem* at the landscape level, the size of the management unit and the intensity of forest management.
- 6.5.5 (NON-SLIMF) Representative sample areas in combination with other components of the conservation areas network* comprise a minimum 20% area of the management unit. In defining the percentage of representative sample areas, "Annex B – Conceptual Diagram of the Conservation Areas Network" is considered.
- 6.5.5 (SLIMF) Representative sample areas in combination with other components of the conservation areas network* comprise a minimum 10% area of the management unit. In defining the percentage of representative sample areas, "Annex B – Conceptual Diagram of the Conservation Areas Network" is considered.
- 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 Forest management activities maintain the biological diversity of native ecosystem*s and the respective habitat features* that occur in the management unit.
- 6.6.2 Based on the best available information*, when identified that past management has eliminated plant communities or habitat features*, management activities are implemented aiming to restore such habitats in areas designated for conservation.
- 6.6.3 Management maintains, enhances, or restores habitat features* associated with native ecosystem*s, to support the diversity of naturally occurring species and their genetic diversity.
- 6.6.4 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.
- 6.6.5 Applicable national or international regulations on the protection, hunting and trade of species and parts of animals is known and complied with.
- 6.6.6 There is an internal procedure prohibiting and punishing the transportation and trade in bush meat and firearms in the facilities and vehicles of The Organization.

Applicability Note: The indicator does not apply to the transport of bush meat and firearms seized and in the process of delivery to the competent authorities.

6.6.7 Regular controls are implemented to ensure that hunting procedures are respected, including by workers.

6.6.8 It is ensured that workers do not contribute to increased hunting, capture and collection of wild animals or native fish in a way that compromises their sustainability.

6.7 *The Organization* shall protect* or restore* natural watercourses*, 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 quality and quantity.

6.7.2 In cases where protection measures do not protect water bodies, watercourses, riparian forests and their connectivity, as well as do not prevent negative impacts on water quality and quantity, restoration activities are implemented.

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 within the management unit, measures are implemented that prevent and/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 A varying mosaic of size and configuration of the stands, species, genetic diversity, age classes and structure is maintained appropriate to the landscape and considering the management scale.

6.8.2 The mosaic of size and configuration of the stands, species, genetic diversity, age classes and structure is restored in cases where it has not been maintained 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 forests* 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*.**

Explanatory Note: The sum of the converted “very limited portion” areas within the Management Unit referred to in Criteria 6.9, 6.10 and 6.11 shall not exceed the 5% threshold, nor the specified maximum area of 1,000 hectares.

6.9.1. There is no conversion of natural forests or High Conservation Value Areas to plantations, or to non-forest land-use, nor transformation of plantations on sites directly converted from natural forests to non-forest uses, 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) **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**
- 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.**

Explanatory Note: This Criterion provides a pathway to FSC certification for plantations that were established by conversion of natural forests between 1 December 1994 and 31 December 2020, based on the remedy of environmental and social harms according to FSC-PRO-01-007 FSC Remedy Framework and FSC-POL-01-007 Policy to Address Conversion.

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 forests 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.

Explanatory Note: The Management Plan document may include other documents referenced in its text.

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 the defined policies and management objectives are included in the management plan and publicized.

7.2. **The Organization*** shall have and implement a **management plan*** for the **management unit*** which is fully consistent with the policies and **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 management actions, procedures, strategies and other measures to achieve the 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;
- 5) Management, silvicultural systems used, integrated pest and disease management, use of chemicals and fertilizers, harvesting methods and equipment proportionate to scale, intensity and social and economic impacts; and

- 6) The justification for the *harvest level** of timber and non-timber forest products, proportionate to scale, intensity and environmental, social and economic impacts.

7.2.4 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.

7.2.5 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.

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

- 1) Production;
- 2) Declared *Ecosystem services**;
- 3) Impact on environmental values;
- 4) Operational impacts and use of chemicals and fertilizers;
- 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.

7.2.7. (NON-SLIMF) There are updated maps containing the spatialization of natural resources and different land uses in the management unit.

7.2.7 (SLIMF) There are updated maps or sketches containing the location of natural resources and different land uses in the management unit.

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 plan 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 plan is revised and updated periodically to incorporate the results of stakeholders engagement.

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

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

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 (NON-SLIMF) Keeping the confidentiality of information, a public summary of the management plan, including maps, is prepared and made publicly available at no cost in a format comprehensible to interested stakeholders and affected stakeholders.

7.5.1 (SLIMF) Keeping the confidentiality of information, a public summary of the management plan is prepared and made publicly available at no cost in a format comprehensible to interested stakeholders and affected stakeholders.

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.

Explanatory Note: The costs of reproduction and handling for providing these components can be collected from affected stakeholders.

7.5.3 The summary of the management plan has, at a minimum, periodically revised versions, following the revisions made to the management plan.

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), *Indigenous cultural landscapes** (Criterion 3.1), areas of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance (Criterion 3.5, Criterion 4.7) 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 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 that all actors (women, youth, elderly, minorities) are represented and engaged equitably;
 - 4) Ensure that all meetings, all points discussed and all agreements reached are recorded;
 - 5) Ensure that the content of meeting records is approved; and
 - 6) Ensure that 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 engagement in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.
- 7.6.5 (NON-SLIMF) Consultation and disclosure programs and dialogue channels are implemented, allowing effective communication between the affected stakeholders and The Organization.

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 *objectives**, its progress with the activities planned, and the achievement of its *verifiable targets**.

8.1.1 (NON-SLIMF) A monitoring plan is defined and implemented that includes the implementation of the management plan in its relevant environmental, social and economic aspects, including its management objectives and policies.

8.1.1 (SLIMF) There is a documented description of how the monitoring of the management plan implementation is carried out, including what information is monitored, with what frequency and intensity, and in which areas.

8.1.2 (NON-SLIMF) The monitoring plan has verifiable targets and indicators related to the fulfillment of the management plan.

8.1.2 (SLIMF) Monitoring includes the verifiable targets related to the fulfillment of the management plan.

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 Monitoring of environmental impacts related to management activities is implemented as part of an adaptive management process, in accordance with scale, intensity and risk, including where applicable:

- 1) Natural areas restoration activities, including the use of ecologically well-adapted species;
- 2) Invasive alien species inside and outside the management unit (Criterion 10.3);
- 3) Silviculture activities, including use of chemical pesticides, fertilizers and biological control agents (Criterion 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.8);
- 4) The use of genetically modified organisms to confirm that they are not being used (Criterion 10.4);
- 5) *Infrastructure** and transport (Criterion 10.10);
- 6) Harvesting and extraction of wood, non-timber forest products, waste and/or loss of wood and other products and services (Criterion 10.11); and,
- 7) Disposal of waste (Criterion 10.12).

8.2.2 (NON-SLIMF) Monitoring of changes in environmental conditions related to management activities is implemented as part of an adaptive management process, in accordance with scale, intensity and risk, including where applicable:

- 1) The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services** (Criteria 5.2 and 6.1) (applicable when The Organization makes FSC promotional claims related to the provision of *ecosystem services**, or receives payment for the provision of *ecosystem services**);
- 2) Effectiveness of actions identified and implemented to prevent, mitigate and repair negative impacts to environmental values (Criteria 6.1 and 6.3);

- 3) Effectiveness of actions implemented to protect threatened species, rare species, endemic species and their habitats, directly related to management operations aimed at these species (Criterion 6.4);
- 4) Effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore representative sample areas (Criterion 6.5);
- 5) Effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore the natural occurrence of native species and biological diversity (Criterion 6.6);
- 6) Effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore watercourses, water bodies, riparian forests and their connectivity (Criterion 6.7);
- 7) Effectiveness of actions implemented to protect the quantity and quality of water within the management unit, considering the environment and other users. (Criterion 6.7);
- 8) Effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or restore landscape values (Criterion 6.8);
- 9) Conversion of natural forests to plantations or conversion to non-forest use (Criterion 6.9).

8.2.2 (SLIMF) Monitoring of changes in environmental conditions related to management activities is implemented as part of an adaptive management process, in accordance with scale, intensity and risk, including where applicable:

- 1) The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services** (Criteria 5.2 and 6.1) (applicable when The Organization makes FSC promotional claims related to the provision of *ecosystem services**, or receives payment for the provision of *ecosystem services**);
- 2) Effectiveness of actions identified and implemented to prevent, mitigate and repair negative impacts to environmental values (Criteria 6.1 and 6.3);
- 3) Effectiveness of actions implemented to protect threatened species, rare species, endemic species and their habitats, directly related to management operations aimed at these species (Criterion 6.4);
- 4) Effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore representative sample areas (Criterion 6.5);
- 5) Effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore the natural occurrence of native species and biological diversity (Criterion 6.6);
- 6) Effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore watercourses, water bodies, riparian forests and their connectivity (Criteria 6.7 and 6.8);
- 7) Conversion of natural forests to plantations or conversion to non-forest use (Criterion 6.9)

8.2.3 Monitoring of identified social impacts related to management activities is implemented as part of an adaptive management process, in accordance with scale, intensity and risk, including where applicable:

- 1) Occurrences of illegal or unauthorized activities that have been evidenced in the management unit (Criterion 1.4);
- 2) Compliance with applicable laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice (Criterion 1.5);

- 3) Resolution of *conflicts** and/or disputes and/or grievances (Criteria 1.6, 2.6 and 4.6);
 - 4) Compliance with labor rights and obligations, and clauses of applicable collective agreements and conventions (Criteria 2.1 and 2.2);
 - 5) Gender equality, sexual harassment and *discriminatory practices**, including quantitative data (Criterion 2.2);
 - 6) Occupational health and safety (Criterion 2.3);
 - 7) Payment of wages (Criterion 2.4);
 - 8) Workers' training (Criterion 2.5);
 - 9) Impacts of management operations, with an emphasis on impacts of timber transport (Criterion 4.5);
 - 10) The health of workers exposed to pesticides, when they are used (Criteria 2.5 and 10.7);
 - 11) Identification of Indigenous Peoples, *traditional peoples** and local communities and their legal and customary rights (Criteria 3.1 and 4.1);
 - 12) Full application of the terms agreed in FPIC agreements (Criteria 3.2 and 4.2);
 - 13) Relations with Indigenous Peoples, *traditional peoples** and local communities (Criteria 3.2, 3.3 and 4.2);
 - 14) Protection of sites of special ecological, cultural, economic, religious or spiritual significance to Indigenous Peoples, *traditional peoples** and local communities (Criteria 3.5 and 4.7);
 - 15) The use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property (Criteria 3.6 and 4.8);
 - 16) Local economic and social development (Criteria 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 5.1 and 5.4);
 - 17) Activities to maintain and/or enhance *ecosystem services** (Criterion 5.1) (applicable when The Organization makes FSC promotional claims related to the provision of *ecosystem services**, or receives payment for the provision of *ecosystem services**);
 - 18) The production of diversified benefits and/or products (Criterion 5.1);
 - 19) The use of local processing, local services, and local value-added manufacturing (Criterion 5.4);
 - 20) Long-term economic viability (Criterion 5.5).
- 8.2.4 Monitoring is established regarding aspects of management practices, such as growth rates and forest wood stock (inventory systems), harvest productivity, product exploitation rates, planting quality, occurrence of pests and diseases, fires, among others.
- 8.2.5 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.

Explanatory Note: Indicator applicable only in cases where honey and/or related products are part of the scope of the certificate.

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 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.

8.4.2 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.

8.4.3 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.

8.5. 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 There is a procedure to identify all products marketed as FSC certified, storage and processing locations in the management unit, until the transfer of legal *ownership** of the product ("forest door"), in order to enable tracking of the product to its origin. As part of this process, when requested, the *transaction verification** is supported by providing *FSC transaction** data, and *fibre testing** is supported by surrendering samples and specimens of materials and information about species compositions for verification.

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 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.

Explanatory Note: Indicator applicable only in cases where honey and/or related products are part of the scope of the certificate.

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

Explanatory Note: Indicator applicable only in cases where honey and/or related products are part of the scope of the certificate.

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

Explanatory Note: Indicator applicable only in cases where honey and/or related products are part of the scope of the certificate.

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**.

Applicability Note: For this Principle, as well as its Criteria, the rights of Indigenous Peoples extend to *traditional peoples**.

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 ecosystem*s** and mosaics. *Intact Forest Landscapes** and large *landscape*-level ecosystem*s** 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 - *Ecosystem*s** and *habitats**. Rare, threatened, or endangered *ecosystem*s**, *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.

Applicability Note: Annex D 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 The identification and evaluation use results from *culturally appropriate** engagement with *Affected Rights Holders**, interested stakeholders and affected stakeholders with an interest in the conservation of the High Conservation Values.

9.1.3 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 its location in relation to the management unit determined. It is recorded whether the management area is contained (wholly or partially) or 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.

- 9.2. 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 the *best available information**.
- 9.2.2 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.
- 9.2.3 Effective management strategies and actions are developed to maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values, and the areas on which these values depend, prior to implementing management activities with potential negative impacts.
- 9.2.4 If the presence of an *Intact Forest Landscape** is identified within the Management Unit, this area of *Intact Forest Landscape** is considered as an High Conservation Value 2 and as part of the Conservation Areas Network, and *industrial activities** are not allowed.
- 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 Value attributes and the High Conservation Value Areas on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies developed
- 9.3.2 The strategies and actions consider the precautionary approach and prevent and mitigate damage and risks to the High Conservation Values.
- 9.3.3 Forest management activities that harm High Conservation Values 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 Values and/or the High Conservation Value Areas on which the identified attributes depend; and
 - 3) The effectiveness of management strategies and actions for the protection, maintenance and/or enhancement of High Conservation Values.
 - 4) Applicability Note: Annex D 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.

- 9.4.2 (NON-SLIMF) The monitoring program is developed through *culturally appropriate** engagement with *Affected Rights Holders**, interested stakeholders and 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**, interested stakeholders and/or affected stakeholders and/or experts.
- 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 sites are replanted or regenerated in a timely manner that:

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

10.1.2 Silviculture activities are implemented in accordance with the management plan, ensuring that pre-harvest or *more natural conditions** are re-established.

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 Species chosen for *replanting** or regeneration are ecologically well adapted to the site. When non-native species or non-local genotypes are used, there are clear and convincing justifications.

10.2.2 Species chosen for *replanting** or regeneration are consistent with 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 introduction of new alien species only occurs when direct experience and/or scientific research results demonstrate that invasive impacts, when existing, can be controlled.

10.3.2 Alien species are only used when effective mitigation measures are in place to control their invasive impacts, when they exist.

10.3.3 Where 10.3.1 is relevant then *The Organization* shows progression towards reducing the invasiveness of their plantations.

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.

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 practices are appropriate for the managed species.

10.5.2 The implemented silvicultural practices 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 in conjunction 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 the use is equally or more ecologically and economically beneficial than the 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 not using fertilizers in similar edaphoclimatic situations.

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

10.6.4 (NON-SLIMF) When fertilizers are used, environmental values are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage.

10.6.4 (SLIMF) When fertilizers are used, measures are implemented to prevent environmental damage.

10.6.5. (NON-SLIMF) Damage to environmental values resulting from fertilizers use is mitigated or repaired and measures to prevent its recurrence are taken.

10.6.5 (SLIMF) If environmental damage from fertilizers use is identified, it is mitigated or repaired, and measures to prevent its recurrence are taken.

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 silviculture 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 Chemical pesticides are used in accordance with the FSC Pesticides Policy (FSC-POL-30-001), Clause 4.12.

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 or human health resulting from pesticides use is prevented, mitigated or repaired.

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 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.

Explanatory Note: Indicator applicable only in cases where honey and/or related products are part of the scope of the certificate.

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 agent is minimized, controlled, monitored and documented. It is used rationally according to the level of infestation and performance of the biological control agent and the economic impacts.

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 biological control agents is recorded, including type, quantity used, period, location, and reason for use.

10.8.4 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 Negative impacts of potential *natural disasters** on *infrastructure**, forest resources and communities in the management unit are assessed based on 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**, 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** 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, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk, to reduce the identified risks.

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**, *ecosystem*s** and *landscape** values are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired.**

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

10.10.2 Silviculture activities are managed to protect the environmental values identified in Criterion 6.1.

- 10.10.3 Disturbance or damage to watercourses, water bodies, soils, rare, endemic and threatened species, habitats, *ecosystem*s* and landscape values are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired in a timely manner and management activities are modified to prevent further damage.
- 10.10.4 (NON-SLIMF) A *microplanning** is elaborated and implemented for the activities of harvesting and construction and maintenance of *infrastructure**, taking into account the protection of environmental values and including procedures, maps and/or sketches.
- 10.10.5 In cases of management of non-timber forest products which includes cutting individuals of the species:
- 1) An inventory of the individuals of the species is available; and
 - 2) There are specific measures and practices to maintain the population of individuals of the species when there are no specific regulations; and
 - 3) If there is specific regulation that regulates the exploitation of NTFP that includes cutting individuals, The Organization complies with the regulation.
- 10.10.6 In cases of management of non-timber forest products without cutting individuals:
- 1) The collection cycle respects the replenishment capacity of the managed resource; and
 - 2) The collection practice does not compromise the individual's vitality or sanity.
- 10.10.7 In cases of management of non-timber forest products without cutting individuals, whose managed product is exudates (oils, resins, among others), based on the *best available information**, The Organization:
- 1) Determines the appropriate height and depth for cuts or perforations; and
 - 2) Determines the maximum number or size of cuts or perforations; and
 - 3) Ensures that cuts or perforations do not exceed specified parameters.
- 10.10.8 In cases of management of non-timber forest products without cutting individuals, whose managed product is leaves, branches and stems (tillering palms), based on the *best available information**, The Organization ensures that:
- 1) The maintenance of the proportion of healthy remnants of leaves, branches and stems necessary for the survival of individuals; and
 - 2) Reproductive structures (flowers, fruits and apex buds) remain intact and show no signs of postharvest damage; and
 - 3) The defined pruning techniques (percentage, season, quantity) are applied.
- 10.10.9 In cases of management of non-timber forest products without cutting individuals, whose managed product is roots (including roots of hemi-epiphytes such as timbó vine, titica vine and others), based on the *best available information**, The Organization ensures that:
- 1) Harvesting techniques are in accordance with the propagation capacity of the species either by root and/or by seed; and
 - 2) Only a portion of the root is harvested and a viable portion is left for regrowth and/or survival of the individual.

10.10.10 In cases of management of non-timber forest products without cutting individuals, whose managed products are reproductive structures (flowers, fruits and seeds), based on the *best available information**, The Organization ensures that:

- 1) The trees are not damaged to induce premature fruiting and flowering; and
- 2) A certain portion of flowers, fruits and seeds remain in the forest for wildlife populations and species regeneration.

10.10.11 In cases of management of non-timber forest products without cutting individuals, whose managed product is bark, based on the *best available information**, The Organization ensures that:

- 1) The trees are not ringed; and
- 2) The height, area and depth of cut defined in the bark harvesting practices are respected; and
- 3) Bark exploitation is not performed during the plant's reproduction period.

10.10.12 In cases of management of non-timber forest products without cutting individuals, whose managed product is vine, based on the *best available information**, The Organization ensures that:

- 1) The support tree is not felled for collection; and
- 2) The supporting tree is not damaged during collection; and
- 3) The vine is cut in a way that maximizes its use; and
- 4) A minimum height is left above the soil surface in order to allow for its regeneration.

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 practices optimize the use of forest products and merchantable materials.

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, road construction and other operations or activities avoid damage to natural remnants and environmental values.

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.

G ANNEXES

(Normative section)

Annex A Minimum List of Laws, Regulations and Treaties, Conventions and International Agreements Ratified Applicable at the National Level

The following is the list of minimum laws, regulations and treaties, conventions and international agreements ratified applicable at the national level.

Explanatory Note: The list presented indicates the main federal regulations applicable in Brazil, not exempting The Organizations from complying with other federal, state and municipal regulations. The update of regulations must be constantly checked by The Organization.

Category	Law/ Regulation
1. Legal Harvest and Management Rights	
1.1 Land Ownership* and Management Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <u>CONSTITUIÇÃO DA REPÚBLICA FEDERATIVA DO BRASIL DE 1988</u>;○ <u>DECRETO nº 2.473/98</u> – Programa de florestas nacionais;○ <u>DECRETO Nº 4.449/02</u> – Certificado de Cadastro de Imóvel Rural (CCIR);○ <u>DECRETO nº 5.570/05</u> – Cadastro nacional de imóveis rurais (CNIR)○ <u>DECRETO nº 7.830/12</u> – Sistema de Cadastro Ambiental Rural: dispõe sobre o Sistema de Cadastro Ambiental Rural, o Cadastro Ambiental Rural, estabelece normas de caráter geral aos Programas de Regularização Ambiental, de que trata a Lei nº 12.651/12, e dá outras providências;○ <u>DECRETO nº 1.298/94</u> – Aprova o regulamento das florestas nacionais;○ <u>DECRETO nº 4.382/02</u> – Imposto sobre a Propriedade Territorial Rural – ITR;○ <u>DECRETO-LEI nº 1.146/70</u> – Funrural: Consolida Dispositivos sobre as Contribuições Criadas pela Lei nº 2.613/55, e dá outras Providências (Funrural);○ <u>INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA Nº 21, DE 23 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2014</u> - Institui o Sistema Nacional de Controle da Origem dos Produtos Florestais - Sinaflor. Alterada pela INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA Nº 9, DE 12 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2016.○ <u>INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA nº 31/09</u> - Dispõe sobre o registro no Cadastro Técnico Federal de Instrumentos de Defesa Ambiental e revoga a INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA nº 96/2006;○ <u>INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA nº 93/06</u> - Estabelece normas técnicas para apresentação de mapas e informações georreferenciadas quanto à localização de reserva legal e áreas sob manejo florestal e suas respectivas subdivisões, e dá outras providências. Alterada pela INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA nº 101/06;○ <u>INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA INCRA Nº 44, DE 18 DE FEVEREIRO DE 2008</u> – Estabelece diretrizes para recadastramento de imóveis rurais de que trata o DECRETO nº 6.321/07;

Category

Law/ Regulation

- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA nº 05/2009 - Padroniza o modelo de Ato Declaratório Ambiental – ADA
- LEI FEDERAL nº 9.393/96 e INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA nº 05/2009 – Dispõem sobre o Imposto sobre a Propriedade Territorial Rural e a declaração indispensável ao reconhecimento das áreas de preservação permanente e de utilização limitada para fins de apuração do ITR (Ato Declaratório Ambiental);
- LEI nº 4.947/66 – Normas de Direito Agrário: dispõe sobre o Sistema de Organização e Funcionamento do Instituto Brasileiro de Reforma Agrária e dá outras providências;
- LEI Nº 6.739/79 – Matrícula e Registro de Imóveis Rurais;
- LEI nº 8.171/91 – Dispõe sobre a política agrícola;
- LEI nº 10.267/01 – Altera dispositivos das Leis nos 4.947, de 6 de abril de 1966, 5.868, de 12 de dezembro de 1972, 6.015, de 31 de dezembro de 1973, 6.739, de 5 de dezembro de 1979, 9.393, de 19 de dezembro de 1996, e dá outras providências;
- LEI nº 10.406/02 – Institui o Código Civil;
- LEI nº 4.504/64 – Dispõe sobre o Estatuto da Terra, e dá outras providências;
- LEI nº 5.868/72 – Sistema Nacional de Cadastro Rural e Cadastro Nacional de Imóveis Rurais (CNIR);
- LEI nº 6.015/73 – Dispõe sobre os Registros Públicos;
- LEI nº 6.739/79 – Dispõe sobre a Matrícula e o Registro de Imóveis Rurais;
- LEI nº 12.512/11 - Programa de Apoio à Conservação Ambiental e o Programa de Fomento às Atividades Produtivas Rurais;

1.2 Licensing

- DECRETO nº 6.063/07 – Regulamenta a lei de gestão de Florestas públicas
- DECRETO nº 6.514/08 – Infrações e sanções administrativas ao meio ambiente;
- DECRETO Nº 99.274, DE 6 DE JUNHO DE 1990 - Regulamenta a Lei nº 6.902, de 27 de abril de 1981, e a Lei nº 6.938, de 31 de agosto de 1981, que dispõem, respectivamente sobre a criação de Estações Ecológicas e Áreas de Proteção Ambiental e sobre a Política Nacional do Meio Ambiente, e dá outras providências.
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA nº 05/09 – Ato Declaratório Ambiental;
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA Nº 21, DE 23 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2014 - Institui o Sistema Nacional de Controle da Origem dos Produtos Florestais - Sinaflor. Alterada pela INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA Nº 9, DE 12 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2016.
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA Nº 6, DE 15 DE MARÇO DE 2013 - Regulamenta o Cadastro Técnico Federal de Atividades Potencialmente Poluidoras e Utilizadoras de Recursos Ambientais - CTF/APP, nos termos desta Instrução Normativa.
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA Nº 6, DE 24 DE MARÇO DE 2014 - Regulamenta o Relatório Anual de Atividades Potencialmente Poluidoras e Utilizadoras de Recursos Ambientais (RAPP).
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA MAPA nº56/11 – Sementes/mudas de nativas/exóticas;

Category

Law/ Regulation

- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA MMA Nº 3, DE 4 DE MARÇO DE 2002 - Define procedimentos de conversão de uso do solo através de autorização de desmatamento nos imóveis e propriedades rurais na Amazônia Legal;
- LEI nº 11.284/06 – Dispõe sobre a gestão de florestas públicas para a produção sustentável. Regulamentada pelo DECRETO nº 6.063/07;
- LEI Nº 5.194, DE 24 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1966 - Regula o exercício das profissões de Engenheiro, Arquiteto e Engenheiro-Agrônomo, e dá outras providências;
- LEI nº 6.496/77 – Institui a “Anotação de Responsabilidade Técnica (ART)” na prestação de serviços de engenharia, de arquitetura e agronomia; autoriza a criação, pelo Conselho Federal de Engenharia, Arquitetura e Agronomia (CONFEA), de uma Mútua de Assistência Profissional e dá outras providências;
- LEI nº 9.605/98 – Lei de crimes ambientais: dispõe sobre as sanções penais e administrativas derivadas de condutas e atividades lesivas ao meio ambiente e dá outras providências. Regulamentada pelo DECRETO 6.514/08;
- NORMA DE EXECUÇÃO N.º 3, DE 2 DE MAIO DE 2007 - Disciplina os procedimentos para exploração de florestas plantadas oriundas dos incentivos fiscais e aquelas comprometidas com a Reposição Florestal Obrigatória;
- RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA nº 01/86 – Dispõe sobre a elaboração do Estudo de Impacto Ambiental - EIA e respectivo Relatório de Impacto Ambiental – RIMA.
- RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA nº 237/97 - licenciamento ambiental requerido para atividades industriais, agrícolas, florestais, infraestrutura viária e cascalheiras;
- RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA nº 378/06 – Define os empreendimentos potencialmente causadores de impacto ambiental nacional ou regional;
- RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA Nº 428, DE 17 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2010 - Dispõe, no âmbito do licenciamento ambiental sobre a autorização do órgão responsável pela administração da Unidade de Conservação (UC), de que trata o § 3º do artigo 36 da Lei nº 9.985 de 18 de julho de 2000, bem como sobre a ciência do órgão responsável pela administração da UC no caso de licenciamento ambiental de empreendimentos não sujeitos a EIA-RIMA;
- RESOLUÇÃO CONFEA nº 1.025/09 – Dispõe sobre a Anotação de Responsabilidade Técnica e o Acervo Técnico Profissional, e dá outras providências;

1.3 Harvest Management and Planning

- DECRETO nº 2.661/98 – Utilização de fogo no manejo;
- DECRETO nº 2.662/98 – Incêndios florestais na Amazônia Legal;
- DECRETO nº 5.153/04 – Aprova o regulamento da lei 10.711/03 sobre Sementes e Mudas
- DECRETO Nº 8.375, DE 11 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2014 - Define a Política Agrícola para Florestas Plantadas.
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA MMA nº 3/09 – Manejo de nativas e exóticas;

Category

Law/ Regulation

- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA MMA Nº 6, DE 15 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2006 – Dispõe sobre a reposição florestal e o consumo de matéria-prima florestal, e dá outras providências;
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA nº 03/02 – Procedimentos de conversão de uso do solo através de autorização de desmatamento nos imóveis e propriedades rurais na Amazônia Legal;
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA nº 008/04 – Plantio e condução fora de APP;
- LEI nº 10.711/03 – Sistema nacional de sementes e mudas. Regulamentada pelo Decreto 5.153/04;
- PORTARIA DNPM nº 441/09 – Abertura de vias de transporte;
- PORTARIA IBAMA Nº 50-N, DE 17 DE ABRIL DE 1998 - Dispõe sobre os pedidos de exploração de florestas plantadas incentivadas e daquelas comprometidas com a reposição florestal obrigatória e dá outras providências.
- PORTARIA IBAMA Nº 94-N, DE 9 DE JULHO DE 1998 - Regulamenta a sistemática da queima controlada;
- RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA Nº 425/2010 - Dispõe sobre critérios para a caracterização de atividades e empreendimentos agropecuários sustentáveis do agricultor familiar, empreendedor rural familiar, e dos povos e comunidades tradicionais como de interesse social para fins de produção, intervenção e recuperação de Áreas de Preservação Permanente e outras de uso limitado;

1.4 Harvest Permit

- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA nº 05/99 – controle da exploração, transporte, industrialização, comercialização e armazenamento de palmito e similares;
- PORTARIA IBAMA nº 113/95 – Exploração no Sudeste, Sul, Centro-Oeste e Nordeste;
- RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA 278/01 - Proíbe o corte de espécies ameaçadas de extinção da flora da Mata Atlântica;

2. Fees and Taxes

2.1 Payment of Royalties and harvest fees

- DECRETO-Lei nº 1.899/1981 – Taxa de Classificação, Inspeção e Fiscalização de produtos animais e vegetais ou de consumo nas atividades agropecuárias; http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/L8005.htm
- LEI nº 8.005/90 – Cobrança e atualização dos créditos do IBAMA.

2.2 ICMS and other taxes over sales

- DECRETO nº 6.306/07 – Regulamenta o Imposto sobre Operações de Crédito, Câmbio e Seguro, ou relativas a Títulos ou Valores Mobiliários - IOF. Alterado pelo Decreto nº 8.392/15.
- DECRETO nº 7.212/10 – Regulamenta a cobrança, fiscalização, arrecadação e administração do Imposto sobre Produtos Industrializados (IPI).
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA RFB nº 971/2009 - Dispõe sobre normas gerais de tributação previdenciária e de arrecadação das contribuições sociais destinadas à Previdência Social e as destinadas

Category

Law/ Regulation

- a outras entidades ou fundos, administradas pela Secretaria da Receita Federal do Brasil (RFB).
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA SRF nº 256/02 – Dispõe sobre normas de tributação relativas ao Imposto sobre a Propriedade Territorial Rural e dá outras providências;
 - LEI 10.168/2000 – Contribuição de Intervenção do Domínio Econômico – CIDE Remessas Exterior
 - LEI 12.546/2011 – Contribuição Previdenciária sobre a Receita Bruta (CPRB) - art. 8º
 - LEI COMPLEMENTAR NACIONAL nº 116/03 – Dispõe sobre o Imposto Sobre Serviços de Qualquer Natureza (ISS), de competência dos Municípios e do Distrito Federal, e dá outras providências.
 - LEI COMPLEMENTAR nº 87/1996 – Imposto sobre Circulação de Mercadorias e Serviços (ICMS): a chamada “Lei Kandir”, alterada posteriormente pelas
 - LEIS COMPLEMENTARES 92/97, 99/99 e 102/2000.

2.3 Income and Profit Tax

- DECRETO nº 3.000/99. - Regulamenta a tributação, fiscalização, arrecadação e administração do Imposto sobre a Renda e Proventos de Qualquer Natureza.
- LEI Nº 5.106, DE 2 DE SETEMBRO DE 1966 - Dispõe sobre os incentivos fiscais concedidos a empreendimentos florestais;
- LEI Nº 5.172, DE 25 DE OUTUBRO DE 1966 - CTN – Código tributário nacional;

3. Timber and NTFP Collection Activities

3.1 Regulations on timber and NTFP collection

- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA nº 05/99 – Controle da exploração, transporte, industrialização, comercialização e armazenamento de palmito e similares;
- PORTARIA IBAMA Nº 113, DE 29 DEZEMBRO DE 1995 - exploração das florestas primitivas e demais formas de vegetação arbórea nas regiões Sul, Sudeste, Centro-Oeste e Nordeste;
- RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA 278/01 - Proíbe o corte de espécies ameaçadas de extinção da flora da Mata Atlântica;

3.2 Protected sites and species

- DECRETO No 1.922, DE 5 DE JUNHO DE 1996 – RPPN
- DECRETO Nº 2.119, DE 13 DE JANEIRO DE 1997 – Proteção das Florestas tropicais no Brasil
- DECRETO nº 2.519 de 16/3/1998 - Convenção sobre Diversidade Biológica; - Dispõe sobre a execução da Convenção sobre a Diversidade Biológica, assinada no Rio de Janeiro em 05/07/1992.
- DECRETO Nº 3.607, DE 21 DE SETEMBRO DE 2000 - Convenção sobre Comércio Internacional das Espécies da Flora e Fauna Selvagens em Perigo de Extinção - CITES; - Dispõe sobre a implementação da Convenção sobre Comércio Internacional das Espécies da Flora e Fauna Selvagens em Perigo de Extinção - CITES, e dá outras providências.
- DECRETO Nº 4.339, DE 22 DE AGOSTO DE 2002 - Institui princípios e diretrizes para a implementação da Política Nacional da Biodiversidade.

- DECRETO Nº 4.340, DE 22 DE AGOSTO DE 2002 - Regulamenta artigos da Lei no 9.985, de 18 de julho de 2000, que dispõe sobre o Sistema Nacional de Unidades de Conservação da Natureza - SNUC, e dá outras providências.
- DECRETO Nº 6.321, DE 21 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2007 – Dispõe sobre ações relativas à prevenção, monitoramento e controle de desmatamento no Bioma Amazônia;
- DECRETO Nº 6.660, DE 21 DE NOVEMBRO DE 2008 - Regulamenta dispositivos da Lei no 11.428, de 22 de dezembro de 2006, que dispõe sobre a utilização e proteção da vegetação nativa do Bioma Mata Atlântica.
- DECRETO Nº 76.623, DE 17 DE NOVEMBRO DE 1975 - Promulga a Convenção sobre Comércio Internacional das Espécies da Flora e Fauna Selvagens em Perigo de Extinção.
- DECRETO Nº 8.772, DE 11 DE MAIO DE 2016 - Regulamenta a Lei nº 13.123, de 20 de maio de 2015, que dispõe sobre o acesso ao patrimônio genético, sobre a proteção e o acesso ao conhecimento tradicional associado e sobre a repartição de benefícios para conservação e uso sustentável da biodiversidade.
- DECRETO Nº 99.274, DE 6 DE JUNHO DE 1990 - Regulamenta a Lei nº 6.902, de 27 de abril de 1981, e a Lei nº 6.938, de 31 de agosto de 1981, que dispõem, respectivamente sobre a criação de Estações Ecológicas e Áreas de Proteção Ambiental e sobre a Política Nacional do Meio Ambiente, e dá outras providências;
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA Nº 22, DE 26 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2014 - Estabelece critérios e procedimentos para solicitação, análise e concessão de anuência prévia à supressão de vegetação primária ou secundária nos estágios médio ou avançado de regeneração no Bioma Mata Atlântica, nos termos do Art.19 do Decreto nº 6.660, de 2008. Alterada pela INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA Nº - 4, DE 30 DE MARÇO DE 2015;
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA Nº 9 de 28 de Abril de 2010 – Autorização de Supressão de Vegetação no interior de Florestas Nacionais para a execução de obras, planos, atividades ou projetos de utilidade pública ou interesse social, bem como para uso alternativo do solo;
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA MMA Nº 1, DE 5 DE SETEMBRO DE 1996 - Reposição Florestal Obrigatória e o Plano Integrado Florestal
- LEI Nº 5.197, DE 3 DE JANEIRO DE 1967 – Dispõe sobre a proteção à fauna e dá outras providências.
- LEI nº 11.428/06 – Proteção da mata atlântica, dispõe sobre a utilização e proteção da vegetação nativa do Bioma e impõem critérios e restrições de uso, diferenciados para os remanescentes de vegetação nativa, considerando a vegetação primária e os estágios secundário inicial, médio e avançado de regeneração.
- LEI Nº 12.305, DE 2 DE AGOSTO DE 2010 – Lei da Política Nacional de Resíduos Sólidos;
- LEI nº 12.651/12 - Código Florestal: Áreas de Preservação Permanente (APP), Reserva Legal (RL), reposição florestal obrigatória. Alterada pela LEI nº 12.727/12;
- LEI Nº 9.433, DE 8 DE JANEIRO DE 1997 – Institui a Política Nacional de Recursos Hídricos, cria o Sistema Nacional de Gerenciamento de Recursos Hídricos, regulamenta o inciso XIX do

- art. 21 da Constituição Federal, e altera o art. 1º da Lei nº 8.001, de 13 de março de 1990, que modificou a Lei nº 7.990, de 28 de dezembro de 1989;
- LEI Nº 9.456, DE 25 DE ABRIL DE 1997 – Lei de proteção de cultivares
 - LEI Nº 9.985, DE 18 DE JULHO DE 2000 – Regulamenta o art. 225, § 1º, incisos I, II, III e VII da Constituição Federal, institui o Sistema Nacional de Unidades de Conservação da Natureza
 - PORTARIA MMA nº 443/14 – Reconhecer como Espécies da flora brasileira Ameaçadas de Extinção aquelas constantes da "Lista Nacional Oficial de Espécies da Flora Ameaçadas de Extinção". Alterada pela PORTARIA MMA Nº 148, DE 7 DE JUNHO DE 2022;
 - PORTARIA MMA nº 444/2014 - Reconhecer como espécies da fauna brasileira ameaçadas de extinção aquelas constantes da "Lista Nacional Oficial de Espécies da Fauna Ameaçadas de Extinção". Alterada pela PORTARIA MMA Nº 148, DE 7 DE JUNHO DE 2022;
 - RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA Nº 428, DE 17 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2010 - Dispõe, no âmbito do licenciamento ambiental sobre a autorização do órgão responsável pela administração da Unidade de Conservação (UC), de que trata o § 3º do artigo 36 da Lei nº 9.985 de 18 de julho de 2000, bem como sobre a ciência do órgão responsável pela administração da UC no caso de licenciamento ambiental de empreendimentos não sujeitos a EIA-RIMA;
 - RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA Nº 429, DE 28 DE FEVEREIRO DE 2011 – Dispõe sobre a metodologia de recuperação das Áreas de Preservação Permanente - APPs;
 - RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA Nº 10, DE 1º DE OUTUBRO DE 1993 – Estágios sucessionais e formações vegetais na Mata Atlântica;
 - RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA nº 12, de 14 de setembro de 1989 - Dispõe sobre a proibição de atividades em Área de Relevante Interesse Ecológico que afetem o ecossistema.
 - RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA Nº 278, DE 24 DE MAIO DE 2001 - Proíbe o corte de espécies ameaçadas de extinção da flora da Mata Atlântica; proíbe o corte de espécies ameaçadas de extinção da flora da Mata Atlântica.
 - RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA nº 302, de 20 de março de 2002 – Limites de APP de reservatórios artificiais
 - RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA Nº 303, DE 20 DE MARÇO DE 2002 - Preservação Permanente (Revoga a Res. CONAMA 04/85);
 - RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA nº 317, de 4 de dezembro de 2002 - Regulamenta a Resolução nº 278, de 24 de maio de 2001, que dispõe sobre o corte e exploração de espécies ameaçadas de extinção da flora da Mata Atlântica
 - RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA no 388, de 23 de fevereiro de 2007 - Dispõe sobre a convalidação das resoluções que definem a vegetação primária e secundária nos estágios inicial, médio e avançado de regeneração da Mata Atlântica para fins do disposto no art. 4º § 1º da Lei nº 11.428, de 22 de dezembro de 2006.
 - RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA nº 396/06 – Supressão em APP;
 - RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA Nº 425/2010 - Dispõe sobre critérios para a caracterização de atividades e empreendimentos agropecuários sustentáveis do agricultor familiar, empreendedor rural familiar, e dos povos e comunidades tradicionais como de interesse social para fins

- de produção, intervenção e recuperação de Áreas de Preservação Permanente e outras de uso limitado;
- RESOLUÇÃO Nº 417, DE 23 DE NOVEMBRO DE 2009 - Dispõe sobre parâmetros básicos para definição de vegetação primária e dos estágios sucessionais secundários da vegetação de Restinga na Mata Atlântica e dá outras providências. Complementada pelas Resoluções CONAMA nº 437, nº 438, nº 439, nº 440, nº 441, nº 442, nº 443, nº 444, nº 445, nº 446, nº 447 e nº 453, de 2012.
 - RESOLUÇÃO Nº 423, DE 12 DE ABRIL DE 2010 - Dispõe sobre parâmetros básicos para identificação e análise da vegetação primária e dos estágios sucessionais da vegetação secundária nos Campos de Altitude associados ou abrangidos pela Mata Atlântica;

3.3 Environmental requirements

- DECRETO Nº 1.354, DE 29 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1994 – Programa nacional da diversidade biológica
- DECRETO Nº 4.074, DE 4 DE JANEIRO DE 2002 – Regulamenta a lei dos agrotóxicos
- DECRETO Nº 5.472, DE 20 DE JUNHO DE 2005 - Promulga o texto da Convenção de Estocolmo sobre Poluentes Orgânicos Persistentes, adotada, naquela cidade, em 22 de maio de 2001.
- DECRETO Nº 5.975 DE 30 DE NOVEMBRO DE 2006 – Regulamenta dispositivos do código Florestal
- DECRETO Nº 50.877, DE 29 DE JUNHO DE 1961 – Dispõe sobre o lançamento de resíduos tóxicos ou oleosos nas águas interiores ou litorâneas do País e dá outras providências
- DECRETO Nº 7.404, DE 23 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2010 - Regulamenta a Lei no 12.305, de 2 de agosto de 2010, que institui a Política Nacional de Resíduos Sólidos, cria o Comitê Interministerial da Política Nacional de Resíduos Sólidos e o Comitê Orientador para a Implantação dos Sistemas de Logística Reversa, e dá outras providências;
- DECRETO-LEI Nº 2.848, DE 7 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1940 – Código Penal
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA Conjunta 25, de 14 de setembro de 2005 - Estabelece os procedimentos a serem adotados junto ao Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (MAPA), da Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária (Anvisa) e do Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis (Ibama); para efeito das avaliações preliminares e de obtenção do registro especial temporário - ret para produtos técnicos, pré misturas, agrotóxicos e afins;
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA nº 05/12 – Sistema Nacional de Transporte de Produtos Perigosos;
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA MMA nº 01/96 – Reposição florestal obrigatória;
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA MMA Nº 02, DE 10 DE JULHO DE 2015 - Planos de Manejo Florestal Sustentável (PMFSs) e seus respectivos Planos Operacionais Anuais (POAs), quando envolver a exploração de espécies constantes na "Lista Nacional Oficial de Espécies da Flora Ameaçadas de Extinção;
- LEI Nº 12.305, DE 2 DE AGOSTO DE 2010 – Lei da Política Nacional de Resíduos Sólidos

- LEI Nº 12.651, DE 25 DE MAIO DE 2012 - Código Florestal: Áreas de Preservação Permanente (APP), Reserva Legal (RL), reposição florestal obrigatória. Alterada pela LEI nº 12.727/12;
- LEI Nº 6.938, DE 31 DE AGOSTO DE 1981 – Estabelece a política nacional do meio ambiente
- LEI Nº 7.802, DE 11 DE JULHO DE 1989 – Lei dos agrotóxicos: dispõe sobre a pesquisa, a experimentação, a produção, a embalagem e rotulagem, o transporte, o armazenamento, a comercialização, a propaganda comercial, a utilização, a importação, a exportação, o destino final dos resíduos e embalagens, o registro, a classificação, o controle, a inspeção e a fiscalização de agrotóxicos, seus componentes e afins, e dá outras providências. Regulamentada pelo Decreto 4.074/02;
- LEI Nº 9.433, DE 8 DE JANEIRO DE 1997 - Institui a Política Nacional de Recursos Hídricos, cria o Sistema Nacional de Gerenciamento de Recursos Hídricos, regulamenta o inciso XIX do art. 21 da Constituição Federal, e altera o art. 1º da Lei nº 8.001, de 13 de março de 1990, que modificou a Lei nº 7.990, de 28 de dezembro de 1989.
- LEI Nº 9.985, DE 18 DE JULHO DE 2000 – Lei do Sistema Nacional de Unidades de Conservação
- PORTARIA IBAMA 84/96 – Dispõe sobre a classificação, estudo de conformidade, avaliação do risco ambiental, divulgação, monitoramento, registro e fiscalização de agrotóxicos;
- RESOLUÇÃO ANA Nº 317, DE 26 DE AGOSTO DE 2003 – Cadastro de usuários de recursos hídricos;
- RESOLUÇÃO ANA Nº 603, DE 26 DE MAIO DE 2015 - Define os critérios a serem considerados para obrigatoriedade de monitoramento e envio da Declaração de Uso de Recursos Hídricos – DAURH em corpos de água de domínio da União.
- RESOLUÇÃO ANTT 3665/11 - Agência Nacional de Transportes Terrestres - Atualiza o Regulamento para Transporte Rodoviário de Produtos Perigosos. Alterada pelas resoluções ANTT 3.762/12 e 3.886/1.
- RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA 275/01 – código de cores para a coleta seletiva de resíduos; Código de cores para a coleta seletiva de resíduos.
- RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA Nº 429, DE 28 DE FEVEREIRO DE 2011 - dispõe sobre a metodologia de recuperação de APPs.
- RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA nº 1, de 8 de março de 1990 – Dispõe sobre a poluição sonora. Determina o atendimento dos padrões, critérios e diretrizes que estabelece para a emissão de ruídos originários de atividades industriais, comerciais, sociais ou recreativas;
- RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA nº 11, de 14 de dezembro de 1988 - Dispõe sobre as queimadas de manejo nas Unidades de Conservação.
- RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA Nº 23, DE 12 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1996 – Define resíduos perigosos - Classe I; resíduos Não Inertes - Classe II; resíduos Inertes - Classe III;
- RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA Nº 357, DE 17 DE MARÇO DE 2005 – Classificação dos corpos de água: estabelecimento de carga poluidora máxima para cada classe de uso. Revoga a Resolução CONAMA nº 20/86;

- RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA nº 362, de 23 de junho de 2005 – Recolhimento e destinação de óleo contaminado;
- RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA Nº 420, DE 28 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2009 – Critérios e valores orientadores de qualidade do solo quanto à presença de substâncias químicas e estabelece diretrizes para o gerenciamento ambiental de áreas contaminadas por essas substâncias em decorrência de atividades antrópicas.;
- RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA nº 465, de 5 de Dezembro de 2014 - Dispõe sobre os requisitos e critérios técnicos mínimos necessários para o licenciamento ambiental de estabelecimentos destinados ao recebimento de embalagens de agrotóxicos e afins, vazias ou contendo resíduos
- RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA nº 362, de 23 de junho de 2005 – Recolhimento e destinação de óleo contaminado.

3.4 Health and Safety

- CONSTITUIÇÃO DA REPÚBLICA FEDERATIVA DO BRASIL DE 1988 – Art. 200 - Ao Sistema Único de Saúde, compete, além de outras atribuições, nos termos da lei (...) II - executar as ações de vigilância sanitária e epidemiológica, bem como as de saúde do trabalhador (...) VIII - colaborar na proteção do meio ambiente, nele compreendido o do trabalho;
- DECRETO Nº 1.254, DE 29 DE SETEMBRO DE 1994 - Promulga a Convenção número 155, da Organização Internacional do Trabalho, sobre Segurança e Saúde dos Trabalhadores e o Meio Ambiente de Trabalho, concluída em Genebra, em 22 de junho de 1981.
- DECRETO Nº 4.074, DE 4 DE JANEIRO DE 2002 – Regulamenta a lei dos agrotóxicos.
- DECRETO Nº 7.508, DE 28 DE JUNHO DE 2011 – Regulamenta a Lei nº 8.080, de 19 de setembro de 1990, para dispor sobre a organização do Sistema Único de Saúde - SUS, o planejamento da saúde, a assistência à saúde e a articulação interfederativa, e dá outras providências;
- NORMA REGULAMENTADORA nº 01 – Disposições Gerais;
- NORMA REGULAMENTADORA nº 02 – Inspeção Prévia;
- NORMA REGULAMENTADORA nº 03 – Embargo ou Interdição;
- NORMA REGULAMENTADORA nº 04 – Serviços Especializados em Engenharia de Segurança e em Medicina do Trabalho;
- NORMA REGULAMENTADORA nº 05 – Comissão Interna de Prevenção de Acidentes;
- NORMA REGULAMENTADORA nº 06 – Equipamentos de Proteção Individual (EPI);
- NORMA REGULAMENTADORA nº 07 – Programas de Controle Médico de Saúde Ocupacional (PCMSO);
- NORMA REGULAMENTADORA nº 09 – Programas de Prevenção de Riscos Ambientais (PPRA);
- NORMA REGULAMENTADORA nº 11 – Transporte, Movimentação, Armazenagem e Manuseio de Materiais;
- NORMA REGULAMENTADORA nº 12 – Segurança no Trabalho em Máquinas e Equipamentos;
- NORMA REGULAMENTADORA nº 15 – Atividades e operações insalubres;

- NORMA REGULAMENTADORA nº 16 – Atividades e Operações Perigosas;
- NORMA REGULAMENTADORA nº 17 – Ergonomia: estabelece parâmetros que permitem a adaptação das condições de trabalho às características psicofisiológicas dos trabalhadores, de modo a proporcionar um máximo de conforto, segurança e desempenho eficiente;
- NORMA REGULAMENTADORA nº 20 – Segurança e Saúde no Trabalho com Inflamáveis e Combustíveis;
- NORMA REGULAMENTADORA nº 21 – Trabalho a Céu Aberto;
- NORMA REGULAMENTADORA nº 23 – Proteção Contra Incêndios;
- NORMA REGULAMENTADORA nº 24 – Condições Sanitárias e de Conforto nos Locais de Trabalho
- NORMA REGULAMENTADORA nº 26 – Sinalização de Segurança;
- NORMA REGULAMENTADORA nº 31 – Norma Regulamentadora de Segurança e Saúde no Trabalho na Agricultura, Pecuária Silvicultura, Exploração Florestal e Aquicultura;
- NORMA REGULAMENTADORA nº 35 – Trabalho em Altura
- PORTARIA INTERMINISTERIAL nº 800 de 3 de maio de 2005 – Publica o texto-base da minuta de Política Nacional de Segurança e Saúde do Trabalho;
- PORTARIA MS Nº 1339, DE 18 DE NOVEMBRO DE 1999 – Institui a Lista de Doenças Relacionadas ao Trabalho, a ser adotada como referência dos agravos originados no processo de trabalho no Sistema Único de Saúde, para uso clínico e epidemiológico, constante no Anexo I desta Portaria.
- PORTARIA nº 1.614/GM/MS, de 26 de julho de 2012 – institui Comitê Gestor para estabelecer o Plano de Trabalho para execução do Acordo de Cooperação nº 7, de 31 de maio de 2011, celebrado entre o Ministério da Saúde e a Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Agricultura (CONTAG)
- PORTARIA nº 1.823, de 23 de agosto de 2012 – Institui a Política Nacional do Trabalhador e da Trabalhadora
- PORTARIA nº 2.048/GM, de 3 de setembro de 2009 – Aprova o Regulamento do Sistema Único de Saúde (SUS);
- PORTARIA nº 2.866, de 2 de dezembro de 2011 – Institui, no âmbito do Sistema Único de Saúde (SUS), a Política Nacional de Saúde Integral das Populações do Campo e da Floresta (PNSIPCF)
- PORTARIA nº 3.908/GM, de 30 de outubro de 1998 – Estabelece procedimentos para orientar e instrumentalizar as ações e serviços de Saúde do Trabalhador no Sistema Único de Saúde (SUS);
- PORTARIA Nº 777, DE 28 DE ABRIL DE 2004 - Dispõe sobre os procedimentos técnicos para a notificação compulsória de agravos à saúde do trabalhador em rede de serviços sentinela específica, no Sistema Único de Saúde - SUS
- PROTOCOLO MS nº 008 /2011 – Institui as diretrizes da Política Nacional de Promoção da Saúde do Trabalhador do SUS

3.5 Labor Legislation*

- DECRETO Nº 2.490, DE 4 DE FEVEREIRO DE 1998 - Regulamenta a Lei no 9.601, de 21 de janeiro de 1998, que dispõe sobre o contrato de trabalho por prazo determinado e dá outras providências;

- DECRETO Nº 3.048, DE 6 DE MAIO DE 1999 - Aprova o Regulamento da Previdência Social, e dá outras providências;
- DECRETO Nº 5.598, DE 1º DE DEZEMBRO DE 2005 - Regulamenta a contratação de aprendizes e dá outras providências
- DECRETO Nº 7.872, DE 26 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2012 - Regulamenta a Lei nº 12.382, de 25 de fevereiro de 2011, que dispõe sobre o valor do salário mínimo e a sua política de valorização de longo prazo.
- DECRETO-LEI N.º 5.452, DE 1º DE MAIO DE 1943 - Aprova a Consolidação das Leis do Trabalho - CLT.
- LEI COMPLEMENTAR Nº 70, DE 30 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1991 – Institui contribuição para financiamento da Seguridade Social (COFINS), eleva a alíquota da contribuição social sobre o lucro das instituições financeiras e dá outras providências.
- LEI Nº 10.101, DE 19 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2000 - Participação dos trabalhadores nos lucros ou resultados da empresa e dá outras providências.
- LEI Nº 10.406, DE 10 DE JANEIRO DE 2002 – Institui o Código Civil
- LEI Nº 10.820, DE 17 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2003 - Dispõe sobre a autorização para desconto de prestações em folha de pagamento
- LEI Nº 11.718, DE 20 DE JUNHO DE 2008 – Acrescenta artigo à Lei no 5.889, de 8 de junho de 1973, criando o contrato de trabalhador rural por pequeno prazo; estabelece normas transitórias sobre a aposentadoria do trabalhador rural; prorroga o prazo de contratação de financiamentos rurais de que trata o § 6º do art. 1º da Lei no 11.524, de 24 de setembro de 2007; e altera as Leis nos 8.171, de 17 de janeiro de 1991, 7.102, de 20 de junho de 1993, 9.017, de 30 de março de 1995, e 8.212 e 8.213, ambas de 24 de julho de 1991.
- LEI Nº 11.788, DE 25 DE SETEMBRO DE 2008 - Dispõe sobre o estágio de estudantes; altera a redação do art. 428 da Consolidação das Leis do Trabalho – CLT, aprovada pelo Decreto-Lei no 5.452, de 1º de maio de 1943, e a Lei no 9.394, de 20 de dezembro de 1996; revoga as Leis nos 6.494, de 7 de dezembro de 1977, e 8.859, de 23 de março de 1994, o parágrafo único do art. 82 da Lei no 9.394, de 20 de dezembro de 1996, e o art. 6º da Medida Provisória no 2.164-41, de 24 de agosto de 2001; e dá outras providências.
- LEI Nº 13.134, DE 16 DE JUNHO DE 2015 - Altera as Leis no 7.998, de 11 de janeiro de 1990, que regula o Programa do Seguro-Desemprego e o Abono Salarial e institui o Fundo de Amparo ao Trabalhador (FAT), no 10.779, de 25 de novembro de 2003, que dispõe sobre o seguro-desemprego para o pescador artesanal, e no 8.213, de 24 de julho de 1991, que dispõe sobre os planos de benefícios da Previdência Social; revoga dispositivos da Lei no 7.998, de 11 de janeiro de 1990, e as Leis no 7.859, de 25 de outubro de 1989, e no 8.900, de 30 de junho de 1994; e dá outras providências.
- LEI Nº 2.959, DE 17 DE NOVEMBRO DE 1956 - Altera o Del nº 5.452, de 01/05/32 (CLT), e dispõe sobre os contratos por obra o serviço certo.
- LEI Nº 3.030, DE 19 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1956 - Determina que não poderão exceder a 25% do Salário Mínimo os Descontos por Fornecimento de Alimentação, quando preparada pelo próprio Empregador.
- LEI Nº 4.090, DE 13 DE JULHO DE 1962 - Institui a Gratificação de Natal para os Trabalhadores.

- LEI Nº 4.266, DE 3 DE OUTUBRO DE 1963 - Institui o salário família do trabalhador.
- LEI Nº 4.725, DE 13 DE JULHO DE 1965 - Estabelece normas para o processo dos dissídios coletivos, e dá outras providências.
- LEI Nº 4.749, DE 12 DE AGOSTO DE 1965 - Dispõe sobre o Pagamento da Gratificação Prevista na Lei nº 4.090, de 13 de julho de 1962.
- LEI Nº 4.923, DE 23 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1965 - Institui o Cadastro Permanente das Admissões e Dispensas de Empregados, Estabelece Medidas Contra o Desemprego e de Assistência aos Desempregados, e dá outras Providências.
- LEI Nº 5.194, DE 24 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1966 - Regula o exercício das profissões de Engenheiro, Arquiteto e Engenheiro-Agrônomo, e dá outras providências;
- LEI Nº 5.889, DE 8 DE JUNHO DE 1973 – Normas reguladoras do trabalho rural: Cria o contrato de trabalhador rural por pequeno prazo, estabelece normas transitórias sobre a aposentadoria do trabalhador rural, prorroga o prazo de contratação de financiamentos rurais;
- LEI Nº 6.019, DE 3 DE JANEIRO DE 1974 – Dispõe sobre o Trabalho Temporário nas Empresas Urbanas, e dá outras Providências.
- LEI Nº 605, DE 5 DE JANEIRO DE 1949 – Repouso semanal remunerado e o pagamento de salário nos dias feriados civis e religiosos
- LEI Nº 7.418, DE 16 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1985 - Institui o Vale-Transporte e dá outras providências.
- LEI Nº 7.783, DE 28 DE JUNHO DE 1989 – Dispõe sobre o exercício do direito de greve, define as atividades essenciais, regula o atendimento das necessidades inadiáveis da comunidade, e dá outras providências
- LEI Nº 8.036, DE 11 DE MAIO DE 1990 - Dispõe sobre o Fundo de Garantia do Tempo de Serviço, e dá outras providências.
- LEI Nº 8.212, DE 24 DE JULHO DE 1991 - Dispõe sobre a organização da Seguridade Social, institui Plano de Custeio, e dá outras providências;
- LEI Nº 8.213, DE 24 DE JULHO DE 1991 - Dispõe sobre os Planos de Benefícios da Previdência Social e dá outras providências.
- LEI Nº 8.542, DE 23 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1992 - Dispõe sobre a política nacional de salários
- LEI Nº 9.029, DE 13 DE ABRIL DE 1995 - Proíbe a exigência de atestados de gravidez e esterilização, e outras práticas discriminatórias, para efeitos admissionais ou de permanência da relação jurídica de trabalho, e dá outras providências
- LEI Nº 9.093, DE 12 DE SETEMBRO DE 1995 – Feriados
- LEI Nº 9.601, DE 21 DE JANEIRO DE 1998 - Dispõe sobre o contrato de trabalho por prazo determinado e dá outras providências.
- NSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA RFB Nº 971, DE 13 DE NOVEMBRO DE 2009 - Dispõe sobre normas gerais de tributação previdenciária e de arrecadação das contribuições sociais destinadas à Previdência Social e as destinadas a outras entidades ou fundos, administradas pela Secretaria da Receita Federal do Brasil (RFB).
- RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA Nº 425, DE 25 DE MAIO DE 2010 - Dispõe sobre critérios para a caracterização de atividades e empreendimentos agropecuários sustentáveis do agricultor familiar,

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empreendedor rural familiar, e dos povos e comunidades tradicionais como de interesse social para fins de produção, intervenção e recuperação de Áreas de Preservação Permanente e outras de uso limitado.

- RESOLUÇÃO RDC nº 216, de 15 de setembro de 2004 - Dispõe sobre Regulamento Técnico de Boas Práticas para Serviços de Alimentação.

4. Third-party Rights**4.1 Customary Rights**

- DECRETO Nº 2.519, DE 16 DE MARÇO DE 1998 – Promulga a Convenção sobre Diversidade Biológica, assinada no Rio de Janeiro, em 5 de junho de 1992;
- DECRETO Nº 4.339, DE 22 DE AGOSTO DE 2002 - Institui princípios e diretrizes para a implementação da Política Nacional da Biodiversidade.
- DECRETO Nº 5.051, DE 19 DE ABRIL DE 2004 - Promulga a Convenção n.º 169 da Organização Internacional do Trabalho – OIT sobre Povos Indígenas e Tribais;
- DECRETO Nº 6.040, DE 7 DE FEVEREIRO DE 2007 - Institui a Política Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sustentável dos Povos e Comunidades Tradicionais.
- DECRETO Nº 6.177, DE 1º DE AGOSTO DE 2007 - Promulga a Convenção sobre a Proteção e Promoção da Diversidade das Expressões Culturais, assinada em Paris, em 20 de outubro de 2005.
- DECRETO Nº 8.750, DE 9 DE MAIO DE 2016 - Institui o Conselho Nacional dos Povos e Comunidades Tradicionais.
- DECRETO Nº 80.978, DE 12 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1977 – Promulga a Convenção Relativa à Proteção do Patrimônio Mundial, Cultural e Natural, de 1972;

4.2 Free, prior and informed consent

- N/A.

4.3 Rights of Indigenous Peoples and traditional peoples*

- DECRETO Nº 6.040, DE 7 DE FEVEREIRO DE 2007 - Institui a Política Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sustentável dos Povos e Comunidades Tradicionais;
- DECRETO Nº 8.772, DE 11 DE MAIO DE 2016 - Regulamenta a Lei nº 13.123, de 20 de maio de 2015, que dispõe sobre o acesso ao patrimônio genético, sobre a proteção e o acesso ao conhecimento tradicional associado e sobre a repartição de benefícios para conservação e uso sustentável da biodiversidade.
- LEI Nº 10.406, DE 10 DE JANEIRO DE 2002 - Institui o Código Civil;
- LEI Nº 11.428, DE 22 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2006 - Dispõe sobre a utilização e proteção da vegetação nativa do Bioma Mata Atlântica, e dá outras providências.
- LEI Nº 6.001, DE 19 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1973 – Estatuto do índio;
- LEI Nº 9.985, DE 18 DE JULHO DE 2000 - Regulamenta o art. 225, § 1º, incisos I, II, III e VII da Constituição Federal, institui o Sistema Nacional de Unidades de Conservação da Natureza e dá outras providências;

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- RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA Nº 425/2010 - Dispõe sobre critérios para a caracterização de atividades e empreendimentos agropecuários sustentáveis do agricultor familiar, empreendedor rural familiar, e dos povos e comunidades tradicionais como de interesse social para fins de produção, intervenção e recuperação de Áreas de Preservação Permanente e outras de uso limitado.

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.

- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA Nº 187, DE 10 DE SETEMBRO DE 2008 – Define procedimentos e padrões de nomenclatura e coeficientes para indústrias consumidoras ou transformadoras de produtos e subprodutos florestais madeireiros de origem nativa, inclusive carvão vegetal.
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA Nº 21, DE 26 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2013 – Documento de Origem Florestal (DOF)
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA Nº 15, DE 6 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2011 – Procedimentos para exportação;
- PORTARIA IBAMA nº 83, de 15 de outubro de 1996 – Exportação de produtos oriundos da flora brasileira;
- RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA Nº 411, DE 6 DE MAIO DE 2009 - Dispõe sobre procedimentos para inspeção de indústrias consumidoras ou transformadoras de produtos e subprodutos florestais madeireiros de origem nativa, bem como os respectivos padrões de nomenclatura e coeficientes de rendimento volumétricos, inclusive carvão vegetal e resíduos de serraria;

5.2 Trade and Transport

- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA Nº 05, DE 25 DE OUTUBRO DE 1999 – Controle da exploração, transporte, industrialização, comercialização e armazenamento de palmito e similares;
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA Nº 21, DE 23 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2014 - Institui o Sistema Nacional de Controle da Origem dos Produtos Florestais - Sinaflor. Alterada pela INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA Nº 9, DE 12 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2016.
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA Nº 21, DE 26 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2013 – Documento de Origem Florestal (DOF)
- LEI Nº 9.503, DE 23 DE SETEMBRO DE 1997 - Institui o Código de Trânsito Brasileiro;
- PORTARIA MMA Nº 103, DE 5 DE ABRIL DE 2006 - Implementa o Documento de Origem Florestal - DOF, como novo sistema de controle de origem de produtos florestais;
- PORTARIA MMA Nº 253, DE 18 DE AGOSTO DE 2006 – Institui, no âmbito do IBAMA, o Documento de Origem Florestal – DOF em substituição à Autorização para Transporte de Produtos Florestais – ATPF;
- RESOLUÇÃO ANTT nº 3665/11 – Agência Nacional de Transportes Terrestres - Atualiza o Regulamento para Transporte Rodoviário de Produtos Perigosos. Alterada pelas resoluções ANTT 3.762/12 e 3.886/1;

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- RESOLUÇÃO CONAMA Nº 379, de 19 de outubro de 2006 - Cria e regulamenta sistema de dados e informações sobre a gestão florestal no âmbito do Sistema Nacional do Meio Ambiente - SISNAMA. Complementada pela RESOLUÇÃO Nº 411, DE 6 DE MAIO DE 2009;
- RESOLUÇÃO CONTRAN Nº 211 DE 13 DE NOVEMBRO DE 2006 – Requisitos necessários à circulação de Combinações de Veículos de Carga – CVC, a que se referem os arts. 97, 99 e 314 do Código de Trânsito Brasileiro-CTB.

5.3 Offshore trade and transfer pricing

- ATO DECLARATÓRIO EXECUTIVO RFB Nº 3, DE 25 DE MARÇO DE 2011 – Exclui o regime de holding company de 1929, de Luxemburgo, da relação de regimes fiscais privilegiados prevista na Instrução Normativa RFB nº 1.037, de 4 de junho de 2010, que relaciona países ou dependências com tributação favorecida e regimes fiscais privilegiados, tendo em vista sua extinção e o término de seu período de transição estabelecidos pela legislação daquele país.
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA RFB Nº 1037, DE 04 DE JUNHO DE 2010 - Relaciona países ou dependências com tributação favorecida e regimes fiscais privilegiados;
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA RFB Nº 1045, DE 23 DE JUNHO DE 2010 – Altera a Instrução Normativa RFB Nº 1.037, de 4 de junho de 2010, que relaciona países ou dependências com tributação favorecida e regimes fiscais privilegiados, para dispor sobre pedido de revisão de enquadramento como país ou dependência com tributação favorecida ou detentor de regime fiscal privilegiado;
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA RFB Nº 1312, DE 28 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2012 – Dispõe sobre os preços a serem praticados nas operações de compra e de venda de bens, serviços ou direitos efetuados por pessoa física ou jurídica residente ou domiciliada no Brasil, com pessoa física ou jurídica residente ou domiciliada no exterior, consideradas vinculadas.
- LEI Nº 12.788, DE 14 DE JANEIRO DE 2013 - Permite a depreciação acelerada dos veículos automóveis para transportes de mercadorias e dos vagões, locomotivas, locotratores e tênderes que menciona, previstos na Tabela de Incidência do Imposto sobre Produtos Industrializados - TIPI; e altera as Leis nos 7.064, de 6 de dezembro de 1982, 8.352, de 28 de dezembro de 1991, 7.998, de 11 de janeiro de 1990, 11.775, de 17 de setembro de 2008, 9.430, de 27 de dezembro de 1996, 10.522, de 19 de julho de 2002, 10.893, de 13 de julho de 2004, 12.249, de 11 de junho de 2010, e 12.546, de 14 de dezembro de 2011.
- LEI Nº 9.430, DE 27 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1996 - Dispõe sobre a legislação tributária federal, as contribuições para a seguridade social, o processo administrativo de consulta e dá outras providências.
- LEI Nº 9.779, DE 19 DE JANEIRO DE 1999 - Altera a legislação do Imposto sobre a Renda, relativamente à tributação dos Fundos de Investimento Imobiliário e dos rendimentos auferidos em aplicação ou operação financeira de renda fixa ou variável, ao Sistema Integrado de Pagamento de Impostos e Contribuições das Microempresas e das Empresas de Pequeno Porte - SIMPLES, à incidência sobre rendimentos de beneficiários no exterior, bem assim a legislação do

Imposto sobre Produtos Industrializados - IPI, relativamente ao aproveitamento de créditos e à equiparação de atacadista a estabelecimento industrial, do Imposto sobre Operações de Crédito, Câmbio e Seguros ou Relativas a Títulos e Valores Mobiliários - IOF, relativamente às operações de mútuo, e da Contribuição Social sobre o Lucro Líquido, relativamente às despesas financeiras, e dá outras providências.

- LEI Nº 9.959 DE 27 DE JANEIRO DE 2000 - Altera a legislação tributária federal e dá outras providências.
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA RFB Nº 1124, DE 21 DE JANEIRO DE 2011 – Dispõe sobre mecanismo de ajuste para fins de comprovação de preços de transferência na exportação, de forma a reduzir impactos relativos à apreciação da moeda nacional em relação a outras moedas, para o ano-calendário de 2010.
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA RFB Nº 1037, DE 04 DE JUNHO DE 2010 - Relaciona países ou dependências com tributação favorecida e regimes fiscais privilegiados.
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA RFB Nº 1312, DE 28 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2012 - Dispõe sobre os preços a serem praticados nas operações de compra e de venda de bens, serviços ou direitos efetuadas por pessoa física ou jurídica residente ou domiciliada no Brasil, com pessoa física ou jurídica residente ou domiciliada no exterior, consideradas vinculadas.

5.4 Customs Regulations

- DECRETO Nº 97.409, DE 22 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1988 - Promulgação à Convenção Internacional sobre o Sistema Harmonizado de Designação e de Codificação de Mercadorias.
- DECRETO-LEI Nº 1.578, DE 11 DE OUTUBRO DE 1977 – Dispõe sobre o imposto sobre a exportação (IE), e dá outras providências.
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA RFB Nº 1063, DE 10 DE AGOSTO DE 2010 - Dispõe sobre procedimentos a serem adotados na coleta, prazo de guarda, destinação de amostras e emissão de laudo técnico resultante de exame laboratorial de mercadoria importada ou a exportar;
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA RFB Nº 1667, DE 04 DE NOVEMBRO DE 2016 - Aprova a tradução das atualizações das Notas Explicativas do Sistema Harmonizado de Designação e de Codificação de Mercadorias decorrentes de atualizações publicadas pela Organização Mundial das Alfândegas (OMA) e dá outras providências.
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA RFB Nº 807, DE 11 DE JANEIRO DE 2008 - Aprova o texto consolidado das Notas Explicativas do Sistema Harmonizado de Designação e de Codificação de Mercadorias.
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA RFB Nº 1020, DE 31 DE MARÇO DE 2010 - Dispõe sobre a prestação de serviço de perícia para identificação e quantificação de mercadoria importada e a exportar e regula o processo de credenciamento de órgãos, entidades e peritos;
- PORTARIA COANA Nº 30, DE 21 DE NOVEMBRO DE 2003 - Aprova o Formulário de Informações Mercadológicas para recebimento de informações por parte do público externo nos casos que estabelece.
- REGULAMENTO (CE) Nº 1383/2003 – Relativo à intervenção das autoridades aduaneiras em relação às mercadorias suspeitas de

- violarem certos direitos de propriedade intelectual e a medidas contra mercadorias que violem esses direitos;
- REGULAMENTO (CE) Nº 1891/2004 – Fixa as normas de execução do Reg. n.º 1383/2003 relativo à intervenção das autoridades aduaneiras em relação às mercadorias suspeitas de violarem direitos de propriedade intelectual e a medidas contra mercadorias que violem esses direitos;
 - REGULAMENTO (CE) Nº 2173/2005 – Relativo ao estabelecimento de um regime de licenciamento para a importação de madeira para a Comunidade Europeia (FLEGT);
 - REGULAMENTO (CE) Nº 1024/2008 – Estabelece regras de execução do Regulamento (CE) n.º 2173/2005 do Conselho relativo ao estabelecimento de um regime de licenciamento para a importação de madeira para a Comunidade Europeia (FLEGT);
 - REGULAMENTO (CE) Nº 1172/2007 – Altera o Regulamento (CE) n.º 1891/2004 que fixa as normas de execução do Regulamento (CE) n.º 1383/2003 do Conselho relativo à intervenção das autoridades aduaneiras em relação às mercadorias suspeitas de violarem certos direitos de propriedade intelectual e a medidas contra mercadorias que violem esses direitos.

5.5 CITES

- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA IBAMA Nº 140, DE 18 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2006 - Institui o serviço de solicitação e emissão de licenças do Ibama para a importação, exportação e reexportação de espécimes, produtos e subprodutos da fauna e flora silvestre brasileira, e da fauna e flora exótica, constantes ou não nos anexos da Convenção Internacional sobre o Comércio das Espécies da Flora e Fauna Selvagens em Perigo de Extinção (Cites).
- INSTRUÇÃO NORMATIVA MMA Nº - 11, DE 17 DE MAIO DE 2005 - Publica listas das espécies incluídas nos Anexos I, II e III da Convenção sobre o Comércio Internacional de Espécies da Flora e Fauna Selvagens em Perigo de Extinção-CITES
- REGULAMENTO (CE) n.º 100/2008 – Altera, no que respeita às coleções de amostras e a certas formalidades relacionadas com o comércio de espécies da fauna e da flora selvagens, o Regulamento (CE) n.º 865/2006, que estabelece normas de execução do Regulamento (CE) n.º 338/97 do Conselho;
- REGULAMENTO (CE) n.º 338/97 – Relativo à proteção de espécies da fauna e da flora selvagens através do controle do seu comércio;
- REGULAMENTO (CE) n.º 865/2006 – Estabelece normas de execução do Regulamento (CE) n.º 338/97 do Conselho relativo à proteção de espécies da fauna e da flora selvagens através do controle do seu comércio;
- REGULAMENTO (UE) n.º 1158/2012 – Altera o Regulamento (CE) n.º 338/97 do Conselho, de 9 de dezembro de 1996, relativo à proteção de espécies da fauna e da flora selvagens através do controle do seu comércio, substituindo o seu Anexo, que estabelece as listas de espécies animais e vegetais cujo comércio é alvo de restrições ou controles.
- REGULAMENTO (UE) n.º 791/2012 – Altera no que respeita a determinadas disposições relativas ao comércio de espécies da fauna e da flora selvagens, o Regulamento (CE) n.º 865/2006 que

- estabelece normas de execução do Regulamento (CE) n.º 338/97 do Conselho;
- REGULAMENTO de Execução (UE) n.º 792/2012 – Estabelece regras para a concessão das licenças, certificados e outros documentos previstos no Regulamento (CE) n.º 338/97 do Conselho relativo à proteção de espécies da fauna e da flora selvagens através do controlo do seu comércio e que, igualmente, altera o Regulamento (CE) n.º 865/2006 da Comissão;
 - REGULAMENTO de Execução (UE) n.º 828/2011 – Estabelece restrições na introdução na União de espécimes de determinadas espécies da fauna e da flora selvagens, revogando o Regulamento (UE) n.º 997/2010 da Comissão, de 5 de novembro de 2010;

6. Ecosystem services*

6.1 Ecosystem services*

- DECRETO Nº 2.519, DE 16 DE MARÇO DE 1998 - Promulga a Convenção sobre Diversidade Biológica, assinada no Rio de Janeiro, em 05 de junho de 1992
- DECRETO Nº 4.339, DE 22 DE AGOSTO DE 2002 - Institui princípios e diretrizes para a implementação da Política Nacional da Biodiversidade.
- DECRETO Nº 7.343, DE 26 DE OUTUBRO DE 2010 - Regulamenta a Lei no 12.114, de 9 de dezembro de 2009, que cria o Fundo Nacional sobre Mudança do Clima - FNMC, e dá outras providências.
- DECRETO Nº 7.572, DE 28 DE SETEMBRO DE 2011 - Regulamenta dispositivos da Medida Provisória no 535, de 2 de junho de 2011, que tratam do Programa de Apoio à Conservação Ambiental - Programa Bolsa Verde.
- LEI Nº 12.114, DE 9 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2009 - Cria o Fundo Nacional sobre Mudança do Clima, altera os arts. 6º e 50 da Lei no 9.478, de 6 de agosto de 1997, e dá outras providências.
- LEI Nº 12.187, DE 29 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2009 - Institui a Política Nacional sobre Mudança do Clima - PNMC e dá outras providências.
- LEI Nº 12.512, DE 14 DE OUTUBRO DE 2011 - Institui o Programa de Apoio à Conservação Ambiental e o Programa de Fomento às Atividades Produtivas Rurais; altera as Leis nºs 10.696, de 2 de julho de 2003, 10.836, de 9 de janeiro de 2004, e 11.326, de 24 de julho de 2006.
- LEI Nº 12.651, DE 25 DE MAIO DE 2012 - Código Florestal: Áreas de Preservação Permanente (APP), Reserva Legal (RL), reposição florestal obrigatória. Alterada pela LEI nº 12.727/12;
- LEI Nº 13.123, DE 20 DE MAIO DE 2015 – Revoga a Medida Provisória nº 2.186-16/2001 e estabelece novas regras para acesso ao patrimônio genético, acesso ao Conhecimento tradicional associado e repartição de benefícios
- LEI Nº 9.985, DE 18 DE JULHO DE 2000 - Regulamenta o art. 225, § 1º, incisos I, II, III e VII da Constituição Federal, institui o Sistema Nacional de Unidades de Conservação da Natureza e dá outras providências.

Annex B Conceptual Diagram of the Conservation Areas Network

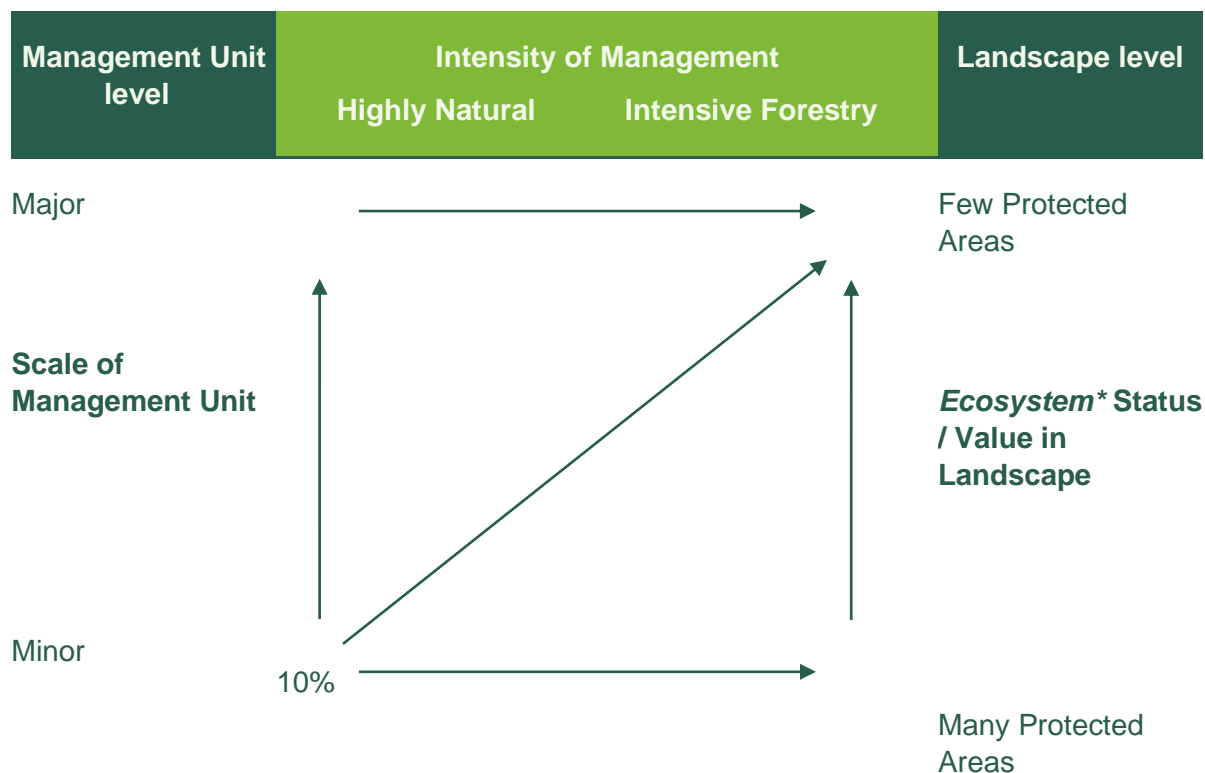


Figure 1 - Conceptual Diagram of the Conservation Areas Network

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 *ecosystem**s 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 native *ecosystem**s are protected at the landscape level and the relative requirements for additional protection in the management unit.

The leftmost column titled “Management unit level” shows that, with an increase in the area of the management unit, the management unit itself will be the landscape level and therefore it is expected to have a Conservation Areas Network containing functional examples of all naturally occurring *ecosystem**s in such a landscape.

Annex C List of Threatened Species in Brazil

Reference: As these lists undergo constant changes, the recommendation is to use the most updated version of official lists of the Brazilian federal government (PORTARIA MMA Nº 148, DE 7 DE JUNHO DE 2022), lists of existing federal states that can sometimes be more up to date, municipal lists where they exist, and international lists such as the IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Red List).

Annex D 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, as 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 shall be used for purposes of reference, as a starting point. An assessment at the management unit shall also be conducted, based on *best available information**.

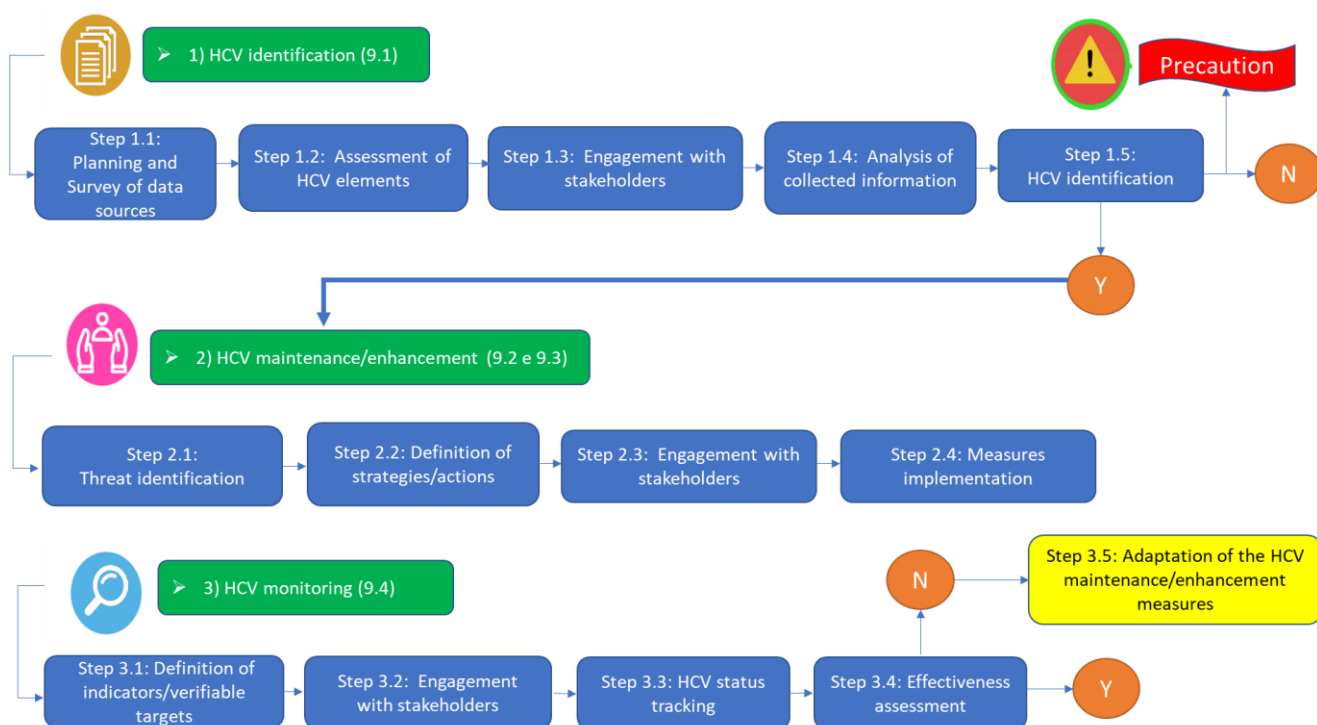


Figure 2. Simplified flowchart with the main steps for assessing High Conservation Values in the Management Unit

The following tables are intended to assist each step of the phases with the aim to analyse 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 analyse the local 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 notorious 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)						

Identification	EXAMPLES OF: Data Sources	HCV category					
		HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
	Conservation Units management plans - Federal and State						
	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 <i>Legislation</i> * (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)						
	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: Data Sources	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6

		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 (piassava, pine nuts, medicinal and ornamental plants)						■	
Watersheds or micro-basins (water supply)					■		
World Heritage Sites (UNESCO)							■
Springs (water with healing and sacred power)							■
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, <i>Affected Rights Holders*</i> and/or experts	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
Step 1.3 - Engagement	Local communities, Indigenous Peoples, <i>traditional peoples*</i>	█					
	Experts in archaeology, history, culture, religion and social	█					
	Experts in biodiversity/habitats/landscape of the region	█		█			
	Experts in <i>ecosystem services*</i>	█				█	
	Social experts	█				█	
	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					
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 analyse the local context of the management unit, and thus apply a specific assessment.

Maintenance / enhancement	EXAMPLES OF: Current/Potential Threats	HCV category					
		HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
Step 2.1 - Threat* Identification	Wood harvest						
	Establishment of plantations						
	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 <i>traditional peoples</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					
Maintenance / enhancement	EXAMPLES OF: Proposed Measures	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
Step 2.2 - Strategies / Actions	Habitat protection						
	Protecting the integrity of ecosystem*s						
	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						

		HCV category					
Maintenance / enhancement	EXAMPLES OF: Proposed Measures	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
	Forest fire control						
	Establish specific management recommendations						
	Definition of significant social impacts						
	Definition of significant environmental impacts						
	Environmental Education Program (communication channels)						
	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**.

Maintenance / enhancement	EXAMPLES OF: Interested stakeholders, affected stakeholders, <i>Affected Rights Holders*</i> and/or experts	HCV category					
		HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
Step 2.3 - Engagement	Local communities, Indigenous Peoples, <i>traditional peoples*</i>						
	Experts in archaeology, history, culture, religion and social						
	Experts in biodiversity/habitats/landscape of the region						
	Experts in <i>ecosystem services*</i>						
	Social experts						
	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					
Maintenance / enhancement	EXAMPLES OF: Maintenance/Enhancement measures	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
Step 2.4 - Effectiveness in practice of the strategies/actions Implementation defined in step 2.							
<p>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 <i>best available information</i>*.</p>							

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 analyse 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 experts	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
Step 3.2 - Engagement	Local communities, Indigenous Peoples, <i>traditional peoples</i> *	█					
	<i>Affected Rights Holders</i> *	█					

		HCV category					
Monitoring	EXAMPLES OF: Interested stakeholders, affected stakeholders, <i>Affected Rights Holders*</i> and/or experts	HCV1	HCV2	HCV3	HCV4	HCV5	HCV6
	Experts in archaeology, history, culture, religion and social						
	Experts in biodiversity/habitats/landscape of the region						
	Experts in <i>ecosystem services*</i>						
	Social experts						
	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 threats						

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.						
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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 E Glossary of Terms

This glossary includes internationally accepted definitions from a limited number of sources 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 duly referenced.

The term "based on" means that a definition has been adapted from an existing definition, as provided, for example, in Version 4-0 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 Portuguese language 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 World Conservation Union (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. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-1)

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. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0)

Affected stakeholders: Any person, group of persons or entity that is or is likely to be subject to the effects of the activities of a Management Unit. Examples include but are not restricted to (for instance 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/ 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, trade union organizations, etc. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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 entity 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 V5-2).

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 considering the precautionary principle. In the case of Organizations characterized as SLIMF, the best available information may consider the manager's knowledge and secondary information. (Sources: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0 and CDP GT Plantações FSC Brasil, 2021)

Binding agreement: A agreement or pact, written or not, that is mandatory to its signatories and enforceable by law. The stakeholders involved in the agreement must join it freely and accept it voluntarily. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0)

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). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

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).

Collective bargaining: A process of voluntary negotiation between employers or employers' organizations and workers' organizations, with a view to regulating the terms and conditions of employment through collective agreements (Source: 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. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0)

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 higher 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 V5-2)

Conservation Areas Network: These are portions of the management unit for which conservation is the primary and, in some circumstances, exclusive objective; such areas include representative sample areas, conservation zones, protection areas, connectivity areas and High Conservation Value Areas. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0)

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 'protected area' is not used for these areas, because this term implies legal or official status, covered by national regulations in many countries. In the context of the Principles and Criteria, management of these areas should involve active conservation, not passive protection (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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.

Applicable definition of conversion		
Pre 1 December 1994	Between 1 December 1994 and 31 December 2020	Post 31 December 2020
The <i>Policy to Address Conversion</i> does not apply to conversion that took place prior to 1 December 1994.	The new definition in the <i>Policy to Address Conversion</i> does not apply to conversion that took place prior to the policy's cut-off date. Instead, the stipulations by Criterion 6.10 in the <i>FSC Principles and Criteria (P&C)</i> apply, basically considering conversion as a change from natural forests to plantations or other land uses.	The new definition in the <i>Policy to Address Conversion</i> applies: Conversion* : A lasting change of <i>natural forest cover*</i> or <i>High Conservation Value*</i> areas, induced by <i>human activity*</i> . This may be characterized by significant loss of <i>species diversity*</i> , habit diversity, structural complexity, ecosystem functionality or livelihoods and cultural values. The definition of <i>conversion*</i> covers gradual forest <i>degradation*</i> as well as rapid forest transformation. NOTE: when the term 'conversion' appears through the document marked with italics and asterisk (<i>conversion*</i>), it refers to this definition.

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 V5-2).

Culturally appropriate: Means/approaches for outreach to target groups that are in harmony with the customs, values, sensitivities, and ways of life of the target audience. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0)

Customary right: Is a series of customs, practices and beliefs that are accepted as mandatory rules of conduct by Indigenous Peoples, traditional 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: based on Informative Note 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).

Discriminatory practices: It considers criteria related to race, gender, sexual orientation, origin, colour, marital status, family status, disability, professional rehabilitation, age, political opinion, national ancestry or social origin as discriminatory, but includes the term “among others”, which allows the identification of new criteria and forms of discrimination. (Source: Adapted from Law No. 9.029/95 and Convention No. 111 of the International Labor Organization (ILO).)

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

only exists 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). (Source: 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:

- Affects the legal or customary rights of Indigenous Peoples/Traditional peoples and local communities;
- 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;
- Acts of intimidation against forest workers and stakeholders.

(Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0)

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 definition 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: Includes access to vocational training, access to employment and to particular occupations, and terms and conditions of employment. (Source: ILO Convention 111, Article 1.3).

Employment fees: Payment required to run for a position and/or role (Source: CDP GT Plantações FSC Brasil, 2021)

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)

Engaging / 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. In the context of small scale or low intensity management (SLIMF), engagement is understood as a continuous process by which an Organization considers the communication carried out with interested and/or affected stakeholders linked to the development of the management plan (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 complemented by CDP GT Plantações FSC Brasil, 2016).

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;
- 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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

Fair compensation: Remuneration that is proportionate to the magnitude and type of services rendered or damages incurred; or an action of reparation or exchange that generates balance and equality between the two parties. (Source: CDP GT Plantações FSC Brasil, 2021)

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: A tract of land dominated by trees (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2. 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).

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).

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

Gender equality: Gender equality means that women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from 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 in which the genetic material has been 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 (Genetically Modified Organisms)).

Genotype: The genetic constitution of an organism (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Good faith (in negotiation): The Organization (employer) and workers’ organizations make every effort to reach an agreement, conduct genuine and constructive negotiations, avoid unjustified delays in negotiations, respect agreements concluded and give sufficient time to discuss and settle collective disputes (Source: Gerning B, Odero A, Guido H (2000), Collective Bargaining: ILO Standards and the Principles of the Supervisory Bodies. International Labour Office, Geneva).

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;
- Areas for hibernation.

(Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0)

Harvest level: The actual amount of harvest carried out in the management unit, measured in volume, area or other units of measurement relevant to the harvested products. (Source: CDP GT Plantações FSC Brasil, 2021)

Hazardous work (in the context of child labour): Any work which is likely to jeopardize children’s physical, mental or moral health, should not be undertaken by anyone under the age of 18 years. Hazardous child labour is work in dangerous, or unhealthy conditions that could result in a child being

killed or injured/maimed (often permanently) and/or made ill (often permanently) as a consequence of poor safety and health standards and working arrangements.

In determining the type of hazard child labour referred to under Article 3 (d), of the Convention N° 182, and in identifying where they exist, consideration should be given, inter alia, to:

- Work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- Work underground, underwater at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- Work in unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels or vibrations damaging to their health;
- Work under particularly difficult conditions, such as work for long hours or during the night, or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

(Source: ILO, 2011: IPEC Mainstreaming Child labour concerns in education sector plans and Programmes, Geneva, 2011 & ILO Handbook on Hazardous Child Labour, 2011).

Health program: For the purposes of this standard, it is understood as being actions and activities that forebode the prevention of health problems and improvement of quality of life, using information already provided by mandatory medical exams. (Source: CDP GT Plantações FSC Brasil, 2021).

Heavy work (in the context of child labour): Refers to work that is likely to be harmful or dangerous to children's health. (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017)

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, 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: based on FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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)

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 thereby 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;
- 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).

Industrial activity: Industrial forest and resource management activities such as road building, mining, dams, urban development and timber harvesting. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-1)

Infrastructure: In the context of forest management, roads, bridges, culverts, log landings, quarries, impoundments, buildings and other structures required in the course of implementing the management plan. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0)

Intact Forest Landscape: A territory within today's global extent of forest cover which contains forest and non-forest ecosystems minimally influenced by human economic activity, with an area of at least 500 km² (50,000 ha) and a minimal width of 10 km (measured as the diameter of a circle that is entirely inscribed within the boundaries of the territory) (Source: Intact Forests / Global Forest Watch. Glossary definition as provided on Intact Forest [website](#). 2006-2014).

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 World Intellectual Property Organization. What is Intellectual Property?, WIPO Publication No. 450(E)).

Intensity: A measure of the force, severity or strength of a management activity or other occurrence affecting the nature of the activity's impacts (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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;
- Experts on particular issues, for example High Conservation Values;

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

Internationally Accepted Scientific Protocols: A predefined science-based procedure which is either published by an international scientific network or union, or referenced frequently in the international scientific literature (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

Lands and territories: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria, these are lands or territories that Indigenous Peoples/Traditional peoples or local communities have traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, and where access to natural resources is vital to the sustainability of their cultures and livelihoods. (Source: Based on World Bank safeguard OP 4.10 of the for Indigenous Peoples, section 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).

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 V5-2).

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 nº 5.452 of May 1, 1943, which approves the consolidation of Labor 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 V5-2).

Legally competent: Mandated in law to perform a certain function (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Light work: National laws or regulations may permit the employment or work of persons with 13 to 15 years of age on light work which is - a) not likely to be harmful to their health or development; and b) not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority, or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received (Source: ILO Convention 138, Article 7).

Limited portion: Affected areas that should not exceed 0.5% of the Management Unit area in any year, not affecting a total of more than 5% of the Management Unit area (Source: based on FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

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). A decent salary in the Brazilian context is established by legislation within Brazil's economic capacity and is economically viable. (Source: CDP GT Plantações FSC Brasil, 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 affected significantly by the management activities or by the biophysical aspects of the management unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Local laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees) which is limited in application to a particular 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 V5-2).

Long-term: The timescale of the forest owner or manager as manifested by 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 how long it takes a given ecosystem to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to the produce 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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

Microplanning: Detailed operational planning carried out by production unit and aims to delimit in the field and map or sketch the forest management activities to be developed (Source: CDP GT Plantações FSC Brasil, 2022)

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

Moral harassment: Moral harassment at work is any abusive conduct (gesture, word, behavior, 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).

More natural conditions: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria and any applications of restoration techniques, terms such as 'more natural conditions', provide for managing sites to favour or restore native species and associations of native 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. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

National laws/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 V5-2).

Native 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 disasters: Disturbances that can present risks to social and environmental values in the management unit, but that may also compromise important ecosystem functions, examples include drought, flood, fire, landslide, storm, avalanche, etc. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0)

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

"Natural forest" includes the following categories:

- Forest affected by harvesting or other disturbances, in which the forest is being or has been regenerated naturally and/or artificially, with species representative of local natural forests, and in which many of the biophysical characteristics of soil and subsoil are still present;
- Natural forests in process of restoration.

The definition of "natural forest" may include areas described as forest ecosystem or not, such as cerrado, pantanal and other natural ecosystems that exist in Brazil. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2, adapted by the CDP GT Plantações FSC Brasil, 2016).

Non-forest land-use: Land-use system, where the land is not dominated by trees. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-1)

Non-timber forest products (NTFP): All products other than timber derived from the management unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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, Londres).

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 V5-2).

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 as a result 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).

Organization: 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 V5-2).

Ownership: Socially defined agreements entered into by individuals or groups, recognized by legal statutes or customary practice, in relation to the “set of rights and duties” of ownership, maintenance, access and/or use of a specific unit of land or the associated resources therein (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc.) (Source: World Conservation Union (IUCN)).

Ownership right: Any person who actually has the exercise, full or not, of any of the powers inherent to the property is considered to be the owner (Source: Article 1.196 of the Brazilian Civil Code).

Pesticide: Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from pests; in controlling pests; or in rendering such pests harmless. This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvaecides, fungicides and herbicides (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy (2005)).

Plantation: A forest area established by planting or sowing with using either alien or native 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. (Source: Based on FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

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).

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

Property: Personal property used or not in the development of management activities that may be affected by them (Source: GT Plantações FSC Brasil, 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 the definition of Conservation.

Publicly available: Provision of documents, information to interested/affected stakeholders effectively, which may be through websites, deliveries of printed material and/or other forms culturally appropriate to local people and media. (Source: CDP GT Plantações FSC Brasil, 2016).

Rare species: Species that are uncommon or scarce, but not classified as threatened. 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 imperilled 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, convention or agreement (including multilateral environmental agreements) is legally approved by a national legislature or equivalent legal mechanism, such that the international law, convention or agreement becomes automatically part of national law or sets in motion the development of national law to give the same legal effect (Source: FSC STD-01-001 V5-2).

Reasonable: Judged to be 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).

Regeneration:

- For the context of plantations, the verb to regenerate refer to the coppice silvicultural system, which is characterized by being one in which, after cutting down existing trees in a forest, dormant or adventitious buds, stumps and/or roots that remained in the area, develop emitting sprouts that initiate a new forest cycle, being therefore applicable only to forest species that have the capacity to sprout after clear cutting (Source: CDP GT Plantações FSC Brasil, 2021 based on Stape, 1997 and Pancel, 1993)
- For the context of natives:
 - Natural regeneration with no management: It consists in letting natural processes act freely. These locations have a high density and diversity of regenerating native plants, including regrowth, mainly due to the proximity to remnants of native vegetation, the poorly compacted soil, and the low presence of invasive species (e.g., grasses). When the potential for natural regeneration of the location to be recovered is high (identified by survey), taking some measures such as isolating the area through fences or building/maintenance of firebreaks will allow the vegetation to return. (Source: EMBRAPA)
 - Natural regeneration with management: It consists of adopting management actions that induce natural regeneration processes. Examples: Control of competing plants, which may be chemical or mechanical, in total area or just in the crown, ant control, top dressing, enrichment planting, densification and nucleation. (Source: EMBRAPA)

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).

Replanting: In the context of forest plantations, replanting or management of high boles is performed when, after cutting the trees, The Organization chooses to carry out the replanting of the area through seedlings or seeds. In the management of high boles, cultural treatments are necessary for the formation of the forest, such as soil preparation, planting, irrigation, among others. (Source: CDP GT Plantações FSC Brasil, 2021).

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 geographic region. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0)

Resilience: The ability of a system to maintain key functions and processes in the face of stresses or pressures by either resisting or adapting to change. Resilience can be applied to both ecological systems and social systems (Source: IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA). 2008. Establishing Marine Protected Area Networks - Making It Happen. Washington D.C.: IUCN-WCPA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and Nature Conservancy.)

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).

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 V5-2).

The Organization is not necessarily obliged to restore the 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 of holding: The right of 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 not challenged holding of the property for a certain period of time, the owner may request for holding (property) by means of the usucaption action (Source: Article 1.196 of the Brazilian Civil Code).

Right of ownership, holding and use: Ownership rights are a bundle of decomposable elementary rights, namely, the rights to use, enjoy and dispose of the object of 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, it 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 of 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 not challenged holding of the property for a certain period of time, the owner may request for holding (property) by means of the usucaption action (Source: Article 1.196 of the Brazilian Civil Code). Rights for the use of resources of the management unit that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These

rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Right of use: Rights for the use of resources of the management unit that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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).

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).

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).

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 journey (in which the worker is subjected to excessive stress or overloaded work that causes harm to their health or is life-threatening), forced labour (keeping the person in service through fraud, geographical isolation,

threats and physical and psychological violence) and debt bondage (causing the worker to illegally contract a debt and tie it to him) are all elements that characterize slave-like work. Elements may manifest in conjunction or in isolation (Source: Repórter Brasil).

Stakeholder: See definitions for ‘affected stakeholder’ and ‘interested stakeholder’.

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) criteria for Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR), and are facing a high, very high or extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. These categories may be reinterpreted for FSC purposes according to official national classifications (which have legal significance) and to local conditions and population density (which should affect decisions about 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 allow; not intentionally postponed by The Organization; in compliance with applicable laws, contracts, licenses or invoices. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0)

Trade union organizations: Association or union of workers, which aim to promote workers’ rights and represent workers in negotiations with The Organization, mainly in terms of their working conditions and compensation. (Source: CDP GT Plantações FSC Brasil)

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: 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 (Source: Adapted from Decree nº 6040/2007).

Training: Workers’ training so they may perform their activities properly and effectively. (Source: CDP GT Plantações FSC Brasil, 2020)

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

Uphold: To acknowledge, respect, sustain and support (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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 outcomes, such that their attainment can be verified and it is possible to determine whether they have been accomplished or not. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0)

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 (Sources: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0 and ADVICE-20-007-23).

Waste: Unusable or unwanted substances or by-products, such as:

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

(Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0)

Water bodies (including watercourses): Seasonal, temporary and permanent streams, brooks, creeks, rivers, ponds, and lakes. Water bodies include riparian or wetland systems, lakes, swamps, bogs and springs. (Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0)

Workers: In this concept, all workers carrying out activities that make up The Organization's management plan are considered, which include all employees of The Organization, outsourced service providers, subcontractors, workers linked to wood buying customers and self-employed workers working in the management unit. (Source: ILO Convention 155 - 1981 Convention on Occupational Safety and Health. Adapted by the CDP GT Plantações FSC Brasil).

Workers' organization: Any organization of workers for furthering and defending the interests of workers (Source: adapted from ILO Convention 87, Article 10). It is important to note that the rules and guidance on composition of the workers' organization vary from country to country, especially in relation to those who are considered as rank and file members, as well as those who are deemed to have the power to "hire and fire". The workers' organizations tend to separate the association between those who can "hire and fire" and those who cannot. (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017)

Worst forms of child labour: Comprises a) all forms of slavery or slavery-like practices, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; b) the use, procuring and offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performance; c) the use, procuring and offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for production and trafficking of drugs, as defined in the relevant international treaties; d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (Source: ILO Convention 182, Article 3).



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