



SGS QUALIFOR
(Associated Documents)

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Natalia Marius

SGS QUALIFOR

FOREST MANAGEMENT STANDARD FOR PORTUGAL - 2019

This checklist presents the SGS template for forest certification against the FSC Principles and Criteria. The Checklist reflects the requirements set out in FSC-STD-PRT-01-2016 V1-1 FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Portugal.

This standard form the basis for:

- Scoping assessment
- Certification assessment
- Surveillance assessment
- Information to stakeholders on the assessment criteria used by SGS

PHYSICAL ADDRESS		International	Local
			SGS 1 Place des Alpes P.O. Box 2152 1211 Geneva 1 Switzerland
CONTACT /	Person:	Natalia Marius	Luis Gracio
	Telephone:	+598.95.02.00.86	+351 969 732 368
	Email:	forestry@sgs.com	luis.gracio@sgs.com
	Web address:	WWW.SGS.COM/FORESTRY	WWW.SGS.COM/FORESTRY

CHANGES SINCE THE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THE STANDARD

Section	Change	Date
	Standard applicable from	25/5/2018
	A new person in charge was appointed as contact person for international issues.	
	The address was updated – The Accredited office moved from ZA to Geneva in February 2021. This is a change in the front page and not in the content of the document	6/2/2021

LAYOUT OF THE STANDARD

The standard follows the FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship (January, 2000). The Standard is divided into 10 sections, each corresponding to one of the FSC principles with the criteria listed underneath each principle. Refer below for further clarification.

Each page of the standard is divided into 3 columns. The standard also serves as the checklist that is used during an assessment and for every criterion the following is provided:

The Qualifor Requirement: Indicator	This outlines the norm or indicators that Qualifor requires for compliance with the specific FSC criterion. A potential source of information or evidence that allows an auditor to evaluate compliance with an indicator. Some indicators make a distinction between the requirements for “normal” forests and SLIMF operations (Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests).
Verifiers	Verifiers are examples of what the SGS assessor will look for to ascertain if the specific norm or indicator has been met. This list is not exhaustive and the assessor may use other means of verifying the relevant indicator.
Guidance	Guidance is written in <i>italics</i> and assists the assessor in understanding the requirement of the specific indicator.

The FSC Principle

COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKER'S RIGHTS:

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

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

Indicator 4.1.6

Policies and procedures and the implementation thereof make qualifications, skills and experience the basis for recruitment, placement, training and advancement of staff at all levels

SLIME:

Employees are not discriminated in hiring, advancement, dismissal remuneration and employment related to social security

Verifiers & Guidance:

No evidence of discrimination on the basis of: race, colour, culture, sex, age, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin.

Employment policies and procedures.

Interviews with Forest Managers, workers and Labor Union representatives.

SLIME:

Interviews with workers and contractors.

An SGS Qualifor Guideline (Italics)

The SGS Qualifor verifier

The SGS Qualifor Indicator

The SGS Qualifor observation i.t.o. the indicator

The year of the evaluation

THE STANDARD

PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

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

Criterion 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.

Indicators		Means of verification
1.1.1	Legal registration authorizing it to carry out all activities within the scope of the certificate is documented and unchallenged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 has been granted by an entity that is legally responsible according to legally prescribed processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records (identification records such as national identity card number, taxpayer number, company identification number, commercial registry certificate (duly updated), constitutional documents, etc.)

Criterion 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.

Indicators		Means of verification
1.2.1	Legal tenure to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate is documented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 an authority that is legally responsible according to legally prescribed processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records (e.g. real estate registry, lease agreements, land use agreements, free of charge loan of use, maps, etc.).
1.2.3	The boundaries of all management units within the scope of the certificate are clearly marked or documented and shown on maps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records (e.g. maps, etc.).

Criterion 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.

Indicators		Means of verification
1.3.1	<p>All activities undertaken in the management unit are carried out in compliance with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable laws and regulations and administrative requirements, Legal and customary rights; and Obligatory codes of practice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 agents; Field inspections; Stakeholder consultation (including regulatory authorities and local communities).
1.3.2	Payment is made in a timely manner for all legally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records (e.g. records of payment):

Criterion 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.

Indicators		Means of verification
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation (management policy); • Records (e.g. of communication, list of forest areas, etc.) • Field inspections; • Stakeholder consultation.
1.8.2	The policy is publicly available at no cost.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation (management policy); • Field inspections (place of public display) • Stakeholder consultation.

PRINCIPLE 2: WORKERS' RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

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

Criterion 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.

Indicators		Means of verification
2.1.1	Employment practices and conditions for workers demonstrate conformity with or uphold the principles and rights of work addressed in the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records (evidence of compliance such as outsourcing contracts, requirements for subcontractors, social security reports); • Interviews with forest management agents (including subcontractors).
2.1.2	Workers are able to establish or join labour organizations of their own choosing subject only to the rules of the labour organization concerned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with forest management agents.
2.1.3	The implemented agreements are the result of collective bargaining with formal and informal workers' organizations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records (e.g. minutes of meetings) • Interviews with forest management agents.

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

Indicators		Means of verification
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records (e.g. outsourcing criteria; employment criteria; evidence of employment, job advertisements, etc.); • Interviews with forest management agents; • Stakeholder consultation.
2.2.2	Job opportunities are open to both women and men under the same conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records (e.g. outsourcing criteria; employment criteria; evidence of employment, job advertisements, etc.);

2.6.4	Fair compensation is provided to workers for work-related loss or damage of property and occupational disease or injuries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records; • Interviews with forest management agents; • Stakeholder consultation (workers, etc.).
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PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE’S 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.

NOT APPLICABLE TO PORTUGAL
In Portugal, there are no Indigenous Peoples as defined by the FSC, based on the United Nations Declaration. As such, the Consultative Forum and the Standards Development Group decided to deem this principle not applicable, a decision that was later ratified by the national members. This decision follows the same approach as that followed in the previous NFSS accreditation process back in 2007.

PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS
The Organization shall contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social and economic wellbeing of local communities.

Criterion 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.

Indicators		Means of verification
4.1.1	Local communities that exist within the management unit and those that may be affected by management activities are identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records (e.g. list of people and groups); • Interviews with forest management agents; • Stakeholder consultation.
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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) tenure; b) access and use; c) rights and obligations; d) areas where rights are contested between local communities, governments, and/or others; and e) the aspirations and goals of local communities in relation to management activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records (e.g. records identifying local communities or establishing legal or customary rights of tenure or use, maps); • Stakeholder consultation.

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

Indicators		Means of verification
4.2.1	Free, prior and informed consent is granted by local communities prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ensuring local communities know their rights and obligations regarding the resource; b) Informing the local communities of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the value, in economic, social and environmental terms, of the resources over which they are considering delegation of control; – current and future planned forest management activities; and – their right to withhold consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records (e.g. relationships with differing degrees of formality, including contracts relating to common land agreements, documentation relating to water rights, access, pasture, paths, etc., or hunting rights); • Interviews with forest management agents; • Stakeholder consultation (including local communities).

Criterion 4.8 The Organization shall uphold the right of local communities to protect and utilize their traditional knowledge and shall compensate local communities for the utilization of such knowledge and their intellectual property. A binding agreement as per Criterion 3.3 shall be concluded between The Organization and the local communities for such utilization through Free, Prior and Informed Consent before utilization takes place, and shall be consistent with the protection of intellectual property rights.

NOT APPLICABLE TO PORTUGAL

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 environmental and social benefits.

Criterion 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.

Indicators		Means of verification
5.1.1	The range of resources and ecosystem services that could strengthen and diversify the local economy are identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records; • Field inspections; • Interviews with forest management agents; • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records; • Field inspections; • Interviews with forest management agents; • Stakeholder consultation.
5.1.3	When the organization makes FSC-related promotional claims regarding the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services, Annex C is followed in relation to additional requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records; • Field inspections; • Interviews with forest management agents; • Stakeholder consultation.

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

Indicators		Means of verification
5.2.1	<p>Timber harvesting levels are based on an analysis of the best information currently available on growth and yield, an inventory of the forest, mortality rates, and the maintenance of ecosystem functions.</p> <p>Guidance note: in Portugal, some forest products (e.g. pine cones, forest fruit (<i>Arbutus unedo</i>, etc.) might be commercialized based on estimated yield/quantities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records (e.g. declarations of production, scientific publications, records of past harvests, technical reports, inventory results); • Interviews with forest management agents.
5.2.2	<p>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.</p> <p>Guidance note 1: This indicator is met if the average rate of wood products exploited in the analysis period is equal to or less than the maximum annual rate cut. See also Indicator 5.2.4.</p> <p>Guidance note 2: The calculation of the annual maximum cut rate should follow the formula $AMA / \text{species} \times \text{no. hectares of forest area} / \text{species}$.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records (e.g. declarations of production, scientific publications, records of past harvests, technical reports, inventory results); • Interviews with forest management agents.

6.4.1	<p>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.</p> <p>Guidance Note 1: Protected species are covered by legal conservation instruments applicable to our country (Habitats Directive, Bird 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 should be 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 <i>Red List of Threatened Species of Portugal</i>. Portuguese and Iberian endemism are also taken into consideration.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records (e.g. evaluation records such as species lists and maps); • Stakeholder consultation (including specialists).
6.4.2	<p>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.</p> <p>Applicable for areas with hunting included in the scope of the certificate:</p> <p>Game management practices and hunting are compatible with the presence of rare, threatened, and endangered species present in the forest management unit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records (e.g. list of potential impacts, changes to planned activities, etc.); • Field inspections; • Stakeholder consultation (including specialists).
6.4.3	<p>Rare and threatened species and their habitats are protected, including through the provision of conservation zones, protected areas, connectivity, and other direct means of supporting their survival and viability.</p> <p>Guidance note: In the case of SLIMF groups (or for the SLIMF members of a mixed group), this requirement can be fulfilled at a group level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records (e.g. implementation of measures, etc.); • Field inspections; • Stakeholder consultation (including specialists).
6.4.4	<p>Hunting, fishing, trapping, and the collection of rare or threatened species is prevented.</p> <p>Applicable for areas with hunting included in the scope of the certificate: In Portugal, the list of game species, hunting periods and daily bag limits are defined by law (DL 2/2011, 06-01). 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 and the <i>Red Book of Vertebrates of Portugal</i> should be taken into account.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records (e.g. implementation of measures, such as reports to the relevant authorities); • Field inspections.

6.9.1	<p>There is no conversion of natural forest to plantations, nor conversion of natural forests to non-forest land use, nor conversion of plantations on sites directly converted from natural forest to non-forest land use, except when the conversion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) affects a very limited portion of the management unit, and 2) the conversion will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure, and long- term conservation benefits in the management unit, and 3) does not damage or threaten the high conservation values, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those high conservation values. <p>Guidance note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ‘Plantations on sites directly converted from natural forests’ are areas that were natural forest immediately prior to being converted to plantation. ✓ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records (e.g. historical records of land use, planning of new buildings); • Interviews with forest management agents; • Stakeholder consultation; • Field inspections.
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Criterion 6.10 Management Units containing plantations that were established on areas converted from natural forest after November 1994 shall not qualify for certification, except where:

- a) clear and sufficient evidence is provided that The Organization was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion, or**
- b) the conversion affected a very limited portion of the area of the Management Unit and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term conservation benefits in the Management Unit.**

Indicators		Means of verification
6.10.1	Based on the best available information, accurate data exists for all conversions since 1994.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records (e.g. historical records of land use, ownerships records, aerial photographs, etc.); • Interviews with forest management agents; • Stakeholder consultation; • Field inspections.
6.10.2	<p>Areas converted from natural forest to plantation since November 1994 are not certified, except where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the organization provides clear and sufficient evidence that it was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion, or 2) the conversion is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure, and long- term conservation benefits in the management unit, and 3) the total area of plantation on sites converted from natural forest is less than 5 per cent of the total area of the management unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records (e.g. historical records of land use, ownership records, aerial photographs, etc.); • Interviews with forest management agents; • 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.

Criterion 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.

Indicators		Means of verification

7.3.1	<p>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.</p> <p>Guidance note: Examples of verifiable targets to be established include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — site productivity, yield of all products harvested; — growth rates, regeneration and condition of the vegetation; — composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna; — water quality and quantity; — soil erosion, compaction, fertility and carbon content; — wildlife populations, biodiversity and status of high conservation values; — sensitive cultural and environmental resources; — stakeholder satisfaction with engagement; — benefits of management operations provided to local communities; — number of occupational accidents; and — overall economic viability of the management unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records.
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Criterion 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.

Indicators		Means of verification
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation.
7.4.2	<p>Revisions of the forest management plan include, at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — changes in environmental, social and economic conditions (e.g. fires, change of ownership, disasters); — monitoring results, including results of certification audits; — relevant new scientific or technical information; and — stakeholder engagement results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records (e.g. of the revision of the management plan); • Interviews with forest management agents.

Criterion 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.

Indicators		Means of verification
7.5.1	<p>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.</p> <p>Guidance note: Examples of confidential information include data and content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — related to investment decisions; — about intellectual property rights; — which is client confidential; — which is, by law, confidential; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan summary. • Records (e.g. requests, publicizing material).

8.2.3	<p>The following <u>social impacts/aspects</u> are assessed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Compliance with applicable laws and ratified international conventions (including occupational health and safety and labour legal requirements) (Criterion 1.5); – Programmes and activities relating to occupational health and safety activities (e.g. as measured by EU-OSHA indicators) (Criterion 2.3). – Worker training (Criterion 2.5); – 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 – Significant social impacts, including those resulting from exploitation through hunting and other related activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records (e.g. operational plans, monitoring of operational plans, field inspections, accounting, inventory, records of production and sales, communication records, field inspections, etc.).
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8.2.4	<p>The following <u>changes in environmental conditions are assessed</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services (Criterion 5.2) (if the organization makes FSC-related promotional claims regarding the provision of ecosystem services, or receives payment for the provision of ecosystem services); ii. 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); iii. Rare and threatened species, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their habitats (Criterion 6.4); iv. Representative sample areas and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.5); v. Naturally occurring habitats and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.6); vi. Water courses, water bodies, water quantity and water quality, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.7); vii. High conservation values 1 to 4, as identified in Criterion 9.1, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records (e.g. operational plans, monitoring of operational plans, field inspections, accounting, inventory, records of production and sales, communication records, field inspections, etc.).
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8.2.5	<p>Applicable for areas with hunting included in the scope of the certificate:</p> <p>Areas where reintroduction, restocking programmes or releases of hand-reared animals takes place are monitored to identify potential adverse impacts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records (e.g. monitoring results, etc.).
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Criterion 8.3 The Organization shall analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process.

Indicators		Means of verification
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8.3.1	<p>Adaptive management procedures are implemented so that monitoring results feed into periodic updates to the management plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records (e.g. monitoring results, revision of the management plan, records of deviations from the management plan)
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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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. description of the management measures for the HCVs); • Records (e.g. monitoring records for the percentage of 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Criterion 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.

Indicators	Means of verification
<p>9.4.1</p> <p>A programme of periodic monitoring assesses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>See also Criterion 8.2</p> <p>Guidance note 1: SLIMF organizations could use the existing FSC tools for monitoring (FSC website).</p> <p>Non-SLIMF organizations are expected to set up and implement monitoring programmes that measure the effectiveness of all of their management activities.</p> <p>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, the organization should contact them in order to obtain the information related to items: 2) The status of high conservation values, including high conservation value areas on which they depend; and</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>The monitoring programme includes engagement with affected and interested stakeholders and experts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records (e.g. records of chemical use in the forest management unit). • Interviews with forest management agents; • Stakeholder consultation.
10.6.2	<p>Applicable to non-SLIMFs</p> <p>When fertilizers are used, their types, rates, frequencies and site of application are documented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records (e.g. records of chemical use in the forest management unit). • Interviews with forest management agents; • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records (e.g. records of chemical use in the forest management unit). • Interviews with forest management agents; • Stakeholder consultation.
10.6.4	Damage to environmental values resulting from fertilizer use is mitigated or rectified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records (e.g. records of chemical use in the forest management unit). • Interviews with forest management agents; • Stakeholder consultation.

Criterion 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.

Indicators		Means of verification
10.7.1	<p>Integrated pest management, including the selection of silviculture systems, is used to avoid or aim to eliminate the frequency, extent, and amount of chemical pesticides used, and to result in non-use or overall reductions in their use.</p> <p>Guidance note: A compilation of relevant information regarding FSC requirements on the use of pesticides is available on the FSC IC website and the FSC Pesticides website.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 agents; • Field inspections (including visits to chemical storage areas).

10.7.2	Chemical pesticides prohibited by FSC's Pesticide Policy are not used in the management unit unless FSC has granted an	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. integrated strategy for pest and disease control);
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10.11.2	Harvesting practices optimize the use of forest products and merchantable materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures; good practice codes, manuals, or guides); • Interviews with forest management agents; • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation; • Records (e.g. list of habitats that are present); • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan and/or associated documentation (e.g. operational procedures; good practice codes, manuals or guides); • Interviews with forest management agents; • Field inspections.
Criterion 10.12 The Organization shall dispose of waste materials in an environmentally appropriate manner.		
Indicators		Means of verification
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 agents; • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 agents; • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 agents; • Field inspections.

APPENDIX A

REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS APPLICABLE IN PORTUGAL

ANEXO II LISTAGEM DE REFERÊNCIAS NORMATIVAS

As referências normativas relevantes para Portugal são listadas num documento separado em Excel, designado por Anexo II_Lista de Referências Normativas (P #1). Este anexo não pretende ser uma listagem exaustiva de toda a legislação nacional, comunitária e internacional relevante para a gestão florestal. O seu objectivo é constituir uma primeira base de trabalho para as Entidades Certificadoras e para as Organizações de Gestão Florestal que pretendam aplicar a presente norma. Face à permanente evolução da legislação aplicável indica-se ainda as páginas de internet das autoridades competentes e reguladoras dos grandes temas abordados nesta norma: Social, Ambiental, Florestal e Convenções Internacionais.

Adicional, são também indicadas outras fontes de informação relevante para a implementação da Norma FSC: uma lista e referências adicionais das espécies raras e ameaçadas.

1. SOCIAL

Agência Europeia para a Saúde e Segurança no Trabalho – <http://osha.europa.eu/OSHA>

Ministério da Solidariedade, Emprego e da Segurança Social – www.portugal.gov.pt

Segurança Social – www.seg-social.pt

Autoridade para as Condições do Trabalho – www.act.gov.pt

Comissão para a Igualdade no Trabalho e no Emprego – www.cite.gov.pt

OIT Lisboa - <http://www.ilo.org/public/portugue/region/eurpro/lisbon/index.htm>

Nota: As sete convenções designadas pela Organização Internacional de Trabalho como convenções-chave, Convenções n.º 87, 98, 29, 105, 100, 101 e 138, foram todas ratificadas por Portugal e encontram-se todas transportadas para o Direito Nacional.

2. AMBIENTAL

Ministério da Agricultura e do Mar – www.portugal.gov.pt/en/

Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente – www.apambiente.pt

Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas – <http://www.icnf.pt/portal/icnf>

3. FLORESTAL

Ministério da Agricultura e do Mar – www.portugal.gov.pt/en/

Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas – <http://www.icnf.pt/portal/icnf>

4. CONVENÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS RATIFICADAS POR PORTUGAL

Direcção-Geral da Política de Justiça – <http://www.dgpi.mj.pt/sections/relacoes-internacionais/anexosorgint2/convencoes-ratificadas>

5. ESPÉCIES AMEAÇADAS

Livros Vermelhos

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.

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

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). Monografias 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.

Peixes

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/>

Anfíbios e répteis

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/naturaclas/patrinatur/atlas-anfi-rept>

Aves

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.

Mamíferos

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.

Flora

Flora Digital de Portugal, disponível em <http://jb.utad.pt/flora>

Flora-On, disponível em <http://www.flora-on.pt/>

OUTRAS FONTES

ICNF (2013) Relatório Nacional de Aplicação do art. 17º da Directiva Habitats (2007-2012) – distribuição de 324 espécies (191 da flora e 133 da fauna) e 99 habitats naturais e seminaturais protegidos pela Directiva Habitats. Disponível em <http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000/dir-ave-habit/rel-nac-art-12-diretiva-aves-2008-2012>

ICNF (2014) Relatório Nacional de Aplicação do art. 12º da Directiva Aves (2008- 2012) – distribuição de 196 espécies (Portugal Continental) protegidas pela Directiva Habitats. Disponível em <http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000/dir-ave-habit/rel-nac/rel-nac-07-12>
Naturdata <http://naturdata.com/> BioDiversity4all <http://www.biodiversity4all.org/>

End of Standard / Кінець стандарту