



CERTFOR STANDARD FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT OF PLANTATIONS

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Introduction

CERTFOR is the Chilean System for Certification of Sustainable Forest Management, created in 2002 as a result of the project carried out by Fundación Chile and the Instituto Forestal (INFOR) co-financed by CORFO (Corporation for Production Development). CERTFOR, as a system, is administrated by CertforChile Corporation for Forest Certification, a non-profit private and national entity.

In 2004, following the objectives of its creation, CERTFOR System obtains the recognition and endorsement of PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification), an international non-profit, non-governmental organization dedicated to promoting sustainable forest management through independent third-party certification that endorses national systems based on general principles of sustainability that can be adapted to the reality of each country.

CERTFOR is the first non-European system that obtained the endorsement of PEFC and is assessed every five years through a re-endorsement process, which involves the revision and update of the standards included in the national system and an international third party audit.

In this context, the document "CERTFOR Standard for Sustainable Forest Management of Plantations" is created to establish a management mechanism to guide companies and forest owners to carry out a productive forest management in harmony with the environment and socially responsible, maintaining over time the economic stability of the sector and adding a value to the commercialization of national forest products by having better access to international markets.

According to the system normative, the CERTFOR Standard for Sustainable Forest Management of Plantations has been updated in 2007 and 2015. The present document is the most recent version of the standard, created following a transparent, inclusive and participatory process carried out by a Technical Committee with a balanced representation and including public consultation meetings with stakeholders that represent the country's academic, environmental, productive, public and social interests.

Objective

The objective of this document is to become the CERTFOR Standard for Sustainable Forest Management of Plantations - Version September 2015 that will be used to certify forest plantations belonging to forest companies and forest owners.

Scope

The updated version of this standard will be available starting XX of YY and will remain in force until an amendment or new version is published.

Principle 1

The use of forest resources from the Forest Management Unit (FMU) shall be planned and managed in accordance with Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) based on a long term Forest Management Plan suitable for the operation scale and applicable to the FMU for providing a sustainable flow of goods and services in consecutive rotations.

CRITERION 1.1		
Forest managers formally commit themselves with the long term Sustainable Forest Management and adhere themselves to the CERTFOR/PEFC system policies.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
1.1.1	There is a formal, documented and public commitment to comply with this standard.	V1: There is a Sustainable Forest Management Policy, which is documented, verifiable and accessible to stakeholders. V2: There is a public document, easily accessible to stakeholders, which declares the commitment to comply with this standard. V3: There is evidence of a broadcasting process of the commitment with the sustainable forest management to the stakeholders. V4: Field verification.
1.1.2	The roles and responsibilities for sustainable forest management of the FMU are clearly defined and assigned.	V1: The Forest Management Plan includes definitions of roles and key responsibilities for the FMU sustainable forest management and also the representatives to implement the standard. V2: Forest managers demonstrate knowledge of this standard.
1.1.3	There is a clause included in the contract between forest managers and the companies that provide services regarding the compliance with the standard in the activities related with the FMU.	V1: There is a clause included in the contracts.
1.1.4	All FMU workers are trained in relevant aspects of the Forest Management Plan regarding their jobs.	V1: There is a training programme that includes materials. V2: There is evidence that all workers have been trained in relevant aspects of the Forest Management Plan regarding their jobs. V3: Field verification.

CRITERION 1.2		
The FMU has a documented and updated Forest Management Plan that is sustainable in the long term and clearly specifies its forest management objectives.		
Indicators		Verifiers
1.2.1	The FMU Forest Management Plan includes a description of its current conditions, long term management objectives, associated actions and its sustainable harvesting rates of the main products.	V1: There is a Forest Management Plan, which complies with the indicator requirements.
1.2.2	The Forest Management Plan includes the identification and description of the environmental and social aspects to be considered in the FMU management. It also includes references to knowledge and local practices regarding the management.	V1: There is a description of FMU ecosystem that includes the identification of endangered species or the ones protected by law that live in the FMU. V2: There is a record of High Conservation Value Areas that includes a description of its attributes. V3: There is a description of the FMU land types and classifications and their cartographic representation. V4: There is a description of watercourses, water bodies and wetlands present in the FMU including indications of how they are represented in the cartography. V5: There is an updated socio-economic characterization of the municipalities present in the FMU area, which considers the human development index, poverty indexes, among others. V6: There is an identification of the potential environmental impacts, positive or negative, caused by FMU operations. This includes a summary chart with prevention, mitigation and control measures. V7: There are references regarding knowledge and local practices in accordance with the indicator.
1.2.3	The Forest Management Plan shall specify ways to diminish the risk of degradation and damage to the ecosystems present in the FMU.	V1: There are planning and execution procedures established with the purpose of reducing the risk of degradation and damage to the ecosystems. V2: Field verification.
1.2.4	The Forest Management Plan shall demonstrate that the FMU management is economically viable in the long term.	V1: There are market studies for the FMU main products such as potential market assessment and economic activities for the other goods and services regarding forest resources. V2: There is a financial projection that shows the economical viability of the Forest Management Plan in the long term. V3: There is an identification of the potential economic impacts, positives or negatives, of the FMU forest operations.

1.2.5	The Forest Management Plan shall take into account the different uses and functionalities of the forest resources in the FMU. The Forest Management Plan shall use this information to encourage the production of goods and services from the forest, which can be marketable or non marketable and can be used by the FMU and the neighbouring communities.	<p>V1: The Forest Management Plan describes marketable products (wood and non-wood forest products) that are produced in the FMU.</p> <p>V2: The Forest Management Plan describes goods and services provided by FMU's forest resources, which benefit neighbouring communities.</p> <p>V3: There is evidence that the information provided by specialist and local stakeholders is taken into consideration through a participative process.</p> <p>V4: Field verification.</p>
1.2.6	The Forest Management Plan is reviewed periodically and there is a person responsible for the fulfilment of the activities specified in the plan.	<p>V1: There is evidence that the Forest Management Plan is reviewed at least once a year and is updated when necessary in accordance with monitoring results, new scientific and technical information, and social, economical and environmental changes of the FMU.</p> <p>V2: There is a person responsible to control the compliance of the Forest Management Plan in accordance with the indicator 1.1.2.</p>
1.2.7	There is a Forest Management Plan summary of the FMU, which is public and accessible to the stakeholders and shall contain at least the following information: a) management objectives; b) description of the forest resources managed; c) description of the social environment; d) description of forest operations; e) annual harvesting rate of the main products; f) identification of endangered species and/or protected by law; g) identification of management measures for High Conservation Value Areas; h) contact information of the people responsible for managing this standard.	<p>V1: There is a summary document of the Forest Management Plan, which is public and accessible to the stakeholders and complies with the indicator's requirements.</p> <p>V2: There is evidence that the Forest Management Plan summary had circulation in different formats regarding the type of stakeholders, especially the ones lacking of technical knowledge.</p>

CRITERION 1.3		
The Forest Management Plan has defined the different land uses in the FMU.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
1.3.1	The Forest Management Plan includes a description of the forest resources present in the FMU and the current land uses.	V1: There is an adequate cartography regarding the scale of operations that covers the FMU. V2: The cartography has defined the limits of the High Conservation Value Areas, native vegetation areas, protected areas and plantations in the FMU. V3: There is a record of the forest resources and the land uses at the moment of the certification.
1.3.2	The Forest Management Plan includes a management prescription for each stand.	V1: The cartography has defined the stands' borders in the FMU indicating its management prescription.
1.3.3	The cartography is updated and reflects the changes in the land use of the FMU.	V1: The cartography represents the current reality of the land and allows for assessing the annual changes in the land use.

CRITERION 1.4		
The management of forest plantation is carried out based on the production potential of the sites and their characteristics.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
1.4.1	The species selected for the plantations shall adapt to the conditions of the site where they are located as well as the FMU management objectives.	<p>V1: There is evidence of successful plantations of the same species in the plantation areas or in sites with similar characteristics.</p> <p>V2: In case that new species are planted, studies are carried out to verify its adaptability to the site or to a zone with similar characteristics.</p> <p>V3: There are technical specifications to optimize plantation development in accordance with the species and site.</p>
1.4.2	Forest plantations do not use new species or varieties that come from Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO).	V1: There is no evidence of the use of GMO in new species or varieties in the plantations.
1.4.3	The FMU has a system to control the origin of seeds and plants used in forest plantations that ensure their adaptability to the site and to optimize the performance.	<p>V1: There is evidence that seeds and plants used in the plantations have certificate of origin.</p> <p>V2: There is evidence that the system prevents the use of seeds and plants coming from GMO.</p>
1.4.4	The scientific information available and the characteristics of the site are considered to define the forest management practices.	<p>V1: There is evidence that the available scientific information is considered.</p> <p>V2: There is an analysis of the site and its characteristics before the definition of the forest management practices.</p>
1.4.5	Forest managers support research programmes and data compilation regarding the forest management, either their own or by other entities.	V1: There is evidence of the support to research programs and data compilation.

CRITERION 1.5		
The forest management planning must evaluate before the application of the new technologies or species so these will not cause negative environmental, social or economical impacts.		
Indicators		Verifiers
1.5.1	The FMU has a procedure to identify and assess participatory the environmental, social and economical impacts, either positive or negative, of the application of new technologies or species.	V1: There is a procedure that complies with the indicator's requirements and shall be implemented before the application of new technologies or species V2: There is an updated record of stakeholders' consultation that is available to the public. V3: Interview of stakeholders.
1.5.2	For the application of new technologies or species, it is necessary to implement prevention, mitigation and control measures that are established in the assessment of social and environmental impacts.	V1: There is a document indicating prevention, mitigation and control measurements that are established in the assessment of social and environmental impact, which includes the opinions and concerns of the stakeholders. V2: Interview of stakeholders. V3: Field verification.

CRITERION 1.6		
The harvesting rate of wood forest products is justified in the Forest Management Plan and helps to maintain or increase the production capacity of the FMU.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
1.6.1	The harvest rates shall produce a sustained flow of wood products obtained from forest plantations.	V1: There is a short, mid, and long-term harvest plan in accordance with the products to obtain.
1.6.2	The assumptions used in the forest plantation harvest plans are technically endorsed.	V1: There is technical information about plantation management, which considers at least: rotation age, harvest area, product yield estimates and economic value for future rotations.
1.6.3	The long-term planning has a balance between harvest and reforestation of plantations.	V1: There is a plan that ensures the rapid re-establishment of the stands after harvesting, including reforestation or natural regeneration in accordance with current legislation and the Forest Management Plan.
1.6.4	The long-term planning considers the application of silvicultural practices that allow maintaining or increasing the FMU's forest biomass to reach an economic, social and environmental sustainable rate.	V1: There is a plan that ensures the silvicultural practices applied in the FMU comply with the indicator requirements.
1.6.5	Silvicultural and harvesting practices selected for the plantations have the objective of reducing negative impacts on the land and on the quality and availability of water.	V1: There is evidence that the selected practices comply with the indicator's objectives.

CRITERION 1.7		
The forest management promotes the use of non-wood forest products (NWFP) present in the FMU.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
1.7.1	The NWFP present in the FMU are identified in the Forest Management Plan.	V1: The Forest Management Plan includes a list of NWFP and their distribution area.
1.7.2	The harvest of NWFP that are commercialized by the FMU shall not exceed the long-term sustainable extraction rate.	V1: There are yield estimates of the NWFP present in the FMU.
1.7.3	The neighbouring communities are allowed to collect the products remaining after the harvest as long as they do not interfere with the FMU's forest operations and they follow the agreed procedures.	V1: There is a record of authorized collectors and the NWFP uses. V2: There is an authorized access document given to the collectors to follow security protocols and good extraction practices. V3: Interview of stakeholders.

Principle 2

The use of the forest resources present in the Forest Management Unit (FMU) shall be planned and managed to avoid changes in the land use as well as the native forest substitution, and to conserve High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA).

CRITERION 2.1		
The forest area of the FMU is conserved and forest plantations that substitute native forest shall not be established.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
2.1.1	<p>The conversion of forest to other land use shall not occur. This shall be allowed only when the following conditions are fulfilled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) it follows the policies and national and regional legislation, b) it is the result of land use planning at a national or regional level, if applicable, c) it has authorization from an official or governmental authority, d) it includes public consultation with people or organization directly or materially affected, if applicable, e) it does not have a negative impact on the HCVA, natural ecosystems at risk and the habitat of endangered species or the ones protected by law, f) it represents a small portion of the affected forest type, g) it contributes to environmental, social or economic benefits in the long term and h) it is compensated with an equivalent area through change of land use from non-forest to forest. 	<p>V1: There is evidence that in case that change of the land use has occurred, the indicator's conditions have been fulfilled.</p>
2.1.2	<p>Forest plantations have not been established based on native forest substitution after 31 December 2010.</p>	<p>V1: There is no evidence of plantations established in native forest areas after 31 December 2010, according to analyses based on "Catastro y Evaluación de los Recursos Vegetacionales Nativos de Chile" (land registry and assessment of natural vegetation resources in Chile) and endorsed by specialists.</p> <p>V2: In case that substitution occurs, forest managers shall present and implement a restoration plan designed by specialists and validated by stakeholders.</p>

2.1.3	Plantations shall be established in a land suitable for forestry without forest coverage, as long as they add social, environmental and economic value to the FMU.	V1: There is an afforestation programme that complies with the indicator's requirements.
CRITERION 2.2		
The HCVA are identified, then monitored and managed to maintain their conservation value over time and ensuring the participation of stakeholders.		
Indicators		Verifiers
2.2.1	The FMU has a methodology to identify and validate HCVA and also to ensure stakeholders' participation.	V1: There is a HCVA identification and validation methodology that includes participatory procedures. V2: There is evidence of stakeholders' consultation.
2.2.2	The HCVA are identified in the cartography.	V1: There is an updated cartography, which clearly identifies the HCVA.
2.2.3	Forest managers and its workers are aware of HCVA.	V1: There is an information, training and dissemination programme for the HCVA conservation. V2: Field verification.
2.2.4	Stakeholders have been properly informed about the HCVA existence.	V1: There is evidence of information and dissemination about HCVA to stakeholders.
2.2.5	The FMU has a conservation and protection plan for the HCVA defined in a participatory manner.	V1: There is a specific plan for each HCVA, which are reviewed once a year. V2: There is evidence of participatory procedures and joined work programmes with neighbouring communities when there are shared interests regarding HCVA. V3: There is evidence of implementation of HCVA conservation and protection measures. V4: There is a prevention and control plan against harmful agents in the HCVA, especially against invading species and pasturing. V5: There is evidence that HCVA have higher priority in the protection system against forest fires.
2.2.6	The HCVA are protected from illegal activities.	V1: There is evidence of the application of a land monitoring system.
2.2.7	Every year a HCVA monitoring is carried out to assess the effectiveness of conservation and protection measures, whose results are available to the stakeholders through a public summary.	V1: There is a HCVA monitoring programme. V2: There is evidence of monitoring of HCVA status and the condition of their conservation attributes. V3: The monitoring results are incorporated to the conservation and protection plan update. V4: There is a public summary of the monitoring results.

Principle 3

The forest resources present in the Forest Management Unit (FMU) shall be managed to preserve their health, vitality and productivity and protecting them against fires, and other harmful agents.

CRITERION 3.1		
The FMU has effective measures to prevent, detect, suppress and fight forest fires using its own or external resources.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
3.1.1	The FMU has a plan or procedure to prevent forest fires, which is coordinated with preventive programmes at a local, regional or national lever according to the operation scale.	V1: There is a preventive plan and/or procedure. V2: There is evidence of participation or support to fire prevention programs at a local, regional or national level. V3: There is a record of the implementation or support to at least one dissemination campaign every year to prevent forest fires. V4: There is evidence that preventive actions have been carried out with the FMU neighbouring communities. V5: There is evidence of coordination in aspects related to the urban-forest interface. V6: Field verification.
3.1.2	The FMU has a system to classify risks and dangers of forest fires with preventive measures.	V1: The cartography includes risk areas, dangerous areas and protection priorities.
3.1.3	The FMU has a plan and/or procedure to reduce forest fire dangers that are coordinated with preventive programmes at a local, regional or national lever according to the operation scale.	V1: There is evidence of monitoring of the fire danger index adapting the forest operations to high risk situations. V2: There is evidence of preventive silvicultural measures in the areas with higher fire risk.
3.1.4	The FMU has access to the appropriate resources to fight forest fires which can come from internal, external or other sources.	V1: There are adequate trained staff, equipment, infrastructure, communication means and logistics. V2: Field verification.
3.1.5	The FMU has a system to detect forest fires and to dispatch combat units which can be internal, external or by agreement.	V1: The system is operational.
3.1.6	The FMU has a plan and/or procedure to manage the forest fire emergencies that defines its priorities.	V1: There is a plan and/or procedure including people responsible, resources and actions involved.
3.1.7	The FMU has a responsible for the measures to prevent, detect, suppress and fight fires.	V1: There is a representative who is technically competent.
3.1.8	All FMU workers have been trained on the importance to prevent forest fires.	V1: The company has a training programme and materials. V2: There are training records. V3: Field verification.

CRITERION 3.2	
The FMU has a built in system to manage plagues, diseases and harmful agents, and the activities are planned accordingly to minimize social and environmental negative impacts.	
Indicators	Verifiers
3.2.1 Forest plantations are protected against plagues, diseases and harmful agents (including invasive species either vegetal or animal).	<p>V1: There is a protection programme against plagues, diseases and harmful agents, which includes prevention and control measures.</p> <p>V2: There is evidence that measures are taken in the operations to keep the plantations healthy and productive.</p> <p>V3: The damage caused by plagues, diseases and harmful agents is verified to maintain a certain level so it does not affect the production sustainability.</p> <p>V4: There is evidence of the participation or support to programmes of prevention and control of plagues or harmful agents at a local, regional and/or national level.</p> <p>V5: There is evidence of procedures and records of pesticide monitoring programme for forest plantations.</p> <p>V6: There is evidence of procedures to control harmful agents to avoid the endangerment of the plantation establishment and growth and its biodiversity. This includes the control of invasive species and overgrazing.</p>
3.2.2 The control of plagues and diseases in forest plantations is carried out with the best technology available giving priority to biological and mechanical methods or silvicultural treatments.	<p>V1: The plagues and diseases are controlled only when they interfere with the management objectives.</p> <p>V2: The use of pesticides is technically justified.</p> <p>V3: There is evidence of the use of alternative methods instead of chemical products to control plagues and diseases.</p>
3.2.3 The plan for plague and disease control includes pesticide monitoring programmes.	V1: There are studies or assessment made on the efficiency of pesticide monitoring programmes.
3.2.4 The FMU has a representative to implement the system to manage plagues and diseases.	V1: There is a technically competent representative.
3.2.5 The FMU has a plan for the management and control of weeds in forest plantations. The use of chemical products is duly justified, but only after considering alternative methods with similar effectiveness.	<p>V1: There is documented analysis of the viability of non-chemical alternative methods with similar effectiveness.</p> <p>V2: Field verification.</p>

CRITERION 3.3		
Forest operations privilege the use of chemical product with low environmental impacts.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
3.3.1	The forest management does not use World Health Organization Class 1A and 1B pesticides or fertilizers, chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides, pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use, as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement.	V1: There is no evidence of use or storage of chemical products included in document "PS-02-09: Technical Note on Chemical Products".
3.3.2	The dependency on chemical products (including pesticides and fertilizers) that may damage the environment is reduced to promote the use of new products that minimize real and potential impacts to the environment.	V1: There is evidence of actions taken to reduce the use of chemical products with high environmental impact considering the technical information provided by the Chilean Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG, in Spanish) in its list of pesticides with current authorization.
3.3.3	Silvicultural practices and biological measures that reduce and/or replace the use of pesticides are encouraged.	V1: There is a programme to promote alternative control measures instead of using pesticides.

CRITERION 3.4		
The chemical products, including pesticides and fertilizers, as well as fuel and lubricants, are managed and disposed of in a safe manner for the people and the environment.		
Indicators		Verifiers
3.4.1	The FMU has procedures and/or manuals for an appropriate transportation, use, management and final disposal of chemical products, fuel and lubricants, according with current legislation and manufacturer instructions.	<p>V1: There is a procedure and/or manual for the use, management and final disposal of chemical products, fuel and lubricants.</p> <p>V2: All chemical products, fuel and lubricants taken to the field are transported in labelled containers and then removed once the product has been used.</p> <p>V3: There is an emergency plan which includes first aid protocols and effective communication means in case people can be affected by the application of chemical products.</p> <p>V4: Safety information of chemical products, fuel and lubricants used in the FMU is available.</p>
3.4.2	There is an updated record of chemical products used, acquired and stored.	<p>V1: There is a record of the chemical products used.</p> <p>V2: There is a record of the chemical products acquired and stored.</p> <p>V3: There is a record of the chemical product applications.</p>
3.4.3	Chemical products, fuel and lubricants are stored in an appropriate place in accordance with legal requirements and the containers are appropriately labelled maintaining the safety of people and the environment.	<p>V1: There is evidence that the storage place complies with legal requirements.</p> <p>V2: Every container is appropriately labelled (legible and clearly understandable for the people who handle these products).</p> <p>V3: There are measures that restrict the access and handling of these products only to authorized staff.</p>
3.4.4	Procedures have been defined to prevent, mitigate, control and inform spillage of chemical products, fuel or lubricants.	<p>V1: There are procedures that comply with the indicator requirements.</p> <p>V2: There is an emergency protocol for situations involving spillage of chemical products, fuel and lubricants.</p> <p>V3: There is evidence of opportune, effective and verifiable notice to potential victims of spillage of chemical products, fuel and lubricants.</p> <p>V4: There is a record of spillages.</p> <p>V5: Field verification.</p>
3.4.5	In all chemical products application, the necessary measures are taken to avoid drifts that may cause contamination or affect third parties.	<p>V1: There is a procedure to avoid chemical product drifts included in the emergency plan.</p> <p>V2: There is evidence that before the application of chemical products, third parties that may be affected were notified opportunely, effectively and verifiably.</p>
3.4.6	All workers involved have been trained and have the safety equipment necessary to handle and use chemical products.	<p>V1: The company has a training programme and materials.</p> <p>V2: There are training records.</p> <p>V3: There is evidence of the use of safety equipment.</p> <p>V4: Interview to workers involved.</p> <p>V5: Field verification.</p>
3.4.7	All workers that regularly use pesticides are subjected to periodic medical examinations.	<p>V1: There is a record of valid medical examinations</p> <p>V2: Interview to workers involved.</p> <p>V3: Field verification.</p>

CRITERION 3.5		
Chemical products, fuel and lubricants are used to prevent contamination of lands, watercourses, water bodies, wetlands, crops and housing.		
Indicators		Verifiers
3.5.1	In all application or handling of chemical products, fuel and lubricants, measures are taken to avoid land contamination.	V1: There is a procedure for the application and handling to avoid land contamination. V2: There are places equipped for the handling and storage of chemical products, fuel and lubricants. V3: Field verification.
3.5.2	In all application or handling of chemical products, fuel and lubricants, measures are taken to avoid contamination of watercourses, water bodies and wetlands.	V1: There is a procedure for application and handling to avoid contamination of watercourses, water bodies and wetlands. V2: There are places equipped for the handling and storage of chemical products, fuel and lubricants. V3: Field verification.
3.5.3	The application of chemical products does not affect crops and housing near the FMU.	V1: There is a procedure technically justified to determine the critical area where no chemical products can be applied. V2: Field verification.

CRITERION 3.6		
The waste produced by the FMU are handled and disposed in a safe manner for the people and the environment.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
3.6.1	Procedures and/or manuals have been defined for the transportation and disposal of hazardous industrial waste, non-hazardous industrial waste and residential waste created by the FMU.	V1: Waste is classified according to current legal requirements. V2: The storage, labelling and final disposal of waste is carried out according to current legal requirements for each category. V3: There is evidence that the industrial waste transportation complies with the current legislation. V4: There is a record of traceability for the final disposal of hazardous industrial waste.
3.6.2	Forest operations are planned and implemented guaranteeing the appropriate disposal of liquid and solid waste.	V1: There are procedures for handling and disposal of liquid and solid waste. V2: Field verification.
3.6.3	The waste produced by forest operations, accommodations and others are disposed in appropriate places located far away from the operations, watercourses, water bodies and wetlands.	V1: There is evidence of waste handling according to applicable legal requirements. V2: Field verification.
3.6.4	The final disposal of chemical products containers is carried out through a triple rinse and container disablement.	V1: There is a procedure of triple rinse and container disablement. V2: Evidence of packages with triple rinse exists and made unusable. There is evidence of disable and triple rinsed containers. V3: There is evidence of retrieving of containers from FMU lands and storages.

Principle 4

The use of forest resources of the Forest Management Unit (FMU) shall be planned and managed to favour the conservation of biodiversity, maintain land productivity and minimize unfavourable impacts on the quality and quantity of water, considering particularly the needs of downstream communities.

CRITERION 4.1	
Protection measures for endangered species and/or protected by law that are present in the FMU.	
Indicators	Verifiers
4.1.1 The FMU has a methodology to identify and detect endangered species and/or protected by law. Protection measures are known by workers and those responsible for the FMU.	V1: There is an updated list of endangered species and/or protected by law according to official sources. V2: There is a methodology to identify and detect endangered species and/or protected by law and measures to protect them. V3: There is evidence of studies and/or records to detect endangered species and/or protected by law present in the FMU. V4: Field verification.
4.1.2 Areas that present endangered species and/or protected by law have been identified in the FMU cartography.	V1: The endangered species and/or protected by law are identified in the FMU cartography at a land unit level.
4.1.3 When endangered species and/or protected by law are detected a protection protocol is activated and then a specific action plan is created.	V1: There is a protocol to protect endangered species and/or protected by law and workers and FMU representatives are aware of it. V2: There is evidence of the compliance with action plans in the field.
4.1.4 Cutting, hunting and fishing endangered species and/or protected by law in the FMU is prohibited.	V1: There is evidence of current information dissemination about endangered species and/or protected by law to local communities. V2: There is a record of complaints filed to the corresponding legal authority regarding illegal actions detected in the FMU.
4.1.5 Endangered species and/or protected by law are not exploited with commercial purposes, except for cases authorized by competent authorities.	V1: There is evidence that the species listed by CITES are not commercialized. V2: There is evidence of authorization from a competent authority are given to extract and commercialize, if applicable.

CRITERION 4.2		
Forest operations of the FMU are carried out to prevent and mitigate negative impacts in the biodiversity and landscape scenery.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
4.2.1	Procedures to prevent and mitigate negative impacts of forest operations on the biodiversity are applied.	V1: There are procedures to protect biodiversity. V2: There is evidence of implementation of these procedures.
4.2.2	Forest operations do not affect protection areas or natural ecosystems.	V1: There is evidence of directed tree felling to avoid damage in protected areas and natural ecosystems. V2: There is no evidence of waste left from the operations in protected areas or in natural ecosystems. V3: Operation waste does not block watercourses, water bodies and wetlands. V4: Field verification.
4.2.3	Participatory procedures are applied to prevent and mitigate the visual impact of forest operations in areas close to towns, high traffic roads, places with special landscape beauty, areas of cultural value, and areas where tourism has an important role.	V1: There is evidence of procedures for participatory identification of areas with special landscape beauty, with cultural values and where a tourist activity is developed. V2: There is evidence of aesthetic considerations in the planning of harvesting, roads and other forest operations that could cause a visual impact. V3: There is evidence of the application criteria or specific plans to mitigate visual impacts in the areas that require them, considering the size, shape and location of the areas to be harvested. V4: Field verification.

CRITERION 4.3		
The forest management considers the environmental value of natural ecosystems present in the FMU and activities are carried out to preserve and improve them permanently.		
Indicators		Verifiers
4.3.1	Areas with native vegetation present in the FMU are identified according to its structure, distribution, size, and biodiversity value.	V1: There is a classification of native vegetation present in the FMU in accordance with current legislation. V2: The areas with native vegetation are identified in the cartography according to its forest type or other methodology to classify vegetation. V3: There is evidence that forest managers know the conservation status of native vegetation.
4.3.2	Forest operations do not modify native vegetation areas present in the FMU.	V1: There is evidence that native vegetation areas are protected during forest operations. V2: Field verification.
4.3.3	At least 10% of the FMU area corresponds to natural ecosystem conservation areas and protection areas.	V1: The cartography identifies conservation areas and protection areas. V2: Field verification.
4.3.4	The forest management has the purpose to maintain, increase and restore the functionality of natural ecosystems.	V1: There are prescriptions to maintain, increase and restore the functionality of natural ecosystems, which are known by the staff involved. V2: There is evidence of implementation of conservation measures in natural ecosystems, and restoration measures when necessary. V3: There is evidence of restoration of typical native species from the same area or equivalent for maintaining or increasing the genetic diversity (species and origin where the restoration is made) as much as possible.
4.3.5	The FMU has green corridors that ensure spatial connectivity between natural ecosystems at risk.	V1: There is a methodology to define green corridors, which is known and applied by forest managers. V2: Green corridors are identified in the cartography. V3: Field verification.
4.3.6	The management of forest plantations shall not affect green corridors.	V1: There is evidence of the preservation of green corridors' functionality.
4.3.7	Forest operations do not cause relevant damage to standing trees or protection areas.	V1: There is no evidence of significant damage caused to standing trees or protection areas.

CRITERION 4.4		
The land production capacity of the FMU is maintained and recovered, if necessary.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
4.4.1	The FMU has a cartography in which the soil characteristics are represented indicating the level of erosion and fragility.	V1: There is a land cartography based on the information available at a national level. V2: The methodology to determine the fragility level of the soil includes at least the variables of precipitation, slope and land types available at a national level.
4.4.2	The FMU has a maintenance and recovery plan of the land productivity which is implemented.	V1: There is a plan considering the land structure and productivity and the effect of the use intensity. V2: The forest operations in fragile soils are carried out according to protocols described for this type of land.
4.4.3	Forest operations use equipment and technologies appropriate to the soil fragility characteristics to minimize its erosion and compacting.	V1: There are procedures to select and use the appropriate technology for the land characteristics. V2: There are procedures that define measures to mitigate land disturbances caused by forest operations, which shall be implemented two years before the end of operations. V3: There is evidence that the physical characteristics of the land are not altered significantly as a consequence of forest operations. V4: There is evidence that harvesting operations are not carried out in fragile soil when they are flooded with water.
4.4.4	In lands with moderate or high compacting the necessary measures are taken to improve their structure.	V1: Field verification.
4.4.5	The necessary measures are taken in degraded soils for their restoration.	V1: Field verification.
4.4.6	The lands presenting nutritional deficiencies that limit their productive capacity are recovered using the appropriate methods during the establishment of forest plantations.	V1: There is evidence of the application of a method to determine the fertility of the land. V2: There is evidence of land operations to restore its productive capacity, when necessary.
4.4.7	The use of fire, as a silvicultural practice, is only applicable in lands where the productivity is not reduced and when other methods are not suitable or viable.	V1: There is evidence of appropriate use of fire as a silvicultural practice under conditions as described. V2: There is evidence that the use of fire considers the reduction of damage risks. V3: The use of fire can be applicable according to current legislation.

CRITERION 4.5		
FMU harvesting operations are carried out considering site conditions to minimize negative impacts on the soil, avoid impacts on watercourses, water bodies and wetlands, using effectively the products provided by forest plantations.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
4.5.1	The FMU has a procedure to define harvests' size, shape and location without causing land productivity loss or contamination to watercourses, water bodies and wetlands.	V1: There is a procedure to define harvests' size, shape and location. V2: Field verification.
4.5.2	The FMU has a long-term plan to reduce the size of large stands with the purpose of reducing negative impacts of clear cutting in large and continuous areas.	V1: There is a plan that complies with the indicator requirements.
4.5.3	Harvesting of lands with more than 35% slope is carried out using low impact equipment suitable for land conditions and implementing mitigation measures after harvest.	V1: There is evidence of the use of low impact equipment and mitigation measures after harvest. V2: Field verification.
4.5.4	Harvesting operations use forest plantation products effectively and there is no significant volume of wood cut without being commercialized.	V1: There is no significant volume of wood cut without being commercialized and the stumps' height is very short according to site conditions and type of equipment used.
4.5.5	Forest harvest residues are disposed in the land to allow nutrient recycling and avoid soil erosion.	V1: There is evidence that residues have been disposed in the land before reforestation.

CRITERION 4.6		
Construction and maintenance of roads and storage yards is planned to minimize soil erosion.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
4.6.1	Roads and storage yards are planned and designed to minimize soil erosion and land sliding.	V1: There is a procedure for roads and storage yards planning. V2: There is evidence that planning of roads and storage yards follows established procedures.
4.6.2	Construction and maintenance of roads and storage yards are planned to minimize soil erosion.	V1: There are measures to avoid erosion and land sliding. V2: There is evidence of maintenance programmes for roads and storage yards.
4.6.3	Roads and storage yards are used for the purpose they were built.	V1: There is evidence that design and seasonal variation are considered.
4.6.4	Roads and storage yards do not present signs of severe erosion and in case this occurs mitigation measures are applied.	V1: There is evidence of mitigation measures being applied, if applicable. V2: Field verification.
4.6.5	Revegetation measures are implemented in roads and storage yards in disuse.	V1: Field verification.
4.6.6	The extraction of road building material from wells within the FMU has the correspondent permits and/or authorizations.	V1: Every extraction well has the permits and/or authorization necessary either from the municipality or an environmental qualification resolution.

CRITERION 4.7		
The construction and maintenance of roads and storage yards are planned and implemented to minimize the dragging of sediments into watercourses, water bodies and wetlands present in the FMU.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
4.7.1	The cartography identifies watercourses, water bodies and wetlands and their correspondent protection areas.	V1: There is a cartography that identifies watercourses, water bodies and wetlands and their correspondent protection areas. V2: The cartography is available for stakeholders' consultation.
4.7.2	The planning and design reduce the construction of roads crossing watercourses, water bodies or wetlands.	V1: The planning and design procedures reduce the construction of roads crossing watercourses, water bodies or wetlands. V2: There is evidence that the planning and design follow the procedures.
4.7.3	If the roads cross watercourses, water bodies and/or wetlands, the construction of drainage structures is considered to avoid land sliding and minimize erosion and sediment dragging into the watercourses, water bodies and wetlands.	V1: The drainage structures are well maintained. V2: The drainage structures do not end directly towards watercourses, water bodies and wetlands and the water force is reduced before entering protection areas. V3: Field verification.
4.7.4	The construction and maintenance of roads and storage yards are planned and implemented to minimize the dragging of sediments into watercourses, water bodies and wetlands present in the FMU.	V1: There are measures to avoid sediment dragging. V2: There is evidence of maintenance programmes for roads and storage yards. V3: Field verification.
4.7.5	Watercourses, water bodies and wetlands are not obstructed by land sliding coming from roads and storage yards.	V1: There are prevention and mitigation procedures. V2: Field verification.

CRITERION 4.8		
Forest management is implemented considering water availability of watercourses, water bodies and wetlands present in the FMU and taking into account the downstream communities.		
Indicators		Verifiers
4.8.1	The uses of water from watercourses, water bodies and wetlands present in the FMU are known.	<p>V1: There is a record of the uses of water from the watercourses, water bodies and wetlands present in the FMU.</p> <p>V2: There is evidence that forest operations do not interrupt nor contaminate watercourses.</p>
4.8.2	A participatory strategy is defined to prevent or mitigate the unfavourable effects and also increase the positive effects the forest management has on water availability for the communities located downstream.	<p>V1: There is a communication process and dialogue with stakeholders about the strategy including its objectives, scope and actions.</p> <p>V2: There is evidence of the participation of FMU representatives in public and/or private initiatives regarding water resources management.</p> <p>V3: The selection of species and management practices considers its effects on the water availability according to scientific and local knowledge.</p> <p>V4: Field verification.</p>

CRITERION 4.9		
Every FMU worker is aware of the measures to protect biodiversity, lands, watercourses, water bodies and wetlands that shall be implemented in the FMU and they have been trained to prevent damages caused by forest operations.		
Indicators		Verifiers
4.9.1	All workers are trained in topics regarding the protection and prevention of biodiversity damage.	V1: There is a training programme and material regarding these topics. V2: There is evidence that workers have been trained in topics related with natural ecosystem, biodiversity conservation and protection of endangered species and/or protected by law. V3: Field verification.
4.9.2	All workers are trained in topics regarding the protection and prevention of land damages.	V1: There is a training programme and material regarding these topics. V2: There is evidence that all workers have received training regarding the protection of the land. V3: Field verification.
4.9.3	All workers are trained in topics related with the protection of watercourses, water bodies and wetlands.	V1: There is a training programme and material regarding these topics. V2: There is evidence that all workers have been trained in topics related with the protection of watercourses, water bodies and wetlands and their respective protection areas. V3: Field verification.

Principle 5

Forest Management Unit (FMU) representatives shall protect the safety of local communities, respect their traditions as well as their rights and resources, and promote their development by maintaining good relationships and communications.

CRITERION 5.1		
Forest managers carry out a participatory assessment of their operations regarding social and environmental impacts, either positive or negative, on local communities.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
5.1.1	Forest managers have updated information about the socio-economic status of local communities and a profile of neighbouring areas to plan their actions for the benefit of local development.	V1: There is an updated record of local organizations and stakeholders including their location and access to basic services. V2: There is evidence that the record represent accurately the relevant stakeholders for the FMU. V3: There are updated socio-economic indicators of the municipalities where the FMU is present. V4: There is an analysis of socio-economic conditions of local communities oriented towards the participation of people responsible for the FMU in local development plans.
5.1.2	Forest managers have identified through a participatory assessment the social and environmental impacts of their operations, either positive or negative, on local communities.	V1: There is a record of participatory assessment of impacts. V2: There is evidence of the implementation of participatory mechanisms and their follow up to answer local demands. V3: Verification with local stakeholders.
5.1.3	The relationship with local communities is based on understanding, transparency and participation.	V1: Verification with local stakeholders.
5.1.4	Regular communication channels are established to exchange information between forest managers and local communities.	V1: There is a general knowledge of the organization and structure of the communities. V2: There is a record of periodic meetings and/or information exchange with local communities' representatives regarding certain concerns. V3: There is evidence that FMU forest managers give a summary of the Management Plan to community councils of municipalities near the location of the FMU. V4: Verification with local stakeholders.
5.1.5	Local communities have access to a representative of the FMU to discuss their concerns and problems.	V1: There is a FMU representative in charge of the communications with local communities, who is known and approved by the community. V2: The representative is available when needed.
5.1.6	Forest managers of the FMU are aware of historical and current conflicts with local communities and have established participatory mechanisms, in accordance with local activities, to resolve them.	V1: There is a record of historical and present conflicts. V2: There is a participatory procedure to resolve complaints. V3: There is evidence that procedures to handle complaints are being followed.

5.1.7	Consensual mechanisms have been established to compensate local communities when their legal rights, customary rights and/or resources have been violated.	V1: There are consensual mechanisms to compensate the communities that consider community needs, encourage its development and avoid internal conflicts.
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CRITERION 5.2		
FMU representatives implement programs and activities that contribute to the development of local communities.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
5.2.1	There is a social management policy and/or program for local communities oriented to mutual collaboration.	V1: There is a policy and/or program regarding relationship with the communities, which has been validated and is publicly available. V2: There is evidence of dissemination to the communities.
5.2.2	Participatory mechanisms have been defined to incorporate the concerns and proposals of the local communities in the development programmes.	V1: There is evidence of the application of participatory mechanisms. V2: There is a record of proposals and concerns of the communities.
5.2.3	The development programmes and activities agreed with local communities have been implemented.	V1: There is a working plan established by mutual understanding that includes actions for local development and compensation. V2: There is evidence of the implementation of the working plan. V3: There is evidence of the contribution to the programmes and activities through different participatory means.
5.2.4	Training programmes has been implemented for local communities to comply with the requirements defined by mutual understanding, promoting the participation of monitors with local knowledge.	V1: There is a training programme defined by mutual understanding. V2: There are records of communities' training. V3: There is evidence of the participation of monitors who contribute with local knowledge. V4: Verification with local communities.
5.2.5	FMU representatives contribute to local education programmes and/or training regarding forest and environmental operations.	V1: There is evidence of participation and contribution, relevant and regular, to education programmes and/or local training.
5.2.6	FMU representatives support technology transfer programmes regarding forest management practices.	V1: There is evidence of the support to local communities' programmes and coordination with other organisations to contribute to the development of communities. V2: There is evidence that information regarding management practices has been given. V3: Verification with local communities.
5.2.7	The residents of local communities, according to a policy for equal opportunities, have high priority when hiring workers for the forest operations.	V1: There is a written declaration to encourage the hiring of local workers. V2: There is a record of local workers. V3: There is evidence of local employment offers, channelled by the Oficina Municipal de Inserción Laboral (municipality office for labour inclusion) or through other formal local channels.
5.2.8	Under certain circumstances, some of the forest products extracted from the FMU will be commercialized to processing plants that belong to third parties, which are located in neighbouring areas.	V1: There is evidence of a policy in regard to this matter.

5.2.9	Following the process for development of local business, local communities have access to the FMU, under mutual agreement, to collect NWFP and harvesting residues as long as these do not affect the objectives of the forest plantations management or people safety.	V1: There is evidence of mutual agreements to grant the communities access to the FMU. V2: There are records that the communities have accessed the FMU. V3: There are records of the extraction of NWFP and harvesting residues. V4: Field verification.
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CRITERION 5.3		
The FMU representatives implement measures to protect local communities from risks and negative impacts from forest operations.		
Indicators		Verifiers
5.3.1	Procedures have been defined to identify and reduce negative risks, damages and impacts to local communities associated to wood harvest and transportation.	<p>V1: There are preventive measures to reduce the risk of accidents to third parties during harvest and transportation operations.</p> <p>V2: There are preventive measures to avoid damage to third parties' property during harvest and transportation operations.</p> <p>V3: There are preventive measures to avoid damage to the public infrastructure.</p> <p>V4: There are procedures for an appropriate truck loading.</p> <p>V5: There are agreements with local communities about the measures to prevent and/or mitigate the impacts produced by harvest and transportation operations.</p> <p>V6: There is evidence of compliance with preventive and/or mitigation measures.</p>
5.3.2	Dissemination measures have been implemented towards local communities regarding the risk of forest operations.	<p>V1: There is evidence of dissemination and reception of the information by local communities.</p> <p>V2: There are warning signs in the areas where forest operations are carried out that may cause damage to third parties.</p> <p>V3: Verification with local communities.</p>
5.3.3	The FMU has implemented a program to inform neighbouring communities of the risks and correct use of chemical products in forest operations.	<p>V1: There is a dissemination programme regarding risks and safety measures that neighbouring communities may take.</p> <p>V2: The FMU representatives inform the neighbouring communities opportunistically, effectively and verifiably of the areas in where the chemical products will be used.</p> <p>V3: Verification with neighbouring communities.</p>
5.3.4	The FMU representatives participate in coordination meetings with neighbouring communities in regard to fire prevention and emergency plans	<p>V1: There is evidence of participation in coordination meetings, including local emergency committees.</p> <p>V2: There is evidence of information dissemination about prevention and emergencies to local communities.</p>

CRITERION 5.4		
The use rights, areas of special significance, and transit areas have been identified and agreed with local communities in a participatory manner.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
5.4.1	Participatory mechanisms are implemented to identify and communicate local communities' use rights, which are identified in the FMU cartography to protect them during forest operations.	V1: The use rights are identified in the cartography and are recognized by FMU representatives and local communities. V2: Verification with local communities.
5.4.2	There are participatory mechanisms to identify and protect the use and access to sites of special significance to local communities.	V1: There are participatory mechanisms to identify sites of special significance. V2: There is a record that identifies sites of special significance. V3: Sites of special interest are identified in the cartography. V4: The workers are instructed to protect sites of special significance. V5: The access and use of sites of special significance are defined by mutual agreement.
5.4.3	The residents of local communities can move through the FMU to access their homes and work places in accordance with established procedures.	V1: There are procedures to allow and regulate the transit of people who require it in places where legal regulations do not apply. V2: Local communities' complaints are handled according to established procedures.

Principle 6

In the management of the forest resources of the Forest Management Unit (FMU), the representatives shall respect agreements, documented commitments and established legal rights and also consider the traditional knowledge of Indigenous People.

CRITERION 6.1		
FMU representatives identify indigenous communities in the areas where forest operations are carried out, respect agreements and established commitments, as well as their traditions and rights.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
6.1.1	FMU representative have identified, located and quantified indigenous communities that live in the areas where they conduct their forest operations.	V1: There is a record of indigenous communities and its geographic location. V2: There is an updated demographic record, according to official sources, that quantifies indigenous people living in locations where the FMU operates.
6.1.2	FMU forest operations, in neighbouring areas of indigenous communities, are previously informed and subjected to a participatory consultation process with the community.	V1: There is evidence that forest operations are informed before they begin and neighbouring indigenous communities are consulted.
6.1.3	The FMU has a record of documented agreements with indigenous communities.	V1: There is evidence that FMU representatives meet indigenous communities. V2: There is a record of agreements and commitments between FMU representatives and indigenous communities. V3: Verification with indigenous communities.
6.1.4	The FMU representatives respect rights, knowledge and cultural practices of indigenous people.	V1: There is a policy which recognizes and respects the rights, knowledge and cultural practices of indigenous people in the FMU forest management. V2: There is a record of access rights and use of resources from the FMU, which have been defined in consultations with indigenous communities. V3: There is a training programme for FMU representatives regarding rights, knowledge and cultural practices of the indigenous communities, following an intercultural approach. V4: There is evidence that the FMU forest management recognizes and respect the rights, knowledge and cultural practices of indigenous communities.

CRITERION 6.2		
FMU representatives identify, protect and preserve areas with special archaeological, historical, religious, spiritual or cultural significance for indigenous communities, which are recognized and managed as HCVA.		
Indicators		Verifiers
6.2.1	FMU representatives identify and describe in a participatory way the areas of special significance for indigenous communities.	V1: There is a record of the areas of special significance that has been prepared together with indigenous communities. V2: Verifiers related to Principle 2, Criterion 2.2, Indicators 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 are applicable.
6.2.2	FMU representatives protect and preserve, in a participatory way, the areas of special significance for indigenous communities.	V1: There are protection and conservation plans for areas of special significance that are handed out to indigenous communities. V2: There is evidence of conservation and protection actions for areas of special significance. V3: Field verification with indigenous communities.
6.2.3	The areas of special significance for indigenous communities are declared as HCVA and are managed according to applicable specifications.	V1: Verifiers related to Principle 2, Criterion 2.2, Indicators 2.2.5 and 2.2.6 are applicable.

CRITERION 6.3		
The FMU representatives consider the dispositions of Convention 169 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), especially the ones including consultation, consent and compensation mechanisms.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
6.3.1	The FMU operations shall be carried out in conformity with legal, customary and traditional rights included in Convention 169 of the ILO.	V1: FMU representatives are aware of the dispositions of Convention 169 of the ILO. V2: There are mechanisms to comply with the dispositions of Convention 169 of the ILO applicable to FMU management. V3: There is evidence of monitoring of the compliance with mechanisms.
6.3.2	The FMU representatives have formal communication, participation and/or consultation channels with indigenous communities recognizing their traditional authorities and the right to use their language.	V1: There are formal procedures to ensure communication, participation and/or consultation considering the ways and availability of the indigenous communities. V2: There is a record of periodic meetings and communication with indigenous communities. V3: Field verification with indigenous communities.
6.3.3	If the forest operations are carried out in indigenous lands, owned by people or communities, these shall have free, prior and informed consent.	V1: The forest operations carried out in indigenous lands have been identified. V2: There is evidence of free, prior and informed consent mechanisms. V3: Field verification with indigenous communities.
6.3.4	Any damaged caused by forest operations to indigenous communities resources or lands shall be assessed, compensated and restored according to mutual agreement with the affected communities.	V1: There is evidence of opportune detection of and reaction to the damage caused by the operations. V2: There is a record of implementation of the agreements. V3: Field verification with indigenous communities.

CRITERION 6.4		
The FMU representatives are willing to handle land claims and use rights from indigenous communities with mutual respect.		
Indicators		Verifiers
6.4.1	Land claims are clearly identified and handled by FMU representatives.	V1: There is a record of FMU areas corresponding to Títulos de Merced (land titles properties of indigenous people). V2: Land claims are documented and identified in the cartography. V3: There is a property title record of these areas. V4: There is a procedure to handle claims. V5: There is a documented record of each claim. V6: There is evidence of extra judicial claim resolution and that these are handed to involved communities. V7: Field verification with indigenous communities.
6.4.2	Use rights claims are clearly identified and handled by FMU representatives.	V1: Use right claims are documented and identified in the cartography. V2: There is a procedure to handle claims. V3: There is a documented record of each claim and the procedures followed. V4: There is evidence of extra judicial claim resolution and that these are handed to involved communities. V5: Field verification with indigenous communities.
6.4.3	Land and use right claims are considered in the planning and carrying out of forest operations giving the communities involved a significant opportunity to participate in the decisions regarding forest management.	V1: There is evidence of compliance with indicator requirements.
6.4.4	In case of agreement to land transference from the FMU to indigenous communities, the FMU representatives will provide a technical proposal to continue with the forest activities in the land, according with their cultural practices.	V1: There are technical proposals in regard to forest management as requested by indigenous communities.
6.4.5	As requested by indigenous communities, afforestation agreements will be supported in accordance with cultural practices, and the communities will have priority on wood commercialization.	V1: There is evidence of afforestation agreements requested by indigenous communities including wood purchase clauses that have been prepared in accordance with free, prior and informed consent mechanisms. V2: Training programs are carried out with indigenous communities regarding forest management, following afforestation agreements.

CRITERION 6.5		
FMU representatives fairly compensate the indigenous communities for the application of their traditional knowledge in regard to the specific use of native vegetation species and the management of FMU forest resources.		
Indicators		Verifiers
6.5.1	All applications of traditional knowledge on FMU forest operations has been identified.	V1: There is a record of traditional knowledge applied to the FMU. V2: Field verification with indigenous communities.
6.5.2	Indigenous communities have been informed and participate in the application of their traditional knowledge.	V1: There is evidence that the indigenous communities have been informed and participate in the application of their traditional knowledge. V2: There is a record of communication on this matter. V3: Field verification with indigenous communities.
6.5.3	Indigenous communities have been fairly compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge according with free, prior and informed consent mechanisms.	V1: There is a procedure agreed between the FMU representatives and indigenous people to determine a suitable compensation. V2: Field verification with indigenous communities.

Principle 7

The Forest Management Unit (FMU) representatives shall respect forest workers' rights and compensate them adequate and equitably, and safeguard their security and occupational health.

CRITERION 7.1		
FMU workers have contracts and receive adequate and equitable compensation for their work.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
7.1.1	FMU workers have an established contract according to current legislation including contractual conditions.	V1: There is evidence that all workers have written contracts following current labour legislation. V2: There are contract annexes for extraordinary activities apart from their job description and/or high risk activities that require training. V3: There is evidence that workers are aware of the conditions and terms of their contracts. V4: Field verification.
7.1.2	The remuneration level for workers is determined according to various factors, such as: current legislation, individual or collective negotiation instruments, risk level of the occupation, productivity and responsibility level of the job.	V1: There is a remuneration policy or declaration oriented to provide adequate and equitable salaries and evidence of actions that maintain or increase long-term wages for workers in accordance with their qualification, experience, responsibility and productivity. Salary deductions can only be applied if they follow current legislation. V2: Remunerations will be greater or equal to the minimum established by law, including bonuses and allowances. V3: There is a record of opportune payment of remunerations.
7.1.3	Contracted workers have access to social benefits, health care and social security.	V1: There are records of opportune payment of social security and health contributions, working accident and unemployment insurance. V2: There are records that demonstrate the workers' affiliation to social security programmes.
7.1.4	Bonuses and allowances are paid according to contract types, considering incentives to production, among others.	V1: In cases of remuneration related to production, the workers are aware of the payment methods regarding bonuses and allowances and the information that determine them. V2: In case there as a policy regarding bonus payment and allowances the workers are aware of it. V3: The production incentive system does not risk the integrity and safety of workers. V4: Field verification.
7.1.5	The workers whose contract is terminated by the employer by causes non attributable to them shall receive compensation equal to the requirements set by current legislation.	V1: There is no evidence of legal sanctions against employers for failure to fulfil their obligations with workers during the last year. V2: There is evidence that workers receive corresponding compensation.

7.1.6	FMU representatives take actions to provide working stability to their employees and permanent contracts to minimize seasonal variations.	V1: There is evidence that FMU representatives seek to minimize seasonal variations, and train workers for different forest operations that allow them to perform different activities during the year.
7.1.7	Underage employees are not hired.	V1: There is no evidence of underage employees.

CRITERION 7.2		
FMU representatives respect labour rights and recognize the benefits of organizing and collective negotiations.		
Indicators		Verifiers
7.2.1	The workers are informed of obligations and rights established in current labour legislation.	V1: There is dissemination material including workers' rights and obligations which have been distributed to all employees. V2: Workers receive periodic information about subjects related to current labour legislation. V3: Field verification.
7.2.2	FMU representatives recognize workers' rights to freely organize themselves and negotiate individually or collectively through work unions, committees and other associations.	V1: Working unions, committees and other associations are recognized. V2: There is no evidence of impediments to create labour unions in the FMU or companies associated. There is no evidence of anti-union practices. V3: Union representatives are aware of their rights and obligations. V4: Union workers can use their rights to negotiate collectively. V5: Workers who belong to other working associations that are recognized by the FMU representatives can negotiate collectively. V6: Consultation with union representatives, if applicable. V7: Field verification.
7.2.3	Workers have the right to receive information from union representatives.	V1: There is no evidence of communication obstruction between union representatives and workers by FMU representatives. V2: Field verification.
7.2.4	Companies associated with the FMU have communication mechanisms with workers for resolving labour conflicts.	V1: There are mechanisms to resolve conflicts. V2: There is evidence that workers are aware of conflict resolution mechanisms. V3: There is evidence of periodic communication between workers and FMU representatives. V4: Field verification.
7.2.5	Companies associated with the FMU have internal policies of security and hygiene according to current legislation.	V1: There is an internal procedure of security and hygiene according to current legislation. V2: There is a record that workers are aware of the regulations. V3: Field verification.
7.2.6	Before a worker is fired, following the internal procedure, the worker can request the application of mechanisms for labour conflict resolution.	V1: There is a record of dismissals through the application of internal procedures. V2: There is evidence that conflict resolution mechanisms are applied when requested. V3: Field verification.
7.2.7	FMU representatives do not discriminate when hiring, promoting or compensating workers with equal responsibilities and productivity rates by gender, age, religion or ethnic origin.	V1: There is a non-discrimination policy and written declaration. V2: There is no evidence of discrimination against workers.

<p>7.2.8 The amount of working hours does not exceed the limits established by current legislation.</p>	<p>V1: There is evidence that the amount of working hours do not exceed the legal amount.</p> <p>V2: Workers are compensated for working extra hours.</p> <p>V3: Extra hours are subjected to limits and exceptions established by current labour legislation.</p> <p>V4: There is evidence that working hours do not affect the security and occupational health of the workers.</p> <p>V5: There is evidence that changes of working hours are agreed previously.</p> <p>V6: Field verification.</p>
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CRITERION 7.3		
FMU representatives safeguard the security and occupational health of workers.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
7.3.1	Workers have been trained in security and occupational health matters.	V1: There is a training programme about security and occupational health. V2: There is a record and materials of training in security and occupational health. V3: There is evidence that workers have been trained. V4: Field verification.
7.3.2	Workers have access to health care in case of labour accidents or diseases.	V1: There is evidence that current legislations are followed regarding the affiliation of workers to security insurance. V2: There are proper communication channels and/or transportation in case of an emergency.
7.3.3	Companies associated with FMU have a representative committee for security and hygiene according to current legislation.	V1: According to current legislation, there is a representative committee that meet once a month. V2: There are records of representative committee meetings. V3: There is evidence that resolutions of the representative committee are implemented.
7.3.4	Companies associated with the FMU have a risk prevention programme according to current legislation.	V1: There is a risk assessment for each activity in the FMU. V2: There is a plan or strategy of risk prevention developed based on occupational health system and workers are aware of its existence. V3: There is a representative for risk prevention, who implements the measures in forest management operations. V4: There is a record of incidents, labour accidents and diseases that include its seriousness and causes. V5: There is a system to assure that corrective measures are taken when necessary. V6: Each forest operation has a first-aid kit and communication means in case of emergency and at least one person with first aid training.
7.3.5	FMU representatives provide and maintain all personal safety equipment necessary for forest operations and take measures to assure all workers use them.	V1: Personal safety equipment is provided to all workers, who also are trained to use the equipment. V2: Personal safety equipment is well-maintained. V3: There is a disciplinary procedure in case the worker fails to use the safety equipment. V4: Field verification.
7.3.6	The FMU has a system or procedure to finalise forest operations that may result dangerous for the workers without any repercussion to the person who made the decision.	V1: There is a system or procedure that defines the circumstances under which a forest operation can be finalised. V2: There is a record of finalised operations. V3: There is no record of repercussion for finalising forest operations.

7.3.7	Machineries and tools are appropriate for the activities they are used for and well-maintained.	V1: Machineries and tools are appropriate for forest operations and work conditions. V2: Machineries and tools are well-maintained. V3: Machineries and tools are used correctly by the workers. V4: The incorporation of new machineries and tools is carried out under trials and consultation to specialists and potential users. V5: Field verification.
7.3.8	FMU representatives respect and are aware of the Código de Prácticas Forestales para Chile (Chilean code for forest practices).	V1: FMU representatives are aware of the Código de Prácticas Forestales para Chile (Chilean code for forest practices). V2: There is evidence of dissemination of the main contents of the code to workers. V3: Field verification.

CRITERION 7.4		
FMU representatives provide workers with adequate transportation, accommodation, rest and food conditions.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
7.4.1	Workers' transportation is carried out safely and using appropriate vehicles.	V1: Transportation vehicles comply with current legislation specifications. V2: Vehicles have updated maintenance records and there is no evidence of inappropriate operational conditions. V3: Vehicles do not transport more people they were designed for and all workers wear seat belts. V4: Transportation of chemical products, fuel and tools is carried out in separate compartments. V5: There is no evidence of transportation of workers in non-authorized vehicles. V6: The driver has an appropriate driver license for the type of vehicle and drives in proper conditions. V7: Field verification.
7.4.2	If the location of the forest operation allows it, the workers will be transported daily to their homes.	V1: There is evidence that daily transportation is provided when possible. V2: There is evidence that transportation time and distances do not exceed maximum values defined by FMU representatives.
7.4.3	The design and construction of accommodations comply with the requirements of current legislation.	V1: Accommodations have proper authorization required by current legislation. V2: Accommodations have power supply, drinking water, hygienic services, showers and proper infrastructure to prepare food and waste disposal. V3: Each worker has his own bed with appropriate shelter conditions suitable for the area and weather. V4: Accommodations have recreational areas for workers. V5: Accommodations have updated emergency plans and first-aid kits in good conditions. V6: Field verification.
7.4.4	Workers have appropriate rest hours during the workday.	V1: There is a procedure to establish rest periods according to the activity effort. V2: There is evidence that the procedure is followed. V3: Field verification.
7.4.5	Workers receive appropriate nutrition according to the activities performed.	V1: There is evidence that the employers supply free meals and monetary compensations are given only in exceptional cases agreed by both parties. V2: There is evidence that the food have the proper nutritional value for the activities performed. V3: There is evidence that food is prepared under healthy conditions and by trained cooks. V4: There is evidence that the workers feed themselves in proper conditions, safe and comfortable. V5: Field verification of food service traceability.

CRITERION 7.5		
FMU representatives shall assure that workers are trained to do their jobs productively and to have labour development opportunities.		
Indicators		Verifiers
7.5.1	The FMU has a representative for the training programmes. Training programmes are carried out by suitable instructors.	V1: The FMU representative of training is suitable for the job position. V2: Instructors are trained and experienced. V3: Training programmes are updated regularly.
7.5.2	Workers receive appropriate training for their job position.	V1: There are programmes and specific materials for each job position or activity. V2: The training courses shall include topics regarding labour, law, security and occupational health, environment and forest certification, among others. V3: Workers who have high risk jobs receive special training regarding security topics. V4: There is a record of trained workers. V5: There is a system to assess training knowledge. The assessments are available. V6: Field verification.
7.5.3	FMU representatives provide opportunities for labour development to their workers.	V1: There is evidence that workers with more experience and training have been promoted.

Principle 8

The Forest Management Unit (FMU) representatives shall respect Chilean laws, conventions, and international treaties ratified by Chile, and consider non-binding agreements that the country follows.

CRITERION 8.1		
FMU representatives are aware and follow Chilean legislation applicable to their activities.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
8.1.1	FMU representatives are aware and follow Chilean legislation applicable to their activities, including forest, environmental, labour, sanitary, fiscal, indigenous people, use rights and land property rights legislation, among others.	V1: There is a policy or written declaration, of public knowledge, that demonstrate the commitment to comply with the legislation applicable to FMU management. V2: There is an updated record of the legislation applicable to FMU management. V3: FMU representatives are aware of the legislation pertinent for its management. V4: Field verification.
8.1.2	The compliance with applicable legislation and other authority requirements is assessed periodically to assure non compliances management.	V1: There is a record of periodical assessment of the compliance with applicable legislation and authority requirements. V2: There is a record of sanctions from State entities, such as: CONAF (National Forest Corporation), SAG (Chilean Agricultural and Livestock Service), SMA (Superintendence of the Environment), Inspección del Trabajo (Labour Inspection) and Secretarías Regionales Ministeriales de Salud (Regional Ministry Secretariat of Health). V3: There is a record of implementation of preventive and corrective actions, when necessary. V4: There is no evidence of serious non compliances with the legislation or authority requirements.
8.1.3	Forest operations carried out in lands suitable for forestry in the FMU are previously approved by a competent authority.	V1: There are management plans approved by a competent authority. V2: Field verification.
8.1.4	The FMU have adequate protection of forest resources against illegal activities regarding land use, harvesting, wood theft, NWFP collection, fires, and cutting, hunting and fishing of endangered species and/or protected by law, among others.	V1: There is evidence of the application of a land monitoring system. V2: There is evidence of control and reports of illegal activities.

CRITERION 8.2		
FMU representatives shall respect conventions, international treaties ratified by Chile and consider non-binding international agreements that the country follows.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
8.2.1	FMU representatives are aware of the implications of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in the region and have implemented appropriate control measures to assure its clauses are fulfilled.	<p>V1: FMU representatives are aware of the CITES annexes.</p> <p>V2: There is no evidence of commercialization of non-authorized species by CITES in national and international market.</p> <p>V3: If species included in CITES annexes are acquired their legislation is fulfilled.</p>
8.2.2	FMU representatives are aware of the conventions of International Labour Organization (ILO) ratified by Chile and implement appropriate measures to assure their compliance in regard to FMU management.	<p>V1: FMU representatives are aware of the conventions of the ILO in regard to its management.</p> <p>V2: FMU representatives respect the workers' rights and their working union representatives according to ILO conventions of special significance, such as: C 29, C 87, C 98, C 100, C 105, C 111, C 138 and C 182.</p> <p>V3: FMU representatives respect indigenous peoples' rights according to ILO Convention 169.</p>
8.2.3	FMU representatives are aware of international agreements and treaties related to environment protection, such as: Ramsar Convention, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Convention on Biological Diversity and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that are applicable to its management.	<p>V1: There is an international list of treaties and agreements in regard to protection of the environment.</p> <p>V2: There is an analysis on their applicability to FMU management.</p> <p>V3: FMU representatives are aware of the operational implications of international conventions and treaties and correspondent actions are taken.</p> <p>V4: Field verification.</p>
8.2.4	FMU representatives consider international non-binding agreements that are relevant to forest management.	<p>V1: There is a list of non-binding international agreements that are relevant.</p> <p>V2: There is an analysis on their applicability to FMU management.</p> <p>V3: FMU representatives are aware of the implications of international non-binding agreements.</p>

CRITERION 8.3		
FMU representatives make opportune payments of their obligations with the State and service and good suppliers.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
8.3.1	All obligations with the State, such as taxes, permits, patents and others are paid opportune.	V1: There is evidence of the opportune payment of all the obligations with the State. V2: There are no controversies on pending payments.
8.3.2	All payments to suppliers, such as, invoices, remunerations, patents, allowances and others are made opportune.	V1: There is a procedure to regulate opportune payment of obligations. V2: There is evidence that procedures and instructions are followed. V3: There are no controversies on pending payments.

CRITERION 8.4		
Property and land use rights and forest resources are clearly defined, documented and legally established. There are procedures to resolve property rights and use rights.		
Indicators		Verifiers
8.4.1	The FMU has an updated record of all forms of property related to land use and forest resources such as property titles, agreements, rent, concessions, legal usufruct and forest purchase.	<p>V1: There is an updated record of all forms of property related to land use and forest resources that are identified in the cartography.</p> <p>V2: There is a documentation that recognizes the validity of land and forest resources use.</p> <p>V3: In case FMU representatives do not have the property title described in the indicator they shall demonstrate to be under regularization process.</p> <p>V4: There is a list of lands under regularization process when applicable.</p>
8.4.2	In all forms of property related to land and forest resources use, pertinent payments are made when and to whom they correspond.	<p>V1: There are records and receipts of agreed payments such as rents, land purchase and wood purchase.</p> <p>V2: There is no evidence of repeated condemnatory sentences, although these have been fulfilled.</p> <p>V3: There is no evidence of unfulfilled condemnatory sentences.</p>
8.4.3	In case of conflicts regarding land property and/or forest resources present in the FMU, procedures for conflict resolution are applied, giving priority to extra judicial agreements.	<p>V1: All conflicts regarding land property and/or forest resources are documented and identified in the cartography.</p> <p>V2: There is a procedure to resolve conflict regarding land property and/or forest resources.</p> <p>V3: There is evidence that procedures to resolve conflicts are followed.</p> <p>V4: There is evidence that the procedures have given resolution to conflicts through extra judicial agreements.</p> <p>V5: There is evidence that procedures effectiveness have been proved.</p> <p>V6: Field verification.</p>

Principle 9

Once a year, the representatives of the Forest Management Unit (FMU) shall carry out a monitoring process of forest resources and its forest management to assess the degree of compliance with the standard's principles.

CRITERION 9.1		
The FMU has procedures to monitor and assess the condition of its forest resources and significant economic, social and environmental impacts of forest operations.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
9.1.1	The FMU has procedures to monitor and assess the condition of its forest resources and significant economic, social and environmental impacts of forest operations. Procedures allow change assessment.	V1: There are monitoring and assessment procedures that comply with the indicator requirements. V2: There is a monitoring programme or plan and annual assessment. V3: There is a representative that coordinates and organizes monitoring and assessment activities.

CRITERION 9.2		
The compliance with standard's principles at the FMU is monitored and assess once a year.		
	Indicators	Verifiers
9.2.1	<p>In relation to the Principle 1 "Planning and Long-Term Objectives" monitoring and assessment procedures have been applied including the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Harvesting volume of main products, harvest yields, growth of forest plantations and reforestation rates. b. Financial results, including costs and productivity of forest operations. c. Correspondence of stand management with its prescription regarding the Forest Management Plan. 	<p>V1: There is evidence of procedure implementation and assessment of aspects included in the indicator.</p> <p>V2: There is a documentation that endorses the procedures implementation.</p> <p>V3: Field verification.</p>
9.2.2	<p>In relation to the Principle 2 "Conservation of Forests and High Conservation Value Areas " monitoring and assessment procedures have been applied including the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conservation of the FMU forest area and the changes to land use. b. The status of HCVA and implementation level of conservation plans with the participation of local communities. 	<p>V1: There is evidence of procedure implementation and assessment of aspects included in the indicator.</p> <p>V2: There is a documentation that endorses the procedures implementation.</p> <p>V3: There is evidence that local communities have participated in the monitoring and assessment of HCVA.</p> <p>V4: Field verification.</p>
9.2.3	<p>In relation to the Principle 3 "Forest Resources Conservation" monitoring and assessment procedures have been applied including the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Forest fire detection and combat. b. Detection and management of pests, harmful agents and diseases. c. Listing of chemical products used in forest operations. d. Management and final disposal of chemical products, fuel, lubricants and waste. 	<p>V1: There is evidence of procedure implementation and assessment of aspects included in the indicator.</p> <p>V2: There is a documentation that endorses the procedures implementation.</p> <p>V3: Field verification.</p>

9.2.4	<p>In relation to the Principle 4 "Biodiversity, Soil and Water" monitoring and assessment procedures have been applied including the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prevention and mitigation of forest operation impacts on the biodiversity, soil, water and scenic component of the landscape. b. Protection measures implemented for endangered species and/or protected by law that are present in the FMU. c. Application of strategies regarding the effects of forest management on water availability for downstream communities. 	<p>V1: There is evidence of procedure implementation and assessment of aspects included in the indicator.</p> <p>V2: There is a documentation that endorses the procedures implementation.</p> <p>V3: Field verification.</p>
9.2.5	<p>In relation to the Principle 5 "Local Communities" monitoring and assessment procedures have been applied including the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The application of participatory mechanisms for conflict resolution. b. The implementation of the development programmes and activities agreed with local communities. c. The production or harvest of NWFP. 	<p>V1: There is evidence of procedure implementation and assessment of aspects included in the indicator.</p> <p>V2: There is a documentation that endorses the procedures implementation.</p> <p>V3: There is evidence of regular, active and effective participation of local communities in the programmes included in the indicator.</p> <p>V4: Field verification.</p>
9.2.6	<p>In relation to the Principle 6 "Indigenous People" monitoring and assessment procedures have been applied including the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The identification of indigenous communities in areas where forest operations are carried out. b. The respect of mutual agreements, documented commitments and legal rights of these communities. c. The recognition and management of the sites of special significance as HCVA. d. The application of consultation, consent and compensation mechanisms. e. The management of land claims and use rights for indigenous communities. 	<p>V1: There is evidence of procedure implementation and assessment of aspects included in the indicator.</p> <p>V2: There is a documentation that endorses the procedures implementation.</p> <p>V3: Field verification.</p>

9.2.7	<p>In relation to the Principle 7 "Labour Relations" monitoring and assessment procedures have been applied including the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Working contracts, opportune payment of social security and health contributions, working accident and unemployment insurance. b. Appropriate conditions of transportation, accommodation, rest and feeding for the forest workers. c. Resolution of labour conflicts and complaints of anti-union practices. d. Training programs. e. Performance of service companies. 	<p>V1: There is evidence of procedure implementation and assessment of aspects included in the indicator.</p> <p>V2: There is a documentation that endorses the procedures implementation.</p> <p>V3: Field verification.</p>
9.2.8	<p>In relation to the Principle 8 "Laws, Treaties and Agreements" monitoring and assessment procedures have been applied including the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Compliance with national legislation and authority requirements. b. Resolution of conflicts regarding land property and/or forest resources use rights. c. Protection of the forest resources against illegal activities. 	<p>V1: There is evidence of procedure implementation and assessment of aspects included in the indicator.</p> <p>V2: There is a documentation that endorses the procedures implementation.</p> <p>V3: Field verification.</p>
9.2.9	<p>The FMU has a report of monitoring and assessment results, whose observations are considered in the annual review of the Forest Management Plan and forest operations management.</p>	<p>V1: There is a report of monitoring results and assessment including observations to improve FMU management.</p> <p>V2: There is evidence that the report is reviewed by FMU representatives and its observations are included in the annual management plan update and forest operation management.</p> <p>V3: There is a summary of the report available for stakeholders.</p>

CRITERION 9.3		
A system is implemented to trace and record the amount of wood originated from certified forest plantations within the scope of the FMU, coming from its own estate or from third parties, from the point of origin to its first destination (Chain of Custody system).		
Indicators		Verifiers
9.3.1	Forest management includes procedures to identify, in a unique way without ambiguities, the identification and source of certified wood.	V1: There are procedures to identify the origin of certified wood. V2: There are records of certified wood sources.
9.3.2	There are documents to trace certified wood from its source to its first destination.	V1: There is a document filled in the place of origin, which goes with the wood until it reaches its first destination. V2: The invoices and dispatch guides include clear identification of the origin, date, volume, technical specifications and areas for the reception of the wood in the first destination.
9.3.3	FMU has a volume control system from its origin to its first destination and it is assessed regularly.	V1: There is a procedure to account for certified wood volume according to its origin. V2: There is a balance of the volume of certified wood produced and the estimated yield of the forest plantation source. V3: There is evidence of a regular assessment of the volume control system.
9.3.4	The FMU shall communicate to its clients its CERTFOR certification and provide the necessary documentation to prove their forest products are certified.	V1: In the locations where their products are sold, they shall provide a copy of sustainable forest certificate to the client or access to their certificate. V2: There is an invoice linked to the sale of all forest products which shall include a formal certification claim including certification percentage and FMU certification code. V3: A copy of the invoice and certificate is kept and the information included in both documents shall not be modified after they are given to the client. V4: The associated document(s) to each certified product delivery shall include at least the following information: a. Client identification, b. Supplier identification, c. Product (s) identification, d. Volume of every product included in the documentation, e. Delivery date/delivery time/accounting period, f. The formal declaration of the material category (including the percentage of certified material) specific for each product claim included in the document, and g. The identification of chain of custody certificate from the supplier or another document that verifies the supplier's certificate.

Glossary of Terms

Afforestation is the conversion from other land uses into forest, or the increase of the canopy cover to above the 10% threshold.

Note: Afforestation is the reverse of deforestation and includes areas that are actively converted from other land uses into forest through silvicultural measures. Afforestation also includes natural transitions into forest, for example on abandoned agricultural land or in burnt-over areas that have not been classified as forest during the barren period. As for deforestation, the conversion should be long-term, that is areas where the transition into forest is expected to last less than ten years, for example due to recurring fires, should not be classified as afforestation areas. The concept “long-term” is central in this definition and is defined as ten years. Local climatological conditions, land use contexts or the purpose of the analysis may however justify that a longer time frame is used.

Associated companies: Includes the certified company and all companies that provide services to FMU management.

Biodiversity: The variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.

CERTFOR: Chilean Certification System for Sustainable Forest Management.

Certified forest based products: Product which includes raw material originating in forests covered by forest management certificate given by CERTFOR.

Chain of Custody of forest based products: All the changes of custodianship of forest based products, and products thereof, during the harvesting, transportation, processing and distribution chain from the forest to the end-use.

Convention 169 on indigenous and tribal people in independent countries: It is a legally binding international instrument open to ratification, which deals specifically with the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples. Today, it has been ratified by 20 countries. Once it ratifies the Convention, a country has one year to align legislation, policies and programmes to the Convention before it becomes legally binding. Countries that have ratified the Convention are subject to supervision with regards to its implementation.

Customary law: 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.

Downstream communities: Communities settled near water bodies and are dependant of them to obtain their water supplies.

Ecosystem description: It is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way.

Environmental and social impact assessment: It is defined as a systematic process to predict, identify, and evaluate the effects of proposed actions and projects. The process is used to prevent and mitigate adverse impacts, enhance positive impacts and assist the rational use of natural resources to maximize the benefit of socio-economic development projects and ensuring sustainable development.

Environmental impact: Any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organization's activities, products and services.

Environmental restoration: The practice of renewing and restoring degraded, damaged, or destroyed ecosystems and habitats in the environment by active human intervention and action.

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

Field verification: Confirmation method using objective evidence that specific requirements are met. This review is carried out in the location where the project or actions are being implemented.

Forest: Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent; or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. Does not include land that is predominantly agricultural or under urban land use.

Note: Further details on the definition of forests are available from the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005.

Forest conversion: The direct human-induced conversion of forests to other types of land use including conversion of primary forests to forest plantations.

Forest management plan: A document that translates forest policies into a coordinated programme for a forest management unit and for regulating production, environmental and social activities for a set period of time through the use of prescriptions specifying targets, action and control arrangements.

Forest Management Unit (FMU): Forest estate composed by one of several properties with clearly demarcated borders, managed to a set of explicit objectives and according to a long-term forest management plan. It is the reference area to which this standard's requirements are applied and over which an organization's legal right to manage it is clearly defined.

Forest plantation: Forest or other wooded land of introduced species, and in some cases native species, established through planting or seeding mainly for production of wood or non-wood goods.

Note 1: Includes all stands of introduced species established for production of wood or non-wood goods.

Note 2: May include areas of native species characterised by few species, intensive land preparation (e.g. cultivation), straight tree lines and/or even-aged stands.

Note 3: Application of the definition requires consideration of national forestry terminology and legal requirements.

Forest resources: For the purposes of the global forest resources assessments, forest resources include those found in forests and other wooded land and as trees outside forests.

Forest type: Classification of forest land based on species forming a plurality of live-tree stocking. Type (e.g. low forest, multi-layered forest, even-aged forest etc.) is determined on the basis of species plurality of all live trees that contribute to stocking.

Forest worker: Every person that works in the FMU, either hired by the company or through an associated company.

Forest/urban interface: Sites in which urban areas are in contact with forest vegetation areas.

Free, prior, and informed consent: "The element of 'free' implies no coercion, intimidation or manipulation; 'prior' implies that consent is obtained in advance of the activity associated with the decision being made, and includes the time necessary to allow Indigenous Peoples to undertake their own decision-making processes; 'informed' implies that Indigenous Peoples have been provided all information relating to the activity and that that information is objective, accurate and presented in a manner and form

understandable to Indigenous Peoples; 'consent' implies that Indigenous Peoples have agreed to the activity that is the subject of the relevant decision, which may also be subject to conditions."

Fundamental ILO conventions: Eight conventions (ILO 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138 and 182) identified by the ILO's Governing Body as "fundamental" in terms of 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.

Genetically modified organism (GMO): Biological organisms which have been induced by various means to consist of genetic structural changes. See genetically modified tree.

Genetically modified trees: Trees in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination, taking into account applicable legislation providing a specific definition of genetically modified organisms.

Note 1: The following techniques are considered as genetic modification resulting in genetically modified trees (EU Directive 2001/18/EC):

(1) recombinant nucleic acid techniques involving the formation of new combinations of genetic material by the insertion of nucleic acid molecules produced by whatever means outside an organism, into any virus, bacterial plasmid or other vector system and their incorporation into a host organism in which they do not naturally occur, but in which they are capable of continued propagation;

(2) techniques involving the direct introduction into an organism of heritable material prepared outside the organism including micro-injection, macro-injection, and micro-encapsulation;

(3) cell fusion (including protoplast fusion) or hybridisation techniques where live cells with new combinations of heritable genetic material are formed through the fusion of two or more cells by means of methods that do not occur naturally.

Note 2: The following techniques are not considered as genetic modification resulting in genetically modified trees (EU Directive 2001/18/EC):

(1) in vitro fertilisation;

(2) natural processes such as: conjugation, transduction, transformation;

(3) polyploidy induction.

Green corridor: Way to maintain vital ecological or environmental connectivity by maintaining physical linkages between core areas.

Harmful agent: Biotic elements that negatively affect the vigour and productive capacity of the forest.

High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA) Areas considered of special significance due to their high environmental value and/or contribution to the conservation of biodiversity as well as their social value and/or provision of critical services for the communities' necessities. The HCVA include HEVA and the sites of special significance for indigenous communities, among others.

High Environmental Value Areas (HEVA): Areas that, independent of the habitat type they represent, possess significant environmental and/or ecological value, such as:

a) protected, rare, sensitive or representative forest ecosystems such as riparian areas and wetland biotopes;

b) areas containing endemic species and habitats of threatened species, as defined in recognised reference lists;

c) endangered or protected genetic in situ resources;

d) globally, regionally and nationally significant large landscape areas with natural distribution and abundance of naturally occurring species.

Note: The production of wood and/or NWFP is not excluded from the HEVA if the relevant safeguards are applied.

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

Invasive species: This refers to a subset of introduced species or non-native 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.

Joint Committee for Hygiene and Security: It is a technical work unit between the company and the workers in order to detect and assess the risks of labour accidents and diseases that workers may suffer.

Labour dispute (conflict): A labour dispute is a state of disagreement over a particular issue or group of issues over which there is conflict between workers and employers, or about which grievance is expressed by workers or employers, or about which workers or employers support other workers or employers in their demands or grievances.

Local communities: People who live or work in the FMU area of influence and who may be affected by the impacts caused from its activities. The local communities include neighbouring communities and indigenous communities.

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

Native forest substitution: Process that replace native forest with exotic species in the same land.

Native forest: Forest formed by native, original species coming from natural generation, natural regeneration or plantation of the same existing species in the original distribution area that can have the presence of randomly distributed exotic species.

Native species: A species that is assumed be intrinsically part of the ecosystem, owing to having developed there, having arrived in the area long before record of such matters was kept, having arrived by natural means (unaided by human action), etc.

Neighbouring communities: People who live near the FMU lands.

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

Participatory process: Participatory processes are specific methods employed to achieve active participation by all members of a group in a decision making process. The approach can be used for most issues and should give equal opportunities for everybody involved. The primary goal is to create productive discussions to develop positive solutions. Method selection is dependent on what the participants want to achieve, as each method employs different processes and outcomes.

Phytosanitary monitoring programme: Surveillance programme that includes visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to efficiently determine if pests are present and/or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations.

Plan: Written account of intended future course of action (scheme) aimed at achieving specific goal(s) or objective(s) within a specific timeframe.

Policies: Global intentions and objectives of an organization regarding sustainable forest management.

Preventive silviculture: Preventive silviculture or fuel management is the modification, organization or elimination of vegetation, dead or alive, and the residues and vegetation waste to avoid forest fires or to slow its propagation and mitigate the damages.

Primary forest: Forest of native species where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.

Note: Includes areas where collection of non-timber forest products occurs, provided the human impact is small. Some trees may have been removed.

Procedure: Specific way to carry out an activity or process.

Note 1: Procedures can be documented or not.

Note 2: When a procedure is documented is called “written procedure” or documented procedure”.

Process: Sequence of interdependent and linked procedures which, at every stage, consume one or more resources to convert inputs into outputs.

Programme: Group of one or more activities planned for a period of time determined and directed towards a specific purpose.

Protected area: As defined by the International Union of Nature Conservation (IUCN) a protected area is an area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, managed through legal or other effective means.

Reforestation: Reforestation is the re-establishment of forest formations after a temporary condition with less than 10% canopy cover due to human-induced or natural perturbations.

Note: The definition of forest clearly states that forests under regeneration are considered as forests even if the canopy cover is temporarily below 10 per cent. Many forest management regimes include clearcutting followed by regeneration, and several natural processes, notably forest fires and windfalls, may lead to a temporary situation with less than 10 percent canopy cover. In these cases, the area is considered as forest, provided that the re-establishment (i.e. reforestation) to above 10 percent canopy cover takes place within the relatively near future. As for deforestation, the time frame is central. The concept “temporary” is central in this definition and is defined as less than ten years. Local climatological or land use contexts, or the purpose of the analysis, may however justify that a longer time frame is used.

Scenic component of the landscape: This component constitutes an essential component of the source of forest resources that affects the visual impact of the landscape.

Site: Physical, climate and environmental characteristics regarding a specific area of land.

Sites of special interest: Areas that play a relevant role in the organization and social dynamic of local communities. These places can be used for meeting, recreational activities and for community work (football fields, community offices, among others).

Sites of special significance: Areas identified by indigenous communities to be considered significant by reason of its archaeological, historical, religious, spiritual or cultural significance.

Social impact: Influence or effect caused to society, directly or indirectly, by the forest management activities in a determined area.

Soil fragility: Vulnerability of the soil to lose properties in a way that its productivity or ability to maintain vegetation is diminished.

Specialist: An expert in a profession, who can also be called professional.

Stakeholder: A person, a group or an organization actively involved in the standardization process or whose interests may be affected either positively or negatively by the execution or conclusion of the process.

Stand: A stand is a contiguous area that contains a number of trees that are relatively homogeneous or have a common set of characteristics. Normally a stand will be studied or managed as a single unit.

Sustainable forest management: The stewardship and use of forests and forest land in a way and at a rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and their potential to fulfil now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic and social functions, at local, national and global levels and does not cause damage to other ecosystems.

Sustained flow: Volume of forest products that the FMU can produce continuously in determined management intensity.

System: Group of elements mutually related or that interact together.

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

Títulos de Merced: Land rights titles given to Mapuche communities once the Chilean State finished the military occupation process in the Araucanía Region. These titles were given following the Law established December 4th 1866. This process started in 1884 and finished in 1929.

Traditional knowledge: It refers to knowledge systems embedded in the cultural traditions of regional, indigenous, or local communities. Traditional knowledge includes types of knowledge about traditional technologies of subsistence (e.g. tools and techniques for hunting or agriculture). These kinds of knowledge are crucial for the subsistence and survival and are generally based on accumulations of empirical observation and interaction with the environment.

Visual impact: Any alteration to the scenic component of the landscape.

Water body: It is any significant accumulation of water, generally on a planet's area. The term most often refers to oceans, seas, and lakes, but it includes smaller pools of water such as ponds, wetlands, or more

rarely, puddles. A body of water does not have to be still or contained; Rivers, streams, canals, and other geographical features where water moves from one place to another are also considered bodies of water.

Watercourse: Water stream conformed by a bed of sediment, sand or rocks, delimited by defined shores, thorough which water flows temporary or permanently (rivers, streams or estuaries and ravines).

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. 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.

Initials

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization.

ILO: International Labour Organization.

PEFC: Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification.

IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature.