



FSC® STANDARD

FSC Standard for Forest Management on “Terra Firme” in the
Brazilian Amazon

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Note: This is a free translation from Brazilian Portuguese. This version is under review according to the new FSC Principle and Criteria.

The Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC) is an independent, not for profit, non-government organization 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.



Introduction to the document:

This document was produced as a guide for certification of forest management on “terra firme” in the Brazilian Amazon, in accordance with the procedures recommended by the FSC.

The working group in FSC Brazil (WGFSC-BR) which produced the document is made up of eighteen members: six of the members are representatives of social movements in regions with native forests and plantations. Six members of the group are representatives of the environmental movement which focuses on native forests and plantations; and six members of the group represent the economic sector which deals with native forests and plantations.

The guide may be used for large enterprises as well as for community forest management and small projects. The forest management may be oriented toward the extraction of timber and non-timber products in accordance with the management plan.

This document shall be revised every five years or receive changes to be submitted to the FSC Board whenever there are changes in local legislation, technological innovations or changes in the P&C FSC.

Definitions used in this document:

1 – The term **MUST** implies obligation.

2 - The Principles and Criteria here defined are applicable for all the areas defined as **FOREST MANAGEMENT UNITS** taking into consideration the peculiarities, scale of the organization, and the management intensity.

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

4 – In this document, **FOREST WORKER** refers to every worker active in any of the forest management activities. It may be the an employee or a contractors' employees.

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



GLOSSARY

In this document, the following words are to be understood as follows:

Apprentices: person less than 18 years of age who is legally permitted to work as long as the requirements and norms of the current legislation are met and as long as the person has access to education according to the frequency required by law (Child and Adolescent Protection Law [Law 8.069/1999, chapterV])

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

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

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

Border Effect: alterations of forest vegetation along the borders of forest areas due to environmental changes (more light and water) caused by the felling of trees or their natural absence due to other factors (aside from the suppression of trees by humans).

Chain of custody: The channel through which products are distributed from their origin in the forest to their end-use.

Chemical products: The range of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and hormones which are used in forest management.

“Aviamento” System: A system of commercialization by which the owner of an enterprise organizes the sale of products on credit to the employees of the enterprise. Usually this is done in a small and simple store called “barracão”. The prices of the supplies are always higher than in the regular market. Generally the workers (and/or extractivists) are obliged to forced work in order to try to pay their never-ending debt.

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

Control Area: areas designated for the monitoring of environmental impact caused by the extraction of timber. Five percent of the total area of the management unit shall be designated in this category. The control area shall be continuous, representative of the entire property, and shall not be used for the harvest of forest products.

Criterion (pl. Criteria): A means of judging whether or not a Principle (of forest stewardship) has been



fulfilled.

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

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

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

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

Endangered specie: Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Endemic specie: Native species which are restricted to a defined geographic area.

Environmental services: A set of benefits generated by natural or cultivated ecosystems, usually without market value. They are also known as “positive environmental externalities”. These include conservation of watersheds, sequestration of carbon, conservation of biodiversity etc.

Exotic specie: An introduced species not native or endemic to the area in question.

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

Forest management/manager: The people or group responsible for the implementation of the management of the forest resource and of the organization, as well as the management system and structure, the planning and field operations. For this document this refers to the land owner(s), the party who retains the rights to the use of the land, and to the legally responsible for the forest management unit, which could be either a enterprise or a community organization.

Forest Management: administration of the forest in order to obtain economic and social benefits while respecting the mechanisms of environmental sustainability of the ecosystem under management.

Forest Services: Non material products of forests areas or hard to measure useful to human beings (such as carbon sequestration, control of water runoff, etc.)

Fragment: remainder of an isolated natural ecosystem isolated because of natural or anthropic barriers



which result in a significant reduction of the genetic flux among animals or plants.

Genetically modified organisms: Biological organisms which have been induced by various means to consist of genetic structural changes which could not occur naturally or spontaneously.

Harvest Map: a map drawn using the data taken from the forest census which should indicate the location of the trees to be extracted and of the matrix (which will be preserved), the location and size of the places for the stocking of the logs, the position of the skidding trails and the direction for felling of each tree.

High Conservation Value Forests: For the case of the dry land forests of the Brazilian Amazon High Conservation Value Forests are those that possess real values of cultural, ecological, religious, historic, or ecological significance and one or more of the following attributes:

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

Hydrographic Basin: Total drainage area of the waters that feed a particular set of rivers and their tributaries formed by microbasins.

Indigenous communities: The existing descendants of the peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country wholly or partially at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world, overcame them and, by conquest, settlement, or other means reduced them to a non-dominant or colonial situation; who today live more in conformity with their particular social, economic and cultural customs and traditions than with the institutions of the country of which they now form a part, under State structure which incorporates mainly the national, social and cultural characteristics of other segments of the population which are predominant." (Working definition adopted by the UN Working Group on Indigenous Peoples). Indigenous people in this document means indigenous and traditional communities

Indigenous lands and territories: Lands traditionally occupied and permanently inhabited by the indigenous people, or used for their productive activities, indispensable for the preservation of the environmental resources necessary to their well-being and necessary to their physical and cultural reproduction, following their customs and tradition.

Invasive plants (weeds): plants with the capacity to spontaneously colonize new environments through its own mechanisms of natural regeneration.



Landscape: a portion of territory defined in function of geomorphologic elements or legal elements. This can include one or more or parts of a watershed. It includes the physical, biological and anthropic components contained within this territory.

Legal Reserve: a forest area destined to be a reserve of forest resources (wood, fruits, seeds, leaves, resins, etc.) subject to management to guarantee the sustainability of the forest area, with the objective of conserving the natural and economic resources.

Local Community : Human group living adjacent to forest management areas.

Local laws: Includes all legal norms given by organisms of government whose jurisdiction is lower than the national level, such as departmental, municipal and customary norms.

Local Processing: The first transformation of forestry raw material in situ on which the timber was felled within the forest management unit.

Long term: The time-scale adopted by of the forest owner or manager according to the objectives of the management plan, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent forest cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions, and will be a function of the period of time needed to a given ecosystem recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to this ecosystem reaches mature or primary conditions.

Management unit integrity: The composition, dynamic, function, and structural attributes of a natural ecosystem.

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

Native species: A species that occurs naturally in the region; endemic to the area.

Natural cycles: Nutrient and mineral cycling as a result of interactions between soils, water, plants, and animals in forest environments that affect the ecological productivity of a given site.

Natural Ecosystem: Forest areas where the major part of the characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems, such as complexity, structure and diversity are present, according to definitions of the national and regional standards of forest management, approved by the FSC.

Non timber forest products: All forest products except timber, including other materials obtained from trees such as resins and leaves, as well as any other plant and animal products.

100% pre-harvest inventory (forest census): It is a data collection of all the trees with commercial value that are standing in an area of annual harvest. The inventory should be taken one or two years before extraction, with demarcation of the stands, opening of orientation and identification trails, localization and evaluation of the trees of commercial value.



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

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

Permanent Preservation area: For an area to be considered of permanent preservation it is necessary that forests and other forms of native vegetation are located as follows:

1. 30 (thirty) meters for waterways of less than 10 (dez) meters width;
2. 50 (fifty) meters for waterways between 10 (dez) and 50 (fifty) meters width;
3. 100 (one-hundred) meters for waterways between 50 (fifty) and 200 (two-hundred) meters width;
4. 200 (two-hundred) meters for waterways between 200 (two-hundred) and 600 (six-hundred) meters width;
5. 500 (five-hundred) meters for waterways wider than 600 (six-hundred) meters.
 - a) around ponds, lakes or reservoirs, natural or artificial;
 - b) at headwaters and springs, regardless of the topographic situation, in a minimum radius of 50 (fifty) meters.
 - c) on the tops of hills, mountains and ridges;
 - d) on hillsides or parts of hillsides with inclination superior to 45°, equivalent to 100% of the line of highest inclination.
 - e) for stabilization of dunes or areas of mangroves;
 - f) at the edges of tablelands, along the ridge where the relief is ruptured, in a strip not less than 100 (one-hundred) meters in horizontal width;
 - g) at elevations superior to 1,800 (one-thousand eight-hundred) meters, no matter what the vegetation type.

Paragraph one- In the case of urban areas, understood as legally defined urban perimeters, defined by municipal laws and in metropolitan regions and urban agglomerations, in all the territory affected, planning and land use laws will be respected, in conformance with the principals and limits of this article 2.

Rare Specie: a taxa with small world populations which at the present time do not fall into the categories `endangered or `vulnerable, but which are at risk. In general these are taxa located in restricted habitats or geographical areas or in larger areas but with small populations.

Regeneration: Act of regenerate; reproduction of what was destroyed; giving new life, forming again, recuperation.

Secondary Forest: Forest ecosystems which regenerate after substantial disturbance (flooding, fire, land clearing, extensive or intensive timber harvesting). They are characterized by the scarcity of mature trees, abundance of pioneer species, and an undergrowth very dense with young and herbaceous plants.



Silviculture: The art of cultivate and keep a forest by manipulating its establishment, composition and growth to best fulfill the objectives of the owner. This may, or may not, include timber production.

Succession: Progressive changes in species composition and forest structure caused by natural processes (nonhuman interference) over time.

Threatened specie: Any species which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Traditional Community: All of the knowledge, innovations or practices, individual or collective, of an indigenous population or traditional community, with real or potential value, whether protected or not by intellectual property laws.

Traditional Population: A human group which is distinct from a national society because of its social, cultural and economic conditions and which organizes itself totally or partially according to its own customs or traditions, or by a special legislation and which, no matter the legal status, conserves its own social, economic and cultural institutions or part of them. In this document, the term traditional community is used to describe a more specific social relationship adjacent to the forest management unit.

Tree felling techniques: Techniques which follow established rules and standards (angle, height and size of The “mouth”, size of the hinge, slant of the cut, and height of the felling cut) in order to optimize the amount of usable timber, avoid accidents and minimize damage to the remaining trees.

Use rights: Rights for the use of forest resources that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques.

Abbreviations for principle, criteria and indicator utilized in this document.

P1.	Principle
P1.c1.	Criteria
P1.c1.i1	Indicator



FSC STANDARDS FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT ON “TERRA FIRME” IN THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON

PRINCIPLE #1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND FSC PRINCIPLES

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

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

P1.c1.il. Exist knowledge and obedience, by the decision makers of the forest management unit of the laws applied to the activities developed in the forest management unit, keeping in mind the peculiarities and the scale of the project.

P1.c1.i2 The forest managers are aware of the laws applied to the activities for which they are responsible.

P1.c1.i3. The responsible for the forest management unit made available for consultation of their team and other interested parties to information about the applicable legislation relating to the activities.

P1.c1.i4. The forest management unit is registered with the competent environmental agencies, has the required documentation approved and available for the certification body, such as: management plan; annual plan of operations; and proof of environmental license, according to the scale of the project and the specific requirements of the legislation.

P1.c1.i5. The party responsible for the execution of the management plan is a legally licensed professional, with a contract which reflects an appropriate amount of his/her time dedicated to the project based on the scale of the enterprise.

P1.c1.i6. The forest management plan has an assured commitment to the maintenance of forest cover, in accordance with the applicable law.

P1.c1.i7. Within the forest management unit, the permanent preservation areas are not subject to harvest nor have their physical integrity affected, in accord with the existing legislation.

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

P1.c2.i1. Valid proof of payment, exemption, reduction or other agreements relative to the fees must exist.

P1.c2.i2. The forest enterprise as a legal entity (firms, associations, cooperatives etc.), has the appropriate operational registry documentation, and professional accounting in accordance with legal requirements.

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

P1.c3.i1 In Forest Management Unit the Convention of climatic Change shall be respected.



P1.c3.i2 In Forest Management Unit CITES Convention should be respected.

P1.c3.i3 In Forest Management Unit OIT Convention should be respected.

P1.c3.i4 In Forest Management Unit ITTA Convention should be respected.

P1.c3.i5 In Forest Management Unit biological diversity convention should be respected.

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

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

P1.c5.i1 Existence of effective action to prevent and/or control:

- i. The invasion of third parties capable of affecting the management;
- ii. Forest fires.

P1.c5.i2. Notification of competent authorities in regard to any infraction committed.

P1.c5.i3. Prevision of measures to protected against hunting, predatory fishing, predatory extractivism, fire and illegal occupation.

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

P1.c6.i1. Written documents exist assuming the commitment and the intention to protect and maintain the long-term integrity of the management unit, in accord with the management plan and the P&C of FSC.

P1.c6.i2. Measures exist for the protection and conservation of the forest management unit, such as measures against illegal land occupation, protection against and fighting of forest fires and protection of wildlife.

P1.c6.i3.A plan exist which clearly defines the existence of, or strategy for, long-term operational investments of forest operations.

P1.c6.i4. In the case of community management, plans for the distribution of income and of fundraising that, which demonstrate the long-term commitment of the community to forest management, will be considered.

P1.c7. Evidence must not exist (i.e. studies in journals and research institutions, extension agencies, government technicians, environmental control agencies or community organizations) which lead to proof that the forest manager has allowed illegal extraction of timber in indigenous reserves, conservation units, government lands or lands belonging to third parties.¹

¹ P1.c7 is a new criteria to access better the FSC Principles in Brasil



P1.c8. The forest manager must have proof of compliance with the labor laws.²

P1.c8.i1. Proof of Work contracts for all workers must exist, with all fees paid and rights guaranteed.

P1.c8.i2. In the case of forest management units, working agreements adjustments and contracts related to labor relations are observed, as applicable.

P1.c9. In the case of pending administrative or judicial rulings relative to forest, environmental, labor or tax legislation, the forest manager must show proof of his/her efforts to resolve the problems.³

P1.c9.i1 A list of pending, efforts undertaken, to be taken, and implementation of deadlines.

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.

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

P2.c1.i1. The forest manager has legal documentation of use rights, which assures the continuity of forest management, including time for at least one cutting rotation, in accordance with the forest management plan.

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

P2.c2.i1. In Community management exist formal agreement between the forest manager and the local community which guarantee socioeconomic benefits to the latter.

P2.c2.i2 Local communities 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

P2.c2.i3 Documented proof of delegation of use rights of the forest exists.

P2.c2.i4 Maps or drawings or written documents which identify the areas owned and/or with land use rights, and the neighboring areas exist

P2.c3. Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use

² P1.c8 is a new criteria to access better the FSC Principles in Brasil

³ P1.c9 is a new criteria to access better the FSC Principles in Brasil



rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified.

P2.c3.i1 No evidence of disrespect for the rights of traditional communities or illegitimate agreements, obtained through the use of documents or interviews with inhabitants, NGOs, Labor Unions, Cooperatives, Associations or other parties involved exist.

P2.c3.i2. Documented mechanisms for the resolution of conflicts exist.

P2.c3.i3. Threats to the physical integrity of the parties involved, including the natural resources in dispute, exist.

P2.c3.i4 . In the case of community forestry, there are documents accepted by the competent bodies and that characterize the right of use and land ownership.

P2.c3.i5 . In the case of administrative or legal disputes in forest management units, are in compliance the agreements, settlements and contacts between the parties.

P2.c3.i6 . The area under forest management is not involved in litigation right of use and tenure, formalized or not, that impede or endanger the forest management activities.

P2.c3.i7 . In case of administrative or legal disputes, the owner or responsible for the forest management unit having acted objectively and expeditiously in solving problem, listing the pending issues actions taken and those to be forward, and their execution times.

P2.c4 The owner document situation of local communities with rights of customary possession or use of the land in the management unit must be normalized through documented agreements which ensure their presence in harmony with the forest management activities, or which promote their relocation in a participate and planned manner, or which foresee fair remuneration.⁴

P2.c4.i1. Exist maps or layouts or written documents, which identify the areas, owned and/or of customary use rights, their inhabitants, and the neighboring areas.

P2.c4.i2. The forest manager strives to resolve conflicts, before, during and after certification.

P2.c4.i3. Conflicts, when they exist, are resolved fairly, and the agreements reached are satisfactory to both sides.

P2.c4.i4. In the case of conflicts involving local communities, their resolution has the participation of a social representative (NGOs conventioneer, Labor Unions and/or others).

⁴ P2.c4 a new criteria to access better the FSC Principles in Brasil



PRINCIPLE #3 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES⁵ RIGHTS

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

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

P3.c1.i1. Effective participation of indigenous communities and/or traditional communities exists – considering their forms of representation and negotiation – for the process of deciding on practices and their implications for forest management.

P3.c1.i2. For the elaboration and implementation of forest management plan is considered the differentiated use of each part of the territory.

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

P3.c2.i1. Negotiations with indigenous or traditional communities, which are related to management activities, are done through representatives appointed by these communities and, preferably, supported by government institutions and NGOs, which defend the rights of indigenous peoples and/or of traditional communities.

P3.c2.i2. Use concession contracts for forest management, which involve indigenous reserves or areas belonging to traditional communities, and the responsibilities resulting from forest management activities related to these contracts, must be explicitly considered in the forest management plan.

P3.c2.i3. The negotiations related to management activities are documented in a written or audiovisual form.

P3.c2.i4. Information is presented in regard to the identity and location of all of the communities, associations and cooperatives, indigenous and/or traditional, which border on the forest management unit, or which are being affected, or which are claiming rights over the area.

P3.c2.i5. The affected communities are called upon to discuss the socio-environmental impacts of forest management. In this case, the forest manager takes the necessary mitigating measures to minimize the negative socio-environmental impacts.

P3.c2.i6. In the case where the harvest results in impact on the indigenous or traditional lands, the community is called upon to discuss the socio-environmental impacts on the community. In this case, the forest manager implement mitigating measures necessary to guarantee that the enterprise does not cause damage to the community.

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

⁵ For this document Indigenous People means Indigenous Peoples more Traditional Community



P3.c3.i1. There is a description of areas of special value in the management plan.

P3.c3.i2. There are maps, drawings or written documentation which identifies the location of special areas.

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

P3.c5. Necessary and objective measures should be taken to avoid negative social impacts from the forest management activities in order to contribute to the cultural diversity of indigenous and traditional communities.⁶

P3.c5.i1. The workers involved in forest management activities have health certificates and up-to-date vaccinations.

P3.c5.i2. Existence of measures to mitigate the negative impact, resulting from the presence and conduct of personnel involved in forest management, on the life of traditional and indigenous communities, as health, culture, among other.

P3.c5.i3 The involvement of members of traditional or indigenous communities in forest management activities does not cause negative impact on the social organization or institutions of the community, as health, culture, among other.

P3.c5.i4. Management practices incorporate, depending on the scale of the enterprise, the knowledge of the traditional and/or indigenous communities.

PRINCIPLE #4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKER'S RIGHTS

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

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

P4.c1.i1. There is a record of the contractual process used for labor acquisition and of the percentage of this labor which comes from the local region.

P4.c1.i2. There is evidence of non-discrimination in relation to race, religion, sex and political orientation in labor hiring practices.

⁶ P3.c5 is a new criteria assessment better the principle.



P4.c1.i3. There is an effective program of training of workers and local community members in the management unit.

P4.c1.i4. There are initiatives to stimulate the participation of local communities in forest management unit activities.

P4.c1.i5. The forest management unit is available as an area for study and for environmental education as well as for the formation of professionals, taking into consideration the peculiarities of the enterprise.

P4.c1.i6. The harvest practices of non-timber forest products by the local communities are described in the management plan.

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

P4.c2.i1. Considering regional conditions, working conditions for all workers in the forest management unit are healthful, hygienic and secure, including:

- (a) quality of food and water;
- (b) living conditions in the camps;
- (c) existence of an occupational health program;
- (d) ergonomic conditions of the activities;
- (e) existence of a program of environmental risk prevention – PPRA;
- (f) monitoring of environmental conditions of the work.

P4.c2.i2. Labor legislation regarding occupational health is complied.

P4.c2.i3. Non-forest residues, resulting from forest management activities are manipulated, and disposed of, adequately and recycled and reutilized whenever possible.

P4.c2.i4. Workers utilize individual safety and protective equipment, without onus, and adequate for the operations to be carried out. Rules, which prohibit working without this equipment, exist.

P4.c2.i5. An internal safety commission (CIPA), in compliance with NR5⁷, exists.

P4.c2.i6. Educational programs for the prevention of accidents, use of equipment and procedures for hygiene and safety in the working environment exist.

P4.c2.i7. The maintenance, storage and utilization of equipment and products is performed correctly, with a view to the safety of the workers.

P4.c2.i8. Adequate rest periods are given during and between work shifts.

P4.c2.i9. In case of accidents, medical assistance is quickly available and the forest manager is responsible for all costs associated with the worker's recuperation and damage to his health, in conformance with current legislation.

⁷ CIPA means Internal Commission to Prevent Accident. NR - regulatory norm of labor legislation



P4.c2.i10. A rescue plan, including first aid courses, removal of injured workers in a rapid and safe manner with periodic updating, is in existence. Health agencies from the local communities are given the opportunity to participate in the training program.

P4.c2.i11. Workers occupy jobs for which they are qualified.

P4.c2.i12. Reduction of employee turnover and of the number of temporary jobs over time are observed.

P4.c2.i13. Records are kept over time which demonstrate a reduction in the frequency and gravity of work accidents, in accord with existing technical norms and including the publishing of the results.

P4.c2.i14. Information, advertisements and signs exist which permit passers-by, employees and/or visitors, to identify and report situations, which put their safety and/or health at risk.

P4.c2.i15. The transport of workers shall be made in appropriate vehicles and in appropriate conditions to ensure the quality and security in accordance with current legislation or specific agreements between the parties.

P4.c2.i16 The work of teenagers, aged 14 and 18, should meet the regulations set forth by Brazilian law.

P4.c2.i17. Existence of records of workers in the age group from 14 to 18 years old and their respective jobs.

P4.c2.i18. Proof of the educational level of workers between the ages of 14 and 18 exists.

P4.c2.i19. Proof that the activities of workers between the ages of 14 and 18 are not arduous or unnecessarily difficult, exists.

P4.c2.i20. The work of women, especially during pregnancy and breastfeeding should be accompanied by measures mitigating risks to the health of the mother and child inherent to the activity carried out.

P4.c2.i21. Records of maternity and nursing leave given to women exist

P4.c2.i22. There should be mechanisms for dialogue and resolution of complaints between the worker and the employer, including representation formally recognized by workers.

P4.c2.i23. Number of agreements signed between the parties.

P4.c2.i24. Existence of documents proving the dialogue between the parties.

P4.c2.i25. Workers must have wage at least equal to the market average in the region, according to productive activity performed.

P4.c2.i26. In the case of community management, the workers involved define, by common agreement, the salary levels and division of benefits.

P4.c2.i27. Salary levels for the equivalent jobs are not differentiated between genders.

P4.c2.i28. In the event of substantial changes if the employment framework, the responsible for forest management unit should provide support for the professional reorientation of workers.

P4.c2.i29. The adoption of programs or flexible work strategies should not result in losses for the rights lawfully acquired by forest workers. There must be a sustained effort to reduce the differences between the employees and contractors' employees.



P4.c2.i30. Internal procedures exist which guarantee that third part workers obey the labor laws and the locally established labor agreements.

P4.c2.i31. The 'aviamento' system, is not practiced.

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

P4.c3.i1. Evidence of freedom of association and membership in worker's unions exists.

P4.c3.i2. Incentives for the participation of institutions specialized in training and education of workers are offered.

P4.c3.i3. Agreements and documented negotiations with labor unions, or other formal representation legally recognized by the workers, exist.

P4.c3.i4. FSC guidelines are respected in accordance with the ILO convention.

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

P4.c4.i1. Evidence exists that the result of social impact studies are considered in the management plan.

P4.c4.i2. Programs of communication and channels for dialogue, on the part of the forest manager, which permit the communication of concerns on the part of the community, exist.

P4.c4.i3. Programs in partnership with local government and with entities which represent the local community, as well as projects of social interest in collaboration with research institutions and universities, exist.

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

P4.c5.i1. Exist records which identify concrete cases of negative impact which merit compensation.

P4.c5.i2. Written policies exist which define procedures for furnishing compensation in case of negative impact.

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.

P5.c1. Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the



investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.

P5.c1.i1. A plan exists to reduce the dependency of donors agencies.

P5.c1.i2. The forest management unit maintains plans for financial investments and budgets which contemplate the activities foreseen in the management plan and which are available to the certification body.

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

P5.c2.i1. The forest management unit supports surrounding community initiatives and in-company initiatives for the collection and processing of residues and the reduction of the amount of residues produced by the unit.

P5.c2.i2. Studies of the potential for timber and non-timber products in the forest management unit exist.

P5.c2.i3. A plan with practices that are employed to optimize the use of forest resources exist.

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

P5.c3.i1. There is little evidence of high stumps, topping with excessive waste, splits in trunks caused by poor felling technique or of felled logs left behind in the forest.

P5.c3.i2 Equipment which is technically suitable and economically viable is in use

P5.c3.i3 There is evidence of reduction in the generation of residual material.

P5.c3.i4 Suitable practices for the disposal of residual material from the harvest and processing of the timber are employed.

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

P5.c4.i1. The forest manager promotes and values the commercial use of less known species.

P5.c4.i2. In order to obtain certification in the case of management of non-timber forest products, inventories exist with estimates of stocking, value, harvesting techniques, market and environmental impact information, taking into account the ecology of the species which have potential for management.

P5.c4.i3. Exist actions that demonstrate that the production and commercialization of new species of timber, not-timber products and environmental services. from the Management Unit are implanted.

P5.c4.i4. Local initiatives for the use, processing and/or commercialization of forest products are stimulated.



P5.c4.i5. Local suppliers of goods and services are given preference.

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

P5.c5.i1. Existence of a plan to extend the value of forest resources and services.

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

P5.c6.i1. Inventories, with data on productivity which justify the cutting rotation and the intensity of extraction, exist.

P5.c6.i2. In the case of community forest management, the intensity and frequency of extraction can be based on the scientific literature and proven field experience, without the necessity of continuous data from the management unit.

P5.c6.i3 The commercial volume per hectare to be extracted is based on the population structure of the various species.

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.

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

P6.c1.i1. Identification of the environmental impact of forest activities both timber and non-timber, and the definition of mitigating measures exist.

P6.c1.i2. Identification and mapping (with maps or drawings, according to the scale of the enterprise) and protection of ecological, historical, archeological, cavernous sites or sites of value are foreseen in the management and operational plans.

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

P6.c2.i1. During the 100% inventory, all rare endangered and endemic tree species are identified and



measures are taken to protect them, including the prohibition of cutting.

P6.c2.i2. As part of the pre-harvest activities, sites and areas of reproduction of rare animals or endangered animals are identified and steps are taken to protect them.

P6.c2.i3. Whenever they are not on a skidding trail or in the felling zone of productive trees, and do not represent any risk for the workers, dead trees are left standing in the forest in recognition of their value for local fauna and flora,

P6.c2.i4. The layout of the management areas must avoid the fragmentation of the ecosystems, to favor the movement of fauna.

P6.c2.i5. There are agreements for the carrying out scientific studies, and for the publication of results, by research institutions, especially those studies intended to characterize the ecology of rare endemic species, or threatened species .

P6.c2.i6. Evidence exists of knowledge, on the part of the workers and the surrounding community, of the species and special areas defined under this criterion.

P6.c3. Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including:

a) Forest regeneration and succession.

b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity.

c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.

P6.c3.i1. Matrix trees are maintained in the forest unit, at appropriate spacing and density, in order to guarantee the reproduction of the species.

P6.c3.i2. Species, which have a population structure in the management unit that does not favor their regeneration, are protected from harvest or are part of enrichment programs and receive silvicultural treatments, which guarantee the maintenance of their natural population.

P6.c3.i3. Techniques are utilized for the stimulation and management of natural regeneration, when necessary, with a view to reducing the necessity of planting.

P6.c3.i4. Programs exist for the recovery of degraded areas.

P6.c4. Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.

P6.c4.i1. Permanent preservation areas are identified (by map or drawing) and are included in the annual operating plan of the management unit.

P6.c4.i2. Evidence exist of the preservation of a minimum of 5% of the total area which is representative of the forest ecosystems under management, aside from permanent preservation areas, for the conservation of biodiversity and for the monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of management.

P6.c4.i3. Areas of preservation are preferentially contiguous. Technical justifications are presented for the cases where they are fragmented,



P6.c4.i4. A plan exists for the prevention and fighting of forest fires.

P6.c4.i5. The ecosystems of the forest management unit are characterized.

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

P6.c5.i1. Protective measures are established between the management areas and the areas which have high risk of fire or erosion (i.e. bordering on pastures or small farming areas).

P6.c5.i2. For each forest operation which may cause mechanical disturbance the impacts are identified and actions for avoid, control and mitigation are implement.

P6.c5.i3. The choice of equipment used in forest operation as well as the method of utilization takes potential environmental impact into account whenever possible.

P6.c5.i4. The management plan includes measures, which attempt to minimize the negative consequences of border effects.

P6.c5.i5. Harvest in adjacent areas of annual cutting within the management unit is done alternately during the passage of time in order to minimize the impact on the landscape, stimulate regeneration and contain the spread of fire.

P6.c5.i6. The extraction infrastructure is designed and constructed using soil conservation practices, preventing erosion, silting and contamination of lagoons, formation of permanent ponds or sandy areas which could interfere with the skidding of the logs.

P6.c5.i7. Fluvial transport uses rafts and boats of appropriate size in relation to the size of the rivers and lagoons.

P6.c5.i8. Felling techniques are used which carefully determine the direction of fall of the trees in order to reduce damage, especially to trees of the following harvest, and to facilitate skidding and eliminate any unnecessary opening of the forest cover.

P6.c5.i9. Techniques are planned and implemented to minimize compaction and other soil damage, including suspension of the base of the log during skidding, and minimization of the areas occupied by storage patios and roads.

P6.c5.i10. The workers of the forest management unit and the surrounding community are informed about the importance of forest management and its environmental implications.

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



P6.c6.i1. Chemical products are utilized only in clearly justified situations, observing the most restrictive precautions in regard to their manipulation, storage and use.

P6.c6.i2. The FSC standards about pesticides is respected.

P6.c6.i3. There is evidence that chemicals banned by FSC are not used.

P6.c6.i4. Chemicals when used, must be the by appropriately trained operators equipped with individual protected equipments recommended by law.

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

P6.c7.i1. A plan exists for the management of residues, including quantification, classification and definition of the residues generated.

P6.c7.i2. Exist appropriate procedures and Infrastructure implanted for the handling, treatment, disposal or incineration of residues or packaging.

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

P6.c8.i1. FSC's guidelines about the non-use of GMOs are respected.

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

P6.c9.i1. Species which do not occur naturally in the management unit are utilized only in situations where it is clearly justified, taking the strictest precautions to avoid any negative ecological impact.

P6.c9.i2 Exotic species from *Eucalyptus* and *Pinus* gender are not used to enrich the forest.

P6.c10. 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.

P6.c10.i1. The converted area is for the subsistence of local communities.

P6.c10.i2 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.



PRINCIPLE #7: MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

P7.c1.i1. There is a description of management objectives.

P7.c1.i2. There is a description of the forest resources to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands.

P7.c1.i3. There is a description of the management system, based on the ecological characteristics of the forest and on information gathered through forest inventories.

P7.c1.i4. An operational plan exists, specifying all the operations to be carried out in the management unit, including the volume of the annual harvest, selection of species and diameter.

P7.c1.i5. Procedures are in place for the monitoring of the forest growth and dynamics and the results of this monitoring are used in the justification for the cutting rotation.

P7.c1.i6. Measures to reduce the identified environmental impacts exist.

P7.c1.i7. Plans exist for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species sites and areas of reproduction of these species.

P7.c1.i8. Exist maps or drawings of forest zones (according to the peculiarities, intensity of harvesting and the scale of the enterprise) describing the forest resource including protected areas, main forest typologies, topography, hydrograph factors, pre-existent infrastructure, current soil use and neighboring areas.

P7.c1.i9. There is a description and justification of the harvesting techniques and equipment to be used



aiming the reduction of the harvest activities impacts.

P7.c1.i10. The pre-harvest cutting of vines are considered and when justified, occurs 12 months before the harvest and preferentially in the trees to be harvested and on those which are interlaced with them.

P7.c1.i11. The planning of primary and secondary roads, wood yard and crossing of seasonal lagoons, is based on the following considerations:

- a) Primary roads and wood yard are part of the permanent infrastructure of the management unit.
- b) The infrastructure has written specifications, which have been previously established.
- c) For infrastructure such as wood yard and roads, the smallest fraction of the productive area of the forest is used, compared with standards already established for low-impact harvesting.
- d) The crossing of watercourses is avoided. When it is done, steps are taken to minimize the environmental impact.

P7.c1.i12. A plan of investment and operational costs which is compatible with the planned operations exist and the sources are indicated.

P7.c1.i13 The harvest practices of non-timber forest products by the local communities are described in the management plan.

P7.c2. 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.

P7.c2.i1. There are previous versions of the management plan available, proving the changes, which have been implemented.

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

P7.c3.i1. Programs for education in the use, prevention and fighting of forest fires exist.

P7.c3.i2. Orientation and explanation is given to the workers about the laws and regulations governing the forest management unit.

P7.c3.i3. Workers are adequately trained for the accomplishment of the tasks foreseen in the annual operational plan and for maintaining safety in the workplace.

P7.c3.i4. The forest manager promotes environmental education about forest protection in the adjacent community and their subordinates.

P7.c3i5 The capacitating plan of the workers is in consonance with the activities they develop.

P7.c3i6 The workers show understanding related with the forest management plan directly related with theirs activities.



P7.c4. 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.

P7.c4.i1. The management plan, or a summary of it, is available for public consultation.

P7.c4.i2. Representative agencies, such as community leadership, labor unions, farmer's associations, and business leaders of the region, know/are aware of the existence and the availability of the summary plan.

P7.c4.i3. Mechanisms exist for clarification of doubts about the management plan.

P7.c5. In the case of community forest management, the details of the management plan must take into account the scale, intensity and peculiarities of the enterprise.⁸

P7.c5.i1. There is effective community participation in the elaboration of the community forest management plan.

P7.c6. The management plan must incorporate, or have as a complement, an operational plan, which defines the timetable for, and the sequence of, the operational procedures and the types of silvicultural activities to be carried out.⁹

P7.c6.i1. A 100% pre-harvest inventory of the commercial species with its identification, numbering and mapping of the trees to be felled or protected, compatible with the description in the management plan.

P7.c6.i2. The scientific name of the inventoried species is correctly identified.

P7.c6.i3. Harvest maps are produced consolidating all the information on protected areas and transport infrastructure, such as roads, wood yards, and location and direction of felling of the trees in a scale appropriated to the area of annual harvest.

P7.c7 The labor to manage the execution of the plan should be sufficient and qualified to develop long-term management activities.¹⁰

⁸ The criteria P7.c5 is necessary for a better assessment of the principle

⁹ The criteria P7.c6 is necessary for a better assessment of the principle

¹⁰ The criteria P7.c7 is necessary to a better assessment of the principle.



PRINCIPLE #8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

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

P8.c1. The 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.

P8.c1.i1. The documentation, justification and availability of the monitoring and evaluation method are appropriate to the scale and intensity of the forest management, and are based on data, collected in the field, which is up to date and which has been analyzed, in accordance with the management plan.

P8.c1.i2. The monitoring information is recorded and used for revisions of the management plan.

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

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

P8.c2.i1 Exist records of productivity of the products harvested in the forest.

P8.c2.i2. There is a monitoring plan that shows growth rates, regeneration and forest conditions.

P8.c2.i3. Existence of records for the observed changes in the flora and fauna.

P8.c2.i4. Assessment of the existence of social and environmental impacts on Forest Management Unit in all its phases.

P8.c2.i5. Existence of a cost control system, and productivity, safeguarded confidentiality.

P8. c3. Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organizations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody."¹⁹

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

P8.c4.i1. Records of changes noted in the management plan.

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



P8.c5. 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.

P8.c5.i1. The public summary of the monitoring considers, clearly, the social and environmental aspects.

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.

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

P9.c1.i1. Verify in the Forest Management Unit the occurrence of areas with High Conservation Value according to the following:

- Rare and endemic species
- Wildlife breeding areas
- Scenic value Areas
- Ecological Stations
- Biological Reserves
- Special cultural and religious value areas
- Sensitive areas due physical characteristics
- Connectivity Areas
- Biological and ecological corridors

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

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

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