



The mark of  
responsible forestry

# Woodmark Generic Standard and Checklist

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## Introduction

### Scope

The Woodmark Generic Standard has been designed for use worldwide in FSC forest management evaluations where there is no existing FSC accredited national standard.

### Purpose

This checklist has been designed to comply with FSC-STD-20-002 (v3.0; 2009) Structure, content and local adaptation of Generic Forest Stewardship Standards. This checklist presents the Soil Association Woodmark Forestry Standard. The checklist has been designed for use:

- \* As the basis for development of a regionally specific standard, prior to a forest evaluation
- \* As the basis for self assessment by a forest manager or owner
- \* As the basis for a Woodmark scoping visit
- \* As the basis for a Woodmark evaluation

### Layout of the standard:

#### The FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship

The Standard is designed to follow the FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship (FSC-STD-01-001 (v4.0; 2002)). The Standard is divided into 10 sections, each corresponding to one of the FSC principles. The principle itself is written across the top of each section in a grey shaded rows. Beneath each FSC principle the Standard lists each of the FSC criteria. The criteria are also in grey shaded rows, stretching across the first two columns of the table.

#### The Woodmark Standard

Each page of the table is divided into 4 columns.

The **first** column lists all the Soil Association Woodmark indicators for a given FSC Criterion. For example, beneath FSC criterion 1.1 there are three Woodmark indicators, numbered 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.1.3. The Woodmark indicators explain what the owner/manager has to achieve in order to fully meet the FSC criterion. The section on scoring, below, explains what happens if the manager meets some of the indicators but not others, only partially meets the indicators, or feels that the indicator is inappropriate or inapplicable.

The **second** column lists 'Verifiers'. Verifiers are simply elements of evidence that the inspector can use to verify that the Woodmark indicators are met. Sometimes the verifier is a document, such as a written policy or a map; sometimes the inspector can verify the indicator by talking to the forest manager, to workers, or to other people involved with the forest enterprise; sometimes the inspector can verify the indicator by making an observation in the forest itself. The forest manager does not have to have all the documents mentioned as possible verifiers – the listed verifiers are just examples. If a particular document does not exist the inspector will look for another way of confirming that the criterion has been met.

The **third** column has several different purposes, depending on the purpose the generic standard is being used for.

\* When the standard is being used as the basis for **development of a regional standard**, the third column is used to record local or regional information and comments that will help tailor the standard to the particular region and situation it is being used in. For example, FSC Criterion 2.2 refers to communities with legal or customary tenure. The local guidance column for the first Woodmark indicator requests information about local communities that have customary or use rights. This information will be annotated before a full inspection, and used to create a regional version of the standard for a specific forest evaluation. Parts of the standard may also be modified during this process – where there is a regional consensus as to what constitutes good forest management on some particular issue, or in a given situation. The only thing that cannot be changed during this process of regionalisation is the FSC Principles and Criteria – these can only be changed by FSC. An additional and important aspect of regionalisation is that stakeholders and the forest manager are provided with an opportunity to comment on the standard before the evaluation visit. The forest managers' comments will be considered at the same time as the comments of other consultees.

\* When the standard is being used for **self assessment** by a forest manager or owner, the third column can be used for recording the forester's comments or questions. These might be notes about the location of relevant documentation, or aide memoires to remind the manager how the particular indicator is met. The forest manager can also use this as the basis for comments or questions to Woodmark – for example to clarify what is meant by a particular indicator.

\* The third column can also be used by the inspector during a **pre-evaluation or 'scoping' visit**. In this case the inspector will record observations in the column, and make notes about any aspects of the standard that the forest owner or manager does not comply with. The main gaps will then be summarised in a pre-evaluation report for the forester owner/manager. The inspector will also try to record as much local information as possible during the visit, to help make a properly regionalised standard for the full inspection visit.

Finally, the third column is used by the inspector during a **full evaluation** to record their observations and comments. The inspector will be creating a record of what was seen or observed in order to verify a particular Woodmark indicator, whether anything was missing, or any other information which is relevant to the inspection.

The **fourth** column is only used for a full evaluation. The column is there for the inspector to provide a 'score' for each Woodmark indicator, and each FSC Criterion. The scoring system is described below:

### Scoring

The Woodmark certification system is based on the recording of factual observations by the inspector, and secondly on the inspector's professional judgement as to whether each Woodmark indicator and FSC Criterion has been met. However, Woodmark does not insist on perfection. There will be few forest managers who can meet every one of the indicators consistently.

For each Woodmark indicator, the inspector will mark the fourth column with the appropriate symbol (see key below):

Y or 3= Indicator has been met,

N or x = Indicator has not been met or

NA = Indicator is not applicable in this situation.

These marks do not have a rigid effect on the certification decision, but will show the general level of compliance and non-compliance.

The next stage is more important for coming to a decision. For each FSC criterion, the inspector will recommend a score of between 1 and 5, on the following basis:

**1. Major Non-Compliance.** Performance on the criterion as a whole does not constitute good stewardship of the forest resource. There is either evidence of poor stewardship, or a significant risk that problems will result if corrective action is not taken;

A non-compliance shall be considered major if, either alone or in combination with further non-compliances of other indicators, it results in, or is likely to result in a fundamental failure to achieve the objectives of the relevant FSC Criterion in the Forest Management Unit(s) within the scope of the evaluation.

continue over a long period of time, *or*

are repeated or systematic[1], *or*

affect a wide area, *or*

are not corrected or adequately responded to by the forest managers once they have been identified.

A Major non-compliance will generally result in a Pre-Condition or Major Condition.

**2. Minor Non-Compliance.** The most important indicators of the criterion are met, but there are elements that should be improved to ensure that good stewardship is maintained in the long term;

A non-compliance may be considered minor if:

it is a temporary lapse, *or*

it is unusual/ non-systematic, *or*

the impacts of the non-compliance are limited in their temporal and spatial scale, *and*

prompt corrective action has been taken to ensure that it will not be repeated, *and*

It does not result in a fundamental failure to achieve the objective of the relevant FSC Criterion.

A Minor non-compliance will generally result in a Condition or Observation.

**3. Compliance.** A score of 3 is what would be expected from a well-managed enterprise of the size, type and complexity of the applicant. This level of achievement represents good forest stewardship.

**4. Strength.** A score of 4 represents a particularly high level of performance for the criterion. A score of 4 could be awarded when the forest management enterprise has had to overcome particular obstacles to achieve the level of performance shown, or scores particularly highly on some aspects of the criterion, though not on others.

**5. Strength.** A score of 5 would be awarded for outstanding performance on a particular criterion. A score of 5 recognises outstanding merit in achieving the criterion, through innovative or state of the art management. A score of 5 could be awarded for technical, social or environmental aspects of the management.

*[1] The certification body shall determine whether the number and impact of a series of minor non-compliances identified during sampling is sufficient to demonstrate 'systematic' failure (i.e. failure of management systems). If this is the case then the repeated instances of minor non-compliances shall constitute a major non-compliance.*

Example of Inspector's completed checklist

FSC PRINCIPLE # 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST			
Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.			
SOIL ASSOCIATION WOODMARK INDICATORS	VERIFIER(S)	COMMENTS and REGIONAL GUIDANCE	score
<b>FSC Criterion 5.1</b> Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.			Overall Score for Certification
5.1.1 There is a work plan and budget for the forest management enterprise showing expected costs and revenues for at least the current financial year.	Annual budget	Budget clearly set out, expected costs and revenues shown for two years	√
5.1.2 The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with the expected rate of harvest of forest products (see 5.6).	Product yields stated in annual budget		√
5.1.3 The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with product values comparable to regional or national indicators.	Product values stated in annual budget	Product values appear to be somewhat overestimated	x
5.1.4 The annual budget incorporates stumpage, royalties or rents as required.	Annual budget	Regional Guidance: royalties must be paid to the local forest department administration on annual basis (see regulation FD 4.511a 1989)	√
<b>FSC Criterion 5.2</b> Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.			Overall Score for Certification
5.2.1 Forest managers make a proportion of their production available to local enterprises, such as small-scale industries and processing operations, unless there is an over-riding reason preventing this. (see 5.4 below for related indicators)	Sales information Discussion with local community	Clear management commitment for encouraging local processors with written strategy, several local companies already supplied with timber.	√
<b>FSC Criterion 5.3</b> Forest management should minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.			Overall Score for Certification
5.3.1 New on-site processing machinery is selected taking into account the need to minimise timber waste	Evaluation of recent machinery purchases	No recent purchase, no short term requirements for extra machinery	NA
5.3.2 Timber is extracted and processed promptly after felling.	No evidence of wastage through delayed extraction or processing	Some evidence of wastage of timber at the road side	X

Annotations: FSC Principle (points to the top header), FSC Criterion (points to the first criterion), Soil Association Woodmark Indicator (points to the indicator column), Verifiers (points to the Verifier column), Inspectors Comments (points to the Comments column), Score (for criterion 5.1) (points to the score for criterion 5.1), Regional Guidance (points to the Regional Guidance comment), Inspectors mark (for indicator 5.2.1) (points to the score for indicator 5.2.1).

### The basis for a certification decision

Woodmark will use the inspector's recommended scores to come reach a certification decision.

Firstly, a score of '1' on any criterion normally represents a major non-compliance with the Standard, and requires some corrective action to be taken by the forest manager before a certificate can be awarded. Possible corrective actions may be discussed with the inspector, but ultimately the inspector cannot provide definitive advice about what corrective action would be sufficient to satisfy the requirements for certification. The inspector's role is to identify the problem; it is the forest manager's role to find the solution.

Secondly, a score of '2' on any criterion normally represents a minor non-compliance, and will result in either a recommended 'condition' for certification, or an 'observation'. 'Conditions' are corrective actions that the forest manager will be asked to implement within a set period of time (commonly 1 to 2 years). A certificate can still be issued, on the condition that the manager makes the corrective action within the specified time. Woodmark will check this at subsequent annual monitoring visits. An 'observation' does not *require* any corrective action on the part of the manager, but represents an area that will be looked at closely by inspectors on subsequent visits.

Thirdly, the scores for each FSC Principle will be added together and averaged. In order for Woodmark to issue a certificate the forest manager must have an average score of at least 3 (the level representing good forest stewardship) on *each FSC principle*. If the score on any principle averaged less than 3, then Woodmark would not award a certificate even though no specific pre-conditions had been specified. This does not mean the forest enterprise has failed – but that further work is required on that particular principle before a certificate can be issued. If the manager takes corrective actions within a reasonable length of time, then the Woodmark inspector will carry out an inspection of the requirements for that Principle only, and if performance now averages 3 or more then a certificate can be issued.

Where a single FSC criterion – e.g. criterion 6.2 – is itself subdivided, each subdivision will be summed and averaged to get a single figure for the criterion as a whole. It is this figure that will contribute to the overall score for the Principle. However, a score of '1' on a sub-criterion will still be regarded as a major non-conformance, resulting in the issue of pre-condition to certification.

#### **Review of inspector's recommendations and scores**

The inspector's recommendations are not final. Woodmark will only make its final certification decision after the inspector's report has been reviewed by the applicant, and after the report has also been reviewed by our Peer Review Panel.

We will take into account the comments of the forest manager, and the Peer Review Panel. We are ready to discuss the pre-conditions, or conditions for issuing a certificate, and to clear up any outstanding issues. The scores recommended by the inspectors may be changed as a result of this process.

Once we have done this we will finalise the certification evaluation report and finalise our certification decision.

FSC ref	Audit	Criteria/Norm	Score	CAR
<b>Adapted Standard version:</b>				
ST-FM-001-07-ARG-(v1.0; 2015)				
<b>Adapted Standard date:</b>				
25/Feb/2015				
<b>Summary of changes since the previous audit:</b>				
<b>Scoring summary for each FSC Principle</b>				
FSC PRINCIPLE #1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND FSC PRINCIPLES Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria.			0	
PRINCIPIO #1: CUMPLIMIENTO DE LAS LEYES Y LOS PRINCIPIOS DEL FSC El manejo forestal deberá respetar todas las leyes aplicables en el país, los tratados y acuerdos internacionales de los que el país es signatario, y deberá cumplir todos los Principios y Criterios del FSC.				
FSC PRINCIPLE #2: TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES - Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.			0	
PRINCIPIO #2: DERECHOS Y RESPONSABILIDADES DE TENENCIA Y USO La tenencia y los derechos de uso a largo plazo sobre la tierra y los recursos forestales, deberán estar claramente definidos, documentados y legalmente establecidos.				
FSC PRINCIPLE #3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognised and respected.			0	
PRINCIPIO #3: DERECHOS DE LOS PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS Los derechos legales y consuetudinarios de los pueblos indígenas para poseer, usar y manejar sus tierras, territorios y recursos deberán ser reconocidos y respetados.				
FSC PRINCIPLE #4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKER'S RIGHTS Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.			0	
PRINCIPIO #4: RELACIONES COMUNALES Y DERECHOS DE LOS TRABAJADORES El manejo forestal deberá mantener o elevar el bienestar social y económico a largo plazo de los trabajadores forestales y de las comunidades locales.				
FSC PRINCIPLE # 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.			0	
PRINCIPIO #5: BENEFICIOS DEL BOSQUE El manejo forestal deberá promover el uso eficiente de los múltiples productos y servicios del bosque para asegurar su viabilidad económica y una amplia gama de beneficios ambientales y sociales.				
PRINCIPLE #6: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.			0	
PRINCIPIO #6: IMPACTO AMBIENTAL El manejo forestal deberá conservar la diversidad biológica y sus valores asociados, los recursos hídricos, los suelos, y los ecosistemas frágiles y únicos, así como los paisajes, preservando, de este modo, las funciones ecológicas y la integridad del bosque.				
FSC PRINCIPLE #7: MANAGEMENT PLAN A management plan -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations -- shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.			0	
PRINCIPIO #7: PLAN DE MANEJO Se deberá escribir, implementar y mantener actualizado un plan de manejo -de acuerdo a la escala y a la intensidad de las operaciones propuestas. En él deberán quedar claramente establecidos los objetivos del manejo, y los medios para lograr estos objetivos.				
FSC PRINCIPLE #8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT Monitoring shall be conducted -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management -- to assess the condition of the forest, yields of forest products, chain of custody, management activities and their social and environmental impacts.			0	
PRINCIPIO #8: MONITOREO Y EVALUACIÓN Deberá realizarse un proceso de monitoreo - de acuerdo a la escala y a la intensidad del manejo forestal - para evaluar la condición del bosque, el rendimiento de los productos forestales, la Cadena de Custodia, las actividades de manejo y sus impactos sociales y ambientales.				

<p><b>FSC PRINCIPLE #9: MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS</b>  Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes that define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.</p>	0
<p><b>PRINCIPIO #9: MANTENIMIENTO DE BOSQUES CON ALTO VALOR DE CONSERVACIÓN</b>  Las actividades de manejo en Bosques con Alto Valor de Conservación deberán mantener o incrementar los atributos que definen a dichos bosques. Las decisiones referentes a los bosques con alto valor de conservación deberán tomarse siempre dentro del contexto de un enfoque precautorio.</p>	
<p><b>FSC PRINCIPLE #10: PLANTATIONS</b>  Plantations shall be planned and managed in accordance with Principles and Criteria 1 - 9, and Principle 10 and its Criteria. While plantations can provide an array of social and economic benefits, and can contribute to satisfying the world's needs for forest products, they should complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.</p>	0
<p><b>PRINCIPIO #10: PLANTACIONES</b>  Las plantaciones deberán ser planeadas y manejadas de acuerdo con los Principios y Criterios del 1 al 9 y con los Criterios del Principio 10. Si bien las plantaciones pueden proporcionar una amplia gama de beneficios sociales y económicos y pueden contribuir a la satisfacción de las necesidades de productos forestales del mundo, éstas deberán complementar el manejo de, reducir la presión sobre y promover la restauración y conservación de los bosques naturales.</p>	

	<b>SECTION A: FSC TRADEMARK USE</b>	<b>no score</b>	
	FSC-STD-50-001 Requirements for use of the use of the FSC trademarks by certificate holders		
	<b>A1. Have all on product trademark designs been approved by Woodmark?</b>	<b>n/a</b>	
<b>MA</b>	n/a no trademark use to date.	n/a	
<b>S1</b>			
<b>S2</b>			
<b>S3</b>			
<b>S4</b>			

	<b>A2. Have all promotional trademark designs been approved by Woodmark?</b>	n/a	
MA	n/a no trademark use to date.	n/a	
S1			
S2			
S3			
S4			

1	<b>FSC PRINCIPLE #1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND FSC PRINCIPLES</b> Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria.	0	
	<b>PRINCIPIO #1: CUMPLIMIENTO DE LAS LEYES Y LOS PRINCIPIOS DEL FSC</b> El manejo forestal deberá respetar todas las leyes aplicables en el país, los tratados y acuerdos internacionales de los que el país es signatario, y deberá cumplir todos los Principios y Criterios del FSC.		
1.1	Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements.		
	El manejo forestal deberá respetar todas las leyes nacionales y locales, al igual que todos los requisitos administrativos.		
1.1.1	There is no evidence of outstanding claims of non-compliance with national and local laws and administrative requirements related to forest management.		
	No se presentan evidencias de reclamos o incumplimientos con la legislación nacional, local, o con requerimientos administrativos en el manejo.		
	MA		
	S1		
	S2		
	S3		
	S4		

1.1.2	Forest managers demonstrate awareness of relevant codes of practice, guidelines or agreements.		
	Los responsables del manejo del bosque demuestran conocimiento sobre las pautas de manejo, acuerdos y prácticas.		
	MA		
	S1		
	S2		
	S3		
	S4		

1.1.3	There is no evidence of non-compliance with any relevant codes of practice, guidelines or agreements.		
	No existen evidencias de incumplimientos con códigos, pautas y prácticas de manejo relevantes.		
	MA		
	S1		
	S2		
	S3		
	S4		

1.1.4	Forest managers implement a system of internal monitoring of compliance with the law and of related corrective actions.		
	Los responsables del manejo implementan un monitoreo interno del cumplimiento de la legislación y de acciones correctivas de incumplimientos.		
	MA		
	S1		
	S2		
	S3		
	S4		

1.1.5	Forest managers keep an updated registry of relevant national, provincial and municipal norms		
	Los responsables del manejo mantienen un archivo actualizado de las leyes y reglamentaciones nacionales, provinciales y municipales que deben cumplir		
	MA		
	S1		
	S2		
	S3		
	S4		

1.1.6	Forest managers implement training in relevant norms and regulations for their supervisory staff		
	El responsable del manejo implementa un programa de capacitación para su personal de supervisión en legislación y normativa pertinente a las operaciones		
	MA		
	S1		
	S2		



	S3		
	S4		

1.2		All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid.	
		1.2 Todos los honorarios, regalías, impuestos y otros cargos establecidos legalmente y que sean aplicables deberán estar al corriente de pago.	
1.2.1		Forest managers can provide evidence that applicable fees, royalties, taxes and other applicable charges have been paid.	
		Los responsables del manejo de bosque pueden mostrar evidencias del pago de honorarios, derechos e impuestos y otros cargos aplicables.	
	MA		
	S1		
	S2		
	S3		
	S4		

1.2.2		In the case of unpaid obligations, forest managers must be able to show proof of search for agreement with their creditors, or in the absence of agreement resort to the judicial system or other socially recognized alternative.	
		Si existieran obligaciones impagas, el responsable del manejo debe demostrar la búsqueda de soluciones consensuadas con sus acreedores o, ante la falta de acuerdo, buscar resolverlo por vía judicial u otra alternativa socialmente reconocida.	
	MA		
	S1		
	S2		
	S3		
	S4		

1.3		In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.	
		1.3 En los países signatarios, deberán respetarse las disposiciones de todos los acuerdos internacionales vinculantes como por ejemplo: CITES, las Convenciones de la OIT, la Convención Internacional de Maderas Tropicales y la Convención sobre la Diversidad Biológica.	
1.3.1		Forest managers implement appropriate controls to ensure that CITES provisions are respected.	
		Los responsables del PMF conocen acuerdos del CITES sobre especies amenazadas e implementan control apropiado para asegurar su respeto.	
	MA		
	S1		
	S2		
	S3		
	S4		

1.3.2		Forest managers implement appropriate controls to ensure that ILO provisions appropriate to their region are respected. Implementation of the following ILO conventions is a minimum requirement for certification : 29, 87, 97, 98, 100, 105, 111, 131, 138, 141, 142, 143, 155, 169, 182, ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forest Work, Recommendation 135, Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970.	
		Los encargados del PMF están concientes de las implicancias de la Convención de la OIT sobre derechos laborales e implementan un control apropiado para asegurar su cumplimiento. Se implementan al menos los Art:29, 87, 97, 98, 100, 105, 111, 131, 138, 141, 142, 143, 155, 169, 182, ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forest Work, Recommendation 135, Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970.	
	MA		
	S1		
	S2		
	S3		
	S4		

1.3.3		No child labour is used, national minimum age provisions are adhered to.	
		No se utiliza trabajo infantil.	
	MA		
	S1		
	S2		
	S3		
	S4		

1.3.4		National minimum wage provisions are adhered to.	
		Se cumple con las regulaciones nacionales sobre el salario mínimo.	
	MA		
	S1		
	S2		

	S3		
	S4		

1.3.5		There is no forced labour or debt bondage.	
		No existe trabajo forzado ni trabajo en pago de deudas.	
	MA		
	S1		
	S2		
	S3		
	S4		

1.3.6		Forest managers implement appropriate controls to ensure that implications of ITTA provisions appropriate to their region are respected.	
		Los encargados del PMF están conscientes de las implicaciones de la ITTA en su región e implementan un control apropiado para asegurar su respeto.	
	MA	N/A. Argentina no es signataria de ITTA (International Tropical Timber Agreement)	
	S1		
	S2		
	S3		
	S4		

1.3.7		Forest managers implement appropriate controls to ensure that provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity applicable in their region are respected.	
		Los encargados del PMF aseguran el respeto a las pautas relevantes de la Convención sobre Diversidad Biológica para la región.	
	MA		
	S1		
	S2		
	S3		
	S4		

1.3.8		Forest managers implement appropriate controls to ensure that other appropriate international agreements are respected.	
		A través de controles apropiados se asegura que otros acuerdos internacionales también son respetados.	
	MA		
	S1		
	S2		
	S3		
	S4		

1.3.9		Forest managers have a condensed guide on the obligations derived from the agreements identified at 1.3, and their employees receive information and training on these obligations.	
		Los responsables del manejo cuentan con una guía sintética de las obligaciones derivadas de los acuerdos identificados en 1.3, y su personal es capacitado para su cumplimiento.	
	MA		
	S1		
	S2		
	S3		
	S4		

1.4		Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case by case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties.	
		1.4 A efectos de certificación, las entidades de certificación y otras partes involucradas deberán analizar, caso por caso, los conflictos que se presenten entre las leyes y regulaciones, y los Principios y Criterios del FSC.	
1.4.1		Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria are identified and evaluated by the forest managers, and brought to the attention of the inspection team.	
		Los conflictos entre leyes, regulaciones y principios y criterios del FSC son identificados y evaluados por los encargados del PME, y comunicados a los inspectores de certificación.	
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1.5		Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorised activities.	
		1.5 Las áreas de manejo forestal deberán estar protegidas de la cosecha ilegal, los asentamientos y otras actividades no autorizadas.	
1.5.1		The forest management unit is protected from harvesting activities and other activities not controlled by forest managers or local people with use rights (e.g. settlement, illegal harvesting, poaching).	

		La unidad de manejo forestal está protegida de cortas y otras actividades no controladas, que pueden ser ejercidas por la comunidad local (por ejemplo asentamientos de población, corta ilegal, caza ilegal).	
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1.5.2		Systems to identify and prevent unauthorised activities are in place; <i>they include their registry with a summary of the way they were managed.</i>	
		Existen sistemas para la identificación y prevención de actividades ilícitas; <i>estos incluyen el registro de las actividades de este tipo ocurridas y cómo fueron tratadas.</i>	
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1.5.3		Managers have taken measures to stop illegal or unauthorised uses of the forest, <i>and whenever these activities occur they are denounced before the competent authorities.</i>	
		Los encargados de la operación han tomado medidas para prevenir los usos ilegales o no autorizados del bosque, <i>y cuando estos ocurren son denunciados ante las autoridades competentes.</i>	
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1.6		Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria.	
		1.6 Los responsables del manejo forestal deberán mostrar un compromiso de adhesión a largo plazo a los Principios y Criterios del FSC.	
1.6.1		Forest managers shall provide a documented statement declaring their long-term commitment to comply with FSC Principles and Criteria.	
		Los encargados del manejo forestal deben realizar una declaración documentada manifestando su compromiso de cumplimiento en el largo plazo con los principios y criterios del FSC.	
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1.6.2		Forest managers shall declare any areas under their control but not included within the scope of the certification evaluation, <i>and shall not implement activities openly in conflict with principles and criteria of the FSC in those areas.</i>	
		Los encargados del manejo forestal deben declarar cualquier área que pueda estar bajo su control pero no sujeta a certificación, <i>y no deben implementar actividades que abiertamente estén en conflicto con los Principios y Criterios del FSC en áreas forestales situadas fuera del área que se está evaluando.</i>	
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1.6.3		<i>The contracts with contractors state an adherence to the FSC Principles and Criteria in the activities for which they are contracted.</i>	
		<i>En los contratos entre el PMF y sus contratistas, se establece una cláusula de respeto a los Principios y Criterios FSC en sus actividades relativas al contrato.</i>	
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2		FSC PRINCIPLE #2: TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES - Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.	0
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		<b>PRINCIPIO #2: DERECHOS Y RESPONSABILIDADES DE TENENCIA Y USO</b> La tenencia y los derechos de uso a largo plazo sobre la tierra y los recursos forestales, deberán estar <b>claramente definidos, documentados y legalmente establecidos.</b>		
2.1		Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights, or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated.		
		2.1 Deberá demostrarse clara evidencia del derecho al uso de la tierra a largo plazo (por ejemplo, título de propiedad de la tierra, derechos consuetudinarios, y contratos de arrendamiento).		
2.1.1		Legal ownership or tenure can be proved and is not subject to dispute.		
		La propiedad y tenencia de la tierra pueden ser probadas y no hay disputas legales.		
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2.1.2		A map is available clearly showing legal boundaries.		
		Existen mapas disponibles que muestran claramente los límites legales.		
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2.1.3		Land is dedicated to long term forest management.		
		La tierra está comprometida al uso forestal en el largo plazo.		
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2.1.4		Communities have clear, credible and officially recognised evidence, endorsed by the communities themselves, of collective ownership and control of the lands they customarily own or otherwise occupy and use.		
		Las comunidades tienen evidencia clara, creíble y oficialmente reconocida, y ratificada por ellas mismas, de la propiedad y el control de las tierras que ellas consuetudinariamente poseen o alternativamente ocupan y usan.		
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2.2		Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.		
		2.2 Las comunidades locales con derechos legales o consuetudinarios de tenencia o uso, deberán mantener el control necesario sobre las operaciones forestales para proteger sus derechos o recursos, a menos que deleguen este control con su consentimiento, con el debido conocimiento y de manera voluntaria a otras entidades.		
2.2.1		All legal or customary tenure or use rights to the forest resource of all local communities are clearly documented and mapped by the forest managers.		
		Todas las propiedades legales, derechos consuetudinarios y derechos de uso del recurso bosque por parte de la comunidad local, están claramente documentadas y cartografiadas por los responsables del PMF.		
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2.2.2		All legal or customary tenure or use rights to the forest resource of all local communities are recognised and respected in forest management planning and practice.		
		Todas las tenencias o derechos de uso del recurso forestal por parte de las comunidades locales, sean ellos legales o consuetudinarios, son reconocidos y respetados en la planificación y prácticas del manejo forestal.		
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2.2.3		Forest managers provide local communities control over forest operations to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources.	
		Los responsables del manejo forestal proveen a las comunidades locales el grado necesario de control sobre las operaciones forestales de forma de asegurar la protección de sus derechos y recursos.	
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2.2.4		Forest managers communicate in a reliable way to the communities identified in 2.2.1 the monitoring results of the lands on which these communities have rights.	
		Los responsables del manejo forestal comunican fehacientemente a las comunidades identificadas en 2.2.1 los resultados del monitoreo de las tierras sobre las que tienen derechos.	
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2.3		Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified.	
		2.3 Deberán emplearse mecanismos apropiados para resolver los conflictos sobre reclamaciones por tenencia y derechos de uso. Las circunstancias y el estado de cualquier conflicto pendiente serán considerados explícitamente durante la evaluación de certificación. Conflictos de magnitudes sustanciales que involucren un número significativo de intereses, normalmente descalificarán la certificación de una operación.	
2.3.1		2.3.1 Mechanisms exist for resolution of disputes between the forest managers and the local community over tenure claims and use rights.	
		Existen mecanismos de resolución de disputas relacionadas a tenencia y/o derechos de uso entre los responsables del PMF forestal y la comunidad local.	
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2.3.2		2.3.2 Mechanisms for dispute resolution are respected in the event of any dispute between local communities and forest managers regarding tenure claims and use rights; conflicts are registered as well as their resolution.	
		Los mecanismos existentes para resolución de disputas son respetados en caso de disputa o desacuerdo entre comunidad local y responsables del proyecto manejo forestal, con respecto a reclamos sobre tenencia y derechos de uso, los conflictos ocurridos se registran así como los términos de su solución.	
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2.3.3		Management policy and operational procedures exist which require that, in case of a dispute or disagreement between the local community and the forest managers concerning land rights, forestry operations which prejudice the future enjoyment of such rights by the community are halted until the dispute is resolved.	
		Existen políticas de manejo y procedimientos que requieren, en el caso de disputas o desacuerdos entre la comunidad local y los responsables del PMF con respecto a derechos sobre la tierra, que las operaciones de manejo que perjudiquen el goce futuro de tales derechos por la comunidad sean detenidas hasta que la disputa se resuelva.	
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2.3.4		Forest managers provide access to forest resources for local communities without legal or customary land rights, where such access does not prejudice the achievement of management objectives.	
		Los encargados del manejo forestal facilitan el acceso a los recursos del bosque a comunidades locales sin derechos legales ni consuetudinarios, en aquellos casos en que ese acceso no perjudique el alcance de objetivos de manejo.	
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2.3.5		<i>Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests are addressed through appropriate mechanisms and do not stay unresolved due to lack of interest or cooperation by the forest managers.</i>	
		<i>Las disputas de magnitud sustancial involucrando un número significativo de intereses deben ser abordadas con mecanismos apropiados y no deben permanecer sin resolver por falta de colaboración o desinterés del responsable del manejo.</i>	
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3		<b>FSC PRINCIPLE #3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS</b> The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognised and respected.	0	
		<b>PRINCIPIO #3: DERECHOS DE LOS PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS</b> Los derechos legales y consuetudinarios de los pueblos indígenas para poseer, usar y manejar sus tierras, territorios y recursos deberán ser reconocidos y respetados.		
3.1		Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.		
		3.1 Los pueblos indígenas deberán controlar el manejo forestal en sus tierras y territorios, a menos que deleguen este control con su consentimiento, con el debido conocimiento y de manera voluntaria a otras entidades.		
3.1.1		<i>The identity, location and population of all indigenous and traditional peoples including migratory groups living or using areas inside or in the vicinity of the management area are documented by the forest managers.</i>		
		<i>Se ha identificado, localizado y cuantificado toda la población indígena y de colonos tradicionales que viven en el área de manejo y su vecindad, así como los grupos migratorios que usan estas áreas temporariamente, y esto está documentado por los responsables del PMF.</i>		
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3.1.2		All claims to lands, territories or customary rights within the management area are documented and/or clearly mapped.		
		Todos los reclamos de tierra, territorios y derechos de uso dentro del área de manejo están documentados y cartografiados.		
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3.1.3		The communities concerned have identified themselves as indigenous or tribal		
		Las comunidades afectadas se han identificado a sí mismas como indígenas o tribales.		
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3.1.4		Forest management operations do not take place in areas identified in norm 3.1.2 above, without clear evidence of the free and informed consent of the indigenous or traditional peoples claiming such land, territory or customary rights.		
		Ninguna operación de manejo es llevada a cabo en las áreas identificadas en la norma 3.1.2, sin clara evidencia de libre e informado consentimiento por los indígenas o población tradicional del área con reclamos sobre tierras, territorios, o derechos consuetudinarios.		
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3.1.5		Forest managers communicate in a reliable way to the indigenous peoples or communities identified in 3.1.1 the monitoring results of the lands on which these communities have rights.		
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		Los responsables del manejo forestal comunican fehacientemente a los pueblos o comunidades indígenas identificados en 3.1.1 los resultados del monitoreo de las tierras sobre las que tienen derechos.	
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3.1.6		Forest managers implement in a documented, verifiable way, conflict resolution mechanisms for solving conflicts with indigenous communities related to land use, resources and special sites. Such mechanisms guarantee consideration of affected interests, promote consensus and register conflicts and their resolution.	
		Los responsables del manejo forestal deben implementar, de manera documentada y verificable, mecanismos para solucionar conflictos con las poblacione indígenas generados por el manejo de sus tierras, recursos y lugares de especial significado cultural, económico o religioso. Tales mecanismos deben garantizar la consideración de los intereses afectados, promover el consenso, y registrar los conflictos y cómo fueron solucionados.	
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3.2		Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.	
		3.2 El manejo forestal no deberá amenazar ni limitar, directa o indirectamente, los recursos o derechos de tenencia de los pueblos indígenas.	
3.2.1		Before a forestry operation under outside management commences near an indigenous people's lands, any potential shared boundaries of the community's lands shall be physically demarcated under the supervision of the community.	
		Antes del comienzo de cualquier operación forestal vecina a tierras indígenas, deberán delimitarse físicamente los límites compartidos potenciales, bajo la supervisión de la comunidad.	
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3.2.2		The forestry management operation shall document any potential threats, direct or indirect, to the resources or rights of such indigenous peoples (e.g. disturbance to water resources and wildlife).	
		Los encargados del manejo forestal deben documentar cualquier potencial amenaza, directa o indirecta, hacia los recursos o derechos indígenas, tales como alteraciones a recursos hídricos y vida silvestre.	
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3.2.3		The forestry management operation shall have documented policies and procedures to prevent any encroachment, or direct or indirect threat to the resources or rights of such indigenous peoples.	
		Las operaciones del PMF deben contar con políticas y procedimientos apropiados y documentados para prevenir cualquier intervención, directa o indirecta, que amenace a los recursos o derechos de los pueblos indígenas.	
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3.2.4		Traditional access for subsistence uses and traditional activities is granted	
		El acceso tradicional para usos de subsistencia y actividades tradicionales está garantizado.	
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3.3		Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in co-operation with such peoples, and recognised and protected by forest managers.	
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		3.3 Los lugares de especial significado cultural, ecológico, económico o religioso para los pueblos indígenas deberán ser claramente identificados conjuntamente con dichos pueblos y reconocidos y protegidos por los responsables del manejo forestal.		
3.3.1		Policies and procedures for the identification, recording and mapping of sites of archaeological, religious, historical or other cultural sensitivity prior to the commencement of forest management activities in the forest management area as a whole are documented and have been implemented.		
		Existen políticas y procedimientos para la identificación, registro y cartografía de sitios arqueológicos, religiosos, históricos o de algún otro tipo de interés o importancia cultural antes del inicio de las actividades forestales en el área de MF, están documentados y han sido implementados.		
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3.3.2		The policies and procedures include the involvement of Indigenous peoples in the identification of such areas.		
		Las políticas y procedimientos incluyen la participación de los indígenas en la identificación de cada área o sitio.		
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3.3.3		Policies and procedures for the identification and protection of such sites during management operations (e.g. harvesting, road building, etc) are documented and implemented.		
		Las políticas y procedimientos para la identificación y protección de tales sitios durante las operaciones de manejo, tales como cosecha, construcción caminos, etc., están documentados e implementados.		
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3.3.4		Policies and procedures for the appropriate protection or management of identified sites are documented and implemented, and include informing appropriate authorities of the existence of such sites and the obligation to implement restrictions defined by those authorities.		
		Las políticas y procedimientos para la adecuada protección o manejo de los sitios identificados están documentados e implementados, e incluyen informar a las autoridades competentes sobre la existencia de estos sitios así como acatar restricciones de uso de estas áreas impuestas por dichas autoridades.		
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3.3.5		All plans for the protection or management of such sites are subject to the full and informed consent of representatives of indigenous peoples.		
		Los planes de protección o manejo de dichos sitios cuentan con el consentimiento total e informado de representantes de los grupos indígenas.		
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3.4		Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before forest operations commence.		
		3.4 Los pueblos indígenas deberán ser recompensados por el uso de su conocimiento tradicional en cuanto al uso de las especies forestales y los sistemas de manejo aplicados en las operaciones forestales. Dicha compensación deberá ser formalmente acordada con el consentimiento de dichos pueblos, con su debido conocimiento y de manera voluntaria, antes del comienzo de las operaciones forestales.		
3.4.1		3.4.1 Managers have recorded known applications of traditional knowledge (e.g. regarding the use of forest species or management systems) in the forest operations.		
		Los responsables del PMF han registrado todas las aplicaciones posibles del conocimiento tradicional (respecto al uso de especies forestales o sistemas de manejo) en las operaciones forestales		
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3.4.2		3.4.2 Local communities have been informed of such applications, including the potential commercial benefits of such applications to the forest management enterprise.	
		Las comunidades locales han sido informadas de tales aplicaciones, incluyendo los potenciales beneficios comerciales de estas aplicaciones en el emprendimiento forestal.	
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3.4.3		3.4.3 Local communities are compensated for any such applications, in accordance with prior agreements.	
		Las comunidades locales son adecuadamente compensadas por cualquiera de estas aplicaciones, respetando los acuerdos establecidos.	
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4		FSC PRINCIPLE #4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKER'S RIGHTS Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.	0	
		PRINCIPIO #4: RELACIONES COMUNALES Y DERECHOS DE LOS TRABAJADORES El manejo forestal deberá mantener o elevar el bienestar social y económico a largo plazo de los trabajadores forestales y de las comunidades locales.		
4.1		The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.		
		4.1 Se deberán proporcionar oportunidades de empleo, capacitación, y otros servicios a las comunidades dentro de, o adyacentes a, las áreas de manejo forestal..		
4.1.1		Local and forest-dependent people have equal access to employment and training opportunities.		
		La gente local, así como aquellos que dependen del bosque, tienen acceso equitativo a empleo y oportunidades de entrenamiento.		
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4.1.2		Appropriate to the size, type and location of the forest management enterprise, members of local communities are provided with access to basic services (e.g. health and education).		
		En forma acorde con el tamaño, tipo y localización del emprendimiento de manejo forestal, los miembros de las comunidades locales son provistos de acceso a servicios básicos, tales como salud y educación.		
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4.1.3		Workers are not discriminated in hiring, advancement, dismissal, remuneration and employment related social security		
		Los trabajadores no son discriminados en cuanto a contratación, progreso en el trabajo, despido, remuneración y seguridad social relacionada al empleo.		
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4.1.4		Wages or income of self-employed or contractors are at least as high as those in comparable occupations in the same region and in no case lower than the established minimum wage.		
		Los salarios o ingresos del personal, autónomo o contratado, son como mínimo tan altos como aquellos en ocupaciones similares en la misma región, y en ningún caso se encuentran por debajo del salario mínimo.		
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4.1.5		<i>Forest management supports maintenance and improvement of local infrastructure, particularly that which is intensively used in operations.</i>	
		<i>El manejo forestal debe apoyar el mantenimiento y mejora de la infraestructura local, en especial aquella que utiliza intensamente.</i>	
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4.2		<b>Forest management should meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.</b>	
		<b>4.2 El manejo forestal deberá cumplir o superar todas las leyes y/o reglamentos aplicables a la salud y la seguridad de los empleados y sus familias.</b>	
4.2.1		<b>Managers are familiar with relevant health and safety guidelines and regulations.</b>	
		Los responsables del manejo forestal están familiarizados con los lineamientos y regulaciones relevantes de salud y seguridad.	
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4.2.2		<b>Managers have assessed the risk to workers of particular tasks and equipment, and take measures to reduce or eliminate such risks.</b>	
		Los responsables del manejo forestal han evaluado los riesgos a los trabajadores en tareas y uso de equipos específicos, y toman medidas para reducir o eliminar tales riesgos.	
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4.2.3		<b>Safety training is carried out, relevant to the tasks of workers and the equipment used.</b>	
		Se lleva a cabo entrenamiento en seguridad relevante para las tareas de los trabajadores y el equipamiento utilizado.	
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4.2.4		<b>Workers are provided with safety equipment, relevant to the tasks of workers and the equipment used.</b>	
		Se provee a los trabajadores de equipamiento de seguridad que es relevante para sus tareas y equipos utilizados, y consistente con el Código de Practicas sobre Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo Forestal de la OIT.	
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4.2.5		<b>Managers take measures to ensure that workers use any safety equipment that is provided.</b>	
		Los responsables del manejo forestal toman medidas para asegurar que los trabajadores utilicen el equipamiento de seguridad que se les provee.	
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4.2.6		<b>Managers implement an accident reporting system that includes all work related accidents and deaths of employees, their causes, corrective action taken to prevent similar accidents in future.</b>	
		Los responsables del manejo forestal implementan un sistema de reporte y registro que incluye todos los accidentes de trabajo y muertes de empleados, sus causas, y las acciones correctivas tomadas para prevenir accidentes similares.	
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4.2.7		There are assured compensation benefits in case of accidents.	
		Existen beneficios de compensación asegurados en caso de accidentes.	
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4.2.8		Health and safety measures comply with national minimum requirements.	
		Las medidas sobre salud y seguridad cumplen con los requerimientos nacionales mínimos.	
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4.2.9		Where workers stay in camps, conditions for accommodation, health, safety and nutrition comply at least with ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry.	
		En los casos en que los trabajadores se alojan en campamentos, las condiciones de alojamiento, higiene, salud, espacio, seguridad y nutrición cumplen como mínimo con el Código de Prácticas de Salud y Seguridad en Trabajo Forestal de la OIT	
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4.2.10		Areas of risk to persons or the environment in the forest are clearly identified and marked on the ground.	
		El responsable del manejo dispone de señalización adecuada en el bosque donde existe riesgo de daño a las personas o al entorno.	
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4.2.11		Forest managers implement a health monitoring program on all workers involved in handling of chemicals.	
		El responsable del manejo implementa un programa de monitoreo de la salud de todos los trabajadores involucrados con la manipulación de químicos.	
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4.3		The rights of workers to organise and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).	
		4.3 Deberán garantizarse los derechos de los trabajadores para organizarse y negociar voluntariamente con sus gerentes, conforme a las Convenciones 87 y 98 de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT).	
4.3.1		Employment conditions comply with International Labour Organisation convention 87 (see Annex 2) This Convention relates to the rights of workers to: freedom of association and protection of the right to organise.	
		Las condiciones de empleo cumplen con la Convención 87 de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT) (ver Anexo 2). Esta convención trata sobre los derechos de los trabajadores a la libertad de asociación y la protección del derecho de organización.	
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4.3.2		Employment conditions comply with International Labour Organisation convention 98 (see Annex 2) This Convention relates to the rights of workers to: organise and bargain collectively.	

		Las condiciones de empleo cumplen con la Convención 98 de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT) (ver Anexo 2). Esta convención trata sobre los derechos de los trabajadores a organizarse y negociar colectivamente.	
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4.3.3		<i>Forest managers inform and train workers on labour rights and obligations established by national laws and ILO conventions.</i>	
		<i>El responsable del manejo forestal capacita a los trabajadores en el conocimiento de los derechos y deberes laborales que establecen la legislación nacional y los convenios de la OIT.</i>	
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4.3.4		<i>Forest managers do not take reprisals or discriminatory measures against workers for their exercise of labour rights.</i>	
		<i>Los responsables del manejo no deben tomar represalias o medidas discriminatorias para los trabajadores que ejerzan sus derechos laborales.</i>	
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4.3.5		<i>There are defined persons as well as clear and efficient communication procedures between the forest managers and the workers for the resolution of conflicts and requests.</i>	
		<i>Existen personas y canales de comunicación claros y expeditos entre los responsables del manejo forestal y los trabajadores para la resolución de conflictos y demandas.</i>	
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4.4		Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups (both men and women) directly affected by management operations.	
		4.4 La planificación y las operaciones de manejo deberán incorporar los resultados de evaluaciones de su impacto social. Se deberá consultar a los grupos y personas (hombres y mujeres) directamente afectados por las operaciones de manejo.	
4.4.1		There are systems in place that provide an evaluation of the social impact , appropriate to the size and intensity of their operations that: - identifies affected groups - includes consultation with affected groups - identifies the main impacts of the operation on those groups - specifies measures to ameliorate identified negative impacts - provides for regular contact with affected groups to monitor effectiveness of measures.	
		Existen sistemas establecidos, apropiados para el tamaño e intensidad de las operaciones, que proveen una evaluación del impacto social identificando grupos afectados, incluyendo consultas con esos grupos, identificando los impactos principales de la operación sobre esos grupos, especificando medidas para mitigar impactos negativos y asegurando un contacto regular con los grupos afectados para monitorear la efectividad de las medidas.	
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4.4.2		Results of social impact evaluation are incorporated into management decisions.	
		Los resultados de la evaluación del impacto social son incorporados en las decisiones de manejo.	
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4.4.3		Forest managers implement a system for ongoing consultation with local people and interest groups (both men and women).	
		Los responsables del manejo forestal implementan un sistema de consulta permanente con comunidades locales y grupos de interés, hombres y mujeres.	
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4.5		Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources, or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.	
		4.5 Deberán emplearse mecanismos apropiados para resolver reclamaciones y para proporcionar una compensación justa en caso de pérdidas o daños que afecten los derechos legales o consuetudinarios, los bienes, los recursos o la vida de las poblaciones locales. Se deberán tomar medidas para evitar tales pérdidas o daños.	

4.5.1		Mechanisms for resolving grievances are documented and implemented.	
		Existen mecanismos de resolución de quejas y conflictos, y son documentados e implementados.	
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4.5.2		Mechanisms exist and are implemented for providing fair compensation to local people where their legal or customary rights, property, resources or livelihoods have been damaged.	
		Se han establecido los mecanismos para proveer una adecuada compensación para la población local, cuando sus derechos legales o consuetudinarios, de propiedad, recursos o la vida de la población han sido dañados.	
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4.5.3		Inadvertent damage to indigenous and traditional resources on, or near, indigenous and traditional lands shall be compensated as agreed with the indigenous and traditional communities themselves.	
		Cuando se produzcan en forma no intencional daños a recursos indígenas tradicionales, sobre o cerca de tierras indígenas y tradicionales, debe existir compensación acordada con las propias comunidades indígenas y tradicionales.	
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4.5.4		Mechanisms exist made to resolve conflicts through consultation aiming at achieving agreement or consent, avoiding damage to property, resources, rights, and livelihoods.	
		Existen mecanismos para la resolución de conflictos mediante consultas dirigidas a alcanzar acuerdos o aprobación, evitando daños a propiedades, recursos, derechos y medios de vida.	
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4.5.5		Measures are implemented for preventing potential damage affecting the local population as a result of forest operations and they are subjected to monitoring.	
		Existen medidas de prevención de daños potenciales que puedan afectar a la población local debido a las operaciones forestales y su cumplimiento es monitoreado.	
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5		FSC PRINCIPLE # 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.	0
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		<b>PRINCIPIO #5: BENEFICIOS DEL BOSQUE</b> El manejo forestal deberá promover el uso eficiente de los múltiples productos y servicios del bosque para asegurar su viabilidad económica y una amplia gama de beneficios ambientales y sociales.		
5.1		Forest management should strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.		
		5.1 El manejo forestal deberá orientarse hacia la viabilidad económica, tomando en consideración todos los costos ambientales, sociales y operacionales de la producción, y asegurando las inversiones necesarias para mantener la productividad ecológica del bosque.		
5.1.1		There is a work plan and budget for the forest management enterprise showing expected costs and revenues for at least the current financial year.		
		Existe un plan de trabajo y presupuesto de la operación forestal, mostrando costos e ingresos esperados para al menos el año financiero en curso.		
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5.1.2		The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with the expected rate of harvest of forest products (see 5.6).		
		Los ingresos previstos en el presupuesto anual están de acuerdo con el nivel esperado de cosecha de productos forestales (ver 5.6)		
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5.1.3		The income predicted in the annual budget is consistent with product values comparable to regional or national norms,		
		Los ingresos previstos en el presupuesto anual están de acuerdo con los valores de los productos tales como se los considera a nivel regional o nacional.		
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5.1.4		The annual budget incorporates stumpage, royalties or rents as required.		
		El presupuesto anual tiene en cuenta derechos de corta, tasas y costos de arrendamiento u otros según corresponda.		
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	S4			
5.1.5		The annual budget specifies any costs associated with implementation of the social and environmental commitments identified in Principles 4 and 6.		
		El presupuesto anual especifica todos los costos asociados con la ejecución de las obligaciones sociales y ambientales identificadas en los Principios 4 y 6.		
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5.2		Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.		
		5.2 Tanto el manejo forestal como las actividades de mercadeo deberán promover el uso óptimo y la transformación local de la diversidad de productos del bosque.		
5.2.1		Forest managers make a proportion of their production available to local enterprises, such as small-scale industries and processing operations (see 5.4 below for related norms).		
		Los responsables del manejo forestal hacen disponible una parte de su producción a empresas locales, tales como pequeñas industrias y operaciones de elaboración (ver 5.4 más abajo por normas relacionadas).		
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5.2.2		<i>Forest managers have information on different uses of the forest, as well as on NTFP and their marketing and local processing possibilities.</i>	
		<i>Se dispone de información sobre los distintos usos del bosque, como de productos forestales no maderables, sus posibilidades de mercado y de procesamiento local.</i>	
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5.3		<b>Forest management should minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.</b>	
		<b>5.3 El manejo forestal deberá minimizar los residuos asociados a las operaciones de aprovechamiento y de transformación "in situ", así como evitar el daño a otros recursos forestales.</b>	
5.3.1		<b>There is no excessive damage to residual stands of trees during and after harvesting.</b>	
		<b>No hay daño excesivo a rodales residuales durante o después de la cosecha.</b>	
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5.3.2		<b>Timber is extracted and processed promptly after felling.</b>	
		<b>La madera es extraída y procesada rápidamente luego de la corta, para minimizar pérdidas.</b>	
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5.3.3		<b>New on-site processing machinery is selected taking into account the need to minimise timber waste</b>	
		<b>En la selección de maquinaria de procesamiento en el bosque se ha evaluado la necesidad de minimizar pérdidas de madera y daños al sitio.</b>	
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5.3.4		<b>The forest managers tend to avoid the use of fire for the treatment of logging debris; it is only used with clear technical justification and implementing appropriate impact prevention and mitigation measures.</b>	
		<b>El manejo forestal debe tender a evitar el uso del fuego para el tratamiento de residuos, y en caso de utilizarlo el responsable del manejo debe contar con una clara justificación técnica e implementar medidas de prevención y mitigación de impactos adecuadas.</b>	
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5.3.5		<b>Forest workers get training aimed to ensure that the preceding points are taken into consideration in forest harvest and silvicultural activities.</b>	
		<b>Los operarios forestales son capacitados para tener en cuenta los puntos anteriores en las actividades de cosecha y manejo de la plantación.</b>	
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5.4		<b>Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.</b>	
		<b>5.4 El manejo forestal deberá orientarse hacia el fortalecimiento y la diversificación de la economía local, evitando así la dependencia de un único producto forestal.</b>	
5.4.1		<b>Managers have information on the range of the forest's potential products and services, including 'lesser known' timber species, Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and opportunities for forest recreation.</b>	
		<b>Existe una evaluación del rango de productos y servicios potenciales del bosque, incluyendo especies madereras menos conocidas, productos forestales no madereros (PFNM) y oportunidades de recreación.</b>	
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5.4.2		Managers are aware of the role of these products and services in the local economy (whether as trade goods or for subsistence).	
		Los responsables del manejo forestal tienen conciencia de la función de estos productos y servicios en la economía local, ya sea como bienes de venta o de consumo.	
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5.4.3		Managers have assessed the possibility of utilisation of forest services, lesser known species and NTFPs on their own account or by local enterprises.	
		Los responsables del manejo forestal han evaluado la posibilidad de utilización de servicios forestales, especies menos conocidas y PFM por sí mismos o por empresas locales.	
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5.4.4		Managers encourage the utilisation of forest services, lesser known species and NTFPs by local enterprises where this does not jeopardise other management objectives.	
		Los responsables del manejo forestal alientan el uso de servicios forestales, especies menos conocidas y PFM por parte de emprendimientos locales cuando esto no pone en riesgo otros objetivos de manejo.	
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5.5		Forest management operations shall recognise, maintain, and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.	
		5.5 El manejo forestal deberá reconocer, mantener y, cuando sea necesario, incrementar el valor de los recursos y servicios forestales, tales como las cuencas hidrográficas y los recursos piscícolas.	
5.5.1		Forest managers have evaluated the role and impact of the forest within the watershed. (see Criterion 6.5b for norms with respect to maintenance of water resources and fisheries)	
		Los responsables del manejo forestal han evaluado la función y el impacto del bosque dentro de la cuenca o cuencas. (Ver Criterio 6.5b sobre normas relacionadas con la protección de recursos hídricos y pesqueros)	
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5.5.2		Forest managers have information on the fisheries above, in and below the forest watershed. (see Criterion 6.5b for norms with respect to maintenance of water resources and fisheries)	
		Los responsables del manejo forestal tienen información sobre el recurso pesquero aguas arriba, aguas abajo, y en la zona de la cuenca en que se llevan a cabo las operaciones. (Ver Criterio 6.5b sobre sobre normas relacionadas con la protección de recursos hídricos y pesqueros)	
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5.5.3		Management plans and operations include maintenance and enhancement of watershed and fishery values identified.	
		Los planes y operaciones de manejo proveen para el mantenimiento y mejora de los valores hídricos y pesqueros identificados.	
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5.5.4		The forest managers implement or plan actions for maintaining or, if required, increasing the value of forest resources and services.	
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		Se realizan o proyectan acciones para mantener o de ser necesario incrementar el valor de los recursos y servicios del bosque.	
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5.6		The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.	
		5.6 La tasa de cosecha de productos forestales no deberá exceder los niveles que puedan ser permanentemente mantenidos.	
5.6.1		The silvicultural system on which management is based is clearly stated.	
		El sistema silvicultural que fundamenta el manejo está claramente descrito.	
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5.6.2		The expected level of harvesting on an annual basis, and in the long term (over more than one rotation) is clearly stated.	
		El nivel de cosecha esperado anualmente y en el largo plazo está claramente definido.	
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5.6.3		The expected level of harvesting is clearly justified in terms of the permanently sustainable yield of the forest products on which the management plan is based.	
		El nivel de cosecha esperado está claramente justificado en términos del flujo permanentemente sustentable de productos forestales sobre el cual se basa el plan de manejo.	
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5.6.4		All assumptions regarding regeneration, growth, abundance, quality and size distribution of the main commercial species are explicit, and in line with the best available data for the locality from relevant research and/or inventories.	
		Todo aquello que se presupone en el plan de manejo en relación con regeneración, crecimiento, abundancia, y distribución de calidad y cantidad de especies comerciales principales se encuentra explícito, y de acuerdo con la mejor información disponible para la localidad por las investigaciones relevantes y/o inventarios.	
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5.6.5		The expected level of harvesting in the long term does not exceed local or regional expectations of sustainable yield, taking into account any special silvicultural treatments that have been applied.	
		El nivel de cosecha esperado en el largo plazo no excede expectativas locales o regionales de rendimiento sustentable, teniendo en cuenta los tratamientos silviculturales que se han aplicado.	
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6		<b>PRINCIPE #6: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT</b> Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.	0
		<b>PRINCIPIO #6: IMPACTO AMBIENTAL</b> El manejo forestal deberá conservar la diversidad biológica y sus valores asociados, los recursos hídricos, los suelos, y los ecosistemas frágiles y únicos, así como los paisajes, preservando, de este modo, las funciones ecológicas y la integridad del bosque.	

6.1	Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations		
	6.1 Deberá completarse una evaluación del impacto ambiental -de acuerdo a la escala y la intensidad del manejo forestal, así como a la singularidad de los recursos afectados -que deberá incorporarse adecuadamente a los sistemas de manejo. Las evaluaciones deberán incluir consideraciones a escala de paisaje así como los impactos causados por las instalaciones de transformación in situ. Los impactos ambientales deberán ser evaluados antes de iniciar las operaciones que pudieran afectar al lugar en cuestión.		
6.1.1	A system is specified that ensures a participatory assessment of environmental impact is made before commencement of any site-disturbing operations. The system: - is appropriate to the scale and intensity of the forest management - takes account of landscape level considerations - is appropriate to the uniqueness of the affected resources [change BASED ON 6.1.1 STDPL201205 VF and 6.1.1 STD- BN 201205-VF].		
	Existe un sistema que asegura que una evaluación <i>participativa</i> del impacto ambiental es realizada antes del comienzo de operaciones que alteran el sitio. El sistema es apropiado para la escala e intensidad del manejo forestal, toma en cuenta consideraciones a nivel de paisaje, y es apropiado para las particularidades de los recursos afectados.		
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6.1.2	There is a system to ensure that results of the assessment of impacts are taken account of in subsequent operations.		
	Existe un sistema que asegura que los resultados de la evaluación de impactos son tomados en cuenta en operaciones subsecuentes.		
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6.1.3	A summary of the results and recommendations of the assessment of environmental impact is available and known by the surrounding community and by the workers in all management and operation areas.		
	Un resumen de los resultados y de las recomendaciones de la Evaluación de Impacto Ambiental está a disposición y esta conocido por la comunidad aledaña y por quienes ejercen labores en las respectivas áreas de manejo.		
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6.2a	Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g., nesting and feeding areas).		
	6.2 Deberán existir medidas para proteger las especies raras, amenazadas y en peligro de extinción, al igual que sus hábitats (por ejemplo, zonas de anidamiento o alimentación).		
6.2.1	6.2.1 The likely presence of rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g. nesting and feeding areas) has been assessed on the basis of the best available information.		
	La probable presencia de especies raras, amenazadas o en peligro, y sus hábitats tales como áreas de nidificación y alimentación, han sido evaluados sobre la base de la mejor información disponible.		
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6.2.2	Areas containing or likely to contain such species or are identified and marked on maps.		
	Las áreas que contengan o que se espera que puedan contener tales especies son identificadas y marcadas en mapas.		
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6.2.3	Procedures are documented and implemented to safeguard such species and their habitats.		

		Existen procedimientos documentados e implementados para proteger tales especies y sus hábitats.	
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6.2b		Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources.	
		Deberán establecerse zonas de protección y conservación, de acuerdo a la escala y a la intensidad del manejo forestal y a la singularidad de los recursos afectados.	
6.2.4		Areas of special regional importance for biodiversity are identified on maps, and protected from harvesting and other site disturbance.	
		Las áreas de importancia regional para la biodiversidad se encuentran identificados en mapas y protegidos de madereo y otras alteraciones de sitio.	
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6.2.5		At least 10% of the forest area is designated as a conservation zone, identified on maps, and managed with biodiversity as a major objective.	
		Al menos el 10% del área forestal se encuentra designada como área de conservación, identificada en mapas, y manejada con la biodiversidad como objetivo principal.	
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6.2.6		At least half of this area (i.e. 5% of the total forest area) is designated as a protected area, identified on maps, and is fully protected from commercial harvesting.	
		Al menos la mitad de esta área, o sea 5% del área total forestal, está designada como área protegida, identificada en mapas, y completamente protegida de madereo comercial.	
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6.2.7		Selection of conservation zones and protected areas is justified in terms of their potential to maximise their contribution to the maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity	
		La selección de las zonas de conservación y áreas protegidas está justificada en términos de su potencial para maximizar su contribución al mantenimiento o mejora de la biodiversidad.	
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6.2.8		The protected area includes examples of all existing ecosystems within the forest area.	
		El área protegida incluye ejemplos de todos los ecosistemas que se encuentran dentro del área forestal.	
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6.2.9		The movement of key plant and animal species between reserved and harvested areas is encouraged by retaining corridors of uncut forest based on streamsides with links up slopes and across ridges to connecting any large patches of forest which will not be harvested.	
		El movimiento de especies animales y vegetales claves entre áreas de reserva y cosechadas es promovido mediante la retención de corredores de bosque no intervenido a lo largo de cursos de agua, conectados a través de laderas y cimas, y comunicando grandes áreas de bosque que no será cosechado.	
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6.2c		Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.		
		Deberán controlarse estrictamente las actividades inadecuadas de caza, pesca, captura de animales y recolección de plantas.		
6.2.10		Systems for controlling hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting of animals or plants are documented.		
		Los sistemas para el control de la caza, pesca o recolección de animales o plantas están documentados.		
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6.2.11		Systems are in place to prevent hunting or trapping of protected species.		
		Existen sistemas establecidos para prevenir la caza o recolección, con trampas u otros métodos, de especies protegidas.		
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6.3		Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including: a) Forest regeneration and succession. b) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity. c) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.		
		6.3 Las funciones y los valores ecológicos deberán mantenerse intactos, aumentarse o restaurarse. Estas funciones incluyen: a) La regeneración natural y la sucesión de los bosques. b) La diversidad genética, de las especies y de los ecosistemas. c) Los ciclos naturales que afectan la productividad del ecosistema forestal.		
6.3.1		The silvicultural system adopted is appropriate to the ecology of the forest.		
		El sistema silvicultural adoptado es apropiado para la ecología del bosque.		
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6.3.2		Systems that use small clearfell areas, selective felling and create varied age class have been considered.		
		Sistemas que utilizan corta por entresaca de grupos o bosquetes, corta selectiva, y que crean clases variadas de edad, han sido considerados.		
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6.3.3		Forestry operations must, if appropriate to the silvicultural system, aim for a mixture of compartments differing in size, shape, species, and date of planting and felling, in harmony with the landscape.		
		En tanto sea apropiado para el sistema silvicultural, las operaciones forestales deben dirigirse a obtener una mezcla de compartimientos diferentes en tamaño, forma, especies y fecha de plantación y cosecha, en armonía con el paisaje.		
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6.3.4		The scale of felling (e.g. coupe size) is commensurate with the natural dynamics of the forest type and the area under consideration (unless clearly justified silvicultural reasons are given).		
		La escala de las áreas de corta simultánea está conmensurada con la dinámica natural del tipo forestal y con el área bajo manejo, a menos que existan razones silviculturales claramente justificadas para otras alternativas.		
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6.3.5		Management of the forest area as a whole is designed to ensure that the full complement of naturally occurring tree species regenerates successfully in the forest area over the duration of the rotation.		
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		El manejo del área forestal está integralmente diseñado para garantizar que todo el espectro de especies nativas presentes en el lugar pueda regenerarse exitosamente durante el período de rotación.	
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6.3.6		Selective felling and thinning regimes are designed to maintain genotypic diversity.	
		Regímenes selectivos de corta y de raleos son diseñados para el mantenimiento de la diversidad genética.	
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6.3.7		Biodiversity is routinely maintained by the retention of marginal habitats e.g. streamside vegetation, vegetation on rocky outcrops, swamps and heaths.	
		El mantenimiento de la biodiversidad se practica en forma rutinaria a través de la retención de hábitats marginales, tales como la vegetación de márgenes de cursos de agua, la vegetación de afloramientos rocosos, pantanos, o áreas de vegetación achaparrada.	
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6.3.8		Standing and fallen dead wood habitats are retained.	
		Existe retención de hábitats consistentes de árboles caídos o muertos en pie.	
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6.4		Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.	
		6.4 Deberán protegerse en su estado natural y estar reflejadas en la cartografía muestras representativas de los ecosistemas existentes dentro del paisaje, de acuerdo a la escala y a la intensidad del manejo forestal, y según la singularidad de los recursos afectados.	
6.4.1.a		<i>For FMUs larger than 100.000 ha, forest management protects in its natural state at least 20% of the area, which shall contain representative samples of all existing ecosystems. Only at first certification, or at first recertification for certified FMUs at the date of accreditation of this standard, a transition regime for compliance with this indicator will be considered if required. The transition regime must include a documented plan for restoring the required area, and its implementation must start before the certificate expires. Conservation of areas outside the FMU as a mitigation measure can only be accepted exceptionally and taking into account the results of a public consultation</i>	
		<i>Para UMF de más de 100.000 hectáreas, el manejo forestal debe proteger en su estado natural al menos un 20% del área, la que debe contener muestras representativas de todos los ecosistemas existentes. Solamente en oportunidad de la primera certificación, o primera re-certificación para UMF ya certificadas a la fecha de acreditación de la presente norma, se contemplará un régimen de transición para UMF que no puedan cumplir este indicador. El régimen de transición debe incluir un plan documentado para restaurar el área requerida y su implementación debe iniciarse antes de la expiración del certificado obtenido. Excepcionalmente y teniendo en cuenta los resultados de una consulta pública se aceptará la conservación de áreas fuera de la UMF como medida de mitigación.</i>	
6.4.1.b		<i>For FMUs of at least 10.000 ha but smaller than 100.000 ha, forest management protects in its natural state at least 15% of the area, which shall contain representative samples of all existing ecosystems. Only at first certification, or at first recertification for certified FMUs at the date of accreditation of this standard, a transition regime for compliance with this indicator will be considered if required. The transition regime must include a documented plan for restoring the required area, and its implementation must start before the certificate expires. Conservation of areas outside the FMU as a mitigation measure can only be accepted exceptionally and taking into account the results of a public consultation</i>	

	<p><i>Para UMF de al menos 10.000 hectáreas pero menores a 100.000 hectáreas, el manejo forestal debe proteger en su estado natural al menos un 15% del área, la que debe contener muestras representativas de todos los ecosistemas existentes.</i></p> <p><i>Solamente en oportunidad de la primera certificación, o primera re-certificación para UMF ya certificadas a la fecha de acreditación de la presente norma, se contemplará un régimen de transición para UMF que no puedan cumplir este indicador. El régimen de transición debe incluir un plan documentado para restaurar el área requerida y su implementación debe iniciarse antes de la expiración del certificado obtenido. Excepcionalmente y teniendo en cuenta los resultados de una consulta pública se aceptará la conservación de áreas fuera de la UMF como medida de mitigación.</i></p>	
6.4.1.c	<p><i>For FMUs of at least 1.000 ha but smaller than 10.000 ha, forest management protects in its natural state at least 10% of the area, which shall contain representative samples of all existing ecosystems.</i></p> <p><i>Only at first certification, or at first recertification for certified FMUs at the date of accreditation of this standard, a transition regime for compliance with this indicator will be considered if required. The transition regime must include a documented plan for restoring the required area, and its implementation must start before the certificate expires. Conservation of areas outside the FMU as a mitigation measure can only be accepted exceptionally and taking into account the results of a public consultation.</i></p>	
	<p><i>Para UMF de al menos 1.000 hectáreas pero menores a 10.000 hectáreas, el manejo forestal debe proteger en su estado natural al menos un 10% del área, la que debe contener muestras representativas de todos los ecosistemas existentes.</i></p> <p><i>Solamente en oportunidad de la primera certificación, o primera re-certificación para UMF ya certificadas a la fecha de acreditación de la presente norma, se contemplará un régimen de transición para UMF que no puedan cumplir este indicador. El régimen de transición debe incluir un plan documentado para restaurar el área requerida y su implementación debe iniciarse antes de la expiración del certificado obtenido. Excepcionalmente y teniendo en cuenta los resultados de una consulta pública se aceptará la conservación de áreas fuera de la UMF como medida de mitigación.</i></p>	
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6.5a	<p>Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimise damage during road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances;</p>	
	<p>6.5 Deberán prepararse e implementarse directrices escritas para: controlar la erosión; minimizar los daños causados al bosque durante, construcción de caminos y otras actividades que puedan provocar perturbaciones mecánicas.</p>	
6.5.1	<p>There is written guidance or policies and procedures for new road building, road maintenance and other mechanical disturbance.</p>	
	<p>Existen lineamientos escritos o políticas y procedimientos para construcción de nuevos caminos, mantenimiento de caminos y otras alteraciones mecánicas.</p>	
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6.5.2	<p>Guidance, Policies and procedures include the following norms for the design and building of new roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New roads are planned in advance on topographical maps showing existing streams</li> <li>- Roads are fitted to the topography so that a minimum of alterations to the natural features will occur</li> <li>- Wherever possible roads are located on natural benches, ridges and flatter slopes</li> <li>- Road construction in steep, narrow valleys, slip-prone or other unstable areas, natural drainage channels and streamsides is minimised</li> <li>- Roads are not be aligned through environmentally sensitive areas</li> <li>- Embankments and cuttings are stabilised to resist erosion</li> <li>- Drains and culverts are designed to minimise erosion</li> </ul>	
	<p>Los lineamientos, políticas y procedimientos incluyen las siguientes normas para el diseño y construcción de nuevos caminos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Los caminos nuevos son planificados con antelación sobre mapas topográficos que muestran los cursos de agua.</li> <li>- Los caminos se adaptan a la topografía, de modo de reducir al mínimo las alteraciones al terreno y sus características.</li> <li>- Siempre que sea posible los caminos se localizan sobre terrazas naturales, divisorias de agua y pendientes suaves.</li> <li>- La construcción de caminos sobre valles empinados y estrechos, áreas inestables o expuestas a deslizamientos, canales de drenaje natural y bordes de cursos de agua es minimizada.</li> <li>- No se trazan caminos a través de áreas ambientalmente sensibles.</li> <li>- Cortes y rellenos son estabilizados para resistir a la erosión.</li> <li>- Los drenajes y alcantarillas son diseñados para minimizar erosión.</li> </ul>	
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6.5.3		Machinery operators receive adequate training and are aware of the requirements with respect to prevention of erosion.	
		Los operadores de maquinaria reciben entrenamiento adecuado y están al tanto de los requerimientos sobre prevención de erosión.	
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6.5b		Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: protect water resources.	
		6.5 Deberán prepararse e implementarse directrices escritas para: proteger los recursos hídricos.	

6.5.4		Policies and procedures for the design and building of new roads include the following norms with respect to protection of water resources, which are implemented: - Stream crossings are planned before operations begin and shown on relevant maps - The number of stream crossings is minimised - Stream crossings are at right angles to the stream - Valley bottom roads and tracks are kept as far back from the stream as possible - Culverts are designed so they do not obstruct the migration of fish, create fast water velocities or stream beds unsuitable for fish - Drains do not drain into natural watercourses. Where this is unavoidable, regularly emptied silt traps are installed.	
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		Las políticas y procedimientos para el diseño y construcción de nuevos caminos incluyen las siguientes normas con respecto a la protección de recursos hídricos, las cuales se implementan: - Los cruces de cursos de agua se planean antes del comienzo de las operaciones y se muestran en mapas.- El número de cruces es minimizado. - Los cruces se realizan en ángulo recto respecto al curso de agua. - Los caminos en valles, tanto principales como secundarios, son trazados tan lejos como sea posible del curso de agua. - Las alcantarillas son diseñadas de forma que no obstruyen la migración de peces, y no resultan en altas velocidades del agua ni en lechos inadecuados los para peces. - Los drenajes no desaguan en cursos naturales. Cuando esto es inevitable se utilizan trampas de sedimentos que se vacían regularmente.	
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6.5.5		New roads are not constructed in streambeds. Existing roads in streambeds are closed and replacements are constructed.	
		Los nuevos caminos no se construyen sobre el lecho de los cursos de agua. Los caminos que pudieran existir en esta condición son cerrados y otros se construyen para reemplazarlos.	
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6.5.6		Buffer zones in which harvesting does not take place, with width according to the characteristics of the protected watercourse , are established around all permanent watercourses.	
		Se construyen zonas de amortiguamiento alrededor de todos los cursos permanentes de agua, con dimensiones acordes a las características del recurso a proteger , donde no se realizan extracciones.	
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6.5.7		There is no evidence of siltation or other damage to water sources.	
		No se observa sedimentación u otros daños a fuentes de agua.	
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6.5c		6.5c Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: minimise forest damage during harvesting,		
		6.5 Deberán prepararse e implementarse directrices escritas para: minimizar los daños causados al bosque durante la cosecha.		
6.5.8		There are written policies and procedures to minimise forest damage during harvesting and extraction.		
		Existen políticas y procedimientos documentados para minimizar daños al bosque durante la cosecha y extracción.		
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6.5.9		<p>Policies and procedures include the following norms, which are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protected areas are physically demarcated, at least temporarily, before any forest operations start on near by land</li> <li>- Harvesting machinery must not enter streams except at designated and designed stream crossings</li> <li>- Lop and top shall not be pushed into streams</li> <li>- Extraction is stopped when soils are saturated</li> <li>- The use of brash mats is specified, where appropriate</li> </ul>		
		<p>Las políticas y procedimientos incluyen las siguientes normas, las cuales se implementan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Las áreas protegidas se marcan físicamente, al menos en forma temporaria, antes del comienzo de operaciones forestales en sus inmediaciones.</li> <li>- La maquinaria de cosecha no debe ingresar a cursos de agua excepto en cruces designados y diseñados.</li> <li>- Despuntes, ramas y otros residuos no deben terminar en cursos de agua.</li> <li>- Las operaciones de extracción se suspenden cuando los suelos están saturados.</li> <li>- Se especifica el uso de capas de ramas (brash mats) en la protección del suelo y la regeneración.</li> </ul>		
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6.5.10		Harvesting techniques are designed to minimise erosion and run off.		
		Las técnicas de cosecha se diseñan para minimizar la erosión y la escorrentía superficial.		
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6.5.11		Harvesting and extraction methods are designed to minimise damage to residual trees and regeneration.		
		Los métodos de cosecha y extracción están diseñados para minimizar el daño a la regeneración y los árboles residuales.		
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6.5.12		New harvesting and extraction machinery is selected taking into account the need to minimise damage to soils, residual trees and regeneration.		
		La nueva maquinaria de cosecha y extracción está seleccionada teniendo en cuenta la necesidad de minimizar el daño a suelos, árboles residuales y regeneración.		
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6.5.13		Workers receive appropriate training in harvesting and extraction methods.		
		Los trabajadores reciben entrenamiento apropiado en métodos de cosecha y extracción.		
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6.6a		Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides.	
		6.6 Los sistemas de manejo deberán promover el desarrollo y la adopción de métodos ecológicos y no químicos para el control de las plagas y procurar evitar el uso de pesticidas químicos.	
6.6.1		Documented pest, disease and weed control strategies are available.	
		Las estrategias de control de plagas, enfermedades y malezas están documentadas y disponibles.	
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6.6.2		6.6.2 Procedures are in place to record all use <i>and storage</i> of synthetic chemicals by the forest management enterprise Records of chemical use include: a) Name of the product b) Location of the site treated; c) Area of the site treated; d) Method of application; e) Date chemical use started; f) Date chemical use finished; g) Total quantity of the chemical used;	
		Se aplican procedimientos para registrar todo uso y <i>almacenamiento</i> de productos químicos sintéticos por el PMF. El registro de uso de químicos incluye: a) Nombre del producto; b) Localización del sitio tratado; c) Área de sitio tratada; d) Método de aplicación e) Fecha de inicio de utilización del producto; f) Fecha de terminación; g) Cantidad total utilizada	
		<i>Note to auditors: record quantity of all chemicals used in the past year together with justification of use.</i>	
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6.6.3		Chemicals are only used when absolutely necessary to achieve defined management aims.	
		Sólo se utilizan químicos cuando ello es absolutamente necesario para alcanzar objetivos de manejo definidos.	
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6.6.4		Synthetic chemicals are only used where there is no known non-chemical alternative not entailing excessive cost.	
		Químicos sintéticos son solamente utilizados cuando no hay una alternativa no química que no involucre un costo excesivo.	
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6.6.5		A procedure is in place to record the most appropriate non-chemical alternative that was considered and rejected prior to use of the synthetic chemical, together with the justification for use of the chemical rather than the non-chemical alternative.	
		Un procedimiento está establecido para registrar la más apropiada alternativa no química que fue considerada y rechazada antes del uso del químico sintético, juntamente con la justificación del uso del químico en vez de la alternativa no química.	
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6.6.6		Chemicals are used only in minimum effective quantities, with strict observation of controls and regulations.	
		Sólo se utilizan químicos en las cantidades efectivas mínimas, observando estrictamente controles y regulaciones.	
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6.6b		World Health Organisation Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited.		
		Se prohibirán los pesticidas clasificados como de Tipos 1A y 1B por la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS); los pesticidas hidrocarbonados clorados; los que son persistentes, tóxicos o cuyos derivados se mantienen biológicamente activos y se acumulan en la cadena alimenticia más allá del uso deseado; y cualquier pesticida prohibido por acuerdos internacionales.		

6.6.7		The use or storage of these chemicals on certified units is prohibited.	
		La utilización o almacenamiento de estas sustancias químicas en unidades certificadas están prohibidos.	
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6.6.8		The use or storage of seed and seedling dressings based on mercurial, organophosphate and organochlorine compounds (including Gamma HCH, Lindane and BHC), or other long-lasting chemicals which can accumulate in food chains or the ecosystem is prohibited.	
		Está prohibido el uso o almacenamiento de semillas y sustancias para el tratamiento o acondicionamiento de semillas basadas en compuestos mercuriales, organofosforados y organoclorados (incluyendo Gamma HCH, Lindane y BHC) u otros químicos de larga duración que puedan acumularse en cadenas alimenticias o el ecosistema.	
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6.6.9		Chemicals classified as Highly Hazardous by FSC shall not be used unless derogation has been approved by FSC. See Annex 6 to this standard.	
		Las sustancias químicas clasificadas como Altamente Peligrosas no deben ser utilizadas a menos que haya sido aprobada una derogación específica por parte de FSC. Ver Anexo 6 de este estandar.	
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6.6c		If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimise health and environmental risks.		
		Si se usan productos químicos, se proporcionará el equipo y la capacitación adecuada para minimizar los riesgos a la salud y al medio ambiente.		

6.6.10		Training and relevant equipment are provided to all operators.	
		Todos los operadores reciben entrenamiento y equipamiento adecuados.	
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6.6.11		Fuel tanks and stores are located so that spillages from damage, defects or refuelling shall not enter watercourses.	
		Los tanques de combustible y sus lugares de almacenamiento se encuentran localizados de forma que las pérdidas que puedan ocurrir por daños, defectos u operaciones de recarga no ingresen a los cursos de agua.	
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6.6.12		All equipment for the transport, storage and application of chemicals shall be maintained in a safe and leakproof condition.	
		Todo el equipamiento utilizado en el transporte, almacenamiento y aplicación de químicos debe ser mantenido en condiciones de seguridad y a prueba de riesgos de fugas o derrames.	
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6.6.13		Application of chemicals within 10m of watercourses and 30m around reservoirs and lakes is prohibited (not applicable in Parana Delta Region regarding artificial channels for water management). Application of chemicals within natural or man-made watercourse channels or water bodies is prohibited.	
		No se aplican químicos a menos de 10 metros de los cursos de agua y de 30 metros de estanques y lagos (en la Región Delta del Paraná no rige respecto a canales artificiales construidos para el manejo de aguas en la UMF). No se aplican químicos dentro de cauces y cuerpos de agua naturales o artificiales de cualquier tipo.	
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6.6.14		Application if heavy rain is expected, during wet weather, on frozen snow-covered ground or ground that has baked dry during a drought is prohibited.	
		Aplicaciones en condiciones de pronóstico de lluvia intensa, en tiempo lluvioso, sobre terreno congelado cubierto de nieve o sobre terreno reseco por sequía están prohibidas.	
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6.6.15		Soaking of seedlings treated with chemicals in drains or watercourses prior to planting is prohibited.	
		Está prohibida la práctica de sumergir o humedecer plántulas que han sido tratadas con químicos en canales o cursos de agua antes de la plantación.	
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6.6.16		The forest managers have a protocol for the management of all chemicals used in the FMU, including guidelines for use, handling, storage and transport, as well as emergency procedures.	
		El responsable del manejo debe documentar un protocolo de utilización para todos los químicos que se utilicen en la UMF, incluyendo precauciones de uso, manipulación, almacenamiento y transporte, además de procedimientos de emergencias para enfrentar accidentes.	
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6.7		Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.		
		6.7 Los productos químicos, envases, desperdicios inorgánicos líquidos y sólidos, incluyendo combustibles y lubricantes, deberán ser desechados de una manera ambientalmente apropiada fuera del lugar de trabajo.		

6.7.1		Off-site locations have been identified for the disposal of chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic waste in an environmentally appropriate manner.	
		Lugares fuera del sitio de operación han sido identificados para la disposición final de químicos, contenedores y desechos inorgánicos líquidos y sólidos en una forma ambientalmente apropiada.	
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6.7.2		There is a system in place for taking waste to the appropriate locations for disposal.	
		Existe un sistema establecido para llevar los residuos a lugares apropiados de disposición final.	
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6.7.3		Disposal does not take place in watercourses or lakes or by burying. La disposición final no tiene lugar en cursos o cuerpos de agua o por enterramiento.	
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6.7.4		There is no evidence of waste left in the forest. No hay evidencia de residuos dejados en el bosque.	
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6.8		Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimised, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.		
		6.8 Se deberá documentar, minimizar, monitorear y controlar estrictamente el uso de agentes de control biológico, de acuerdo con las leyes nacionales y los protocolos científicos aceptados internacionalmente. Se prohibirá el uso de los organismos genéticamente modificados.		
6.8.1		There is a procedure in place for the documentation and monitoring of all use of biological control agents.		
		Existe un procedimiento establecido para el registro y monitoreo de todo uso de agentes de control biológico.		
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6.8.2		Biological control agents are used only when absolutely necessary to achieve defined management aims, <i>legally and scientifically justified</i> , and as part of an integrated pest management system (use of naturally occurring organisms is permitted).		
		El uso de agentes de control biológico tiene lugar sólo cuando es absolutamente necesario para alcanzar objetivos de manejo definidos, <i>justificado en sus aspectos legales y científicos</i> , y como parte de un manejo integrado de plagas, (el uso de agentes naturales es permitido).		
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6.8.3		There is no use of genetically modified organisms by the forest management enterprise. No se utilizan organismos genéticamente modificados en el manejo forestal.		
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6.9		The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.		
		6.9 El uso de las especies exóticas deberá ser controlado cuidadosamente y monitoreado rigurosamente para evitar impactos ecológicos adversos.		
6.9.1		All use of exotic species is documented and justified. Toda utilización de especies exóticas está documentada y justificada.		
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6.9.2		Exotic species used are monitored to evaluate potential adverse ecological impacts. Las especies exóticas utilizadas son monitoreadas a fin de evaluar impactos ecológicos adversos potenciales.		
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6.9.3		In the event that adverse ecological impacts are identified control actions are implemented.	
		En el caso en que se identifican impactos ecológicos adversos se implementan acciones de control	
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6.10		Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.	
		6.10 No deberá existir conversión de bosques a plantaciones, o a usos no forestales, excepto en circunstancias en que la conversión: a) implique una porción muy limitada de la unidad de manejo forestal; y b) no ocurra dentro de áreas de bosques de Alto Valor para la Conservación; y c) permitirá obtener beneficios claros, substanciales, adicionales, seguros y de largo plazo para la conservación de toda la unidad de manejo forestal.	
6.10.1		Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.	
		No debe tener lugar la conversión de bosque nativo a plantaciones o a usos no forestales, excepto en circunstancias en que la conversión involucra una porción muy limitada de la unidad de manejo, no tiene lugar en áreas de bosques de altos valores de conservación, y permitirá beneficios de conservación claros, sustanciales, adicionales, seguros y de largo plazo para la unidad de manejo forestal en general.	
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7		FSC PRINCIPLE #7: MANAGEMENT PLAN A management plan -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations -- shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.	0
		PRINCIPIO #7: PLAN DE MANEJO Se deberá escribir, implementar y mantener actualizado un plan de manejo -de acuerdo a la escala y a la intensidad de las operaciones propuestas. En él deberán quedar claramente establecidos los objetivos del manejo, y los medios para lograr estos objetivos.	
7.1a		The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Management objectives.	
		7.1 El plan de manejo y sus documentos de apoyo deberán proporcionar: a) Los objetivos del manejo.	
7.1.1		There is a clear statement of the objectives of forest management Los objetivos del manejo forestal están claramente declarados.	
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7.1b(i)		The management plan and supporting documents shall provide a description of the forest resources to be managed and environmental limitations.	
		7.1 El plan de manejo y sus documentos de apoyo deberán proporcionar: b) La descripción de los recursos forestales que serán manejados, y las limitaciones ambientales	
7.1.2		There is a clear description of the area under management control. El área bajo control de manejo está claramente descrita.	
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7.1.3		There is a description of the physical aspects of the management area (e.g. topography, soils, geology, and water resources), appropriate to the scale and intensity of the forest and management programme.	
		Existe una descripción de los aspectos físicos del área de manejo (tales como topografía, suelos, geología y recursos hídricos) apropiada para la escala e intensidad del bosque y el programa de manejo forestal.	
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7.1.4		There is a clear description of any areas under management control, which are excluded from harvesting, for whatever reasons.	
		Existe una descripción clara de toda área bajo manejo que queda excluida de madereo por cualquier razón.	
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7.1.5		Areas that have been harvested in the past are known, and are marked as such on maps.	
		Las áreas que han sido cosechadas con anterioridad son conocidas y están marcadas como tales en los mapas.	
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7.1.6		There is an evaluation of the timber resource (inventory), sufficient in detail and rigour to justify the planned harvesting for the full rotation, and to demonstrate convincingly that yields will be permanently sustainable in successive rotations. (see also Criterion 5.6)	
		Hay una evaluación del recurso forestal, suficiente en detalle y rigor para justificar la cosecha planeada para la rotación completa, y para demostrar convincentemente que los rendimientos serán permanentemente sustentables en rotaciones sucesivas. (Ver también Criterio 5.6).	
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7.1b(ii)		The management plan and supporting documents shall provide a description of land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands.	
		7.1 El plan de manejo y sus documentos de apoyo deberán proporcionar: el estado de la propiedad y el uso de la tierra, las condiciones socioeconómicas, y un perfil de las áreas adyacentes.	

7.1.7		There is a description of the land use and ownership status.	
		Existe una descripción del uso de la tierra y de la propiedad de la misma.	
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7.1.8		There is a description of the socio-economic context for management.	
		Existe una descripción del contexto socioeconómico para el manejo.	
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7.1.9		There is a description of adjacent land use.	
		Existe una descripción del uso de las tierras adyacentes.	
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7.1c		The management plan and supporting documents shall provide a description of the silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories		
		7.1 El plan de manejo y sus documentos de apoyo deberán proporcionar: c) La descripción del sistema silvicultural y/u otro sistema de manejo, basado en la ecología del bosque y en la información obtenida a través de los inventarios forestales.		
7.1.10		The silvicultural system on which management is based is clearly stated and justified in terms of the ecology of the forest.		
		El sistema silvicultural sobre el cual se basa el manejo está claramente expresado y justificado en términos de la ecología del bosque.		
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7.1.11		The management prescriptions and procedures required to implement the silvicultural system are clearly stated, as, for example: - identification and marking of trees to be retained for future extraction, as seed sources, or to maintain biodiversity; - selection criteria of trees for felling; - method of marking trees or area selected for felling - method of ensuring regeneration;		
		Las prescripciones de manejo y los procedimientos requeridos para implementar el sistema silvicultural están claramente expresados, por ejemplo: - identificación y marcación de árboles a ser retenidos para extracción futura, como fuentes de semilla o para mantener la biodiversidad; - criterios de selección de árboles para la corta; - método de marcación de árboles o de las áreas elegidas para corta; - método para asegurar la regeneración.		
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7.1d		The management plan and supporting documents shall provide rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection		
		7.1 El plan de manejo y sus documentos de apoyo deberán proporcionar: d) La justificación de la tasa de cosecha anual y de la selección de especies.		
7.1.12		The management plan and supporting documents shall provide rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection.		
		El plan de manejo y los documentos que lo fundamentan deben proveer las razones para la tasa de corta anual y la selección de especies.		
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7.1e		The management plan and supporting documents shall provide provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics.		
		7.1 El plan de manejo y sus documentos de apoyo deberán proporcionar: e) Las medidas para el monitoreo del crecimiento y de la dinámica del bosque.		
7.1.13		Procedures for monitoring forest regeneration and growth are documented and implemented.		
		Los procedimientos para el monitoreo de la regeneración forestal y el crecimiento están documentados e implementados.		
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7.1f		The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments.		
		7.1 El plan de manejo y sus documentos de apoyo deberán proporcionar: f) Las medidas ambientales preventivas basadas en evaluaciones ambientales.		
7.1.14		The need for fire management and control has been evaluated and is documented.		

		Las necesidades de manejo y control de incendios han sido evaluadas y documentadas.		
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7.1.15		Environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments are implemented.		
		Existen mecanismos de protección ambiental basados en evaluaciones ambientales, que son implementados.		
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7.1.g		The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species.		
		7.1 El plan de manejo y sus documentos de apoyo deberán proporcionar: g) Los planes para la identificación y la protección de las especies raras, amenazadas o en peligro de extinción.		
7.1.16		The management plan and supporting documents shall provide plans for the identification and protection of rare threatened and endangered species.		
		El plan de manejo y los documentos que lo fundamentan deben proveer planes para la identificación y protección de especies raras, amenazadas o en peligro.		
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7.1h		The management plan and supporting documents shall provide: Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership.		
		7.1 El plan de manejo y sus documentos de apoyo deberán proporcionar: h) Los mapas que describan la base de recursos forestales, incluyendo las áreas protegidas, las actividades de manejo planeadas y la titularidad de la tierra.		
7.1.17		There are maps showing the forest resource base including protected areas.		
		Hay mapas mostrando la base de recursos forestales e incluyendo las áreas protegidas.		
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7.1.18		There are maps showing land ownership. These are accessible, clear and usable.		
		Existen mapas accesibles, claros y utilizables que muestran la propiedad de la tierra.		
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7.1.19		There are maps showing planned management in the short term (5-10 years) and longer term (20 years or more).		
		Existen mapas mostrando el manejo planeado en el corto plazo (5-10 años) y el largo plazo (20 o más años).		
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7.2		The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.		
		7.2 El plan de manejo deberá ser revisado periódicamente para incorporar los resultados del monitoreo y la nueva información científica-y técnica, así como para responder a los cambios en las circunstancias ambientales, sociales y económicas.		
7.2.1		There is a system in place for the regular revision and updating of the management plan.		
		Existe un sistema establecido para la revisión y actualización regular del plan de manejo.		
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7.2.2		Managers are aware of relevant research being undertaken or planned in the area, e.g. concerning forest management, timber production and biology/ecology.	
		Los responsables del manejo forestal tienen conocimiento de investigación relevante siendo llevada a cabo o planeada en el área, tal como investigación relacionada a manejo forestal, producción de madera, biología o ecología.	
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7.2.3		There is a system to review management in relation to socio-economic conditions and trends.	
		Existe un sistema para revisar el manejo en función de condiciones económicas y tendencias.	
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7.2.4		There is evidence that significant findings of such research, as well as the results of monitoring by the forest management enterprise, are incorporated into updated policies, plans and procedures.	
		Existe evidencia de que los resultados significativos de tales investigaciones, así como el resultado del monitoreo por parte de los responsables del manejo forestal, son incorporados en políticas actualizadas, planes y procedimientos.	
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7.3		Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.	
		7.3 Los trabajadores forestales deberán recibir una capacitación y supervisión adecuada para asegurar la correcta implementación del plan de manejo.	
7.3.1		Managers and supervisors should have an appropriate qualification sufficient to enable them to plan and organise forest operations and other elements of the management plan	
		Quienes gestionan y supervisan la operación tienen las calificaciones suficientes para permitirles planificar y organizar las operaciones forestales y otros elementos del plan de manejo.	
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7.3.2		All workers receive training relevant to their tasks and responsibilities.	
		Todos los trabajadores reciben entrenamiento relevante para sus tareas y responsabilidades.	
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7.3.3		There are records of training provided to forest workers.	
		Existen registros del entrenamiento provisto a los trabajadores.	
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7.3.4		Appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operation there is a policy for training, qualifications, and recruitment that includes skill and experience the basis for recruitment, placement, training and advancement of staff at all levels	
		En forma apropiada para la escala e intensidad de la operación, existe una política para entrenamiento, calificación y contratación que incluye capacidad y experiencia como base para contratación, asignación de responsabilidades, entrenamiento y promoción de personal en todos los niveles.	

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7.4		While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1 above		
		7.4 Respetando la confidencialidad de la información, los responsables del manejo forestal deberán poner a disposición del público un resumen de los elementos principales del plan de manejo, incluyendo aquellos enumerados en el Criterio 7.1.		
7.4.1		A summary of management activities is available to all interested parties, within the accepted norms of commercial confidentiality. [N.B. A summary of the main elements of the management plan listed in Criterion 7.1 above will be included in Soil Association's public summary of the evaluation, if a certificate is awarded]		
		Un resumen de las actividades de manejo está disponible para todas las partes interesadas, dentro de las normas aceptadas de confidencialidad comercial. [Un resumen de los elementos principales del plan de manejo, expresados en Criterio 7.1, serán incluidos por Soil Association en el resumen público de la evaluación en el caso de que se extienda un certificado]		
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7.4.2		Public mechanisms exist for responding to questions and doubts from stakeholders on the management plan.		
		Existen instancias y mecanismos hechos públicos para responder a consultas y dudas sobre el plan de manejo por parte de los interesados.		
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8		FSC PRINCIPLE #8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT Monitoring shall be conducted -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management -- to assess the condition of the forest, yields of forest products, chain of custody, management activities and their social and environmental impacts.	0	
		PRINCIPIO #8: MONITOREO Y EVALUACIÓN Deberá realizarse un proceso de monitoreo - de acuerdo a la escala y a la intensidad del manejo forestal - para evaluar la condición del bosque, el rendimiento de los productos forestales, la Cadena de Custodia, las actividades de manejo y sus impactos sociales y ambientales.		
8.1		The frequency and intensity of monitoring should be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.		
		8.1 La frecuencia y la intensidad del monitoreo deberán ser determinadas de acuerdo a la escala y a la intensidad de las operaciones de manejo forestal, y según la relativa complejidad y fragilidad del ambiente afectado. Los procedimientos de monitoreo deberán ser coherentes y replicables a lo largo del tiempo, para permitir la comparación de resultados y la evaluación de los cambios.		
8.1.1		There is a system for monitoring the impacts of forest operations on the site.		
		Existe un sistema de monitoreo de los impactos de las operaciones forestales.		
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8.1.2		The frequency and expense of monitoring is appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment.		
		La frecuencia y los recursos asignados al monitoreo son apropiados para la escala e intensidad de las operaciones de manejo forestal, así como para la complejidad y fragilidad relativas del ambiente afectado.		
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8.1.3		Procedures are consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison and assessment of change.		
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		Los procedimientos son consistentes y replicables en el tiempo, permitiendo comparaciones y la evaluación del cambio.	
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8.1.4		Monitoring records are maintained in a well-ordered, up-to-date and accessible form.	
		Los registros de monitoreo son mantenidos en forma ordenada, actualizada y accesible.	
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8.2a		Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Yield of all forest products harvested.	
		El manejo forestal deberá incluir la investigación y la recolección de datos necesarios para monitorear por lo menos los siguientes indicadores: a) El rendimiento de todos los productos forestales cosechados.	
8.2.1		Yields of all forest products harvested are recorded.	
		La producción de cada producto forestal cosechado es registrada.	
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8.2b		Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest.	
		El manejo forestal deberá incluir la investigación y la recolección de datos necesarios para monitorear por lo menos los siguientes indicadores: b) La tasa de crecimiento, regeneración y condición del bosque.	
8.2.2		Where standard growth models or information on regeneration of commercial species is not known, there is a programme in place to collect detailed information for future management.	
		En los casos en que no se dispone de modelos de crecimiento o de información sobre la regeneración de especies comerciales, hay un programa establecido para la recolección de información detallada para el manejo futuro.	
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8.2.3		The condition of the forest (presence of pests, diseases, <i>fire damage</i> , evidence of soil compaction, erosion etc) is regularly monitored and reviewed.	
		La condición del bosque (presencia de plagas, enfermedades, <i>daños por incendios</i> , evidencia de compactación del suelo, erosión, etc.) es regularmente monitoreada y revisada.	
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8.2c		Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: The composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna.	
		El manejo forestal deberá incluir la investigación y la recolección de datos necesarios para monitorear por lo menos los siguientes indicadores: c) La composición del bosque, y los cambios observados en la flora y la fauna.	
8.2.4		Conservation areas (see 6.2) are regularly monitored to ensure that there is no evidence of deterioration or disturbance.	
		Las áreas de conservación (ver 6.2) son monitoreadas regularmente para asegurar que no existe evidencia de deterioro o alteración.	
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8.2.5		Forest managers provide for monitoring of the effects of forestry operations on plant and animal species, including aquatic habitats (names, abundance, distribution, habitat requirements, biology, ecology, behaviour), commensurate with the extent and intensity of the forest management, and the rarity and fragility of the forest ecosystem and known species within it..	
		Los responsables del manejo forestal proveen para el monitoreo de los efectos de las operaciones forestales sobre las especies de plantas y animales, incluso sistemas acuáticos (abundancia, distribución, requerimientos de hábitat, biología, ecología, temperamento), en forma acorde con la extensión e intensidad del manejo forestal y la rareza y fragilidad del ecosistema y las especies conocidas dentro del mismo.	
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8.2d		Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations.	
		El manejo forestal deberá incluir la investigación y la recolección de datos necesarios para monitorear por lo menos los siguientes indicadores: d) Los impactos ambientales y sociales de la cosecha y otras operaciones.	
8.2.6		There are meetings with representatives of local communities, at which any concerns regarding the social or environmental impacts of operations are recorded.	
		Hay reuniones con representantes de comunidades locales, en las cuales todas las preocupaciones en relación con los impactos sociales y ambientales de las operaciones son registradas.	
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8.2.7		Monitoring programmes are designed, documented and implemented to collect data related to environmental impacts. Such data might relate to: water quality, seasonal water flow, fish populations, wildlife populations.	
		Los programas de monitoreo son implementados para recolectar datos relacionados a impactos ambientales. Tales datos pueden relacionarse con calidad de agua, flujo estacional, poblaciones de peces y poblaciones de vida silvestre, entre otros.	
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8.2e		Forest management should include the research and data collection needed to monitor: Costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.	
		El manejo forestal deberá incluir la investigación y la recolección de datos necesarios para monitorear por lo menos los siguientes indicadores: e) Los costos, la productividad y la eficiencia del manejo forestal.	
8.2.8		There are clear accounts for the forest enterprise.	
		Hay cuentas financieras claras del emprendimiento forestal.	
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8.2.9		There is an evaluation of the productivity and efficiency of the forest management enterprise.	
		Existe una evaluación de la productividad y eficiencia del emprendimiento forestal.	
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8.3		Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organisations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody."	
		8.3 El responsable del manejo forestal deberá proporcionar la documentación necesaria para que las entidades de monitoreo y certificación puedan seguir cada producto forestal desde su origen. Este proceso se conoce como "Cadena de Custodia".	
8.3.1		Forest products that are to be sold as certified are readily identifiable as originating from the evaluated forest. This may be achieved through physical marking of the timber, a system of paper control, daily or weekly production records, or a combination of these and similar techniques.	

		Los productos forestales que son vendidos como certificados son fácilmente identificables como originados en el bosque evaluado. Esto puede alcanzarse marcando físicamente la madera, o con un sistema de control documentario, registros diarios o semanales de producción, o una combinación de estas técnicas y otras similares.	
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8.3.2		The forest management enterprise maintains control of the chain of custody of the timber up to the point of sale.	
		La empresa del manejo forestal mantiene control de la cadena de custodia de la madera hasta el punto de venta.	
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8.3.3		Invoices issued for certified timber sales specify: - The source of the certified timber - the date of sale - the quantity of certified timber sold - the specifications (species, dimensions, quality) of certified timber sold - the point at which the buyer shall take control of the chain of custody of the certified timber - certificate code - correspond to details on delivery documents	
		Las facturas extendidas por la venta de Madera certificada especifican: - El origen de la madera certificada, - la fecha de venta, - la cantidad de madera certificada vendida, - las especificaciones (especies, dimensiones, calidad) de la madera certificada vendida, - el punto en el cual el comprador debe tomar control de la cadena de custodia de la madera certificada, - el código de certificación, - y se corresponden con los detalles de los documentos de entrega.	
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8.3.4		Copies of relevant documentation (waybills, invoices, permits, etc.) are kept available for at least five years	
		Se guardan copias de toda la documentación (guías, facturas, permisos de cosecha, etc.) por un plazo no menor a cinco años.	
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8.4		The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.	
		8.4 Los resultados del monitoreo deberán ser incorporados en la implementación y en la revisión del plan de manejo.	
8.4.1	MA		
		Existe un sistema que demuestra en qué forma los resultados del monitoreo son incorporados en la revisión del plan de manejo.	
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8.4.2		There is evidence to demonstrate that proposed changes to management are implemented.	
		Existe evidencia que demuestra que los cambios propuestos al manejo son implementados.	
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8.5	While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.		
	8.5 Respetando la confidencialidad de la información, los responsables del manejo forestal deberán poner a disposición del público un resumen de los resultados de los indicadores de monitoreo, incluyendo aquellos enumerados en el criterio 8.2.		
8.5.1	Forest managers agree to make the results and/or a summary of the monitoring programmes available to all interested parties, within the accepted norms of commercial confidentiality, on request		
	Los responsables del manejo forestal están de acuerdo en hacer disponibles a todas las partes interesadas los resultados y/o un resumen de los programas de monitoreo, dentro de las normas aceptadas de confidencialidad comercial.		
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9	<b>FSC PRINCIPLE #9: MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS</b> Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes that define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.	0	
	<b>PRINCIPIO #9: MANTENIMIENTO DE BOSQUES CON ALTO VALOR DE CONSERVACIÓN</b> Las actividades de manejo en Bosques con Alto Valor de Conservación deberán mantener o incrementar los atributos que definen a dichos bosques. Las decisiones referentes a los bosques con alto valor de conservación deberán tomarse siempre dentro del contexto de un enfoque precautorio.		

High Conservation Value Forests are those that possess one or more of the following attributes:

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

9.1	Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management.		
	9.1 Se completará una evaluación apropiada a la escala y la intensidad del manejo forestal, para determinar la presencia de atributos apropiados de los Bosques con Alto Valor de Conservación.		
9.1.1	Forest managers are able to provide a definition of High Conservation Value Forest for their region.		
	Los responsables del manejo forestal pueden proveer una definición de Bosques con Alto Valor de Conservación para la región.		
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9.1.2	Forest managers have assessed whether High Conservation Value Forests is present in the area under their control.		
	Los responsables del manejo forestal han evaluado si existen Bosques con Alto Valor de Conservación en el área bajo su control.		
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9.1.3	Areas identified as High Conservation Value Forests are marked on maps.		
	Las áreas identificadas como Bosques con Alto Valor de Conservación están marcadas como tales en mapas.		
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9.2		The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.		
		9.2 La parte consultiva del proceso de certificación debe prestar especial atención a los atributos de conservación que se hayan identificado, así como a las opciones para su mantenimiento.		
9.2.1		Forest managers should consult with relevant stakeholders on the identification of High Conservation Values and management options for any High Conservation attributes identified.		
		Los responsables del manejo forestal deben consultar con las partes interesadas la identificación de los Altos Valores de Conservación y las opciones para cada atributo de Alto Valor de Conservación identificado.		
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9.3		The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.		
		9.3 El plan de manejo deberá incluir y poner en práctica medidas específicas que aseguren el mantenimiento y/o incremento de los atributos de conservación aplicables, de acuerdo al enfoque precautorio. Estas medidas deberán incluirse específicamente en el resumen del plan de manejo accesible al público.		
9.3.1		Specific protection measures are detailed and implemented for identified High Conservation Value areas and/or attributes.		
		Medidas de conservación específicas son implementadas para las áreas con altos valor de conservación y/o sus atributos.		
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9.3.2		The identified protection measures adopt a precautionary approach.		
		Las medidas de protección identificadas adoptan un enfoque precautorio.		
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9.3.3		The identified protection measures are included in the publicly available management plan.		
		Las medidas de protección identificadas están incluidas en el plan de manejo públicamente disponible.		
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9.4		Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.		
		9.4 Se deberá realizar monitoreo anual para evaluar la efectividad de las medidas usadas para mantener o incrementar los atributos de conservación aplicables.		
9.4.1		A programme of at least annual monitoring, appropriate to the size and vulnerability of the conservation attributes, is documented and implemented.		
		Un programa de monitoreo por lo menos anual, apropiado para el tamaño y vulnerabilidad de los atributos de conservación, es implementado.		
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10		FSC PRINCIPLE #10: PLANTATIONS Plantations shall be planned and managed in accordance with Principles and Criteria 1 - 9, and Principle 10 and its Criteria. While plantations can provide an array of social and economic benefits, and can contribute to satisfying the world's needs for forest products, they should complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.	0	
		PRINCIPIO #10: PLANTACIONES		

10.1		The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan.		
		10.1 Los objetivos de manejo de la plantación, incluyendo los de conservación y restauración del bosque natural, deberán manifestarse explícitamente en el plan de manejo, y deberán ser claramente demostrados en la implementación del plan.		
10.1.1		Natural forest conservation and restoration are explicitly included within the objectives of plantation management.		
		Aspectos de conservación y restauración del bosque nativo están explícitamente incluidos dentro de los objetivos del plan de manejo de la plantación.		
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10.1.2		Strategies and procedures for achieving these objectives are effectively implemented.		
		Las estrategias y procedimientos para alcanzar estos objetivos son implementados.		
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10.2a		The design and layout of plantations should promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests.		
		10.2 El diseño y la distribución de las plantaciones deberán promover la protección y conservación de los bosques naturales, y no incrementar las presiones sobre los mismos.		
10.2.1		Plantation management is designed to maintain or enhance characteristics of adjacent natural forest		
		El manejo de la plantación está diseñado para mantener o mejorar las características del bosque nativo adyacente.		
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10.2b		Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods, shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation.		
		De acuerdo con la escala de la operación, deberán tomarse en cuenta, para el diseño de la plantación, los corredores para la fauna silvestre, la protección de los cauces de ríos y un mosaico de rodales de diferentes edades y periodos de rotación.		
10.2.2		There are documented policies and procedures which ensure that: - a mosaic of stand ages and rotations are created and maintained; - wildlife corridors are provided; - where there are corridors of natural vegetation by streamside or in gullies these are protected from planting and harvesting operations, and developed into streamside reserved areas; (see 6.2 and 6.3 for other norms)		
		Se ponen en práctica políticas y procedimientos que hacen que: - se cree y mantenga un mosaico de rodales de diferentes edades y rotaciones; - se aseguren corredores de vida silvestre; - donde existen corredores de vegetación natural, junto a cursos de agua o en quebradas, estos se protejan de actividades de plantación y cosecha y se desarrollen como áreas de reserva. (ver 6.2 y 6.3 por otras normas)		
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10.2c		The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape.		
		La escala y el diseño de los bloques de plantación deberán estar de acuerdo con los patrones de los rodales encontrados dentro del paisaje natural.		
10.2.3		Both general siting and internal design of plantations are in harmony with the landscape of the area.		
		Tanto la disposición como el diseño interno de las plantaciones están en armonía con el paisaje del área.		
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	S4			



10.2.4		Areas with native vegetation and native forest are clearly marked on maps and are respected during harvest operations.	
		La cosecha respeta la vegetación nativa y las áreas con bosque nativo predefinidos cartográficamente en el predio.	
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	S4		

10.2.5		Where native vegetation exists along public roads, it is maintained or enhanced.	
		Donde exista vegetación nativa a lo largo de caminos públicos, se propenderá a su mantenimiento o mejoramiento.	
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10.3		Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.	
		10.3 Se prefiere la diversidad en la composición de las plantaciones, para mejorar la estabilidad económica, ecológica y social. Tal diversidad puede incluir el tamaño y la distribución espacial de las unidades de manejo dentro del paisaje, y el número y la composición genética de las especies, clases de edad y estructuras.	

10.3.1		Management planning includes evaluation of economic, ecological and social stability.	
		La planificación del manejo incluye la evaluación de la estabilidad ecológica, económica y social.	
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10.3.2		Management promotes diversity of plantation size and distribution in the landscape.	
		El manejo promueve la diversidad en el tamaño de las plantaciones y su distribución en el paisaje.	
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10.3.3		Management makes provision for the use of a variety of tree species and provenances or other plants.	
		El manejo prevé la utilización de una variedad de especies y procedencias de árboles u otras plantas.	
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10.3.4		Management makes provision for age and structural diversity of plantation in the landscape.	
		El manejo provee la diversidad estructural y de edades de plantación en el paisaje.	
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	S2		
	S3		
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10.3.5		The mixed plantations are established taking into consideration local environmental conditions and management objectives.	
		Las plantaciones mixtas se realizan de acuerdo con las condiciones ambientales locales y de los sitios y los objetivos del manejo.	
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10.4		The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, native species are preferred over exotic species in the establishment of plantations and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native species, shall be carefully monitored to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.		
		10.4 La selección de especies para plantación debe basarse en su idoneidad para el sitio en cuestión y en su conveniencia para los objetivos de manejo. A fin de favorecer la conservación de la diversidad biológica, en el establecimiento de plantaciones y para la restauración de ecosistemas degradados ,se prefieren las especies nativas sobre las exóticas.. Las especies exóticas, que sólo deberán usarse cuando su rendimiento sea mayor que el de las especies nativas, deberán ser cuidadosamente monitoreadas para detectar la mortalidad inusual, las enfermedades o plagas de insectos, así como los impactos ecológicos adversos.		
10.4.1		There is a clear justification for the choice of species and genotypes chosen for the plantation, which takes into account the objectives of the plantation, and the climate, geology and soils at the planting sites.		
		Existe una justificación clara de la selección de especies y genotipos para la plantación, la cual tiene en cuenta los objetivos de la plantación así como el clima, geología y suelos de los sitios de plantación.		
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	S3			
	S4			
10.4.2		Where an exotic species has been selected this choice must be explicitly justified. The best alternative native species must have been identified, and reasons be given for its rejection.		
		En los casos en que una especie exótica se ha seleccionado, esta elección debe ser explícitamente justificada. La mejor especie nativa alternativa debe haber sido identificada, y su rechazo debe estar fundamentado.		
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	S4			
10.4.3		Before any exotic species is planted an assessment must have been carried out as to the risk that it will become invasive in the surrounding area.		
		Antes de que cualquier especie exótica sea plantada, debe hacerse una evaluación sobre el riesgo de que ésta se comporte como invasora en áreas adyacentes. No deben plantarse especies exóticas invasoras.		
	MA			
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	S3			
	S4			
10.4.4		Invasive exotics are not planted. See 8.2b for monitoring norms		
		No se plantan especies exóticas invasoras.		
	MA			
	S1			
	S2			
	S3			
	S4			
10.4.5		The monitoring plan in accordance with Principle 8 incorporates the assessment of plantation health.		
		En el plan de monitoreo según P 8, se incorpora la evaluación del estado fitosanitario de las plantaciones.		
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	S1			
	S2			
	S3			
	S4			
10.5		A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation and to be determined in regional standards, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.		
		10.5 Una proporción del área total de manejo forestal, de acuerdo a la escala de la plantación y que será determinada en los estándares regionales, deberá ser manejada de tal forma que se restaure la cubierta forestal natural del sitio.		
10.5.1		Representative samples of existing natural ecosystems shall be protected or restored to a natural state, on the basis of the identification of key biological areas, consultations with stakeholders, local governments and researchers. (See also Criterion 6.4).		

		<i>Se deberán proteger o restaurar a su estado natural las muestras representativas de ecosistemas naturales existentes, sobre la base de identificación de áreas biológicas clave, consultas a interesados, gobierno local y autoridades científicas. (Ver también Criterio 6.4.)</i>	
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	S3		
	S4		

10.5.2		<i>Consistent with 10.5.1 y and with criteria 6.2a, 6.2b, 6.2c, 6.3 y 6.4, there is a management plan for the established conservation units.</i>	
		<i>En forma consistente con 10.5.1 y con los criterios 6.2a, 6.2b, 6.2c, 6.3 y 6.4, existe un plan de manejo y uso de las unidades de conservación establecidas.</i>	
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10.6		Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility, and biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns.	
		10.6 Deberán tomarse medidas para mantener o mejorar la estructura del suelo, la fertilidad y la actividad biológica. Las técnicas y tasa de cosecha, el mantenimiento y la construcción de caminos y vías, así como la selección de especies, no deberán producir la degradación del suelo a largo plazo o impactos adversos en la calidad o cantidad del agua o su desviación de los cauces normales.	
10.6.1		Means to protect soils are explicitly detailed in management plans or supporting documents	
		Las medidas de protección de suelos están explícitamente detalladas en los planes de manejo o documentos de apoyo.	
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10.6.2		Plans and procedures for reforestation after harvesting are designed to minimise exposure of bare soil, and to ensure that trees are re-established as rapidly as possible.	
		Los planes y procedimientos para la reforestación posterior a la cosecha están diseñados para minimizar la exposición de suelo desnudo, y para asegurar la repoblación tan rápido como sea posible.	
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10.6.3		There is no evidence of site degradation in the field.	
		No se observa degradación de sitios en el terreno.	
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10.6.4		<i>Before the planning of operations, road building, site preparation and plantation establishment, the limitations for use of the existing soils are defined and mapped.</i>	
		<i>En forma previa a la planificación de actividades, construcción de caminos, preparación del sitio y establecimiento se definen y mapean las limitaciones de uso de los suelos presentes.</i>	
	MA		
	S1		
	S2		
	S3		
	S4		
10.6.5		No new roads are built in HCVF	
		Se evita la construcción de caminos en Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación	
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10.6.6		<i>Contracts with forest service companies include clear provisions for the use of the resource and for ensuring compliance with the preceding indicators and the protection of soil and water values.</i>	
		<i>Los contratos de cosecha con empresas de servicio contienen pautas claras para el aprovechamiento del recurso y asegurar el cumplimiento de los indicadores anteriores y la implementación de medidas de protección de suelos y aguas.</i>	
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10.7		Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimise outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilisers. Plantation management should make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilisers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7.	
		10.7 Deberán tomarse medidas para minimizar los daños causados por plagas, enfermedades, incendios forestales e introducciones de plantas invasoras. El manejo integrado de las plagas deberá formar parte esencial del plan de manejo, dando prioridad a los métodos de prevención y control biológico en lugar de los pesticidas y fertilizantes químicos. Se deberá hacer todo lo posible para no utilizar pesticidas y fertilizantes químicos, incluyendo su uso en viveros. El uso de productos químicos está también cubierto por los criterios 6.6 y 6.7.	
10.7.1		There is a documented integrated pest management strategy. (see 6.6a, b and c for further norms related to chemical use)	
		Existe una estrategia de manejo integrado de plagas, la cual está documentada. (ver 6.6a, b y c por otras normas sobre uso de sustancias químicas)	
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	S2		
	S3		
	MA		

10.7.2		The need for fire management and control has been evaluated and is documented (see 7.1f).	
		La necesidad de control de incendios ha sido evaluada y está documentada (ver 7.1f).	
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10.7.3		Measures are taken to control or eradicate exotic invasive plants.	
		Se toman medidas para controlar o erradicar plantas exóticas invasoras.	
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	S4		

10.7.4		There is a strategy to minimise use of chemical pesticides and fertilisers in plantations and nurseries.	
		Existe una estrategia para minimizar el uso de pesticidas químicos y fertilizantes en plantaciones y viveros.	
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10.7.5		A regular monitoring plan exists which includes in detail the different stages, tasks and products used in pest and disease control in the nursery.	
		Existe un Plan de Monitoreo periódico que incluye en forma detallada las diferentes etapas, labores y productos utilizados en el control de plagas y enfermedades del vivero	
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10.8	Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operation, monitoring of plantations shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in principles 8, 6 and 4. No species should be planted on a large scale until local trials and/or experience have shown that they are ecologically well-adapted to the site, are not invasive, and do not have significant negative ecological impacts on other ecosystems. Special attention will be paid to social issues of land acquisition for plantations, especially the protection of local rights of ownership, use or access.		
	10.8 De acuerdo a la escala y diversidad de la operación, el monitoreo de las plantaciones deberá incluir una evaluación regular de los impactos ecológicos y sociales potenciales en el lugar y fuera de él (p. ej., la regeneración natural, los efectos sobre los recursos hídricos y la fertilidad del suelo, y los impactos sobre el bienestar local y los beneficios sociales), además de los elementos tratados en los principios 4, 6 y 8. No deberán plantarse especies a gran escala hasta que las pruebas locales y/o la experiencia hayan demostrado que éstas están ecológicamente bien adaptadas a la zona, no son invasoras y no tienen impactos ecológicos negativos significativos sobre otros ecosistemas. Se prestará especial atención a los aspectos sociales de la adquisición de tierras para plantaciones, especialmente a la protección de los derechos locales de tenencia, uso o acceso.		
10.8.1	There is no large scale planting of species that have not been shown to be appropriate to the site on the basis of local trials or experience.		
	No hay plantación en gran escala de especies que no se hayan mostrado apropiadas al sitio sobre la base de ensayos locales o experiencia.		
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	S2		
	S3		
	S4		
10.8.2	Plantations are not established on sites of important or sensitive ecosystems; areas of high or unique biological diversity; planned conservation or protection areas or where there are possible adverse effects on an important water catchment area.		
	No se establecen plantaciones en sitios de ecosistemas importantes o sensibles, áreas de diversidad biológica alta o única, áreas destinadas en la planificación a conservación o protección, o donde habría efectos adversos posibles sobre un área de captación de agua de importancia.		
	MA		
	S1		
	S2		
	S3		
	S4		
10.8.3	All new plantations or new plantings greater than 5 000 ha are subject to a formal environmental and social impact assessment. (See Criterion 4.4 for related norms)		
	Todas las nuevas plantaciones de tamaño mayor a 5.000 ha se sujetan a un proceso formal de evaluación del impacto ambiental y social. (ver Criterio 4.4 por normas relacionadas)		
	MA		
	S1		
	S2		
	S3		
	S4		
10.8.4	There is a systematic monitoring and evaluation of the management plan, including social and environmental aspects, appropriate to the scale and characteristics of the project.		
	Se cuenta con un sistema de monitoreo y evaluación sistemática del Plan Ordenación incluyendo aspectos sociales y ambientales en una intensidad acorde a la escala y características del proyecto		
	MA		
	S1		
	S2		
	S3		
	S4		
10.9	Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 normally shall not qualify for certification. Certification may be allowed in circumstances where sufficient evidence is submitted to the certification body that the manager/owner is not responsible directly or indirectly for such conversion.		
	10.9 Las plantaciones procedentes de la conversión de bosques naturales después de noviembre de 1994, normalmente no deberán calificar para la certificación. La certificación podrá permitirse en circunstancias donde se presenten a las entidades de certificación pruebas suficientes de que los administradores/propietarios no han sido responsables directa o indirectamente de dicha conversión.		
10.9.1	The plantation is not established on land converted from natural forest after November 1st 1994 (but see 6.10 and 10.9), unless there is clear evidence that the current owner(s) and manager(s) were not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion.		

	La plantación no ha sido establecida sobre tierra que ha sufrido conversión de bosque nativo con posterioridad al 1ro. de noviembre de 1994 (ver sin embargo 6.10 y 10.9), a menos que haya clara evidencia de que los actuales dueños o responsables del manejo no fueron ni directa ni indirectamente responsables de la conversión.	
MA		
S1		
S2		
S3		
S4		

## **Annex 1. National and local forest laws and administrative requirements which apply in Argentina**

At the National level, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAGyP) is in charge of forest plantations, and the Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development (SAyDS) looks after native forests.

The new Law 26.331, "of Minimum standards for the environmental protection of native forests", with the SAyDS as implementation agency, allows for significant public investment in forest control and protection, mandatory zoning and planning of forest areas for the provinces, and a modern management framework. An increased valuation of forests is expected as a result of the law, as well as better coordination between security forces in charge of native and planted forests, as provincial forest agencies (generally called *direcciones forestales* ) carry out both functions.

Regarding native forests, the Law (Act) 26.331 was discussed above. On the other hand, production activities on planted forests were promoted since the nineties by the National government through different incentives including industrial promotion zones, technical assistance programmes, low rate loans, tax exemptions and direct subsidies. Act 26.432 (an extension of Act 25.080), promotes investments in new forest enterprises and afforestation. Its implementing agency is the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAGyP)

Argentina is a federal country and therefore the provinces have direct responsibilities and control over their natural resources. Thus, forest operations shall also take into account a number of provincial norms.

## **Anexo 1. Legislación y requerimientos administrativos que se aplican en Argentina.**

*A nivel nacional, la división de competencias en el sector forestal entre el Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca (MAGyP), que está a cargo de las plantaciones forestales, y la Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable (SAyDS) a cargo de los bosques naturales.*

*La nueva Ley 26.331 de Presupuestos Mínimos de Protección Ambiental de los Bosques Nativos, cuyo organismo de aplicación es la SAyDS, prevé una inversión pública significativa en protección de los bosques nativos, un ordenamiento territorial obligatorio de las áreas forestales por parte de las provincias, y un marco moderno de gestión. Abre una nueva era de la valoración de los bosques nativos y una mayor coordinación entre los cuerpos de seguridad encargados de las plantaciones y bosques nativos, especialmente desde que los organismos forestales provinciales (direcciones de bosques) combinan ambas funciones.*

*En lo referente a bosques nativos, se ha mencionado arriba la nueva Ley 26.331. Por otro lado, para aumentar la producción en el subsector de bosques implantados, desde principios de los años 90 el gobierno nacional comenzó a ofrecer importantes incentivos para la inversión, mediante mecanismos tales como zonas de promoción industrial, programas de asistencia técnica, créditos bancarios a tasas bajas, exenciones fiscales y subsidios. La Ley 26.432 (extensión y reforma de la Ley 25.080), promueve las inversiones en nuevas empresas forestales y la extensión de las plantaciones existentes. Su organismo de aplicación es el Ministerio de Agricultura (MAGyP).*

*Es importante señalar que Argentina es un país federal y sus provincias tienen responsabilidad directa sobre el uso de sus recursos naturales. Así, el planeamiento y las operaciones forestales deben tener en cuenta también un número importante de normas provinciales.*



## **Annex 2a. Multilateral environmental agreements**

**Argentina is party to the following international environmental agreements with relevance for the sustainable management of forest resources:**

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Approved by Law 22344.

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals. Approved by Law 23918.

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance. Approved by Law 23919.  
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Approved by Law 24295.

Convention on Biological Diversity. Approved by Law 24375.

UN Convention to Combat Desertification. Approved by Law 24701.

Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC. Approved by Law 25438.

**Anexo 2a. Acuerdos ambientales multilaterales**

**Argentina es parte en los siguientes acuerdos internacionales relevantes para el manejo sustentable de los recursos forestales.**

*Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestre. Aprobada por Ley 22.344.*

*Convención sobre la Conservación de las Especies Migratorias de Animales Silvestres. Aprobada por Ley 23.918.*

*Convenio Relativo a los Humedales de Importancia Internacional especialmente como Habitat de Aves Acuáticas. Aprobado por Ley 23.919.*

*Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático. Aprobada por Ley 24.295.*

*Convención sobre la Diversidad Biológica. Aprobada por Ley 24.375.*

*Convención sobre Lucha Contra la Desertificación. Aprobada por Ley 24.701.*

*Protocolo de Kyoto de la Convención Marco de Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático. Aprobado por Ley 25.438.*



## **Annex 2b. Implications of the Convention of Biological Diversity in Argentina**

The National Strategy on Biological Diversity was sanctioned in 2003 by Resolution 91/03 of the Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development (SAyDS).

The National Strategy is oriented to establish or reinforce coordination processes at the regional level, in order to facilitate the adoption of common criteria for conservation and the management of ecosystems, species and genetic resources, without affecting provincial responsibilities and administration functions.

Strategy objectives include 1. Promotion, generation and diffusion of sustainable management experiences of ecosystems and populations; 2. a National law of minimum standards for ensuring the sustainability of the use of biological resources; and 3. The promotion of strategic planning processes at the regional level for attaining the sustainable use and preservation of biodiversity in terrestrial and aquatic environments.

**The following information was taken from the CBD website which should also be checked for updates: <http://www.cbd.int/countries>**

### **Overview**

The Republic of Argentina is classified as one of the world's "megadiverse" countries. Argentina boasts some of the best varieties of ecosystems in the world: 15 continental zones, 3 oceanic zones and the Antarctic region are all represented in its territory. This diversity of ecosystems has led to large species diversity: 9,000 vascular plant species (30% endemics) and 2,380 vertebrate species of which there are 38 endemic species of mammals and 19 endemic species of birds. From this total, 529 species of vertebrates and at least 240 plants are threatened or face extinction. The main threats to biodiversity are conversion of natural land for agriculture and deforestation, however, alien invasive species, industrialization and urbanization are also great contributors to biodiversity loss. Notable advances have been made in regard to the sustainable use of species of wild fauna, biodiversity inventorying, implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and the development of the national Clearing-House Mechanism. Work being conducted on access to genetic resources, and the sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of these resources, is at present hampered by lack of agreement from different areas of government. The Argentinian government has recently pushed for increased intersectoral dialogue and agreements to further progress in implementing the Convention.

### **Number and Extent of Protected Areas**

299 protected areas (6.3% of total land area), 11 Ramsar sites and 10 Biosphere reserves (Source: 2003 Earth Trends World Resources Institute Country Profile)

### **Percentage of Forest Cover**

34% (Source: 2005 FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment) Monitoring reports are prepared on a continuous basis and available on the website of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

### **Major features of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan**

The general goals of Argentina's National Biodiversity and Action Plan are to: guarantee the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources; reduce adverse effects of production activities on biological diversity; and the equitable sharing of benefits derived from the appropriate use of genetic resources. The NBSAP lays out, according to the themes of the 2010 Biodiversity Target, different objectives and actions for each thematic area. These themes include: sustainable use of biodiversity, restoration of degraded lands, bio-regional planning and use of land, protected areas and education, communication and capacity-building. The actions identified in the NBSAP should serve to strengthen: the integration of biodiversity-related issues in the sectoral plans and programs that lead to the national development and increase in life quality; understanding of functions of genes, species and ecosystems; access to information related to biodiversity by different sectors of society; the process of moving towards models of use and consumption that are compatible with the maintaining of essential ecological processes, while trying to avoid a reduction in the natural capital of Argentina; the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources; and the conservation of the cultural heritage of Argentina.

### **Implementation of the Convention**

### **Measures Taken to Achieve the 2010 Target**

See information provided under National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

#### **Initiatives in Protected Areas**

The Federal System for Protected Areas (SIFAP) was recently created in 2003 and a coherent national action plan for the administration of protected areas is yet to be established. Overall, limited progress has been made in regard to this programme of work. Few measures have been taken to establish protected areas in large unfragmented natural areas and to address the under-representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national and regional systems. However, some steps have been taken for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy and planning, mainly at the provincial level through the creation of biological corridors under the protection of provincial legislation. Environmental impact assessment guidelines are being applied to only some projects and plans at the moment, such as those dealing with the management of national parks. Legislative and institutional gaps have not yet been comprehensively identified however the importance of addressing such gaps within the context of private-owned land has been acknowledged. Capacity needs require a more thorough assessment although a partial national plan for sustaining the financing for protected areas, supported by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and international donors, is in place. The National Network for Biosphere Reserves carries out an evaluation every 10 years however the Federal System for Protected Areas has not completed the development of its own evaluation methodology.

#### **Initiatives in Access and Benefit Sharing**

No legislation currently governs access to genetic resources although drafting a legislation in this regard has been initiated, with consideration being given to the CBD Bonn Guidelines in the preparation process. Some governmental organizations, such as the National Institute for Agricultural Technology, are exchanging genetic resources in accordance with the rules of certain international protocols. Only a few measures, where species of interest for food are involved, have been taken to ensure that scientific research based on genetic resources and provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of these Parties. Also, only some measures have been taken, through projects implemented by the National Institute of Agricultural Technology, other science and technology institutes and the provinces, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of research results and benefits arising from the commercial and other uses of resources among stakeholders. Argentina has not yet ratified the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture however is currently in the process of developing plans compatible with this treaty. Policies to address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements, with respect to traditional knowledge, are also in preparation. Capacity-building activities have been carried out with local communities to raise awareness of the value of natural resources. Specific measures have been implemented by both governmental and non-governmental organizations.

#### **Initiatives for Article 8(j)**

Argentina's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan incorporates actions related to the participation of indigenous communities in activities to implement the Convention. Assistance has been provided to indigenous communities to facilitate the conduct of regional meetings, the development of conservation plans for wild species and identification of the potential benefits that can arise from them.



## **Anexo 2b. La Convención de Diversidad Biológica y Argentina**

*La Estrategia Nacional sobre Diversidad Biológica se adoptó en 2003 por la Resolución 91/03 de la Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable.*

*La estrategia se orienta a establecer o reforzar instancias de coordinación en el ámbito regional, que faciliten acordar criterios comunes de conservación y manejo de ecosistemas, especies y recursos genéticos, sin que ello altere las jurisdicciones provinciales y las respectivas facultades administrativas. En este caso, cuando se hace referencia a la escala regional, se refiere a las ecorregiones u otras unidades definidas con criterios ecológicos, tales como las cuencas, dentro del territorio nacional. Propone armonizar en el ámbito regional, en la medida de lo posible, las leyes y normas particulares sobre conservación y uso sostenible de la diversidad biológica. Esto podría lograrse mediante el dictado de normas que contengan presupuestos mínimos sobre conservación y uso sostenible de la diversidad biológica, tendientes a eliminar las asimetrías regionales. Se busca establecer una base de coordinación interinstitucional para operar ante situaciones de emergencia que entrañen peligros graves e inminentes para la diversidad biológica.*

*Los objetivos de la estrategia incluyen 1. Generar, difundir y fomentar experiencias de manejo sostenible a nivel de ecosistemas y poblaciones; 2. Impulsar el dictado de una ley de presupuestos mínimos nacional, que tienda a garantizar que los usos de los recursos biológicos sean sostenibles y reforzar la capacidad de las instituciones que deban instrumentarla, y 3. Promover procesos de planificación estratégica a escala regional para lograr el uso sostenible y la preservación de la biodiversidad de los ambientes terrestres y acuáticos.*

### **Visión general**

The Republic of Argentina is classified as one of the world's "megadiverse" countries. Argentina boasts some of the best varieties of ecosystems in the world: 15 continental zones, 3 oceanic zones and the Antarctic region are all represented in its territory. This diversity of ecosystems has led to large species diversity: 9,000 vascular plant species (30% endemics) and 2,380 vertebrate species of which there are 38 endemic species of mammals and 19 endemic species of birds. From this total, 529 species of vertebrates and at least 240 plants are threatened or face extinction. The main threats to biodiversity are conversion of natural land for agriculture and deforestation, however, alien invasive species, industrialization and urbanization are also great contributors to biodiversity loss. Notable advances have been made in regard to the sustainable use of species of wild fauna, biodiversity inventorying, implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and the development of the national Clearing-House Mechanism. Work being conducted on access to genetic resources, and the sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of these resources, is at present hampered by lack of agreement from different areas of government. The Argentinian government has recently pushed for increased intersectoral dialogue and agreements to further progress in implementing the Convention.

### **Nombre y Extensión de las Areas Protegidas**

299 protected areas (6.3% of total land area), 11 Ramsar sites and 10 Biosphere reserves (Source: 2003 Earth Trends World Resources Institute Country Profile)

### **Porcentaje de Cubertura Forestal**

34% (Source: 2005 FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment) Monitoring reports are prepared on a continuous basis and available on the website of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

### **Principales Elementos de la Estrategia y Plan de Acción Nacional sobre Diversidad Biológica**

The general goals of Argentina's National Biodiversity and Action Plan are to: guarantee the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources; reduce adverse effects of production activities on biological diversity; and the equitable sharing of benefits derived from the appropriate use of genetic resources. The NBSAP lays out, according to the themes of the 2010 Biodiversity Target, different objectives and actions for each thematic area. These themes include: sustainable use of biodiversity, restoration of degraded lands, bio-regional planning and use of land, protected areas and education, communication and capacity-building. The actions identified in the NBSAP should serve to strengthen: the integration of biodiversity-related issues in the sectoral plans and programs that lead to the national development and increase in life quality; understanding of functions of genes, species and ecosystems; access to information related to biodiversity by different sectors of society; the process of moving towards models of use and consumption that are compatible with the maintaining of essential ecological processes, while trying to avoid a reduction in the natural capital of Argentina; the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources; and the conservation of the cultural heritage of Argentina.

### **Iniciativas en Areas Protegidas**

The Federal System for Protected Areas (SIFAP) was recently created in 2003 and a coherent national action plan for the administration of protected areas is yet to be established. Overall, limited progress has been made in regard to this programme of work. Few measures have been taken to establish protected areas in large unfragmented natural areas and to address the under-representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national and regional systems. However, some steps have been taken for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy and planning, mainly at the provincial level through the creation of biological corridors under the protection of provincial legislation. Environmental impact assessment guidelines are being applied to only some projects and plans at the moment, such as those dealing with the management of national parks. Legislative and institutional gaps have not yet been comprehensively identified however the importance of addressing such gaps within the context of private-owned land has been acknowledged. Capacity needs require a more thorough assessment although a partial national plan for sustaining the financing for protected areas, supported by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and international donors, is in place. The National Network for Biosphere Reserves carries out an evaluation every 10 years however the Federal System for Protected Areas has not completed the development of its own evaluation methodology.

### **Iniciativas en Acceso y Compartida de los Beneficios**

No legislation currently governs access to genetic resources although drafting a legislation in this regard has been initiated, with consideration being given to the CBD Bonn Guidelines in the preparation process. Some governmental organizations, such as the National Institute for Agricultural Technology, are exchanging genetic resources in accordance with the rules of certain international protocols. Only a few measures, where species of interest for food are involved, have been taken to ensure that scientific research based on genetic resources and provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of these Parties. Also, only some measures have been taken, through projects implemented by the National Institute of Agricultural Technology, other science and technology institutes and the provinces, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of research results and benefits arising from the commercial and other uses of resources among stakeholders. Argentina has not yet ratified the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture however is currently in the process of developing plans compatible with this treaty. Policies to address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements, with respect to traditional knowledge, are also in preparation. Capacity-building activities have been carried out with local communities to raise awareness of the value of natural resources. Specific measures have been implemented by both governmental and non-governmental organizations.

### **Iniciativas para el Artículo 8(j)**

Argentina's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan incorporates actions related to the participation of indigenous communities in activities to implement the Convention. Assistance has been provided to indigenous communities to facilitate the conduct of regional meetings, the development of conservation plans for wild species and identification of the potential benefits that can arise from them.





### Annex 3 : Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

Updated from the CITES website 10<sup>th</sup> August 2010 (www.cites.org)

Latin name	Common/Trade name	Distribution
<b>Appendix I:</b>		
<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	Guatemalan fir	Central America
<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey-puzzle tree	Chile and Argentina
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	Brazilian Rosewood	Brazil
<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i>	Alerce	Costa Rica, Panama, Columbia
<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i>		Argentina, Chile
<i>Podocarpus parlatorei</i>	Parlatore's Podocarp	Argentina, Bolivia, Peru
<b>Appendix II:</b>		
<i>Aquilaria spp.</i> <sup>4</sup>	Agarwood	Asia (all species)
<i>Aniba roseodora</i> <sup>12</sup>		
<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	Vera, palo santo, ibiocaí	
<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> <sup>10</sup>	Brazilwood, Pau-Brasil, Pau de Pernambuco and Ibirapitanga	
<i>Caryocar costaricense</i> <sup>4</sup>	Ajillo	Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama
<i>Gonystylus spp.</i> <sup>4</sup>	Ramin	Asia (all species)
<i>Guaiacum spp.</i>	Lignum-vitae/Tree of life	Central America, Caribbean
<i>Gyrinops spp.</i> <sup>4</sup>	Agarwood	Asia (all species)
<i>Oreomunnea pterocarpa</i> <sup>4</sup>	Gavilaan	Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama
<i>Pericopsis elata</i> <sup>5</sup>	Afrormosia	Central and West Africa logs
<i>Platymiscium</i>		
<i>pleiostachyum</i> <sup>4</sup>	Quira macawood	Central America
<i>Prunus africana</i> <sup>4</sup>	African cherry	Africa and Madagascar
<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> <sup>7</sup>	Red Sandalwood	India
<i>Swietenia humilis</i> <sup>4</sup>	Honduras Mahogany	Central America
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> <sup>6</sup>	Big-leaf Mahogany	Neotropics
<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> <sup>5</sup>	Caribbean mahogany	USA, West Indies, Central America
<i>Taxus: chinensis</i> <sup>2</sup>	Chinese Yew	Asia
<i>T. cuspidate</i> <sup>2</sup>	Japanese Yew	Asia
<i>T. fauana</i> <sup>2</sup>	Tibetan Yew	Asia
<i>T. sumatrana</i> <sup>2</sup>	Sumatran Yew	Asia
<i>T. wallichiana</i> <sup>2</sup>	Himalayan Yew	Asia
<b>Appendix 3:</b>		
<i>Cedrela odorata</i> <sup>5</sup>	Cigarbox Cedar	Colombia, Guatemala and Peru
<i>Dalbergia retusa</i> <sup>5</sup>	Cocobolo	Guatemala
<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i> <sup>5</sup>		Guatemala
<i>Dipteryx panamensis</i>	Almendro	Costa Rica, Nicaragua
<i>Magnolia liliifera var. obovata</i> <sup>1</sup>	Safan, Champak	Nepal
<i>Podocarpus nerifolius</i> <sup>1</sup>	Yellow Wood	Nepal
<i>Tetracentron sinense</i> <sup>1</sup>	Tetracentrons	Nepal

#### What is controlled?

1 All parts and derivatives except:

- seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia);
- seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and
- cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
- fruits and parts and derivatives thereof of artificially propagated plants of Vanilla

2 All parts and derivatives except:

- seeds and pollen; and
- finished products packaged and ready for retail

4 All parts and derivatives except:

- seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae,) spores and pollen (including pollenia). Exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. Exported from Mexico or seeds of *Beccariophoenix madagascarensis* and *Neodypsis decaryi*.
- seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;
- cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;
- fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof of naturalised or artificially propagated plants of the genus Orchidaceae and of the family Cactaceae

e) stems, flowers and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalised or artificially propagated plants of the genus Opuntia and Selenicereus

5 Logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets

6 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets and plywood

7 Logs, wood chips, powder and extracts

9 All parts and derivatives except those bearing a label

10 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets including unfinished wood articles used for the fabrication of bows for stringed musical instruments

11 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powder and extracts

12 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and essential oil (excluding finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.

**Soil Association Woodmark supports the inclusion of the following species in Appendix II; all are known to be in international trade and to be suffering or having already suffered substantial decline:**

<i>Berchemia zeyheri</i>	Pink Ivorywood	
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Port Orford cedar	
<i>Dalbergia cearensis</i>	Kingwood	
<i>Dalbergia frutescens</i>	Tulipwood	
	Indian Rosewood,	
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Sonokeling	
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	African Blackwood	
<i>Diospyros celebica</i>	Macassar Ebony	
<i>Diospyros crassiflora</i>	African Ebony	
<i>Diospyros ebenum</i>	Sri Lankan Ebony	
<i>Diospyros muni</i>	Thai Ebony	
<i>Diospyros philippinensis</i>	Philippine Ebony	
	Utile, Sapele, African	
<i>Entandrophragma spp.</i>	Mahogany	( All 11 spp.)
<i>Khaya</i>	African Mahogany	(All 7 spp.)

## **Annex 4. Endangered species in Argentina**

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is widely recognized as the most comprehensive, objective global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species. The following link can be used to obtain up-to-date information on the conservation status of species in Argentina:

According to the IUCN Red List (2007) there are 52 endangered species of plants and animals in Argentina, 130 species in vulnerable status, 138 near threatened species and 1273 species under the least concern category. See also Annex 3.

The IUCN website should be checked for updates and more detailed information on endangered species in Kenya: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>.

The following species were retrieved in a search (in June 2015) for forest dwelling species in Argentina which are currently rated as Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) or Vulnerable (VU).

### **Vulnerable**

[\*Acanthochelys pallidipectoris\* \(Chaco Side-necked Turtle\)](#)

[\*Atelognathus nitoi\* \(Rio Negro Frog\)](#)

[\*Atelognathus salai\* \(Portezuelo Frog\)](#)

[\*Batrachyla fitzroya\*](#)

[\*Cinclus schulzi\* \(Rufous-throated Dipper\)](#)

[\*Compsospiza baeri\* \(Tucuman Mountain-finch\)](#)

[\*Gastrotheca gracilis\*](#)

[\*Pilgerodendron uviferum\* \(Guaitecas Cypress\)](#)

[\*Rhinella rubropunctata\* \(Red-spotted Toad\)](#)

[\*Rhinella rumbolli\*](#)

[\*Rhinoderma darwinii\* \(Darwin's Frog\)](#)

[\*Tapirus terrestris\* \(Lowland Tapir\)](#)

[\*Telmatobius oxycephalus\*](#)

### **Endangered**

[\*Melanophryniscus devincenzii\* \(Rivera Redbelly Toad\)](#)

[\*Pipile jacutinga\* \(Black-fronted Piping-guan\)](#)

[\*Rhinella gallardoii\*](#)

[\*Telmatobius ceiorum\*](#)

[\*Telmatobius stephani\*](#)

## Annex 5a. FSC certification and core ILO Conventions

Following the FSC policy document “FSC certification and the ILO Conventions” ( **FSC-POL-30-401: 2002**), compliance with all ILO Conventions relevant for forestry is a requirement for FSC forest management certification. Conventions 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138, and 182 are Core Standards covered by the 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its follow-up.

- 1 Forest managers are legally obliged to comply with all ILO conventions that are ratified in the country of operation (see Annex 5b).  
Forest managers are expected to comply with the eight core (fundamental) ILO conventions in all ILO
- 2 member countries, by virtue of their country’s ILO membership, even if not all the conventions have been ratified (those with a ‘\*’ in the list below)  
FSC’s policy for voluntary certification expects managers to comply with all conventions that have an
- 3 impact on forestry operations and practices, in all countries (including countries which are not ILO-members, and have not ratified the conventions).

### List of ILO Conventions that have an impact on forestry operations and practices:

**29\* Forced Labour Convention, 1930**

**87\* Freedom of association and protection of the right to organize conventions, 1948.**

97 Migration for employment (revised) convention, 1949.

**98\* Right to organize and collective bargaining convention, 1949.**

**100\* Equal remuneration convention, 1951.**

**105\* Abolition of forced labour convention, 1957.**

**111\* Discrimination (occupation and employment) convention, 1958.**

131 Minimum Wage fixing convention, 1970.

**138\* Minimum age convention, 1973.**

141 Rural workers organizations convention, 1975.

142 Human Resources Development Convention, 1975

143 Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975

155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981

169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989

**182\* Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999**

ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

Recommendation 135 Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970

**Annex 5b. ILO Conventions ratified in Argentina /  
Anexo 5b. Convenios de la OIT ratificados por Argentina**

Argentina has ratified 80 ILO conventions and one protocol, including the eight "Fundamental Conventions" on Labour. Argentina has also ratified Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

*La Argentina ha ratificado 80 convenios y un protocolo de la OIT, incluyendo los ocho convenios laborales fundamentales: el Convenio 029 sobre Trabajo Forzoso, el 087 sobre Libertad Sindical, el 098 sobre Derecho de Sindicación y de Negociación Colectiva, C 100 sobre Igualdad de Remuneración, C 105 sobre Abolición del Trabajo Forzoso, C 111 sobre Discriminación, C 138 sobre Edad Mínima y C 182 sobre las Peores Formas del Trabajo Infantil. También ha ratificado el Convenio 169 sobre Pueblos Indígenas y Tribales.*

[http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11200:0::NO::P11200\\_COUNTRY\\_ID:102536](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11200:0::NO::P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102536)

**Fundamental**

Convention	Date	Status	Note
<a href="#">C029 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)</a>	14-Mar-50	In Force	
<a href="#">C087 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)</a>	18-Jan-60	In Force	
<a href="#">C098 - Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)</a>	24-Sep-56	In Force	
<a href="#">C100 - Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)</a>	24-Sep-56	In Force	
<a href="#">C105 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)</a>	18-Jan-60	In Force	
<a href="#">C111 - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)</a>	18-Jun-68	In Force	
<a href="#">C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Minimum age specified: 16 years</a>	11-Nov-96	In Force	
<a href="#">C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)</a>	05-Feb-01	In Force	

**Governance (Priority)**

Convention	Date	Status	Note
<a href="#">C081 - Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81)</a>	17-Feb-55	In Force	
<a href="#">C129 - Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129)</a>	20-Jun-85	In Force	
<a href="#">C144 - Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144)</a>	13-Apr-87	In Force	

**Technical**

Convention	Date	Status	Note
<a href="#">C001 - Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 1)</a>	30-Nov-33	In Force	
<a href="#">C002 - Unemployment Convention, 1919 (No. 2)</a>	30-Nov-33	In Force	
<a href="#">C003 - Maternity Protection Convention, 1919 (No. 3)</a>	30-Nov-33	In Force	
<a href="#">C004 - Night Work (Women) Convention, 1919 (No. 4)</a>	30-Nov-33	Not in force	Denounced
<a href="#">C005 - Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 5)</a>	30-Nov-33	Not in force	Automatic Denunciation on 11 Nov 1997 by convention C138
<a href="#">C006 - Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 6)</a>	30-Nov-33	In Force	
<a href="#">C007 - Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920 (No. 7)</a>	30-Nov-33	Not in force	Automatic Denunciation on 11 Nov 1997 by convention C138
<a href="#">C008 - Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) Convention, 1920 (No. 8)</a>	30-Nov-33	Not in force	Automatic Denunciation on 28 May 2015 by convention MLC, 2006
<a href="#">C009 - Placing of Seamen Convention, 1920 (No. 9)</a>	30-Nov-33	Not in force	Automatic Denunciation on 28 May 2015 by convention MLC, 2006
<a href="#">C010 - Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 10)</a>	26-May-36	Not in force	Automatic Denunciation on 11 Nov 1997 by convention C138
<a href="#">C011 - Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 11)</a>	26-May-36	In Force	
<a href="#">C012 - Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 12)</a>	26-May-36	In Force	
<a href="#">C013 - White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921 (No. 13)</a>	26-May-36	In Force	
<a href="#">C014 - Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14)</a>	26-May-36	In Force	

<a href="#">C015 - Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921 (No. 15)</a>	26-May-36	Not in force	Automatic Denunciation on 11 Nov 1997 by convention C138
<a href="#">C016 - Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921 (No. 16)</a>	26-May-36	Not in force	Automatic Denunciation on 28 May 2015 by convention MLC, 2006
<a href="#">C017 - Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, 1925 (No. 17)</a>	14-Mar-50	In Force	
<a href="#">C018 - Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925 (No. 18)</a>	24-Sep-56	In Force	
<a href="#">C019 - Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925 (No. 19)</a>	14-Mar-50	In Force	
<a href="#">C020 - Night Work (Bakeries) Convention, 1925 (No. 20)</a>	17-Feb-55	Not in force	Denounced on 11 Mar 1981
<a href="#">C021 - Inspection of Emigrants Convention, 1926 (No. 21)</a>	14-Mar-50	In Force	
<a href="#">C022 - Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1926 (No. 22)</a>	14-Mar-50	Not in force	Automatic Denunciation on 28 May 2015 by convention MLC, 2006
<a href="#">C023 - Repatriation of Seamen Convention, 1926 (No. 23)</a>	14-Mar-50	Not in force	Automatic Denunciation on 28 May 2015 by convention MLC, 2006
<a href="#">C026 - Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928 (No. 26)</a>	14-Mar-50	In Force	
<a href="#">C027 - Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929 (No. 27)</a>	14-Mar-50	In Force	
<a href="#">C030 - Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1930 (No. 30)</a>	14-Mar-50	In Force	
<a href="#">C031 - Hours of Work (Coal Mines) Convention, 1931 (No. 31)</a>	24-Sep-56	Not in force	Instrument not in force
<a href="#">C032 - Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised), 1932 (No. 32)</a>	14-Mar-50	In Force	
<a href="#">C033 - Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention, 1932 (No. 33)</a>	14-Mar-50	Not in force	Automatic Denunciation on 11 Nov 1997 by convention C138
<a href="#">C034 - Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention, 1933 (No. 34)</a>	14-Mar-50	Not in force	Automatic Denunciation on 19 Sep 1997 by convention C096
<a href="#">C035 - Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc.) Convention, 1933 (No. 35)</a>	17-Feb-55	In Force	
<a href="#">C036 - Old-Age Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1933 (No. 36)</a>	17-Feb-55	In Force	
<a href="#">C041 - Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 41)</a>	14-Mar-50	In Force	
<a href="#">C042 - Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 42)</a>	14-Mar-50	In Force	
<a href="#">C045 - Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935 (No. 45)</a>	14-Mar-50	In Force	
<a href="#">C050 - Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936 (No. 50)</a>	14-Mar-50	In Force	
<a href="#">C052 - Holidays with Pay Convention, 1936 (No. 52)</a>	14-Mar-50	In Force	
<a href="#">C053 - Officers' Competency Certificates Convention, 1936 (No. 53)</a>	17-Feb-55	Not in force	Automatic Denunciation on 28 May 2015 by convention MLC, 2006
<a href="#">C058 - Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936 (No. 58)</a>	17-Feb-55	Not in force	Automatic Denunciation on 28 May 2015 by convention MLC, 2006
<a href="#">C068 - Food and Catering (Ships' Crews) Convention, 1946 (No. 68)</a>	24-Sep-56	Not in force	Automatic Denunciation on 28 May 2015 by convention MLC, 2006
<a href="#">C071 - Seafarers' Pensions Convention, 1946 (No. 71)</a>	17-Feb-55	In Force	

<a href="#">C073 - Medical Examination (Seafarers) Convention, 1946 (No. 73)</a>	17-Feb-55	Not in force	Automatic Denunciation on 28 May 2015 by convention MLC, 2006
<a href="#">C077 - Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1946 (No. 77)</a>	17-Feb-55	In Force	
<a href="#">C078 - Medical Examination of Young Persons (Non-Industrial Occupations) Convention, 1946 (No. 78)</a>	17-Feb-55	In Force	
<a href="#">C079 - Night Work of Young Persons (Non-Industrial Occupations) Convention, 1946 (No. 79)</a>	17-Feb-55	In Force	
<a href="#">C080 - Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946 (No. 80)</a>	14-Mar-50	In Force	
<a href="#">C088 - Employment Service Convention, 1948 (No. 88)</a>	24-Sep-56	In Force	
<a href="#">C090 - Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1948 (No. 90)</a>	24-Sep-56	In Force	
<a href="#">C095 - Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95)</a>	24-Sep-56	In Force	
<a href="#">C096 - Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 96)Has accepted the provisions of Part III</a>	19-Sep-96	In Force	
<a href="#">C107 - Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107)</a>	18-Jan-60	Not in force	Automatic Denunciation on 03 Jul 2001 by convention C169
<a href="#">C115 - Radiation Protection Convention, 1960 (No. 115)</a>	15-Jun-78	In Force	
<a href="#">C124 - Medical Examination of Young Persons (Underground Work) Convention, 1965 (No. 124)</a>	20-Jun-85	In Force	
<a href="#">C135 - Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971 (No. 135)</a>	23-Nov-06	In Force	
<a href="#">C139 - Occupational Cancer Convention, 1974 (No. 139)</a>	15-Jun-78	In Force	
<a href="#">C142 - Human Resources Development Convention, 1975 (No. 142)</a>	15-Jun-78	In Force	
<a href="#">C150 - Labour Administration Convention, 1978 (No. 150)</a>	20-Feb-04	In Force	
<a href="#">C151 - Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978 (No. 151)</a>	21-Jan-87	In Force	
<a href="#">C154 - Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981 (No. 154)</a>	29-Jan-93	In Force	
<a href="#">C155 - Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)Has ratified the Protocol of 2002</a>	13-Jan-14	In Force	
<a href="#">C156 - Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981 (No. 156)</a>	17-Mar-88	In Force	
<a href="#">C159 - Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159)</a>	13-Apr-87	In Force	
<a href="#">C169 - Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)</a>	03-Jul-00	In Force	
<a href="#">C177 - Home Work Convention, 1996 (No. 177)</a>	31-Jul-06	In Force	
<a href="#">C184 - Safety and Health in Agriculture Convention, 2001 (No. 184)</a>	26-Jun-06	In Force	
<a href="#">MLC - Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 (MLC, 2006)In accordance with Standard A4.5 (2) and (10), the Government has specified the following branches of social security: medical care; sickness benefit; old-age benefit; employment injury benefit; family benefit; maternity benefit and invalidity benefit.</a>	28-May-14	In Force	
<a href="#">C187 - Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187)</a>	13-Jan-14	In Force	
<a href="#">C188 - Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188)</a>	15-Sep-11	Not in force	Instrument not in force
<a href="#">C189 - Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189)</a>	24-Mar-14	In Force	



**Table 1. Personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for forestry operations**

Parts of the body to be protected:	Feet	Legs	Trunk, arms, legs	Hands	Head	Eyes	Eyes/face	Hearing
PPE normally appropriate:	Safety boots or shoes <sup>1</sup>	Safety trousers <sup>2</sup>	Close-fitting clothing	Gloves	Safety helmet	Goggles	Visor (mesh)	Ear muffs <sup>3</sup>
<b>Operation</b>								
<i>Planting</i> <sup>4</sup>								
Manual	✓			✓ <sup>5</sup>				
Mechanized	✓		✓					✓ <sup>6</sup>
<i>Weeding/cleaning</i>								
Smooth-edged tools	✓			✓		✓		
Handsaw	✓			✓				
Chain-saw	✓ <sup>7</sup>	✓	✓	✓ <sup>8</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brush saw								
- with metal blade	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
- with nylon filament	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓
Rotating knife/flail	✓		✓	✓				✓ <sup>6</sup>
<i>Pesticide application</i>								
	To comply with those specified for the particular substance and application technique							
<i>Pruning</i> <sup>*</sup>								
Hand tools	✓ <sup>9</sup>			✓	✓ <sup>10</sup>	✓		
<i>Felling</i> <sup>11</sup>								
Hand tools	✓		✓	✓ <sup>12</sup>	✓			
Chain-saw	✓ <sup>7</sup>	✓	✓	✓ <sup>8</sup>	✓		✓	✓
Mechanized	✓		✓		✓			✓
<i>Debarking</i>								
Manual	✓			✓				
Mechanized	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓ <sup>6</sup>
<i>Splitting</i>								
Manual	✓			✓		✓		
Mechanized	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
<i>Extraction</i>								
Manual	✓			✓	✓ <sup>13</sup>			
Chute	✓			✓	✓ <sup>13</sup>			
Animal	✓			✓	✓ <sup>13</sup>			
Mechanized								
- skidder	✓		✓	✓ <sup>14</sup>	✓			✓ <sup>6</sup>
- forewarder	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓ <sup>6</sup>
- cable crane	✓		✓	✓ <sup>14</sup>	✓			✓ <sup>6</sup>
- helicopter	✓		✓ <sup>15</sup>	✓ <sup>14</sup>	✓ <sup>16</sup>	✓		✓
<i>Stacking/loading</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓ <sup>6</sup>
<i>Chipping</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓ <sup>6</sup>
<i>Tree climbing</i> <sup>17</sup>								
Using a chain-saw	✓ <sup>7</sup>	✓	✓	✓ <sup>8</sup>	✓ <sup>18</sup>	✓		✓
Not using a chain-saw	✓				✓			

Notes: \* If pruning involves tree climbing above 3 m, a fall restricting device should be used. <sup>1</sup>With integrated steel toe for medium or heavy loads. <sup>2</sup>Safety trousers incorporating clogging material, in hot climates/weather chain-saw leggings or chaps may be used. Safety trousers and chap contain fibres that are inflammable and melt, and should

**Table 1. Personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for forestry operations (cont.)**

not be worn during fire-fighting. <sup>3</sup>Ear plugs and ear valves not generally suitable for forestry because of risk of infection. <sup>4</sup>For planting of chemically treated plants and for dipping of plants in chemicals see relevant section of Chapter 13. <sup>5</sup>When planting spiny seedlings or chemically treated plants. <sup>6</sup>When noise level at work position exceeds 85dB(A). <sup>7</sup>Chain-saw boots with protective guarding at front vamp and instep. <sup>8</sup>Cut-resistant material incorporated in the back of the left hand. <sup>9</sup>When falling branches are likely to cause injury. <sup>10</sup>When pruning to a height exceeding 2.5 m. <sup>11</sup>Felling includes debranching and crosscutting. <sup>12</sup>When using a handsaw. <sup>13</sup>When extracting near unstable trees or branchwood. <sup>14</sup>Only if manipulating logs; gloves with heavy-duty palm if handling wire choker rope or tether line. <sup>15</sup>Highly visible colours. <sup>16</sup>With chin strap. <sup>17</sup>For required tree-climbing equipment see Chapter 15 of this code. <sup>18</sup>Climbing helmets are preferable: if they are not available, safety helmets with chin straps may be used.

## Annex 6. Stakeholder issues relating to standard

Adaptation of the Woodmark Generic Standard (WGS) started with a technical review that systematically compared the WGS to the draft FSC-STD-ARG-01 AAAA-MM Norma Plantaciones Argentina ESP. This review took place on January-June 2015. The consultation process started on 28th February 2015. Public consultation was carried out between February and May 2015. Responses were asked to be sent by 15th April, but also later responses were accepted and considered, with the last response received on 21st May 2015. The final Draft of the STD was drafted on 26th June 2015. 63 interested parties were consulted, mainly by electronic mail. 14 responses were received. 5 responses included comments or proposals on the standard. Comments were analyzed and this resulted in changes to 9 indicators. They were 3.1.1, 3.2.3 (only Spanish text modified), 6.3.2 (only Spanish text modified), 6.4.1, 6.5.6, 6.6.13, 10.5.1, 10.5.2 and 10.6.4.

Changes resulting from the consultation process are described below:

**Indicator 3.1.1:** As a result of stakeholder comment migratory groups using those areas (in or around FMU) were included within the scope of the indicator (not only those living in them).

**3.2.3, 6.3.2:** Style and vocabulary correction, only on Spanish text.

**6.4.1, 10.5.1, 10.5.2:** The original indicators 10.5.1 and 10.5.2 referred to Criterion 6.2b. The original group of indicators under criteria 10.5 and 6.2b were giving room to ambiguous interpretations on obligations to restore areas of plantation to native forests. Specifically, and as a forest company commented, an NGO interpreted that those obligations within indicators of 10.5 were irrespective of the area already under conservation by the company within the FMU. On the other hand, both 10.5.1 and 10.5.2 started with the words "Consistent with Criterion 6.2b" (Indicators under 6.2b specified a minimum percentage of forest area for conservation/protection).

**6.4.1, 10.5.1, 10.5.2 (Cont.):** After an analysis, 10.5.1 and 10.5.2 were modified to incorporate all requirements contained in the draft Argentine norm for plantations (FSC-STD-ARG-01 AAAA-MM) and also those in "Estándares Interinos de Rainforest Alliance/ SmartWood para Evaluaciones de Manejo Forestal en Argentina (Nov. 2006)" (the latter being the ones that were being used by Woodmark in Argentina to this date). Simultaneously, 6.4.1 was modified in agreement with the Argentine draft norm and in order to quantify the area of natural ecosystems under protection according to the scale and intensity of the operation, following the relevant Criterion.

**6.5.6.:** Obligation to take into account the characteristics of the protected watercourse were incorporated for defining width of buffer areas.

**6.6.13:** Special characteristics of the Parana Delta Region and its system of artificial channels/ditches for water management given special consideration in chemical application and buffer zones.

**10.6.4:** Requirement to define and map the limitations for use of the existing soils before the planning of operations, road building, site preparation and plantation establishment is incorporated. Original text mentioned a general requirement of soil study and map.



## **Anexo 6. Cuestionamientos de partes interesadas en relación con el estándar**

La Adaptación del Woodmark Generic Standard (WGS) comenzó como una revisión técnica que comparó en forma sistemática el WGS con el borrador FSC-STD-ARG-01 AAAA-MM Norma Plantaciones Argentina ESP. La revisión tuvo lugar en los meses comprendidos entre Enero y Junio de 2015. El proceso de consulta comenzó el 28 de Febrero de 2015. La consulta pública se llevó a cabo entre Febrero y Mayo de 2015. Se pidió que las respuestas se enviaran antes del día 15 de Abril, aunque se aceptaron y consideraron respuestas después de esta fecha, siendo la última respuesta recibida el 21 de Mayo de 2015. El Borrador final del Estándar fue realizado el 26 de Junio de 2015. 63 partes interesadas fueron consultadas. Respondieron 14 de ellas. Enviaron propuestas o comentarios sobre el estándar 5 de los consultados. Los comentarios fueron analizados y esto resultó en modificaciones a 9 (nueve) indicadores. Estos son 3.1.1, 3.2.3 (modificado sólo texto en español), 6.3.2 (modificado sólo texto en español), 6.4.1, 6.5.6, 6.6.13, 10.5.1, 10.5.2 y 10.6.4. Los cambios introducidos tanto en la primera revisión como luego de la consulta se muestran en la checklist en cursiva. Estos últimos se señalan además en azul. Se explican a continuación los fundamentos de los cambios que resultaron de la consulta pública:

**Indicador 3.1.1:** A sugerencia de parte interesada se incluyeron los grupos migratorios que usan esas áreas (no solo los que viven en ellas).

**3.2.3 y 6.3.2:** Corrección de estilo y vocabulario, solamente en el texto en español. En 6.3.2 se utilizó la traducción correcta del texto en inglés ("Corta por entresaca de grupos o bosquetes"), ya que el texto original sugería erróneamente raleos ("aclareos").

**6.4.1, 10.5.1 y 10.5.2:** Los indicadores originales 10.5.1 y 10.5.2 hacían referencia al Criterio 6.2b, que en sus indicadores obliga a designar con distintos niveles de protección ciertos porcentajes (10% y 5%) del área de bosque. Específicamente 10.5.2 hacía referencia a restauración de un 5% de plantación a bosque nativo. El conjunto de estos indicadores de ambos criterios (10.5 y 6.2b) presentaba una ambigüedad que podía prestarse para interpretaciones diferentes. Una compañía forestal comentó que en reunión de consulta con una ONG 10.5.2 fue interpretado como obligando a restaurar un 5% de la plantación en forma irrespectiva del área ya conservada o protegida por la firma. Por otro lado, la referencia al Criterio 6.2.b en la versión original de ese indicador ("10.5.2 - En forma acorde con Criterio 6.2b al menos un 5% de la plantación debería ser manejada para restaurar el área a bosque nativo") sugiere que esta obligación está asociada a la obligación de cumplir con 6.2b, esto es, proteger en forma estricta un 5% del área de bosque.

**6.4.1, 10.5.1 y 10.5.2 (Cont.):** Como resultado de estos comentarios se decidió cambiar los indicadores 10.5.1 y 10.5.2 incorporando en ellos todos los requerimientos contenidos para el Criterio 10.5 en el borrador de la norma argentina para plantaciones (FSC-STD-ARG-01 AAAA-MM) y también los contenidos en los "Estándares Interinos de Rainforest Alliance/ SmartWood para Evaluaciones de Manejo Forestal en Argentina (Nov. 2006)" (estos últimos eran los que venían siendo temporariamente utilizados por Woodmark en Argentina). A la vez se modificó 6.4.1 para cuantificar la protección de muestras de ecosistemas naturales existentes, en función de la escala e intensidad del manejo forestal y en todo de acuerdo con el borrador de la norma argentina mencionada.

**6.5.6.** Se incorpora la obligación de considerar "dimensiones acordes a las características del recurso a proteger" cuando se construyen zonas de amortiguamiento alrededor de cursos permanentes de agua.

**6.6.13.** Se considera en forma especial a canales artificiales construidos para el manejo de aguas en la UMF en la Región del Delta del Río Paraná en cuanto a restricciones al uso de químicos en forma cercana a los mismos. En esa zona inundable el grado de sistematización mediante zanjeos es de una intensidad muy alta y el manejo apropiado de químicos debe tener en cuenta otros requerimientos.

**10.6.4.** Se incorpora el requerimiento de definir y mapear las limitaciones de uso de los suelos presentes en forma previa a la planificación de actividades, construcción de caminos, preparación del sitio y establecimiento, reemplazando al requerimiento original expresado en términos generales como estudio y mapa de suelos.



## **Annex 7. Pesticides**

### **FSC – Definitions and interpretations**

FSC has adopted the following definitions of the terms 'pest' and 'pesticide', approved by the FSC Board of Directors in December 2005:

**Pest:** Organisms, which are harmful or perceived as harmful and as prejudicing the achievement of management goals or the desired yields or profits. Some pests, especially introduced exotics, may also pose serious ecological threats, and suppression may be recommended. They include animal pests, plant weeds, pathogenic fungi and other micro-organisms.

**Pesticide:** (including fungicide and herbicide) Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from pests; in controlling pests or in rendering such pests harmless. (This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvaecides, fungicides and herbicides).

Chemicals listed on the next page are classed as "highly hazardous" and should not be used. The list is based Annex 1 and 2 from FSC Guidance Document (FSC-GUI-001: May 2007) on Implementation of the FSC Pesticides Policy (FSC-POL-30-601: December 2005). Chemicals within Class IA of WHO's Extremely hazardous technical grade active ingredients in pesticides are indicated with a '\*' and those within Class IB are indicated with '\*\*'.

The FSC board committee may approve temporary exceptions. Revised lists will be published and circulated when necessary.

[See www.fsc.org](http://www.fsc.org) – for chemicals policy updates.

## Annex 7b Highly Hazardous Chemicals (see Annex 7b for references)

### Name of chemical

2-(2,4-DP), dma salt (= dichlorprop, dma salt)	DDT	Furathiocarb **	Pentachlorophenol **
2,4,5-T	Deltamethrin	Gamma-HCH, lindane	Permethrin
2,4-D, 2-ethylhexyl ester	Demeton-S-methyl	Heptachlor	Phenylmercury acetate *
3-Chloro-1,2-propanediol**	Diazinon**	Heptenophos **	Phorate *
Acrolein**	Dicamba, dma salt	Hexachlorobenzene *	Phosphamidon *
Aldicarb*	Dichlorvos**	Hexazinone	Propaquizafop
Aldrin	Dicofol	Hydramethylnon	Propetamphos
Allyl alcohol **	Dicrotophos**	Isoxaben	Propyzamide
Alpha-cypermethrin	Dieldrin	Isoxathion **	Quintozene
Aluminium phosphide	Dienochlor	Lamba-cyhalothrin	Simazine
Amitrole	Difenacoum*	Lead arsenate **	Sodium arsenite **
Atrazine	Difethialone*	Mancozeb	Sodium cyanide **
Azinphos-ethyl**	Diflubenzuron	Mecarbam **	Sodium fluoroacetate *
Azinphos-methyl**	Dimethoate	Mercuric chloride *	Sodium fluoroacetate, 1080
Benomyl	Dinoterb **	Mercuric oxide **	Strychnine **
Blasticidin-S**	Diphacinone*	Metam sodium	Sulfluramid
Brodifacoum*	Diquat dibromide	Metasystox	Sulfotep *
Bromadiolone*	Disulfoton*	Methamidophos **	Tebufenozide
Bromethalin*	Diuron	Methidathion **	Tebupirimfos *
Butocarboxim**	DNOC **	Methiocarb **	Tefluthrin **
Butoxycarboxim**	Edifenphos**	Methomyl **	Terbufos *
Cadusafos**	Endosulfan	Methoxychlor	Terbumeton
Calcium arsenate**	Endrin	Methylarsonic acid (monosodium methanearsenate, MSMA)	Terbuthylazine
Calcium cyanide*	EPN *	Methylbromide	Terbutryn
Captafol*	Epoxiconazole	Mevinphos*	Thallium sulfate
Carbaryl	Esfenvalerate	Mirex	Thiodicarb
Carbofuran*	Ethiofencarb **	Monocrotophos **	Thiofanox
Carbosulfan	Ethion	Naled	Thiometon
Chlordane	Ethoprophos *	Nicotine **	Toxaphene (Camphechlor)
Chlorethoxyfos*	Famphur **	Omethoate **	Triadimenol
Chlorfenvinphos**	Fenamiphos **	Oryzalin	Triazophos
Chlormephos	Fenitrothion	Oxamyl **	Trifluralin
Chlorophacinone*	Fipronil	Oxydemeton-methyl **	Vamidothion
Chlorothalonil	Flocoumafen *	Oxyfluorfen	Warfarin
Chlorpyrifos	Fluazifop-butyl	Paraquat	Zeta-cypermethrin
Coumaphos**	Flucythrinate **	Parathion *	Zinc phosphide
Coumatetralyl**	Flufenoxuron	Parathion-methyl	
Cyfluthrin	Fluoroacetamide **	Paris green **	
Cypermethrin	Formetanate **	Pendimethalin	

## **Annex 8. Categories of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF: Proforest toolkit)**

A High Conservation Value area is the area of natural habitat required to maintain or enhance a High Conservation Value. A HCV area may be part of a larger habitat, for example a riparian zone protecting a stream that is the sole supply of drinking water to a community or a patch of a rare limestone-loving forest within a larger forest area. Elsewhere, the HCV area may be the whole of a habitat, for example a large forest management unit, when that forest contains several threatened or endangered species that range throughout the forest. Any habitat type – boreal, temperate or tropical, natural or modified by humans, can potentially be designated an HCV area, because HCV designation relies solely on the presence of High Conservation Values within the habitat. The Proforest Toolkit proposes the following categories: (see [www.hcvnetwork.org](http://www.hcvnetwork.org) for further information).

### **HCVF 1. Areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia).**

*For example, the presence of several globally threatened bird species within a Kenyan montane forest.*

### **HCVF 2. Globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape-level areas where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.**

*For example, a large tract of Mesoamerican flooded grasslands and gallery forests with healthy populations of Hyacinth Macaw, Jaguar, Maned Wolf, and Giant Otter, as well as most smaller species.*

### **HCVF 3. Areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.**

*For example, patches of a regionally rare type of freshwater swamp in an Australian coastal district.*

### **HCVF 4. Areas that provide basic ecosystem services in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control).**

*For example, forest on steep slopes with avalanche risk above a town in the European Alps.*

### **HCVF 5. Areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health).**

*For example, key hunting or foraging areas for communities living at subsistence level in a Cambodian lowland forest mosaic.*

### **HCVF 6. Areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).**

*For example, sacred burial grounds within a forest management area in Canada.*



## GLOSSARY

Words in this document are used as defined in most standard English language dictionaries. The precise meaning and local interpretation of certain phrases (such as local communities) should be decided in the local context by forest managers and certifiers. In this document, the words below are understood as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Forest integrity:** The composition, dynamics, functions and structural attributes of a natural forest.

**Forest management/manager:** The people responsible for the operational management of the forest resource and of the enterprise, as well as the management system and structure, and the planning and field operations.

**Genetically modified organisms:** Biological organisms which have been induced by various means to consist of genetic structural changes.

**High Conservation Value Forests:** High Conservation Value Forests are those that possess one or more of the following attributes:

- a) forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant :
  - concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia); and/or
  - large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance
- b) forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems
- c) forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control)

d) forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

**Indigenous lands and territories:** The total environment of the lands, air, water, sea, sea-ice, flora and fauna, and other resources which indigenous peoples have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. (Draft Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Part VI)

**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).

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

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

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

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

**Natural Forest:** Forest areas where many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems such as complexity, structure and diversity are present, as defined by FSC approved national and regional standards of forest management.

**Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs):** 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.

**Other forest types:** Forest areas that do not fit the criteria for plantation or natural forests and which are defined more specifically by FSC-approved national and regional standards of forest stewardship.

**Plantation:** Forest areas lacking most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems as defined by FSC-approved national and regional standards of forest stewardship, which result from the human activities of either planting, sowing or intensive silvicultural treatments.

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

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

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

**Tenure:** Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by legal statutes or customary practice, regarding the "bundle of rights and duties" of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc).

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

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

Woodmark Standard Adaptation Process		
FSC-Ref	FSC-STD-20-003 (v3.0)	
Woodmark procedure	PP-FM-001 Adaptation of Generic Standard	
Summary	In countries where there is no FSC-endorsed national standard Woodmark has adapted the Woodmark Generic Forestry Standard.	
Amendments		
Date	Details	Author/Approved
01/10/2010	<p>Page 1: SA Woodmark and FSC logo updated</p> <p>Page 2: References to superseded FSC docs updated</p> <p>Page 4 and 7: References to 'recommendations' replaced with 'observations'</p> <p>References to 'norm/s' replaced with 'indicator/s'</p> <p>Page 52 onwards: Annexes added and numbering re-structured. New index for annexes added with this table for recording amendments.</p> <p>Footer updated to ST-FM-001-07 Oct 2010</p>	LC/MR
01/10/2012	Updated Excel checklist to include cover sheet, introduction and annexes i.e. Excel doc can now be used as stand-alone document for WM Adapted Standard.	LC/MR
28/02/2015	<p>Adaptation of the Woodmark Generic Standard (WGS) started with a technical review that systematically compared the WGS to the draft FSC-STD-ARG-01 AAAA-MM Norma Plantaciones Argentina ESP. This review took place on January-February 2015. Subsequently a consultation process started. Public consultation was carried out between February and May 2015. Between 28 February and 4 March 2015 interested parties were invited to send comments. Responses were asked to be sent by 15 April. Last responses were received on 21 May. 63 interested parties were consulted, mainly by electronic mail. 14 responses were received. 5 responses included comments or proposals on the standard. Comments were analyzed and this resulted in changes to 9 indicators. They were 3.1.1, 3.2.3 (only Spanish text modified), 6.3.2 (only Spanish text modified), 6.4.1, 6.5.6, 6.6.13, 10.5.1, 10.5.2 and 10.6.4.</p> <p>Changes (both those introduced in the first review and those introduced after the stakeholder consultation) are in italics in the checklist. Changes introduced after stakeholder consultation are in blue colour.</p>	MR/LC
28/02/2015	<p><i>La Adaptación del Woodmark Generic Standard (WGS) comenzó como una revisión técnica que comparó en forma sistemática el WGS con el borrador FSC-STD-ARG-01 AAAA-MM Norma Plantaciones Argentina ESP. Esta revisión tuvo lugar entre enero y febrero de 2015, y subsecuentemente se inició un período de consulta pública. El Período de consulta tuvo lugar entre febrero y mayo de 2015. Entre el 28 de febrero y el 4 de marzo se invitó a partes interesadas a enviar comentarios. Se solicitó enviar respuestas antes del 15 de abril. Se recibieron respuestas hasta el 21 de mayo. 63 partes interesadas fueron consultadas. Respondieron 14 de ellas. Enviaron propuestas o comentarios sobre el estándar 5 de los consultados. Los comentarios fueron analizados y esto resultó en modificaciones a 9 (nueve) indicadores. Estos son 3.1.1, 3.2.3 (modificado sólo texto en español), 6.3.2 (modificado sólo texto en español), 6.4.1, 6.5.6, 6.6.13, 10.5.1, 10.5.2 y 10.6.4.</i></p> <p><i>Los cambios introducidos tanto en la primera revisión como luego de la consulta se muestran en cursiva. Estos últimos se señalan además en azul.</i></p>	MR/LC