

Certification Standards

of the FSC

Forest Stewardship Council

For Forest Management

On “Terra Firme”*

In the Brazilian Amazon

**Document produced by FSC-Brazil and approved by the FSC International Board of Directors
on March 24, 2002**

***NT** =Land not subject to seasonal Flooding – Dry upland

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INTRODUCTION

It is widely accepted that forest resources and associated lands should be managed to meet the social, economic, ecological, cultural and spiritual needs of present and future generations. Furthermore, growing public awareness of forest destruction and degradation has led consumers to demand that their purchases of wood and other forest products will not contribute to this destruction but rather help to secure forest resources for the future. In response to these demands, certification and self-certification programs of wood products have proliferated in the marketplace.

The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is an international body, which accredits certification organizations in order to guarantee the authenticity of their claims. In all cases the process of certification will be initiated voluntarily by forest owners and managers who request the services of a certification organization. The goal of FSC is to promote environmentally responsible, socially beneficial and economically viable management of the world's forests, by establishing a worldwide standard of recognized and respected Principles of Forest Stewardship.

Many of these P&C apply also to plantations and partially replanted forests. More detailed standards for these and other vegetation types may be prepared at national and local levels. The P&C are to be incorporated into the evaluation systems and standards of all certification organizations seeking accreditation by FSC. While the P&C are mainly designed for forests managed for the production of wood products, they are also relevant, to varying degrees, to forests managed for non-timber products and other services. The P&C are a complete package to be considered as a whole, and their sequence does not represent an ordering of priority. This document shall be used in conjunction with the FSC's Statutes, Procedures for Accreditation and Guidelines for Certifiers.

FSC and FSC-accredited certification organizations will not insist on perfection in satisfying the P&C. However, major failures in any individual Principles will normally disqualify a candidate from certification, or will lead to decertification. These decisions will be taken by individual certifiers, and guided by the extent to which each Criterion is satisfied, and by the importance and consequences of failures.

The scale and intensity of forest management operations, the uniqueness of the affected resources, and the relative ecological fragility of the forest will be considered in all certification assessments. Differences and difficulties of interpretation of the P&C will be addressed in national and local forest stewardship standards. These standards are to be developed in each country or region involved, and will be evaluated for purposes of certification, by certifiers and other involved and affected parties on a case by case basis. If necessary, FSC dispute resolution mechanisms may also be called upon during the course of assessment. More information and guidance about the certification and accreditation process is included in the FSC Statutes, Accreditation Procedures, and Guidelines for Certifiers.

The FSC P&C should be used in conjunction with national and international laws and regulations. FSC intends to complement, not supplant, other initiatives that support responsible forest management worldwide.

The FSC will conduct educational activities to increase public awareness of the importance of the following:

- improving forest management;
- incorporating the full costs of management and production into the price of forest products;
- promoting the highest and best use of forest resources;
- reducing damage and waste; and
- avoiding over-consumption and over-harvesting.

FSC will also provide guidance to policy makers on these issues, including improving forest management legislation and policies.

Methodology used in the preparation of the Certification Standards for Forest Management on “Terra Firme” In the Brazilian Amazon

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.

Forest “Terras Firme in the Brazilian Amazonian means upland dry forest which is not savanna neither flooded in the states Mato Grosso, Rondônia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Para, Amapa, Tocantins e Maranhão.

The working group (WG) 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.

During the elaboration phase of the document, a subgroup (SUBWG) was formed which was made up of six members. Three members of the WG, one from each sector, and three technical specialists, one from each sector (social, environmental and economic).

The SUBWG designed all of the steps in the process of determination of the standards, always referring to the WG for guidance.

An initial version of the document was formulated and then analyzed by the SUBWG and by the WG, to assure that it conformed to the Principals and Criteria of the FSC (P&C of the FSC).

The document resulting from the analysis by the members of the WG was submitted to the leaders of the three representations for exhaustive analysis and input.

The contributions resulting from this first consultation, after analysis by the SUBWG, was presented to the WG where it was approved for the next step in the process.

The document was submitted for analysis by specialists of the three sectors in a workshop setting where it was exhaustively discussed and amended.

These contributions were analyzed by the SUBWG and by the WG. The standards contained in the document were submitted to a test in the field, to verify their suitability for verification of good forest management.

Valuable contributions were made in this phase of the process. These contributions were analyzed by the SUBWG and the WG, to verify whether they were in conformance with the Principals and Criteria established by the FSC.

The standards in this document also were submitted to an analysis to determine whether they were in harmony with initiatives of the other countries which have tropical forests in the Amazon basin. In spite of the fact that this analysis was not totally effective, a methodology to follow in this task of harmonization of standards for similar biomas in different countries suggested itself.

The document was submitted to a second workshop composed of specialists from the three sectors. Important aspects for the consolidation of the document were suggested in this workshop.

After incorporation of these new aspects and after analysis by the SUBWG and the WG, the document was submitted for a second analysis by the leaders of the three sectors (social, environmental and economic).

With the analysis and incorporation of the contributions which resulted from this consultation, the document was translated into English for submittal to the General Secretary of the FSC in Mexico in order to receive analysis and recommendation for approval by the Board of Directors.

In every phase of analysis and discussion of the document, consensus was obtained in relation to the alterations.

Whenever there are alterations in local legislation, technological innovations or modifications in the P&C of the FSC, this document should receive modifications, from the Working Group and the new version will be submitted to the Board of Directors of FSC for approval. The Brazilian Working Group will upgrade the standards each five years or when a new legislation request so.

History of the Determination Process for Local Certification Standards of Amazon Forest in Terra Firme

Introduction

The establishment of forest certification standards in Brazil, started in 1997.

A FSC Work Group in Brazil was created within the rules set by the FSC.

Members of the GTFSC-Br

Social Chamber

1. FASE - Federação de Órgãos para Assistência Social e Educacional
2. ISA - Instituto Socio Ambiental
3. VITAE CIVILIS - Instituto para o Desenvolvimento, Meio Ambiente e Paz
4. GTA/CTA – Grupo de Trabalho Amazônico
5. CONTICOM – Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores da Construção e da Madeira / CUT
6. OSR – Organização dos Seringueiros de Rondônia *

Environment Chamber

7. WWF
8. AMIGOS DA TERRA – Amazônia Brasileira
9. Rede Mata Atlântica – SOS Mata Atlântica – APREMAVI **
10. IMAZON - Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia
11. FUNATURA – Fundação Pró - Natureza
12. AMDA - Associação Mineira de Defesa Ambiental ***

Economic Chamber

13. SBS - Sociedade Brasileira de Silvicultura
14. SIMEX -ITA Sindicato das Indústrias Madeiras e Export. de Itacoatiara ***
15. BRACELPA - Associação Brasileira de Celulose e Papel
16. ABRACAVE – Associação Brasileira de Florestas Renováveis
17. IPT - Instituto de Pesquisa Tecnológica
18. FARESP – Federação das Associações de Recuperação Florestal do Estado de São Paulo

Observers

Amantino Ramos de Freitas

Jorge Henrique Moritzen – Ministério do Meio Ambiente

Virgílio M. Viana – ESALQ – USP

Tasso Resende de Azevedo – IMAFLORA – Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola.

Note

* The OSR – Organização dos Seringueiros de Rondônia replaced COIAB – Confederação das Organizações Indígenas Aculturadas do Brasil in 9/6/98.

** The Rede Mata Atlântica replaced Greenpeace in 02/09/97.

*** The SIMEX – ITA replaced AIMEX in 23/03/99

In the first GTFSC-Br meeting on January 28, 1997 what should be the steps which determine local certification standards, according to the FSC's recommendation. It was decided that among GTFSC-Br's priorities was the establishment of these standards for Amazon Forest in Terra Firme.

In the GTFSC-Br meeting on April 22, 1997 the Amazon Forest in Terra Firme Subgroup was created (SGTFA). It will be responsible for managing local standards for this kind of forest. It was also determined that for a new version of this document to be publicly released, it had first to be approved by the GTFSC-Br.

The members of the SGTFA for setting Amazon Forest standards are:

Environment Chamber

Paulo Amaral e Edson Vital - IMAZON; Mauro Armelin – Amigos da Terra Programa da Amazônia Brasileira *

Prof. Virgílio Viana – ESALQ - USP

Economic Chamber

Guilherme Carvalho – AIMEX; Fernando Lüdke - SIMEX-ITA **

José Natalino da Silva – Embrapa

Social Chamber

Renato Magalhães de Sousa – GTA/CTA

Rita de Cássia Mesquita – INPA

Note

* Amigos da Terra Programa da Amazônia, replaced IMAZOM on the SGTFA Coordination on December 7, 1999

** A SIMEX – ITA replaced AIMEX on March 23 1999

It was decided that the first document with the standards would be elaborated by an external consultant group under SGTFA's supervision.

The steps through which was created the document of certification standards for Amazon Forest in Terra Firme were:

Phase 1 - Elaboration of a first document containing the patterns.

Phase 2 - Widespread consultation I with the interested stakeholders.

Phase 3 - Workshop I for document discussion with experts.

Phase 4 - Field tests of the established standards.

Phase 5 - Process of Harmonization with Initiatives who have similar ecosystems.

Phase 6 - Workshop II for discussion of standards within the document.

Phase 7 - Widespread consultation II with the interested stakeholders.

Phase 1 - First document

The first document with the certification standards for Amazon forest in Terra Firme was elaborated by an external consultation. In the November 11, 1997 GTFSC-Br meeting, Ana Cristina Barros was chosen as the consultant to write the first document. The documents consulted for this were:

1. Princípios e Critérios do FSC. – Conselho de Manejo Florestal – port. 7 pg.
2. FSC National Standards for United Kingdom. 1st Draft for Consultation – inglês. 12 pg.
3. Cerflor/ABNT Procedimentos de Avaliação port. 20 pg.
4. Documento SCA Canadá – A Sustainable Forest Management System: Guidance Document 33 pg.
5. Código de conduta AF/PA EEUU – ing. 11 pg.
6. Código de conduta da Península Ibérica – espanhol 7 pg.
7. Guidelines for plantations Smart Wood – ing. 16 pg. – 1996.
8. Principles Criteria Indicators. Hierarchical Framework for the Formulation of Sustainable Forest Management Standards – Tropenbos. –ing. 82 pg.
9. Capítulos 8 in Coherent Public Policies for Sustainable Amazon, the challenge of Innovation and the Pilot Program, Friends of the Earth – Amazonian Program / GTA, Brazil, 1997, pp.103-119.
10. FSC National Standards of Salomon Islands – Draft for consultation.
11. Estandares para la certificación forestal voluntaria en Bolivia. CFV – Consejo Boliviano para la Certificación Forestal Voluntaria – espanhol 17pg.
12. Guidelines for Timber Plantations – Environmental, Social and Cultural Issues Relating to Commercial Afforestation – A Study for WWF and IUCN ing. – 79 pg.
13. Guidelines for Forest Stewardship in Mi'kma'kik (indigenous people in Canada)
14. Propuesta de Estandar: Los Derechos de Los Pueblos Indigenas – Union Nacional del Pueblo Saami de Suécia, 1997-07-20.
15. Social Standards, Federação dos Trabalhadores de Madeira, Suécia, 1997
16. Documento sobre os critérios de sustentabilidade do Estado do Acre.
17. Padrão para Certificação de Caixetal na Mata Atlântica, versão final # 3.0.
18. Padrão para Certificação de Produtos Florestais não Madeireiros - caso da castanha-do-brasil & borracha – Versão # 2.0 – 16 de agosto de 1995.
19. Amazon Cooperation Treaty A.C. (1995) – Tarapoto proposal on criteria and indicators of sustainability for the amazon forests.

The consultant delivered the 1.0 version of the document in the end of January 1998.

The SGTFFA met in Belém on March 20, 1998 and analyzed the document presented by the consultant checking its compatibility with FSC's principles and criteria, and its adaptation to the local needs. This originated version 1.1. The subgroup submitted this document to the GTFSC-Br which in turn, analyzed it in a meeting on July 19, 1998. The GTSFC-Br checked its compatibility with FSC's principles and criteria, and adjusted it to local conditions to the environmental, social and economic aspects. After a careful analysis, document 2.0 was released for a widespread consultation I with the interested stakeholders.

Phase 2 - Widespread consultation I

Document 2.9 was submitted to the interested stakeholders of each chamber by electronic mail, regular mail, fax and it was made available on GTFSC-Br's homepage (www.fsc.org.br) so that they could make their comments. More than 250 stakeholders received consultations related to the issue and connected to the three chambers (social, environmental and economic). The consultation were made from July 19 to 31, 1998. 20 contributions were made. The SGTFFA met in Belém - Pará to analyze the received contributions to the level of compatibility with FSC A.C.'s original principles and criteria.

The SGTFFA analyzed the document under the following aspects:

1. Keep analyzing with the contributions ,made on the Widespread Consultation I;
2. Review document structure to certify small community business.

After analysis and approval the STGFA submitted the documents to the GTFSC-Br. At the October 10, 1998 meeting, the GTFSC-Br made new contributions to it creating version 3.0 which was mad available to Workshop I.

Phase 3 - Workshop I

A workshop took place on December 1 and 2, 1998 in Belém - Pará for debating on the document with the certification patterns for Amazon Forest on Terra Firme 3.0. 35 experts from the three chambers were present.

On October 30, separate meetings for each chamber happened to level the knowledge of workshop members.

The meeting on October 1 and 2, 1998 was facilitated by Lusíada Miranda Costa.

The objectives were:

- Encourage information and experience exchange among participants;
- Reflection about document 3.0 with chamber representatives and
- Elaborate version 4.0 of this document

After a long tiring and fruitful discussion, a consensus was made on the produced document.

This document was submitted the SGTFA.

In a meeting on October 3, 1998 in Belém, the SGTFA analyzed version 4.0 with the contributions made on workshop I and approved the ones in accordance with FSC's Principles and Criteria.

The Working Subgroup submitted the document to the GTFSC-Br for approval. On March 23, 1999 the GTFSC-Br analyzed it, and after verifying that the contributions were in accordance with FSC's original Principles and Criteria, version 5.0 was released for field testing.

Phase 4 - Field test

Version 5.0 was submitted to a field test to verify its applicability for certification assessments in large scale projects and small alike.

The selected areas were: Large scale - GETHAL forest manager unit in Manicore - AM and small scale - community managing, Projeto Comunitário do Rio do Cautário - RO.

The field test was carried out by assessors from the three certifiers working in Brazil:

- Aurea Nardelli - SGS,
- Roberto Bauch - SCS and
- Tasso de Azevedo - Rain Forest Alliance through IMAFLORA.

The following attended the field test:

- Fernando Ludke - SIMEX-ITA,
- Paulo Amaral - AMAZON,
- Renato Magalhães - GTA/CTA and
- Marcelo Marquezine - Greenpeace

The main conclusions were:

Elimination of indicators that could not be measured in the field and the ones repeated throughout the document.

Rewriting of some indicators to make them clearer and measurable.

As a general rule, eliminate all control points as they do not appear in all criteria.

Document 5.1 with all suggested alterations was analyzed by the SGTFA and the suggestions were incorporated to the document.

The SGTFA submitted it to the GTFSC-Br for evaluation of the changes made in the field test.

Document 5.2 was released for an evaluation Workshop and a harmonizing process with other initiatives from countries that also have Amazon Forest.

Phase 5 - Harmonization

The harmonization process took place on November 25 and 26 1999 in the office of the Sociedade Brasileira de Silvicultura in São Paulo.

It was done through a meeting with members of FSC initiatives in Bolivia, Peru and Colombia, and the representative member of FSC, Cristian Vallejos, FSC official responsible for the Americas.

The process was planned to have participation of representatives from Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Equator, Bolivia and members of the SGTFA.

The impossibility of contacting a representative from Venezuela justifies his/her absence.

Equator's representative confirmed his presence but could not attend the meeting due to force major.

The document was distributed to the guests beforehand for the Harmonization workshop.

The ones who attended the meeting were:

Maria Ofelia Arboleda - Colômbia ;
Javier Arce e Daniel Arancibia - Peru;
Fernando Aguilar e Katherine Pierront - Bolívia ;
Cristian Vallejos responsável do FSC para a América ;
Paulo Amaral - IMAZON;
Renato Magalhães GTA/CTA;
Fernando Lüdke – SIMEX-ITA;
Hélio Pereira - MMA;
Sandra Faillace - Conselho de Diretores do FSC A C. e
Walter Suiter - Secretário Executivo do GTFSC-Br.

As the harmonization methodology hadn't been determined and tested, the two days of meeting were to determine a methodology that could be used on the next FSC harmonization processes.

It was established the creation of a matrix for the standards for participants of processes similar to this and make the harmonization in steps. The first step would be to make similar points that could be harmonized simply by using a more appropriate language. The second would be to detect where the legislation differs from country to country and that could not be altered. Third, the points language and legislation are not the causes for standard incompatibility, they would be submitted to the countries' stakeholders for modification. If this was impossible in a first instance, in the actualization phase it should be considered the most restrictive points.

It is what must occur with the actualization of Amazon Forest standards in countries where it exists.

The present countries Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Brazil made an exposition of their standards in the phase they were at the moment. Thus, there wasn't a deeper harmonization in these countries' standards but it was created a methodology for such.

The Brazilian Working Group Agree to participate in others harmonization's process and respect the suggestions made in these process.

Phase 6 - Workshop II

When version 5.2 was released by GTFSC-Br, after the meeting on December 7, 1999, it was submitted to a Workshop II, for widespread discussion among specialists from the three chambers. For this meeting specialists of the chambers were invited from the following states: Mato Grosso, Rondônia, Acre, Amazonas, Para e Amapá. It took place in Manaus on February 8 and 9, 2000.

There were 68 participants. The discussions were facilitated by Roberto Smeraldi. After the two days of meeting there were comments to the document which were submitted to the SGTF A for analysis. On February 10, the SGTF A met in Manaus and analyzed the comments made on the Workshop. The group created version 5.3 which was submitted to GTFSC-Br for assessment.

Version 5.3 was analyzed in a GTFSC-Br meeting on February 22, 2000, and version 6.0 was created. It was submitted to a widespread consultation II among the interested parties in Amazon Forest certification.

Phase 7 - Widespread consultation II

Version 6.0 with the standards for Amazon Forest in Terra Firme was submitted to a Widespread Consultation II for the parties interested in Amazon Forest certification to make their comments on the standards agreed upon until then. This consultation took place from March 1 to 30, 2000 through regular mail and electronic mail with availability on the GTFSC-Br home page (www.fsc.org.br). The result of this consultation were 11 comments, being one agreed upon by specialists of the social chamber who met in Belém on April 19, 2000. The participants of this meeting were:

Sandra Faillace- FASE;
Isabelle Giannine – ISA;
Edson Bernardes – CONTICOM;
Renato Magalhães – GTA/CTA;
Marcelo Carneiro – UFMA;
Mauro Armelin – Amigos da Terra Amazônia Brasileira;
José Natalino – Embrapa e
Walter Suiter – SE – GTFSC-Br.

The Brazilian Working Group will update the standards each five year or when a new legislation request so.

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 enterprise, and the intensity of harvest for each one.

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

4 – In this document, FOREST WORKER refers to DIRECTLY-HIRED WORKERS and to CONTRACT LABOR.

5 – The term RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT is used in place of ‘forest manager’ which appears in the original FSC document

6. The Portuguese word “colheita” will be used for the English word harvesting.

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

8. “Terras Firme in the Brazilian Amazonian means upland dry forest which is not savanna neither flooded in the states Mato Grosso, Rondônia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Para, Amapa, Tocantins e Maranhão.

GLOSSARY

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

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.

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

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

“Company Store” System: A system of commercialization by which the proprietor of an enterprise organizes the sale of products on credit to the employees of the enterprise. Usually this is done out of the “company store”, a small and simple building. The prices of the supplies and merchandise are always higher than the going commercial price. Eventually the workers or other clients become obliged to 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 lumber. Five percent of the total area of the management unit should be designated in this category. The control area should be continuous, representative of the entire property, and should 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.

Ecosystem productivity = rate of accumulation of biomass in a given area over a given period of time; usually expressed as tons per hectare.

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

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

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

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:

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 responsible for the operational management of the forest resource and of the enterprise, as well as the management system and structure, and the planning and field operations. For this document this refers to the owner(s) of the land, the party who retains the rights to the use of the land, and to the party legally responsible for the forest management unit, any of which could be either a corporation 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: Material and materials of forests areas which are either hard to measure but useful to man (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 mother trees (which will be preserved), the location and size of the patios for the stocking of the logs, the position of the skidding trails and the direction for felling of each tree.

High Conservation Value Forests:

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
2. 3) forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems
3. forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control)
4. 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. A watershed.

Indigenous lands and territories: Lands traditionally occupied and permanently inhabited by the Indians, 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.

Indigenous peoples: "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.

(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.)

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

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.

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 Reservation area: along the watercourses in a parallel strip from their highest level where the minimum width will be:

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 mesas or 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.

Local Community : Human group living adjacent to the areas of forest management

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

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

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

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

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: Forested 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.

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.

100% pre-harvest inventory (forest census): This is a list 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 compartments, opening of orientation and identification trails, localization and evaluation of the trees of commercial value.

Permanent Preservation Area: 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.

Posse: Socially defined agreements made by individuals or groups and recognized by legal statutes, or by custom, relative to the “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.) Also known in English as “Squatter’s Rights”.

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

Rare Species: 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 reproduction, reproduction of what was destroyed; giving new life, forming again, recuperation.

Secondary Forest: Forest ecosystems which regenerate after substantial disturbance (inundation, 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 producing and tending 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 community structure caused by natural processes (nonhuman) over time.

“Terras Firme in the Brazilian Amazonian: Means upland dry forest which is not savanna neither flooded in the states Mato Grosso, Rondônia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Para, Amapa, Tocantins e Maranhão.

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

Traditional Knowledge: 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 notch opening, 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.	Principal
P1.c1.	Criterion
P1.c1.i1	Indicator

**CERTIFICATION STANDARDS OF THE FSC FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL 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.

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

P1.c1.il. Existence of knowledge and obedience, on the part of the decision makers of the forest management unit, of the laws pertinent to the activities developed in the forest management unit, keeping in mind the peculiarities and the scale of the project.

P1.c1.i2 The personnel involved in forest management are knowledgeable in regard to the laws which pertain to the activities for which they are responsible.

P1.c1.i3. Those responsible for the forest management unit are available for consultation with their subordinates and other interested parties in relation to information about the legal regulations that pertain to the activities undertaken.

P1.c1.i4. The forest management unit is registered with the competent environmental agencies, with the required documentation approved and available for the certifier for

instance : management plan; annual plan of operations and proof of environmental license, according to the scale of the project and 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 accord with the existing legislation.

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

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

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

P1.c2.i2. The forest project, as a legal entity (firms, associations, cooperatives etc.), has the appropriate licenses, documentation, and professional accounting in accord with legal standards.

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.

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P1.c3.i1. In the FMU the Convention of Climatic Change shall be respected.

P1.c3.i2. The convention of CITES shall be respected.

P1.c3.i3. In the FMU the Convention of ILO shall be respected.

P1.c3.i4. In the FMU the Convention of ITTA shall be respected.

P1.c3.i5. The Convention of Biological Diversity shall 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.

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1- ¹ **Criterion P1,c4 is considered to be self-explanatory and does not require indicators for its evaluation in the file.**

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

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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. Competent authorities are notified in regard to any infraction committed.

P1.c5.i3. Foresee protected measures 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. Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.

P1.c6.i1. Existence of 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.

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

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

P1.c6.i4. In the case of community management, plans for the distribution of income and plans for the capturing of resources, 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.²

FSC A. C. must be noted if doesn't have agreement between the affected party and certifier.

² 'Criterion P1.c7 is a new criterion added to better assess the FSC Principle in Brazil'

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

P1.c8.i1. Existence of legal work contracts for all workers with all fees paid and rights guaranteed and proved.

P1.c8.i2. In the case of forest management units, all appropriate working agreements, adjustments and contracts related to labor relations will be examined, as necessary in each case

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.

P1.c9.i1 Existence of a list of pending rulings, efforts undertaken and those still to be sent forward, and the time frame for their resolution.

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 demonstrate.

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.

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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. Existence of 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 commercial operations .

P2.c2.i3 Existence of documented proof of delegation of use rights of the forest.

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

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

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P2.c3.i1 There is no evidence of disrespected 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. Existence of documented mechanisms for the resolution of conflicts.

P2.c3.i3. There are no threats to the physical integrity of the parties involved, including the natural resources in dispute.

P2.c3.i4. In the case of community forest management, document exist that characterize the use and possession of the land, and are accepted and considered valid by the competent government agencies.

P2.c3.i5. In case of pending administrative or judicial matters in forest management units, the agreements, adjustments and contracts among the parties involved are accepted as valid.

P2.c3.i6. The area under forest management is not involved in litigation over use and possession rights, formal or not, which put the forest management activities or their viability at risk.

P2.c3.i7. In case of pending administrative or judicial matters, the proprietor and/or the forest manager has acted in an objective and agile manner to resolve the problems, listing the matters pending, the actions taken, those to be sent forward, and the time frame for their resolution.

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. ³

P2.c4.i1. Existence of 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 search for the resolution of conflicts, before, during and after certification.

P2.c4.i3. Conflicts, when they exist, are resolved in a fair way, 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 conventioner) , Labor Unions and/or others).

PRINCIPLE #3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' 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.c2. Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.

PRINCIPLE #3: * INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' 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. Existence of 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 the different use of each part of the territory is considered valid.

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.

³ 'Criterion P2.c4 is a new criterion added to better assess the FSC Principle in Brazil'

* For this document **Indigenous People** means Indigenous Peoples **and** more Traditional Community

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 steps 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 takes the steps 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.

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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.

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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

³ **“Criterion P3,c4 is considered to be self-explanatory and does not require indicators for its evaluation in the field.**

communities.⁴

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.

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.

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.

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.c1The 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.

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.

⁴ 'Criterion P3.c5 is a new criterion added to better assess the FSC Principle in Brazil'

P4.c1.i6. The traditional harvest practices of no timber forest products by the local are allowed in the FMU 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.

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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 reutilize 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, are in existence.

P4.c2.i5. An internal safety commission (CIPA)*, in compliance with NR5**, exists.

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

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.

* CIPA is the Internal Commission to Prevent Accidents

** NR means Regulation Standards in the 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 job rotation 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, posters 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 must be carried out in appropriate vehicles and in appropriate conditions, which guarantee the quality and safety of such transport, obeying the current legislation or specific agreements between the parties involved.

P4.c2.i16. The employment of adolescents, between 14 and 18 years old, must conform to the regulations stipulated in Brazilian law.

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

P4.c2.i18. Existence of proof of the educational level of workers between the ages of 14 and 18 .

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

P4.c2.i20 The jobs given to women, particularly during pregnancy and nursing, must be accompanied by measures, which mitigate the risks associated with the activities which might affect the health of the mother or the child,

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

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

P4.c2.i23. A number of agreements between the interested

parties exist.

P4.c2.i24. Existence of minutes of meetings, which are proof of a dialogue between the interested parties.

P4.c2.i25. The workers must be paid at a minimum equal to the mean of the labor market of the region, according to the productive activity which they perform.

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 the sexes.

P4.c2.i28. In the case of substantial alterations in the types of jobs needed and on offer, the forest manager must provide support for the professional re-orientation of the workers

P4.c2.i29. The adoption of programs or strategies of increased work efficiency must not result in prejudice to the legally acquired rights of the forest worker. There must be a continuous effort to reduce the differences between workers hired directly and those working under third-party contracts

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

P4.c2.i31. The 'company store' 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 Labor Organization (ILO).

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

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

P4.c3.i3. Existence of agreements and documented negotiations with labor unions, or other formal representation legally recognized by the .

P4.c3.i4 FSC Guidelines on compliance with ILO convention are respected

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.

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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. Existence of 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.

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.

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

P4.c5.i2. Existence of written policies 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.c2. Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.

PRINCIPLE # 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST

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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 minimize dependence of donors agencies.

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

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 waste products and the reduction of the amount of waste materials produced by the unit.

P5.c2.i2. Existence of studies of the potential for timber products and non-timber products from the forest management unit .

P5.c2.i3 Practices are employed which optimize the use of forest resources.

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

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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 are 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. 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 use of less well-known commercial 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 what 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 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.c6. The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.

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.c2. Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats

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 enlarge the value of researches and services of the forest.

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

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

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.

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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, exists.

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.

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P6.c2.i1. During the 100% inventory all rare threatened and endangered tree species are identified and steps 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 animals under threat of extinction 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 of scientific studies, and for the publication of results, by research institutions, especially those studies intended to characterize the ecology of rare endemic species, or species threatened with extinction.

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.

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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. Mother 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 replanting.

P6.c3.i4. Existence of programs 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.

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

P6.c4.i2. Evidence exists of the preservation of a minimum of 5% of the total area which is representative of the forest ecosystems under management, aside from areas of permanent preservation, 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.

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P6.c5.i1. Protective areas 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 that can cause mechanical disturbance, the impact and actions for avoiding, controlling and mitigation the impacts are identified and implement

P6.c5.i3. The choice of equipment used in forest operation activities 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 activities.

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.

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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. FSC Guidelines on compliance with pesticides use are respected

P6.c6.i3. Existence of evidence that the chemicals banned by FSC are not in use.

P6.c6.i4. The chemicals products when used must be by operators properly trained and equipped with personal safety equipment recommended by the local 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.

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

P6.c7.i2. Exist appropriate procedures and Infrastructure implant for the handling, treatment, disposal or incineration of wastes. of residues and containers.

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.

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P6.c8.i1 FSC Guideline on compliance with MGO prohibition are respected

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

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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 as genera “Eucalyptus” and “Pine”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.

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- 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 local communities subsistence.

P6.c10.i2. The converts is not in areas of High Conservation Value Forest.

P6.c10.i3.It must be clear and sure hat the convert brings benefits for the FMU conservation.

PRINCIPLE #7: MANAGEMENT PLAN

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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.**

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- 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 silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest area in question and on information gathered through resource 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 cutting, selection of species and diameter.

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

P7.c1.i6. Existence of measures to reduce the environmental impact.

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

P7.c1.i8. Exist maps or drawings (depending on the

peculiarities, intensity of harvesting and the scale of the enterprise) describing the forest resource base including protected areas, principal forest typology, topography, hydrographic factors, pre-existent infrastructure, current soil use, planned management activities, land ownership and neighboring areas well.

P7.c1.i9. There is a description and justification of the harvesting techniques and equipment to be used which will result in a reduction of the impact of the harvest activities.

P7.c1.i10. The pre-harvest cutting of vines, when justified, occurs 12 months before the harvest and only for vines which are associated with trees to be harvested and/or those which are interlaced with them.

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

a) Primary roads and patios 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 patios and roads, the smallest fraction of the productive area of the forest possible is used, compared with standards already established for reduced impact techniques.

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 operation and a list of the sources of funding exists.

P7.c1.i13. i15 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.

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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.

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

P7.c3.i2. Existence of 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 relative to forest protection in the surrounding communities and with his/her subordinates.

P7.c3.i5 The capacity plans of the workers is keeping with them activity developed for then.

P7.c3.i6. The workers show a understanding related with the forest management plan directly related with their activity

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.

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

P7.c4.i2. Representative agencies, such as community leadership, labor unions, farmer's associations, and business leaders of the region, know 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.¹⁶

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.¹⁷

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

¹⁶ Criterion P7.c5 is a new criterion added to better assess the FSC Principle in Brazil”

¹⁷ ‘Criterion P7.c6 is a new criterion added to better assess the FSC Principle in Brazil”

management plan.

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

P7.c6.i3. Harvest maps, appropriate for the size of the area to be harvested, exist which consolidate all the information on protected areas and transport infrastructure, such as roads, patios, and location and direction of felling of the trees.

P7.c7 The labor force for the execution of the management plan must be sufficient and qualified for carrying out the management activities over the long term.¹⁸

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.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**

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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.

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- a) Yield of all forest products harvested.**
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- c) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna.**
- d) Environmental and social impacts of harvesting**

¹⁸ Criterion P7.c7 is a new criterion added to better assess the FSC Principle in Brazil”

and other operations.

e) Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.

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

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

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.

PRINCIPLE 9 : MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS

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.

and other operations.

e) Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.

P8.c2.i1. Exist records of the harvesting productivity of the forests products.

P8.c2.i2 Existence of a management plan that demonstrate the grows levels, regeneration and the forest conditions.

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

P8.c2.i4 Existence of evaluation of environmental and social impacts in the FMU in all there stages.

P8.c2.i5 Existence of a control system of costs and productivity , protected the confidentiality.

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

PRINCIPLE 9: MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS

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. It must be verified if in the management unit there is areas with high value attributes for conservation as follows:

Rare species and endemic one;

¹⁹ The criteria P8.c3 is self explained and do not need indicator

Fauna reproductions areas;
Areas of landscape value ;
Ecological station;
Biological reserves;
Cultural and religious value areas;
Sensible physical areas;
Areas with connectivity and
Ecological and biologic corridor

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.

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.²⁰

P9.c4. Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.²¹

²⁰ The criteria P9.c3 is self explaining and does not need indicator

²¹ The criteria P9.c4 is self explained and does not need indicator

Brazilian Working Group of FSC in charge to work out the “Certification Standards of the FSC Forest Stewardship Council For Forest Management *On Terra Firme In the Brazilian Amazon”**

*NT =Land not subject to seasonal Flooding

Social Chamber

Members

- ✓ FASE – Federação de Órgãos para a Assistência Social e Educacional
- ✓ GTA - Grupo de Trabalho Amazônico
- ✓ ISA - Instituto Socioambiental
- ✓ Vitae Civilis- Instituto para o Desenvolvimento, Meio Ambiente e Paz
- ✓ CONTICOM/CUT–Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores da Madeira e da Construção Civil da CUT
- ✓ OSR- Organização dos Seringueiros de Rondônia.

Environment Chamber

Members

- ✓ Amigos da Terra - Programa Amazônia
- ✓ WWF - Fundo Mundial para a Natureza
- ✓ Funatura – Fundação Pró-Natureza
- ✓ IMAZON - Instituto do Homem e Meio-Ambiente da Amazônia
- ✓ Rede de ONGs da Mata Atlântica
- ✓ AMDA – Associação Mineira de Defesa Ambiental

Economic Chamber

Members

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- ✓ ABRACAVE - Associação Brasileira de Florestas Renováveis
- ✓ IPT - Instituto de Pesquisa Tecnológica
- ✓ SBS - Sociedade Brasileira de Silvicultura
- ✓ FARESP - Federação das Associações de Recuperação Florestal do Estado de São Paulo
- ✓ SIMEX -ITA - Sindicato das Indústrias Madeiras e Exportadoras de Itacoatiara

The members of the SGTFA for setting Amazon Forest standards

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Member of WG of FSC – Brazil

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