

FSC® STANDARD

Harmonised Certification Bodies' Forest Stewardship Plantation Standard for the Federative Republic of Brazil

FSC-STD-BRA-01-2014V1-1 EN



VERSION 1-1

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The Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC) is an independent, not for profit, non-government organisation established to promote environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.

FSC's vision is that the world's forests meet the social, ecological, and economic rights and needs of the present generation without compromising those of future generations.

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A SCOPE:

Forest plantations in Brazil, except those classified under SLIMF criteria according to FSC-STD-BRA-03-2013 V3-1 EN.

B EFFECTIVE DATE

Approval date	March, 2014. Criterion 6.10 reviewed in June 2015.
Publication date	April 28 th 2014
Effective date	July 28 th 2014

C REFERENCES

FSC-GUI-60-004 (V1-0) EN: FSC Forest Stewardship Standards: structure, content and suggested indicators.

FSC-PRO-01-001 (V2-0) EN: The development and approval of FSC International Standards;

FSC-STD-01-001 (V- 4.0) EN: FSC Principle and Criteria for Forest Stewardship;

FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0 D5-0 EM: FSC Principle and Criteria for Forest Stewardship;

FSC-STD-01-002 (V 1-0) Glossary of Terms;

FSC-STD-20-002 (V3-0) Structure, content and local adaptation of Generic Forest Stewardship Standards;

FSC-STD-20-007 (V3-0) EN: Forest management evaluations;

FSC-STD-60-002 (V1-0) Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards;

FSC-STD-60-006 (V1-2) Process requirements for the development and maintenance of Forest Stewardship Standards;

ISEAL Code of Good Practice - Setting Social and Environmental Standards v5.0.

Interim Standards for plantation assessments in Brazil of Certified Accredited Bodies Bureau Veritas, Control Union, Imaflora/Rainforest Alliance e Sysflor/SCS.

D FSC NORMATIVE DOCUMENTS REPLACED BY THIS STANDARD

This standard is based on and replaces the interim standards used by Conformity Assessment Bodies (CAB) to evaluate forest plantations in Brazil.

1 - INTRODUCTION

Forest plantations have a growing importance for society, not only in the pulp and paper industry, but also in other sectors that, in various manners, use products and byproducts of species from forest plantations, such as the furniture and construction industries.

In this context, a consistent application of the FSC Principles and Criteria in order to evaluate responsible management of forest plantations in Brazil is essential.

This standard arises from the interim standards of accredited certifiers in Brazil applied to evaluate forest plantations. This process of harmonization of the interim standards was designed to increase the reliability and uniformity of evaluations, also aiming at improving the public's understanding of the evaluation process.

2 - OBJECTIVE

Define indicators and guide the evaluation by CAB of the Organisations that aim to certify their forest plantations in Brazil in accordance with FSC standards.

3 - PROCESS OF PREPARATION OF THE DOCUMENT AND PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

FSC Brasil conducted the drafting process of this standard within the context of its Standards Development Committee (CDP), composed of members of the environmental, economic and social chambers. The CDP was responsible for defining the methodology to be adopted, along with the Executive Secretariat of FSC Brasil and FSC International's *Policy and Standards Unit* (PSU), in the context of the approved project for the migration to the new FSC Principles and Criteria. The process followed the stages below:

- Meeting held between CDP and CAB to define the implementation plan and ensure compliance;
- Preparation of the first *draft* for the work meeting: a document comparing the indicators of the interim standards currently in force with the "*best bet*" indicators suggested in FSC-GUI-60-004 was prepared by the technical coordination of FSC;
- Meeting held with the Technical Experts Committee (CET), formed by the representatives of the four most active CAB in forest plantations in Brazil and members of the CDP. During the two-day meeting, the document was discussed, the complementarities systematized and the content polished in order to build Version 1;
- The Version 1 was submitted to public consultation for a period of two months over the website www.florestascertificadas.org.br. Comments were also received by email.
- The comments arising from the public consultation were organized and incorporated in Version 2 of the standard;
- A new meeting was held between CDP and CET where the public consultation comments were analyzed and Version 2 was elaborated;
- Approval by CDP of submission of the standard to PSU for analysis.

Note on use of this standard

All aspects of this standard are considered to be normative, including the scope, standard effective date, references, terms and definitions, notes, tables and annexes, unless otherwise stated.

4 - PRINCIPLES, CRITERIA AND INDICATORS

Principle 1 - COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND FSC PRINCIPLES

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

Criterion 1.1. Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.

1.1.1. The Organisation shall demonstrate knowledge of legislation applicable to the activity developed within the forest management unit.

1.1.2. The Organisation shall demonstrate compliance with applicable federal, regional, state and local laws and regulations.

1.1.3. The Organisation shall ensure compliance with the applicable legislation by service providers, contractors, customers, buyers of wood and their contractors or subcontractors with activities in the forest management unit.

1.1.4. In case of pending administrative or legal issues, the Organisation shall act to resolve such issues, monitoring the disputes, the actions taken and to be taken, and their execution terms.

1.1.5. In the case of steps which depend on the performance of public agencies, the Organisation shall monitor progress.

1.1.6. Measures shall be implemented to prevent recurrence of the event that caused the legal or administrative issue.

Criterion 1.2. All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.

1.2.1 The Organisation shall prove to be current on all payments made or scheduled by way of wages, taxes, fees, royalties and other debts, as well as the service providers which work in the FMU, pertaining to activities performed in the forest management unit.

1.2.2 In case of disputes regarding payments, there exists a plan for repayment of debts, agreed upon with the creditor or institution.

1.2.3 In the case of exemptions, reductions or other agreements relating to taxes and other contributions, such are documented and have legal validity.

Criterion 1.3. In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES¹, ILO² Conventions, ITTA³, and Convention on Biological Diversity⁴, shall be respected.

1.3.1 The Organisation shall conduct analysis on how the international agreements ratified by Brazil apply to the FMU⁵.

¹If the wood is harvested for export, must meet the specifications of the CITES, approved in Brazil by decree 76.623/1975 and implementation by decree 3.607/2000.

²All ILO Conventions ratified by Brazil are addressed in the National Labour Legislation. Thus, if the FMU is in accordance with the labor laws, it also complies with the ILO treaties.

³This convention applies only to the management and commercialization of products derived from native forests of the FMU, see Annex III.

⁴This Convention is in the Environmental Law and National Biosafety. Thus, if the FMU is in compliance with such laws, therefore it is fulfilling the Convention on Biological Diversity.

1.3.2 The Organisation shall comply with the applicable ILO international treaties and conventions.

Note: With respect to the ILO, conventions 29, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138, 169 and 182 are especially relevant. See Annex 2 of this standard for a list of the main applicable international agreements and treaties.

1.3.3 The Organisation shall comply with international environmental conventions and treaties applicable to the Forest Management Unit, including CITES, ITTA and CBD.

Criterion 1.4. Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case by case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties.

1.4.1. The Organisation shall identify the existence (or lack thereof) of conflict between laws, the FSC P&C and international treaties or conventions.

1.4.2. Identified conflicts shall be resolved through consultation with the Certifier accredited by FSC, FSC's national office and other parties involved.

Criterion 1.5. Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.

1.5.1 The Organisation shall have protective measures against illegal logging or illegal extraction of other products, invasions, hunting, fishing and other unauthorized activities in the FMU. Authorized activities must be controlled by the Organisation.

1.5.2. The Organisation shall establish monitoring and control systems of registration of irregular actions occurred in a Forest Management Unit and take steps to avoid or minimize such actions.

1.5.3. The Organisation shall notify the competent authorities of infractions committed in the management unit.

Criterion 1.6. Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.

1.6.1. There is a policy available to the public, approved by management, which confirms its long-term commitment to exercise responsible forest management, consistent with the FSC Principles and Criteria.

1.6.2. The Organisation shall provide information on all forest areas outside the scope over which it has some degree of ownership, possession or management responsibility.

1.6.3. The Organisation shall demonstrate compliance with the applicable FSC policies in forest areas outside the scope of certification on which it has some degree of ownership, possession or management responsibility.

Note: The following FSC documents in their most current versions, among others, shall apply:

- FSC-POL-01-004: Policy for the Association of Organisations with FSC

- FSC-POL-20-002 Partial Certification of Large Ownerships- FSC-POL-20-003: The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification;

Interpretations of Standards published by FSC International in its website shall also apply. (<http://www.fsc.org/standardsinterpretation.html>).

⁵Analysis and adherence to voluntary agreements at the international, national or regional levels, such as the Atlantic Forest Restoration Pact, are encouraged.

PRINCIPLE 2 – TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Criterion 2.1. Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.

2.1.1. The Organisation shall hold documented evidence of the long-term legal rights (for the minimum duration of a rotation or harvest cycle) to manage the land and use forest resources for which certification is requested;

Note: documents to be considered: land title, ownership, lease contracts, concessions, customary rights acquired, process of adverse possession where agreement by neighbors already exists, and other legal forms of use.

2.1.2. In case of pending administrative or legal issues concerning land status, the Organisation shall take effective action to solve the problems, listing the outstanding issues, the measures taken and to be taken, and their deadlines. In the case of steps depending on the performance of public agencies, the Organisation shall monitor progress.

Criterion 2.2. Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.

2.2.1. The Organisation shall identify, document and ensure local communities' legal or customary ownership or rights of use of forest resources.

2.2.2. The planning of the Organisation's operations that affect rights of ownership or use of local communities' land shall allow participation from such communities. This participation shall include clarification of communities about actual or potential impacts on the rights of ownership or land use.

2.2.3. The Organisation shall provide evidence that local communities and affected parties have given free and informed consent to the management activities in areas where they hold ownership or rights of use.

Criterion 2.3. Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified.

2.3.1. The Organisation shall have a documented procedure aimed at conflict resolution on the rights of ownership and use of land, providing engagement and negotiation with affected parties.

2.3.2. The Organisation shall keep records updated and complete over all disputes relating to rights of possession or use of land, including a clear description and date of any steps made to resolve the dispute.

2.3.3. The Organisation shall demonstrate evidence of referral processes for conflict resolution prioritizing peaceful alternatives of engagement and negotiation prior to legal alternatives.

2.3.4. The Organisation shall not be involved in disputes of substantial magnitude in the forest management unit involving a significant number of interests.

Note: Substantial magnitude conflicts or disputes in the context of the present standard is understood as conflicts or disputes involving legal and customary rights including one or more than the following, to be evaluated in a case by cases basis:

- Involvement of the substantial areas, considering any of the possibilities bellow:

- no more than 0.5% of the total area of the Management Unit in the current or any future year;*
- more than 5% of the Management Unit total area;*
- more than 10,000 ha in a five year period.*

- Reach or impact on a regional scale or larger;

- Presence of highly complex social scenarios (presence of various interest groups, social pressure situations and potential conflict, overlap with areas of interest of traditional peoples, among others).

The parameters set for the definition of significant areas were adapted from specifications of the following standards:

- FSC-POL-20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification, Item 3.1. "D"

- Definition of "Forest Conversion - Conversion Significant" in Item D - "Terms and definitions" of standard FSC-STD-01-002 FSC Glossary of Term.

2.3.5. In case it is involved in such dispute, the area under dispute shall be excluded from the operation to be certified, according to provisions in FSC-POL-20-003, and other standards approved by FSC related to this matter.

Note: It needs to be shown that the organisation has tried to resolve the conflict rather than only excising the area. The organisation may excise area from certification if:

A There are impacts on a forest management area which are beyond the full control of the forest managers, or

B There are parts of a forest management area for which the management objectives do not meet the requirements for certification, but the managers wish to seek certification for the remaining areas.

PRINCIPLE 3 - INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples⁶ to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognized and respected.

Criterion 3.1 Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.

3.1.1. In the case of forestry operations on lands and territories of indigenous and / or traditional peoples, such operations shall only be initiated with evidence of informed consent.

⁶ May also be considered in this Principle traditional peoples, see its definition in the glossary.

3.1.2. In the case of forestry operations on lands and territories of indigenous and / or traditional peoples, the Organisation shall ensure the participation of such populations in the decision process regarding forest management practices and implications.

3.1.3. The agreements entered in between the Organisation and the indigenous and / or traditional populations regarding the implementation of forest operations on their lands and territories shall be complied with.

Criterion 3.2. Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.

3.2.1. The Organisation shall identify and map indigenous and / or traditional populations holding customary / traditional rights which are established within or around the forest management units.

3.2.2. The Organisation shall conduct an assessment of the impacts of forest operations on the resources or rights of ownership of traditional populations.

3.2.3. The organisation shall define and implement measures to prevent, control and mitigate impacts identified in 3.2.2 above through a documented participatory process involving indigenous and / or traditional populations.

3.2.4. If indigenous and/or traditional populations exist within or around the forest management units, the Organisation shall respect the right of self-identification of such peoples and the principles of ILO Convention 169 and other applicable laws.

Criterion 3.3. Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples⁷ shall be clearly identified in cooperation with such peoples, and recognized and protected by forest managers.

3.3.1. The Organisation shall identify the locations of special significance and the measures that contribute to the protection of such within the forest management unit, through the effective engagement of the interested peoples, including, where appropriate, consultation with experts.

3.3.2. The Organisation shall implement measures to contribute to the protection of identified locations.

3.3.3. The Organisation shall allow traditional people's access to identified places of special significance.

Criterion 3.4. Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before forest operations commence.

3.4.1. Traditional knowledge of indigenous and / or traditional peoples with potential commercial value shall be recognized and documented (if possible).

3.4.2. The organisation shall respect the confidentiality of indigenous knowledge and protection of intellectual property rights of indigenous and / or traditional populations shall be observed, according to the applicable law.

3.4.3. There shall exist formal agreements whenever the Organisation makes use of traditional knowledge for commercial purposes with the consent of the traditional populations.

⁷ In the case of management of forest plantations should also consider this criterion applied for traditional peoples.

3.4.4. Compensation systems for the use of traditional knowledge shall be established and monitored by the competent bodies, before the beginning of forestry operations that affect the interests of traditional populations.

3.4.5. There shall exist evidence that the compensation agreed on for the use of traditional knowledge is actually paid.

PRINCIPLE 4 - COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKERS' RIGHTS

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

Criterion 4.1. The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.

4.1.1 The Organisations should provide opportunities and / or give preference to local residents and communities in terms of job offerings and training.

4.1.2 The Organisations should prioritize the hiring of local services and purchase of local products.

Criterion 4.2. Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.

4.2.1. The Organisations should perform, or ensure that transportation of workers is conducted in vehicles that ensure their safety and well-being.

4.2.2. The Organisations should define a person in charge of work safety in the forest management unit.

4.2.3. A health and safety training program should be implemented, involving all employees responsible for hazardous activities.

4.2.4. The Organisations should maintain updated records of accidents at work, severity and frequency controls and adopt preventive and mitigation measures.

4.2.5. The Organisations should implement medical / dental health programs, and may include campaigns aimed at improving health conditions of workers and their families.

4.2.6. Women undergoing pregnancy or breastfeeding shall, upon recommendation, be transferred to activities that are compatible with, and safe for their health and physical integrity.

4.2.7. The Organisations should ensure food and water, in quantity and quality consistent with the activities, to its workers, contractors and subcontractors.

4.2.8. There should exist signs and signals that allow passersby, carriers and machine operators to identify risks to their safety.

4.2.9. There should exist communication equipment in the workplace, according to the scale of operations.

4.2.10. The Organisations should ensure appropriate ergonomic, sanitary and environmental conditions to workers performing their activities.

4.2.11. The Organisations should provide or ensure the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) to workers, without charge, in good condition, appropriate to the tasks and the equipment used. The use of PPE shall be mandatory and monitored by the Organisation.

4.2.12. Machinery, equipment and tools should be checked regularly and kept in proper conditions of use.

4.2.13. All forms of temporary or permanent accommodation available to workers should present adequate sanitary and environmental conditions.

4.2.14. A management system focused on health, safety and environment of workers should be implemented.

Criterion 4.3. The rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO)⁸.

4.3.1. The Organisation's policies and actions shall respect the rights of workers to organize or join unions and to participate in collective bargaining under the legislation in force⁹.

4.3.2. The Organisation shall maintain updated copies and ensure compliance with collective bargaining agreements applicable to workers, service providers, contractors, customers who are buyers of wood and its contractors or subcontractors working in the forest management unit.

4.3.3. The Organisation shall maintain regular channels of dialogue with workers' formal representatives, for negotiation and resolution of claims, keeping records of the results of dialogues and negotiations, according to the scale of operations.

Criterion 4.4. Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups (both men and women) directly affected by management operations¹⁰.

4.4.1 The Organisation shall identify, record and maintain an updated base of stakeholders affected by its forest management.

4.4.2. Proportionally to the scale and intensity of forest management, affected communities shall be characterized and located on maps (as per Criterion 7.1).

4.4.3. The Organisation shall conduct an assessment of socio-economic impacts, identifying the impacts associated with forest management activities, by means of a participatory process involving stakeholders. The assessment shall be proportionate to the scale and intensity of operations, as per the requirements of FSC P&C.

4.4.4. Organisations operating in regional scale shall take regional social impacts into account in their evaluation.

4.4.5. The Organisation shall implement programs for consultation and dissemination and communication channels, enabling effective communication and engagement of the community and people and groups directly affected by forest management operations.

4.4.6. Proportionate to the scale and intensity of forest management, consultations shall be documented and records of the comments received shall be kept, actions taken and responses provided to stakeholders.

⁸ Brazil has not ratified the ILO convention 87 and Brazilian law does not allow the employee to choose between different unions in the same category and the same territorial base. The Convention 87 is therefore not applicable in Brazil. The point of this criterion is to assess the worker's freedom to associate, to unionize and voluntarily negotiate with employers.

⁹ Annex 1 refers to Brazilian legislation in force, including labor laws.

¹⁰ Criterion modified by FSC 2002 General Assembly.

4.4.7. The Organisation shall define and implement measures to prevent, minimize and mitigate negative socio-economic impacts identified through a participatory process involving stakeholders.

4.4.8. The defined measures in 4.4.7 above shall be proportionate to the identified impacts and shall be included in planning and management operations, including social projects where appropriate.

4.4.9. In the event of substantial reductions in employment at the forest management unit, the Organisation shall demonstrate the preventive and mitigating measures taken with the involvement of affected parties or their representatives in order to minimize the impact of layoffs on workers and the local community.

4.4.10. The Organisation shall undertake continuous efforts to reduce impacts from outsourcing processes, seeking to minimize differences between employees and contractors performing the same function.

Criterion 4.5. Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.

4.5.1. There shall exist documented procedures for the resolution of claims and disputes in case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local populations.

4.5.2. The Organisation shall receive, forward, reply and handle claims related to loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights of local communities, keeping records of the stages of each process.

4.5.3. In case of proven loss or damage caused by the Organisation and affecting legal or customary rights, property, resources or livelihoods, fair compensation shall be provided.

PRINCIPLE 5 - BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST

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

Criterion 5.1. Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.

5.1.1. The current and future budgets should include provision for environmental and social costs, as well as operating costs.

5.1.2. Proceeds obtained should be sufficient to cover management costs throughout the forest cycle.

5.1.3. The Organisation should maintain financial records that allow verification of the estimates of costs and revenues over time.

Criterion 5.2. Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.

5.2.1. When feasible, the Organisation should provide a portion of its production to the local market, such as small processing industries.

5.2.2. In accordance with management objectives, the Organisation should demonstrate actions to diversify the types and quantities of products originating from the forest management unit, such as forest waste for commercial purposes, energy, soil conservation or other uses.

Criterion 5.3. Forest management should minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.

5.3.1. Harvesting techniques should avoid breakage of logs, degradation of wood and other waste associated with local harvesting and processing.

5.3.2. The Organisation should minimize the generation of waste from harvesting operations and local processing and adopt disposal practices in order to avoid negative environmental impacts.

5.3.3. According to their purpose, timber and other products harvested in the FMU should be processed and / or transported in such a way that minimizes the occurrence of waste.

5.4. Forest management shall strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.

5.4.1. The Organisation shall identify and analyze market opportunities, targeting the multiple use of wood, non-timber forest products and environmental services in the FMU.

5.4.2. Based on the identification and analysis required by indicator 5.4.1, the Organisation shall encourage or participate in local initiatives of production, utilization, processing and / or marketing that add value to the various products and services of the FMU and its surroundings.

Criterion 5.5. Forest management operations shall recognize, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries..

5.5.1. The services and resources such as conservation of river basins and soils, biodiversity, habitats for wildlife, landscapes of exceptional beauty and recreation and tourism sites shall be identified in the Forest Management Plan or equivalent documentation.

5.5.2. The Organization shall protect the services and resources associated with the FMU.

Criterion 5.6. The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.

5.6.1. The Organisation shall maintain an inventory system of forest production appropriate to the scale of the operation.

5.6.2. The Organisation shall demonstrate compatibility between planned and actual harvest levels based on the inventory system and on current growth and production data.

5.6.3. Harvest levels shall not exceed long-term replacement rates.

5.6.4. The Organisation shall keep clear, accurate and timely records of production of all commercial products, including non-timber products.

PRINCIPLE 6 - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

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

Criterion 6.1. Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed -- appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources -- and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations.

6.1.1. During management planning, the Organisation shall, in a documented manner, identify and assess environmental impacts of its forest operations within the FMU according to its scale and intensity of operations.

6.1.2. During management planning, the Organisation shall, in a documented manner, identify and assess environmental impacts of its processing facilities, construction and other activities potentially causing negative environmental impacts in the FMU according to its scale and intensity of operations.

6.1.3. The environmental impact assessments mentioned above shall consider the impacts of forest management activities, at the landscape level in which the FMU is located, mainly its surroundings.

6.1.4. The assessments of environmental impact referred to in the indicators above, shall be completed prior to commencement of site disturbing activities and include potential impacts relating to the extraction of forest products (e.g. the choice of equipment, impact of the transport network, impact on rivers in the case of fluvial extraction, etc), both within and outside the FMU.

6.1.5. The assessments of impacts referred to in Indicators above shall explicitly consider potential impacts on any High Conservation Values identified within the FMU.

6.1.6. The Organisation shall plan and implement measures, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management, for the prevention, mitigation, control, restoration and / or compensation for damage caused by identified negative environmental impacts.

Criterion 6.2. Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas). Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled¹¹.

6.2.1. The Organisation shall maintain mechanisms to identify, based on the best information available, evidence of the presence of endemic, rare, threatened or endangered species and their habitats within the forest management unit.

6.2.2. The management plans and other relevant policies and procedures of the Organisation shall clearly identify actions that are taken to protect maintain or enhance and safeguard the presence of rare, threatened or endangered species and their habitats.

6.2.3. At least 10% of the forest area is designated as a conservation zone, identified on maps, and managed with biodiversity as a major objective. This area shall be included in the identified conservation zones.

¹¹ Inappropriate activities of hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled is included in indicator 1.5.1.

Note: conservation zones are not necessarily forestland. They may include wetlands and open space, and may have dual purposes. 10% is proposed as a minimum for all plantations. The other requirements in 10.5 should be considered with these ones in 6.2

Criterion 6.3. Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including:

- a) Forest regeneration and succession;
- b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity;
- c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.

6.3.1. The Organisation shall analyze the integrity¹² of the remaining native vegetation considering the connection to the regional landscape.

6.3.2. The diversity of species and ecosystems shall be known in the scale of the forest management unit, based on the best information available.

6.3.3. Based on the results of analysis of the remaining natural forests, the Organisation shall adopt conservation and / or restoration measures of such forests aiming at their long-term viability.

6.3.4. Management techniques employed by the Organisation shall not damage remaining natural forests.

6.3.5. Where degraded sites are identified in the FMU, the silviculture and/or management systems shall include a program for the restoration of these sites.

6.3.6. Actions to minimise topsoil loss during harvest and replanting shall be implemented.

6.3.7. Safeguards shall be put in place to minimise adverse effects on water quality and aquatic ecology.

6.3.8. All practicable steps shall be taken to avoid dragging logs or trees through the bed of a flowing river, lake or wetland.

6.3.9. No storage or mixing of fuels, oils, chemicals or similar substances shall be undertaken in areas where a deliberate or inadvertent discharge could enter any water-body.

Criterion 6.4. Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.

6.4.1. The Organisation shall characterize and map the remaining native vegetation and other HCV areas present in the FMU.

6.4.2. The Organisation shall protect representative samples of existing ecosystems in their natural state.

6.4.3. The Organisation shall implement conservation and management actions to maintain the ecological functions on representative samples.

¹²The integrity of remaining natural forests can be defined through the joint analysis of the characteristics of the remaining natural forests present in the FMU and surroundings, such as: size, isolation, connectivity and / or condition of local vegetation vis-à-vis the regional landscape, particularly in the surroundings.

Criterion 6.5. Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented in order to: control erosion; minimize damage during harvesting, road construction and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources.

6.5.1. Forest operations that cause negative environmental impacts (identified in 6.1) shall have documented guidelines defining practices to prevent, minimize or mitigate impacts on soil and water resources directly related to harvesting, road construction and other mechanical disturbances.

6.5.2. Areas intended for conservation are demarcated in the field in order to avoid damage related to forestry operations.

6.5.3. Waste, products, or other materials arising from road construction operations and harvesting and other operations or activities shall not be deposited in remaining natural forests or PPAs.

6.5.4. The Organisation shall dispose of such materials in such a manner that avoids environmental impacts.

6.5.5. The Organisation shall apply measures to prevent erosion by identifying areas susceptible to erosion, in which harvesting and other disturbances are prohibited or restricted.

6.5.6. Documented guidance shall be implemented during planning and operation, including supporting maps or sketches.

6.5.7. The Organisation shall prepare and enforce a microplanning for harvest that takes into consideration the protection of environmental resources, covering procedures, maps and / or sketches.

6.5.8. The Organisation shall employ measures of road construction and maintenance that allow the prevention, minimization and mitigation of negative impacts to soil, water and other natural resources, encompassing procedures, maps and / or sketches.

Criterion 6.6. Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organisation Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimize health and environmental risks.

6.6.1. The Organisation shall demonstrate commitment to optimize the use of pesticides, identifying risks and analyzing alternative chemical and non-chemical control of pests and diseases.

6.6.2. If pesticides are used, the Organisation shall establish and implement procedures for the handling, transportation, use of equipment, application, storage and final disposal of packaging or waste, in order to minimize risks to health and the environment.

6.6.3. Pesticides banned by FSC (FSC-GUI-30-001), those banned in Brazil, products classified by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as type 1A or 1B and those based on chlorinated hydrocarbons shall not be stored, handled or used. Exceptions may occur upon waiver or extraordinary authorization by FSC.

6.6.4. In case of use of pesticides banned by FSC, upon waiver or extraordinary authorization, the Organisation shall comply with the conditions of such waiver or extraordinary authorization approved by the FSC.

6.6.5. The Organisation shall maintain updated inventories of the products used and available and records of use of pesticides, including product name and person in charge, classification, site of application, method, dosage, total amount used and application dates.

6.6.6. In the case of the use of chemical pesticides the Organisation shall provide proper training on transportation, handling, application, storage and disposal of such products, to all the workers involved in their use.

Criterion 6.7. Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.

6.7.1. The Organisation shall have a documented plan for management of chemicals and wastes, including procedures for identification, classification, transportation, disposal and / or final disposal.

6.7.2. The Organisation shall keep an updated record of the final disposal of hazardous waste, according to applicable legislation.

6.7.3. Chemicals and liquid and solid waste, as well as their packaging, arising from forestry operations, construction and processing facilities, shall be disposed of taking into account the legislation and in such a manner that avoids environmental impacts.

6.7.4. The Organisation shall establish and implement emergency procedures in case of chemical accidents.

Criterion 6.8. Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimized, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.

6.8.1. The Organisation shall comply with the FSC guidelines on the non-use of GMOs in the Forest Management Unit.

6.8.2. The Organisation shall document the use of biocontrol agents and meet the legal protocols

6.8.3. The Organisation shall monitor the use of biocontrol agents and meet the legal protocols.

Criterion 6.9. The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.

6.9.1. The choice of exotic species for use in the FMU shall be appropriate to the ecological conditions of the region and the management objectives.

6.9.2. The Organisation shall implement a program to control invasive species and their natural regeneration in conservation areas.

Criterion 6.10. Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion:

a) Entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and

b) Does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and

c) Will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.

6.10.1. The Organisation shall not convert into plantations, or any other types of land use, areas of high conservation value, primary forests or forests in an advanced stage of regeneration and other non-forest ecosystems that have preserved their natural typical attributes.

6.10.2. Any conversion of forest to plantations or non-forest land within the FMU: a) Does not occur on high conservation value forest areas, and b) Does not affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the FMU, and c) Does not exceed 0.5% of the area of the FMU in any one year and d) Enables clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits across the FMU.

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

PRINCIPLE 7 - MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

Criterion 7.1. The management plan and supporting documents shall provide:

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

7.1.1. The management plan and/or supporting documents shall specify the long-term management objectives for the area under evaluation

7.1.2. The management plan, its annexes or reference documents shall include the following components:

- a) Description of the forest resources to be managed, environmental limitations, use and legal status of the land, socioeconomic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands.
- b) Description of different forest management techniques.
- c) Rate of harvest of forest products (timber or non-timber, if applicable) and selection of species, including justifications.

- d) Measures for identification and protection of rare, endemic, threatened or endangered species and / or habitats.
 - e) Updated map (s) describing forest typology, watercourses and drains, farms / plots, roads, lumber yards, and processing sites, areas for conservation, location of local communities present in management areas and other planned management activities, areas under restoration or intended for restoration in compatible scale and formats.
 - f) Definition of preventive or corrective measures based on assessments of environmental and social impacts.
 - g) Description of forest inventory methodologies.
 - h) Monitoring system mentioned in criteria 8.2 and 10.8.
 - i) In proportion to the scale and intensity of forest management, communities affected by it must be characterized and located on maps.
 - j) Identified sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance shall be documented in operational and / or management plans and located on maps or sketches.
- 7.1.3. Persons in charge of management activities (inventory, preparation of the management plan, harvest planning, labor administration, monitoring of management) shall be defined.
- 7.1.4. The structure of the management plan shall organize and describe the different environmental, social and economic aspects of management practiced by the Organisation.
- 7.1.5. The Organisation shall have documented procedures and / or technical instructions in order to ensure the implementation of the activities described in the management plan.

Criterion 7.2. The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.

- 7.2.1. Deadlines for review of the Management Plan shall be defined.
- 7.2.2. The management plan shall include the results of relevant monitoring of operational, environmental, social and occupational health and safety activities.
- 7.2.3. Revisions and alterations of the management plan shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the frequency of monitoring and changes in the management of the Organisation.
- 7.2.4. The Organisation shall record the modifications made to the management plan reflecting updates of new scientific / technical information and adaptation to environmental, social and economic changes.

Criterion 7.3. Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.

- 7.3.1. The Organisation shall ensure the supervision of forest workers, so that the management plan and procedures and operational guidelines are properly implemented.
- 7.3.2. Forest workers shall be trained about their responsibilities in connection with the implementation of the management plan, including environmental care involved in their activities.
- 7.3.3. The Organisation shall hold records of periodic training, qualification and guidance provided to their employees and contractors, in order to ensure that the management plan and operational procedures and guidelines are properly understood.

Criterion 7.4. While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1.

7.4.1. While maintaining the confidentiality of information, the Organisation shall prepare a public summary of the management plan, including information on the elements listed in Criterion 7.1.

7.4.2. The Organisation shall make a summary of its management plan publicly available.

7.4.3. Large Organisations shall demonstrate individual access or distribution of the public summary of the management plan to the stakeholders affected by their operations.

PRINCIPLE 8 - MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

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

Criterion 8.1. The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.

8.1.1. The Organisation should prepare and implement a monitoring plan including indicators and targets to be achieved in connection to relevant environmental, social and economic aspects.

8.1.2. The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be defined in the monitoring plan, consistently with the size and complexity of the forest management operation.

8.1.3. Monitoring information should be recorded and used for periodic critical analysis, planning and review of forest management goals and practices.

Criterion 8.2. Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators:

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

8.2.1. The Organisation should establish monitoring of aspects of its management practices, e.g., growth rates and forest wood inventory (inventory systems), harvest productivity, product harvest rates, quality of planting, occurrence of pests and diseases, fire, among others.

8.2.2. The Organisation should establish monitoring related to environmental impacts on remaining natural forests, fauna, flora, soil and water resources caused by management operations

8.2.3. The Organisation should monitor the occurrence of pests and diseases, fire, invasive species, climate events, among others.

8.2.4. The Organisation should monitor the effectiveness of conservation activities.

8.2.5. The Organisations should have documental and field procedures and / or internal monitoring systems, in order to ensure compliance with occupational health and safety legislation applicable to workers, service providers, contractors, customers, buyers of wood and their contractors or subcontractors working in the forest management unit.

8.2.6. The Organisations should ensure the monitoring of the social impacts of its management activities (see criterion 4.4), in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the obtained results, including for application in social development programs, when applicable. For this purpose, consistent indicators and goals shall be defined.

8.2.7. The Organisations should have documental and field procedures and / or internal monitoring systems, in order to ensure compliance with labor laws and clauses of collective bargaining agreements applicable to employees, customers, buyers of wood and their contractors or subcontractors working on the forest management unit.

8.2.8. Data on costs, productivity and efficiency of management should be documented.

Criterion 8.3. Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying Organisations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody."

8.3.1. The Organisation shall establish a documented procedure to identify all existing products existing in storage and processing sites in the FMU, until the transfer of legal ownership of such products ("forest gate"), in order to allow the tracking of the product to its source.

8.3.2. Certified forest products shall be differentiated (visual identification), separated (physical separation) and documented, when applicable, enabling product traceability up to the transfer of legal ownership ("forest gate"). This identification shall be effected by means of marks or stamps. The products must be stored separately and documented, up to the transfer of legal ownership ("forest gate").

8.3.3. Invoices and other documents related to the sale of certified products shall include the certification code and the Organisation and the FSC statement of the product.

Criterion 8.4. The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.

8.4.1. Changes made during implantation or revision of the management plan and / or related procedures arising from monitoring conducted by the Organisation shall be recorded and included in the management plan.

8.4.2. Changes made arising from monitoring conducted by the Organisations shall be evidenced in the field.

Criterion 8.5. While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.

8.5.1. The main results of operational monitoring shall be included in abstracts or other publicly available documents.

8.5.2. The main results of environmental monitoring, including monitoring of HCV areas, if any, shall constitute an integral part of abstracts or other publicly available documents.

8.5.3. The main results of social monitoring shall be included in abstracts or publicly available documents.

PRINCIPLE 9 - MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS

Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes which define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.

Criterion 9.1. Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.

9.1.1. The Organisation shall conduct, according to the scale and intensity of operations, a documented assessment based on primary and / or secondary data which are sufficient to identify areas in the FMU with the possible presence of one or more of the following values¹³:

- HCV 1 - Diversity of species. Concentrations of biodiversity including endemic, rare, threatened or endangered species which are significant at global, regional or national levels.
- HCV 2 - Ecosystems and mosaics at landscape level. Ecosystems and mosaics of extensive ecosystems at landscape level, which are significant at global, regional or national levels, containing viable populations of the majority of naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
- HCV 3 - Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems, habitats or biodiversity refuges.
- HCV 4 - Critical environmental services. Basic environmental services in critical situations, including protection of water sources and erosion control in vulnerable soils and slopes.
- HCV 5 - Communities' needs. Areas and resources which are key to meet basic needs of local communities, indigenous peoples and traditional populations (livelihood, food, water, health, etc.), identified in cooperation with such communities or populations.
- HCV 6 - Cultural values. Areas, resources, habitats and landscapes of special cultural, archaeological or historical significance at global or national level, and / or with cultural, ecological, economic or religious importance to the traditional culture of local communities, indigenous peoples and traditional populations, identified in cooperation with such communities or populations.

9.1.2. The HCVA's shall be located on maps and / or sketches.

9.1.3. Considering the scale and intensity of the Organisation at the time of evaluation to determine the presence and extension of HCVs, consultation with local communities shall be included, and may include qualified experts and / or competent bodies in the environmental, social and / or anthropological fields, as appropriate.

9.1.4. The Organisation shall identify and document the threats to HCVs.

Criterion 9.2. The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.

9.2.1. The Organisation must identify and include relevant stakeholders in the process of public consultation. The list of consulted stakeholders and the main contributions and results shall be recorded.

9.2.2. Public consultation must describe the identified conservation attributes, in language that is appropriate to the stakeholders consulted.

¹³ Consultation of materials developed by the HCV Network, as well as existing national interpretation, is recommended.

9.2.3. Public consultation must describe, in language that is appropriate to the stakeholders consulted, the proposed strategies for maintenance, threat reduction and monitoring of identified HCVs.

Criterion 9.3. The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.

9.3.1. If HCVs are present, the FMU's management plan and its respective public summary and other planning documents shall describe the measures and practices provided to maintain or enhance the attributes of each HCV and / or reduce threats to such attributes.

9.3.2. The Organisation shall implement the measures and practices provided to maintain or enhance the attributes of each HCV and / or reduce threats to such attributes.

Criterion 9.4. Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.

9.4.1. The Organisation shall define monitoring processes to assess the effectiveness of the measures applied to maintain or enhance the attributes of identified HCVAs and / or reduce threats to such attributes.

9.4.2. The frequency and intensity of monitoring processes shall be adequate to the identified attributes and threats.

9.4.3. Monitoring information shall be recorded, and used for periodic critical analysis, planning and review of the measures applied to maintain or enhance the attributes of identified HCVAs and / or reduce threats to such attributes.

*PRINCIPLE 10 - PLANTATIONS*¹⁴

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

Criterion 10.1. The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan.

10.1.1. The management objectives, including those related to conservation and restoration of natural ecosystems, shall be mentioned in the management plan, as described in Criterion 7.1

10.1.2. The management objectives, specifically those related to conservation and restoration of natural ecosystems, shall be demonstrated in the implementation of forest management activities.

¹⁴The FSC Members and Board of Directors ratified Principle 10 in February 1996.

Criterion 10.2. The design and layout of plantations should promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests. Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods, shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation. The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape.

10.2.1. According to the characteristics of remaining natural forests present in the forest management unit, the Organisation should establish actions favoring connectivity between fragments of natural ecosystems.

10.2.2. The Organisation should plan the distribution of plantation plots and the maintenance of native vegetation coverage, taking into consideration the location and format of the water bodies, as well as the remaining natural forest contained in the forest management unit.

10.2.3 The Organisation should plan so that plantations are distributed in a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods, in accordance with the scale of operations.

Criterion 10.3. Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.

10.3.1. According to the scale and management objectives, the Organisation may seek the planting and / or research of other species adapted to the conditions of the forest management unit's region.

10.3.2. The plantation management may maintain and / or enhance landscape diversity by varying the size and configuration of plots, species, genetic diversity, age classes and structure.

Criterion 10.4. The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, native species are preferred over exotic species in the establishment of plantations and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native species, shall be carefully monitored to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.

10.4.1. The species used in the company's commercial plantations shall demonstrate compatibility and adaptability to the management unit's location and to the commercial purposes established.

10.4.2. In case of activities aiming at recovery of degraded areas in natural remnants by means of plantations, the Organisation shall use native species, prioritizing those naturally occurring in the region's remaining natural vegetation, observed aspects of genetic and species diversity.

10.4.3. The use of exotic species in the recovery of degraded areas outside natural remnants shall be used only when their performance exceeds that of the native species, for specific situations such as: restoration of mining areas with severe erosion, gullies etc.

10.4.4. The use shall be carefully monitored to control the natural regeneration of exotic species in adjacent areas and other adverse ecological impacts.

Criterion 10.5. A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation and to be determined in regional standards, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.

10.5.1. The Organisation shall maintain the remnants of natural forest or areas that may be considered representative samples of the regional ecosystem.

10.5.2. The Organisation shall map and implement measures to protect, enhance or restore such areas as in 10.5.1.

10.5.3. The Organisation shall, if appropriate, plan and implement activities for recovery and / or restoration based on techniques that are adapted to local conditions.

10.5.4. The Organisation shall monitor the efficiency of recovery of areas in order to identify the appropriateness of the techniques and adopt alternative techniques, if applicable.

Criterion 10.6. Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility, and biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns.

10.6.1. Plantation design and management practices shall prevent, minimize and if necessary mitigate soil degradation.

10.6.2. Road maintenance structures shall be sufficient to prevent and control water accumulation and erosion processes throughout the forest production cycle.

10.6.3. Forest management practices shall prevent, minimize and where necessary mitigate the negative impacts on local water bodies.

Criterion 10.7. Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimize outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Plantation management should make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilizers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7.

10.7.1. The Organisation shall monitor the occurrence of leafcutter ants, competing growth and / or other significant forest pests and diseases.

10.7.2. There shall exist technical justifications for the application or not of fertilizers and the respective dosages.

10.7.3. The Organisation shall possess, individually or in conjunction with other companies, local communities and / or entities, a plan for prevention and control of forest fires.

10.7.4. The Organisation shall use soil preparation procedures that eliminate the use of fire. In exceptional cases permitted by law and for which there are no viable alternatives, there shall be measures to minimize negative impacts.

Criterion 10.8. Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operation, monitoring of plantations shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in principles 8, 6 and 4. No species should be planted on a large scale until local trials and/or experience have shown that

they are ecologically well-adapted to the site, are not invasive, and do not have significant negative ecological impacts on other ecosystems. Special attention will be paid to social issues of land acquisition for plantations, especially the protection of local rights of ownership, use or access.

10.8.1. Monitoring of activities shall include the potential in-situ and ex-situ ecological and social impacts, when identified.

10.8.2. New species, native or exotic, shall not be planted on a commercial scale until local trials and / or other experiences show that such species are ecologically suited to the site and that invasive characteristics, if any, are subject to control.

10.8.3. The Organisation shall demonstrate that the purchase or lease of land for the establishment of plantations respects the legal rights of ownership, use and access.

Criterion 10.9¹⁵. Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 normally shall not qualify for certification. Certification may be allowed in circumstances where sufficient evidence is submitted to the certification body that the manager/owner is not responsible directly or indirectly of such conversion.

10.9.1. The Organisation shall comply with the FSC rule on conversion.

10.9.2. There shall be sufficient evidence submitted to the certification body that the Organisation is not responsible directly or indirectly for such conversion of areas.

¹⁵The FSC Members and Board of Directors ratified Criterion 10.9 in January 1999.

5 - Terms and definitions

In case of doubt or lack of definition please see FSC-STD-01-002 FSC Glossary of Terms.

Annual Operating Plan (AOP):document to be submitted to the competent environmental authority, containing the information established in its technical guidelines, with the specification of activities to be performed within a 12-month period.

Annual Production Unit (APU):subdivision of Forest Management Area, intended to be exploited within a year.

Apprentices: adolescents aged 14 to 18 years old who by law are allowed to work provided that under technical and professional training administered in accordance with the guidelines and bases of legislation in force, with the guarantee of access to education and compulsory school attendance (Statute of the Child and Adolescent, Law 8069/1999, Chapter V). *Note: ILO Convention 138 ratified by Brazil establishes the age of 16 years old as the minimum age for work, however Brazilian apprentices law does not conflict with the Convention as apprenticeship is considered part of the educational formation of the adolescent.*

Arduous work:any work that requires constant attention and supervision above the ordinary. According to Oliveira (2002) the following may be regarded as arduous work:

- a) Physical exertion in the lifting, transportation, handling, loading and unloading of objects, materials, products and parts;
- b) Awkward, vicious and stressful postures;
- c) Repetitive efforts;
- d) Alternating periods of sleeping and waking or feeding;
- e) Use of personal protective equipment that prevent the full exercise of physiological functions such as touch, hearing, breathing, vision, attention, leading to physical and mental overload;
- f) Excessive attention or concentration;
- g) Contact with the public which leads to psychological wear;
- h) Direct care of people involving first aid, treatment and rehabilitation activities that result in psychological wear;
- i) Working directly with people in care, development and education activities that lead to mental and physical wear;
- j) Confinement or isolation;
- k) Direct contact with repugnant substances, objects or situations, human and animal cadavers;
- l) Work in direct capture and sacrifice of animals

Area Intended for Conservation:any area set in a rural property that has been designated by the owner as an area of conservation, preservation or environmental recovery. This designation

must include at least the areas the protection of which is legally required (PPA and Legal Reserves) and other areas freely designated by the owner. Areas intended for conservation may present different levels or stages of forest succession and also different vegetation types (not just forests).

"Aviamento": dispensing of goods whereby the owner of the capital or the manager of the extractive company organizes the forward sale of subsistence products for workers and/or extractive producers. A facility known as "shed" usually serves as point of sale, where prices are higher than the market. In addition, the workers (or extractive producers) become subjected to forced labor in exchange for the contracted debt.

Biological control agents: Living organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other living organisms.

Biological diversity: the variety of living organisms of all sources including, *inter alia*, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part: which includes diversity within a species, between species and between ecosystems. (Biological Diversity Convention, 1992).

Biological Diversity Convention: available at
<http://www.mma.gov.br/port/sbf/chm/cdb/decreto1.html>

Bordering areas: are the areas neighboring a specific object area. Bordering areas may be demarcated by imaginary lines, or even be determined by existing geographic or physical occurrences.

Chain of Custody: the channel through which products are distributed, from their origin in the forest to the processing area.

Chemicals: the range of fertilizers, insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and hormones that are used in forest management.

CITES: Convention on International Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora in Danger of Extinction (document available at: http://www.ibama.gov.br/sisbio/legislacao.php?id_arq=24)

Connectivity: measure of the degree of interconnection between remnants of native vegetation resulting from the process of fragmentation of the landscape.

Criterion: a means of judging whether or not a principle has been fully complied with. A criterion adds meaning and functionality to the principle without constituting itself a measure of performance. "A category of conditions or processes by which forest management may be assessed. The criterion is characterized by a set of related indicators that are monitored periodically" Adapted from Montreal - The Process.

Customary rights: rights resulting from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by their repetition and uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of law within a given geographical or sociological unit. The customary right is acquired simultaneously by self-recognition, external recognition, added to a set of characteristics that differentiate the community from its surroundings.

Degraded area: Natural area that suffered interference of anthropic (human) action and that no longer holds the original ecological function or can no longer maintain the economic function for which it was intended.

Ecological functions: characterized as the function performed by an ecosystem, including processes such as productivity, nutrient conservation and regulation of hydrological cycles.

Ecological processes: processes by which forest ecosystems retain their structure and dynamics, including regeneration following natural disturbances and harvesting of forest products, and ensuring the production of environmental services.

Ecological productivity: all products of vegetable or animal origin obtained from the forest except the wood.

Ecosystem: a collection of communities of plants and animals and their physical environments functioning together as an interdependent unit.

Endangered species: any species that may become extinct in the foreseeable future if the causal factors resulting in the threat continue operating throughout the entirety or a significant part of its area of occurrence.

Endemic species: native and restricted species occurring within a specific geographical area.

Environmental impact: any change in the physical, chemical and biological properties of the environment, beneficial or otherwise, resulting from the activities, products or services connected to a forest management operation.

Environmental Protection Area: this terminology refers to the sum of permanent preservation and legal reserve areas present in the FMU.

Ergonomic conditions: ideal set of interactions between man and other system elements, with the aim of improving human welfare.

Exotic species: introduced species, not native to the referred area.

Exudates: plants produce many useful exudates such as latex, resins, oils and gums. Exudates are commonly used as sealants, medicine, food and in industrial applications. The harvest of exudates may be conducted by collection, perforations or incisions made in the tree bark. The impact of such type of collection is determined case by case, and may reference the maturity of the plant and the frequency and intensity of collection, as well as the mortality rate of plants connected to the technique applied. If properly conducted, the extraction shall not kill the explored tree. However, excessive perforation, or tree felling to enable collection of exudates will result in the death of the individual. Perforations at moderate intensity in a tree may decrease its force by the diversion of energy needed to produce seeds to be used in the production of latex. When an exudate is extracted, the physiological demands of the tree to produce latex or oil-resin will further compete with the ecological necessity of producing seed and performing its physiological activities (Peters, 1994).

Family farmer in accordance with Law No. 11.326/06, family farmer is the producer who simultaneously meets the following requirements:

- I. does not hold, in any capacity, an area larger than four (4) fiscal modules;

- II. employs mostly labor of his own family in the economic activities of his enterprise or undertaking;
- III. has a minimum percentage of household income sourced from the economic activities of this enterprise or business, as defined by the Executive Branch;
- IV. manages his enterprise or business together with his family.

Also as beneficiaries of this Law:

- Foresters who simultaneously meet all requirements of the main paragraph of this article, manage native or exotic forests and promote sustainable management of such environments;

Family Labor: characterized when forest management, in addition to the rural producer, also comprises mostly labor from the producer's own family in forest activities.

Forest Conversion: change in land use, through the conversion of the area with the presence of native vegetation into agricultural or forestry plantations.

Forest Inventory: it constitutes the basis for use of forest resources planning, and it enables the characterization of a given area and the qualitative and quantitative knowledge of the species comprised in it.

Forest Management: forest management aiming to achieve economic and social benefits, seeking to protect the mechanisms of environmental sustainability of the ecosystems under management.

Forest Management Plan (FMP): the forest management plan is a written document based on proper technical criteria, in accordance with environmental legislation and other national laws available. The management plan refers to the ordering of activities in forest management unit as a whole.

Forest Management Unit (FMU): area, continuous or not, defined and subject to forest management, by the person in charge of the forest management unit, corresponding or not to the total area of the property or possession, including facilities, production areas (forest plantations) and protected areas (permanent preservation and legal reserve areas on the property), that is, the management activities.

Forest plantation: forest areas in which the main characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems as defined by FSC standards are not present, and containing forest species resulting from human activities such as planting or seeding, with or without intensive silvicultural treatments. Source: FSC-STD-01-001

Forest Services: intangible products of forest areas, or products difficult to measure, useful to men, such as carbon sequestration, regulation of water runoff, among others.

Forestry Support Contract: partnership system between the forest producer and a forestry company which establishes an agreement that guarantees the purchase of wood, at the end of the cycle, by such company. Typically, in such partnerships, the establishment of forest plantation is carried out under the aid of the supporting company (supply of seedlings, inputs and technical assistance).

Forest Worker: every worker active in any of the forest management activities. It may be the producer himself (see family farmer), an employee or a third party (hired only for a certain activity).

Forestry: cultivation and maintenance of a forest by manipulating the vegetation establishment, composition and growth aiming to better meet the objectives of its owner. Which may or may not include timber production.

Fragment: remnant of an ecosystem isolated by anthropogenic and / or natural barriers.

Genetically Modified Organisms: biological organisms that have been induced by various means to constitute structural genetic changes, which would not occur naturally or spontaneously.

Geo-referencing: consists of a description of a rural property as of its characteristics, limits and boundaries, through the coordinates of the defining vertices geo-referenced to the Brazilian geodetic system, with positional accuracy determined by INCRA.

High Conservation Value Forest: forests which possess one or more of the following, in accordance with the classification set forth by Proforest:

HCV 1 - Areas containing significant concentrations of biodiversity values in global, regional or national level (e.g. endemism, endangered species, biodiversity refuges).

HCV 2 - Extensive forest areas, in a global regional or national relevance scale, where viable populations of most or all natural species occur in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

HCV 3 - Areas within, or containing rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.

HCV 4 - Areas that provide basic environmental services in situations of extreme importance (e.g. protection of river basins, erosion control).

HCV 5 - Areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health).

HCV 6 - Areas of extreme importance to the cultural identity of traditional communities (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in conjunction with such communities).

ILO: International Labor Organisation (available at <http://www.oitbrasil.org.br/normas.php>)

Impact assessment: process of identification and verification of the possible consequences of human action in course or proposed (See definition of Social and Environmental Impacts).

Indicators: quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a forest management unit complies with the requirements of a given FSC criterion. Indicators define the requirements to be met by the persons in charge of forest management and are the main assessment basis of the forest.

Indigenous lands and territories: lands traditionally occupied by indigenous peoples, where they live permanently or periodically, used for productive activities, essential to the preservation of environmental resources necessary for their well being and for their physical and cultural reproduction according to their uses, customs and tradition.

Indigenous population or indigenous peoples: the existing descendants of the peoples who wholly or partially inhabited the current territory of a country, at the time when people from different cultures or ethnic origins arrived therein, coming from other parts of the world, to subdue such people, and through conquest, settlement or other means reduced them to a non-dominant or colonial situation; people who today live more strongly in accordance with their social, economic and cultural customs and traditions, than with institutions of the country of which they are now part, under a State structure which mainly incorporates the national, social and cultural characteristics of other segments of the population which are predominant (Working definition adopted by the UN Work Group).

Integrity of the forest management unit:the composition, dynamics, function and structural attributes of a forest plantation.

Invasive plants: plant species that have high survivability and colonization of space, usually with rapid growth and development, occupying niches of other species through its mechanisms of natural regeneration.

ITTA:International Tropical Timber Agreement
(<http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/entri/texts/ITTA.1994.txt.html> available in English).

Landscape: portion of the territory defined in terms of legal or geomorphological elements. It may include one or more basins or part of river basins. It includes the physical, biological and human components contained within that portion of the territory.

Legal Reserve Area (LR): area located within a rural property, dedicated to permanent preservation, necessary for the sustainable use of natural resources, conservation and rehabilitation of ecological processes, conservation of biodiversity and protection of native fauna and flora, according to the definition of the Forest Code (Law no. 4,771/1965 replaced by Law n° 12.651 of May 25th 2012).

Local Laws: include all legal norms set forth by government agencies whose jurisdiction is lower than national, such as municipal, district and customary.

Local or surrounding community: human group that resides in the areas adjacent to the FMU, in either rural or urban properties (such as districts, villages or neighborhoods of the municipality in which the FMU is located).

Local Processing: the primary processing of forest raw material at the location where it was harvested within the forest management unit

Long term:the time scale adopted by the owner (holder of ownership title or administrator) of the forest area, according to the objectives of the management plan, harvest rate and commitment to maintain a permanent forest cover. The period involved will vary according to context and ecological conditions. Furthermore, it shall be determined by the time required for a given ecosystem to recover its natural structure and composition, after harvesting or disorders, or time necessary for such ecosystem to reach maturity conditions or primary characteristics.

Microplanning: Refers to forest microplanning, inserted into short-term planning and production management (Oliveira, 2006). The goal of microplanning is to segregate and characterize the operational aspects, in the smallest management unit: the plot (Guimarães, 2004). In microplanning, characterization occurs at the level of the forest plot to be harvested, the volume

of wood and a summary of the physical structure of the plot, including roads, APPs and other areas intended for conservation and other relevant aspects.

Native forest:forest area where most of the major physical and biological characteristics and key elements of the original ecosystems such as complexity, structure and diversity are present.

Native species:species that occur naturally in the region.

Natural cycles:cycles of nutrients and minerals resulting from interactions between soil, water, plants and animals in forest environments, which affect the ecological productivity of a given site.

Natural landscape: a geographical mosaic composed of interactive ecosystems, resulting from the influence of geological, topographic, edaphic (soil), climatic, biotic and human interactions within a given area.

Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs):resources / biological products other than wood that may be obtained from the forests for subsistence and / or commercialization. They may come from natural, primary or secondary forests, planted forests and / or agroforestry systems. NTFPs describe a wide range of products including medicinal plants, fibers, resins, types of latex, oils, gums, fruits, nuts, foods, spices, dyes, construction materials, rattan, bamboo and hunting. This document refers only to plant products that may be obtained from various organisms and plant parts, including reproductive propagules, plant exudates, and vegetative structures such as roots and bark. (Peters, 1994).

Obligation:to hold an obligation, moral commitment or need for something.

Organisation: Any entity (company, rural property, association, cooperative, etc.) mentioned in this document as a candidate for FSC certification.

Permanent Preservation Area (PPA) - for an area to be considered as permanent preservation area, its forests and other forms of vegetation shall necessary be located in accordance with the following conditions (according to the definition of the Law 4,771/65 replaced by Law n° 12.651 of May 25th 2012):

a) for watercourses as of standards enumerated below:

1. 30 meters (thirty meters) for the watercourses that are less than 10 meters (ten meters) wide;

2. 50 meters (fifty meters) for watercourses that are 10 (ten) to 50 meters (fifty meters) wide;

3. 100 meters (one hundred meters) for watercourses that are 50 (fifty) to 200 m (two hundred meters) wide;

4. 200 (two hundred meters) for watercourses that are 200 (two hundred) to 600 m (six hundred meters) wide;

5. 500 (five hundred meters) for watercourses that have a width exceeding 600 m (six hundred meters).

b) around ponds, lakes or natural or artificial water reservoirs;

c) in springs even if intermittent and in water bodies, whatever its topographical situation, within a minimum radius 50 meters (fifty meters) wide;

d) at the top of the hills, mounts and mountains;

- e) at slopes or portions of slopes steeper than 45 °, equivalent to 100% in the line of maximum gradient;
- f) in sandbanks, fixing dunes or stabilizing mangroves;
- g) at the edges of plateaus, from the rupture line of the relief, in the range of not less than 100 m (one hundred meters) in horizontal projections;
- h) at altitudes above 1,800 m (one thousand eight hundred meters), whatever the vegetation.

Person in charge of forest management: a person or group responsible for the operation and management of the forest resource and enterprise, as well as the system and structure of management, planning and field activities. The terms herein refer to the owner of the land, the holder of land tenure, and the person legally responsible for the forest management unit, all of which may be a company, a producer or a community Organisation.

Pesticides:chemicals used to prevent, combat or control pests. By such definition, pests include: insects, ticks, spiders, rodents, fungi, bacteria, weeds or any other animal or vegetable life form detrimental to the health and well being of men, agriculture, livestock, the forest and its products and other raw materials.

Pests:living organisms (usually insects, fungi, bacteria and viruses) that by using plants as a food source or as hosts, modify their normal pace of growth and development in sufficient degree to cause economic damage to forest plantations.

Plan of Use of the Area:document that regulates the use of a particular territory.

PPE:Personal Protective Equipment, meaning any means or device for personal use to protect the worker's physical integrity during work activities.

Precautionary Principle: preventive measures applied by the manager, according to his capabilities, so that the environment is protected. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be deemed a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation. (Adapted from Principle 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development as of June 1992).

Principle:rule or essential element; in the case of FSC, a rule or an essential element of forest management.

Producer: person, and person's family, who cultivates agricultural or forest products, or manufactures articles of consumption out of raw materials, or that promotes such cultivation or manufacture.

Rare Species:species whose populations are not numerous, but that do not fall into the "endangered" or "vulnerable" categories.

Recovery: Process by which an ecosystem is managed in order to restore one or more functions and services of the forest.

Regeneration: results from natural processes of succession, after total or partial suppression of vegetation by anthropic action or natural causes, and may be driven by management activities or naturally.

Regulation Norm N.31 (NR 31): Work Safety and Health Regulation Norm for work in agriculture, livestock, forestry and aquaculture according to Ordinance n.86 as of March 3, 2005.

Reproductive propagules: the reproductive propagules of a plant, its fruits, leaves, stolons, rhizomes and seeds, which are often collected for use as food, oil, pharmaceuticals and crafts. The collection of reproductive propagules may in the short term represent the smallest damage to NTFPs as the population produces more offspring (seeds) and immature individuals (seedlings, juvenile trees) than is necessary to keep its number of reproductive adults. Excess seeds are needed to offset the extremely high risk of mortality during the juvenile stage. The continuous removal of significant amounts of descendants, however, may directly affect the ability of the plant to reproduce. In the long-term, mortality may exceed recruitment. A small drop in recruitment may cause a noticeable change in population structure, resulting in a decrease of density and modifying the structure of size classes. Continuous exploitation may also affect the genetic composition of the population of trees under exploitation. Moreover, in areas where commercial collectors decrease the amount of fruits and seeds, frugivores, which play a critical role in the germination and seed dispersion, may migrate to more isolated forests (Peters, 1994).

Restoration: process whereby a degraded forest ecosystem or a wild population are managed in order to resemble as much as possible its original structure and shape.

Rights of use: rights of use of forest resources that may be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities with rights of access. Such rights may restrict the use of certain resources to specific levels of consumption or to specific harvesting techniques.

River basin: total area of drainage of (surface and groundwater) water, that feed a specific network of rivers and their tributaries, forming micro basins.

Rural worker: any individual who, within a rural property or facility, provides non-eventual services to rural employers, under the latter's dependence and by means of salary (Law No. 5.889/1973).

SLIMF (Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests): The forest management unit that meets specific FSC requirements related to size and / or intensity of impact.

Small producer: forest producers are defined as small when holding a forest management unit up to 480 ha, including protected areas (Permanent Preservation and Legal Reserve Areas) and infrastructure (road, facilities, areas unsuitable for planting, etc.).

Stakeholders: individuals and Organisations holding a legitimate interest in goods and services provided by an FMU, and those with an interest in environmental and social effects generated by the activities, products or services promoted by the FMU. These include individuals and Organisations engaged in environmental control over the FMU, local people, employees, investors, insurers, customers, consumers, parties interested in the environment, consumer associations and the general public (Modified from Upton and Bass, 1995).

Succession: progressive changes in the species composition and structure of the forest caused by natural processes (without human intervention) over time.

Scale and intensity of forest management: Scale refers to the size of the forest management enterprise, i.e., whether the FMU is small, medium or large. It is directly related to the total area of the FMU. Intensity refers to the amount in cubic meters collected and removed from the FMUs as well as the type of activity and extension.

Scope:total area defined by the Organisation or by forest producers, which shall be submitted to the certification process.

Social impact:any change in the environment resulting from activities, products or services connected to a forest management operation that directly or indirectly affect: health, safety and welfare of the population surrounding the FMU.

Substantial magnitude conflicts or disputes: conflicts or disputes involving legal and customary rights including one or more than the following items, to be evaluated in a case by cases basis:

- Involvement of the substantial areas, considering any of the possibilities above:
 - no more than 0.5% of the total area of the Management Unit in the current or any future year;
 - more than 5% of the Management Unit total area;
 - More than 10,000 ha in a five year period.
- Reach or impact on a regional scale or larger;
- Presence of highly complex social scenarios (presence of various interest groups, social pressure situations and potential conflict, overlap with areas of interest of traditional peoples, among others).

Note: The parameters set for the definition of significant areas were adapted from specifications of the following standards:

- FSC-POL-20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification, Item 3.1. "D"
- Definition of "Forest Conversion - Conversion Significant" in Item D - "Terms and definitions".

Surrounding:location adjacent or close to the Forest Management Unit, which can be influenced by or influence management activities.

Temporary work: provided by an individual to a company or other individual, to meet the need for temporary replacement of permanent personnel or for an extraordinary increase in services (Law No. 6.019/1974).

Tenure: fact or law that indicates socially defined agreements entered into by individuals or groups, recognized by legal statutes or customs relating to the "set of rights and obligations" connected to the ownership, occupation, access and/or use of a particular area unit or its associated resources (such as individual trees, plant species, water or mineral resources, among others). There are situations where possession of an area is taken with the intention to work on it, which may be an individual act (family) or social (community) act.

Traditional community:culturally diverse groups that are recognized as such, that have their own forms of social Organisation, that occupy and use lands 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.

Traditional population: human group, including remnants of Quilombo communities, distinguished by its cultural conditions, which is organized traditionally by successive generations and its own customs, preserving its social and economic institutions.

Traditional knowledge:information or individual or collective practices of an indigenous or local community, with actual or potential value associated to genetic heritage (Provisional Measure No. 2.186-16 / 2001).

Temporary employment contract: agreement between the employee and employer, necessarily in written form, which shall expressly contain the reason justifying the demand for temporary work, as well as procedures for payment of services rendered. Such may not exceed three months, unless an authorization is granted by the local body of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (see description of Temporary Work).

Threatened species: any species that might in the foreseeable future become extinct or be in danger of extinction, in the entirety or a significant part of its occurrence area.

Types of Procedures: for means of assessment, procedures may be considered as the following: written text, design, layout or oral account of producers.

Vegetative Structures: vegetative structure means a variety of plant parts such as stems, roots, bark, and apical buds (the primary growth point at the tip of the stem). This vast array of NTFP is regularly harvested for use as food, medicine and construction materials. The impact of the exploration of the plant tissues will depend on the growth of the plant and the exploration's technique and intensity. Intense and uncontrollable exploration of vegetative structures may result in plant death. However, with the proper harvesting techniques, plants may recover from damage due to exploitation of the leaves, buds and twigs, due to compensatory growth. This may result in higher biomass production when compared to undisturbed plants. The ability to produce a larger quantity of biomass or to maintain it stable depends on: i) harvesting techniques; ii) intensity of exploitation and iii) forms of plant growth (Tropenbos, 1995; Peters, 1994).

Viable: Any operation or activity considered feasible by technical and / or economic means

Workers: all employed persons, including public officials and autonomous workers. It also includes part-time and seasonal workers of all classes and categories, including workers, managers, supervisors, executives, contractors' employees, as well as independent contractors and subcontractors. (Source: C155 Convention on Occupational Health and Safety, ILO, 1981)

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1 - LIST OF APPLICABLE LAW

This list does not exhaust the applicable law, but the main points to be observed of normative acts.

a) Health and Security

Federal Constitution:

-Title II, Chapter II: Social Rights.

Regulatory Standards:

- NR 5 - CIPA Manual - Internal Commission for Accident Prevention (205.000-5).
- NR 6 - Personal Protective Equipment (206.000-0/10).
- NR 9 - Environmental risks prevention program (109.000-3).
- NR 17 - Ergonomics (117.000-7).
- NR 21 - Outdoor Work (121.000-9).
- NR 24 - Sanitary and Comfort Conditions in the Workplace (124.000-5).
- NR 26 - Safety Signaling (126-000-6).
- NR 28 - Inspection and Penalties.
- NR 31 - Health and Security in Forestry and Silviculture Work, among others.
- NBR 10.004 - Brazilian standard for classification of solid waste.

Laws:

-CLT - Consolidation of Labor Laws (Decree-Law No. 5.452/43).

b) Environmental Legislation and Federal Forest

Federal Constitution:

-Federative Constitution of Brazil, as of 1988 - The Environment (Title VIII - Social Order, Chapter VI - The Environment).

Decree-Law:

- Decree no. 24 on actions aimed at protecting the environment in indigenous territories.
- Decree no. 25, which sets forth programs and projects to secure the livelihood of indigenous peoples.
- Decree no. 6.040 as of february 7, 2007:Establishes the National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities.

Laws:

- Law no. 4.504/64 - Land Statute.
- Law no. 12.651, as of may 25, 2012: Establishes the new Forest Code, which provides for the protection of native vegetation.
- Law No. 5.106/66 - Provides for tax incentives granted to forest enterprises.
- Law No. 5.197/67 - Provides for the protection of wildlife and other measures.
- Law No. 5.868/72 - Creates the National Rural Registration System, and other measures.

- Law No. 6.938/81 - Provides for the National Environmental Policy, its purposes and formulation and implementation mechanisms, and other measures.
- Law No. 7.802/89 - Provides for the research, experimentation, production, packaging and labeling, transportation, storage, marketing, commercial advertising, use, import, export, final disposal of waste and packaging, registration, classification, control, inspection and surveillance of pesticides, their components and related parts, and other measures.
- Law No. 8.171/91 - Provides for the Agricultural Policy.
- Law No. 8.974/95 - Regulates subparagraphs II and V of paragraph 1 of Art. 225 of the Federal Constitution, sets forth standards for the use of genetic engineering techniques, and release of genetically modified organisms into the environment, authorizes the Executive Branch to create, under the Presidency of the Republic of Brazil, the National Technical Biosafety Committee, and other measures.
- Law No. 9.433/97 - Establishes the National Policy of Water Resources, creates the National System Water Resources Management System, regulates subparagraph XIX of art. 21 of the Federal Constitution, and amends art. 1 of Law No. 8.001, as of March 13, 1990, which amended Law No. 7.990, as of December 28, 1989.
- Law No. 9.065/98 - Environmental Crimes Law - Provides for criminal and administrative sanctions applied to conduct and activities that are harmful to the environment, and other measures.
- Law No. 9.456/97 - Cultivar Protection Law.
- Law No. 9.985/00 - Regulates art. 225, paragraph 1, subparagraphs I, II, III and VII of the Federal Constitution, establishes the National System of Nature Conservation Units, and other measures.
- Law No. 11.428/06 - Provides for the use and protection of the native vegetation of the Atlantic Forest Biome, and other measures.

Normative Instructions - MMA (Ministry of the Environment):

- Normative Instruction No. 001/96 - Provides for the compulsory reforestation in Brazil, by the individual or corporate entity that explores, uses, processes or consumes forest raw materials.
- Normative Instruction No. 001/99 - regulates forest management of *Virolaspp*, in connection with floodplain exploration.
- Normative Instruction No. 007/99 - Establishes criteria for deforestation in the Legal Amazon, repeals Normative Instruction No. 4, as of 02.25.99.
- Normative Instruction No. 002/01 - Changes forest management rules and creates other management modalities in the Amazon.
- Normative Instruction No. 003/02 - Sets forth procedures for soil use conversion through authorization for deforestation in rural properties and real estate in the Legal Amazon.
- Normative Instruction No. 004/02 - Replaces IN 15, which provides for forest management in the Amazon. Establishes sustainable forest management plan modalities for forestry activities in the Amazon Basin, and other measures.
- Normative Instruction No. 003/03 - Recognizes as Brazilian fauna endangered species those contained in the list attached hereto, encompassing only amphibians, birds, terrestrial invertebrates, mammals and reptiles.
- Normative Instruction No. 005/04 - Recognizes as endangered species and overexploited species, or threatened with overexploitation, aquatic invertebrates and fish listed in the Attachments hereto.
- Normative Instruction No. 008/04 - Planting and conduction of forest, native or exotic species, with the purpose of production and logging, in altered, underutilized or abandoned agriculture and livestock areas located outside Permanent Preservation and Legal Reserve Areas, are exempted from project submission and technical inspection.

- Normative Instruction n ° 024/05 - Approves procedures for updating registration information, and collection forms of the National Rural Registration System - INCRA.
- Normative Instruction No. 052/05 - Amends Annexes I and II of the MMA Normative Instruction No. 05 as of May 21, 2004.
- Normative Instruction No. 076/05 - Provides for the Environmental Declaratory Act - ADA.
- Normative Instruction No. 004/06 - Provides for the Preliminary Authorization of Technical Analysis of Sustainable Forest Management Plan - APAT, and other measures.
- Normative Instruction No. 003/08 - Suspends consent and authorization concessions for the installation of new shrimp farming ventures or activities in federal conservation units and their buffer zones.
- Normative Instruction No. 006/08 - Recognizes as Brazilian flora endangered species those listed in Annex I and recognizes as Brazilian flora deficient species those listed in Annex II hereto.

Normative Instructions - IBAMA:

- Normative Instruction No. 001/98 - Regulates sustainable exploration of native vegetation and secondary regrowth formations in Northeastern Brazil.
- Normative Instruction No. 004/98 - Regulates community forest management, establishing criteria and parameters.
- Normative Instruction No. 005/98 - Regulates simplified forest management, establishing criteria and parameters.
- Normative Instruction No. 006/98 - Regulates the exploration of primary forests in the Amazon basin through Sustainable Multiple Use Forest Management Plan -PMFS.
- Normative Instruction No. 004/99 - Provides for Reforestation alternative -Compensation Modality.
- Normative Instruction No. 005/99 - Regulates the exploration, transportation, industrialization, marketing and storage of palm and similar species.
- Normative Instruction No. 017/01 - Suspends all Mahogany PMFS and creates the obligation of forest certification.
- Normative Instruction No. 015/01 - Regulates sustainable forest management in the Amazon.
- Normative Instruction No. 004/02 – Adjustment to procedures regarding Sustainable Multiple Use Forest Management activities in the Amazon.
- Normative Instruction No. 005/06 - Provides for technical procedures for the preparation, presentation, implementation and technical evaluation of Sustainable Forest Management Plans -PMFS in primitive forests and secondary regrowth formations in the Legal Amazon, and other measures.
- Normative Instruction No. 112/06 - Establishes the Forest Origin Document - DOF.
- Normative Instruction No. 169/2008 - Establishes and standardizes the categories of use and management of wildlife in captivity in Brazilian territory, aiming to meet the sociocultural, scientific research, conservation, exhibition, maintenance, creation, reproduction, marketing, slaughtering and processing of products and byproducts purposes listed in the Federal Technical Registry (CTF) of Potentially Polluting Activities, or Activities Potentially Using Natural Resources.

Normative Instructions - CTNBio (National Technical Commission on Biosafety):

- Normative Instruction No. 01/96 – Regulates the issuance of the Biosafety Quality Certificate.
- Normative Instruction No. 02/96 - Regulates the import of genetically modified organisms for research purposes.
- Normative Instruction No. 03/96 - Regulates the planned release of genetically modified organisms in the environment.

- Normative Instruction No. 16/98 - Establishes standards for the preparation and presentation of maps and sketches required for planned release of genetically modified organisms – GMO in the environment.
- Normative Instruction No. 17/98 - Provides for standards governing the import, marketing, transportation, storage, handling, consumption, release and disposal of products derived from GMO.

Decrees:

- Decree No. 97.628/89 - Regulates article 21 of Law No. 4771 as of September 15, 1965 - Forestry Code, and other provisions.
- Decree No. 98.897/90 - Provides for extractive reservations and other measures.
- Decree No. 99.274/90 - Regulates Law No. 6902, of April 27, 1981, and Law No. 6938 of August 31, 1981, which provide, respectively, for the creation of Ecological Stations and Environmental Protection Areas and the National Environment Policy, and other measures.
- Decree No. 750/93 - Provides for the exploration, logging and suppression of primary vegetation or vegetation in advanced and intermediate stages of regeneration of the Atlantic Forest, and other measures.
- Decree No. 1.282/94 - Regulates articles 15, 19, 20 and 21 of Law No. 4.771/65, and other measures.
- Decree No. 1.298/94 - Approves the Regulation of National Forests, and other measures.
- Decree No. 1.354/94 – Institutes, under the Ministry of the Environment and the Legal Amazon, the National Biological Diversity Program, and other measures.
- Decree No. 1.922/96 - Provides for the recognition of Privately Owned Nature Reserves, and other measures.
- Decree No. 2.119/97 - The Brazilian Tropical Forests Protection Pilot Program and its Coordination Committee, established by Decree 563 of June 5, 1992, are to be governed by the provisions of this Decree.
- Decree No. 2.120/97 - Provides new wording to arts. 5, 6, 10 and 11 of Decree No. 99.274 of June 6, 1990, which regulates Law No. 6902 of April 27, 1981, and Law No. 6938 of August 31, 1981.
- Decree No. 2.366/97 - Regulates Law No. 9.456/97, which institutes Cultivars Protection, provides for the Cultivar Protection National Service - SNPC.
- Decree No. 2.473/98 - Creates the National Forest Program, and other measures.
- Decree No. 2.661/98 - Regulates the sole paragraph of art. 27 of Law No. 4.771 of September 15, 1965 (Forest Code), by establishing caution standards regarding the use of fire in forest and agro-pastoral practices, and other measures.
- Decree No. 2.662/98 - Provides for measures to be implemented in the Legal Amazon, for monitoring, prevention, environmental education and forest fire fighting.
- Decree No. 2.687/98 - Suspends the exploration of mahogany species (*Swietenia Macrophylla* King) in the Amazon region for a period of two years, and other measures.
- Decree No. 2.788/98 - Amends provisions of Decree No. 1.282 of October 19, 1994, and other measures.
- Decree No. 3.179/99 - Regulates Law No. 9605/98 (Environmental Crimes) - Provides for the specification of penalties for conduct and activities that are harmful to the environment, and other measures.
- Decree No. 3.420/00 - Provides for the National Forest Policy.
- Decree No. 3.559/00 - Suspends the exploration of mahogany species (*Swietenia Macrophylla* King) in the Amazon region for a period of two years, and other measures.
- Decree No. 3.942/01 - Provides new wording to the arts. 4, 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11 of Decree No. 99274, of June 6, 1990.

- Decree No. 4.074/02 - Regulates Law 7.802, of July 11, 1989, which provides for the research, experimentation, production, packaging and labeling, transportation, storage, marketing, commercial advertising, use, import, export, final disposal of waste and packaging, registration, classification, control, inspection and surveillance of pesticides, their components and related parts, and other measures.
- Decree No. 4.339/02 - Establishes principles and guidelines for the implementation of the Biodiversity National Policy.
- Decree No. 4.340/02 - Regulates articles of Law 9985 of July 18, 2000, which provides for the National System of Nature Conservation Units - SNUG, and other measures.
- Decree No. 4.382/02 - Regulates taxation, inspection, tax collection and administration of Rural Property Tax - ITR.
- Decree No. 4.449/02 - Regulates Law No. 10.267 / 01.
- Decree No. 4.613/03 - Regulates the National Water Resources Council, and other measures.
- Decree No. 5.875/06 - Adopts Recommendation No. 003, of February 22, 2006, of National Council on the Environment - CONAMA.
- Decree No. 5.975/06 - Regulates arts. 12, final part, 15, 16, 19, 20 and 21 of Law 4.771, of September 15, 1965; art. 4, subparagraph III, of Law No. 6.938 of August 31, 1981, art. 2 of Law 10.650 of April 16, 2003; amends and adds provisions to Decrees 3179 of September 21, 1999, and 3420, of April 20, 2000, and other measures.
- Decree No. 6.040/07 - Establishes the National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities.
- Decree No. 6.469/08 - Adopts Recommendation No. 007, of May 28, 2008, of the National Council on the Environment - CONAMA.
- Decree No. 6.514/08 - Provides for infractions and administrative penalties to the environment, establishes the federal administrative process for determining such infractions, and other measures.
- Decree No. 6.686/08 - Amends and adds provisions to Decree 6514 of July 22, 2008, which provides for infractions and administrative penalties to the environment and establishes the federal administrative process for determining such infractions.
- Decree Not Numbered/08 - Establishes the Management Committee of the Sustainable Amazon Plan- CGPAS.
- Decree No. 6.792/09 - Amends and adds provisions to Decree No. 99.274, of June 6, 1990, to provide for the composition and functioning of the National Council on the Environment - CONAMA.

CONAMA Resolutions:

- Resolution No. 1/86 - Provides for basic criteria and general guidelines for the Environmental Impact Report - RIMA.
- Resolution No. 13/90 - Provides for surrounding areas within a radius of ten (10) miles of Conservation Units.
- Resolution No. 011/93 - Extends deadline for definition of detailed basic parameters for analysis of Atlantic Forest secondary regrowth contained in CONAMA Resolution No. 010/93.
- Resolution No. 237/97 - Regulates environmental licensing aspects established in the National Environmental Policy.
- Resolution No. 249/99 - Guidelines for the Atlantic Forest Conservation and Sustainable Development Policy.
- Resolution No. 278/01 – Provides against logging and exploration of endangered species of the Atlantic Forest flora.
- Resolution No. 300/02 - Complements cases subject to court authorization provided for in art. 2 of Resolution No. 278, dated May 24, 2001.

- Resolution No. 305/02 – Provides for Environmental Licensing, Environmental Impact Study, and Environmental Impact Report of activities and enterprises using Genetically Modified Organisms and their derivatives.
- Resolution No. 357/05 - Provides for the classification of water bodies and environmental guidelines for such classification, and establishes the conditions and standards of effluent discharge, and other measures.
- Resolution No. 396/06 - Provides for the exceptional cases that enable intervention or vegetation removal in Permanent Preservation Areas - PPA.
- Resolution No. 411/09 - Provides for inspection procedures of industries that consume or transform native origin forest timber products and byproducts, and the respective naming standards and volumetric yield coefficients, including vegetable coal and sawmill waste.
- Resolution No. 417/09 - Provides for basic parameters for defining primary vegetation and secondary regrowth stages of vegetation in the Atlantic Forest Restinga and other measures.
- Resolution No. 420/09 - Provides for criteria and guidelines on soil quality in connection to the presence of chemicals, and establishes guidelines for the environmental management of areas contaminated by such substances, due to anthropic activities.
- Resolution No. 423/10 - Provides for basic parameters for identification and analysis of primary vegetation and regrowth stages of secondary vegetation in the Altitude Fields associated with or encompassed by the Atlantic Forest.
- Resolution No. 425/10 - Provides for criteria for the characterization of sustainable agricultural activities and ventures of family farmers, family rural entrepreneurs and traditional peoples and communities, as of social interest for purposes of production, intervention and recovery of Permanent Preservation Areas and other limited use areas.
- Resolution No. 428/10 – Provides for, within the environmental licensing, the authorization of the agency responsible for the administration of the Conservation Unit (CU), object of paragraph 3 of Article 36 of Law No. 9985 of July 18, 2000, as well as the awareness of the agency responsible for the administration of UC in the case of environmental licensing of projects not subject to EIA-RIMA and other measures.
- Resolution No. 429/11 - Provides for the recovery methodology applied to Permanent Preservation Areas- PPA.
- Joint Ministerial Resolution No. 16, by means of which a working group is created, with the aim of preparing an environmental recovery project for the Yanomami indigenous area.

Provisional Measures:

- Provisional Measure No. 1.736-34/99 – Provides new wording to arts. 3, 16 and 44 of Law 4771, and provides for the prohibition of the increase in conversion of forest areas into agricultural areas in the North region and in the northern part of the Midwest region, and other measures.
- Provisional Measure No. 1.956-49/00 - Provides new wording to arts. 3, 16 and 44 of Law 4,771, of September 15, 1965, and provides for the prohibition of the increase in conversion of forest areas into agricultural areas in the North region and in the northern part of the Midwest region, and other measures.

Ordinances:

- Ordinance No. 828/90 - Establishes the "Title of Recognition", to be granted to areas that succeed in obtaining recognition and registration, of a perpetual nature, as Privately Owned Nature Reserve.
- Ordinance No. 083-N/91 - Regulates logging and exploration of Aroeira, Baraúnas and Gonçalves-Alves.

- Normative Ordinance No. 044-N/93. Provides for authorization and special regime for transportation of forest products and other measures.
- Ordinance No. 001/96 - Creates the Multiannual Logging Plan System for Planted Forests, according to reforestation requirements or Integrated Forestry Plan - PIF.
- Ordinance No. 029/96 - Provides for mandatory reforestation as per the Integrated Forestry Plan - PIF and the Forestry Association.
- Ordinance No. 107/97 - Provides that applications for exploration of planted forests subject of incentives and those committed to mandatory reforestation and PIF be previously submitted to IBAMA Superintendencies for analysis and approval.
- Normative Ordinance No. 113/97 - Determines the registration in the Federal Technical Registry (CTF) of Potentially Polluting Activities, or Activities Potentially Using Natural Resources, of individuals or entities that engage in potentially polluting activities and / or extraction, production, transportation and marketing of potentially hazardous products, as well as mineral products and fauna, flora and fishing products and by-products.
- Normative Ordinance No. 71-N/98 - Regulates art. 2, of IBAMA Normative Instruction No. 1, of 09/05/96, and establishes the following criteria for mandatory forest restoration in the compensation modality, through sale of Federal Property, of areas deemed technically and scientifically relevant and bearing exceptional ecological interest, and other measures.
- Ordinance No. 002-N/99 - Amends articles of Ordinance 71/98-N of June 5, 1998, which provides for reforestation.
- Ordinance No. 094/01 - Authorizes registration of Legal Reserve at the margin of real estate registration for small farmers.

c) Tax Legislation

- Law No. 5.172/66 - National Tax Code.
- Tax-specific Laws and Regulations.

APPENDIX 2 - LIST OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND TREATIES TO WHICH BRAZIL IS A SIGNATORY AND ILO CONVENTIONS LISTED IN FSC-POL-30-401 AND OTHER APPLICABLE CONVENTION

Main agreements ratified by Brazil:

- CITES - Convenção Internacional do Comércio da Fauna e Flora em Perigo de Extinção (Decreto nº 76.623/75 - www.cites.org).
- ITTA - Acordo Internacional Sobre Madeiras Tropicais (Decreto nº 2.702/98 - www.itta.com).
- Convenção sobre Diversidade Biológica (Decreto no 2.519/98).
- Convenção das Nações Unidas sobre Mudança do Clima - Protocolo de Kioto (Decreto 5.445/05).

Multilateral Agreements and ILO Conventions Ratified by Brazil

(in bold, those that apply directly to forest producers)

Important observation: The ILO Convention No. 87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise (1948) has not been ratified by the Legislature Brazilian therefore not included in this list).

Number	Convention
06	Night Work by Minors in Industry, promulgated by Decree no. 423 as of December 12, 1935.
11	Right to Unionize in Agriculture, promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of June 25, 1957.
12	Compensation for Accident at Work in Agriculture, promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of June 25, 1957.
14	Weekly Rest in Industry, ratified on April 25, 1957, promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of June 25, 1957; that of January 5, 1949, does not apply.
16	Medical Examination of Minors in Maritime Labor, promulgated by Decree no. 1,398, as of January 19, 1937.
19	Equal Treatment, promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of June 25, 1957.
21	Inspection of Emigrants on Board of Ships, promulgated by Legislative Decree no. 20, as of June 18, 1965.
22	Contract of Engagement of Seamen, promulgated by Legislative Decree no. 20, as of June 18, 1965.
26	Methods for Minimum Wage Fixing, promulgated by Legislative Decree no. 24, as of May 29, 1965.
29	Forced or Compulsory Labor, promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of June 25, 1957.
42	Professional Indemnity for Illness (revised), promulgated by Decree no.

	1,361, as of January 12, 1937.
45	Employment of Women on Underground Work of Mines, promulgated by Decree no. 3,233 as of November 3, 1938.
53	Certificates of Capacity of Merchant Navy Officers, promulgated by Decree-Law no. 477 as of June 8, 1938.
81	Labor Inspection in Industry and Commerce promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of June 25, 1957.
88	Organisation of the Employment Service, promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of June 25, 1957.
89	Night Work of Women in Industry (revised), promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of May 25, 1957.
92	Accommodation of Crews (revised), promulgated by Decree no. 36,378 as of October 22, 1954.
94	Work Clauses in Contracts of Public Agencies, promulgated by Decree no. 58,818 as of July 14, 1966.
95	Protection of Wages, promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of June 25, 1957.
97	Migrant Workers (revised), promulgated by Decree no. 58,819 as of July 14, 1966
98	Right to Unionization and Collective Bargaining, promulgated by Decree no. 33,196 as of June 29, 1953
99	Methods of Minimum Wage Fixing in Agriculture, promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of June 25, 1957.
100	Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, promulgated by Decree no. 41,721 as of June 25, 1957.
102	Minimum Standards of Social Security promulgated by Legislative Decree no. 269 as of November 19, 2008.
103	Support of Motherhood (review)
104	Abolition of Penal Sanctions in Indigenous Labor, promulgated by Decree no. 58,821 as of July 14, 1966.
105	Abolition of Forced Labor, promulgated by Decree no. 58,822 as of July 14, 1966.
106	Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices, promulgated by Decree no. 58,823 as of July 14, 1965.
111	Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, promulgated

	by Decree no. 62,150 as of January 19, 1968.
113	Medical Examination of Fishermen, promulgated by Decree no. 58,827 as of July 14, 1966.
115	Protection against radiation, promulgated by Decree no. 62,151 as of January 19, 1968.
117	Objectives and Basic Standards of Social Policy, promulgated by Decree no. 66,496 as of April 27, 1970.
118	Equal Treatment of Brazilians and Foreigners in matters of Social Security, promulgated by Decree no. 66,497 as of April 27, 1970.
119	Protection of Machinery, promulgated by Decree no. 1,255, as of September 24, 1994.
120	Hygiene in Commerce and Offices, promulgated by Decree no. 66,498 as of April 27, 1970.
122	Employment Policy, promulgated by Decree no. 66,499 as of April 27, 1970.
124	Medical Examination of Adolescents for Underground Work in Mines, promulgated by Decree no. 67,342 as of October 5, 1970.
125	Certificates of Capacity of Fisherman, promulgated by Decree no. 67,341 as of October 5, 1970.
126	Accommodation on Board of Fishing Vessels, promulgated by Decree no. 2,420 as of December 16, 1997.
127	Maximum Weight of Loads, promulgated by Decree no. 67,339 as of October 5, 1970.
131	Minimum Wage Fixing, especially in developing countries, promulgated by Decree no. 89,686 as of May 22, 1984.
132	Remunerated Holidays (Revised), promulgated by Decree no. 3,197 as of October 5, 1999.
133	Accommodation on board of vessels (supplementary provisions), promulgated by Decree no. 1, 257, as of September 29, 1994.
134	Prevention of occupational accidents for seafarers, promulgated by Legislative Decree no. 43, as of April 10, 1995.
135	Protection of Workers' Representatives, promulgated by Decree no. 131, as of May 22, 1991.
136	Protection against risks of poisoning from benzene, promulgated by Decree no. 1,253, as of September 27, 1994.
137	Port work, promulgated by Decree no. 1,574, as of June 31, 1995.

138	Minimum age for admission, promulgated by Decree no. 4,134, as of February 15, 2002.
139	Prevention and control of occupational hazards caused by carcinogenic substances or agents, promulgated by Decree no. 157 as of June 2, 1991.
140	Paid educational leave, promulgated by Decree no. 1,298, as of September 29, 1994.
141	Organisations of rural workers, promulgated by Decree no. 1,703 as of December 17, 1995.
142	Human resources development, promulgated by Decree no. 98,656 as of December 21, 1989.
144	Tripartite consultations on international labor standards, promulgated by Decree no. 2,518, as of March 12, 1998.
145	Continued employment of seafarer, promulgated by Decree no. 128 as of May 22, 1991.
146	Convention relating to paid annual leave for seafarers promulgated by Decree no. 3,168, as of September 14, 1999.
147	Minimum standards for the Merchant Navy, promulgated by Decree no. 447 as of February 7, 1992.
148	Air pollution, noise and vibration, promulgated by Decree no. 93,413 as of October 15, 1986.
151	Right to Unionize and Labor Relations in Public Administration, promulgated by Legislative Decree no. 206 as of June 15, 2010.
152	Safety and Hygiene of Port Works, promulgated by Decree no. 99,534 as of September 19, 1990.
154	Promotion of collective bargaining, promulgated by Decree no. 1,256, as of September 29, 1994.
155	Safety and health of workers, promulgated by Decree no. 1,254, as of September 29, 1994.
159	Professional Rehabilitation and Employment to Disabled People, promulgated by Decree no. 129 as of May 22, 1991.
160	Labor statistics (review), promulgated by Decree no. 158 as of July 2, 1991.
161	Services and Health of workers, promulgated by Decree no. 127 as of May 22, 1991.
.162	Safe Use of Asbestos, promulgated by Decree no. 126 as of May 22, 1991.
163	Welfare of seafarers at sea and in port, promulgated by Decree no. 2,669, as

	of July 15, 1998.
164	Health Protection and Medical Care for seafarers, promulgated by Decree no. 2,671, as of July 15, 1998.
166	Repatriation of Seafarers, promulgated by Decree no. 2,670, as of July 15, 1998.
167	Convention on the Safety and Health in Construction, promulgated by Decree no. 6,271 as of November 22, 2007.
168	Employment Promotion and Protection against Unemployment, promulgated by Decree no. 2,682, as of July 22, 1998.
169	On Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, promulgated by Decree no. 5,051, as of April 19, 2004.
170	Safety at Work with Chemicals, promulgated by Decree no. 2,657, as of July 3, 1998.
171	Night Work, promulgated by Decree no. 5,005 as of March 08, 2004.
174	Convention on the Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents, promulgated by Decree no.4,085, as of January 15, 2002.
176	Convention on safety and health in mines, promulgated by Decree no. 6,270, as of November 22, 2007.
178	Convention Concerning the Inspection of Living Conditions and work of seafarers, promulgated by Decree no. 6,766, as of February 10, 2009.
182	Convention on the Prohibition of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and Immediate Action for their Elimination promulgated by Decree no. 3,597, as of September 12, 2000.
185	Convention on the Identity Documents of Seafarers (revised), promulgated by Decree no. 389 as of May 22, 2009.

APPENDIX 3 – REFERENCES OF NATIONAL LIST OF FAUNA AND FLORA SPECIES THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION

a) Fauna:

- Instrução Normativa MMA nº 03, de 27 de maio de 2003 - Lista Oficial das Espécies da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçadas de Extinção (considerando apenas os seguintes grupos de animais: anfíbios, aves, invertebrados terrestres, mamíferos e répteis).

<http://www.ibama.gov.br/fauna/downloads/lista%20spp.pdf>

Mais detalhes e informações: ver lista da IUCN www.iucnredlist.org.

- Instrução Normativa MMA nº 05, de 21 de maio de 2004 - Lista Oficial das Espécies de Invertebrados Aquáticos e Peixes Ameaçados de Extinção e Sobreexplotados ou Ameaçados de Sobreexploração.

- Instrução Normativa MMA nº 52, de 08 de novembro de 2005 - Altera os anexos I e II da Instrução Normativa MMA nº 05, de 21 de maio de 2004.

<http://www.projetohippocampus.org/pdf/MMA-Anexo%20I%20e%20II.pdf>

b) Flora:

- Instrução Normativa MMA nº 06, de 23 de setembro de 2008 - Reconhece como espécies da flora brasileira ameaçada de extinção aquelas constantes do Anexo I e reconhece como espécies da flora brasileira com deficiência de dados aquelas constantes do Anexo II a esta Instrução.

Official List of Endangered Species of the Brazilian

Flora http://www.aja.org.br/nova_lista_%20especies_ameacadas_2008.pdf

List of Species of Flora Brasileira with Deficient Data:

http://www.mma.gov.br/estruturas/179/_arquivos/179_05122008033615.pdf (see Appendix 2 of this document)