

Forest Stewardship Standard

FSC FOREST STEWARDSHIP STANDARD FOR PORTUGAL

FSC-STD-PRT-02-2025 EN



Photo credits:

Forest Landscape from Gerês National Park, located in the northern region of Portugal
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NOTE ON THIS ENGLISH VERSION:

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

Version control

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This standard is subject to the review and revision requirements as described in <FSC-STD-60-006 (V1-2) EN Process Requirements for the Development and Maintenance of National Forest Stewardship Standards>

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A FOREWORD

(Informative section)

A.1 The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

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

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

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

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

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

A.2 The FSC Principles and Criteria

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

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

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

A.3 FSC Portugal

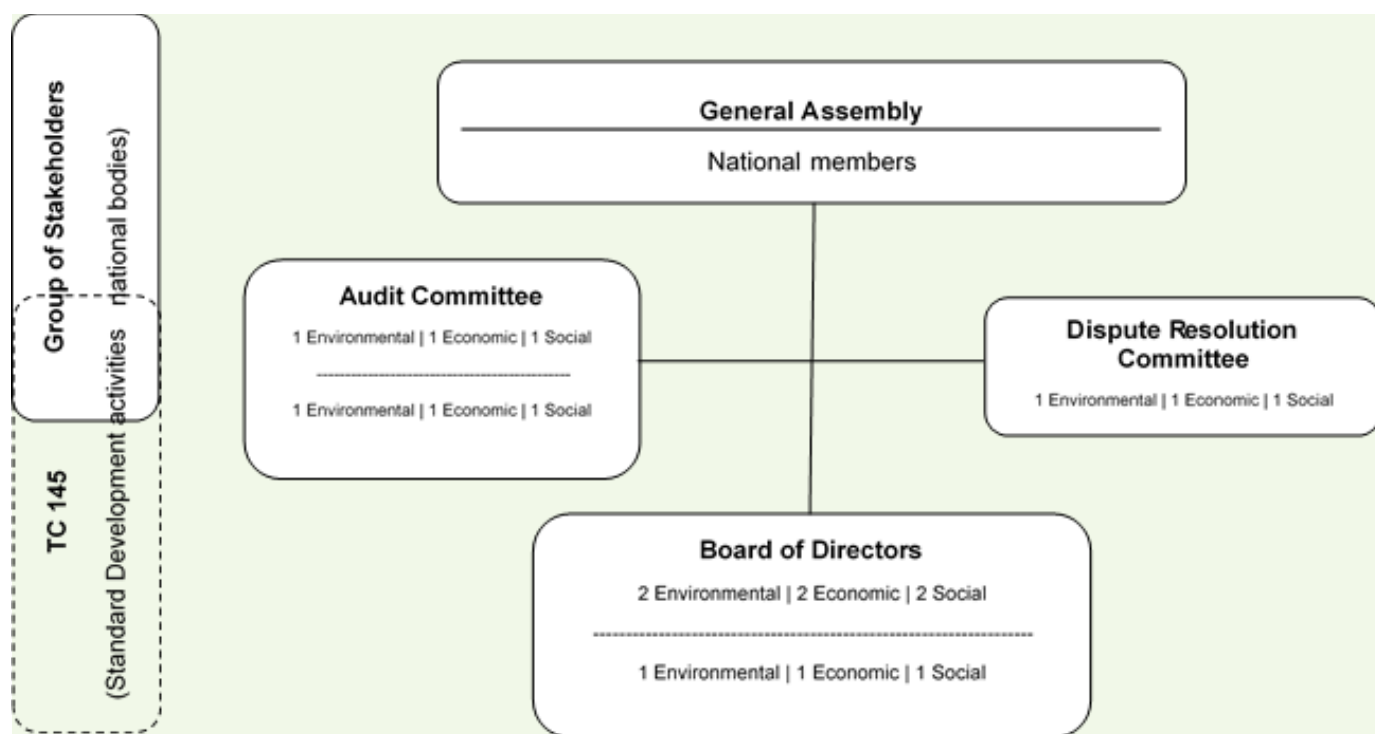
As an international forest certification scheme, the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) recognizes national partners for local representation. These partners supervise FSC development within their respective countries and are expected to evolve from focal points to national representatives, and eventually to national offices.

Between 2006 and 2007, Portugal had a contact person, a role previously assigned to the national representative. In late 2007, key players in the Portuguese Forestry Sector collaborated to form a non-profit organization called *Associação para uma Gestão Florestal Responsável* (AGFR). The sole purpose

of AGFR was to provide local representation and regulate the FSC forest certification scheme in Portugal. AGFR complies with national rules applicable to non-profit organizations and incorporates additional requirements from FSC International. This includes a body composed of three elected members to resolve conflicts related to certification in Portugal.

In early 2010, the AGFR board applied to FSC International to be recognized as an FSC national office. They obtained accreditation on July 1, 2010, and from that day forward, AGFR operates under the name FSC Portugal. Like FSC A.C. (FSC Asociación Civil), AGFR is organized into three Chambers: Environmental, Economic, and Social, reflecting its members' interests in forestry.

The governing bodies of FSC Portugal are the General Assembly, the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, and the Conflict Resolution Committee. The mandate for these governing bodies is three years, with the possibility of renewal for an equal period. Currently, FSC Portugal comprises 70 national members including both individual and collective members and 15 international members. The organizational structure and decision-making bodies of AGFR are shown in the diagram below.



B PREAMBLE

B.1 Objective

(Informative section)

The objective of this standard is to provide a set of requirements for:

1. The Organization to implement responsible forest management within their Management Unit and to demonstrate conformity.
2. FSC accredited certification bodies (CBs) to determine conformity against this standard as the basis for granting, maintaining and renewing forest management certification.

B.2 Scope

(Normative section)

This standard shall be applied in the following scope:

Geographic region	Portugal (Mainland and Islands)
Forest types	All forest types
Ownership types	All types of ownership, including public, private and others
Scale and intensity categories (According to section 6 of FSC-STD-60-002)	All categories of Management Units, including provisions for small or low intensity managed forests (SLIMFs) and other categories as described in section B4 .
Forest products (According to FSC-STD-40-004a)	Rough wood NTFP: N1– Barks; N2- Soil conditioner and substrates for plants; N3– Cork; N4– Straw, wicker, rattan and similar; N6.1– Flowers; N6.2– Grasses, ferns, mosses and lichens; N6.3– Whole trees or plants (Christmas trees); N6.4– Pine cones; N7.2– Gum resin; N7.3 resin N8.2– Medicinal plants; N8.3- Pharmaceutical raw materials; N9.1– Nuts; N9.2– Tea; N.9.4– Mushrooms, truffles; N9.5– Fruits; N9.6– Sap-based food; N9.7– Game; N9.8– Honey.

B.3 Responsibility for conformity

(Normative section)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Normative section)

Normative elements in the standard are:

Scope, effective date, validity period, glossary of terms, principles, criteria, indicators, tables and annexes.

Note: With regard to the auditing of Annexes, when an indicator refers to an Annex, the conformity assessment shall cover both the indicator and the corresponding requirements in the Annex, unless the Annex is explicitly categorized as 'informative'.

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

Means of verification, guidance notes, notes and examples attached to some of the indicators.

Auditors may use other means for verification where appropriate. The Organization may also use verifiers as a guide to what may be required to demonstrate conformity.

"SLIMF" (small or low-intensity managed forest(s)): The Organizations managing Management Units which qualify as SLIMF shall conform with all generic indicators in the standard, and with the specific SLIMF indicators. Regarding the "SLIMF" indicators, the risk of negative impacts is comparatively reduced due to the small scale of Management Units up to 500 ha or the low intensity of management activities (see table below).

SLIMF eligibility criteria	Thresholds
Small Management Units	Up to 500 hectares
Low intensity Management Units	<p>The rate of harvesting is less than 20% of the mean annual increment (MAI) within the total production forest area of the unit, AND</p> <p>EITHER the annual harvest from the total production forest area is less than 5000 cubic meters,</p> <p>OR the <i>average</i> annual harvest from the total production forest is less than 5000 m³ / year during the period of validity of the certificate as verified by harvest reports and surveillance audits.</p>

Management Units in which non-timber forest products (NTFP) are the main products qualify as SLIMF with regards to low Intensity management. The Organizations including NTFPs in their certification scope shall conform with all generic indicators in the standard.

The standard includes specific Scale, Intensity, and Risk (SIR) and SLIMF indicators to facilitate certification access for small or low-intensity Management Units. Additionally, the SDG includes indicators that apply to non-SLIMF and Management Units where game management and honey are included in the scope of certification.

SIR elements are addressed based on the size of the Management Unit, or the intensity of the management implemented within it. The Organizations shall conform with all the generic indicators in the standard and, if applicable, comply with the specific indicators for their category.

The indicator numbers followed by the letter “**S**” apply only to Organizations that qualify as SLIMF. The indicators followed by the letter “**N**” apply only to Organizations that qualify as non-SLIMF. The indicator numbers followed by “**L**” apply to non-SLIMF or Management Units in which NTFP are the main production, that is, qualified as SLIMF with regards to the low intensity management.

Indicators marked with a letter “**G**” apply when game is included in the scope of certification. In this case, The Organization shall conform with the applicable indicators in the standard and the game specific indicators.

The indicator marked with the letter “**H**” applies when honey is included in the scope of certification. In this case, The Organization shall conform with the applicable indicators in the standard and the honey specific indicators.

Where Indicators are numbered with no additional letter (e.g. Indicator 1.1.1), the indicator is intended to apply to all Management Units.

Principle 3 and Criteria 4.8 are deemed not applicable in the Portuguese national context.

Verbal forms for the expression of provisions

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

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

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

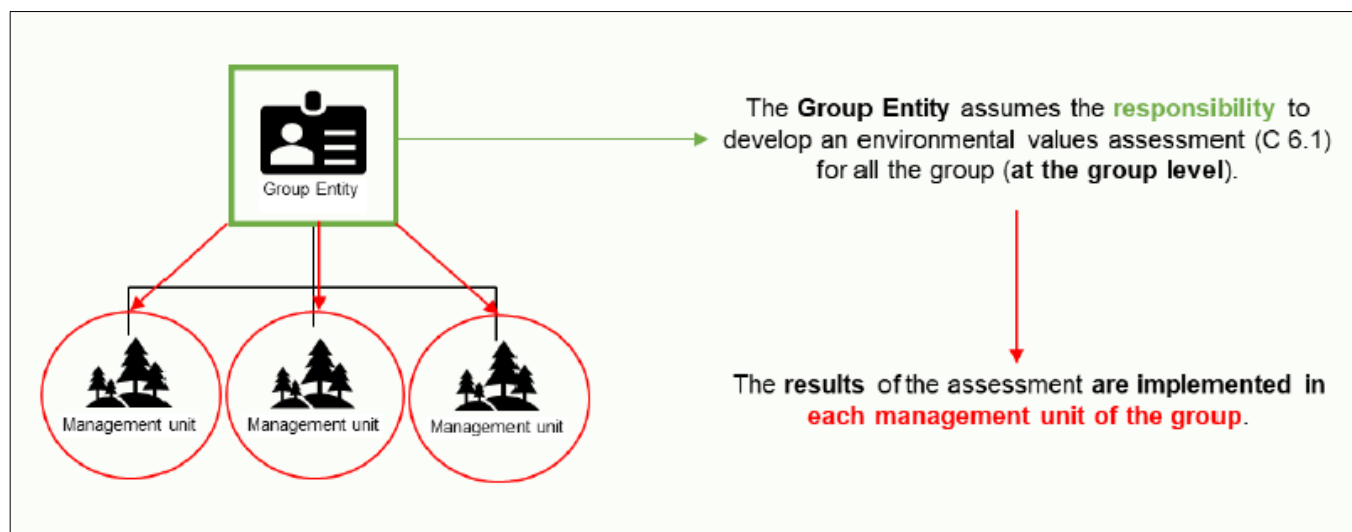
“may” : indicates a course of action permissible within the limits of the standard; ‘need not’ indicates that a specified course of action is not a requirement.

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

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

B.4.1 Group Certification

Group certification is highly significant in Portugal. The local land tenure system and the typology of forest owners make certification through forest management groups a more accessible approach. The division of responsibilities among various actors (e.g., Group Entity, members, contractors) is possible within the scope of Group certification, which is regulated by the Forest Management Groups Standard (FSC-STD-30-005 V2-0). The Group Entity has the flexibility to allocate the responsibility for various requirements to the different actors in the group. The intention is to allow for enough flexibility so each group can find its optimal structure and division of responsibilities to conform with the FSC requirements as exemplified in the figure below.



B.4.2 Climate Change and Biodiversity Conservation

The UN Sustainable Development Goals provide a global framework for creating a fair, inclusive, and sustainable world. Forests are essential for climate regulation and preserving biodiversity, making them crucial to several Sustainable Development Goals. Responsible forest management, guided by FSC Principles and Criteria, supports many Sustainable Development Goals by promoting resilient, healthy, and diverse forests.

Portugal and the European Union acknowledge the necessity of adapting to climate change. Portugal, for example, has demonstrated commitment through its National Strategy for Climate Change, which establishes goals and models for sectoral adaptation. Portugal's Forests and Biodiversity sectors promote forest certification as a key measure to enhance resilience against climate change. Forest certification through the development of Forest Stewardship Standards provides sustainable management which is the core of FSC's mission. Sustainable forest management is an effective tool in addressing climate change and forest degradation.

The FSC Forest Management Standard focuses on safeguarding various environmental values (such as rare species, their habitats, watercourses, and soil) and ensuring sustainable resource harvesting. Adhering to the FSC standard directly contributes to climate change adaptation and natural values. Criteria related to climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation are highlighted in the table below.

Climate Regulation	
C1.4	Illegal Activities
C1.8	Unacceptable Practices
C5.2	Harvesting rate
C6.1 C6.2 C6.3	Management Impacts
C6.8	Landscape
C6.9 C6.10	Deforestation
C9.1-9.6	High Conservation Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HVC 2 (Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics) ○ HVC 4 (Critical Ecosystems Services)
C10.1	Silvicultural Practices
C10.2	Regeneration after Harvesting
C10.3	Species Regeneration
C10.9	Natural Hazards
C10.10	Infrastructures
C10.11	Harvesting and Extraction Activities

Biodiversity conservation	
C1.4	Illegal Activities
C1.5	CITES Species
C5.2	Harvesting rate
C6.1 C6.2 C6.3	Management Impacts
C6.4	Rare and Endangered Species
C6.5	Native Ecosystems
C6.6	Native Species
C6.7	Water courses
C6.8	Landscape
C6.9 C6.10	Deforestation
C9.1-9.6	High Conservation Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HVC 1 (Species Diversity) ○ HVC 2 (Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics) ○ HVC 3 (Ecosystems and Habitats)
C10.2	Regeneration after Harvesting
C10.3	Species Regeneration
C10.4	Exotic Species
C10.5	GMO

Biodiversity conservation	
C10.7	Pesticides
C10.9	Natural Hazards
C10.10	Infrastructures
C10.11	Harvesting and Extraction Activities Dead Wood

These references in the Forest Stewardship Standard aim to underscore the FSC's commitment to addressing climate change regulation and biodiversity conservation. The FSS also recognize the efforts of forest managers who, by adhering to the FSC Principles and Criteria, actively contribute to mitigating these challenges, which are becoming increasingly evident in our daily lives.

B.5 Interpretations and disputes

(Normative section)

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

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

C CONTEXT

(Informative section)

C.1 General description of the forestry sector

The forestry sector is critical for Portugal, uniquely promoting the three pillars of sustainability: economic, social, and environmental. Given Portugal's typically poor soils, forestry is often the most viable land use, covering approximately 3.2 million hectares, or 36% of the national territory.

The primary forest species, which make up about 82% of the total forest area, include eucalyptus (26%), an exotic species introduced around 200 years ago and well-adapted to the region, maritime pine (22%), cork oak (23%), and holm oak (11%), all of which are indigenous. Maritime pine is predominantly found in the North and Centre, while cork oak and holm oak are concentrated in the South, particularly in the Montado areas. Montados are ecosystems of high socioeconomic and conservation value, recognized as one of the 36 biodiversity hotspots globally. They are the preferred habitat for species like the Bonelli's eagle and Iberian lynx and feature a diverse understory of shrublands and grasslands that support high biodiversity levels.

On the other hand, Eucalyptus is more evenly distributed between the Centre and South, aligning with the locations of manufacturing centres that process its raw material. Economically, the forestry sector is a significant contributor, a strong exporter of tradable goods and a market leader in several industry segments. The sector's Gross Value Added (GVA) represents about 1.5% of the national GVA. In 2021, forestry companies generated over 5 billion euros in exports (8.8% of the national total) and positively impacted the Portuguese trade balance by contributing more than 2.7 billion euros.

C.2 Members of the Standard Development Group

The Standard Development Group (SDG) consists of FSC Portugal Board members, representing the interests of the three chambers. Formed in 2020, the SDG has been responsible for overseeing the entire revision process of this forest management standard.

C.3 Expert advising the Standard Development Group

The revision of the Forest Stewardship Standard was conducted under the auspices of TC 145, a technical commission dedicated to promoting responsible forest management. This revision involved collaboration among experts from various fields.

C.4 Background information on the standard development

The current revision of the Portugal FSC standard aims to incorporate the new International Generic Indicators (V2.1), which address various aspects such as the implementation of ILO requirements, transaction verification, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), the FSC Pesticide Policy, scale, intensity, risk concepts, and the High Conservation Value (HCV) framework. This standard was revised according to the rules and regulations laid out in FSC-STD-60-006 V1-2 EN in the period from 9 July 2021 to 31 March 2023. Two stakeholder consultation(s) were conducted. The first consultation was conducted from 9 March 2022 to 8 May 2022. The second consultation was conducted from 17 October 2022 to 18 December 2022. The working group reviewed and analysed the feedback received from the consultations. Comprising 80 members, the TC145 working group ensured extensive engagement with various stakeholders, including CH, CB, and NGOs. Throughout the standard revision, 16 TC meetings were held.

NOTE: Further information on the revision of the standard is available from P&P upon request.

D REFERENCES

(Informative section)

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

FSC-POL-20-003	<i>FSC Policy on the Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification</i>
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FSC-POL-30-001	<i>FSC Pesticides Policy</i>
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FSC-POL-30-602	<i>FSC Interpretation on GMOs: Genetically Modified Organisms</i>
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FSC-STD-20-007	<i>Forest Management Evaluations</i>
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FSC-STD-30-005	<i>FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups</i>
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FSC-PRO-01-008	<i>Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme</i>
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FSC-PRO-30-006	<i>Ecosystem Services Procedure: Impact Demonstration and Market Tools</i>
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FSC-DIR-20-007	<i>FSC Directive on FSC Forest Management Evaluations</i>
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FSC-GUI-30-003	<i>FSC Guidelines for the implementation of the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)</i>
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NOTE: When applying this standard, consider relevant interpretations by inquiring with local FSC representatives (e.g., National Offices or representatives, or FSC's Performance and Standards Unit, if no national FSC presence exists), or your certification body. International interpretations are available through the FSC Document Centre (<https://fsc.org/en/document-centre>).

E ABBREVIATIONS

(Informative section)

DRRF	Direção Regional dos Recursos Florestais
ESRA	Environmental and social risk assessment
EU-OSHA	European Agency for Safety & Health at Work
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FSS	Forest Stewardship Standard
IBA	Important Bird Areas
ICNF	Instituto de Conservação da Natureza e Florestas
IFCN I.P	Instituto das Florestas e Conservação da Natureza
IFSS	Interim Forest Stewardship Standard
ILO	International Labour Organization
NF	Normative Framework
NRA	National Risk Assessment
PDM	Plano Director Municipal
PROF	Plano Regional de Ordenamento Florestal
P&P	Policy and Performance Unit (formerly PSU- Performance and Standards Unit)
QMS	Quality Management System
RJCNB	Regime Jurídico de Conservação de Natureza e da Biodiversidade
RNAP	Rede Nacional de Áreas Protegidas
ZEC	Zonas Especiais de Conservação
ZPE	Zonas de Protecção Especial para aves

F PRINCIPLES*, CRITERIA* AND INDICATORS*

(Normative section)

PRINCIPLE* 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

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

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

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

Means of verification: Records (identification records such as national identity card number, taxpayer number, company identification number, commercial registry certificate (duly updated), constitutional documents, etc.).

1.1.2. Legal registration is granted by an entity that is legally responsible according to legally prescribed processes.

Means of verification: Records (identification records such as national identity card number, taxpayer number, company identification number, commercial registry certificate (duly updated), constitutional documents, etc.).

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

1.2.1. Legal tenure to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate is documented.

Means of verification: Records (e.g. real estate registry, lease agreements, land use agreements, loan of use free of charge, maps, etc.).

1.2.2. Legal tenure is granted by a legally competent authority according to legally prescribed processes.

Means of verification: Records (e.g. real estate registry, lease agreements, land use agreements, loan of use free of charge, maps, etc.).

1.2.3. The boundaries of all Management Units within the scope of the certificate are clearly marked or documented and clearly shown on maps.

Means of verification: Records (e.g. maps, etc.).

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

1.3.1. All activities undertaken in the Management Unit including the ones covered by the management plan are carried out in compliance with:

- 1) Applicable laws and regulations and administrative requirements,
- 2) Legal and customary rights; and
- 3) Obligatory codes of practice.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. procedures); Records (e.g. labour and social obligations, forestry activities obligations, compliance with landscape plans, etc. Concrete examples: obligatory '1360 template', contract with service providers in case of outsourced health and safety services, qualification of The Organization's health and safety officer, annual safety report, labour insurance policy, felling declarations, training and awareness records, etc.); Interviews with forest management actors ; Field inspections; Stakeholder consultation (including regulatory authorities and local communities).

1.3.2. Payment is made in a timely manner of all legally prescribed charges connected with forest management.

Means of verification: Records (e.g. records of payment); Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (including regulatory authorities).

1.3.3G. An agreement on the right to exploit game species is in place.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Consultation with local communities.

1.3.4G. During drive hunting for large animals, The Organization ensures that public paths and service roads that cross the hunting area are adequately signed.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Consultation with local communities.

1.3.5G. *Species reinforcement** is not allowed.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Consultation with local communities.

1.3.6G. Species used in *releases** come from breeders authorized by the relevant authorities.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Consultation with local communities (including regulatory bodies).

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

1.4.1. A system is implemented to prevent and monitor illegal or unauthorized activities.

Guidance note: Examples of illegal activities are harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement and other unauthorized activities, as well as garbage disposal, unlicensed use of metal detectors, vandalism or illicit recovery of archaeological patrimony.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. monitoring records); Field inspections (with no evidence of illegal or unauthorized activities); Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

1.4.2N. The system mentioned in Indicator 1.4.1 is intended to assist the regulatory bodies in identifying, reporting, controlling, and discouraging unauthorized or illegal activities.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. monitoring records); Field inspections.

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

Means of verification: Records (e.g. communication records, implementation records, etc.); Field inspections (with evidence of implementation of the control measures); Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (including regulatory bodies).

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

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

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (including regulatory authorities).

1.5.2. Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any CITES species.

Means of verification: Records (list of species, etc.); Stakeholder consultation (including regulatory authorities).

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

1.6.1. A publicly available dispute resolution process is in place, developed through culturally appropriate engagement with affected stakeholders.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

1.6.2. Disputes related to issues of applicable or customary legislation that can be settled out of court are addressed in a timely manner and are either resolved or are dealt within the dispute resolution process.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

1.6.3. Up-to-date records of disputes related to issues of applicable or customary legislation are available, including:

- 1) Steps taken to resolve disputes;
- 2) Outcomes of all dispute resolution processes; and
- 3) Unresolved disputes, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

1.6.4. Operations cease in areas where there are disputes:

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

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

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

1.7.1. A policy is implemented that includes a commitment not to offer or receive bribes of any description.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. The Organization's policy); Records (e.g. communication and distribution); Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (including regulatory authorities).

1.7.2. The policy meets or exceeds related legislation.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. The Organization's policy); Records (e.g. communication and distribution); Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (including regulatory authorities).

1.7.3. The policy is publicly available at no cost.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. The Organization's policy); Records (e.g. communication and distribution); Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (including regulatory authorities).

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

Means of verification: Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (including regulatory authorities).

1.7.5. Corrective measures are implemented if corruption does occur.

Means of verification: Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (including regulatory authorities).

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

1.8.1. A written policy, endorsed by an individual with authority to implement the policy, that includes a long-term commitment to forest management practices consistent with FSC Principles and Criteria and related policies and standards.

Means of verification: Policy signed by Top Management; Management plan and/or associated documentation (management policy); Records (e.g. communication records, list of all forest areas, etc.); Field inspections; Stakeholder consultation.

1.8.2. The policy is publicly available at no cost.

Means of verification: Policy signed by Top Management; Management plan and/or associated documentation (management policy); Records (e.g. communication records, list of all forest areas, etc.); Field inspections; Stakeholder consultation.

1.8.3. The long-term commitment is defined and demonstrated for each Management Unit in accordance with the management objectives.

Guidance note: For each Management Unit, there is no evidence of activities that are not compatible with the long-term commitment to forest management.

Means of verification: Policy signed by Top Management; Management plan and/or associated documentation (management policy); Comparison between policy and management objectives (Indicator 7.1.1); Records (e.g. communication records, list of all forest areas, list of members entries and exits, etc.); Field Inspection; Stakeholder consultation; Statement of commitment by FM group members.

PRINCIPLE* 2: WORKERS* RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

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

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

2.1.1. *Child labour** shall not be used according to the principles and rights addressed in the following, ILO Conventions: 138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973 - ratified by Portugal in 1998 and 182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 - ratified by Portugal in 2000 as well the applicable national legislation that refers to:

- 1) minimum age (16 years old in Portugal);
- 2) light work;
- 3) hazardous and heavy work; and
- 4) worst forms of child labour.

Means of verification: Records (evidence of compliance such as outsourcing contracts, requirements for subcontractors, social security reports); Interviews with forest management actors (including subcontractors).

2.1.2. All forms of forced and compulsory labour shall be eliminated according to the principles and rights addressed in the following, ILO Conventions: 29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930; ratified by Portugal in 1956 and 105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957; ratified by Portugal in 1959 as well the applicable national legislation that refers to:

- 1) employment relationships;
- 2) practices indicative of forced and compulsory labour.

Means of verification: Records (evidence of compliance such as outsourcing contracts, requirements for subcontractors, social security reports); Interviews with forest management actors (including subcontractors).

2.1.3. It shall be ensured that there is no discrimination in employment and occupation according to the principles and rights addressed in the following, ILO Conventions: 100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951; ratified by Portugal in 1966 and 111 Discrimination (Occupation and Employment) Convention, 1958; ratified by Portugal in 1959 as well the applicable national legislation that refers to employment and occupation practices.

Means of verification: Records (evidence of compliance such as outsourcing contracts, requirements for subcontractors, social security reports); Interviews with forest management actors (including subcontractors).

2.1.4. The freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining shall be respected according to the principles and rights addressed in the following, ILO Conventions: 87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Conventions, 1948; ratified by Portugal in 1977 and 98 Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949; ratified by Portugal in 1964 as well the applicable national legislation that refers to:

- 1) form, join or assist workers Organizations;
- 2) collective bargaining agreements.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. minutes of meetings, etc.); Interviews with forest management actors; Interviews with workers' representatives and workers' organizations.

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

2.2.1 Systems are implemented that promote gender equality and prevent gender discrimination in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement, and management activities according to the scale, intensity and risk.

Means of verification: Records (e.g. outsourcing criteria; employment criteria; evidence of employment, job advertisements, etc.); Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

2.2.2. Job opportunities are open to both women and men under the same conditions.

Means of verification: Records (e.g. outsourcing criteria; employment criteria; evidence of employment, job advertisements, etc.); Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

2.2.3. Women and men are paid the same wage when they do the same work.

Means of verification: Records (e.g. diagrams of hierarchical structures, salary payments, etc.); Interviews with forest management actors.

2.2.4. Workers are informed and consulted about decision-making processes insofar as these directly affect working terms and conditions and social rights.

Means of verification: Records (e.g. meeting minutes, etc.); Interviews with forest management actors.

2.2.5. Confidential and effective mechanisms exist for reporting and eradicating cases of sexual harassment and discrimination based on gender, marital status, parenthood, sexual orientation, race, or religion.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. mandatory worker consultation under occupational health and safety legislation); Interviews with forest management actors.

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

2.3.1. Health and safety practices are developed and implemented that meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors (including subcontractors).

2.3.2. Workers have personal protective equipment appropriate to their assigned tasks.

Means of verification: Records (e.g. list of personal protective equipment necessary for each job, records of non-compliance, etc.); Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors.

2.3.3. The use of personal protective equipment is enforced.

Means of verification: Records (e.g. list of personal protective equipment necessary for each job, records of non-compliance, etc.); Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors.

2.3.4. Records are kept in relation to health and safety practices, including accident rates and time lost to accidents.

Means of verification: Records (e.g. accident records, workplace accident reports, etc.); Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections (e.g. evidence of implementation of preventative measures).

2.3.5. The frequency and severity of accidents is consistently lower than the sectoral incidence rate.

Guidance note 1: The sectoral incidence rate can be obtained based on the best available information.

Guidance note 2: When calculating the incidence rate of accidents for The Organization, the number of accidents for the total workforce each year is taken into account.

Means of verification: Records (e.g. accident records, workplace accident reports, etc.); Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections.

2.3.6. Health and safety practices are reviewed and revised as required after major incidents* or accidents.

Means of verification: Records (e.g. annual health and safety report, etc.); Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections (e.g. evidence of implementation of preventative measures).

2.3.7G. The existence of a pack registration form is guaranteed, and the use of signaling collars (e.g. fluorescent orange or reflective strips) is required for hunting dogs. In the case of packs of large animals, the use of protective collars or vests (e.g. Kevlar) is advised.

Means of verification: Records (e.g. Pack Registration and other records); Interviews with forest management actors.

2.3.8G. The location of the hunting board is defined, with artificial light, if necessary, and washable and uneven floor and the collection of water in tanks or sewerage systems, ensuring that the treatment and analysis of eviscerated carcasses is safe and hygienic.

Means of verification: Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors.

2.3.9G. The Best Practices Guide for Hygiene and Sanitation – Large Animals (available from the [DGAV](#) site) is complied with.

Means of verification: Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors.

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

2.4.1. Wages paid by The Organization meet or exceed:

- 1) the minimum legal wage; or
- 2) minimum forest industry standards, or other recognized forest industry wage agreements.

Means of verification: Records (e.g. contracts, pay slips, etc.); Interviews with forest management actors.

2.4.2. Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.

Means of verification: Records (e.g. contracts, invoices, pay slips, etc.); Interviews with forest management actors.

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

2.5.1. The workers understand the tasks they are responsible for and have received adequate training consistent with Annex B.

Means of verification: Records (e.g. identification of training needs, training plan, records of training sessions, training certificates, outsourcing contracts); Interviews with forest management actors.

2.5.2. The workers, including those of subcontractors, are properly supervised in order to ensure that the management plan is correctly executed.

Means of verification: Interviews with forest management actors.

2.5.3. Up to date training records are kept for all workers.

Means of verification: Records (e.g. training plan, records of training sessions, training certificates, etc.).

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

2.6.1. A dispute resolution process is in place, developed through culturally appropriate engagement with workers.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (workers, etc.).

2.6.2. Workers' grievances are identified and responded to, and are either resolved or addressed in the dispute resolution process.

Means of verification: Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (workers, etc.).

2.6.3. Up-to-date records of workers' grievances relating to the loss or damage of property, occupational diseases, or injuries are maintained, including:

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

Means of verification: Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (workers, etc.).

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

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (workers, etc.).

PRINCIPLE* 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES'* RIGHTS

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

Guidance note: Principle 3 is not applicable to Portugal. In Portugal, there are no Indigenous Peoples as defined by the FSC, based on the United Nations Declaration.

PRINCIPLE* 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

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

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

4.1.1. Local communities that exist in the Management Unit and those that may be affected by management activities are identified.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (workers, etc.).

4.1.2. For the local communities identified in 4.1.1, legal or customary rights relating to the following points are documented and/or mapped:

- 1) Tenure;
- 2) Access and use;
- 3) Rights and obligations;
- 4) Areas where rights are contested between local communities, governments, and/or others; and
- 5) the aspirations and goals of local communities in relation to management activities.

Means of verification: Records (e.g. records identifying local communities, records identifying legal or customary rights of tenure or use, maps); Stakeholder consultation.

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

Guidance note: In Portugal there are local communities, but they don't qualify as Traditional peoples. They are defined as "social groups" or peoples who do not self-identify as indigenous and who affirm rights to their lands, forests and other resources based on long established custom or traditional occupation and use (Source: Forest Peoples Programme (Marcus Colchester, 7 October 2009)).

4.2.1N. Local communities are informed of when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (including local communities).

4.2.2. The legal and customary rights of local communities to maintain control over management activities are respected by the Organization. Where evidence exists that legal and customary rights of local communities related to management activities have been disrespected, the situation is corrected, if necessary, through culturally appropriate engagement and/or through the dispute resolution process set out in Criteria 1.6 or 4.6.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (including local communities).

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

4.3.1. Reasonable opportunities are communicated and provided to local communities, local contractors and local suppliers for:

- 1) Employment,
- 2) Training, and
- 3) Other services.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. employment procedures); Records (e.g. outsourcing criteria; employment criteria; evidence of employment of local workers or local subcontractors, job advertisements in local newspapers); Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (including local communities, actors and subcontractors).

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

4.4.1N. Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified through engagement with local communities or other relevant organizations.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (including local communities, actors and subcontractors).

4.4.2N. Projects and additional activities are implemented and / or supported that contribute to local social and economic benefit and are proportionate to the socio-economic impact of management activities.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (including local communities, actors and subcontractors).

4.4.3S. The best available information is used to assess opportunities for local social and economic development and additional activities are implemented according to the scale, intensity and socio-economic impact of The Organization management activities.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (including local communities, actors and subcontractors).

4.5. *The Organization, through *engagement** with *local communities**, shall take action to identify, avoid and mitigate *significant** negative social, environmental and economic impacts of its management activities on affected communities. The action taken shall be proportionate to the *scale*, *intensity* and *risk** of those activities and negative impacts.**

4.5.1N Measures are implemented to identify, avoid, and mitigate significant negative social, environmental, and economic impacts of management activities. These measures are identified through engagement with the local communities.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. social impact evaluation reports, minutes of meetings); Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (including the people and groups identified).

- 4.5.1S Measures are implemented to avoid and mitigate any negative social, environmental and economic impact of management activities. Upon request, these measures are communicated to neighbours and adjacent landowners.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (including the people and groups identified).

4.6. *The Organization, through *engagement** with *local communities**, shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing *fair compensation** to *local communities** and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities of *The Organization**.**

- 4.6.1. A publicly available dispute resolution process is in place, implemented with the involvement of local communities.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

- 4.6.2. Grievances related to the impacts of management activities are responded to in a timely manner, and are either resolved or are addressed in the dispute resolution process.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

- 4.6.3. Up-to-date records are kept of grievances relating to the impact of management activities, including:
- 1) Steps taken to resolve grievances;
 - 2) Outcomes of all dispute resolution processes including fair compensation to local communities and individuals; and
 - 3) Unresolved disputes, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

- 4.6.4. Operations cease in areas where there are disputes that:
- 1) Are of significant magnitude;
 - 2) Are of significant duration; or
 - 3) Involve a significant number of interests.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

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

4.7.1. Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious, or spiritual significance for which local communities hold legal or customary rights are identified through culturally appropriate engagement and are recognized by The Organization.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

4.7.2. Measures to protect the sites identified in 4.7.1 are agreed, documented, and implemented through culturally appropriate engagement with local communities.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

4.7.3. Whenever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious, or spiritual significance are newly recognized or discovered, management activities cease immediately in the vicinity until protective measures have been agreed upon with local communities, and as directed by local and national laws.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

PRINCIPLE* 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST*

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

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

5.1.1. The range of resources and ecosystem services that could strengthen and diversify the local economy are identified.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

5.1.2. Taking the management objectives into consideration, the identified benefits and products are produced by The Organization and/or made available for others to produce, in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

5.1.3. When The Organization uses FSC Ecosystem Services Claims, The Organization shall comply with applicable requirements in FSC-PRO-30-006.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

5.1.4H Maps of the location of all beehives are clear and up to date and demonstrate that areas accessible to beehives meet the requirements in terms of:

- 1) Access to water;
- 2) Natural sources of nectar, honeydew and pollen in sufficient quantity, spontaneous vegetation or those subjected to low environmental impact treatments;
- 3) Distance to sources of contamination, e.g. roads, urban centers, industrial areas, landfills, etc.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Field inspections;

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

5.2.1. Timber harvesting levels are based on an analysis of the Best Available Information on:

- 1) Growth and yield,
- 2) An inventory of the forest,
- 3) Mortality rates, and
- 4) The maintenance of ecosystem functions

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. declarations of production, scientific publications, historical records, technical reports, inventory results, etc.); Interviews with forest management actors.

- 5.2.2. Based on the timber harvesting level analysis, a maximum allowable annual timber cutting level is determined that does not exceed the harvest level that can be permanently sustained, ensuring that harvest rates do not exceed growth.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. declarations of production, scientific publications, historical records, technical reports, inventory results, etc.); Interviews with forest management actors.

- 5.2.3. Actual annual harvest levels are recorded for timber.

Means of verification: Means of Verifications: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records.

- 5.2.4. The harvest over a defined period does not exceed the allowable cut determined in 5.2.2 for the same defined period.

Guidance note: The period of analysis refers directly to the forestry and model species. There may be annual changes due to natural disasters (fires, pests, diseases, or wind).

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. declarations of production, scientific publications, historical records, technical reports, inventory results); Interviews with forest management actors.

- 5.2.5. The sustainable harvest level of non-timber forest products under The Organization's control is based on the Best Available Information and complied with.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. declarations of production, scientific publications, historical records, technical reports, inventory results); Interviews with forest management actors.

- 5.2.6G. The amount of game to be hunted is pre-defined according to population monitoring, taking particular account of the abundance, productivity, and management objectives.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. scientific publications, inventory/monitoring results; population dynamics models, etc.); Interviews with forest management actors.

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

- 5.3.1. Costs related to the prevention, mitigation, or compensation of negative social and environmental impacts of management activities are quantified and documented in the management plan.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. budgets, budget revisions, expenses, income, sales, inventory, sources of information, social and environmental costs, etc.).

- 5.3.2. Benefits related to positive social and environmental impacts of management activities are identified and included in the management plan.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. budgets, budget revisions, expenses, income, sales, inventory, sources of information, social and environmental costs, etc.).

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

5.4.1. Where cost, quality and capacity of non-local and local options are at least equivalent, local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are used.

Means of verification: Records (e.g. local dissemination of processing/sales information, outsourcing criteria; employment criteria; evidence of employment of local workers or local subcontractors, job advertisements in local newspapers); Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation (including local communities/ actors).

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

5.5.1. An annual budget that shows expected costs, investments and revenues is available.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. budgets, budget revisions, expenses, income, sales, inventory, sources of information, social and environmental costs, etc.).

5.5.2. The budget is based on credible projections of yield and value of the products or services.

Means of verification: Records (e.g. budgets, budget revisions, expenses, income, sales, inventory, sources of information, social and environmental costs, etc.).

5.5.3. The planning, and corresponding budgeting, of forest operations:

- 1) Takes account of the environmental, social, and economic impact of the operations proposed; and
- 2) Ensures the investment necessary to maintain the ecological and productive value of the management unit.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. budgets, budget revisions, expenses, income, sales, inventory, sources of information, social and environmental costs, etc.).

5.5.4N. A financial plan estimates the cost and expected revenue from implementing the forest management plan (including social and environmental commitments) over at least the following five-year period.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. budgets, budget revisions, expenses, income, sales, inventory, sources of information, social and environmental costs, etc.).

5.5.5N. Expenditure and investments are made to implement the management plan in order to meet this standard and ensure long-term economic viability.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. budgets, budget revisions, expenses, income, sales, inventory, sources of information, social and environmental costs, etc.).

PRINCIPLE* 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES* AND IMPACTS

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

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

6.1.1. The Best Available Information is used to identify environmental values within and – where potentially affected by management activities – outside the management unit.

Guidance note: The Best Available Information includes:

- 1) relevant databases and mapping on environmental values (for SLIMFs this type of information is considered to be most relevant);
- 2) representative samples showing environmental values in their natural condition;
- 3) field surveys;
- 4) consultation with local and regional experts;
- 5) engagement with local communities and affected Stakeholders.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. evaluation records such as species lists and maps, etc); Stakeholder consultation (including specialists).

6.1.2. Assessments of environmental values are carried out at a level of detail and frequency such that:

- 1) impacts of management activities on the identified environmental values can be assessed as per Criterion 6.2;
- 2) the conservation measures required to protect these values can be identified as per Criterion 6.3; and,
- 3) monitoring of impacts or environmental changes can be conducted as per Principle 8.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. list of habitats that are present, record of implementation of measures, record of accomplished activities, monitoring records, etc.); Field inspections; Stakeholder consultation (including specialists).

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

6.2.1N. An environmental impact assessment identifies potential present and future impacts of management activities on environmental values, from the stand level to the landscape* level.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. pre-assessments, operational plans, records of activities carried out, etc.); Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections, including ongoing operations.

6.2.1S. An environmental impact assessment identifies potential impacts of management activities on environmental values.

Guidance note: The Organizations managing SLIMFs could use the existing FSC tools for streamlined social and environmental impact assessments ([FSC Website](#)).

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. pre-assessments, operational plans, records of activities carried out, etc.); Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections, including ongoing operations.

6.2.2. Assessments of environmental impact are completed prior to the commencement of any activities that may disrupt the ecological balance of the site.

Means of verification: Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections, including ongoing operations.

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

6.3.1. Management activities are planned and implemented to prevent negative impacts and to protect environmental values.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections.

6.3.2. If there are negative impacts on environmental values, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated and/or repaired.

Means of verification: Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections, including of on-going operations.

6.3.3G. It is forbidden to use lead ammunition if there are viable alternatives.

Guidance note 1: Regarding wildfowl hunting in wetlands, it is understood that there are viable alternatives, so the ban of lead ammunition is compulsory. In other situations, such a ban is analyzed on a case-by-case basis.

Guidance note 2: In other situations, outside of wetlands, the use of lead ammunition is only allowed when it is shown there are no viable alternatives, particularly due to a lack of alternative ammunition or due to the risks of using it, where applicable. Where viable alternatives exist, the prohibition also applies outside of wetlands.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections.

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

6.4.1. Based on the Best Available Information, the presence or likely presence of rare and *threatened species** and their *habitats** (e.g. nesting, shelter and feeding areas) within or adjacent to the forest management unit is assessed.

Guidance Note 1: Protected species are covered by legal conservation instruments applicable to our country (Habitats Directive, Birds Directive, Bern, Bonn and CITES conventions). When identifying them, the Natura 2000 Sectoral Plan and the national report on the implementation of the Habitats Directive are taken into consideration, among other documents. The identification of threatened species takes account of but does not limit itself to the three IUCN categories of conservation status: critically threatened, threatened, and vulnerable. In the case of Portugal, these have been set out in the Red List of Threatened Species of Portugal. Portuguese and Iberian endemism are also taken into consideration.

Guidance Note 2: If the forest management organization does not have enough knowledge concerning the subject, it can involve specialists, non-governmental organizations and regulatory authorities.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. evaluation records such as species lists and maps); Stakeholder consultation (including specialists).

6.4.2. Potential impacts of management activities on rare and *threatened species** and their conservation status and habitats are identified, and management activities are modified to avoid negative impacts.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. list of potential impacts, changes to planned activities, etc.); Field inspections; Stakeholder consultation (including experts).

6.4.3. *Rare and threatened species** and their habitats are protected, including through the provision of conservation zones, protection areas, connectivity, and other direct means of supporting their survival and viability.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. implementation of measures, etc.); Field inspections; Stakeholder consultation (including experts).

6.4.4. Hunting, fishing, trapping, and the collection of *rare or threatened species** is prevented.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. implementation of measures, such as reports to the relevant authorities.); Field inspections; Stakeholder consultation (including experts).

6.4.5G. Game management practices and hunting are compatible with the presence of rare, threatened, and endangered species present in the forest management unit.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. list of potential impacts, changes to planned activities, etc.); Field inspections; Stakeholder consultation (including experts).

6.4.6G. Hunting of game species with rare and endangered status, at the global and national levels, is prohibited.

Guidance note: In Portugal, the list of game species, hunting periods and daily bag limits are defined by law annually. Although daily bags have been heavily reduced and hunting periods adjusted for the hunting of these species, for the purpose of this standard the hunting of species with rare and endangered status at the global and national level is prohibited, even if appears in the hunting calendar. For this indicator, species listed as vulnerable in the IUCN Red List, the Red Book of Vertebrates of Portugal and the national interpretation are taken into account.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. implementation of measures, such as reports to the relevant authorities); Field inspections.

6.5. The Organization* shall identify and protect representative sample areas of native ecosystems* and/or restore* them to more natural conditions*. Where representative sample areas* do not exist or are insufficient, The Organization* shall restore* a proportion of the Management Unit* to more natural conditions*. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their protection or restoration, including within plantations, shall be proportionate to the conservation* status and value of the ecosystems* at the landscape* level, and the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities. (C6.4 and 10.5 P&C V4 and Motion 7:2014).

Guidance Note: In the case of group certificates, the conformance with the indicators of this Criteria can be demonstrated across management units².

6.5.1. The Best Available Information is used to identify native ecosystems that exist or would exist under natural conditions within the management unit.

Guidance note: The representative samples of the ecosystems mentioned in this indicator are selected by taking into account their proximity to their natural state, based on the sources listed in indicator 6.4.1, and other land use planning instruments, such as council plans and regional forest plans.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. maps, list of ecosystems that are present.); Field inspections; Stakeholder consultation (including specialists).

6.5.2. Representative sample areas of native ecosystems are protected, where they exist.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. list of identified ecosystems, mapping, etc.); Field inspections.

6.5.3N. Where representative sample areas do not exist, or where existing sample areas inadequately represent native ecosystems or are otherwise insufficient, a proportion of the management unit is restored to more natural conditions.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. list of identified ecosystems, mapping, etc.); Field inspections.

6.5.4. The size of representative sample areas and/or restoration areas is proportionate to the conservation status and value of the ecosystems at *landscape** level, the size of the management unit and the intensity of forest management.

See also Annex C.

² According to the document <FSC-STD-30-005 EN FSC standard for Forest Management Groups.V2-0>

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. list of identified ecosystems, mapping, etc.); Field inspections.

6.5.5. Representative sample areas in combination with other components of the conservation and protection areas comprise a minimum 10 per cent area of the management unit.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. list of identified ecosystems, mapping, etc.); Field inspections.

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

6.6.1. Management activities maintain the plant communities and habitat features found within native ecosystems where the management unit is located.

Guidance note: Habitat features that may be considered include:

- 1) Diversity, composition and structure;
- 2) Maintenance of old or dead trees, standing or fallen;
- 3) Riparian zones;
- 4) Clearings;
- 5) Rotation, and
- 6) Connectivity.

Means of verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures, etc.); Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors.

6.6.2. Management activities maintain, enhance, or restore habitat features associated with native ecosystems, to support the diversity of naturally occurring species and their genetic diversity.

Guidance note: See also Guidance note 6.6.1. In the case of dead trees, the danger of an outbreak of pests and diseases are taken into consideration, to avoid putting the forest's health at risk.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. list of identified habitats); Field inspections.

6.6.3. Effective measures are taken to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping, and collecting activities, thus ensuring that naturally occurring *native species**, their genetic diversity and their natural distribution are maintained.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. implementation of control system, such as reports to the relevant authorities); Field inspections.

6.6.4G. Predator control is justified in accordance with population monitoring and management objectives, and its effectiveness evaluated within the context of the monitoring programme.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. implementation of control system); Field inspections.

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

6.7.1. Protection measures are implemented to protect natural watercourses, water bodies, riparian zones, and their connectivity, including water quantity and water quality. These measures include:

- 1) Buffer zones to protect water systems or riparian zones;
- 2) Maintenance of vegetation and native riparian *habitats**;
- 3) Shaded zones;
- 4) Maintenance of natural stream flows;
- 5) Measures to prevent impacts from construction, maintenance and use of infrastructures;
- 6) Measures to prevent sedimentation and soil erosion;
- 7) Measures to prevent negative impacts from chemicals or fertilizers.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures, etc.); Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors.

6.7.2. If the protection measures referred to in 6.7.1 are not effective, restoration activities are implemented.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures, etc.); Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors.

6.7.3. If the areas referred to in 6.7.1 have been damaged by past activities under the responsibility of The Organization, restoration activities are implemented.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures, etc.); Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors.

6.7.4 If there is ongoing degradation to watercourses, water bodies, water quantity, and water quality caused by previous managers or the activities of third parties, measures are implemented to prevent or mitigate this degradation.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures, etc.); Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors.

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

6.8.1. A varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales, and regeneration cycles is maintained that is appropriate to the *landscape**.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors.

6.8.2L. The mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales, and regeneration cycles is *restored** where it has not been maintained, in keeping with the *landscape**.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors.

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

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

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

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

Guidance note 1: Plantations on sites directly converted from natural forests are areas that were natural forest immediately prior to being converted to plantation.

Guidance note 2: If the plantation site was non-forest immediately prior to being converted to a plantation, then it may be converted back to non-forest uses.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. historical records of land use, planning of new buildings); Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation; Field inspections.

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

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

6.10.1 Based on Best Available Information, accurate data is compiled on all conversions between 1 December 1994 and 31 December 2020 within the Management Unit.

Means of Verification: Records (e.g. historical records of land use, ownership records, aerial photographs, etc.); Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation; Field inspections.

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

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

Means of Verification: Records (e.g. historical records of land use, ownership records, aerial photographs, etc.); Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation; Field inspections.

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

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

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

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. historical records of land use, planning of new buildings); Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation; Field inspections.

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

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

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. historical records of land use, planning of new buildings); Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation; Field inspections.

PRINCIPLE* 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING

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

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

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

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation.

7.1.1S. Policies that contribute towards meeting the requirements of this standard are defined.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation.

7.1.2. Specific, operational management objectives that address the requirements of this standard are defined.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation.

7.1.3. Summaries of the defined policies and management objectives are included in the management plan and made public.

Means of Verification: Management plan summary; Records (e.g. requests, publicizing material).

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

7.2.1. The management plan includes management actions, procedures, strategies, and measures to achieve the management objectives.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation.

7.2.2. The management plan addresses the results of assessments, including:

- 1) Natural resources and environmental values, as identified in Principle 6 and Principle 9;
- 2) Social, economic and cultural resources and conditions, as identified in Principle 6, Principle 2 to Principle 5, and Principle 9;
- 3) Major social and environmental risks in the area, as identified in Principle 6, Principle 2 to Principle 5, and Principle 9; and
- 4) The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services for which FSC-related promotional claims are made, as identified in Criterion 5.1.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation.

- 7.2.3. The management plan addresses programmes and activities regarding:
- 1) Stakeholder engagement and the resolution of disputes, as identified in Principle 1, Principle 4, and Principle 7;
 - 2) Planned management activities and timelines, silvicultural systems used, typical harvesting methods and equipment, as identified in Principle 10;
 - 3) The rationale for harvesting rates of timber and other natural resources, as identified in Principle 5.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. procedures or work instructions, etc.); Records.

- 7.2.4. The management plan addresses measures to conserve and/or restore:
- 1) Rare and *threatened species** and *habitats**;
 - 2) Water bodies and riparian zones;
 - 3) *Landscape** connectivity, including wildlife corridors;
 - 4) Declared ecosystem services as identified in Criterion 5.1;
 - 5) Representative sample areas as identified in Principle 6 and
 - 6) High conservation values, as identified in Principle 9.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures, etc.); Records.

- 7.2.5. The management plan addresses measures to assess, prevent, and mitigate negative impacts of management activities on:
- 1) Environmental values, as identified in Principle 6 and Principle 9;
 - 2) Declared ecosystem services, as identified in Criterion 5.1;
 - 3) Social values, as identified in Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 9.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures, etc.); Records.

- 7.2.6. The management plan addresses a description of the monitoring programme, as identified in Principle 8, including:
- 1) Growth and yield, as identified in Principle 5;
 - 2) Declared ecosystem services, as identified in Criterion 5.1;
 - 3) Environmental values, as identified in Principle 6;
 - 4) Operational impacts, as identified in Principle 10;
 - 5) High Conservation Values, as identified in Principle 9; and
 - 6) Stakeholder engagement planned or in place, as identified in Principle 2 to Principle 5 and Principle 9.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records.

7.2.7N. The forest management organization has maps that pinpoint, at a minimum:

- 1) The forest resources;
- 2) The conservation zones and protection areas;
- 3) The operations planned for each area; and
- 4) Ownership.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records.

7.2.7S. The forest management organization has maps that pinpoint, at a minimum:

- 1) The forest resources;
- 2) The conservation zones and protection areas;
- 3) Land Ownership.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records.

7.2.8. The management plan has been implemented.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. monitoring results); Field inspections.

7.2.9G. There is an annual plan of the exploitation of game species, defined before the start of the hunting operation, taken into account the results of monitoring.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records.

7.2.10G. *Introductions**, *reintroductions**, *restocking** and *releases**, the latter only sporadic, are duly justified in the face of management objectives and taking into account the characteristics of the area under management.

7.2.11G In hunting zones that have seen *introductions**, *reintroductions** and/or in the locations within the hunting zone where there have been *restocking** actions:

- 1) These are done with the clear objective of ensuring adequate levels of the species concerned while safeguarding its genetic patrimony; and
- 2) In the case of *reintroductions**, a minimum of one reproductive cycle must be fulfilled and at least two years pass before any *hunting activity** involving the species takes place; and
- 3) The hunting of introduced, re-introduced or restocked species only takes place when that level is reached (which should be evaluated in the monitoring programme).

7.2.12G If there are *introductions**, *reintroductions** and *restocking**, they present clear, substantial, additional, secure, and long-term benefits of conservation for the management unit.

7.2.13G There is a record of *releases**, repopulation, *reintroductions**, or *introductions** of species bred in captivity.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. procedures or work instructions, etc.); Records.

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

7.3.1. Verifiable targets and the frequency with which they are assessed are established for monitoring progress towards each management objective and used as the basis for monitoring in Principle 8.

Guidance note: Examples of verifiable targets to be established include, but are not limited to:

- 1) site productivity, yield of all products harvested;
- 2) growth rates, regeneration and condition of the vegetation;
- 3) composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna;
- 4) water quality and quantity;
- 5) soil erosion, compaction, fertility and carbon content;
- 6) wildlife populations, biodiversity and status of high conservation values;
- 7) sensitive cultural and environmental resources;
- 8) stakeholder satisfaction with engagement;
- 9) benefits of management operations provided to local communities;
- 10) number of occupational accidents; and
- 11) overall economic viability of the management unit.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records.

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

7.4.1. A mechanism for periodic review and revision of the management plan, for the next five years, even if the revision does not alter the document, is established and documented.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records.

7.4.2. Revisions of the forest management plan include, at a minimum:

- 1) Changes in environmental, social and economic conditions (e.g. fires, change of ownership, disasters);
- 2) Monitoring results, including results of certification audits;
- 3) Relevant new scientific or technical information; and
- 4) Stakeholder engagement results.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. of the revision of the management plan; Interviews with forest management actors).

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

7.5.1. A summary of the management plan in a format comprehensible to stakeholders, including maps but excluding confidential information, is made available to stakeholders at no cost.

Guidance note: Examples of confidential information include data and content:

- 1) Related to investment decisions;
- 2) About intellectual property rights;
- 3) Which is confidential;
- 4) Whose dissemination could put at risk the protection of wildlife species and *habitats**; and
- 5) About sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious, or spiritual significance to local communities (see Criterion 4.7) as requested by these groups.

Means of Verification: Management plan summary; Records (e.g. requests, publicizing materials).

7.5.2. Relevant components of the management plan, excluding confidential information, are available to affected stakeholders on request at the actual costs of reproduction and handling.

Guidance note: Examples of confidential information include data and content:

- 1) Related to investment decisions;
- 2) About intellectual property rights;
- 3) Which is confidential;
- 4) Whose dissemination could put at risk the protection of wildlife species and habitats; and
- 5) About sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious, or spiritual significance to local communities (see Criterion 4.7) as requested by those groups.

Means of Verification: Management plan summary; Records (e.g. requests, publicizing materials).

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

7.6.1. Culturally appropriate engagement is used to determine the representatives and contact points (including, where appropriate, local institutions, organizations and authorities) and a register of people and groups that are directly affected by the forest management activities is maintained.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. list of people and groups); Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

7.6.2. Culturally appropriate engagement is used to:

- 1) Ensure that all of those involved are represented and engaged equally;
- 2) Determine mutually agreed communication channels allowing for information to flow in both directions;
- 3) Ensure meetings, points discussed and relevant agreements reached are recorded and approved; and
- 4) Ensure that the results of all culturally appropriate engagement activities are shared with those involved.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. list of people and groups); Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

7.6.3. Affected stakeholders are given the opportunity to engage with the monitoring and planning processes for management activities that affect their interests.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. engagement processes); Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

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

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. engagement processes); Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

PRINCIPLE* 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

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

Guidance Note: The required monitoring is always within the Management Unit only, unless otherwise stated. This note applies to the whole of Principle 8

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

8.1.1. The Organization document and implements a monitoring plan, which assesses:

- 1) The degree to which policies and management objectives have been implemented;
- 2) The degree to which verifiable targets have been achieved;
- 3) Any deviations from planned forest management activities; and
- 4) Changes to the conditions of the management unit, with and without interventions.

Guidance note: The Monitoring Plan can be part of the overall management plan or a separate document.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. operational plans, records of deviations, and assessments of environmental and social impacts, communication records, and minutes).

8.1.2. The monitoring mechanism mentioned in indicator 8.1.1 is included in the management planning cycles, and is appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the management unit.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. operational plans, records of deviations, and assessments of environmental and social impacts, communication records, and minutes).

8.1.3. Monitoring procedures are consistent and replicable to allow comparison of results and assessment of changes over time, and identification of risks and unacceptable impacts.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. operational plans, records of deviations, and assessments of environmental and social impacts, communication records, and minutes).

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

8.2.1. Monitoring is sufficient to characterize the environmental impacts of management activities, including:

- 1) The results of regeneration activities (Criterion 10.1);
- 2) Adverse impacts associated with *alien species** within and outside the management unit. The need to monitor impacts of *alien species** outside the management unit is restricted to cases in which The Organization was responsible for introducing the *alien species** (Criterion 10.3);
- 3) The results of silvicultural activities (Criterion 10.5);
- 4) Adverse impacts due to the use of fertilizers (Criterion 10.6);

- 5) Adverse impacts due to the use of pesticides (Criterion 10.7);
- 6) The impacts due to natural hazards (Criterion 10.9);
- 7) The impacts (when assessed as significant) of infrastructural development, transport activities, and silviculture on rare and *threatened species**, *habitats**, ecosystems, and landscape values in relation to water and soil (Criterion 10.10);
- 8) The impacts of harvesting and extraction of timber or non-timber forest products, environmental values, merchantable wood waste, and other products and services (Criterion 10.11); and
- 9) Environmentally appropriate disposal of waste materials (Criterion 10.12)

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (Monitoring records e.g. operational plans, monitoring of operational plans, field inspections, accounting, inventory, records of production and sales, communication records, field inspections, etc.).

8.2.2. The following economic impacts or aspects are monitored:

- 1) Yield and productivity of forest products (actual compared with projected harvests), including hunting resources;
- 2) Income and costs, including hunting resources;
- 3) The condition of the forest resources;
- 4) The success of operational activities carried out.

Guidance note 1: The condition of the forest resources can be assessed by the presence of pests, diseases, or invasive species, nutrient deficiencies or fire risk.

Guidance note 2: The success of operational activities carried out can be assessed by the success of forest regeneration efforts.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (Monitoring records e.g. operational plans, monitoring of operational plans, field inspections, accounting, inventory, records of production and sales, communication records, field inspections, etc.).

8.2.3. The following social impacts or aspects are monitored:

- 1) Compliance with applicable laws and ratified international conventions (including occupational health and safety and labour legal requirements) (Criterion 1.5);
- 2) Programmes and activities relating to occupational health and safety activities (e.g. as measured by EU-OSHA indicators) (Criterion 2.3).
- 3) Worker training (Criterion 2.5);
- 4) Protection of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious, or spiritual significance to local communities, including High conservation Values 5 and 6 (Criterion 4.7); and
- 5) Significant social impacts, including those resulting from exploitation through hunting and other related activities.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (Monitoring records e.g. operational plans, monitoring of operational plans, field inspections, accounting, inventory, records of production and sales, communication records, etc.).

8.2.4. The following changes in environmental conditions are monitored:

- 1) The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1) (if The Organization makes FSC-related promotional claims regarding the provision of ecosystem services, or receives payment for the provision of ecosystem services);
- 2) Environmental values, including the effectiveness of actions identified and implemented to prevent, mitigate, and rectify negative impacts to environmental values, including population dynamics and health conditions of wild game populations (Criterion 6.3);
- 3) Rare and *threatened species**, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their *habitats** (Criterion 6.4);
- 4) Representative sample areas and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.5);
- 5) Naturally occurring *habitats** and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.6);
- 6) Water courses, water bodies, water quantity and water quality, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.7);
- 7) High Conservation Values 1 to 4, as identified in Criterion 9.1, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance them.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (Monitoring records e.g. operational plans, monitoring of operational plans, field inspections, accounting, inventory, records of production and sales, communication records, etc.).

8.2.5G. Areas where *introductions**, *reintroductions**, *restocking** programmes or *releases** occur are monitored to identify potential adverse impacts.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. monitoring results, etc.).

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

8.3.1. Adaptive management procedures are implemented so that monitoring results feed into periodic updates to the management plan.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. monitoring results, revision of the management plan, records of deviations from the management plan).

8.3.2. If monitoring results show non-conformities with the FSC standard then management objectives, verifiable targets and/or management activities are revised.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. monitoring results, revision of the management plan, records of deviations from the management plan).

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

8.4.1. A summary of the monitoring results, including those listed in criteria 8.1 and 8.2, is made publicly available at no cost in a format comprehensible to stakeholders, including maps and excluding confidential information.

Guidance note: The entire results of any monitoring can be provided if this reduces the administration burden.

Means of Verification: Records (e.g. summary of monitoring results, records of publicizing material related to the monitoring summary, etc.).

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

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

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

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. product identification procedure, sales procedure); Records (e.g. operational plans, outsourcing agreements, sales agreements, transport documentation, invoices); Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections.

8.5.1G. It is demonstrated based on Best Available Information that the target species spent at least 50% of its lifespan within the FSC certified Management Unit before the products can be sold with FSC claim: FSC 100%.

8.5.1H. It is demonstrated that the collected honey originates from the FSC certified Management Unit before the product can be sold with FSC claim: FSC 100%. Information includes:

- 1) Georeference of Apiaries
- 2) Identification of a batch number per apiary
- 3) No mixing of batches

8.5.2N. Information about all products sold is compiled and documented, including:

- 1) Common and scientific species name;
- 2) Product name or description;
- 3) Volume (or quantity) of product;
- 4) Information to trace the material to the source of origin logging block;
- 5) Logging date;
- 6) If basic processing activities take place in the forest, the date and volume produced; and
- 7) Whether or not the material was sold as FSC certified.

Guidance note: Records are sufficient to allow evaluation of the quantity of product harvested versus the quantity sold and of that projected for the harvesting block.

Means of Verification: Records (e.g. operational plans, inventories, transport documentation, invoices); Field inspections.

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

- 1) Name and address of purchaser;
- 2) The date of sale;
- 3) Common and scientific species name;
- 4) Product description;
- 5) The volume (or quantity) sold;
- 6) The source of the certified product (name of the estate/site/management unit).
- 7) Certificate code; and
- 8) The FSC Claim “FSC 100%” identifying products sold as FSC certified.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. outsourced service provision contracts, sales agreements, transport documentation, invoices); Field inspections.

PRINCIPLE* 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 9.1.1. An assessment is completed using the Best Available Information, including:

- 1) The location and status of High Conservation Value categories 1–6, as defined in Criterion 9.1; and
- 2) The High Conservation Value areas they rely upon (Annex E), and their condition.

Guidance note: Best Available Information includes, for example:

- 1) High Conservation Value surveys of the Management Unit;
- 2) Relevant databases and maps;
- 3) Consultation with relevant local and regional experts;
- 4) Other available sources; and/or
- 5) Review of the results by knowledgeable expert(s) independent of The Organization.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. description of the methodology for evaluating the condition of HCV, information on HCV – ecosystems, landscape units, habitats, species, protected areas, environmental services, social services and cultural values). Records (e.g. records of the identification and description of the attributes of high conservation value).

9.1.2. The assessment uses results arising from the involvement of affected stakeholders and those with an interest in the conservation of the High Conservation Values.

Means of Verification: Records (e.g. records of the identification and description of the attributes of high conservation values, consultation records, etc.); Stakeholder consultation.

9.1.3N. The results of the assessment are recorded in formats that are accessible to interested stakeholders, including maps at an appropriate scale.

Means of Verification: Records (e.g. HCV maps, monitoring records for the percentage of the forest management unit covered by HCVs).

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

9.2.1. Threats to High Conservation Values are identified using the Best Available Information.

Guidance note: The Best Available Information includes, for example:

- 1) High Conservation Value surveys of the management unit;
- 2) Relevant databases and maps;
- 3) Consultation with relevant local and regional experts;
- 4) Other available sources; and/or
- 5) Review of the results by expert(s) independent of The Organization.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. description of the methodology for evaluating the condition of the HCVs, information on the HCVs – ecosystems, landscape units, habitats, species, protected areas, environmental services, social services, and cultural values, including threats). Records (e.g. records of the identification and description of the attributes of the high conservation values).

9.2.2. Management strategies and actions are developed to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values and to maintain associated High Conservation Value areas prior to implementing potentially harmful management activities.

Guidance note: See also Annex E, which provides guidance on how to use the National HCV Framework for identifying the High Conservation Values in the management unit and for developing management strategies to protect these High Conservation Values.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. description of the management measures for HCVs); Records (e.g. monitoring records for the percentage of HCVs under effective management); Field inspections.

9.2.3. Affected and interested stakeholders and experts are engaged in the development of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values.

Means of Verification: Records (e.g. records of the identification and description of the attributes of high conservation values, list of stakeholders, consultation records); Stakeholder consultation.

9.2.4. The management measures for High Conservation Values are included in the publicly available management plan.

Means of Verification: Public summary of the management plan.

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

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

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. description of the management measures for HCVs); Records (e.g. monitoring records for the percentage HCVs under effective management); Field inspections.

9.3.2. The strategies and actions prevent damage and avoid risks to High Conservation Values, even if the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of the High Conservation Values are uncertain.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. description of the management measures for HCVs); Records (e.g. monitoring records for the percentage HCVs under effective management); Field inspections.

9.3.3. Activities that harm High Conservation Values cease immediately and actions are taken to restore and protect the High Conservation Values.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. description of the management measures for HCVs); Records (e.g. monitoring records for the percentage HCVs under effective management); Field inspections.

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

9.4.1. A programme of periodic monitoring assesses:

- 1) Implementation of strategies;
- 2) The status of High Conservation Values, including the High Conservation Value areas on which they depend; and
- 3) The effectiveness of management strategies and actions for the protection of High Conservation Values to ensure that they are fully maintained and/or enhanced.

See also Criterion 8.2

Guidance note 1: SLIMF Organizations could use the existing FSC tools for monitoring (Link: [HCV FM Guidance](#)). Non-SLIMF Organizations are expected to set up and implement monitoring programmes that measure the effectiveness of all of their management activities.

Guidance note 2: Whenever the identified High Conservation Values are under a monitoring programme carried out by public or private entities that detain that responsibility, contacts are made by The Organization in order to obtain the information related to items:

- 1) The status of High Conservation Values, including High Conservation Value areas on which they depend; and
- 2) The effectiveness of the management strategies and actions for the protection of High Conservation Values in order to ensure that they are fully maintained and/or enhanced.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. monitoring procedure, monitoring programme); Records (e.g. monitoring records and/or records of the ongoing conservation of aspects relating to high conservation value); Stakeholder consultation; Field inspections.

9.4.2. The monitoring programme includes engagement with affected and interested stakeholders and experts.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. monitoring procedure, monitoring programme); Records (e.g. monitoring records and/or records of the ongoing conservation of aspects relating to high conservation value); Stakeholder consultation; Field inspections.

9.4.3. The monitoring programme has sufficient scope, detail and frequency to detect changes in High Conservation Values, relative to the initial assessment and status identified for each High Conservation Value.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. monitoring procedure, monitoring programme); Records (e.g. monitoring records and/or records of the ongoing conservation of aspects relating to high conservation value); Stakeholder consultation; Field inspections.

9.4.4. The strategies developed are effective at maintaining and/or enhancing the High Conservation Values.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. monitoring procedure, monitoring programme); Records (e.g. monitoring records and/or records of the ongoing conservation of aspects relating to high conservation value); Stakeholder consultation; Field inspections.

9.4.5. Management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring or other new information shows that these strategies and actions are insufficient to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of High Conservation Values.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. monitoring procedure, monitoring programme); Records (e.g. monitoring records and/or records of the ongoing conservation of aspects relating to high conservation value); Stakeholder consultation; Field inspections.

PRINCIPLE* 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

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

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

Guidance Note 1: For an existing plantation, the species harvested may be the same as the one(s) used to regenerate. However, there may be solid ecological, social, and economic reasons for changing the species and structure, and the same applies to the regeneration of vegetation cover for more natural conditions. Consistent with Criteria 10.2, selected species must be ecologically well adapted to the site and management objectives, taking also into consideration climate change.

Guidance Note 2: The justification may be included in the management plan.

- 10.1.1. Harvested sites are regenerated in a timely manner that:

- 1) Protects affected environmental values; and
- 2) Is suitable to recover overall pre-harvest or natural forest composition and structure.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures, etc.); Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

- 10.1.2. Regeneration activities are implemented in a manner that :

- 1) For the harvesting of existing plantations regenerate to the level of vegetation cover that existed prior to the harvest or to more natural conditions using ecologically well-adapted species;
- 2) For the harvesting of natural forests, regenerate to pre-harvest or to more natural conditions; or
- 3) For the harvesting of degraded natural forests, regenerate to more natural conditions.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures, etc.); Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

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

- 10.2.1. Species chosen for regeneration are ecologically well adapted to the site, are *native species** and are of local provenance, unless clear and convincing justification is provided for using non-local genotypes or non-native species.

Guidance note: The effects of climate change may be taken into account on the choice of species, including non-native species, for the regeneration of vegetation cover, in order to choose species that are best adapted to the site in a view of the long-term resilience of the forest.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. performance evaluation results, monitoring results, etc.); Field inspections, Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures, etc.); Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

- 10.2.2. Species chosen for regeneration are consistent with the regeneration objectives and with the management objectives.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. performance evaluation results, monitoring results, etc.); Field inspections, Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures, etc.); Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

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

- 10.3.1. *Alien species** are used only if direct experience and/or the results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can be controlled.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. studies, essays, records of evaluation of adverse impacts; complaints, etc.); Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

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

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. studies, essays, records of evaluation of adverse impacts; complaints, etc.); Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

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

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. studies, essays, records of evaluation of adverse impacts; complaints, etc.); Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

- 10.3.4. Management activities are implemented, preferably in cooperation with separate regulatory bodies where these exist, with the aim of controlling the invasive impacts of alien species that were not introduced by The Organization.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. studies, essays, records of evaluation of adverse impacts; complaints, etc.); Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

- 10.3.5G. *Introductions**, *reintroductions** or *restocking** are not made without safeguarding the preservation of the genetic heritage of local populations and ensuring that there are clear conservation benefits arising from these activities.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. studies, essays, records of evaluation of adverse impacts; complaints, etc.); Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

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

- 10.4.1. Genetically modified organisms are not used.

Means of Verification: Records (e.g. lists of sources of biological material and suppliers); Interviews with forest management actors.

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

10.5.1. Silvicultural practices are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites, and management objectives.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures, etc.); Records; Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

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

10.6.1. The use of fertilizers is minimized or avoided and when used, their ecological and economic benefits are equal to or higher than those of silvicultural systems that do not require fertilizers.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. records of chemical use in the forest management unit). Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

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

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. records of chemical use in the forest management unit). Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

10.6.3. When fertilizers are used, environmental values are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage. Buffer zones that exclude the use of fertilizers around rare plant communities, riparian zones, watercourses, and water bodies are implemented.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. records of chemical use in the forest management unit). Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

10.6.4. Damage to environmental values resulting from fertilizer use is mitigated or rectified.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records (e.g. records of chemical use in the forest management unit). Interviews with forest management actors; Stakeholder consultation.

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

10.7.1 Integrated pest management, including selection of silviculture systems, is used to avoid, or aim to eliminate, the frequency, extent and amount of chemical pesticide applications, and result in non-use or overall reductions in applications.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. integrated strategy for pest and disease control); Records (e.g. records of pesticide use); Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections (including visits to chemical storage areas). Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA).

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

Means of Verification: Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA).

10.7.3 Affected and interested stakeholders are provided with an opportunity for engagement in the development of the ESRA.

Guidance note: For the ESRAs developed in the TC 145 this indicator is considered to be fulfilled. This ESRA can be found on <https://pt.fsc.org/pt-pt/gestao-florestal/politica-de-pesticidas>

Means of Verification: Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA); Interviews with forest management actors.

10.7.4 ESRA is reviewed and, if necessary, revised within the certificate cycle.

Means of Verification: Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA); Interviews with forest management actors.

10.7.5 Records of pesticide usages are maintained, including trade name, active ingredient, quantity of active ingredient used, period of use, number and frequency of applications, location and area of use and reason for use.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. integrated strategy for pest and disease control); Records (e.g. records of pesticide use); Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections (including visits to chemical storage areas). Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA).

10.7.6 The use of pesticides complies with the ILO document “Safety in the use of chemicals at work” regarding requirements for the transport, storage, handling, application and emergency procedures for cleanup following accidental spillages.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. integrated strategy for pest and disease control); Records (e.g. records of pesticide use); Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections (including visits to chemical storage areas).

10.7.7 Application methods minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective protection to surrounding *landscapes**.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. integrated strategy for pest and disease control); Records (e.g. records of pesticide use); Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections (including visits to chemical storage areas).

10.7.8 Damage to environmental values and human health from pesticide use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. integrated strategy for pest and disease control); Records (e.g. records of pesticide use); Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections (including visits to chemical storage areas).

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

10.8.1. The use of biological control agents is justified, monitored, and controlled, with the aim of minimizing their use.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. integrated pest and disease strategy, etc.).

10.8.2. The use of biological control agents complies with internationally accepted scientific protocols, including the FAO Code of Conduct for the Import and Release of Exotic Biological Control Agents, and any national regulations.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. integrated pest and disease strategy, etc.).

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

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. integrated pest and disease strategy); Records (e.g. records of use of biological control agents); Interviews with forest management agents; Stakeholder consultation (including specialists).

10.8.4. Damage to environmental values caused by the use of biological control agents is prevented and mitigated or rectified where damage occurs.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. integrated pest and disease strategy); Records (e.g. records of use of biological control agents); Interviews with forest management agents; Stakeholder consultation (including specialists).

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

10.9.1. Management activities mitigate the potential impacts of natural hazards that are relevant to the management unit and local communities.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Field inspections; Stakeholder consultation.

10.9.2. The risk that management activities will increase the frequency, distribution, or severity of natural hazards is identified for those hazards that may be affected by management.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Field inspections; Stakeholder consultation.

10.9.3. Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented in order to reduce the identified risks.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation; Records; Field inspections; Stakeholder consultation.

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

10.10.1. Written guidelines are in place that provide for:

- 1) Erosion control;
- 2) The minimization of forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and other mechanic disturbances;
- 3) The protection of water resources within the management unit and the avoidance of negative impacts on the water outside the management unit.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures); Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors.

10.10.2. Implementation of the guidelines are clearly and consistently evidenced in site level management practices.

Means of Verification: Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors.

10.10.3 In the specific case of protection against erosion, road construction in narrow valleys, slip-prone or other unstable areas, natural drainage channels, and stream sides are minimized.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures); Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors.

10.10.4 In the specific case of protection of water resources:

- 1) The number of stream crossings is minimized,
- 2) Roads are kept as far back from the stream as possible,
- 3) Stream crossings are established so as not to obstruct fish circulation nor destroy areas identified as natural *habitats** or other areas with well-preserved streamside vegetation.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures); Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors.

10.10.5 In the specific case of minimizing damage during forest maintenance or harvesting operations:

- 1) Conservation zones and protection areas are identified before commencing any forest operation;
- 2) The possibility of phasing out felling in space and time are considered, appropriate to the area and characteristics of the site;
- 3) Harvesting machinery does not enter streams except at designated stream crossings;
- 4) Lop and top is not left in streams nor roads;
- 5) Extraction is stopped when soils are saturated.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures); Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors.

10.10.6 Forest workers are aware of the significant impacts of their activities, and the way these can be prevented or mitigated.

Means of Verification: Records (e.g. training records); Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors.

10.10.7 Disturbance or damage to rare and *threatened species** and/or *habitats** is prevented, mitigated, and rectified in a timely manner, and management activities modified to prevent further damage.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures Records; Field inspections; Interviews with forest management actors.

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

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

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures; good practice codes, manuals, or guides); Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections.

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

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures; good practice codes, manuals, or guides); Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections.

10.11.3. Sufficient amounts of dead and decaying biomass and forest structure are retained to conserve environmental values.

Guidance note: In the case of dead trees the danger of an outbreak of pests and diseases are taken into consideration, to avoid putting the forest's health at risk.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures; good practice codes, manuals, or guides); Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections.

10.11.4. Harvesting practices avoid damage to standing residual trees and other environmental values and avoid the removal of the residual woody debris on the ground.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures; good practice codes, manuals or guides); Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections.

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

10.12.1. Collection, clean up, transportation, and disposal of all waste materials is done in an environmentally appropriate way that upholds the environmental values as identified in Criterion 6.1.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. work instructions or procedures regarding waste management); Records (e.g. evidence of an adequate licence for the waste management operator used, waste forms, etc.); Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections.

10.12.2. A mechanism is established to ensure the collection, temporary storage, and adequate disposal of chemicals, containers, and liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil, according to legislation applicable to the various types of waste.

Means of Verification: Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. work instructions or procedures regarding waste management); Records (e.g. evidence of an adequate license for the waste management operator used, waste forms, etc.); Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections.

10.12.3. There is no evidence that the enterprise's waste products are disposed of other than at the listed sites (as listed in Indicator 10.12.4), and in accordance with environmentally safe methods and applicable legal requirements.

Means of Verification: Field inspections.

10.12.4. A list identifying the off-site location(s) for the disposal of all its chemicals, containers, and liquid and solid non-organic wastes (including fuel and oil) is kept up to date.

Means of Verification: Records (e.g. evidence of an adequate license for the waste management operator used, waste forms, list of different destinations, etc.); Interviews with forest management actors; Field inspections.

G ANNEXES

Annex A List of applicable laws, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements (Principle 1)

The normative references pertinent to Portugal are listed in a separate Excel file called *FSS Portugal Annex A - List of applicable laws, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements*. This annex is not intended to be a complete list of all national, European Union and international legislation relevant to forest management. Rather, its aim is to constitute a primary source for certification bodies and forest management organizations intending to apply this standard. Given the ongoing evolution of applicable legislation, the websites of enforcement and regulatory authorities working in areas relating to society, the environment, forestry, and international conventions are also provided, as they are the major themes covered in this standard.

The list of normative references can be accessed here: <https://www.pt.fsc.org/pt-pt/documentacao/gestao-florestal>

Other relevant sources of information for the implementation of the FSC standard are also given: a list and additional references for rare and endangered species in Portugal.

1. SOCIAL

- European Agency for Health and Safety at Work— <http://osha.europa.eu/en>
- Ministry of Solidarity, Employment and Social Security— <https://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/gc21/area-de-governo/trabalho-solidariedade-e-seguranca-social>
- Social Security – www.seg-social.pt
- Authority for Working Conditions – www.act.gov.pt
- Commission for Equality in Labour and Employment – www.cite.gov.pt/web/pt
- ILO Lisbon - <http://www.ilo.org/public/portugue/region/eurpro/lisbon/index.htm>

NOTE: The eight key conventions indicated by the International Labour Organization – conventions numbers 87, 98, 29, 105, 100, 111, 138 and 182 – have all been ratified by Portugal and transposed to national law.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

- Ministry of Agriculture – <https://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/gc22/area-de-governo/agricultura>
- Ministry of Environment and Climate Action - <https://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/gc21/area-de-governo/ambiente>
- Portuguese Environment Agency – www.apambiente.pt
- Nature Conservation and Forests Institute – <http://www.icnf.pt/portal/icnf>

3. FORESTRY

- Ministry of Agriculture – <https://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/gc22/area-de-governo/agricultura>
- Ministry of Environment and Climate Action - <https://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/gc21/area-de-governo/ambiente>
- Nature Conservation and Forests Institute – <http://www.icnf.pt/portal/icnf>
- Forest Resources Institute Azores - <https://drf.azores.gov.pt/>

- Forest Resources Institute Madeira - <https://ifcn.madeira.gov.pt/>

4. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS RATIFIED BY PORTUGAL

- Nature Conservation and Forests Institute – <http://www.dgpi.mj.pt/sections/relacoes-internacionais/anexosorgint2/convencoes-ratificadas/>

5. CULTURAL HERITAGE

- Directorate-General for Cultural Heritage: <http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/pt/>
- Northern Regional Directorate of Culture: <http://www.culturanorte.gov.pt/>
- Regional Directorate of Culture of the Centre: <http://www.culturacentro.gov.pt/>
- Alentejo Regional Directorate of Culture: <http://www.cultura-alentejo.gov.pt/>
- Algarve Regional Directorate of Culture: <http://www.culturalg.pt/>
- Madeira Regional Directorate of Culture: <https://www.madeira.gov.pt/drc>
- Azores Regional Directorate for Culture: <http://www.culturacores.azores.gov.pt/>

Annex B Training requirements for workers (Principle 2)

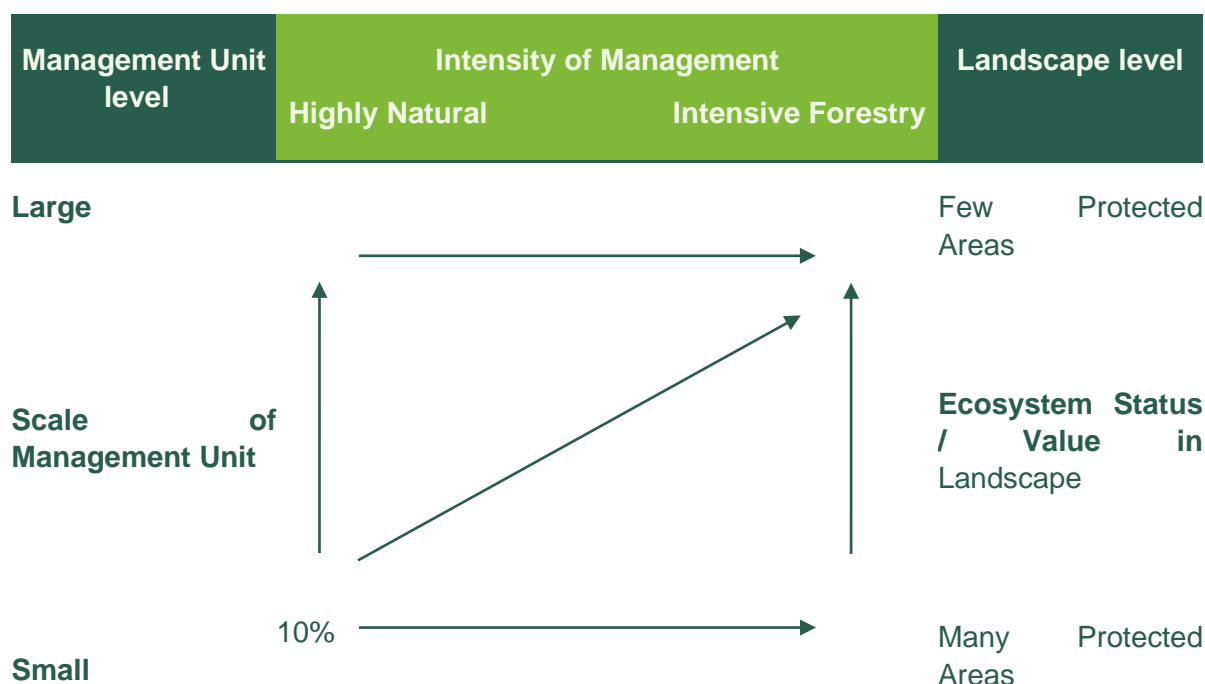
Criterion 2.5 specifies that The Organization managing the forest areas must demonstrate that its workers have specific professional training and adequate supervision to implement, in a safe and effective way, the management plan and all management activities. Annex B identifies various elements that should be included in the training plans of The Organizations.

Guidance note: Within the scope of FSC certification, training is defined in the broadest sense, including anything from more informal awareness actions to training in the context of work or classroom-based instruction.

Workers are able to:

- 1) Implement forest activities to comply with applicable legal requirements (Criterion 1.5);
- 2) Understand the content, meaning and applicability of the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions (Criterion 2.1);
- 3) Recognize and report on instances of sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Criterion 2.2);
- 4) Safely handle and dispose of hazardous substances to ensure that their use does not pose health risks (Criterion 2.3);
- 5) Carry out their responsibilities for particularly dangerous jobs or jobs entailing a special responsibility (Criterion 2.5);
- 6) Identify where local communities have legal and customary rights in relation to management activities (Criterion 4.2);
- 7) Carry out social, economic, and environmental impact assessments and develop appropriate mitigation measures (Criterion 4.5);
- 8) Identify sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious, or spiritual significance to Indigenous Peoples and implement the necessary measures to protect them before the start of forest management activities in order to avoid negative impacts (Criterion 4.7);
- 9) Implement activities related to the maintenance and/or enhancement of declared ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1);
- 10) Handle, apply, and store pesticides (Criterion 10.7); and
- 11) Implement procedures for cleaning up spills of waste materials (Criterion 10.12).

Annex C Conservation Area Network conceptual diagram (Principle 6)



The diagram shows how the area of the Management Unit included in the Conservation Area Network is generally expected to increase from the 10% minimum as the size, intensity of management, and/or the status and value of ecosystems at the landscape level each increase. The arrows and their direction represent these increases.

The far right column titled 'Ecosystems Status/Value in Landscape' signifies the extent to which native ecosystems are protected at the landscape level and the relative requirements for further protection in the Management Unit.

The far left column titled 'Scale of Management Unit' shows that as the Management Unit area increases, the Management Unit will itself be at the landscape level and so will be expected to have a Conservation Area Network containing functional examples of all of the naturally occurring ecosystems for that landscape.

Annex D List of rare and threatened species in Portugal

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Red Books:

- Cabral MJ (coord.), Almeida J, Almeida PR, Dellinger T, Ferrand de Almeida N, Oliveira ME, Palmeirim JM, Queiroz AI, Rogado L & Santos-Reis M (eds.) (2005). Livro Vermelho dos Vertebrados de Portugal. Instituto da Conservação da Natureza. Lisboa. 660 pp. - <http://hdl.handle.net/10174/6006>
- Sérgio C, Garcia CA, Sim-Sim M, Vieira C, Hespanhol H & Stow S (2013) Atlas e Livro Vermelho dos Briófitos Ameaçados de Portugal (Atlas and Red Data Book of Threatened Bryophytes of Portugal). MUHNAC. Documenta. Lisboa. 464 pp.

ATLAS

Invertebrates:

- Natura2000 Sectorial Plan Invertebrates – <https://www.icnf.pt/biodiversidade/natura2000/invertebrados>
- Aguiar C & Serrano A (2013). Catálogo e Atlas Coleópteros Carabídeos (Coleoptera: Carabidae) de Portugal Continental. 265 pp.
- Boudot JP, Kalkman VJ, Azpilicueta Amorín M, Bogdanović T, Cordero Rivera A, Degabriele G, Dommanget JL, Ferreira S, Garrigós B, Jović M, Kotarac M, Lopau W, Marinov M, Mihoković N, Riservato E, Samraoui B & Schneider W (2009). Atlas of the Odonata of the Mediterranean and North Africa. Libellula Supplement 9: 1-256.
- Garcia-Barros E, Mungira ML, Martin JC, Romo H, Garcia-Pereira P & Maravalhas ES (2004). Atlas de las mariposas diurnas de la Península Ibérica e islas Baleares (Lepidoptera: Papilionoidea & Hesperioidea). Monografías S.E.A. 11. 226 pp.
- Maravalhas E (2003). As Borboletas de Portugal (The Butterflies of Portugal). 464pp.
- Maravalhas E & Soares A (2013). As Libélulas de Portugal (The Dragonflies of Portugal). Booky Publisher. 336 pp.
- Reis J (Coord.) (2006). Atlas dos bivalves de água doce em Portugal Continental. Instituto da Conservação da Natureza. Lisboa. 130pp.
- Serrano A, Aguiar CA, Boieiro MR & Zuzarte AJ (2008). Os Coleópteros Carabóides do Parque Natural da Serra de S. Mamede: Atlas ilustrado e uma abordagem à sua biodiversidade. Sociedade Portuguesa de Entomologia SPEN. 157pp.
- Matos RMA (2004). Non-Marine Testaceous Gastropoda of Continental Portugal and Berlengas Islands I. Catalogue and Bibliography, Arquivos do Museu Bocage, Nova Série, Vol. IV, Nº1, pp. 1-158.
- Os insetos endémicos de Portugal continental. Farminhão J, Gameiro J, Maílís Carrilho M & Hasan-Beigi Y (2014). Ecologi@ 7.

Fish:

- Ribeiro F, Beldade R, Dix M & Bochechas J (2007). Carta Piscícola Nacional. Direcção Geral dos Recursos Florestais-Fluviatilis, Lda. Disponível em <http://www.cartapiscicola.org/>
- Sousa Santos (Coord.), Almada V, Robalo J, Ferreira T, Santos JM, Branco P, Sousa M, Castilho R, Ramos A, Doadrio I (2013). FISHATLAS - Atlas da diversidade genética de ciprinídeos de Portugal. Projecto Financiado pela Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (PTDC/AAC-CLI/103110/2008), disponível em <http://www.fishatlas.net/>
- Portuguese Fish Chart - <http://www.cartapiscicola.org/#>
- Fish Atlas - <https://www.fishatlas.net/links.htm>
- Edia Fish Catalog - https://www.edia.pt/catalogo_peixes/cat_peixes/index.html
- Piscicultural Index of Biotic Integrity for Vadeable Rivers of Continental Portugal - <http://www.isa.ulisboa.pt/proj/fibip/>
- NAG, I.P. E AFN. 2012. Desenvolvimento de um Índice de Qualidade para a Fauna Piscícola. Ministério da Agricultura, Mar, Ambiente e Ordenamento do Território
- Natura2000 Fish Sectorial Plan - <https://www.icnf.pt/biodiversidade/natura2000/peixes>
- Fish Red List - <https://www.icnf.pt/biodiversidade/patrimonionatural/livrovermelhodosvertebradosdeportugal>

Amphibians and reptiles:

- Loureiro A, Ferrand de Almeida N, Carretero MA & Paulo OS (eds.) (2008) Atlas dos anfíbios e répteis de Portugal. Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e da Biodiversidade. Lisboa. 257 pp. Disponível em <http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclac/patrinatur/atlas-anfi-rept>
- Atlas Geocatalogo ICNF - https://geocatalogo.icnf.pt/metadados/atlas_anfibios_repteis_obs.html
- Natura2000 Amphibian and Reptile Sectorial Plan - <https://www.icnf.pt/biodiversidade/natura2000/anfibioserepteis>
- Borges PAV, Abreu C, Aguiar AMF, Carvalho P, Jardim R, Melo I, Oliveira P, Sérgio C, Serrano ARM & Vieira P (2008). Direcção Regional do Ambiente da Madeira e Universidade dos Açores. Funchal e Angra do Heroísmo.
- Ferrand de Almeida, N. & P. Ferrand de Almeida, H. G. (2001). Guia Fapas - Anfíbios e Répteis de Portugal. Porto: FAPAS.
- Vertebrates Red data book: Cabral, M. (2006). *Livro Vermelho dos Vertebrados de Portugal* (2ª Edição ed.). Lisboa: Instituto da Conservação da Natureza/Assírio & Alvim.
- Maravalhas, E & Soares, A. 2018. Anfíbios e Répteis de Portugal. Booky.

Birds:

- Equipa Atlas (2008). Atlas das Aves Nidificantes em Portugal (1999-2005). Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e da Biodiversidade, Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves, Parque Natural da Madeira e Secretaria Regional do Ambiente e do Mar. Assírio & Alvim, Lisboa.
- Atlas of wintering and migratory birds : http://bit.ly/atlas_aves.
- Atlas of nesting birds in Portugal (ICNF geocatalog)- https://geocatalogo.icnf.pt/metadados/atlas_aves_sp_dir.html
- Bird Life International - <http://datazone.birdlife.org/country/portugal>

- Ebird Birds Portugal - <https://ebird.org/portugal/home>
- Natura2000 Birds Sectorial Plan - <https://www.icnf.pt/biodiversidade/natura2000/aves>
- Endemic Bird Areas, IBAS
- Borges PAV, Abreu C, Aguiar AMF, Carvalho P, Jardim R, Melo I, Oliveira P, Sérgio C, Serrano ARM & Vieira P (2008). Direcção Regional do Ambiente da Madeira e Universidade dos Açores. Funchal e Angra do Heroísmo.
- Costa, L. M. (2003). Zonas Importantes para as Aves em Portugal. Lisboa: Sociedade para o Estudo das Aves.
- Bruun, B & H. Delin, L. S. (2002). *Guia FAPAS - Aves de Portugal Continental*. Porto: FAPAS.
- Vertebrates Red data book: Cabral, M. (2006). *Livro Vermelho dos Vertebrados de Portugal* (2ª Edição ed.). Lisboa: Instituto da Conservação da Natureza/Assírio & Alvim.

Mammals:

- Rainho A, Alves P, Amorim F & Marques JT (Coord.) (2013). Atlas dos morcegos de Portugal continental. Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas. 76 pp + Anexos.
- Mathias - coord. (1999). Guia dos mamíferos terrestres de Portugal Continental, Açores e Madeira. Instituto da Conservação da Natureza (ICN)/Centro de Biologia Ambiental da Universidade de Lisboa. Lisboa. 200 pp. Bencatel J., Sabino-Marques H., Álvares F., Moura A.E. & Barbosa A.M. (2019) *Atlas de Mamíferos de Portugal, 2ª edição*. Universidade de Évora, Évora. 271 páginas. ISBN: 978-989-8550-80-4. <https://atlasmamiferosportugal.wordpress.com/>
- Natura2000 Mammal Sectorial Plan - <https://www.icnf.pt/biodiversidade/natura2000/mamiferos>
- Borges PAV, Abreu C, Aguiar AMF, Carvalho P, Jardim R, Melo I, Oliveira P, Sérgio C, Serrano ARM & Vieira P (2008). Direcção Regional do Ambiente da Madeira e Universidade dos Açores. Funchal e Angra do Heroísmo.
- MacDonald, D. (1993). Guia FAPAS - Mamíferos de Portugal e Europa. Porto: FAPAS.
- Vertebrates Red data book: Cabral, M. (2006). *Livro Vermelho dos Vertebrados de Portugal* (2ª Edição ed.). Lisboa: Instituto da Conservação da Natureza/Assírio & Alvim.

Flora:

- Portugal Digital Flora, available at <http://jb.utad.pt/flora>
- Flora-On, disponível em <http://www.flora-on.pt/>
- ICNF Natura 2000 Flora - <https://www.icnf.pt/biodiversidade/natura2000/flora>
- Iberian Flora - <http://www.floraiberica.es/>
- Portugal Flora - Franco, A. 1971. Nova Flora de Portugal (Continente e Açores). Vol. I (LYCOPODIACEAE – UMBELLIFERAE), Lisboa.
- Franco, A. 1984. Nova Flora de Portugal (Continente e Açores). Vol. II (CLETHRACEAE - COMPOSITAE), Lisboa.
- Franco, A. & M. L. R. Afonso. 1994. Nova Flora de Portugal (Continente e Açores). Vol. III (Fascículo I). Editora Escolar, Lisboa.
- Franco, A. & M. L. R. Afonso. 1998. Nova Flora de Portugal (Continente e Açores). Vol. III (Fascículo II). Editora Escolar, Lisboa.

- Franco, A. & M. L. R. Afonso. 2003. Nova Flora de Portugal (Continente e Açores). Vol. III (Fascículo III). Editora Escolar, Lisboa.
- Borges PAV, Cunha R, Gabriel R, Martins AF, Silva L & Vieira V (eds.) (2005) Direcção Regional do Ambiente e Universidade dos Açores. Horta, Angra do Heroísmo e Ponta Delgada.
- Checklist da Flora de Portugal (Continental, Açores e Madeira)
- Menezes de Sequeira M, Espírito-Santo D, Aguiar C, Capelo J & Honrado J. 2012 http://ipt.gbif.pt/ipt/resource.do?r=alfa_checklist_florapt
- Atlas e Livro Vermelho dos Briófitos Ameaçados de Portugal. Sérgio C, Garcia CA, Sim-Sim M, Vieira C, Hespanhol H & Stow S. 2013). MUHNAC. Documenta. Lisboa. 464 pp.

Other Sources:

- Naturdata <http://naturdata.com/>
- BioDiversity4all <http://www.biodiversity4all.org/>
- Species of fungi, terrestrial flora and fauna of the archipelagos of Madeira and Selvagens, with indication of endemism in :
https://www.academia.edu/21154795/A_list_of_the_terrestrial_fungi_flora_and_fauna_of_Madeira_and_Selvagens_archipelagos
- Lists of terrestrial fauna (Mollusca and Arthropoda) and flora (Bryophyta, Pteridophyta and Spermatophyta) of the Azores, with indication of endemism in :
http://www.ibigbiology.com/fotos/publicacoes/publicacoes_Check_List_Azores.pdf
- National Habitats Directive Implementation Report:
<https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/pt/eu/art12/envuzwp4q/>
<https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/pt/eu/art17/envuc2hfw/>
- NaturData Biodiversidade Online - <https://naturdata.com/>

Annex E .High Conservation Values National Framework

Framework

The concept of High Conservation Value (HCV), introduced by FSC in 1999, focuses on the values that make forest ecosystems relevant in terms of conservation.

This concept aims to ensure the protection of significant environmental and social values that occur in certified forests. Significant values are recognized as being unique or exceptional in relation to other examples in the same region, due to their size, number, frequency, quality, density or socio-economic importance, based on existing information, data and maps or through field evaluations and consultations carried out during the evaluation of HCVs.

HCV are classified in 6 categories:

- **HCV1** - Species Diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.
- **HCV 2** - Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Intact forest landscapes and large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
- **HCV 3** - Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.
- **HCV 4** - Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.
- **HCV 5** - Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or Indigenous Peoples (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous Peoples.
- **HCV 6** - Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples.

This concept is embodied in Principle 9, presuming an implementation divided into 4 steps:

- Identification;
- Consultation;
- Management activities; and
- Monitoring.

that are linked to the four (4) criteria of Principle 9.

Once identified as occurring in a given area, forest management should be adapted to the presence of that HCV, in order to maintain or enhance the conservation status of the referred attributes; the methodology used for identification and respective management activities should be subject of a public consultation; and the identified attributes should be properly monitored.

Stakeholder engagement is one of the key components of the HCV approach. This engagement can start early in the identification process, providing assistance for the identification of the HCV to the forest manager, and also helping in planning the management activities.

Before each Consultation potential stakeholders should be identified, considering the nature and vulnerability of the HCV, and the risk and threats their facing.

This national framework for HCV constitutes a support of the forest managers decision making regarding the HCV status (present, potential or absent), through the identification of the better sources of information as well as for the national description for each value.

The following documents can be consulted to support the work of identification, management and monitoring of HCV, developed by the High Conservation Value Network, of which FSC is a part:

- <https://www.hcvnetwork.org/library/common-guidance-for-the-management-and-monitoring-of-hcv>
- https://www.hcvnetwork.org/library/common-guidance-for-the-identification-of-hcv-english-indonesian-french_portuguese

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

HCV 1 Category 1 | Concentration Species Diversity

National Description

Classified areas have the potential for being considered as HVC 1.1, due to the natural values identified on these areas (fauna, flora, landscape or ecosystems) that have a special relevance requiring specific measures of conservation and being object of specific regulation.

The national classified areas are defined in the Legal Regime for the Conservation of Nature and Biodiversity (*Regime Juridico de Conservação de Natureza e da Biodiversidade* - RJCNB), being constituted by the National Network of Protected Areas (*Rede Nacional de Áreas Protegidas* - RNAP), the classified areas that are part of the Natura 2000 Network and other areas classified under international commitments assumed by the State Portuguese.

The set of areas classified under the National Network of Protected Areas and Natura 2000 account for nearly 20 % of the continental territory.

Classified areas (RNAP and Natura 2000) aim for the conservation of nature and biodiversity, the sustainable use of biological resources and international cooperation in terms of conservation policies. It includes RNAP areas, the Special Areas of Conservation (*Zonas Especiais de Conservação* – ZEC) and the Special Birds Protections Areas (*Zonas de Protecção Especial para aves* or ZPE).of the Natura 2000 Network.

They also include other classified areas under international commitments assumed by the Portuguese State (e.g. Ramsar List areas, Biogenetic Reserves, Biosphere Reserves). Some areas may be simultaneously Protected Area, ZEC or ZPE.

Although not included in the set of Classified Areas, Important Bird Areas (IBA) area also considered, in the scope of HCV 1.1, sites with international significance for bird conservation at a global scale.

In the cases where the Management Unit is included or contains Classified Areas; and there are at least one Conservation Value of exceptional nature, which led to the classification as a Protected or Natura 2000 Area, that area may be considered as a High Conservation Value Area.

In the case of a Protected area, for example, the Management Unit may overlap with areas of total, partial or complementary protection as defined in the Land Use Plan for the Protected Area in question. Inclusion in a total protection zone may justify its categorization as a High Conservation Value Attribute. If the Forest Management Unit coincides only partially with a Classified Area, the evaluation of other attributes (e.g. threatened species or areas of seasonal importance to the species) should be considered.

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

Affected and Interested Stakeholders

- ICNF, I.P.
- DRRF, Azores
- IFCN I.P. RAM, Madeira
- NGO's
- Universities
- Governmental Organizations
- National or Local Experts
- Management entities of protected areas of regional or local scope

Best Information Available

The digital cartography of Classified Areas in Mainland Portugal is available at:

- <https://geocatalogo.icnf.pt/>
- <https://snig.dgterritorio.gov.pt/>

Information regarding Ramsar Convention (Convention on wetlands of International Importance, namely habitats for aquatic birds) sites in Portugal is available at:

- <https://www.ramsar.org/wetland/portugal>
- Maps and respective files of IBA of Portugal is available at:
- <http://ibas-terrestres.spea.pt/pt/mapa-ibas-terrestres/>

Information regarding birds important Sites can be found in:

Costa, L. M. (2003). Zonas Importantes para as Aves em Portugal. Lisboa: Sociedade para o Estudo das Aves.

The National Report to the Convention about biological diversity, analyses the implementation of the Convention in Portugal. The report evaluates the status and trends for biodiversity as well as the identified threats. This information can be consulted in <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/pt/pt-nr-05-pt.pdf>.

The publication "Sites of Botanical Interest of Mainland Portugal" coordinated by *Sociedade Portuguesa de Botânica*, can also be a source of information.

Threats

The threats are identified in the National Report on the Application of the Habitats Directive – Natura 2000, in the base documents (indicated above) and can be complemented with more specific threats for a specific value.

Management Strategies

For the Management Unit under consideration indications contained in the Protected Area Land Use Programmes or in Natura 2000 Sectorial Plan for ZEC and ZPE areas should be followed. That can be complemented with other adequate management activities for the intended conservation objectives.

The Protected Area Land Use Programmes are available in:

- <https://www.icnf.pt/conservacao/ordenamentoegestao/planosdeordenamentodeareasprotegidas>

For each ZEC and ZPE there is a characterization sheet, which contains specific fields regarding the goals for conservation of that area and management guidelines. This information can be consulted in:

- <https://www.icnf.pt/biodiversidade/natura2000/listasdeocorrenciaefichasdecaracterizacao>

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

For regional or local protected areas the management plans of these areas should be consulted, as well as the Municipal Guiding Plans (*Planos Directores Municipais* – PDM) of the corresponding municipalities.

Manuals of best management practices can also provide information that can support the definition of management strategies.

HCV 1 Category 2 | Concentration of Endemic Species

National Description

Endemic species of a given territory are defined as species whose natural distribution area it's totally contained in that territory. Species considered as endemic in Portugal can only be found in Portuguese territory and nowhere else in the world.

The Mediterranean Basin, in which Portugal is located, is considered a biodiversity hotspot.

When evaluating the category of the attribute HCV 1 is important to evaluate not only the identified endemism, but also the scale of the identified value, if the endemic species can be found across the territory, if the presence of the endemic species is restricted to a certain region, etc. This scale evaluation should be considered at the time of the assessment of the HCV presence.

Affected and Interested Stakeholders

- ICNF, I.P.
- DRRF, Azores
- IFCN I.P. RAM, Madeira
- NGO's
- Universities
- Governmental Organizations
- National or Local Experts
- Management entities of protected areas of regional or local scope

Best Information Available

It was considered that any sources of information mentioned in HCV 1.1, are also valid for HCV 2.2., being possible to add the following sources:

Relevant maps and databases:

- <https://naturdata.com/>

FLORA

- <http://flora-on.pt/>
- <https://www.icnf.pt/biodiversidade/natura2000/flora> <http://www.floraiberica.es/>
- <https://jb.utad.pt/>

MAMMALS | AMPHIBIANS | REPTILES

- <https://atlasmamiferosportugal.wordpress.com/>
- Atlas of amphibians and reptiles of Portugal (ICNF geocatalog)

BIRDS

- Atlas of wintering and migratory birds: http://bit.ly/atlas_aves.
- Atlas of nesting birds in Portugal (ICNF geocatalog)

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

- <http://datazone.birdlife.org/country/portugal>
- <https://ebird.org/portugal/home>

FISHES

- <http://www.cartapiscicola.org/#>
- <https://www.fishatlas.net/links.htm>
- http://www.edia.pt/catalogo_peixes/cat_peixes/index.htm
- <https://www.isa.ulisboa.pt/proj/fibip/02station.php>

Endemic Bird Areas (EBA). Portugal deserves some prominence in the European context considering that in the Portuguese territory (Madeira and Azores) is possible to find 5 species of birds with a restricted distribution. Madeira island, jointly with Canary islands, constitutes one of the 2 identified EBA in Europe.

The Red Book of Vertebrates, where it can be found indications about the Lusitanian (Mainland, Azores and Madeira), Micronesian and Iberian endemism.

Information regarding terrestrial fungi, flora and fauna species of Madeira and Selvagens archipelagos with reference to endemism, can be found in:

- https://www.academia.edu/21154795/A_list_of_the_terrestrial_fungi_flora_and_fauna_of_Madeira_and_Selvagens_archipelagos

Terrestrial Fauna (Mollusca and Arthropoda) and Flora (Bryophyta, Pteridophyta e Spermatophyta) List of Azores, with indication of endemism:

- http://www.ibigbiology.com/fotos/publicacoes/publicacoes_Check_List_Azores.pdf

Threats

The threats are identified in the National Report on the Application of Habitats Directive – Natura 2000 (*Relatório Nacional de Aplicação da Directiva Habitats – rede Natura 2000*), the base documents (indicated above) and can be complemented with more specific threats for a specific value.

Management Strategies

Generic management activities, whenever indicated in the referred documents, shall be followed and adapted to the Management Units under evaluation and for the identified attribute or set of attributes of conservation. The management activities should aim to maintain or enhance the conservation status of these attribute(s).

HCV 1 Category 3 | Concentration of Rare, Endangered or Critically Endangered Species

National Description

One of the more important aspects regarding biodiversity conservation relates to threatened species. Areas where these species are identified present a greater value in terms of conservation, given the vulnerability of these species to habitat loss and others disturbances.

It was considered the classification used by International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) for threatened species as the more suitable nomenclature for the implementation of the FSC Forest Management Standard for Portugal: Critically endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU).

Priority species contained in legal instruments of conservation that are in force in Portugal, that are not integrated in any category defined in the IUCN, should be considered.

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

Affected and Interested Stakeholders

- ICNF, I. P.
- DRRF, Azores
- IFCN I.P. RAM, Madeira
- NGO's
- Universities
- Governmental Organizations
- National or Local Experts
- Management entities of protected areas of regional or local scope

Best Information Available

To assess the importance of the Management Unit regarding the potential for the presence of threatened species, it is suggested to resort to the sources of information highlighted for the categories above and also:

Relevant maps and databases

Registration of natural values (archive of information regarding classified natural values and plant or animal species to which it was attributed a threat category for the national authority, considering the international requirements established by The World Conservation Union (IUCN)):

- https://geocatalogo.icnf.pt/geovisualizador/cadastro_valores_naturais/
- <https://www.icnf.pt/cites/citesonline>
- <https://listavermelha-flora.pt/>
- <https://livrovermelhodosmamiferos.pt/mamiferos>
- The Red Book of Vertebrates:
- <https://www.icnf.pt/biodiversidade/patrimonionatural/livrovermelhodosvertebradosdeportugal>
- Atlas and Red Book of the Endangered Bryophytic Flora of Portugal:
- https://www.edp.com/sites/default/files/BrioAtlas_relatorio2012_final.pdf
- National Report of the Application of the Habitat Directive:
- <https://www.icnf.pt/biodiversidade/natura2000/redenatura>

The Protected Areas Management Plans (*Planos de Ordenamento das Áreas Protegidas*) contain information and mapping of natural values occurring in these areas, as well as other documents with guidelines of the management of classified areas.

Whenever available, Species Conservation Action Plans (*Planos de Acção para Conservação das espécies*) (e.g. Iberian lynx, Iberian wolf) should be consulted and, in particular, identified management activities listed in these plans.

It's important to resort to information provided by local experts to assess the species presence in the Management Unit and for the evaluation of the relative importance of that Management Unit for that specific conservation value.

Once the presence of that specie in the Management Unit has been assessed, the use of the knowledge provided by local experts will allow to ascertain whether the quantities in question are relevant for inclusion in Principle #9 (High Conservation Value) or Principle #6 (Environmental Values and Impacts). To distinguish between species to be included in the scope of Principle #6 or Principle #9 of the FSC, the degree of threat of the species concerned is considered fundamental: for example,

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

critically endangered or endangered species will fall within the scope of Principle #9, the rest must be safeguarded under Principle #6.

Threats

The threats are identified in the National Report on the Application of Habitats Directive – Natura 2000 (*Relatório Nacional de Aplicação da Directiva Habitats – rede Natura 2000*), the base documents (indicated above) and can be complemented with more specific threats for a specific value.

Management Strategies

Generic management activities, whenever indicated in the referred documents, shall be followed and adapted to the Management Units under evaluation and for the identified attribute or set of attributes of conservation. The management activities should aim to maintain or enhance the conservation status of these attribute(s).

HCV 1 Category 4 | Critical Areas of Seasonal Use

National Description

Fauna species can use different types of habitat depending on their life cycle and seasonal period. These habitats can be crucial given their relevance for that species breeding season or given the food availability provided in certain seasons.

Attribute HCV 1.4 focuses on the importance of these areas for the fauna species.

Affected and Interested Stakeholders

- ICNF, I. P.
- DRRF, Azores
- IFCN I.P. RAM, Madeira
- NGO's
- Universities
- Governmental Organizations
- National or Local Experts
- Management entities of protected areas of regional or local scope.

Best Information Available

In addition to the information sources mentioned in 1.2 and 1.3, expert consultation can be important to assess this specific conservation attribute.

Digital cartographic information available in *Manual of Power Lines (Manual das Linhas Elétricas)* (ICNF 2019) can also be used, but merely as indicative information given that it was developed for other uses, and identifies :

- Corridors of autumnal bird migration in Southwest Alentejo and Costa Vicentina;
- Concentration and passage zones for steppe birds (bustard, little bustard);
- Breeding areas for birds of prey with a conservation status;
- Concentration of wintering birds in wetlands;
- Bat shelters, considered relevant at a local, national, regional or local level.

This information can be consulted in:

- <https://www.icnf.pt/api/file/doc/c6b85cd21cd61522>

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

Threats The threats are identified in the base documents (indicated above) and can be complemented with more specific threats for a specific value.

Management Strategies The management activities should include a description of critical area of seasonal importance and, whenever possible, the corresponding cartography and conservation status of the identified species.

It is important to identify the national, regional or local importance of these areas considering which is the most critical season of dependence of the species concerned on the identified areas.

Once conducted this evaluation, it should be defined a calendar of the forest management compatible with the susceptibility of these areas, avoiding interventions in critical seasons and, eventually, set out buffer zones where activities that are highlighted as not compatible with the critical periods of the life cycle of the identified species (e.g. nesting season) can be minimized or excluded.

Monitoring HCV 1

Monitoring is necessary to assess if the management activities for maintaining or enhancing the HCV are being effective.

Monitoring should be conducted periodically (periodicity adapted to the identified attribute) and be expedient. It's possible to resort to certain indicators, for example (e.g. presence of species or habitats which identification, in certain areas, allow to deduce, with a high degree of probability, the presence of the conservation attribute).

The identification of evidence of presence in the field (e.g. marking of trees by deer, occurrence of burrows, trenches, tracks or nests) can be conducted, for example, once a year in order to gather information regarding the trend of certain species populations. Sometimes, more important than assessing the numbers of the species is to understand whether the population numbers are increasing or regressing, which is often achieved expeditiously by assessing presence rates.

The information gathered in this manner in the Management Unit can be complemented, resorting to partnerships and collaborations with specialized entities and with interests in monitoring species and habitats (e.g. Environmental NGO, Universities with work in that area of study)

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

National Description	<p>It is considered that the only forest formations with regional relevance at the level of the Mediterranean Basin (and the world) are cork and holm oak formations occurring in Portugal in the heathlands of the Tagus and Sado (cork oak) and Vale do Guadiana (holm oak) in the form of both forest and <i>montado</i>. These formations host Conservation Values high at the regional level.</p> <p>To a certain management area be considered in the scope of HCV 2, it will have to comply with requirements regarding, for example, continuity and status of conservation.</p> <p>Thus, it's considered that for the continuity requirements to be met there should be no more than 500 m separating two contiguous management units. These areas should also present adequate regeneration and renovation levels that ensure the perpetuity of the forest stand and that maintain an irregular age structure. In addition to that, it should also present a good phytosanitary status and be characterized for the presence of a diverse understory (e.g. shrubs, pasture) that contribute to a "mosaic" like structure favourable to animal and plant species diversity.</p>
Affected and Interested Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ICNF, I.P. ○ DRRF, Azores ○ IFCN I.P. RAM, Madeira ○ NGO's ○ Universities ○ Governmental Organizations ○ National or Local Experts ○ Management entities of protected areas of regional or local scope
Best Information Available	<p>As information sources for good management practices, publications such as <i>Manual de Boas Práticas Suberícolas</i> and management standards contained in the Regional Programs of Forest Management (<i>Programas Regionais de Ordenamento Florestal</i> – PROF) can be considered.</p>
Threats	<p>Ecosystem fragmentation</p>
Management Strategies	<p>The management of these areas should aim to maintain and increase the forest cover and avoid interventions that could cause loss of continuity and of forest cover. This management should also favor the enhancement of the conditions for the development of forest (e.g. Phytosanitary status).</p> <p>Whenever possible, forest interventions, like grading with heavy machinery should be minimized and restricted to firebreak zones. The promotion of regeneration and renovation should be done through appropriate management practices (e.g. compatibility with grazing or techniques of shrub control compatible with regeneration maintenance). The road network should maintain the continuity of the area. It should be presented mitigation measures appropriate to the level of risk of wildfires, pest and diseases.</p>
Monitoring	<p>Monitoring should attend to issues related to natural regeneration, continuity and degree of tree cover. It's also suggested to implement a periodic monitoring of the forest management plans and mitigation measures contained in these plans and the periodic revision of the existing agricultural practices and the degree of threat of these practices.</p>

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

National Description	In this attribute are considered the priority habitats listed in the Habitat Directive (Annex A) identified in the Management Unit. The remaining habitats listed in the Habitat Directive should be considered in the scope of FSC Principle #6.
Affected and Interested Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ICNF, I.P. ○ DRRF, Azores ○ IFCN I.P. RAM, Madeira ○ NGO's ○ Universities ○ Governmental Organizations ○ National or Local Experts ○ Management entities of protected areas of regional or local scope
Best Information Available	<p>The Natura 2000 Sectorial Plan (<i>Plano Sectorial da Rede Natura 2000</i>) should be used as the primary source of information for the identification of priority habitats in classified areas.</p> <p>In the cases of non-classified areas, the report of implementation of the <i>Habitat Directive</i> (https://www.icnf.pt/biodiversidade/natura2000/redenatura) could be consulted, namely for information regarding the conservation status of the habitat (favourable, inadequate, bad). Note, however, that this information it's only available at the scale of 10 x 10km.</p> <p>In the case of Management Units located in protected areas, the Protected Areas Management Plans (<i>Planos de Ordenamento das Áreas Protegidas</i>) should be the primary source of information. The <i>PROF</i> could also be an important source of information for the assessment of the presence of priority habitats in the Management Unit.</p> <p>Annex 1 of the Habitat Directive contains an exhaustive list of habitats that can be used as an information source. Considering the habitats characterized as of national occurrence in the referred list, and if the presence of those habitats is confirmed in the Management Unit, the evaluation should be done in conjunction with FSC Principle #6.</p> <p>Once the cartographic identification of those habitats is completed its fundamental to evaluate their "conservation status", using as a comparative term the habitat description contained in the Natura 2000 Sectorial Plan (<i>Plano Sectorial da Rede Natura 2000</i>), namely regarding the presence of specific indicator species and their regeneration status. This classification is useful because it allows to set a baseline from which monitoring can be implemented and a management plan that aims can be defined, in order to maintain or enhance the conservation status of those habitats.</p>
Threats	The threats are identified in National Report on the Application of Habitats Directive – Natura 2000 (<i>Relatório Nacional de Aplicação da Directiva habitats – rede Natura 2000</i>), the base documents (indicated above) and can be complemented with more specific threats for a specific value.

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

Management Strategies

The management activities listed in the Natura 2000 Sectorial Plan (*Plano Sectorial para a Rede Natura 2000*) (e.g. Sites and habitat files) could be used as a baseline for the management of areas identified as attribute HCV 3.

The management goal of these areas is the progression towards the favourable conservation status of habitat under consideration. In some cases (e.g. Management of riparian galleries), the information that can be found in Natura 2000 Sectorial Plan (*Plano Sectorial para a Rede Natura 2000*) or in good management practices manuals, as long as suitably adapted to habitats under consideration, are a good baseline regarding the best management practices to be followed.

Monitoring

The periodic visit to the sites where the habitats were identified is essential.

Photographic registration in fixed locations (not invalidating that a more elaborated monitoring methodology can be applied) is an expedient way of obtaining information regarding the progression or regression of the conservation status of these areas.

The observation and recording of indicator species (species whose presence suggests information on the conservation status of the habitat) is a fundamental but relatively less expeditious monitoring criterion.

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

HCV 4 Category 1 | Watersheds Conservation

National Description	<p>In this case the Management Unit should be included in a critical area and have a crucial part in the mitigation of catastrophic floods, as an example.</p> <p>Note, however, that is necessary the critical evaluation of the values to be included in the scope of FSC Principle #6 and Principle #9, in which the latter are included situations of exceptional value.</p>
Affected and Interested Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ICNF, I.P. ○ DRRF, Azores ○ IFCN I.P. RAM, Madeira ○ APA ○ CCDR ○ NGO's ○ Universities ○ Governmental Organizations ○ National or Local Experts ○ Management entities of protected areas of regional or local scope
Best Information Available	<p>In general terms, and in the case of watersheds, information related to the classification of flood beds, flood threatened zones and other relevant information can be partially obtained by consultation of areas included in the National Ecological Reserve (<i>Reserva Ecológica Nacional</i>).</p> <p>The Hydrographic Region Management Plans (<i>Planos de Gestão da Região Hidrográfica</i>) and the Public Area Reservoirs Management Plans (<i>Planos de Ordenamento de Albufeiras de áreas públicas</i>) are also documents that contain information that can be relevant for the Management Unit under consideration, as well as the PROF, mainly in the references to protection forest and to ecological corridors.</p> <p>Maps and databases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ https://apambiente.pt/agua/2o-ciclo-de-planeamento-2016-2021 ○ https://apambiente.pt/agua/planos-de-ordenamento-de-albufeiras-de-aguas-publicas-0# ○ https://snig.dgterritorio.gov.pt/rndg/srv/por/catalog.search#/search?facet.q=orgNameSNIG%2FAG%25C3%25Ancia%2520Portuguesa%2520do%2520Ambiente%252C%2520I.P.&resultType=details&sortBy=referenceDateOrd&from=1&to=20&fast=index&content_type=json&type=dataset%2Bor%2Bseries&anyasnig=APA
Threats	Identified in the guiding documents.
Management strategies	Regarding management, the guidelines contained in the Basin Plans (<i>Planos de Bacia</i>) or the Reservoirs Management Plans (<i>Planos de Ordenamento de Albufeiras</i>), as well as the management standards advocated in the PROF related to water courses management, as long as adapted to the Management Unit under consideration, could act as a baseline to the management model to be adopted.

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

Monitoring

At the monitoring level there are indicators related to water quality (e.g. biological, physical-chemical indicators), for example, that could be consulted periodically. The reports of the *Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente* (or APA) and the information regarding to the Reservoir Management Plans (*Planos de Ordenamento de Albufeiras*) and Hydrographic Region Management Plans (*Planos de Gestão da Região Hidrográfica*) could contain relevant information.

HCV 4 Category 2 | Soil Conservation

National Description

The risk of erosion can exist in any Management Unit. In cases in which the forest cover performs critical functions in terms of protection against erosion (for example, erosion that has consequences for human populations and /or for the conservation status of the ecosystem) it could be included in HCV 4.2.

As for attribute HCV 4.1, a critical evaluation should be done for the framing of the value in the scope of FSC Principle #6 or #9.

Affected and Interested Stakeholders

- ICNF, I.P.
- DRRF, Açores
- IFCN I.P. RAM, Madeira
- APA
- CCDR
- NGO's
- Universities
- Governmental Organizations
- National or Local Experts
- Management entities of protected areas of regional or local scope

Best Information Available

For information relating to the service of erosion control it's essential to consult documentation regarding the risk of erosion.

This information is partly mapped under the scope of the National Ecological Reserve (*Reserva Ecológica Nacional*) that identifies, at a scale of 1:25 000, areas of high risk of hydric erosion of the soil, as well as slope instability areas.

PROF documents can be consulted, namely information regarding Ecological Corridors and areas with erosion risk.

The consultation of the PDM is also essential to obtain this kind of information, as well as the identification of the main soil characteristics of the area under consideration and its susceptibility to erosion.

Maps and databases:

- <https://snig.dgterritorio.gov.pt/>

Threats

Identified in the PDM

Management strategies

The general principles of good practices of forest managers, to follow areas that present a high risk of erosion, should guide the management models.

For example, issues related to maximum wood cutting areas should be considered. In the case of soils susceptible to erosion the maintenance of adequate levels of shrub cover, particularly in areas of steep slope, may be essential.

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

Management standards advocated in PROF can be considered for the identified areas as having a high risk of erosion.

Interventions in the shrub cover, in this case, should be prudent, well localized e of low intensity, avoiding heavy machinery (e.g. Disk harrow) and give preference to interventions with less soil mobilization and disturbance be as much as possible.

Monitoring

Mapping and identification of steeper slopes areas in the Management Unit are essential.

The periodic visit of these areas and observation of the presence or not of indicators of erosion as furrows and ravine, for example, should be registered and compared with observations in previous periods. It is relevant to understand if those indicators are maintained or increased in consecutive periods.

In this case periodic photographic registration, in fixed locations, is also an expedient method to assess which are the trends in terms of erosion in the area under consideration

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

National Description	<p>Management Units evaluated as essentials for the subsistence of local communities are classified as High Conservation Value Forests. It must exist a direct relation between community dependence and these High Conservation Value, for being classified as such.</p> <p>It is also important to highlight that HCV 5 evaluates the dependence of a community (not just some individuals) regarding a certain resource that is used in the Management Unit under consideration.</p>
Affected and Interested Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ICNF, I.P. ○ DRRF, Açores ○ IFCN I.P. RAM, Madeira ○ NGO's ○ Universities ○ Local Associations ○ Management entities of classified areas at local level ○ National and local experts ○ Local communities ○ Municipalities and Parish Councils ○ Management entities of common land ○ Group of commons lands
Best Information Available	<p>The history of use by local populations of the resources in the area under consideration is important for evaluating the occurrence of the attribute HCV 5.</p> <p>Consultation of information sources such as, for example, governing documents, charter letters, forest and hunting history in the area can support the evaluation of which resources have been traditionally explored and who predominantly uses them. Local testimony consultation is a frequent source of information.</p>
Threats	<p>To be identified through the engagement with stakeholders, listing the risks of not supplying the resource.</p>
Management strategies	<p>It's essential to evaluate the degree of dependency of the community in relation to the resources found in the area under consideration.</p> <p>Once conducted this evaluation, the management activities in the Management Unit should safeguard the local population necessities that have been identified. The management strategies should be developed through engagement with local communities.</p>
Monitoring	<p>Monitoring should evaluate if the use of the resources is sustainable and compatible with other existing attributes of conservation in the Management Unit, being important to evaluate periodically whether the use of the resource continues, changes or ends.</p>

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

National Description

In the Forest Management Unit, the existence of an HVC6 can be considered if it contains or is adjacent to immovable cultural heritage, sites, ensembles and landscapes, movable heritage or intangible heritage, classified (worldwide, national or local), inventoried, or identified during forestry operations and that are recognized as being of critical value to the traditional culture of the communities.

Other cases should be covered by FSC Principle #6.

Affected and Interested Stakeholders

- ICNF, I.P.
- DRRF, Açores
- IFCN I.P. RAM, Madeira
- Protection of Cultural Heritage (DGPC E DRC)
- NGO's
- Universities
- Local Associations
- Heritage defense associations
- Management entities of classified areas at local level
- National and local experts
- Local communities
- Municipalities and Parish Councils
- Management entities of common land
- Group of commons lands
- Religious Communities

Best Information Available

Information regarding the presence of cultural heritage values in the Management Unit can, partly, be obtained by consulting the PDM and National Databases.

The identification of these attributes should be conducted also by consultation of local communities (e.g. parish councils). Questions related to the use of the area by population, that is, in addition to the site per se, the surrounding area and respective access to the area, used for cultural or religious events.

Maps and Databases:

- <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7f7d5674280f41849c0a0869ced22d91¢er=-8.630023,41.158400,4326&level=19>
- <https://patrimoniodgpc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=5cb4735d7d7743a39a16d7269a753a4a>
- <https://unescoportugal.mne.gov.pt/pt/temas/proteger-o-nosso-patrimonio-e-promover-a-criatividade/patrimonio-mundial-em-portugal>
- <http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/pt/>
- <https://patrimoniodgpc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7f7d5674280f41849c0a0869ced22d91>
- <https://progeo.pt/>
- <http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/Arvores.qry?start:int=80&Distrito=&Concelho=&Freguesia=&Processo>

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

- <https://cultura.madeira.gov.pt/>
- <http://www.culturacores.azores.gov.pt/default.aspx>

Threats	Total or partial destruction of the site Impediment of passage and access
Management strategies	In the case of HCV 6 it was considered that the management should be conservative, meaning that the goal is not to enhance the initial conservation status of conservation of the site. The management strategies should be developed through engagement with local communities. In some cases, however, it can be interesting the establishment of protocols between the management entity of the Management Unit and others entities (e.g. DGPC, Municipalities) aiming to improve the conservation status of the attribute.
Monitoring	The conservation status of the monument, as well as the access and surrounding areas, should be evaluated periodically with special focus on potential impact that the forest management can have in conservation of the attribute under consideration.

Annex F Glossary of terms

Normative definitions for terms are given in FSC-STD-01-002 FSC Glossary of Terms apply. This glossary includes internationally accepted definitions whenever possible. These sources include, for instance, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) as well as definitions from online glossaries as provided on the websites of the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Invasive Alien Species Programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity. When other sources have been used they are referenced accordingly.

The term 'based on' means that a definition was adapted from an existing definition as provided in an international source.

Words used in the International Generic Indicators, if not defined in this Glossary of Terms or other normative FSC documents, are used as defined in the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary or the Concise Oxford Dictionary.

Active Ingredient - Part of the product that provides the pesticidal action (Source: FAO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management).

Adaptive management - A systematic process of continually improving management policies and practices by learning from the outcomes of existing measures. (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Affected Rights Holder - Persons and groups, including Indigenous Peoples, traditional peoples and local communities with legal or customary rights whose free, prior and informed consent is required to determine management decisions.

Affected stakeholder - Any person, group of persons or entity that is or is likely to be subject to the effects of the activities of a Management Unit. Examples include, but are not restricted to (for example in the case of downstream landowners), persons, groups of persons or entities located in the neighbourhood of the Management Unit.

The following are examples of affected stakeholders:

- Local communities
- Indigenous peoples
- Workers
- Forest dwellers
- Neighbours
- Downstream landowners
- Local processors
- Local businesses
- Tenure and use rights holders, including landowners
- Organizations authorized or known to act on behalf of affected stakeholders, for example, social and environmental NGOs, labour unions, etc. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Alien species (Non-Indigenous Species): Any species, flora or fauna, not originating in a given territory and never recorded there as naturally occurring and with self-sustaining populations during historical times (Source: Decree Law 142/2008, 24/07)

Applicable law - Means applicable to The Organization as a legal person or business enterprise in or for the benefit of the Management Unit and those laws which affect the implementation of the FSC Principles and Criteria. This includes any combination of statutory law (Parliamentary-approved) and case law (court interpretations), subsidiary regulations, associated administrative procedures, and the national constitution (if present) which invariably takes legal precedence over all other legal instruments. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Best Available Information - Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with stakeholders that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through reasonable effort and cost, subject to the scale and intensity of the management activities and the Precautionary Approach.

Biological control agents - Organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other organisms (Based on FSC 1994 and World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

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

Chemical Pesticide - Synthetically produced pesticide (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0).

Child - Any person under the age of 18 (ILO Convention 182, Article 2).

Child Labour - The term “child labour” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that:

- Is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and/or
- Interferes with their schooling by: depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

Whether or not particular forms of “work” can be called “child labour” depends on the child’s age, the type and hours of work performed, the conditions under which it is performed and the objectives pursued by individual countries. The answer varies from country to country, as well as among sectors within countries (Source: ILO).

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

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

Connectivity - It comprises two components, structural and functional, and expresses the way the landscape is organized to allow the movement of species. Structural connectivity corresponds to the continuity of habitats, while functional connectivity corresponds to the response of species to other elements of the landscape besides habitat. A high degree of connectivity is usually linked to a reduced fragmentation of the landscape.

Conservation/Protection - These words are used interchangeably when referring to management activities designed to maintain the identified environmental or cultural values in existence long-term. Management activities may range from zero or minimal interventions to a specified range of appropriate interventions and activities designed to maintain, or compatible with maintaining, these identified values (Source: FSC STD-01-001 V5-2).

Conservation zones and protection areas - Defined areas that are designated and managed primarily to safeguard species, habitats, ecosystems, natural features or other site-specific values because of their natural environmental or cultural values, or for purposes of monitoring, evaluation or research, not necessarily excluding other management activities. For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria, these terms are used interchangeably, without implying that one always has a higher degree of conservation or protection than the other. The term 'protected area' is not used for these areas, because this term implies legal or official status, covered by national regulations in many countries. In the context of the Principles and Criteria, management of these areas should involve active conservation, not passive protection' (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Conversion - A lasting change of natural forest cover or High Conservation Value areas, induced by human activity. This may be characterized by significant loss of species diversity, habitat diversity, structural complexity, ecosystem functionality or Page 85 of 107 International Generic Indicators FSC-STD-60-004 V2-1 EN livelihoods and cultural values. The definition of conversion covers gradual forest degradation as well as rapid forest transformation (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

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

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

Conversion Threshold: The point at which degradation and/or clearing has occurred to an extent where recovery to natural forest conditions and/or High Conservation Value Areas is unlikely to be achieved without direct intervention (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

NOTE: Examples of direct intervention include but are not limited to removal of exotic species, physical protection of existing remnant native vegetation, re-wetting of drained soils, reintroduction of appropriate native species, and reintroduction of High Conservation Value species where suitable habitat remains or is re-established.

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

Critical - The concept of criticality or fundamentality in Principle 9 and HCVs relates to irreplaceability and to cases where loss or major damage to this HCV would cause serious prejudice or suffering to affected stakeholders. An ecosystem service is considered to be critical (HCV 4) where a disruption of that service is likely to cause, or poses a threat of, severe negative impacts on the welfare, health or survival of local communities, on the environment, on HCVs, or on the functioning of significant infrastructure (roads, dams,

buildings etc.). The notion of criticality here refers to the importance and risk for natural resources and environmental and socio-economic values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Culturally appropriate - [mechanisms]: Means/approaches for outreach to target groups that are in harmony with the customs, values, sensitivities, and ways of life of the target audience

Customary law - A set of rules established by custom or tradition. But ,for the custom (consuetudo) to be accepted as a rule and, in this condition, to be able to be considered as a Customary Law, it is essential that it has been based on general and prolonged use (tradition), with the presumption that general consensus (*opinio necessitatis*) approved it.

So, the requirements are:

- a) Consist on repeated facts, uniformly, for a long time;
- b) Generalized and public practice; and
- c) Be lawful facts and not contrary to the law or public order.

There are cases in which the custom is invoked by the law itself and, in this case, the same is called *secundum legem*, as stated in article 1.192 of the Civil Code. When it comes to complement the law, supplying its deficiency or interpreting it, it is said to be *praeter legem*.

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

Degradation - Changes within a natural forest or High Conservation Value area that significantly and negatively affect its species composition, structure and/or function, and reduces the ecosystem's capacity to supply products, support biodiversity and/or deliver ecosystem services (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

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

Discrimination – Includes: a) any distinction, exclusion or preference 86made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, social origin, sexual orientation, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation; b) such other distinction, exclusion or preference which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation as may be determined by the Member concerned after consultation with representative employers' and workers' organization where such exist, and with other appropriate bodies. (Adapted from ILO Convention 111, Article1) 'Sexual orientation' was added to the definition provided in Convention 111, as it has been identified as an additional type of discrimination which may occur.

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

Dispute of substantial duration – Dispute that continues for more than twice as long as the predefined timelines in the FSC System. This is, for more than 6 months after receiving the complaint.

Dispute of substantial magnitude - For the purpose of the International Generic Indicators, a dispute of substantial magnitude is a dispute that involves one or more of the following:

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

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

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

Ecosystem function: An intrinsic ecosystem characteristic related to the set of conditions and processes whereby an ecosystem maintains its integrity (such as primary productivity, food chain, biogeochemical cycles). Ecosystem functions include such processes as decomposition, production, nutrient cycling, and fluxes of nutrients and energy. For FSC purposes, this definition includes ecological and evolutionary processes such as gene flow and disturbance regimes, regeneration cycles and ecological seral development (succession) stages. (Source: Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC; and R.F. Noss. 1990. Indicators for monitoring biodiversity: a hierarchical approach. Conservation Biology 4(4):355–364).

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

- Provisioning services such as food, forest products and water;
- Regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, air quality, climate and disease;
- Supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling;
- And cultural services and cultural values such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other nonmaterial benefits. (Source: Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC).

Employment and Occupation - Includes access to vocational training, access to employment and to particular occupations, and terms and conditions of employment (Based on ILO Convention 111, Article 1.3).

Endemic species - Species whose natural range is restricted to a limited region. Lusitanian and Iberian endemism must be considered.

NOTE: See www.naturdata.com to identify Lusitanian and Iberian endemism.

Engaging / engagement: The process by which The Organization communicates, consults and/or provides for the participation of interested and/or affected stakeholders ensuring that their concerns, desires, expectations, needs, rights and opportunities are considered in the establishment, implementation and updating of the management plan (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

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

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

The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions (Based on FSC 2011).

Environmental and Social Risk Assessment - A process to predict, assess and review the likely or actual environmental and social effects of a well-defined action, evaluate alternatives, and design appropriate mitigation, management and monitoring measures.

In the context of the FSC Pesticides Policy, it relates to chemical pesticide use (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0).

Environmental Impact Assessment - Systematic process used to identify potential environmental and social impacts of proposed projects, to evaluate alternative approaches, and to design and incorporate appropriate prevention, mitigation, management and monitoring measures (Based on Environmental impact assessment, guidelines for FAO field projects).

Equal remuneration to man and woman - Refers to rates of remuneration established without discrimination based on sex (ILO Convention 100, Article 1b).

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

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

Fertilizer - Mineral or organic substances, most commonly N, P₂O₅ and K₂O, which are applied to soil for the purpose of enhancing plant growth.

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

Fiber Testing - A suite of wood identification technologies used to identify the family, genus, species and origin of solid wood and fibre based products.

Forced or compulsory labour - Work or service exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself/ herself voluntarily (ILO Convention 29, Article 2.1).

Fragmentation - The process of dividing habitats into smaller patches, which results in the loss of original habitat, loss in connectivity, reduction in patch size, and increasing isolation of patches. Fragmentation is considered to be one of the single most important factors leading to loss of native species, especially in forested landscapes, and one of the primary causes of the present extinction crisis. In reference to Intact Forest Landscapes, the fragmentation of concern is understood to be that caused by human industrial activities. (SOURCE: Adapted from: Gerald E. Heilman, Jr. James R. Strittholt Nicholas C. Slosser Dominick A. Dellasala, BioScience (2002) 52 (5): 411-422.)

Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) - A legal condition whereby a person or community can be said to have given consent to an action prior to its commencement, based upon a clear appreciation and understanding of the facts, implications and future consequences of that action, and the possession of all relevant facts at the time when consent is given. Free, prior and informed consent includes the right to grant, modify, withhold or withdraw approval (Source: Based on the Preliminary working paper on the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples (...) (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2004/4 8 July 2004) of the 22nd Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Sub-commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 19–23 July 2004).

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

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

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

Genotype - The genetic constitution of an organism (Based on FSC 2011).

Habitat - Terrestrial or aquatic area, natural or semi-natural, distinguished by geographic, abiotic and biotic characteristics (Based on Decree Law 142/2008, 24-07).

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

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

Hazardous work (in the context of child labour) - Any work which is likely to jeopardize children's physical, mental or moral health, should not be undertaken by anyone under the age of 18 years. Hazardous child labour is work in dangerous, or unhealthy conditions that could result in a child being killed or injured/maimed (often permanently) and/or made ill (often permanently) as a consequence of poor safety and health standards and working arrangements.

In determining the type of hazard child labour referred to under Article 3(d) of the Convention No 182, and in identifying where they exist, consideration should be given, inter alia, to

- Work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- Work underground, under water at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- Work in unhealthy environment which may, for examples, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;
- Work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer (ILO, 2011: IPEC Mainstreaming Child labour concerns in education sector plans and Programmes, Geneva, 2011& ILO Handbook on Hazardous child labour, 2011).

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

High Conservation Value Areas - Zones and physical spaces which possess and/or are needed for the existence and maintenance of identified High Conservation Values.

High Conservation Values (HCV) –

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

Highly Hazardous Pesticide - Chemical pesticides that are acknowledged to present particularly high levels of acute or chronic hazards to health and environment according to internationally accepted classification systems or are listed in relevant binding international agreements or conventions, or contain dioxins, or heavy metals. In addition, pesticides that appear to cause severe or irreversible harm to health or the environment under conditions of use in a country may be considered to be and treated as highly hazardous.

FSC distinguishes between FSC prohibited HHPs, FSC highly restricted HHPs and FSC restricted HHPs:

- **FSC prohibited HHPs:** chemical pesticides that: a) are listed or recommended for listing under Annex A (elimination) of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants or Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure or listed under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, or b) are acutely toxic and that can induce cancer (carcinogenic and likely to be carcinogenic), or c) contain dioxins or d) contain heavy metals).
- **FSC highly restricted HHPs:** chemical pesticide presenting two or three out of the following hazards: acute toxicity, chronic toxicity and environmental toxicity.
- **FSC restricted HHPs:** chemical pesticide presenting one out of three of the following hazards: acute toxicity, chronic toxicity and environmental toxicity.

(Source: FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0).

Hunting Activity or venatory act (for Game Indicators) - Acts of hunting which are not controlled by the regulatory standards established for the exercise of hunting (activities at shooting estates and correction of overpopulations).

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

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

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

ILO Committee for the freedom of association - A government agency committee created in 1951 for the purpose of examining complaints regarding violation of freedom of association, whether the country has ratified the relevant conventions or not. This committee is composed by one independent president and three representatives of government, employers and workers. If it decides to take the case, it establishes the facts in dialogue with the government in question. If it finds that there has been a violation of the rules and principles regarding the freedom of association, it issues a report through the government agency and makes recommendations on how the situation can be remedied. Governments are requested to report later on the implementation of their recommendations (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

ILO Core Conventions - These are labour standards that cover fundamental principles and rights at work: freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour; the effective abolition of child labour; and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

The eight Fundamental Conventions are:

- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
- Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)

Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017.

Incident (Equivalent to Occupational accident) - Work-related event(s) in which injury, ill health (regardless of severity) or death occurred or could have occurred.

Note 1: An accident is an incident resulting in injury, ill health or death.

Note 2: An incident where no injury, ill health or death occurs may also be referred to as a "near-miss", "near-hit" or "close call" or "dangerous occurrence".

Note 3: An emergency situation is a particular type of incident.

Source: Based on NP 4397: 2008 *Sistemas de gestão da segurança e saúde do trabalho*.

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

Infrastructure - In the context of forest management, roads, bridges, culverts, log landings, quarries, impoundments, buildings and other structures required in the course of implementing the management plan.

Intellectual property - Practices as well as knowledge, innovations and other creations of the mind (Source: Based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8(j); and World Intellectual Property Organization. What is Intellectual Property? WIPO Publication No. 450(E)).

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

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

Interested stakeholder - Any person, group of persons, or entity that has shown an interest, or is known to have an interest, in the activities of a Management Unit-

The following are examples of interested stakeholders:

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

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

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

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

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

Landscape - Area, as perceived by populations, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or anthropic factors (Source: Based on Council of Europe Landscape Convention).

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

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

Legal registration - National or local legal license or set of permissions to operate as an enterprise, with rights to buy and sell products and/or services commercially. The license or permissions can apply to an individual, a privately-owned enterprise or a publicly-owned corporate entity. The rights to buy and sell products and/or services do not carry the obligation to do so, so legal registration applies also to Organizations operating a Management Unit without sales of products or services; for example, for npriced recreation or for conservation of biodiversity or habitat (Source: FSC-STD01-001 V5-2).

Legal status - The way in which the Management Unit is classified according to law.

In terms of tenure, it means the category of tenure, such as communal land or leasehold or freehold or State land or government land, etc. If the Management Unit is being converted from one category to another (for example, from State land to communal indigenous land) the status includes the current position in the transition process. In terms of administration, legal status could mean that the land is owned by the nation as a whole, is administered on behalf of the nation by a government department, and is leased by a government Ministry to a private sector operator through a concession (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

Local communities - Populations included in or close to forest areas; populations affected by management activities; and/or community managed areas.

Local laws - The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees) which is limited in application to a particular geographic district within a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws. Laws derive authority ultimately from the Westphalian concept of sovereignty of the Nation State (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Long term commitment - 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. (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Management objective - Specific management goals, practices, outcomes, and approaches established to achieve the requirements of this standard.

Management Plan - The collection of documents, reports, records and maps that describe, justify and regulate the activities carried out by any manager, staff or organization within or in relation to the Management Unit, including statements of objectives and policies. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

- all facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or areas under legal title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of The Organization, for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives; and
- all facilities and area(s) outside, and not adjacent to this spatial area or areas and operated by or on behalf of The Organization, solely for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives.

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

Minimum Age (for employment) – Minimum age for admission to work is 16 years old as long as all legal requirements established in the country are met.

Minimum legal wage - The same as Guaranteed Minimum Monthly Remuneration that constitutes a reference for the labour market, both from the perspective of decent work and social cohesion, as well as the competitiveness and sustainability of companies. Is annually determined by specific legislation.

(Source: Based on Relatório de Acompanhamento do Acordo sobre a RMMG)

National laws - The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees), which is applicable to a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Native species (equivalent to indigenous species): Any species, flora or fauna, originating in a given territory and recorded there as naturally occurring and with self-sustaining populations during historical times.

NOTE: See List of Usable Forest Tree Species in Mainland Portugal (www.icnf.pt) (Source: Based on: Decree Law n.º 142/2008, 24/7). **Natural conditions/native ecosystem** - In the context of the application of the Principles and Criteria and any uses of restoration techniques, terms such as "most natural conditions", "native ecosystem", refers to the management of areas to favour or restore indigenous species and indigenous species associations that are characteristic of the place, and the management of these associations and other environmental values so that they constitute ecosystems characteristic of the place. (Source: Based on FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Natural forest - A forested area with many of the main features and key elements of native ecosystems, such as complexity, structure, edaphic characteristics and biodiversity, where all or most trees are native species, and that it's not classified as plantations.

Natural forests can include forested areas where logging or other interventions take place, arising from a combination of natural and artificial regeneration, composed of local native species and where many of the characteristics of natural forests are present.

Natural forests do not include:

- Areas where vegetation is not dominated by trees;
- Areas that have not previously been forested;
- Areas that do not yet contain many of the characteristics and elements of native ecosystems.
- Forest areas with young regeneration can be considered as "natural forest", after a few years of ecological succession."

Natural Hazards - disturbances that can present risks to social and environmental values in the Management Unit but that may also comprise important ecosystem functions; examples include drought, flood, fire, landslide, storm, avalanche, etc.

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

Non-timber forest products (NTFP) - All products other than timber derived from the Management Unit (Based on FSC 2011).

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

Obligatory code of practice - A manual or handbook or other source of technical instruction which The Organization must implement by law (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2)

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

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

Pest - Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants and plant products, materials or environments and includes vectors of parasites or pathogens of human and animal disease and animals causing public health nuisance (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0).

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

Plantation - Forest area resulting from planting or sowing, with the purpose of producing wood or non-timber products, which may be composed of native or non-native species, and which may include one or more of the following characteristics:

- reduced number of species,
- intensive forestry,
- regular tree spacing, and
- regular stands.

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

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

Principle - An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Priority social harms: see the definition for social harm (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-0).

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

Protection - See definition of Conservation.

Protection Area - See definition of Conservation Zone

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

Rare species - Taxa with small populations, or that are restricted to a small geographic area or habitat, or that have small numbers of individuals, despite the wider distribution area.

Ratified: The process by which an international law, convention or agreement (including multilateral environmental agreement) is legally approved by a national legislature or equivalent legal mechanism, such that the international law, convention or agreement becomes automatically part of national law or

sets in motion the development of national law to give the same legal effect (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Reasonable - Judged to be fair or appropriate to the circumstances or purposes, based on general experience (Source: Shorter Oxford English Dictionary).

Reinforcement (for Game Indicators) - Hunting activity consisting of releasing game species reared in captivity for capture on the same day or within 3 days, to be carried out only within the hunting season of such species (Source: Decree Law n.º 202/2004, 18/8).

Release (for Game Indicators) - Release, on shooting estates, of animals from game species that have been reared in captivity, for slaughter on the same day. (Source: Decree Law n.º 202/2004, 18/8)

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

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

Remuneration - Includes the ordinary, basic or minimum wage or salary and any additional emoluments whatsoever payable directly or indirectly, whether in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising out of the workers employment (Source: ILO Convention 100, Article 1a).

Representative sample area - Portions of the Management Unit delineated for the purpose of conserving or restoring viable examples of an ecosystem that would naturally occur in that geographical region (Source: IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA). 2008. Establishing Marine Protected Area Networks – Making it Happen. Washington D.C.: IUCN-WCPA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and The Nature Conservancy).

Resilience - The ability of a system to maintain key functions and processes in the face of stresses or pressures by either resisting or adapting to change. Resilience can be applied to both ecological systems and social systems.

Restocking (for Game Indicators) - Release, in a determined area, of game species, with the objective of achieving population levels compatible with the potential of the area and its sustainable exploitation. (Source: Decree Law n.º 202/2004, 18/8) .

Restore / Restoration - These words are used in different senses according to the context and in everyday speech. In some cases, 'restore' means to repair the damage done to environmental values that resulted from management activities or other causes. In other cases, 'restore' means the formation of more natural conditions in sites which have been heavily degraded or converted to other land uses. In the Principles and Criteria, the word 'restore' is not used to imply the recreation of any particular previous, pre-historic, pre-industrial or other pre-existing ecosystem (Based on FSC 2011).

Restitution - Measures agreed with affected stakeholders to restore lands, properties or damaged natural resources to their original owners in their original condition.

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

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

Risk - Probability of occurring an event with negative consequences and also the severity of those consequences.

Scale - A measure to define the extension to which a management activity or event can affect an environmental value or the management unit, in space or time. An activity with low spacial scale only affects a small proportion of the forest each year, while an activity with low temporal scale occurs for short periods of time or spaced out for long periods of time (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Scale, intensity and risk - See the individual definitions of "Scale", "Intensity" and "Risk".

Semi natural forest - Semi natural forests can be defined as neither a forest undisturbed by man nor a plantation as defined separately. They represent mainly managed forests modified by man through silvicultural and assisted regeneration.

Shooting Estates (for Game Indicators) - Areas destined for the year-round practice of shooting game species reared in captivity (Based on Law nº 173/99).

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

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

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

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

Small-scale smallholder: Any person that is depending on the land for most of their livelihood; and/or employs labour mostly from family or neighbouring communities and has land-use rights on a Management Unit of less than 50 hectares. Standard developers may define this to less than 50 hectares (Source: FSC-POL-01-007 V1-2).

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

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

Species Introduction (for Game Indicators) - The dissemination or release, by means of human activity, deliberate or accidental, of animal species outside their past or present distributional range. (Source: Decree-Law 92/2019, 10/07).

Species Reintroduction (for Game Indicators) - The dissemination or release, by means of human activity, deliberate or accidental, of animal species within their past or recent distributional range. Source: based on IUCN)

Statutory law or statute law - The body of law contained in Acts of Parliament (national legislature) (Source: Oxford Dictionary of Law).

Tenure - Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by legal statutes or customary practice, regarding the 'bundle of rights and duties' of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc.) (Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN)).

The Organization - The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based (Based on FSC 2011).

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

Threatened species - Species whose conservation status is not favourable, so they have an uncertain probability of survival. The identification of threatened species must consider, without being restricted, the three IUCN threat categories - Critically Endangered (CR); Endangered (EN); and Vulnerable (VU) (Based on NP 4406:201).

Timber harvesting level: The actual harvest quantity executed on the Management Unit, tracked by either volume (e.g. cubic meters or board feet) or area (e.g. hectares or acres) metrics for the purpose of comparison with calculated (maximum) allowable harvest levels.

Timely manner - As promptly as circumstances reasonably allow; not intentionally postponed by The Organization; in compliance with applicable laws, contracts, licenses or invoices.

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

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

Use rights - Rights for the use of resources of the Management Unit that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

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

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

Waste materials - unusable or unwanted substances or by-products, such as:

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

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

Wetlands - Transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic systems in which the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water (Source: Cowarding, L.M., Carter, V., Golet, F.C., Laroe, E.T. 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. DC US Department: Washington). Under the Ramsar Convention, wetlands can include tidal mudflats, natural ponds, marshes, potholes, wet meadows, bogs, peatlands, freshwater swamps, mangroves, lakes, rivers and even some coral reefs (Source: IUCN, No Date, IUCN Definitions – English).

Workers - All employed persons including public employees as well as ‘self-employed’ persons. This Equivalent Governmental order includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including labourers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Based on ILO Convention C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

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

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



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