

**FSC National Risk Assessment****For Portugal**

DEVELOPED ACCORDING TO PROCEDURE FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0

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## Risk designations in finalized risk assessments for Portugal

Indicator	Risk designation (including functional scale when relevant)
Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood	
1.1	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
1.2	<a href="#">Not applicable</a>
1.3	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
1.4	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
1.5	<a href="#">Not applicable</a>
1.6	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
1.7	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
1.8	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
1.9	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
1.10	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
1.11	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
1.12	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
1.13	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
1.14	<a href="#">Not applicable</a>
1.15	<a href="#">Not applicable</a>
1.16	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
1.17	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
1.18	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
1.19	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
1.20	<a href="#">Not applicable</a>
1.21	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
Controlled wood category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights	
2.1	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
2.2	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
2.3	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
Controlled wood category 3: Wood from forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities	
3.0	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
3.1	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
3.2	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
3.3	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
3.4	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
3.5	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
3.6	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
Controlled wood category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use	
4.1	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>
Controlled wood category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	
5.1	<a href="#">Low Risk</a>

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## 1. Background information

Standard development activities were already taking place prior to the first FSC standard development process, which was initiated in 2007. The model used inclusive, voluntary, democratic, and participatory methods that proved very effective, and was also adopted by FSC Portugal. Any person or organization could participate in the standard development activities promoted by FSC Portugal by participating, with various degrees of involvement, in the technical sessions for the preparation and/or adaptation of FSC standards for Portugal. In order to participate in the technical sessions, stakeholders needed only to register. Originally, the set of individuals and/or organizations that formally expressed an interest in participating in the development of the FSC forest management standard for Portugal was called the Grupo de Partes Interessadas ('Stakeholders Group'). Following a request by the members, certificate holders and other national stakeholders, the Board of Directors of FSC Portugal initiated the transfer process, making various efforts for these activities to be developed within the national sustainable forest management technical committee (TC 145), which is run as part of the national standardization body (Instituto Português da Qualidade, IPQ).

The internal regulation of TC 145 was reviewed and revised to include FSC requirements and was formally approved in 2013. Since 1 January 2015 all technical meetings have been held under this umbrella structure. Nevertheless, to ensure that none of the previously registered stakeholders were left out, the stakeholders group was temporarily retained.

Joining this new body has enriched FSC standard development processes by incorporating additional stakeholders, allowing greater engagement with various government and state bodies, and facilitating access to technical experts whenever needed.

### National risk assessment working group (NRA WG)

The previous standard development group (SDG), which was registered in 2012 and updated in 2017, now makes up the NRA WG. The name, qualifications and contact details of the members of the national risk assessment working group are included below.

Name	Membership chamber	Qualifications	Contact details
Tito Rosa	Environmental	Degree in Agronomic Engineering, specializing in Agrarian Economics and Rural Sociology. Large experience in Public Administration and Governmental, having taken positions such as Senior Technician of the Planning Office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Manager of the Operational Program of Agriculture and Rural Development of the III Community Support Framework and President of the Institute of Nature and Biodiversity Conservation. Currently is the President of the Protection of Nature League (LPN), as well as Chairmain of FSC PT.	LPN ( <a href="http://www.lpn.pt">www.lpn.pt</a> ) <a href="mailto:tito.rosa@lpn.pt">tito.rosa@lpn.pt</a>
Carlos Tavares Ferreira	Economic	Degree in chemical engineering and an Executive MBA in Marketing, Mature manager with large experience in the sustainability agenda, and special focus on the forest-based industries, having developed his carrier in Sonae Indústria, and now in Sonae Arauco. With a strategic thinking mindset and a solid technically-based background, is used to support board level executives in decision making on complex topics in multi-stakeholder environments.	SonaeArauco ( <a href="http://www.sonaearauco.com">www.sonaearauco.com</a> ) <a href="mailto:ctferreira@sonaearauco.com">ctferreira@sonaearauco.com</a>

		Currently is the chairman of the environmental group of the European Panel Federation, and also vice-chairman of FSC Portugal.	
Pedro Silveira	Social	Graduated in Agricultural Production, has a Postgraduate in Pastures (U. Adelaide - Australia). Professional experience as a farmer and forestry producer since 1991, has been working as a consultant in several agricultural companies, and has held several positions as an associative leader in Forestry and Rural Development.	Filcork ( <a href="http://www.filcork.pt">www.filcork.pt</a> ) <a href="mailto:pccsilveira@ansub.pt">pccsilveira@ansub.pt</a>
Domingos Patacho	Environmental	Technical Forest Engineer, with more than 20 years of experience in the sector, having developed his activity with Municipalities and also in Nature Conservation Services, namely providing advice on assessments of environmental impact. Currently is the coordinator of the Quercus Forestry Working Group and the representative of NGOs in various Commissions, namely in the National Forest Council.	Quercus ( <a href="http://www.quercus.pt">www.quercus.pt</a> ) <a href="mailto:florestas@quercus.pt">florestas@quercus.pt</a>
Pedro Serafim	Economic	Degree in Forestry Engineering from the University of Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro - 1999. From 2000 to 2010 collaborated in several forestry producer organizations (AFLOSOR, COFLORA and AFEDV) in forest management, forest conservation and since 2008 in certification of forest management (Altri group). In Altri Florestal is also responsible for areas as security, biodiversity management and communication with stakeholders.	Altri Florestal ( <a href="http://www.altri.pt">www.altri.pt</a> ) <a href="mailto:pedro.serafim@altri.pt">pedro.serafim@altri.pt</a>
Rosário Alves	Social	Graduated in Forestry Engineering, holds an Executive MBA in Marketing. Currently is the Executive Director of Forestis (Associação Florestal de Portugal) and Advisor to the IDARN Board (Instituto de Desenvolvimento Agrário da Região Norte) and Board Member of FSC PT. Nationally, represents various working groups from the Ministry of Agriculture, and Internationally, represents Forestis in the Union of Southern European Foresters (USSE) and in the European Confederation of Forestry Producers (CEPF). Is also a CEPF Expert in the Forestry and Cork Committee (DG Agri of the European Commission). Has been collaborating and coordinating several national and international projects related to training, certification of sustainable forest management, use of biomass for energy purposes, fire risk	Forestis ( <a href="http://www.forestis.pt">www.forestis.pt</a> ) <a href="mailto:r.alves@forestis.pt">r.alves@forestis.pt</a>

		prevention, innovation, economics and policies.	
Rui Barreira	Environmental	Degree in chemical engineering and works as Project Officer in WWF MedPO for 10 years. Specialized in the forestbased topics (production, industry and markets) and responsible for many studies in this particular area. Also responsible for many public participation processes in the wood sector and in other commodities related sectors.	WWF ( <a href="http://www.wwf.pt">www.wwf.pt</a> ) <a href="mailto:ruibarreira@wwf.panda.org">ruibarreira@wwf.panda.org</a>
João Gonçalves	Economic	Postgraduate degree in Management and a degree in Forestry Resources Engineering and Agrarian Management and Extension. Since 2006 has been Forestry Director of Europac. Currently holds various positions as a member of the Board of Directors Centro PINUS, a member of the Board of Directors of the CBE (Center for Biomass for Energy) and Director of AIFF (Association for the Competitiveness of Forest Industries).	Centro PINUS ( <a href="http://www.centropinus.org">www.centropinus.org</a> ) <a href="mailto:jfgoncalves@europacgroup.com">jfgoncalves@europacgroup.com</a>
Francisco Castro Rego	Social	Professor at the Agronomy Institute, Technical University of Lisbon, with a degree in Forestry from the Agronomy Institute, Technical University of Lisbon, and a PhD in Forestry and Wildlife and Range Management from the University of Idaho (USA).	SPFC ( <a href="http://www.spcf.pt">www.spcf.pt</a> ) <a href="mailto:fcastrorego3@gmail.com">fcastrorego3@gmail.com</a>

### Timeline and funding

Up until now, Portugal has had two national risk assessments (NRAs), the first approved in 2009, being the fifth country with an accredited NRA from FSC International; and the second, developed in alignment with FSC Spain, approved in 2011 (effective in 2012), valid until the end of 2018.

In 2014, FSC Portugal members, supported by other national stakeholders (either certificate holders or consultation forum participants), decided to start a third national risk assessment. The only pre-condition was to finish the transfer process of the forest management standard, which was done in December 2015. In late 2015 (23 November) a kick-off meeting was held to formally inform the stakeholders that the work would begin in 2016.

FSC Portugal started the NRA in January 2016, following the latest guidelines from FSC International. The model used was similar to the one used for the transfer process: monthly thematic meetings, conducted category by category, with external technical coordinators in order to stimulate the growing involvement of the national stakeholders in standard development processes.

The work was done without any funding, based on the standard development activities model defined by FSC Portugal and supported by the commitment of the national stakeholders.

- The preparation work was done category by category by FSC Portugal together with the coordinators (both the coordinators of the sub-committee and the coordinators of the mini working groups). The coordinators worked on a voluntary basis. They were selected by the NRA WG (FSC PT Board of Directors) based on their expertise.
- The meeting rooms and relevant equipment (video projector, flipchart, etc.) were available in different locations at no cost.
- Participants in the periodical technical meetings paid for themselves to attend.

Because Portugal already had an accredited NRA, FSC deemed it a secondary priority within the development of Centralized National Risk Assessment (CNRA). Two different CNRA consultants were

used – one for category 2 (Wolfgang Richert) and another for categories 1, 3, 4, and 5 (NEPCon). The CNRA analysis and results proposed by the consultants were used as the basis of the NRA and revised to incorporate the advice from national experts.

In terms of the presentation of the results and because the different consultants used different formats, a decision was made to use the FSC template provided in Annex C of FSC-PRO-60-002 (the current document), with some changes to ensure more clarity in the compilation of the information and how the NRA results were reached, and to streamline the presentation of the results for the different categories. That decision was also informed by an emphasis on alignment with the global strategic plan (1.1.3), which advocates presenting normative information in a user-friendly way.

As stated in Section 6 of the template provided by FSC, all sources of information used during risk assessment have been provided in Annex C1 to the NRA, with a clear reference to the category/indicator used.

Table 1 (below) provides an outline of the process (as submitted to the PSU/CW programme):

**Table 1 – Outline of the national risk assessment**

Main activities	Date	Comments
Start of the process	January 2016	<p>The kick-off meeting took place on 23 November 2015 to inform the stakeholders about the process and allow them enough time to plan their involvement. The calendar of meetings was also presented at the general assembly (9 December 2015).</p> <p>On 10 January 2016 the complete strategy and team were presented and approved in a plenary meeting of TC 145.</p>
First draft development	January 2016– September 2017	<p><b>See Table 2 for the calendar of meetings.</b></p> <p>NRA WG used CNRA results as the basis for developing the national assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Category 2 was made available in 2015;</li> <li>○ Categories 1, 4, and 5 were made available by FSC International in early February 2016;</li> <li>○ Category 3 was only available in late May 2016.</li> </ul> <p>The content and quality of the CNRA results (categories 1, 3, 4, and 5) were unsatisfactory and both the NRA WG and members of the consultation forum agreed that more time was needed. Two meetings were planned for category 1, with five meetings ultimately necessary to finish the work. The same applied to category 3, for which two meetings were planned and four meetings were held. For categories 4 and 5 only one meeting was scheduled and held.</p> <p>For categories 1, 2, and 3, additional meetings were held in September and October, between the coordinator of the NRA and the coordinators of mini working groups for final revision of the results of the respective category.</p> <p>The decision-making process for approving first draft spanned three different occasions, in order to ensure that the national stakeholders were adequately involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The consultation forum, which in Portugal is made up of the members of the Grupo de Partes Interessadas (stakeholders group) and the members of TC 145 (3 November);</li> <li>– The NRA WG, which in Portugal is the Board of Directors (9 November); and</li> <li>– The national members of FSC Portugal, with statutory approval at the annual general assembly (29 November).</li> </ul>



Main activities	Date	Comments
First draft submission to FSC (including requirements asked and sources of information in the DRAFT) + Review by FSC	October – November 2017	This period included the review of the first draft by the PSU.
Public consultation on first draft	February – April 2018	No comment was received during the Public Consultation. Nevertheless, the previous feedback from the Secretaria Regional da Agricultura e Florestas - Direção Regional dos Recursos Florestais [Regional Directorate of Forest Resources] was considered and some additional legislation was included in Annex C2.
Stakeholder meeting (optional)		There was no request from stakeholders for additional meeting.
Stakeholder feedback analysis	Beginning of April 2018	Meeting held on April 5th.
Final draft development	Mid April 2018	No comment was received during the Public Consultation. Nevertheless, the previous feedback from the Secretaria Regional da Agricultura e Florestas - Direção Regional dos Recursos Florestais [Regional Directorate of Forest Resources] was considered and some additional legislation was included in Annex C2.
Final draft submission to FSC	June 2018	The final draft was submitted on April 16 <sup>th</sup> , 2018. This period includes the review of the final draft by PSU.
Implementation of required amendments	Mid August 2018	Period according with FSC new information.
Expected approval of the NRA	Mid September 2018	Period according with FSC new information.

**Table 2 – Calendar of meetings 2016**

Coordinator	Themes	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>National risk assessment for controlled wood</b>													
<b>Pedro Serafim (Altri); Inês Luz (SONAE Arauco) and Isabel Costa (Henri &amp; Filhos)</b>	<b>FSC Controlled Wood</b>	<b>13</b>										<b>3</b>	
Vera Morais (ANEFA)	GT category 2: wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights 3 indicators		<b>17</b>								<b>11</b>		
ICNF (Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e Florestas [National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation])	GT category 1: illegally harvested wood 21 indicators			<b>16</b>	<b>20 27</b>	<b>11</b>				<b>30</b>			
Paula Guimarães and Nuno Rico (TNC)	GT category 3: wood from forests in which HCV are threatened by management activities 6 indicators						<b>1 (CNRA Consultant)</b>	<b>5 13 27</b>		<b>30</b>			
Paulo Almeida and Cristina Paço (Unimadeiras)	GT category 4: wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use									<b>29</b>			
Ana Raquel (Altri)	GT category 5: wood from forests in which GMO trees are planted									<b>29</b>			

Additionally, 7 meetings were held in 2017 and 2018, until the Public Consultation. These meetings had the collaboration of the National Sustainable Forest Management Technical Committee (TC 145), Members of the Subcommittee on Controlled Wood and Experts invited according to their area of expertise.

## Public Consultation

The public consultation period took place between February and April 2018, complying with the 60 days established by FSC, using the FSC Portugal list for distribution, the website, Newsletter and Facebook. Additionally, although the model used by FSC Portugal has already encouraged the participation of all stakeholders and certified organizations right from the start of the technical work, during the public consultation period for the third national risk assessment for the controlled wood, a further possibility was offered, if stakeholders requested it, of face-to-face, decentralized meetings with a specific target audience.

Furthermore, similarly to the procedure for the FSC forest management standard, an Iberian session was held, following up on the work that FSC Portugal and FSC Spain have developed together in recent years, with the aim of identifying opportunities for the harmonization of FSC standard requirements and possible synergies.

### 2. List of experts involved in the risk assessment and their contact details

As mentioned earlier, the decision by FSC Portugal to involve TC 145 in all the technical work of standard development was not only made at the request of associates or other stakeholders, but was rather a strategic decision with the aim of, on one hand, engaging more closely with the national forestry authority, and on the other, expanding the list of stakeholders, especially in terms of involving specialists in particular matters, such as social, biodiversity, or legal issues.

The attached file lists the associated members of TC 145, including the specialists.

Organization	Name	E-mail	Thecnical Group	Area of expertise
Abastena	Giovanni Alencastro;	gialencastro@gmail.com; manuel.martins.abastena@gmail.com; antonio.graca@abastena.pt; armindo.fernandes@abastena.pt;	TC145 / SC_CW	
Autoridade para as Condições do Trabalho	Carlos Montemor	carlos.montemor@act.gov.pt;	TC145	Cat.2
ALTRI Florestal	Pedro Serafim	PSerafim@altri.pt;	TC145 / SC_CW	
Ambiodiv	Filipa Gouveia	afgouveia@ambiodiv.com;	TC145 / SC_CW	Cat3: HCV1 HCV3
ANEFA - Associação Nacional de Empresas Florestais, Agrícolas e do Ambiente	Vera Morais	geral.anefa@gmail.com; vera.anefa@gmail.com;	TC145 / SC_CW	Cat.2
APCER	Joana dos Guimarães Sá; Claudia Rosas	joana.sa@apcer.pt; claudia.rosas@apcer.pt;	TC145 / SC_CW	
Bosque do Conhecimento	Miguel Serrão	mserrao64@gmail.com;	TC145 / SC_CW	
Carla Leite		carla.n.s.leite@gmail.com	TC145	
CELPA - Associação das Indústrias Papeleiras	Francisco Goes; Marta Souto Barreiros	francisco.goes@celpa.pt; m.soutobarreiros@celpa.pt;	TC145 / SC_CW	
Centro PINUS	Susana Carneiro	susanacarneiro@centropinus.org; info@centropinus.org;	TC145 / SC_CW	
CERTIS - Controlo e Certificação, Lda	Luis Vaz Freire	luisvf@certis.pt; rute.panoias@certis.pt;	TC145 / SC_CW	
CONFAGRI - Confederação Nacional das Cooperativas Agrícolas e	António Cláudio Heitor	claudio.heitor@confagri.pt;	TC145 / SC_CW	

do Crédito Agrícola de Portugal, CCRL				
Forestis - Associação Florestal de Portugal	Ricardo Marinho	geral@forestis.pt; r.marinho@forestis.pt;	TC145 / SC_CW	
Henri & Filhos		qualidade@henrifilhos.com;	TC145 / SC_CW	
Iberflorestal	Maria João Rodrigues	mjrodrigues@ence.es		
ICNF IP-Instituto de Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas	Cristina Santos	cristina.santos@icnf.pt;	SC CW	Cat.1
ICNF IP-Instituto de Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas	Conceição Ferreira	conceicao.ferreira@icnf.pt	TC145	Cat.1
ICNF IP-Instituto de Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas	Helena Ceia	helena.ceia@icnf.pt	TC145 / SC_CW	Cat.3
ICNF IP-Instituto de Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas	Dina Anastácio	dina.anastacio@icnf.pt	TC145 / SC_CW	
INIAV I.P.-Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária e Veterinária	Alexandre António de Aguiar		TC145	
Lenhotec		soniamarcoz@gmail.com;	TC145 / SC_CW	
NEPCon	Rui Simões	rs@nepcon.net;	TC145 / SC_CW	
Quercus	Domingos Patacho	florestas@quercus.pt;	TC145	Cat.3:
RAIZ - Instituto de investigação da Floresta e Papel	Cristina Marques	cristina.marques@thenavigatorcompany.com; raiz@thenavigatorcompany.com;	TC145	Cat.5
Rita Calca		ritaoom@gmail.com;	TC145 / SC_CW	
Sara Pereira		sarapereira@net.sapo.pt;	TC145 / SC_CW	
SATIVA- Controlo e Certificação de Produtos	Raquel Martinho; Isabel Ramos	rlm@sativa.pt; ir@sativa.pt;	TC145 / SC_CW	
SETAA - Sindicato da Agricultura, Alimentação e Florestas	António Joaquim Pernica	sede@setaa.pt; apernica@sapo.pt;	TC145	Cat.2
Sonae Arauco	Inês Soares Costa Luz	icluz@sonaearauco.com;	TC145 / SC_CW	
SPEA	Joaquim Teodósio	Joaquim.teodosio@spea.pt;	SC CW	
Susana Brigido	Susana Brigido	brigido.susana.pt@gmail.com;	TC145 / SC_CW	
Terra Team	Joana Oliveira	joanaoliveira@terrateam.pt	TC145 / SC_CW	
Terraprima			TC145	
TheNavigatorCompany	Paula Guimarães; Inês Viegas; Nuno Rico	paula.guimaraes@thenavigatorcompany.com; ines.viegas@thenavigatorcompany.com; nuno.rico@thenavigatorcompany.com;	TC145 / SC_CW	

Unimadeiras	Paulo Almeida; Cristina Paço	paulo.almeida@unimadeiras.pt; cristina.paco@unimadeiras.pt;	TC145 / SC_CW	
WWF- European Policy Office Branch Office	Rui Barreira	rui.barreira@wwf.panda.org	TC145	Cat.1 Cat.3

### 3. National risk assessment maintenance

The body responsible for maintaining the national risk assessment for controlled wood is FSC Portugal. A permanent sub-committee for controlled wood has been set up within TC 145 to support the reviewing and /or updated of the process and FSC Portugal Board of Directors is the national decision body.

NRA reviewing and/or updates will be implemented according to needs and at least once in five years and sent to FSC for approval.

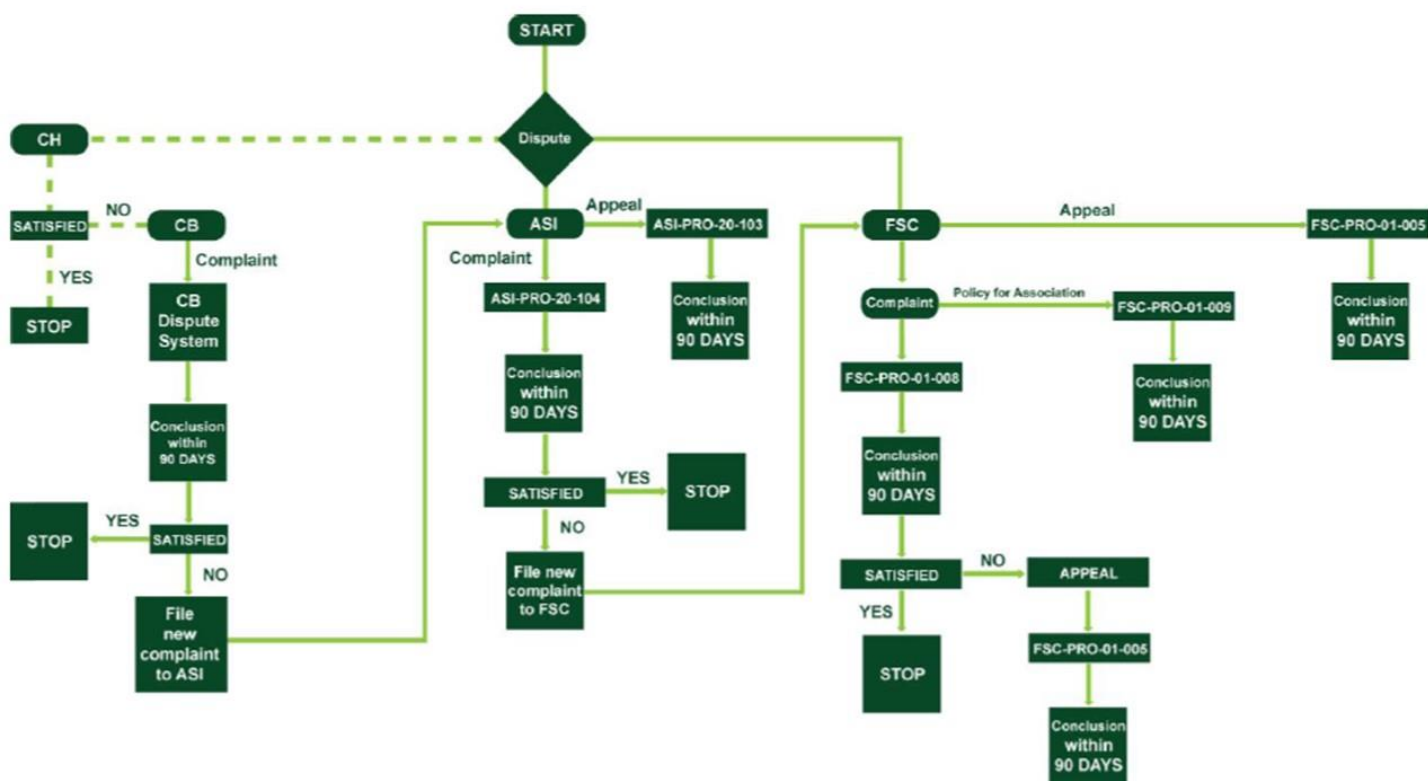
The procedures for reviews and/or updates will follow the requirements of FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0 or the equivalent of this document valid by the time of the review.

### 4. Complaints and disputes regarding the approved national risk assessment

Any questions, requests for clarification or disagreements with the risk designations proposed in the national risk assessment should be addressed to the coordinator (see contact details on the first page of this document) and will be dealt according to the requirements of FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0.

Complaints and disputes should be resolved in the first place by discussion and negotiation or mediation.

Complaints and disputes should always be addressed at the lowest level possible and stakeholders are strongly encouraged to follow the steps below:



#### Complaints and disputes shall:

- contain the name and contact information of the Complainant;
- be written in one of the official FSC languages;
- specify against which organization the complaint is submitted;
- specify the events and issues that lead to the complaint;
- specify which specific requirements have not been complied;
- contain evidence to support each element or aspect of the complaint;
- indicate whether and in what form the issues have been raised with the Defendant prior to lodging the complaint and what response was provided;
- contain an agreement to share the complaint with the Defendant and other Parties to the Complaint;
- contain an agreement to adhere to the terms and provisions of this procedure.

#### Processing a complaint:

1. Within ten (10) days of receipt of the complaint, FSC Portugal shall acknowledge its receipt and analyze by which process the complaint shall be dealt with and inform the related complaint handling body (e.g. ASI for a complaint against a CB and the relevant CB for a complaint against a CH) and the Complainant.
2. For complaints handled by FSC this procedure and the following process will be applied:
  - 2.1 Within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the complaint, FSC Portugal shall contact the Parties to the Complaint by e-mail or phone to attempt to informally resolve the issue in direct communication. FSC Portugal shall keep a record of the conversations, including date, time and a summary of issues discussed, as well as a copy of all hardcopy and electronic communication.
  - 2.2 If an informal resolution is not possible, FSC Portugal will investigate the issue and provide recommendations on the complaint.
  - 2.3 Additional information may be requested from the Complainant, the Defendant, third parties named as sources of information in the complaint or other Parties likely to have information relevant to the investigation.
  - 2.4 FSC Portugal shall provide the Parties to the Complaint with a response within sixty (60) days from receiving the complaint. The response shall include a conclusion on the complaint, the rationale for the decision and, if applicable, any follow up measures to be taken.
  - 2.5 If no further issue arises, the complaint is considered resolved and the respective case file closed.
  - 2.6 The lack of cooperation by the Complainant may be considered as grounds for discontinuation of the process. FSC Portugal shall decide if a complaint process shall be discontinued.
  - 2.7 If the Complainant is not satisfied with the outcome of the process, he/she may appeal the decision according to FSC-PRO-01-005.

Complaints and disputes should also take into consideration the normal standards development process that includes:

- A technical debate by the sub-committee for controlled wood;
- The approval of the results of the debate in a TC 145 meeting;
- A formal approval by the decisions taken by the Board of Directors of FSC Portugal (NRA WG);
- Depending on the subject raised and if required, communication and /or approval by the general assembly.

Questions raised during the National Risk Assessment drafting process will be handled directly by FSC Portugal's Board of Directors.

In cases where complaints and disputes are not resolved at a national level, should be considered the procedures of the FSC-PRO- 01-008, and FSC International should be involved.

#### **5. List of key stakeholders for consultation**

As has already been pointed out more than once, FSC Portugal is making every effort to involve all national stakeholders in standard development processes, using an adaptation of the original model proposed by FSC and making it more inclusive and participatory (see points 1 and 2). Nevertheless, during consultation, results are being distributed to an even larger group of stakeholders, amongst them:

- 1) National and International Members of FSC;
- 2) FSC Certification Bodies in Portugal;

- 3) Certificate Holders;
- 4) Public bodies with responsibility for forest management, including the ICNF (Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas [National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation]) and municipal councils;
- 5) Representatives of forestry owners and producers (OPF); and
- 6) Representatives of forestry service suppliers (ANEFA).

Other types of stakeholder (e.g. environmental and/or social NGOs, research and development institutions) not listed above are included in one of the previous lists (e.g. members or TC 145).

## 6. Risk assessment

### Area under assessment: Portugal, including Madeira and the Azores Autonomous Regions

National forest is of indisputable importance in many ways. Economically, many industries depend on it; socially, it provides employment in rural areas; environmentally, it regulates the water system, preserves the soil, and protects microclimates.

According to the 6<sup>o</sup> Inventário Florestal Nacional [National Forest Inventory, forest covers around 35,4 per cent of the Portugal mainland, and the resulting 3.15 million hectares are the main contributor to land cover. Shrub and grassland (32 per cent) are second, with shrub being the main land cover in this class, at 1.5 million hectares. The main forest species are eucalyptus, covering 812.000 hectares, cork oak, covering 737.000 hectares, and maritime pine, covering 714.000 hectares. These groups together represent 72 per cent of total forest cover. Other significant species are holm oak, with 331.000 hectares, and stone pine, with 176.000 hectares.

According to the 2<sup>o</sup> Inventário Florestal da Região Autónoma da Madeira [Inventory of the Autonomous Region of Madeira], the territory covers 80.151 hectares, which 34.406 hectares are forest and other wooded areas. 45% of the area is Laurissilva and 7.295 hectares are from eucalyptus and 4.120 hectares are from maritime pine plantations (main species).

In the Azores, according to Inventário Florestal da Região Autónoma dos Açores [Inventory of the Autonomous Region of Azores], forest and other wooded areas occupies 48.503,3 hectares, being the main specie criptoméria (12.394,7 hectares).

The forestry sector is of strategic importance to the national economy and the future of Portuguese society, especially considering that:

- Forest as a multifunctional space is of high economic value, whether commercially or in terms of the environmental services it offers;
- Compared to other EU countries, the sector is of great significance to the Portuguese gross domestic product, not just in terms of statistics, but because national forests are a source of raw material for many industries;
- The sector is an export base for high value products (paper and card, corks, wood panels, nuts, pine nuts, carob, etc.);
- The sector creates jobs and stimulates economic and social growth in all parts of Portugal and its territory.

The forestry sector continues to be dynamic and active, with investment being made in different areas to keep the sector up-to-date and prepared to meet new challenges.

In order to derive maximum economic benefit, distribution of the three main forest species – maritime pine, eucalyptus and cork oak – is vertically integrated within the forestry industry, with maritime pine and eucalyptus being concentrated in timber-producing areas and cork oak in multifunctional areas.



## 6.1 Category 1: Illegally harvested wood

### Summary of risk assessment process:

Considering the scope of controlled wood category 1, to assess the risk of illegality in Portugal, the NRA WG has used CNRA results as initial starting point. Nevertheless, the NRA WG felt the need to thoroughly revise and review the work done, both in terms of the sources of information used and the format in which the results were presented.

According to the Transparency Internacional, the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) 2017 is equal to 63, ranking Portugal in the 29th position out of 180 countries evaluated. The index uses a scale between 0 and 100 to evaluate the perception level of public sector corruption, where 0 is highly corrupt and 100 is very clean. As Portugal is above 50, we can conclude that Portugal is low risk findings when specific evidences are lacking.

The methodology used in this category for compiling relevant information for each indicator had two phases:

- (1) Identifying the **applicable legislation** in terms of each indicator, reviewing (cross-checking), and, when necessary, revising the information provided by CNRA; and

*Note: A list of the relevant national legislation is provided in Annex C2*

- (2) Gathering data that document the **enforcement** of the identified legislation. In this case, the sources suggested by FSC and/or CNRA consultants were complemented with national and, in some cases, more up-to-date sources.

*Note: The list of sources of information analysed and used are compiled in Annex C1.*

The **geographical scale** used was the **country** and **no functional scale** was used in this category.

### General/contextual information used for the risk assessment, referencing the number of any specific sources used (Annex C1):

Portugal has a broad set of laws related to the various forest activities and operations (see Annex C2). In this sphere, there are several agencies with responsibility for prior authorization or subsequent supervision:

- ICNF – Instituto de Conservação da Natureza e Florestas [National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation] <http://www.icnf.pt/cn/ICNPportal/VPT2007/>;
- Associação Nacional de Municípios Portugueses [Municipalities] - <http://www.anmp.pt/index.php>;
- Autoridade para as Condições do Trabalho [Authority for Working Conditions] - [www.act.gov.pt](http://www.act.gov.pt); and
- Autoridade Tributária e Aduaneira [Tax and Customs Authority] - [www.portaldasfinancas.gov.pt](http://www.portaldasfinancas.gov.pt).

In addition, SEPNA - Serviço de Proteção da Natureza e do Ambiente [Nature and Environmental Protection Service] - [http://www.gnr.pt/atrib\\_SPENA.aspx](http://www.gnr.pt/atrib_SPENA.aspx) is a special division of the Republican National Guard ([www.gnr.pt](http://www.gnr.pt)), created in January 2001 to defend natural and environmental heritage. Institutionally, it was created in February 2006 by Decree-Law No. 22/2006. Since then, the number of supervisory missions regarding protection of nature and the environment, in cooperation with the entities that have legal jurisdiction in this area, has increased, broadening cooperation to include protection of wildlife, fisheries, and forests,

thus strengthening SEPNA's capability for monitoring and supervision within the nation's territory. The established system provides for two different scenarios for cases of illegality:

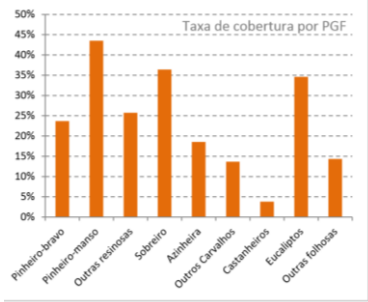
- Prosecution of crimes, with the involvement of the public prosecutor's office; and
- Contravention of regulations, which, depending on the case, may be the concern of the police, SEPNA, and/or the ICNF.

In both scenarios, while prosecutions are ongoing, confidentiality must be ensured. After they are concluded, part of the information may be made available to the public.

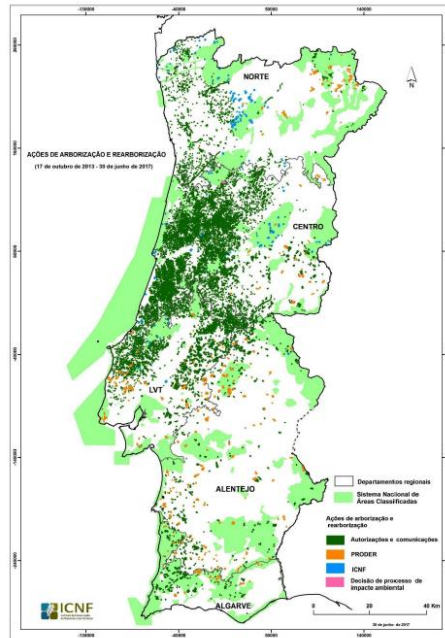
Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex C1)	Risk determination Description of the risk evaluation considerations and sources of information	Risk designation ('low risk' or 'specified risk') and specification (if applicable)
<b>Legal rights to harvest</b>			
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	1.6.1 1.6.2 1.6.21 1.6.22 1.7.1	<p><b>Overview of legal framework</b></p> <p>In Portugal, land ownership and management are regulated in line with point <i>1_1_Legal rights to harvest</i> (see Annex C2).</p> <p>There are two further ways of proving ownership. The IRN - Instituto de Registos e Notariado [Institute of Registries and Notaries] proves land rights, with the legal supporting document being the caderneta predial (description in the land registry), while the financial authorities (tax and customs authority) prove ownership, the supporting document in this case being the cadastral certificate. The DGT - Direcção-Geral do Território [Directorate General for Territory] is the national public body with responsibility for public land use and urbanization policies.</p> <p>In addition, the cadastre is the multifunctional and definitive registration of the limits of real estate, linked to which are elements referring to the respective deeds and other complementary information such as easement and restrictions, use and occupation, encumbrances or charges, urban parameter value, licenses, etc. Ownership documents may or may not be supported in the geometric records of rural property.</p> <p>Over 50 per cent of the country is registered in the rural property geometric records. In areas where this does not exist, there is another register – the land cadastre, which links land registry and financial authority information. This process can be done individually or by region, with a boundaries survey (in accordance with DGT rules, by certified teams) and identification of ownership being obligatory.</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>A number of financial and time constraints have somewhat delayed the process of updating ownership records, but significant advances in information technology and the current legal framework have led us to conclude that this can be designated as low-risk.</p> <p>In Portugal, forestry activity is not considered as a fraudulent activity, and there are no violations known.</p> <p>'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded:</p>

		<p>Legislation also covers other land rights in Portugal, such as renting, lending, transfer, etc.</p> <p><b>Assessment of law enforcement</b></p> <p>Over 50 per cent of the country is registered in the rural property geometric records. In areas where this does not exist, there is another register.</p> <p>Legislation has been revised in order to match legal requirements to the need for information. At present, any change of ownership must be updated in accordance with the requirements of conformance, configuration and ownership, a process that involves, in a joined up and integrated way, the three bodies: the DGT, the IRN and the AT (Autoridade Tributária e Aduaneira [Tax and Customs Authority]), by means of a unique numerical code – the número de identificação predial [land registration number] (NIP).</p> <p>It is obligatory to update registers for land rights, forestry projects and legal regime for afforestation and reforestation (for example the regime jurídico de autorização de arborização e rearborização [legal regime for afforestation and reforestation], or RJAAR). The institutions related to both forestry and agriculture have encouraged owners to update them.</p>	<p><b>(1) Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.</b></p>
1.2 Concession licences		Concession licences on forest land are nonexistant in Portugal.	Not applicable
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	1.6.3 1.7.2 1.19 1.20 1.21 1.23 1.24 1.25	<p><b>Overview of legal framework</b></p> <p>In Portugal, forest management is regulated in accordance with point 3_ <i>Timber harvesting activities</i> (see Annex C2).</p> <p>The national legal system provides a framework for forest planning and management, with 3 levels of forest planning:</p> <p>I. Regional forest management plans (planos regionais de ordenamento florestal; PROF): these are sectorial policy instruments at a regional level;</p> <p>II. Forest management plans (FMPs) (unit level) (planos de gestão florestal; PGF): these are tools for managing forest areas at the unit/holding level (including the forest intervention zone (ZIF), according to the guidelines defined in the respective forest regional plan. FMPs include a biodiversity management programme for nature conservation (Natura 2000 sites,</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>Despite this being an obligatory requirement, there are risks that wood may come from a forest area where no forest management plan is in place. Such risks, however, are considered to be low because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The risk is temporary, as the number of approved management plans has increased greatly in the past few years;</li> </ul>

<p>1.65 1.66</p>	<p>protected areas at national level, and other areas protected for nature and biodiversity reasons such as under the Ramsar Convention).</p> <p>The FMP requires the linkage to the main land management tools prescriptions (e.g. land use municipal plans, watershed management plans) and forest higher hierarchy plans (e.g. RFPs, municipal plans for forest fire protection).</p> <p>It is mandatory to comply with the laws relating to forest fire protection around buildings, infrastructures, and urban settlements.</p> <p>III. Specific forest intervention plans (planos específicos de intervenção florestal; PEIF): these are instruments that set out specific intervention measures in forest areas that have major biotic (e.g. incident cases of invasive plants or pests, or outbreaks of disease) or abiotic problems (e.g. a very high risk of forest fire).</p> <p>The public consultation is a requirement from the law (Decree - Law no 127/2005, de 5 de Agosto and Decree - Law no. 16/2009, de 14 de Janeiro) and it is mandatory for public and community-owned forests. In the case of private forests, public consultation is mandatory only when the FMP refers to a forest intervention zone (ZIF).</p> <p>The FMP is valid for the same period as the respective regional forest plan, while the same legal framework provides that the maximum validity of a regional plan is 25 years. Furthermore, note that the FMP can be revised at any time if there are relevant changes in the conditions underlying its stipulations.</p> <p><b>Assessment of law enforcement</b></p> <p>70 per cent of Portugal is covered by forest (including other wooded land area). In 2017, mainland has 2.956 FMP that represents about 30 per cent of the forest.</p> <p>In private areas, forest plans are mandatory for all forest areas greater than a certain area (from 25 ha to 100 ha, depending on the region). Forest plans are always obligatory for community-owned and public areas.</p> <p>The main types of forest are covered by FMP in a higher rate comparing to the national average, according to the graph below. (<a href="http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/icnf/noticias/resource/press/2017-03-21-anx%20floresta.pdf">http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/icnf/noticias/resource/press/2017-03-21-anx%20floresta.pdf</a>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Such risks have a limited impact on forest resources as they are not directly related to forest harvesting;</li> <li>○ There is national legislation that includes some specific mandatory operational rules, for instance regarding protection of species, protection of soil, or the prevention of forest fires; the municipal and other land use plans also have to be taken into account and set out some mandatory rules.</li> </ul> <p>'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded:</p> <p><b>(1) Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.</b></p>
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	 <p>Taxa de cobertura por PFG</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Forest Type</th> <th>Coverage (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pinheiro-bravo</td> <td>~23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pinheiro-manso</td> <td>~43%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outras resinosas</td> <td>~25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sobreiro</td> <td>~36%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Azinheira</td> <td>~18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outros Carvalho</td> <td>~13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Castanheiros</td> <td>~4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eucaliptos</td> <td>~34%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outras folhosas</td> <td>~14%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>There is a national-level legislation that includes mandatory operational rules, for instance regarding the protection of species, the protection of soil, or the prevention of forest fires'; municipal and other land use plans also have to be taken into account and provide mandatory rules. In the new legal regime to be applied to artificial (re)afforestation, actions resulting from the establishment of forest species stands by seeding or planting are covered, and the ICNF [National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation] is responsible for ensuring all previous allowance and communication procedures concerning related actions by establishing a control, assessment, and information system.</p>	Forest Type	Coverage (%)	Pinheiro-bravo	~23%	Pinheiro-manso	~43%	Outras resinosas	~25%	Sobreiro	~36%	Azinheira	~18%	Outros Carvalho	~13%	Castanheiros	~4%	Eucaliptos	~34%	Outras folhosas	~14%	
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Mapa 1 - Distribuição geográfica das ações de (re)arborização (autorizações/comunicações PRODER, ICNF e decisão de processos de impacto ambiental).



This map shows the number and geographic distribution of all afforestation and reforestation actions, between 2013 and 2017 (authorizations and communication).

In addition, forest owners that are not obliged to have an FMP, the regional forest plans (RFPs) provide them with adequate general guidance.

The Regional Forestry Management Plans (PROF) defines the minimal area for a mandatory FMP. The FMP include a harvesting plan which establishes the extent of felling/harvesting per FMU that is controlled and approved by ICNF.

In public and community-owned forests there is a wood selling procedure (public auction).

		<p>The Decree Law 151B/2013 (Environmental impact for public and private areas) regulates the size of harvesting and is mandatory to all forest producers.</p> <p>However, for certain species (e.g. cork oak, holm oak and holly) cutting is not allowed and a permit is required.</p> <p>In the legal regime applied to (re)afforestation, actions resulting from the establishment of forest species stands by seeding or planting are covered, and it is the ICNF [National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation] responsibility to ensure all previous allowance and communication procedures concerning related actions, by establishing a control, assessment, and information system.</p>	
1.4 Harvesting permits	1.6.3 1.6.8 1.6.9 1.6.10 1.6.23 1.19 1.20 1.21 1.23 1.25 1.26 1.28 1.29 1.30	<p><b>Overview of legal framework</b></p> <p>Due to the highly differentiated normative framework, harvesting permits have different names and follow different issuing procedures depending on the region and context. Permits includes harvesting notification and licenses, as identified below:</p> <p>Declare the harvesting in both private and public forests, is an obligation established by the Decree Law no. ° 174/88. All forest owners and/or contractors, as to fulfill a template (Manifesto de corte e arranque de árvores) with all the harvesting data and communicate it to ICNF [National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation].</p> <p>Cork oak, holm oak and spontaneous holly are subject to legislation requiring a felling permit (Decree-Law no. 169/2001, dated 25 May, amended by Decree-Law no. 155/2004, dated 30 June, for the first two, and Decree-Law no. 423/89, dated 4 December, for holly).</p> <p>Premature felling in populations of maritime pine in areas of over 2 hectares and of eucalyptus in areas of over 1 hectare is also subject to authorization (Decree-Law no. 173/88, dated 17 May).</p> <p>Species along the water line which form riverine galleries are part of the public hydric domain and felling of these requires authorization from APA Portuguese Environmental Agency (Law no. 54/2005, dated 15 November).</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded:</p> <p><b>(1) Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.</b></p>

		<p>Felling of individual specimens or groves of trees classified as being monumental and of public interest (Decree-Law no. 28468, dated 15 February 1938) requires an authorization.</p> <p>Harvesting, transportation, storing, transformation, import, and export of <i>Pinus pinea</i> L. pine cones, in mainland territory, is regulated by Decree-Law no. 77/2015, dated 12 May.</p> <p>Pine resin harvesting and circulation in mainland territory is regulated by Decree-Law no. 181/2015, dated 28 August.</p> <p>Felling, pruning and circulation of wood from Pine Nematode´shost conifers (pine, fir, cedar, larch, spruce, pseudotsuga (douglas fir), and tsuga (hemlock fir)) is regulated by Decree-Law no. 123/2015, dated 3 July.</p> <p>In public and community-owned forests, harvesting is authorized by ICNF (National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation) and Forestry Local Services, in the Autonomous Region of Madeira and Azores.</p> <p>In Madeira, harvesting/felling license is mandatory according to Regional Decree no. 35/2008/M, and control mechanism are implemented by FMP.</p> <p>In Azores, harvesting/felling license is mandatoty according to Regional Decree no.13/99/A.</p> <p>In addition, EUTR (EU Timber Regulation) is implemented.</p> <p><b>Assessment of law enforcement</b></p> <p>The authorities with jurisdiction to inspect forestry harvesting activity are:          ICNF – Instituto de Conservação da Natureza e Florestas [National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation]          GNR – Guarda Nacional Republicana [Republican National Guard] / SEPNA – Serviço de Protecção da Natureza</p>	
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		DGAV – Direcção Geral de Alimentação e Veterinária [National Authority for Animal Health]  The National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation manages a database with the inspections results. This is not public data, but the results of the Inspection shown no evidence of significant impact, as stated by the Authority.	
<b>Taxes and fees</b>			
1.5 Payments of royalties and harvesting fees		There are no payments of royalties or harvesting fees in Portugal. At National level there are no specific normative framework in relation to payment of royalties and harvesting fees, therefore this indicator is not applicable.	Not applicable for forest land
1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	1.6.11 1.24 1.25 1.28 1.31 1.67	<p><b>Overview of legal requirements</b></p> <p>A value-added tax (VAT) is the way used by most countries in Europe and other parts of the world of implementing a consumption tax. This is accomplished by taking full tax on all sales but refunding the tax difference to the sellers.</p> <p>In Portugal, the VAT tax rate applied to the sale of wood is 23 per cent. In special cases, a VAT reduction to 6 per cent can be applied to the owner of 'standing wood' or 'standing stock sales'; or even VAT exemption if the owner is a farmer or a forest owner. Invoices must be issued by the seller, but self-invoicing by the buyer may occur in exceptional circumstances if some conditions are met (previous agreement, data conformity, etc.).</p> <p><b>Assessment of law enforcement</b></p> <p>The payment of VAT is a simple requisition that is easy to verify and legally undertake by both entities (seller and buyer). The exceptional regimes of reduced taxes or exemption are in place to include the cases of forest owners with special profiles as farmers or forest owners.</p> <p>In the last VAT GAP report (by 2017), Portugal has decreased about 2% of the VAT GAP and is now in the EU-28 median. (<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/sites/taxation/files/vat_gap_factsheet_2017.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/sites/taxation/files/vat_gap_factsheet_2017.pdf</a>)</p>	<p><b>Low Risk</b></p> <p>As no specific evidence of irregularity has been identified in relation to payment of VAT, this requirement is considered low risk.</p> <p>'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded:</p> <p><b>(1) Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.</b></p>

<p>1.7 Income and profit taxes</p>	<p>1.6.11 1.6.22 1.6.25 1.24 1.25 1.28 1.31</p>	<p><b>Income and tax profits</b></p> <p>Legislation covering income and profit taxes related to profit derived from sale of forest products and harvesting activities does not include other taxes generally applicable for companies and is not related to salary payments.</p> <p>An income tax is imposed on individuals or entities/companies. The tax rate is determined based on the taxable profits obtained during a tax year, i.e. the amount of earnings subject to the tax rate.</p> <p>The Portuguese tax authorities apply personal income tax (PIT) for individuals and corporate income tax (CIT) for companies established in Portugal for tax purposes.</p> <p><b>Overview of legal requirements</b></p> <p>PIT is calculated on overall income obtained by individuals. Tax payers submit a tax return (official form – ‘Modelo 3’) in which all earnings are communicated to tax authorities, and the tax rate and tax on income is computed. This is the only legal requirement for this purpose.</p> <p>As a general rule, and according to the Portuguese CIT Code, companies are obliged to submit a tax return (official form – ‘Modelo 22’) due annually. This tax return contains the accounting profits (earnings of the year) and the calculated taxable profits upon which the due tax amount is calculated. This tax return is the main legal requirement. Other returns may be required by the tax authorities to certify the accounting procedures, such as an Annual Information Return (IES).</p> <p><b>Assessment of law enforcement</b></p> <p>Tax returns related to income tax payments (individually or as collective entities) as well as non-debt declarations are available to third parties upon request via web application to the tax authorities.</p> <p>Also, in the VISA Report 2013 (1.6.23 annex C1) states that shadow economy in Portugal is 19%, (EU average is 18,5%; Spain 19%, Itália 21%, Greece 24%, Turkey 27%). Manufacturing, construction and wholesale and retail have the highest share in shadow economy.</p> <p>The report (1.6.22 annex C1) do not mention forestry as a fraudulent activity.</p> <p>In Portugal, forestry activity is not considered prone to fraudulent income and profit tax activity, as such, the risk is perceived as low.</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>‘Low risk’ thresholds met and “specified risk” thresholds were not exceeded:</p> <p><b>(1) Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.</b></p>
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<b>Timber harvesting</b>			
<p>1.8 Timber harvesting regulations</p>	<p>1.6.3 1.6.7 1.6.8 1.6.91.19 1.20 1.21 1.23 1.25 1.26 1.28 1.29 1.30</p>	<p><b>Overview of legal requirements</b></p> <p>Regulations covering specific harvesting activities exist in such cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cork collection, in which the regulations define the procedures for harvesting cork (diameter, age of cork, etc.); however, there is no licence, permit or records associated with the regulations;</li> <li>○ Cork oak and holm oak pruning and harvesting, with the regulations defining the seasonal requirements and other technical procedures, and a licence is issued by the forest authorities;</li> <li>○ Premature harvesting of eucalyptus and <i>Pinus pinaster</i>; the regulations define minimum diameters for cutting of these species for commercial use, and a licence is issued for such cases;</li> <li>○ Phytosanitary procedures associated with NMP disease, applying to <i>Pinus pinaster</i> and all conifers, with different levels pertaining to specific geographic areas of the country.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assessment of law enforcement</b></p> <p>The risk is considered low, based on the evidence of law enforcement by National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation and GNR – Guarda Nacional Republicana [Republican National Guard] / SEPNA – Serviço de Protecção da Natureza, which periodically reports the compliance to EUTR by the domestic operators, including the timber harvesting regulations.</p> <p>EUTR report states that for Portugal there is no violations known.</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded:</p> <p><b>(1) Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.</b></p>
<p>1.9 Protected sites and species</p>	<p>1.6.3 1.6.8 1.6.9 1.6.10 1.6.13 1.19 1.20</p>	<p><b>Overview of legal requirements</b></p> <p>See also category 3.</p> <p><b>Classified areas:</b> <sup>1</sup>The total scope of classified areas protected by the Rede Nacional de Áreas Protegidas [National Network of Protected Areas] (RNAP) and the Rede Natura2000 [Natura2000 Network] covers around 20 per cent of Portugal's mainland. Classified areas are made up of RNAP protected areas, sites from the national list (which includes sites of community importance – SICs) and the Zonas de Protecção</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded:</p> <p><b>(1) Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive</b></p>

<sup>1</sup>Decreto-Lei 242/2015, de 15 de Outubro

	<p>1.21 1.23 1.24 1.25 1.26 1.29 1.30</p>	<p>Especial para Aves (ZPE) [Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for Birds] of the Natura2000 network. Municipal protection areas must also be taken into account. There are also other classified areas protected by international commitments agreed upon by the Portuguese State (e.g. Ramsar Convention sites, Biogenetic Reserves, Biosphere Reserves). Although they are not included in classified areas, other areas come under this umbrella, such as <i>Important Bird Areas</i> (IBAs), sites of international importance for the conservation of birds on a global scale.</p> <p><b>Protected species and/or species under threat:</b> For the development of Portugal's FSC forest management standard, it was felt that the most appropriate system for classifying threatened species is that of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which uses the categories critically endangered (CR), endangered (EN) and vulnerable (VU). Species under constant legal conservation protection in Portugal (Habitats and Birds Directives, CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), the Bern Convention, the Bonn Convention), not included in the above threatened species list, should also be taken into account, as should those species identified as under threat at national level in the Livro Vermelho dos Vertebrados [Red Book of Vertebrates of Portugal] (2005).</p> <p><b>Assessment of law enforcement</b> Various legal instruments protect areas of significant biological diversity: planos de ordenamento de áreas protegidas [protected area spatial plans] (POAP), planos regionais de ordenamento florestal (PROF), planos directores municipais [municipality directive plan] (PDM), plano de gestão florestal [forestry management plan] (PGF), which in the case of classified areas also includes a programa de gestão da biodiversidade [biodiversity management programme] (PGB).</p> <p>The provision that transposes the Birds and Habitats Directives (Decree-Law no. 140/99, dated 24 April, republished as Decree-Law no. 49/2005, dated 24 February, and amended by Decree-Law no. 156-A/2013, dated 8 November) defines a legal framework for species protection, including various prohibitions and restrictions.</p> <p>For large areas, there is also legislation on environmental impact assessments (EIAs), with specific provision for sensitive areas (classified and other).</p>	<p><b>actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.</b></p>
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		<p>Furthermore, there is the Regime Jurídico de Acções de Arborização (RJAAR) which regulates afforestation, operationalizing the various planning projects and their respective restrictions. RJAAR regulations include mapping, obligatory communications, etc. More detailed information can be found in the ICNF [National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation] inspection reports.</p> <p>In Portugal, the bodies responsible for inspection of the mechanisms mentioned above are SEPNA and the Vigilantes da Natureza [nature rangers]. In some cases, the municipal authorities take responsibility for inspection themselves and enforce the legal framework for the protection of habitats and species, for both public and private land. At present, according to the rangers' association, there are around 119 rangers on the mainland, 33 in Azores, and 38 in Madeira; APA – Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente [Portuguese Environment Agency] has 138 rangers and the CCDRs (Comissões de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional [Commissions for Regional Co-operation and Development]) has 26. Each inspection is registered, though no annual reports are publicly available.</p> <p>Based on the evidence of law enforcement by National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation, there are no violations known with relevant impact.</p>	
<p>1.10 Environmental requirements</p>	<p>1.6.3 1.6.8 1.6.9 1.19 1.20 1.21 1.23 1.25 1.26 1.28 1.29 1.30</p>	<p><b>Overview of legal requirements</b> Forestry activities are governed by environmental regulations on land management, soil protection (RAN (Reserva Agrícola Nacional) [National Agricultural Reserve], REN (Reserva Ecológica Nacional) [National Ecological Reserve]), water protection (river basin management plans, public hydric domain), habitat and species protection, assessment of environmental impact (see 1.1 – Cat. 4), fire risk constraints, and restrictions on the use of plant protection products. Environmental legislation also indirectly regulates forestry activities, namely the regulations related to hunting and leisure, energy infrastructure, and mineral exploration.</p> <p>Point 3 of Annex C2 lists the legal provisions applicable to said environmental aspects.</p> <p><b>Assessment of law enforcement</b> Authorities with jurisdiction to license and inspect the environmental requirements of said regulations are:</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b> 'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded: <b>(1) Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.</b></p>

		<p>ICNF – Instituto de Conservação da Natureza e Florestas [National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation]</p> <p>DRAP – Regional Directorates of the Ministério da Agricultura, Florestas e Desenvolvimento Rural [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Rural Development].</p> <p>DGAV – Direcção Geral de Alimentação e Veterinária [National Authority for Animal Health]</p> <p>GNR – Guarda Nacional Republicana /SEPNA – Serviço de Protecção da Natureza] - [Republican National Guard / Nature and Environmental Protection Service</p> <p>DGADR – Direcção de Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural [General Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development]</p> <p>APA – Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente [Portuguese Environment Agency]</p> <p>IGAMAOT – Inspeção Geral dos Ministérios do Ambiente, Ordenamento do Território e Energia e da Agricultura e do Mar [General Inspectorate of the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning, and Energy, and of Agriculture and the Sea].</p> <p>These bodies are responsible for licensing and for applying legislation, and they are in turn inspected by the national inspectorate (IGAMAOT) and by the European Commission.</p> <p>These bodies issue reports on licensing and inspection. Although some reports do not list activities separately, there is no evidence of significant impact caused by forestry operations.</p>	
1.11 Health and Safety	1.6.14 1.6.15 1.6.16 1.6.26 1.32 1.33 1.34 1.35	<p><b>Overview of legal requirements</b></p> <p>In Portugal, health and safety at work is heavily regulated in accordance with point 3.4 of Annex C2, which covers all forestry and forestry-related activities, namely the requirements for group and individual protective equipment, the use/verification of forestry machinery and the use of plant protection products.</p> <p><b>Assessment of law enforcement</b></p> <p>Authorities with specific jurisdiction for licensing and inspecting the provisions of health and safety at work legislation in Portugal are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– ACT (Autoridade para as condições do Trabalho) [Working Conditions Authority];</li> <li>– DGS (Direcção Geral de Saúde) [General Directorate of Health];</li> <li>– ANPC (Autoridade Nacional de Protecção Civil) [National Civil Protection Authority].</li> </ul>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>‘Low risk’ thresholds met and “specified risk” thresholds were not exceeded:</p> <p><b>(1) Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.</b></p>

		<p>All companies must provide an annual report to the Ministério da Solidariedade e Segurança Social [Ministry for Solidarity and Social Security], which is registered in Annex D, with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quantity and severity of accidents at work and occupational diseases;</li> <li>- Training hours related to OSH (occupational safety and health);</li> <li>- Organization of OSH services;</li> <li>- Risk identification, assessment, and control;</li> <li>- Periodic and occasional aptitude tests;</li> </ul> <p>ACT has recently developed a set of initiatives and projects aimed at the forestry sector. These consist of awareness and training in the most significant risks in forestry. FSC Portugal and forestry stakeholders were involved in some of these initiatives.</p> <p>Information is not listed separately for the primary sector, so there are no statistics available on the trend of accidents at work in forestry. However, the report 'Relatório de Actividades ACT' ['ACT Activities Report' - <a href="http://www.act.gov.pt/(pt-PT)/CentroInformacao/Estatistica/Paginas/AcidentesdeTrabalhoMortais.aspx">http://www.act.gov.pt/(pt-PT)/CentroInformacao/Estatistica/Paginas/AcidentesdeTrabalhoMortais.aspx</a>] confirms that there has been a decrease in accidents at work in the primary sector.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Primary Sector</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Nº of mortal accidents</td> <td>20</td> <td>27</td> <td>17</td> <td>14</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Primary Sector	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Nº of mortal accidents	20	27	17	14	2	
Primary Sector	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018										
Nº of mortal accidents	20	27	17	14	2										
1.12 Legal employment	1.6.14 1.6.15 1.6.16 1.6.17 1.6.18 1.25 1.32 1.33 1.34	<p><b>Overview of legal requirements</b></p> <p>In Portugal, all types of work are covered by labour legislation (point 3.4 of Annex C2). The legal framework, consistent with the ILO (International Labour Organization), makes the following items obligatory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insurance for accidents at work;</li> <li>- A minimum of 35 hours annual training per worker;</li> <li>- Payment of social welfare benefits;</li> <li>- Minimum age;</li> <li>- Prohibition of slave labour;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded:</p> <p><b>(1) Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the</b></p>												

	<p>1.35 1.36 1.37 1.38 1.39 1.40 1.41 1.42 1.43 1.68</p>	<p>– Freedom of association.</p> <p><b>Assessment of law enforcement</b></p> <p>Authorities with specific jurisdiction for inspecting labour obligations in Portugal are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– ACT (Autoridade para as Condições do Trabalho);</li> <li>– SEF (Serviços de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras) [Foreigners and Border Service];</li> <li>– DGERT (Direcção Geral do Emprego e das Relações de Trabalho) [Directorate General for Employment and Labour Relations];</li> <li>– Trade unions: União Geral dos Trabalhadores [General Workers’ Union] (UGT), Confederação Geral dos Trabalhadores Portugueses [General Confederation of Portuguese Workers] (CGTP), and the Sindicato da Agricultura Alimentação e Florestas [Farming, Food, and Forestry Union] (SETAA).</li> </ul> <p>ACT issues an annual inspection report on the progress of compliance with labour obligations.</p> <p>ACT sometimes acts in cooperation with other international bodies in the field.</p> <p>SEF identifies and inspects companies that employ foreign labour, publishing annual inspection reports.</p> <p>ACT annual report (2015), shows that primary sector (that includes forestry but also agriculture and fishery) has one of the lowest percentage of infractions (2,5 %), comparing to the other sectors, so it is perceived as a low risk.</p> <p>Futhermore, forest workers are employed in compliance with the requirements and conditions defined by the Collective National Bargaining Agreement (Contracto Colectivo de Trabalho, CCT) for forest workers or for agricultural workers. It fulfills the ILO's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions.</p>	<p><b>authorities and/or by the relevant entities.</b></p>
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<b>Third parties' rights</b>			
1.13 Customary rights		<p><b>Overview of legal Requirements</b></p> <p>The FSC forest management standard for Portugal defines customary law as: 'A set of rules established by custom or tradition (...)'</p> <p>In Portugal the main customary laws are incorporated in the legislation referred to in point 4.1 of Annex C2.</p> <p>In the case of community areas, specific legislation regulates rights of use of common forest areas (Lei dos Baldios - Decree-Law no. 165/2015, 17 August).</p> <p>Another example is the hunting legislation, that regulates the hunting resources and practices, as stated in the Law (Lei nº 173/99, de 21 de Setembro).</p> <p><b>Assessment of law enforcement</b></p> <p>There are no violations known to customary rights. Hunting activities are regulated by law (Lei nº 173/99, de 21 de setembro)</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded:</p> <p><b>(1) Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.</b></p>
1.14 Free, prior, and informed consent		Portuguese legislation covering 'free, prior, and informed consent' relevant for harvesting activities is inexistent.	Not applicable
1.15 Indigenous Peoples' rights		There are no Indigenous Peoples in Portugal. Moreover, there is no legislation covering 'traditional rights' relevant to forestry activities.	Not applicable
<b>Trade and transport</b>			
1.16 Classification of species, quantities and qualities	1.6.4 1.6.5 1.6.7 1.6.22 1.6.23	<p>In Portugal, the EUTR (EU Timber Regulation) applies (EU Regulation 995/2010). Operators placing timber on the market for the first time should provide records of where the timber originated, species, and quantities.</p> <p>For pine and eucalyptus, Decree-Law 174/88 (felling declaration) applies, which obliges registration of species and quantities. After felling, the quantities and species being sold must be declared.</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded:</p> <p><b>(1) Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive</b></p>

	<p>For cork oak, there is the cork production declaration form. The publication of legislation establishing protection measures for the cork oak and the holm oak – Decree - Law no. 169/2001, dated 25 May, art. 14 – make it mandatory. The declaration is obligatory for all producers of raw cork that is to be sold or consumed by the producer. The declaration must be filed with the ICNF [National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation] headquarters by 31 December in the year of extraction.</p> <p>The declaration of felling, pruning, and circulation of conifer wood, set out in article 6 of Decree - Law no. 123/2015, dated 3 July, must be obligatorily provided in advance whenever:</p> <p>a) it concerns the felling, and transport, or transport of wood from the felling of, conifers that are hosts of the pine wood nematode in mainland;</p> <p>b) it concerns the pruning of host conifers in mainland .</p> <p>The new legal framework applying to the harvesting, transportation, storing, transformation, import, and export of <i>Pinus pinea L.</i> pine cones in mainland, which was approved by Decree-Law no. 77/2015, dated 12 May, is effective as of 10 August 2015.</p> <p>The regulations require that ICNF [National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation] is given advance notice of any economic activity or operation involving the harvesting, transportation, storing, transformation, import, and export of <i>Pinus pinea L.</i> pine cones and that those carrying out such activities are registered.</p> <p>The legal framework applicable to the application of resin and the circulation of pine resin in mainland was approved by Decree-Law no. 181/2015, dated 28 August. This law is effective as of 28 September 2015, with the exception of articles 6 to 9, ‘prior notification’ and ‘registration of a resin operator’, which are effective as of 1 January 2016.</p> <p>The regulations require that ICNF [National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation] is provided with advance notice of the extraction of pine resin, its import</p>	<p><b>actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.</b></p>
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		<p>and export, as well as transportation, storing, and entry to an establishment for the first industrial transformation, and that resin operators are subject to registration.</p> <p><b>Assessment of law enforcement</b></p> <p>The risk is considered low, based on the evidence of law enforcement by National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation and GNR – Guarda Nacional Republicana [Republican National Guard] / SEPNA – Serviço de Protecção da Natureza, which periodically reports the compliance to EUTR by the domestic operators, including the timber harvesting regulations.</p> <p>EUTR report states that for Portugal there is no violations known.</p>	
1.17 Trade and transport	1.6.11 1.6.23 1.6.24 1.24 1.25 1.28 1.31	<p><b>Overview of legal requirements</b></p> <p>For tax purposes, all products transported in Portugal must be accompanied by a consignment note raised in advance and centrally by the tax authorities, which specifies species, quantity, origin, place of unloading, and the timeframe for each unloading.</p> <p><b>Assessment of law enforcement</b></p> <p>In Portugal, regular control of transport on the roads is carried out by the police and the authorities.</p> <p>In the case of conifer wood, there is also operator registration and a felling declaration for each exploration. A copy of these documents must accompany each transportation.</p> <p>There are no records of violations of the applicable law, so it is perceived as low risk.</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded:</p> <p><b>(1) Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.</b></p>
1.18 Offshore trading and transfer price	1.6.11 1.14 1.44 1.45	<p><b>Overview of legal requirements</b></p> <p>As stated in 'International transfer pricing 2015/16 da PWC' [...] 'every tax payer shall indicate, in their annual declaration of accounting and fiscal information, an integral part of the CIT filings (IES / Declaração Anual), the existence of transactions with associated enterprises.</p> <p>The requested information includes the associated enterprises, the amounts of any controlled transaction with each of the associated enterprises and an indication as to whether supporting documentation for the prices was prepared at the time the transactions took place with each provider.'</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded:</p> <p><b>(1) Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.</b></p>

		<p><b>Assessment of law enforcement</b></p> <p>No evidence of illegal transfer pricing involving wood / timber enterprises was found. Portugal has a low perceived level of corruption (CPI score = 63 in 2017). Portugal has clear statutory transfer pricing documentation requirements in place and national legislation is in line with OECD guidelines. Fines for non-compliance are in place and may range from EUR 750 to 150.000.</p>	
1.19 Custom regulations	1.6.4 1.6.5 1.6.11 1.6.12 1.6.27 1.24 1.25 1.28	<p><b>Overview of legal requirements</b></p> <p>Portugal is integrated into the Customs Union of Europe in relation to goods import / export rules.</p> <p>The Community Customs Code <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/customs-procedures/general-overview/community-customs-code-cc-implementing-provisions-guidelines-current-legal-provisions_en">https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/customs-procedures/general-overview/community-customs-code-cc-implementing-provisions-guidelines-current-legal-provisions_en</a> establishes, at Community level, issues relating to trade in goods between the EU and third countries, including measures of agricultural policy, trade policy, and statistical measures.</p> <p>In Portugal there is a national customs authority that controls imports / exports. There are controls on roads and other entry / exit points (harbours and airports).</p> <p>Custom legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Código Aduaneiro da União [Community Customs Code (CCC)] (CAU) – February 2016</li> </ul>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded:</p> <p><b>(1) Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.</b></p>
1.20 CITES		No CITES species are currently grown in Portugal-	Not applicable
<b>Due diligence / due care</b>			
1.21 Legislation requiring due diligence / due care procedures	1.6.3 1.6.28 1.7.3 1.19 1.25	<p><b>Overview of legal requirements</b></p> <p>According to Decree-Law 76/2013, that Creates the register of timber and derived products operators and establishes penalties for infringement of the Regulation (EU) no. 995/2010, defining the regime for control and enforcement of its application in the national territory, the enterprises classified as 'operators' under the regulation have been required to register their activities on a digital platform managed by the forest authorities (ICNF - [National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation]) (<a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/fileiras/reg-op#reg">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/fileiras/reg-op#reg</a>). By October 2015 a total of 2.198 operators were registered in the country – of which 36 were forest producers (1.6 per</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded:</p> <p><b>(1) Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive</b></p>

	<p>cent) and 251 were loggers and forest service providers (11 per cent). By the end of 2017, there were a total of 4.258 operators registered.</p> <p>In addition to the register, operators must have a due diligence system in place for each wood / timber acquisition, which includes procedures for access to information, risk assessment, and risk mitigation. Traders must maintain relevant information about suppliers and buyers of products as well as volumes traded. This information must be kept and be provided to the competent authorities upon request.</p> <p><b>Assessment of law enforcement</b></p> <p>The competent authority in Portugal for ensuring the implementation of the EUTR is the National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation (ICNF). The enforcement authority is the National Republican Guard (GNR), which conducts enforcement according to ICNF procedures.</p> <p>Since 2015, there has been evidence of effective application of inspection of wood put onto the market by national economic operators, carried out by ICNF and GNR.</p> <p>Since 2015 a far-reaching plan of inspections has begun and it is implemented as an on-going process.</p>	<p><b>actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.</b></p>
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## 6.2 Category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights

### Summary of risk assessment process:

Category 2 was the first category to be worked on by the consultative forum, based on the results of the CNRA provided by FSC International. On a global level, the consultant's analysis was considered to be fairly complete, being taken from a large range of sources. The consultative forum included national sources, normally based on official reports, which in some cases were more up to date, and which in turn led to a review of some of the risk proposals.

The methodology aimed to assess the risk of violation of traditional and human rights due to management (harvest, processing, and trading) activities.

The **geographical scale** used was the **country**. **No functional scale** was used in this category.

### General / contextual information used for the risk assessment, referencing the number of any specific sources used (Annex C1):

The table below gives the national CNRA information, to which were added a few minor updates.

Sources of information	Evidence
World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators – the report on aggregate WGIs and individual governance indicators for 215 countries (most recently for 1996–2012), for six dimensions of governance: voice and accountability; political stability and absence of violence; government effectiveness; regulatory quality; rule of law; control of corruption <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home</a>	<a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports</a> (click on table, view tab, and select Country) <b>In 2015 Portugal scored 75.00</b> on the indicator <i>Political Stability and Absence of Violence / Terrorism</i> on the percentile rank among all countries (ranging from 0 (lowest) to 100 (highest)), with higher values corresponding to better outcomes. On the other five indicators, Portugal scored between 76.00 and 79.00 on the percentile rank.
World Bank Harmonized List of Fragile Situations: <a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTLICUS/Resources/511777-1269623894864/Fragile_Situations_List_FY11_%28Oct_19_2010%29.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTLICUS/Resources/511777-1269623894864/Fragile_Situations_List_FY11_%28Oct_19_2010%29.pdf</a>	<b>Portugal does not feature in this list.</b>
Committee to Protect Journalists: Impunity Index The CPJ Impunity Index calculates the number of unsolved journalist murders as a percentage of each country's population. For this index, CPJ examined journalist murders that occurred between 1 January 2004 and 31 December 2013 and that remain unsolved. Only those nations with five or more unsolved cases are included on this index.	<b>Portugal does not feature in this list.</b>

<p><a href="http://cpj.org/reports/2014/04/impunity-index-getting-away-with-murder.php">http://cpj.org/reports/2014/04/impunity-index-getting-away-with-murder.php</a></p>	
<p>Carleton University: Country Indicators for Foreign Policy: The Failed and Fragile States project by Carleton University examines state fragility using a combination of structural data and current events monitoring <a href="http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/ffs.htm">http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/ffs.htm</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/app/serve.php/1419.pdf">http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/app/serve.php/1419.pdf</a>  The Fragile States brief provides an analysis of processes related to state fragility in a given country, including ‘clusters’ on governance, economics, security and crime, human development, demography, and the environment. Monitoring of current events draws upon a variety of domestic and international sources. The analysis uses ‘scenario generation’ based on trend lines.</p> <p><b>Portugal scores medium–low on the State Fragility Map 2011 (rank 27 in the world).</b></p>
<p>Human Rights Watch: <a href="http://www.hrw.org">http://www.hrw.org</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015">http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015</a>  The World Report 2015 lists human rights concerns or alarming cases found in EU countries as part of the EU chapter.</p> <p><b>Portugal does not feature in this chapter. There is no other relevant information about Portugal on the HRW website.</b></p>
<p>US AID: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov">www.usaid.gov</a>  Search on website for [country] + ‘human rights’ ‘conflicts’ ‘conflict timber’</p>	<p><b>No information found on specified risks after searching ‘Portugal’ + ‘human rights’, ‘conflicts’ or ‘timber conflicts’</b></p>
<p>Global Witness: <a href="http://www.globalwitness.org">www.globalwitness.org</a>  Search on website for [country] + ‘human rights’ ‘conflicts’ ‘conflict timber’</p>	<p><b>No information found on specified risks after searching ‘Portugal’ + ‘human rights’, ‘conflicts’ or ‘timber conflicts’</b></p>
<p><a href="http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_forests/deforestation/forest_illegal_logging/">http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_forests/deforestation/forest_illegal_logging/</a></p>	<p><a href="http://wwf.panda.org/_core/general.cfc?method=getOriginalImage&amp;ulmgID=%26%2AR%5C%27%21%3EW5%0A">http://wwf.panda.org/_core/general.cfc?method=getOriginalImage&amp;ulmgID=%26%2AR%5C%27%21%3EW5%0A</a>  WWF report: Failing the forests: Europe’s illegal timber trade  <a href="http://d2ouvy59p0dg6k.cloudfront.net/downloads/failingforests.pdf">http://d2ouvy59p0dg6k.cloudfront.net/downloads/failingforests.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Portugal is not reported as a source for illegal timber.</b> It is mentioned as a limited consumer of illegally harvested timber, it is not reported as a source for illegal timber.</p>
<p>Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card  <a href="http://www.illegal-logging.info">http://www.illegal-logging.info</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.illegal-logging.info/content/portugal-wwf-wants-legislation-against-illegal-wood-importation">http://www.illegal-logging.info/content/portugal-wwf-wants-legislation-against-illegal-wood-importation</a>  News: WWF wants legislation against illegal wood importation (4 April 2009) – ‘Portugal – The Portuguese branch of the environmental association WWF (World Wildlife Fund) has this week called on the Government to implement legislation</p>

	<p>against the importation of wood that is of illegal origin after it published a report that highlights this country as one of the world’s biggest importers of tropical woods. Portugal was identified as being the Democratic Republic of Congo’s most important client in terms of wood importation, as well as being the sixth biggest importer of tropical woods from Brazil, a target of environmentalists concerned about depleting rainforests. According to the WWF, the Iberian Peninsula ranks number one in Europe and is the second region in the world for the importation of tropical woods. Its report highlighted the non-existence in Portugal of national legislation to control this type of business. ‘What we intend is that a clear difference is made between wood that is of unclear origin, and therefore to which there is an associated risk of it being from illegally felled trees, and wood that comes from <i>controlled sources</i>,’ said <i>Luís Silva, head of WWF in Portugal. He added that there is very poor control of where wood comes from, and therefore associated risks are very high.</i></p> <p><a href="http://www.illegal-logging.info/content/northern-port-central-illegal-timber-trade">http://www.illegal-logging.info/content/northern-port-central-illegal-timber-trade</a>  <i>News: Northern port central to illegal timber trade (28 May 2015) –‘Environmental organizations Quercus and Greenpeace have this week denounced cases of illegal timber entering Portugal from the Democratic Republic of Congo through the port of Leixões. The associations said in a statement that Portuguese import agents were implicated in the trade in illegal timber, following a two-year investigation by Greenpeace Africa. The document said that Portugal is the second main destination of the illegal timber from Cotrefor (a logging company in the Democratic Republic of Congo) after France and that some of the companies that import the timber into the European Union through Portugal are African Logs, Global &amp; Infinite Traders SAL, Neuholtz Investment Ltd, Angot Bois SARL and F. Jammes SAS. The export figures show that the port of Leixões is one of the main entry ports into the European Union for timber from the Democratic Republic of Congo.’</i></p> <p><b>Portugal is not reported as a source of illegal timber.</b></p>
<p>Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index  <a href="http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2015/results/">http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2015/results/</a></p>	<p><b>Portugal scores 63 points on the Corruption Perceptions Index 2015</b> on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). Portugal ranks 28th out of 168, with rank no. 1 being the cleanest country.</p>
<p>Amnesty International Annual Report: The state of the world’s human rights – information on key human rights issues, including freedom of expression, international justice, corporate accountability, the death penalty, and reproductive rights</p>	<p><a href="https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/0001/2015/en/">https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/0001/2015/en/</a>  <i>A few minor negative issues are reported on Portugal in the country chapter of the <i>State of the Human Rights</i> Report 2014/15 (pages 298 and 299). These are related to some human rights and social rights issues, a case of ill-treatment of a prisoner,</i></p>



	migrants, and/or asylum procedures, discrimination against Roma, and LGBT rights. <b>No information relevant for this risk assessment has been identified.</b>
Freedom House <a href="http://www.freedomhouse.org/">http://www.freedomhouse.org/</a>	<a href="https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/freedom-world-2015#.VgwaoXrtIHw">https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/freedom-world-2015#.VgwaoXrtIHw</a> <b>The status of Portugal on the Freedom in the World Index 2015 is 'free'.</b>  <a href="https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2015#.VgwZ2HrtIHw">https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2015#.VgwZ2HrtIHw</a> <b>The status of Portugal on the Freedom of the Press Index in 2015 is 'free'.</b>  <a href="https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/freedom-net-2015">https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/freedom-net-2015</a> <b>There is no status for Portugal for the Freedom on the Net Index in 2015.</b>
Reporters without Borders: Press Freedom Index <a href="https://index.rsf.org/#/">https://index.rsf.org/#/</a>	<i>2015 World Press Freedom Index</i> <b>In 2015, Portugal ranked 26 out of 180 countries on the World Press Freedom Index.</b>
Fund for Peace – Fragile States Index – the Fund for Peace is a US-based non-profit research and educational organization that works to prevent violent conflict and promote security. The Fragile States Index is an annual ranking, first published in 2005 under the name Failed States Index, of 177 nations based on their levels of stability and capacity. <a href="http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/">http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/</a>	<i>Fragile States Index 2015</i> <b>Portugal is ranked 164 out of 178 countries on the Fragile States Index 2015 (no. 1 being the most fragile state). This ranks Portugal in the category of 'sustainable', with only Finland being in the highest category of 'very sustainable'.</b>
The Global Peace Index is published by the Institute for Economics & Peace. It is the world's leading measure of national peacefulness. It ranks 162 nations according to their absence of violence. It is made up of 23 indicators, ranging from a nation's level of military expenditure to its relations with neighbouring countries and the level of respect for human rights. Source: <i>The Guardian</i> : <a href="http://economicsandpeace.org/research/iep-indices-data/global-peace-index">http://economicsandpeace.org/research/iep-indices-data/global-peace-index</a>	<a href="http://static.visionofhumanity.org/sites/default/files/Global%20Peace%20Index%20Report%202015_0.pdf">http://static.visionofhumanity.org/sites/default/files/Global%20Peace%20Index%20Report%202015_0.pdf</a> <i>2015 Global Peace Index</i> <b>Portugal is ranked 11 out 162 countries, which means that it is assessed as one of the 25 countries in highest category, with a 'very high' level of peace.</b>

**Conclusion on country context:**

**Portugal scores positively on all indicators reviewed in this context section. It ranks relatively highly on all relevant aspects such as a stable country with good governance, the absence of conflicts of any magnitude, and as a free country for all its citizens with a good justice system.**

Indicator 2.1. The forest sector is not associated with violent armed conflict, including that which threatens national or regional security and/or is linked to military control.		
Guidance		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the country covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber?</li> <li>Is the country covered by any other international ban on timber export?</li> <li>Are there individuals or entities involved in the forest sector that are facing UN sanctions?</li> </ul>		
General sources from FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 EN	information found and specific sources	Risk designation ('low risk' or 'specified risk') and specification (if applicable)
Compendium of United Nations Security Council sanctions lists: <a href="https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/un-sc-consolidated-list">https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/un-sc-consolidated-list</a>	There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from Portugal.	'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded: (1) The area under assessment is not a source of conflict timber; AND (2) The country is not covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber; AND (3) The country is not covered by any other international ban on timber export; AND (4) Operators in the area under assessment are not involved in conflict timber supply/trade; AND (5) Other available evidence does not challenge a 'low risk' designation.
US AID: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov">www.usaid.gov</a>	Portugal is not covered by any other international ban on timber export.	
Global Witness: <a href="http://www.globalwitness.org">www.globalwitness.org</a> and <a href="http://www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/environment/forests">www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/environment/forests</a>	There are no individuals or entities involved in the forest sector in Portugal that are facing UN sanctions.	
Guidance		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the country a source of conflict timber? If so, does this apply at a national level or is it only an issue in specific regions? If so, which regions?</li> <li>Is the conflict timber related to specific entities? If so, which entities or types of entities?</li> </ul>		
General sources from FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 EN	information found and specific sources	Risk designation ('low risk' or 'specified risk') and specification (if applicable)
<a href="http://www.usaid.gov">www.usaid.gov</a>	No information on conflict timber in Portugal identified.	'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded: (1) The area under assessment is not a source of conflict timber; AND (2) The country is not covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber; AND (3) The country is not covered by any other international ban on timber export; AND (4) Operators in the area under assessment are not involved in conflict timber supply/trade; AND
Conflict Timber is defined by US AID as: - conflict financed or sustained through the harvest and sale of timber (type 1), - conflict emerging as a result of competition over timber or other forest resources (type 2) Also check overlap with indicator 2.3.	No information on conflict timber in Portugal identified.	
<a href="http://www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/environment/forests">www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/environment/forests</a>	No information on conflict timber in Portugal identified.	

<p>Human Rights Watch: <a href="http://www.hrw.org/">http://www.hrw.org/</a></p>	<p>No information on conflict timber in Portugal identified. <a href="http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015">http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015</a> No information found on conflict timber in Portugal in the World Report 2015.</p>	<p>(5) Other available evidence does not challenge a 'low risk' designation.</p>
<p>World Resources Institute: Governance of Forests Initiative Indicator Framework (Version 1) <a href="http://pdf.wri.org/working_papers/gfi_tenure_indicators_sep09.pdf">http://pdf.wri.org/working_papers/gfi_tenure_indicators_sep09.pdf</a> Now: PROFOR <a href="http://www.profor.info/node/1998">http://www.profor.info/node/1998</a></p>	<p>This work resulted in a publication: <i>Assessing and Monitoring Forest Governance: A User's Guide to a Diagnostic Tool</i> (available on this page) published by PROFOR in June 2012. <b>This tool has not yet been applied to Portugal.</b></p>	
<p>Amnesty International Annual Report: The state of the world's human rights – information on key human rights issues, including freedom of expression, international justice, corporate accountability, the death penalty, and reproductive rights <a href="http://www.amnesty.org">http://www.amnesty.org</a></p>	<p>AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT 2014/15: THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S HUMAN RIGHTS <a href="https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/001/2015/en/">https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/001/2015/en/</a> No information found on conflict timber, or with any relationship to forestry in Portugal.</p>	
<p>World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators –report on aggregate WGIs and individual governance indicators for 213 economies (most recently for 1996–2012), for six dimensions of governance: Voice and Accountability; Political Stability and Absence of Violence; Government Effectiveness; Regulatory Quality; Rule of Law; Control of Corruption <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home</a> Use indicator 'Political stability and Absence of violence' specific for indicator 2.1</p>	<p><a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports</a> In 2015 Portugal scored 75.00 on the indicator <i>Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism</i> on the percentile rank among all countries (ranging from 0 (lowest) to 100 (highest)), with higher values corresponding to better outcomes. On the other five indicators, Portugal scored between 76.00 and 79.00 on the percentile rank.</p>	
<p>CIFOR: <a href="http://www.cifor.org/">http://www.cifor.org/</a> <a href="http://www.cifor.org/publications/Corporate/FactSheet/forests_conflict.htm">http://www.cifor.org/publications/Corporate/FactSheet/forests_conflict.htm</a></p>	<p>No information on conflict timber or illegal logging in Portugal identified.</p>	
<p>Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms or in combination 'conflict timber', 'illegal logging'</p>	<p>No additional information on conflict timber in Portugal identified.</p>	
<p><b>Conclusion on indicator 2.1:</b> No information was found on Portugal as a source of conflict timber, and the forest sector is not associated with any violent armed conflict.</p>		

**'Low risk' thresholds:**

- (1) The area under assessment is not a source of conflict timber;<sup>2</sup> AND**
- (2) The country is not covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber; AND**
- (3) The country is not covered by any other international ban on timber export; AND**
- (4) Operators in the area under assessment are not involved in conflict timber supply/trade; AND**
- (5) Other available evidence does not challenge the 'low risk' designation.**

**Indicator 2.2. Labour rights are respected, including rights as specified in the ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.**

**Guidance**

- Are social rights covered by the relevant legislation and enforced in the country or area concerned? (Refer to category 1.)
- Are rights like freedom of association and collective bargaining upheld?
- Is there evidence confirming the absence of compulsory and/or forced labour?
- Is there evidence confirming the absence of discrimination in respect of employment and/or occupation, and/or gender?
- Is there evidence confirming the absence of child labour?
- Is the country signatory to the relevant ILO conventions?
- Is there evidence that specific groups (including women) feel adequately protected related to the rights mentioned above?
- Are any violations of labour rights limited to specific sectors?

General sources from FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 EN	information found and specific sources	Risk designation ('low risk' or 'specified risk') and specification (if applicable)
Status of ratification of fundamental ILO conventions: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11001:0::NO:">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11001:0::NO:</a> or use: ILO Core Conventions Database: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/docs/declworld.htm">http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/docs/declworld.htm</a> C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930 C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102815">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102815</a> Portugal has ratified all eight fundamental ILO conventions. The status on the ILO website for all eight conventions is 'in force'. The consultative forum and NRA WG considered that Portugal has shown a stronger commitment since some of the ILO conventions were ratified, even before joining the EU and Portugal were one the founder members of ILO,	'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded: (10) Applicable legislation for the area under assessment covers all ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, AND the risk assessment for the relevant indicators of Category 1 confirms enforcement of applicable legislation ('low risk'); AND (12) Other available evidence do not challenge a 'low risk' designation.

<sup>2</sup>Conflict timber' is limited to include 'timber that has been traded at some point in the chain of custody by armed groups, be they rebel factions or regular soldiers, or by a civilian administration involved in armed conflict or its representatives, either to perpetuate conflict or take advantage of conflict situations for personal gain – conflict timber is not necessarily illegal. Please refer to FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0.

<p>C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957          C111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958          C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973          C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999</p> <p>Ratification as such should be checked under category 1. In category 2 we take that outcome into consideration. This should be referred to.</p>	<p>in1919.  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/portugue/region/eurpr/lisbon/html/portugal_historia_pt.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/portugue/region/eurpr/lisbon/html/portugal_historia_pt.htm</a>.</p>	
	<p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3147225:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3147225:NO</a>  <i>Direct Request (CEACR) adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014)</i>  <i>Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Conventions, 1948 (No. 87) – Portugal</i>  <b>‘Observations from trade union organizations.</b>          [...] The CGTP–IN also challenges interference from the labour administration in the internal organization of trade unions through controls made on the regulation by trade union constitutions of the <i>direito de tendência</i>, namely the right of trade union members to constitute currents of opinion through which they may participate in the functioning of the organization. According to the CGTP-IN, the labour administration increasingly imposes on trade unions a model for regulating the abovementioned right. The Committee notes the Government’s indication that: (i) the labour administration and, where appropriate, the Public Prosecutor’s Office and the courts are bound to verify whether trade union constitutions fulfil the obligation to regulate the</p>	

	<p>direito de tendência deriving from article 55.2 of the Constitution and section 450.2 of the Labour Code; and (ii) the Government follows the jurisprudence of the Tribunal da Relação in Lisbon, which indicates that this right must not only be recognized and regulated by trade union constitutions, but that the latter must also specify 'in what way it can or must be exercised' (the tribunal has also indicated that the individual rights conferred on trade union members to criticize the action of their organization, to be consulted, and to elect union representatives are insufficient to ensure observance of the <i>direito de tendência</i>, the exercise of which presupposes the organization of various opinion groups within the trade union and the possibility for them to express themselves). Lastly, the Committee notes the decision of 4 May 2011 of the same tribunal indicating that trade union constitutions are free to define the forms in which this right is implemented in practice. The Committee recalls that, under Article 3 of the Convention, national legislation should only lay down formal requirements respecting trade union constitutions, except with regard to the need to follow a democratic process and to ensure a right of appeal for the members (see 2012 General Survey on the fundamental conventions, paragraph 100). The committee therefore requests that the government initiate discussions with the representative workers' and employers' organizations in order to examine the legislative provisions in question and their application in the light of the aforementioned principle. The</p>	
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	<p>committee requests that the government supply information on this matter in its next report. Furthermore, the committee asked the government to send its observations in reply to the ITUC's comments of 31 July 2012 concerning the arrest and assault of two trade union leaders by the police at the end of a nationwide rally. <b>The committee again asks the government to send the requested observations in its next report.'</b></p>	
<p>The ITUC Global Rights Index ranks 139 countries against 97 internationally recognized indicators to assess where workers' rights are best protected, in law and in practice. The survey provides information on violations of the rights to freedom of association, collective bargaining, and strike as defined by ILO conventions, in particular ILO convention nos. 87 and 98, as well as jurisprudence developed by the ILO supervisory mechanisms.  <a href="http://www.ituc-csi.org/new-ituc-global-rights-index-the?lang=en">http://www.ituc-csi.org/new-ituc-global-rights-index-the?lang=en</a></p>	<p><i>New ITUC Global Rights Index – the world's worst countries for workers</i>          'The International Trade Union Confederation has been collecting data on the abuse of trade union rights around the world for the past 30 years. Now, for the first time, the ITUC Global Rights Index presents carefully verified information from the last 12 months in an easy-to-use format so that every government and business can see how their laws and supply chains stack up.'  <a href="http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey_ra_2014_eng_v2.pdf">http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey_ra_2014_eng_v2.pdf</a>          The report distinguishes five clusters of countries with scores from 1 to 5 (score 1 being countries with highest level of protection of collective labour rights). Portugal is classified in category 3: 'regular violation of rights'.          'Government and/or companies are regularly interfering in collective labour rights or are failing to fully guarantee important aspects of these rights. There are deficiencies in laws and/or certain practices which make frequent violations possible.'  <a href="http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey_ra_2016_eng.pdf">http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey_ra_2016_eng.pdf</a></p>	

	<p>In this report, Portugal is at level 2 (repeated violation of rights), which is better than in previous years, showing that there is a national effort to improve labour relations between employer bodies and workers.  <a href="https://www.ituc-csi.org/ituc-global-rights-index-2017">https://www.ituc-csi.org/ituc-global-rights-index-2017</a></p>	
	<p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3081351:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3081351:NO</a>  <i>Observation (CEACR) adopted in 2012, published 102nd ILC session (2013)</i>  <i>Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (no. 98) – Portugal</i>  <b>‘Article 4 of the Convention. Legal matters pending.</b> Compulsory arbitration. In its previous comment, the committee noted that section 508(1) (b) of the Labour Code, as revised, provides for compulsory arbitration after a majority vote by the representatives of the workers and employers on the Standing Committee for Social Partnership (CPCS). The committee requested that the government to look into the possibility of amending the section in question so as to preclude the decision to impose compulsory arbitration from being taken by employers’ and workers’ organizations that are not parties to the dispute. In this respect, the committee notes the government’s statement that it is not the workers’ and employers’ associations that impose compulsory arbitration. The fact that arbitration is recommended by the majority of representatives of the workers and employers, provided for under the section in question, is not binding, given that the decision to resort to compulsory arbitration does not arise out of the</p>	



	<p>recommendation. Under section 509(1) of the Labour Code, recourse to compulsory arbitration is determined by an informed decision of the minister responsible for labour matters, taking into account the number of employers and workers affected by the dispute, the social protection of the workers concerned, the social and economic repercussions of the dispute, and the position of the parties with respect to arbitration. The committee recalls that any provisions stipulating that the authority might resort to arbitration in the event of parties to collective bargaining failing to reach agreement are not usually in compliance with the principle of voluntary negotiation contained in Article 4 of the convention and that compulsory arbitration is only acceptable in the case of acute national or local crisis. <b>The committee requests that the government take the necessary measures to guarantee the respect of the abovementioned principle. [...]</b></p>	
	<p><a href="http://www.refworld.org/docid/4fd8892cb.html">http://www.refworld.org/docid/4fd8892cb.html</a>            REFWORLD:  <i>2012 Annual Survey of Violations of Trade Union Rights – Portugal</i>  <b>Violations</b>  <i>Trade union leaders arrested, one charged:</i>            Two trade union leaders and a number of activists were arrested on 18 January at the end of a national rally of 500 shop stewards and leaders from the public-sector unions, held outside the Prime Minister's official residence in Lisbon. José Manuel Marques, of the Executive Committee of the STAL (National Union of Municipal Workers), and Marco Rosa, of the SPZS (South Zone Teachers' Union) and the</p>	

	<p>Secretariat of FRENPROF (Federation of Teachers Unions), were arrested and taken to Calvário police station. Both were apparently aggressively handled by the police, and Marco Rosa was reportedly handcuffed during the almost three hours that the police held the two trade unionists. José Manuel Marques was charged with 'disobedience'.</p> <p>The public sector unions meeting had been called against the backdrop of increased anger against wage cuts, wage freezes, tax increases, and cuts in benefits, together with sharp rises in the price of food, basic needs, and commodities.</p> <p>On 14 February a court acquitted José Manuel Marques of the charges against him.</p> <p><i>Workers pressed to refuse to go on strike:</i> SINDETELCO, the telecommunications workers' union, reported that the day before the 24 November general strike an employer in the printing sector sent their workers an email claiming that the company would provide or pay for transportation so that workers dependent on public transport could go to work. Furthermore, some employees were asked to change their holiday dates (previously established and authorized by the employer) so that the day of the strike could be considered a day of annual leave. Similar threats were also made in the banking sector, where senior managers tried to deter workers from going on strike.</p> <p><i>Replacement of striking workers:</i> SINTAP (Public Administration Workers Trade Union) reported that public sector workers taking part in the 24 November general strike,</p>	
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	<p>notably workers in a city council, were replaced by external service providers, which is prohibited by law.</p> <p>SMAV (Audiovisual Media Trade Union) also reported a case of worker replacement at the RTP (the state-owned television station), which requested the services of an outsourcing company to replace RTP operations assistants taking part in the strike. The union informed the Authority on Working Conditions (ACT) of the situation.</p> <p><i>Minimum services requirement abused:</i> The company Carris – Transportes Públicos de Lisboa assigned trade union representatives (expected to join the general strike) to provide minimum services, even though the ruling that establishes minimum services states that resorting to strikers to provide for minimum services should only be done when the corresponding needs cannot be reasonably met through resorting to potential non-strikers.</p> <p>The SNPVAC (Flight Crew and Civil Aviation Trade Union) reported that an employer ignored the union's proposal indicating the workers that were to ensure the provision of minimum services during the November strike, and unilaterally decided to contact employees via text messaging, a procedure that doesn't formally bind the workers concerned.</p> <p><i>Employer seeks to reduce union representation in violation of collective agreement:</i> The SNPVAC (Flight Crew and Civil Aviation Trade Union) also reported that an employer sought to change an agreement concerning the number of union representatives. The union had</p>	
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	<p>less trade union representatives than permitted by law (they were entitled to eight but at the time of the events reported had only seven) and a written agreement whereby an unlimited number of representatives could be appointed. However, the employer claimed that the arrangement was detrimental, and said they intended to change the agreement in order to cut the number of representatives entitled to legal protection to a limit below the one established by law.</p>	
	<p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3186747:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3186747:NO</a>  <i>Direct Request (CEACR) – adopted 2014, published 104th ILC session (2015)</i>  <i>Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) – Portugal</i>  <b>Article 1 of the Convention: Discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, national extraction, or social origin.</b>          ‘The committee also notes the project carried out under the auspices of the European initiative EQUAL, ‘Gypsy women becoming autonomous’. The committee notes, however, that the Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (ACFC) has observed that ‘Roma frequently face discrimination in access to employment, as well as on the housing market, which limits their opportunities to participate effectively in socio-economic life. Moreover, they seem to have limited access to support for self-employment and the setting up of small businesses, which could constitute alternatives to itinerant trade’. The Advisory Committee has also expressed its concern with respect to</p>	

	<p>'persistent shortcomings with regard to remedies in cases of racial discrimination' (...). In this regard, the committee has considered that proactive measures to analyse and address the situation of different groups in the labour market, in cooperation with workers' and employers' organizations, and to improve knowledge and awareness among ethnic and national minorities about anti-discrimination and equality legislation and enforcement mechanisms and procedures are needed. Policies aimed at combating discrimination against Roma cannot be effective without measures to address stereotypes and prejudices regarding the capabilities and preferences of the Roma and to promote respect and tolerance between all sections of the population, which should be implemented without delay. Regular monitoring of results secured, and progress made is essential. <b>The committee therefore requests that the government continue to take concrete measures in order to foster the integration of Roma people, particularly with respect to access to employment and education, and to provide information thereon, including statistical information concerning their situation in the labour market. It further requests that the government provide information on the impact of the measures already taken and the results of the monitoring of the level of integration of Roma people undertaken as part of the 2008–10 National Plan for Inclusion. It also requests that the government take measures to improve the effectiveness and accessibility of procedures and remedies</b></p>	
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	<p><b>against racial discrimination and continue to provide information on the cases brought before the CICDR and their outcome.</b></p>	
	<p><b>Sexual harassment</b>          The committee notes with interest that article 29 of Act No. 7/2009 that revises the Labour Code prohibits sexual harassment both in the case of quid pro quo and hostile environments. The committee also notes the government's indication that awareness raising activities concerning sexual harassment were carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Territorial Planning. The government further indicates that the guides for the preparation of the equality plans provide for the due respect of the integrity of both men and women. However, the committee notes from the government's report that in the framework of the 2009 National Equality Plan several entities, both public and private, received assistance from the government, but that none of them proposed to carry out an activity aimed at disseminating information on sexual harassment prevention at the workplace. The committee considers that this might be an indication of the lack of awareness of the public concerning this issue. The committee further notes the low number of complaints of sexual harassment filed before the Commission for Equality in Labour and Employment (CITE) (two in 2006 and none in 2007 and 2008). <b>Therefore, the Committee requests the Government to take concrete measures to foster awareness among employers and workers and their organizations with respect to the importance of preventing and combating sexual harassment, including information on the</b></p>	

	<p><b>procedures and remedies available to victims. The Committee also requests the Government to continue to provide information on any judicial or administrative decisions relating to sexual harassment in employment and occupation as well as on any relevant activities carried out by the labour inspection services.</b></p> <p>In 2015 Portugal made some changes in Portuguese Code. Article 170 ° of the Penal Code – that of "sexual harassment" – which already criminalized "acts of exhibitionist character" and "contact of a sexual nature" are now become crime. (Annex C2 208)</p>	
<p>Status of ratification of fundamental ILO conventions:  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11001:0::NO::">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11001:0::NO::</a>  or use: ILO Core Conventions Database:  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/docs/declworld.htm">http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/docs/declworld.htm</a>  C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930  C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948  C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949  C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951  C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957  C111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958  C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973  C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999</p> <p>Ratification as such should be checked under category 1. In category 2 we take that outcome into consideration. It should be referred to.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3184590:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3184590:NO</a>  <i>Direct Request (CEACR) – adopted 2014, published 104th ILC session (2015)</i>  <i>Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (no. 29) – Portugal</i>  <b>Articles 1(1), 2(1) and 25 of the Convention: trafficking in persons.</b>  ‘[...] The committee observes that these evaluations and the recommendations made in February 2013 by the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA), which was responsible for examining Portugal’s application of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, were taken into account in the formulation of the third national plan against trafficking in human beings (PNCTSH III), which was adopted on 31 December 2013 (Resolution No. 101/2013 of the Council of Ministers). The third national plan covers the 2014–17 period and provides for 53 measures linked to five</p>	

	<p>strategic areas, and all the measures have objectives, indicators, and timelines. [...]’</p> <p>‘The Committee observes that the 2013 report on human trafficking published by the OTSH in April 2014 shows that the number of reports of suspected victims has increased considerably: 308 victims reported in 2013 compared with 125 in 2012. The vast majority of reports (198) relate to cases of trafficking for labour exploitation, including 185 in agriculture. Of these reports, 45 were classified as ‘confirmed cases’ by the criminal investigation authorities further to their inquiries. Nevertheless, the committee notes that no judicial proceedings have so far resulted in the imposition of penalties on perpetrators of the crime of trafficking in persons. The committee therefore requests that the government provide information on the measures taken to strengthen the resources and investigative capacities of the law enforcement bodies. Since the vast majority of identified cases are concerned with victims of trafficking for labour exploitation, particularly in agriculture, the Committee requests that the government ensure that the labour inspection services are capable of identifying and protecting potential victims and gathering evidence. Annual Report of Internal Security (Relatório Anual de Segurança Interna 2016 - <a href="http://app.parlamento.pt/webutils/docs/doc.pdf?path=6148523063446f764c324679626d56304c334e706447567a4c31684a53556c4d5a5763765130394e4c7a464451554e45544563765247396a6457316c626e52766330567564476c6b5957526c6330563464475679626d467a4c7a557a595455304e5463784c546b784d5449744e445177">http://app.parlamento.pt/webutils/docs/doc.pdf?path=6148523063446f764c324679626d56304c334e706447567a4c31684a53556c4d5a5763765130394e4c7a464451554e45544563765247396a6457316c626e52766330567564476c6b5957526c6330563464475679626d467a4c7a557a595455304e5463784c546b784d5449744e445177</a>)’</p>	
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	<p><a href="https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2015/51315a545269596a45335954646b4d7935775a47593d&amp;fich=53a54571-9112-4402-af01-d5e4bb17a7d3.pdf&amp;Inline=true">4d6931685a6a41784c5751315a545269596a45335954646b4d7935775a47593d&amp;fich=53a54571-9112-4402-af01-d5e4bb17a7d3.pdf&amp;Inline=true</a>) makes no reference to the forestry sector.</p> <p>The government is also requested to indicate how cooperation between the labour inspectorate and the prosecuting authorities can be strengthened so that judicial proceedings can actually be initiated. The committee requests that the government supply information on judicial proceedings in progress pursuant to section 160 of the Penal Code and on any convictions handed down.'</p> <p>In Portugal, the Observatory for Human Trafficking operates under the auspices of the government's Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p><a href="http://www.otsh.mai.gov.pt/TSHEmPortugal/PlanoDeAcao/Pages/default.aspx">http://www.otsh.mai.gov.pt/TSHEmPortugal/PlanoDeAcao/Pages/default.aspx</a></p> <p>This site identifies and reports victims and cases of human trafficking. There is also a plan of action to 'combat, in an integrated way, the scourge of human trafficking, raising awareness of the phenomenon, using educational and preventative action in conjunction with various players, protection and assistance to victims, and sanctioning of traffickers', which was published in the Diário da República (Official Gazette of Portugal) by means of a Resolution of the Council of Ministers, no. 101/2013. This document transposes the programme to come into effect between 2013 and 2017.</p> <p>The Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality also actively combats human trafficking.</p>	
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<p>ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Country reports.  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm</a>            Source of several reports. Search for 'racial discrimination', 'child labour', 'forced labour', 'gender equality', 'freedom of association'</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_090548.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_090548.pdf</a>  <i>Working Paper, Forced labour and trafficking in Europe: how people are trapped in, live through</i></p>	

	<p><i>and come out. By BeateAndrees. International Labour Office, Geneva. February 2008</i></p> <p>'A further difficulty is to assess the cumulative use of coercive practices. Survey data as well as case studies suggest that victims of forced labour have been subjected to various forms of coercion at the same time. An analysis of qualitative case studies from Germany and Portugal has brought to light the following picture that is typical for sectors other than the sex industry: the chain of exploitation starts with deception about working and living conditions, followed by withholding of wages or other wage manipulations combined with threats of denunciation to the authorities (if the person was in an irregular situation). In cases where migrant workers resisted and demanded fair treatment, violence occurred in the form of an organized or spontaneous beating. This repetitive experience has led some migrant workers to help themselves, up to a point where police had to rescue employers who were kidnapped and tortured by workers who demanded their back wages (Cyrus, 2005; Pereira/Vasconcelos, 2007).'</p> <p>[...] 'Case 2: Portugal</p> <p>Research results from Portugal provide an example of migrant workers who were subjected to double exploitation imposed by their employers as well as by criminal networks of their own national group. Though not debt bondage in the strict legal sense of the term, this created de facto situations of bondage where migrants were afraid to resist or to leave employment. The cases refer to largely irregular migrants from Eastern Europe (e.g. Ukrainians, Russians, Moldovans, and Romanians) starting</p>	
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	<p>in 1998. But similar reports were also received from Brazilian migrants.</p> <p>Most of the Eastern European migrants were men between 20 and 50 years old with various professional backgrounds. They paid between 450 and 1500 USD to a travel agent in their home country for a 'package deal' that would cover transportation, documents (usually tourist visa) and the promise of a job in Portugal. Upon arrival, most of them were quickly inserted into the labour market, sometimes for an additional fee. They then experienced irregular wage payments or wage deductions combined with blackmailing and extortion of criminal migration networks that aimed at making quick profits. Migrants also found that they had to pay additional fees for invented services, such as obtaining a tax identification number or changing employer.</p> <p>Portuguese law enforcement authorities were able to dismantle most of these networks once they were alerted by an increase of homicide and other violent incidences affecting migrant workers. The research carried out in 2005 and 2006 brought to light only two cases of debt bondages (out of a total of 25 cases of coercive employment). The most common form of coercion was non-payment or late payment of wages.'</p> <p>[..] 'According to ILO research, the following sectors other than the sex industry are particularly vulnerable to forced labour and exploitative labour practices: construction, agriculture, textiles and garments, restaurants and catering services, domestic and care work.'</p> <p>[..] 'Employers in certain economic sectors operate within or at the margins of a large</p>	
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	<p>informal economy where labour rights, tax provisions, immigration and social security regulations are hardly enforced. At the time when this research was conducted, the risk of detection was low, and sanctions did not act as an effective deterrent due to corruption or other enforcement problems. In countries with well-developed labour inspection systems, such as Germany or Portugal, employers tend to transfer risks to sub-contractors. These sub-contractors can be bogus or 'letterbox' companies that claim to be based abroad. Some of them vanish as soon as they are targeted by law enforcement. Others are officially registered, but they operate with very narrow margins of profits that force them to resort to illegal practices. Setting up a subcontracting firm in one of the economic sectors cited above requires very little entry capital or knowledge. Very often, sub-contractors recruit workers and take care of all labour related issues. Workers and employers are not in direct contact anymore. These case studies indicate that while forced labour may occur within mainstream business it is more common within the sub-contracting chain in the countries that were covered by ILO research.'</p> <p>[..] 'Portugal revised its anti-trafficking legislation in order to include labour exploitation in 2006.'</p> <p>No information was found in relation to the forestry sector nor in relation to any other specified risks in Portugal.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---</a></p>	
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	<p><a href="#">declaration/documents/publication/wcms_182004.pdf</a>  <i>ILO Global Estimate of Forced Labour in 2012; Results and methodology (2012)</i></p> <p><b>‘2.3 Results by region</b>                  When the prevalence of forced labour (number of victims per thousand inhabitants) is examined, the rate is highest in central and south-eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CSEE and CIS) and Africa (AFR) regions at 4.2 and 4.0 per 1,000 inhabitants respectively, and lowest in the developed economies and European Union (DE and EU) at 1.5 per 1,000 inhabitants (Figure 4). The Middle East (ME), Asia-Pacific (AP), and Latin America and the Caribbean (LA) regions lie in the middle of the range, at 3.4, 3.3, and 3.1 per 1,000 respectively. The relatively high prevalence in central and south-eastern Europe and the CIS reflects the fact that the population is much lower than in Asia, for example, while reports of trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation and of state-imposed forced labour in the region are numerous. The low rate in the developed economies and European Union may be attributed to the more effective regulatory mechanisms in place in these countries.’</p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/publications/WCMS_093650/lang-en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/publications/WCMS_093650/lang-en/index.htm</a>  <i>Human Trafficking and Forced Labour – Case studies and responses from Portugal</i>                  ‘The objective of the present work is to study the phenomena of labour exploitation and</p>	
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	<p>forced labour to which immigrants and, in particular, victims of human trafficking are subjected in Portugal. It also sheds light on the treatment of Portuguese emigrants in select destination countries. The statistics also reveal the distribution of these immigrants by economic sector. In 2001, their presence was significant in construction (14.8 per cent of workers in the sector were immigrants), hotel and catering (11.7 per cent), and business services (9.6 per cent). Eastern European immigrants also have a strong presence in agriculture, forestry, game and fishing, mining, and processing (Carneiro et al, 2006). These sectors continue to be the principal employers of immigrants. There are two other 'invisible' sectors, employment in them being largely undeclared, that are key employers of immigrant labour. These are domestic work in private homes, including child and elderly care services, and the sex industry (which is not considered a professional activity in Portugal). Press reports examined indicate that immigrant worker exploitation takes place in construction, cleaning, agriculture, manufacturing, and industry, as well as in prostitution. These are also the sectors with the highest concentrations of immigrant workers.</p> <p>In terms of geographical distribution, we find that most of the active immigrant population is concentrated in the Lisboa e Vale do Tejo region (60 per cent), followed by the North (13.4 per cent), Central (11.4 per cent), Algarve (9.7 per cent), and Alentejo (3.5 per cent) regions of Portugal (Carneiro et al, 2006). The press review reveals that immigrant worker exploitation occurs throughout the country, but</p>	
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	<p>especially in the Algarve and northern Portugal (9 and 7 cases respectively for 2000 and 2001, out of a total of 23 cases).’</p> <p>[...] <b>4.4 SUMMING UP THE FINDINGS</b></p> <p>According to the information we were able to gather from our research, there are various kinds of irregularity and illicitness in employment relationships between foreign workers and their employers. Furthermore, it is common for employers to take advantage of the vulnerability of immigrants. Generally speaking, there appear to be only a few cases of forced labour where migrant workers are physically prevented from leaving an exploitative employment relationship. There are, however, several subtler forms of coercion and psychological pressure brought to bear on immigrant workers because of the precarious and disadvantaged nature of their legal status, and their weak negotiating power in the labour market. An example of this is the practice used by employers of making false promises about working conditions or about providing an employment contract that will enable the immigrants to regularize or renew their visas. In such cases, even though immigrants are not being forcibly confined to their workplace, they carry on working there because they believe their employers’ promises, which can be very damaging to their chances of being able to stay legally in Portugal. So, instead of using direct threats, employers give immigrant workers false hopes, in order to keep them working in conditions that are not favourable to them. In addition to deception of this type used against immigrant workers, we found several relatively widespread practices of immigrant labour</p>	
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	<p>exploitation that indicate the use of subtle forms of coercion: non-payment of wages; excessive working hours without overtime being paid; non-payment of social security contributions; non-compliance with workplace health and safety regulations, including no statutory industrial accident insurance; bad housing conditions; no employment contract, or non-registration of employment contract with the IGT; unfair dismissal; and threats of reporting irregular immigrants to the SEF. Immigrants are not generally forced to remain in their jobs, but many do so in the hope that their situation will change and because they think that they have no alternative. There have been cases, however, in which immigrants have fought against exploitation and taken their employment dispute to the labour tribunal for settlement. This usually only happens when immigrants have regularized their situation and have a better understanding of the country. In some cases, the immigrants themselves agree.'</p> <p><a href="https://www.cig.gov.pt/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/OTSH_Relat_Anual_TSH2015.pdf">https://www.cig.gov.pt/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/OTSH_Relat_Anual_TSH2015.pdf</a></p> <p>The Observatory for Human Trafficking, under the auspices of the Ministry of the Interior (OTSH/MAI), created by Decree-Law no. 229/2008 dated 27 November, collects, collates, and analyses information on human trafficking (TSH). In 2015, many national and international initiatives were undertaken, demonstrating Portugal's growing commitment and efforts in this domain.</p>	
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	<p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3146443:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3146443:NO</a></p> <p><i>Direct Request (CEACR) adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014)</i> <i>Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (no. 138) – Portugal</i></p> <p><b>'Article 2(3) of the Convention and Part V of the report form. Compulsory schooling and application of the convention in practice.</b></p> <p>The committee notes the comments made by the CGTP-IN that although national legislation is generally in conformity with the provisions of this convention, the austerity policies to which the country is currently subjected are creating a severe economic and social crisis and generating widespread impoverishment among the population, and that a new wave of child labour is feared to be gaining strength. The CGTP-IN states that according to the 2012 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) report, entitled 'Measuring child poverty', 14.7 per cent of Portuguese children below the age of 16 years live below the poverty line. The current trend towards reducing cash transfers and cutting family allowances and education support paid to the most deprived families, particularly during a time of high unemployment and job insecurity, has contributed to an increased rate of school dropouts and to a fresh increase of child labour. Moreover, the Programme for Social Inclusion and Citizenship (PIEC), which included the Integrated Programme for Education and Training (PIEF) and from which 3,296 children benefitted during the year 2011–12, came to an end when its responsibilities were transferred to the Social</p>	
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	<p>Security Institute. Hence, in a context of crisis and increasing domestic difficulties as well as an absence of monitoring tools like the PIEC, the school drop-out rate is also rising and there is a backward trend in the fight against child labour. According to the Ministry of Education, the school drop-out rate stood at 20.8 per cent in 2012.</p> <p>While the CGTP-IN acknowledges that the economic exploitation of child labour has diminished considerably in Portugal, there are still sectors in which child labour persists in a hidden form, such as in family work on farms or commercial operations, and domestic work done for third parties. In addition, the activities of the Authority for Working Conditions (ACT) have been considerably reduced due to a drastic reduction in human and material resources, a situation that is increasingly exacerbated by the effects of the crisis and the implementation of the austerity measures.</p> <p>The committee notes the government's statement that the number of minors working illegally is rather insignificant and that the child labour phenomenon in Portugal, in so far as it persists, is purely residual. The committee notes the government's statement that the activities carried out by the ACT include in-depth inspection visits to enterprises in which minors are employed in contravention of the general conditions of employment and of health and safety standards. According to the data on ACT inspections of child workers, 77 visits were carried out in 2012, and one minor was detected to be working in violation of the minimum age requirements. The inspection data also indicates that in 2012, 16 notifications</p>	
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	<p>and five warning notices were issued, while a total fine of €28,482 was imposed for violations relating to medical examinations of minors and minimum requirements for admission to employment. Furthermore, as per the data collected from the annual reports of labour inspection, in 2011, 404 inspectors carried out inspections in 80,159 establishments where a total of 93 minors were employed and, in 2012, 391 inspectors visited 37,398 establishments where a total of 13 minors were employed. The government further indicates that no cases of child workers were found in domestic or home-based occupations.</p> <p>The committee also notes from the government's report submitted under the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (no. 182), that the elimination of the PIEC and the incorporation of its objectives into the Social Security Institute entailed the development of a new organizational model, particularly attributing specific responsibilities to all ministries concerned. Furthermore, the PIEF, in its new role, also offers psychosocial care, in addition to offering education and training to students, thereby responding to the specific needs of the student in integrating them into schools. The government report also indicates that according to the PIEF diagnosis, in 2012–13, of the 3,933 problems identified relating to children of compulsory school age, 1,695 cases concerned early school leaving, 988 cases concerned school absenteeism, and 26 cases concerned child labour.</p> <p>[...] <b>The committee encourages the government to continue its efforts to reduce school drop-out rates, particularly during</b></p>	
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	<p><b>this period of economic and financial crisis, by providing appropriate family benefits and educational support to deprived families.'</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3146502:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3146502:NO</a></p> <p><i>Direct Request (CEACR) – adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014)</i></p> <p><i>Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (no. 182) – Portugal</i></p> <p>'The Committee also notes from the Government's report that the OTSH has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with 22 governmental and non-governmental entities as well as with the Institute for Child Support (IAC) with a view to the adoption and use of a dynamic application database system for monitoring and publicizing trafficking in human beings. Moreover, several training and awareness-raising programmes were initiated within the scope of the II PNCTSCH, such as the cue card for victims of trafficking in human beings, which provides a description of dealing with child victims of trafficking; the Anti-Human Trafficking Manual for Criminal Justice Practitioners; and 'Inhuman Trafficking', a travelling exhibit which was displayed in 13 municipalities and three secondary schools. In addition, the Social Security Institute prepared a sectoral plan setting out the measures for reporting trafficking on the basis of the number of victims who receive care and assistance through the emergency hotline, the district centres, and the shelter and protection centre. Finally, the committee notes the government's information that according to the data provided by the state monitoring authorities and the</p>	
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	OTSH, from 2008 to 2012 a total of 17 child victims of trafficking were identified, including 15 girls, of which 11 cases related to trafficking for sexual exploitation and three cases each for labour exploitation and adoption.'	
ILO Child Labour Country Dashboard: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/lang--en/index.htm</a>	Portugal does not feature in the Child Labour Country Dashboard.	
Global March Against Child Labour: <a href="http://www.globalmarch.org/">http://www.globalmarch.org/</a>	<a href="http://www.globalmarch.org/event/page/worldwide-report">http://www.globalmarch.org/event/page/worldwide-report</a> Worldwide Report; Global Action Week 2002 No reference to Portugal.  <a href="http://www.globalmarch.org/event/world-day-against-child-labour-2007">http://www.globalmarch.org/event/world-day-against-child-labour-2007</a> <b>Some glaring facts</b> <b>Portugal</b> 'According to the study, agriculture accounts for largest proportion of child labour in Portugal (49.2 per cent), followed by: commerce (12.6 per cent); and manufacturing (12.6 per cent, of which 3.8 per cent is in the textiles industry and 2.5 per cent in the food industry). In regional terms, northern Portugal has most child labour, accounting for 51 per cent of child labour, followed by the centre of the country (25 per cent) and Lisbon (10.5 per cent). In Portugal, minors mainly work in the summer, with August being the peak month, followed by July and September.'	
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Committee on Rights of the Child: <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx</a>	[...] <b>'Economic exploitation, including child labour</b> 63. The committee welcomes the adoption of legislation, programmes, and policies aimed at combating the economic exploitation of children, including child labour, and, in	

	<p>particular, the Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour and the Programme for Inclusion and Citizenship. The committee is concerned, however, that child labour is a residual reality in Portugal and that budget cuts to various programmes due to the financial crisis along with high rates of early dropout from schools could reverse the notable progress in relation to the elimination of child labour. The committee is also concerned about legislation regulating the participation of children in performances and other activities of a cultural, artistic, or advertising-related nature, in particular excessive working time for children who are in compulsory education.</p> <p>64. The committee recommends that the state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Continue to strengthen programmes aimed at preventing child labour, such as the Programme for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour and the Programme for Inclusion and Citizenship;</li><li>(b) Collect data to adequately assess the situation of child labour in Portugal, including information on the daily and weekly working time for children subject to compulsory education;</li><li>(c) Review legislation in relation to the participation of children in performances or other activities of a cultural, artistic or advertising-related nature to ensure that it does not lead to potential situations of child labour;</li><li>(d) Strengthen the monitoring of places of work in both the formal and informal sectors to ensure enforcement of the labour laws regarding children;</li></ul>	
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	(e) Ratify International Labour Organization Convention No. 189 (2011) concerning decent work for domestic workers.'	
<p>Child Labour Index 2014 produced by Maplecroft.  <a href="http://maplecroft.com/portfolio/new-analysis/2013/10/15/child-labour-risks-increase-china-and-russia-most-progress-shown-south-america-maplecroft-index/">http://maplecroft.com/portfolio/new-analysis/2013/10/15/child-labour-risks-increase-china-and-russia-most-progress-shown-south-america-maplecroft-index/</a></p>	<p>Portugal scores 'medium risk' on the Child Labour Index          It is the only western European country with that score but is not specific to forestry.</p>	
	<p><a href="https://www.researchgate.net/publication/5130729_A_history_of_child_labour_in_Portugal">https://www.researchgate.net/publication/5130729_A_history_of_child_labour_in_Portugal</a>  <i>Institute of Social Studies</i>  <i>Working Paper, No. 448, Pedro Goulart and Arjun S. Bedi, November 2007</i>  <b>4.2 Child labour, 1974 to the present</b>          Continuing with the analysis of figure one, we see that the LFP of children in the age group 10-12 which had begun to decline in 1965–66 continues to exhibit a downward trend. By 1986, the year of EEC accession, the LFP of this age group was almost negligible. In contrast, between 1977 and 1981, the LFP of children in the age group 13–15 increased from 35 to 40 per cent. This increase is consistent with the increase in demand for Portugal's traditional labour-intensive products and child labour-demanding industries – textiles, clothes, and shoes. This increased demand is likely to have been induced by the trade agreements and the currency devaluation, discussed above. The export share of these traditional sectors increased from 2.86 per cent between 1970 and 1980 to 7.32 between 1980 and 1990, and between 1988 and 1992, their 25 per cent share in exports was as large as the share of Port wine in the previous century – see Afonso and Aguiar (2005).</p>	



	<p>While demand for child labour increased during this period, supply-side factors also played a role. Silva (1991) suggests that the second oil crisis and the government’s restructuring policies coordinated with the IMF-recorded increased child poverty and labour around 1980. For example, even the school milk scheme was considerably reduced, while the share of social expenditure, which had more than tripled since 1974, and had its peak in 1979, declined thereafter until 1982. Stable estimates of returns to education from 1977 to 1985 – Santos (1995) – and a polarization of education premiums from the mid-1970s to the 1980s – Amaral (2005), citing SérgioGrácio – may have led to a reduction of interest in secondary education, which in turn may have favoured child labour in the 13–15 age group. However, after this interruption child labour fell sharply. This trend was most likely driven by EEC accession. [...]</p> <p>[...] ‘Notwithstanding the sharp declines in child labour since 1986 and the low employment rates reported in 1992 and 1993, several reports in the popular press continued to highlight the plight of working children. A 1992 report by Anti-Slavery International – Williams (1992) estimated that there were 200,000 working children in Portugal employed mainly in the export-oriented shoe, garment, ceramics, and stone-breaking industries in the northern districts of Porto and Braga. Under increasing national and international scrutiny the government undertook several measures, including increased labour inspections – see Figure 3 – and the collection of information to place the child labour debate on an informed</p>	
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	<p>footing. In co-operation with the ILO, two household surveys especially designed to gather information on working children were conducted in 1998 and 2001.</p> <p>Based on these household surveys, Table 7 provides the most recent figures on child labour in Portugal. For both years, about 4 per cent or between 43,000 and 49,000 children in the age group six to 15 are involved in some form of economic work. While this is far lower than the figure reported by Williams (1992), it is clearly not negligible. The table also provides figures on the incidence of work for different age groups. While these figures are not directly comparable with the figures from the LFS they show that between 1992 and 1998, the number of children working for an employer declined and in 1998 and 2001 most working children worked for family members.'</p> <p>No evidence found of cases of child labour in the forest sector. There is also evidence that the number of minors working illegally is rather insignificant.</p>	
	<p><a href="http://eur.sagepub.com/content/16/4/439.abstract">http://eur.sagepub.com/content/16/4/439.abstract</a></p> <p><i>Portuguese Child Labour: an Enduring Tale of Exploitation</i>          Martin Eaton, University of Ulster, Coleraine, UK,          Pedro Goulart, Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, The Netherlands</p> <p><b>Abstract</b>          Child working remains a significant minority activity in semi-industrialized parts of the Portuguese labour market. This article outlines the scale and spatial extent of the phenomenon</p>	

	<p>before debating the role of children employed in the textiles, clothing and footwear sectors. We consider key determinants governing supply and demand for these workers together with an evaluation of state-sponsored efforts to alleviate the situation. Analysis shows that some factories in mono-industrial parts of north-west and central-eastern interior Portugal are continuing to resist the globalization of competitive pressures. This is achieved by reducing real labour costs, utilizing informal work practices, exploiting the cheap productive capacity which minors bring and the legislative loopholes which prevent its eradication.'</p>	
	<p><a href="http://www.humanium.org/en/europe-caucasus/portugal/">http://www.humanium.org/en/europe-caucasus/portugal/</a>  <i>Children of Portugal; Realizing Children's Rights in Portugal</i>          'Portugal's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child has led to greater interest in children, and considerable resources have been allocated to ensure the education, health and welfare of young people. However, the poverty level among Portuguese children is disturbing, especially since the recent economic crisis has affected many families, resulting in changes to the lives of children.'          [...] '<b>Child labour</b>          Despite a campaign to eradicate child labour, this phenomenon is still present, although according to official data it is decreasing. However, owing to problems encountered in verification, this decrease is open to question. While the law prohibits child labour, young persons under 16 years of age from the 'Roma' communities often beg for money. One consequence of the economic crisis is the large</p>	

	<p>number of children leaving school to work and support their families. Children in northern Portugal are more affected than those in the south, being employed mainly in the textile, footwear, and construction industries. Children involved in the manufacture of shoes earn less than 1 euro per hour. They run the risk of dropping out of school and lack professional qualifications.'</p> <p>The score of Portugal on the <i>Realization of Children's Rights Index</i> is 9.04 out of 10. This gives it a 'green level: good situation', which is the best category.</p>	
	<p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3186668:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3186668:NO</a></p> <p><i>Direct Request (CEACR) – adopted 2014, published 104th ILC session (2015)</i>  <i>Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (no. 100) – Portugal</i></p> <p><b>'Repetition.</b> The committee notes the observations of the General Union of Workers (UGT) dated 2 September 2010. The committee further notes the observations of the Portuguese Tourism Confederation received on 22 September 2010 according to which no discrimination has been observed in the sector.</p> <p><b>Gender pay gap.</b> The First Report for the Gender Pay Gap by Activities (I Relatório sobre Diferenciações Salariais por Ramos de Actividade - <a href="http://cite.gov.pt/pt/acite/disparidadessalariais_06.html">http://cite.gov.pt/pt/acite/disparidadessalariais_06.html</a> <a href="http://cite.gov.pt/pt/destaques/complementosDestqs/I_Rel_Dif_Sal.pdf">http://cite.gov.pt/pt/destaques/complementosDestqs/I_Rel_Dif_Sal.pdf</a>) states that in forestry sector the gender pay gap is lower than in the other sectors.</p>	

	<p>The Committee notes that the UGT refers to differentials in the remuneration of men and women workers of 23.5 per cent in 2009. The UGT highlights, however, the positive effects on remuneration differentials of national policies and collective bargaining. The committee notes that the government indicates in this regard that the measures to reduce the gender pay gap to be adopted in the framework of the Third National Equality Plan have not been implemented yet. The government refers, however, to the European campaign aimed at eliminating remuneration differentials and indicates that the Commission for Equality in Labour and Employment (CITE) is one of the national institutions in charge of its implementation. The Government also indicates that the recommendations of the Commission on the White Paper on Industrial Relations concerning equality and non-discrimination have been adopted in the framework of the revision of the Labour Code, Act No. 7/2009, and refers in particular to the possibility of declaring invalid collective agreements that do not respect the principle of equality (section 479). The Committee notes, however, that the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) expressed its concern at the persistence of occupational segregation of women and men in the labour market, in particular at the fact that women's higher educational achievements do not translate into equivalent jobs and salary levels, the fact that women make up 59.7 per cent of the registered unemployed persons, and the continuing gender pay gap, where current figures show that the average monthly earnings</p>	
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	<p>of women amount to approximately 77.2 per cent of men's earnings and that at managerial level this percentage is only 70.4. (CEDAW/C/PRT/CO/7*, 1 April 2009, paragraph 41). The Committee notes in this respect that according to the report on the improvement of equality of opportunities between men and women at work, employment, and vocational training elaborated by the CITE for the period 2006–08, the increase in these differentials is directly proportional to the level of education of women. Furthermore, the Committee notes that according to Eurostat the unadjusted pay gap has widened in the last years. Indeed, while it was at 8.4 per cent in 2007, it increased to 9.2 per cent in 2008 and was at 10 per cent in 2009. The Committee recalls that pay differentials remain one of the most persistent forms of inequality between women and men and that this requires that governments, along with employers' and workers' organizations, take more proactive measures to raise awareness, make assessments, and promote and enforce the application of the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value. <b>The committee therefore asks the government to take concrete measures to reduce the remuneration gap between men and women and to provide information on their impact. Recalling that it had taken note that a study on remuneration disparities was envisaged under the Third National Citizenship and Gender Equality Plan (2007–10), the committee asks the government to provide information on the status of this study and to communicate its</b></p>	
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	<p><b>findings, in particular with respect to the underlying causes of the existing remuneration gap and any measures consequently being considered to address such causes.</b></p> <p><b>Article 2 of the Convention. Application of the principle of equal remuneration for work of equal value.</b> The committee notes that the government does not give detailed information on this issue. The committee refers to its comments under the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (no. 111), with respect to the occupational sex segregation which characterizes the Portuguese labour market. The committee recalls that historical attitudes toward the role of women in society, along with stereotypical assumptions regarding women's aspirations, preferences, and capabilities, and 'suitability' for certain jobs, contribute to occupational sex segregation within the labour market, with women being concentrated in certain jobs and certain sectors of activity. These views and attitudes also tend to result in the undervaluation of 'female jobs' in comparison with those of men who are performing different work and using different skills, when determining wage rates. <b>The committee therefore reiterates its request for information on any measures taken or envisaged to ensure that wages set in sectors predominantly employing women are not based on a gender-biased undervaluation of the work performed. Please also provide information on any relevant measures included in the equality plans adopted at the enterprise level.'</b></p>	
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	<p><b>‘Austerity measures.</b> While noting the importance of adopting concrete measures to overcome the current economic and financial crisis affecting the country, the committee would like to underline the importance of monitoring carefully the impact of the austerity measures taken to address this crisis on the employment situation of men and women, particularly with respect to differentials in remuneration and occupational job segregation. The committee further considers it paramount to ensure that the progress achieved by previous action taken to promote the principle of the Convention, will not be adversely affected. <b>The committee asks the government to provide any relevant information concerning the impact of the austerity measures adopted to address the current economic and financial crisis on equality and non-discrimination policies and measures either being implemented or to be applied in the future, in particular with respect to differentials in remuneration and occupational job segregation. The committee also refers the government to its comments made concerning the application of the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (no. 111), in the country.’</b></p>	
<p>Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women  <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cedaw/pages/cedawindex.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cedaw/pages/cedawindex.aspx</a>          (Use the link to ‘Key documents’ on the left-hand side. Go to ‘observations’ and search for country.) (Refer to CW cat. 1)          Or:</p>	<p><a href="http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fPRT%2fCO%2f8-9&amp;Lang=en">http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fPRT%2fCO%2f8-9&amp;Lang=en</a>  <i>Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women</i>  <i>Concluding observations on the combined eighth and ninth periodic reports of Portugal; 20 November 2015</i>  <b>‘Employment</b></p>	



<p>Right top select country, click on CEDAW treaty, click on latest reporting period, and select concluding observations</p>	<p>34. The Committee welcomes the Council of Ministers resolution 18/2014 on equal pay for work of equal value and resolution no. 19/2012, which aims at increasing the representation of women in decision-making positions in state-owned companies. It also welcomes various measures adopted to increase women's representation in the private sector, including big companies on the stock market. However, the Committee is concerned that:</p> <p>(a) So far, the measures taken have had a limited impact on the employment situation of women, including their career advancement and salaries, which remain significantly lower than those of men;</p> <p>(b) The unemployment rate among women, especially young women below the age of 25, is very high, and that women who belong to disadvantaged and marginalized groups such as Roma, migrants, and older women have very limited access to the labour market; and</p> <p>(c) Discrimination against pregnant women and new mothers in employment continues to exist.</p> <p><b>35. The committee recommends that the state:</b></p> <p><b>(a) Take targeted measures, including temporary special measures, such as financial incentives for employment of women;</b></p> <p><b>(b) Enhance access to the employment market for women, especially young women, and apply the principle of equal pay for work of equal value in all sectors of the economy;</b></p> <p><b>(c) Increase employment opportunities for disadvantaged and marginalized groups of women, such as Roma, migrants, and older women, including by providing training and</b></p>	
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	<p><b>opportunities for women’s entrepreneurship; and (d) Take all necessary measures to eliminate discrimination in employment against pregnant women and new mothers.’</b></p>	
	<p><a href="http://www.fep.up.pt/investigacao/cete/papers/D0505.pdf">http://www.fep.up.pt/investigacao/cete/papers/D0505.pdf</a>  <i>The Gender Wage Gap in Portugal: Recent Evolution and Decomposition</i>  Pilar González, Maria Clementina Santos, Luis Delfim Santos; 2005.  ‘Abstract: Using data from the Personnel Records (Quadros de Pessoal) for the period 1985–2000, we analyse the gender wage gap in Portugal. We estimate wage discrimination and endowment differentials using four decomposition methods. Our main concern is to analyse the key factors that lie behind the persistent gender pay gap despite the deep changes that characterize the recent evolution of the Portuguese labour market and the high female participation rate that exists in the country. Moreover, using the Neumark methodology, we discuss the relative contribution of different factors in explaining the gender pay gap.  The results suggest that, in accordance with previous international research, the measured discrimination differential dominates the estimated endowment differential.’  [...]  ‘A more detailed analysis of the relative importance of the different sectors in explaining the pay gap, shows that textiles, transport, and services contributed the most to its widening in 2000.’</p>	

	<p>'Over time, a relevant discrimination gap persisted, and it didn't show any tendency to decrease: in 2000, discrimination explains 64 to 91 per cent of the total gender wage depending on the methodology used; in 1985 this interval ranged only from 52 to 75 per cent. This conclusion is quite striking given the high participation rate of women in the Portuguese labour market as compared to other European countries and the substantial increase on their average years of schooling.'</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>'Results are also consistent in showing that the most important difference in attributes to explain of the gender pay gap is, clearly, the different way in which males and females are distributed by sector of industry. Sectoral segregation of employment is, in Portugal, an important source of gender wage inequality: the sectors that have the highest contribution to increasing the gender pay gap are sectors that are highly feminized (as is the case of textiles and services) or have a very high concentration of male workers (as in the case of transport). Finance, where the lowest level of gender segregation can be observed, is the only sector that contributed, in 2000, to reducing the gender pay gap. Differences in the distribution of male and female workers by occupation also increased their relative importance to explaining the gender pay gap.'</p>	
	<p><a href="http://observatorio-das-desigualdades.cies.iscte.pt/index.jsp?page=projects&amp;lang=en&amp;id=117">http://observatorio-das-desigualdades.cies.iscte.pt/index.jsp?page=projects&amp;lang=en&amp;id=117</a></p> <p><i>Studies: The persistence of gender salary inequality in Portuguese companies: 1988–2008; Margarida Carvalho</i></p>	

	<p>'Between 1988 and 2008 employment feminization and tertiarization in Portugal resulted in a profound occupational rearrangement of the Portuguese population. Despite the generalization and increasing qualification of women's work, the wage gap between men and women is still a structural characteristic of the country.'</p> <p>[...] 'Considering full-time and full-pay employees, Figure 1 and Table 5 and 6 show how, both in 1988 and 2008, men's average salaries are always higher than those of women with the same level of qualifications. The percentage difference between men and women's salaries remained virtually unchanged between 1988 and 2008 (Tables 5 and 6). The most significant difference in relation to workers with higher education (ISCED 5/6): in 1988 men earned, on average, 27 per cent more than women; in 2008 this percentage rose to 32 per cent.</p> <p>This means that in 2008, as already was happening in 1988, Portuguese female workers earn average wages substantially lower than men with equivalent levels of qualification. And in 2008, as in 1988, the wage inequality widens at the highest levels of education.'</p> <p>The First Report for the Gender Pay Gap by Activities (I Relatório sobre Diferenciações Salariais por Ramos de Actividade - <a href="http://cite.gov.pt/pt/acite/disparidadessalariais_06.html">http://cite.gov.pt/pt/acite/disparidadessalariais_06.html</a> <a href="http://cite.gov.pt/pt/destaques/complementosDestqs/I_Rel_Dif_Sal.pdf">http://cite.gov.pt/pt/destaques/complementosDestqs/I_Rel_Dif_Sal.pdf</a>) mentioned that gender gap is 6,88% between man and women, that is considered low.</p>	
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<p>Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms 'violation of labour rights', 'child labour', 'forced labour', 'slave labour', 'discrimination', 'gender gap labour', 'violation of labour union rights', or 'violation of freedom of association and collective bargaining'</p>	<p><a href="http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/gender-pay-gap/situation-europe/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/gender-pay-gap/situation-europe/index_en.htm</a></p> <p><b>'How is the gender pay gap measured?'</b>          At EU level, the gender pay gap is defined as the relative difference in the average gross hourly earnings of women and men within the economy as a whole.          In 2012, the EU average is estimated at 16.4 per cent. This indicator has been defined as unadjusted (e.g. not adjusted according to differences in individual characteristics or other observable characteristics that may explain part of the earnings difference) because it gives an overall picture of gender discrimination and the inequalities in the labour market that explain gender differences in pay.</p> <p><b>Key figures on equality between women and men at work in relation to the gender pay gap</b></p> <p>From the new Eurostat estimates (based on the Structure of Earnings survey), it appears that there are considerable differences between the Member States in this regard, with the gender pay gap ranging from less than 10 per cent in Slovenia, Malta, Poland, Italy, Luxembourg, and Romania to more than 20 per cent in Hungary, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Germany, and Austria, and reaching 30 per cent in Estonia. However, the gender pay gap is not an indicator of the overall inequality between women and men since it only concerns salaried people. The gender pay gap must be looked at in conjunction with other indicators linked to the labour market, in particular those that reflect the different working patterns of women. In countries where the female employment rate is</p>	
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	<p>low (e.g. Italy), the pay gap is lower than average. This may be a reflection of the small proportion of low-skilled or unskilled women in the workforce. A high pay gap is usually characteristic of a labour market which is highly segregated, meaning that women are more concentrated in a restricted number of sectors and/or professions (e.g. Czech Republic, Estonia, and Finland), or in which a significant proportion of women work part-time (e.g. Germany and Austria). Finally, institutional mechanisms and systems on wage setting can influence the pay gap.'</p> <p>Portugal's unadjusted gender pay gap in 2012 was 15.7 per cent.</p>	
<p>Gender wage gap (in OECD countries)  <a href="http://www.oecd.org/gender/data/genderwagegap.htm">http://www.oecd.org/gender/data/genderwagegap.htm</a></p>	<p><b>Gender wage gap</b> (in OECD countries)                  The gender wage gap in Portugal in 2013 was 16.32 per cent. The OECD average was 15.1 per cent (for full-time employees). The gender wage gap is unadjusted and defined as the difference between male and female wages divided by the male median wages.</p>	
<p>World Economic Forum: Global Gender Gap Index 2014  <a href="http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2014/rankings/">http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2014/rankings/</a>                  Search for country rankings for the adjusted and the unadjusted pay gap</p>	<p><i>Global Gender Gap Index 2014.</i>                  The highest possible score is 1 (equality) and the lowest possible score is 0 (inequality)                  Portugal scores no. 39 out of 142 countries for the overall Gender Gap Index with a score of 0.724, <a href="http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2014/economies/#economy=PRT">http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2014/economies/#economy=PRT</a>.                  In 2016, Portugal scores no.31 out of 142 countries, for the overall Gender Gap Index with a score of 0.737.  <a href="http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2016/economies/#economy=PRT">http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2016/economies/#economy=PRT</a>                  On the more specific sub-index on <b>Economic participation and opportunity</b> Portugal ranks no. 44 with a score of 0.719.</p>	

	<p>Within that index, the most specific and relevant indicator is the <b>Wage equality for similar work</b>. Here Portugal ranks only no. 97 with a score of 0.59, which is below the global average (of 142 included countries). In Portugal, gender pay gap stands at 14.9% (the average gender pay gap in the EU is 16.7%) <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/gender_pay_gap/2016/gpg_country_factsheet_pt_2016_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/gender_pay_gap/2016/gpg_country_factsheet_pt_2016_en.pdf</a>.  <a href="http://www.cite.gov.pt/pt/destaques/complementosDestqs/l_Rel_Dif_Sal.pdf">http://www.cite.gov.pt/pt/destaques/complementosDestqs/l_Rel_Dif_Sal.pdf</a></p> <p>In 2014, the Commission for Equality in Labour and Employment published a report on wage gaps by economic activity. This study reports that the basic national average wage is €984.18 for men and €807.49 for women, a wage gap of 18.0 per cent. The list of economic activities (grouped into 84 categories) contains 16 economic activities where the basic average monthly wage is higher for women than for men. Also, for forestry and logging, the wage gap is significantly lower (5.7 per cent as opposed to 18 per cent). Although forestry and logging are included in the list of economic activities where the average monthly wage is higher for men, it should also be noted that of the 68 categories, this activity is in seventh place on the list of activities where the wage gap between men and women is lower. It should also be noted that for the economic activity 'forestry and logging', the wage gap at management level does not correspond to the</p>	
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	<p>pattern of wage gaps in Portugal as a whole, where there are lower wage gaps at this level, both in terms of salaries and in terms of monthly pay. There is also information about age groups that shows that between the ages of 30 and 39, both average monthly salary and average monthly earnings for women are higher than that of men.</p>	
	<p><a href="http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/17542411011069873">http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/17542411011069873</a>  <i>The determinants of gender pay gap in Portuguese private firms</i>                      'Findings: It is found that job segregation is one of the major sources of gender inequality in the labour market but does not contribute to a considerable gender pay gap. In fact, only scant and nuanced evidence of a negative gap of 2.2 per cent against women is found. However, no support for the contention that women are systematically underpaid if they work in occupations where females are predominant is found. When it comes to variable pay, differences between men and women are less significant than with base pay.'</p>	
<p>ILO Helpdesk for Business on International Labour Standards:<a href="http://www.ilo.org/empent/areas/business-helpdesk/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/empent/areas/business-helpdesk/lang--en/index.htm</a></p>	<p>No reference to specified risks in Portugal found.</p>	
<p>Human Rights Watch  <a href="http://www.hrw.org/">http://www.hrw.org/</a></p>	<p>No specified risk information found regarding labour rights in Portugal.</p>	
<p><a href="http://www.verite.org/Commodities/Timber">http://www.verite.org/Commodities/Timber</a>                      (useful, specific on timber)</p>	<p>Portugal is not mentioned on this site.</p>	
<p><b>Conclusion on Indicator 2.2:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is sufficient evidence that the rights like freedom of association and collective bargaining are upheld.</li> <li>- Despite evidence of some (remaining) cases of child labour, there is evidence that this problem is not structural nor of large size. No evidence found of cases of child labour in the forest sector. There is also evidence that the number of minors working illegally is rather insignificant.</li> <li>- There appear to be only a few cases of forced labour where migrant workers are physically prevented from leaving an exploitative employment relationship. There are, however, several subtler forms of coercion and psychological pressure brought to bear on immigrant workers, but these do not fall</li> </ul>		



into the category of forced labour. Although the forestry sector is mentioned in one report as a sector where victims from trafficking are employed, no cases were discussed in that report and no other evidence could be found for cases of forced labour in the forestry sector.

- There is evidence that there is a gender pay gap in Portugal and that the influence of discrimination is limited. Most of the reports confirming the gender pay gap use the so-called **unadjusted pay gap**, which means that discrimination is one of the potential factors of the pay gap, next to other economic factors such as a segregated employment market, meaning that women more often work in jobs that pay less. Although in the report from the World Economic Forum (which uses a more specific and therefore more relevant indicator: **wage equality for similar work**), Portugal ranks only no. 97 of the 142 included countries, which is substantially below the global average, and indicates that the discrimination of women at work (unequal payment) can be considered structural. Nevertheless, there is substantiated evidence that within the forest sector the gender pay gap is lower than the national average.

'Low risk' threshold:

**(10) Applicable legislation for the area under assessment covers the key principles recognized in the ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work (which are recognized as: freedom of association and right to collective bargaining; elimination of forced and compulsory labour; elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation; and effective abolition of child labour), AND the risk assessment for relevant indicators of category 1 confirms enforcement of applicable legislation ('low risk').**

### Indicator 2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld.

#### Guidance:

- Are there Indigenous Peoples (IP), and/or Traditional Peoples (TP) present in the area under assessment?
- Are the regulations included in the ILO Convention 169 and is UNDRIP enforced in the area concerned? (refer to category 1)
- Is there evidence of violations of legal and customary rights of IP/TP?
- Are there any conflicts of substantial magnitude [footnote 6] pertaining to the rights of Indigenous and/or Traditional Peoples and/or local communities with traditional rights?
- Are there any recognized laws and/or regulations and/or processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to TP or IP rights and/or communities with traditional rights?
- What evidence can be used to demonstrate the enforcement of the laws and regulations identified above? (refer to category 1)
- Is the conflict resolution broadly accepted by affected stakeholders as being fair and equitable?

General sources from FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 EN	Information found and specific sources
ILO Core Conventions Database <a href="http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/docs/declworld.htm">http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/docs/declworld.htm</a> - ILO Convention 169	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102815">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102815</a> Portugal has not ratified ILO Convention 169. The status on this ILO Convention is 'in force'.
Survival International: <a href="http://www.survivalinternational.org/">http://www.survivalinternational.org/</a> Human Rights Watch: <a href="http://www.hrw.org/">http://www.hrw.org/</a>	

Amnesty International <a href="http://amnesty.org">http://amnesty.org</a>	<p>No sources mention IP/TP presence in Portugal, neither the sources that give overviews, such as The Indigenous World, nor could any report or website be found mentioning or claiming IP/TP presence or a discussion or debate about such a presence.</p> <p>Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded: (16) There is no evidence leading to a conclusion of the presence of indigenous and/or traditional peoples in the area under assessment;</p>
The Indigenous World <a href="http://www.iwgia.org/regions">http://www.iwgia.org/regions</a>	
United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/ipeoples/srindigenouspeoples/pages/sripeoplesindex.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/ipeoples/srindigenouspeoples/pages/sripeoplesindex.aspx</a>	
UN Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx</a>	
UN Human Rights Committee <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/CCPRIndex.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/CCPRIndex.aspx</a> (search for country) Also check: UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/CERDIndex.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/CERDIndex.aspx</a>	
Intercontinental Cry <a href="http://intercontinentalcry.org/">http://intercontinentalcry.org/</a>	
Forest Peoples Programme <a href="http://www.forestpeoples.org">www.forestpeoples.org</a> FPP's focus is on Africa, Asia/Pacific, and South and Central America.	
Society for Threatened Peoples <a href="http://www.gfbv.de/index.php?change_lang=english">http://www.gfbv.de/index.php?change_lang=english</a>	
Regional human rights courts and commissions: – Inter-American Court of Human Rights <a href="http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.php/en">http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.php/en</a> – Inter-American Commission on Human Rights <a href="http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/">http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/</a> – <a href="http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/indigenous/">http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/indigenous/</a> – <a href="#">African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights</a> – <a href="#">African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights</a> – <a href="#">European Court of Human Rights</a>	
Data provided by national Indigenous Peoples' and Traditional Peoples' organizations;	

Data provided by governmental institutions in charge of Indigenous Peoples' affairs;	
Data provided by national NGOs; NGO documentation of cases of IP and TP conflicts (historic or ongoing);	
National land bureau tenure records, maps, titles, and registration (Google)	
Relevant census data	
- Evidence of participation in decision making;(see info on implementing ILO 169 and protests against new laws) - Evidence of IPs refusing to participate (e.g. on the basis of an unfair process, etc.); (see info on implementing ILO 169 and protests against new laws)	
National/regional records of claims on lands, negotiations in progress or concluded, etc.	
Cases of IP and TP conflicts (historic or ongoing). Data about land use conflicts and disputes (historical / outstanding grievances and legal disputes)	
Social Responsibility Contracts ( <i>Cahier des Charges</i> ) established according to free prior informed consent (FPIC) principles where available	
Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms 'indigenous peoples' organizations', 'traditional peoples' organizations', 'land registration office', 'land office', 'indigenous peoples', 'traditional peoples', '[name of IPs]', 'indigenous peoples+conflict', or 'indigenous peoples+land rights'	
<p><b>Conclusion on Indicator 2.3:</b>                  There are no Indigenous Peoples and no Traditional Peoples in Portugal.  <u>'Low risk' thresholds:</u>  <b>(16) There is no evidence leading to a conclusion of the presence of indigenous and/or traditional peoples in the area under assessment;</b>  <b>AND</b>  <b>(21) Other available evidence does not challenge the 'low risk' designation.</b></p>	

### 6.3 Category 3: Wood from forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities

#### Summary of risk assessment process:

The meetings schedule approved at the end of 2015 includes two risk assessment meetings for category 3. Nevertheless, as the methodology for the National Risk Assessment for Controlled Wood presumes the use of the CNRA results as a basis for discussion, the consultative forum decided, by consensus, to increase the number of work meetings to four (1 June, and 5, 13, and 27 July), and the CNRA consultant was invited to present results and methodology at the first meeting and to be present at the subsequent meetings.

For most of the high conservation values (HCVs) existing in Portugal, the **geographical scale** used was the **country** and **no functional scale** was used in this category.

National definition and interpretation for HCV is available in FSC Portugal website. (<https://pt.fsc.org/pt-pt/fsc-portugal/documentao>).

#### General / contextual information used for the risk assessment, referencing the number of any specific sources used (Annex C1):

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex C1)	Risk determination Description of the risk evaluation considerations and sources of information	Risk designation ('low risk' or 'specified risk') and specification (if applicable)
<b>3.0 Data available are sufficient for:</b> <b>a) Determining HCV presence for each HCV, AND</b> <b>b) Assessing the threats to HCVs from forest management activities.</b>			
	3.1 3.2 3.4 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.8 3.9	<p><b>Are there data available, sufficient for determination of HCV presence and distribution within the area under assessment, according to the requirements of this document?</b></p> <p>Availability of information for risk assessment varies for different categories of HCVs. As a result, data on distribution of HCV and threats were collected from a variety of sources (legislation, strategic documents, projects, national and international reports, stakeholders and experts meetings - see annex C1 with sources of information from 3.1 to 3.83).</p>	<p>'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded:</p> <p><b>(1) Data available are sufficient for determining HCV presence within the area under assessment; AND</b></p> <p><b>(2) Data available are sufficient for assessing threats to HCVs caused by forest management activities.</b></p>

<p>3.10 3.11 3.12 3.13 3.14 3.15 3.16 3.17 3.18 3.19 3.20 3.21 3.22 3.23 3.24 3.25 3.26 3.27 3.28 3.35 3.36 3.37 3.38 3.39 3.40 3.41 3.42 3.43 3.44</p>		<p><b>Are there data available, sufficient for assessment of the threats to HCVs from forest management activities according to the requirements of this document?</b></p> <p>Yes, there is data and description of threats that is public available in the National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation (ICNF - <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal">http://www.icnf.pt/portal</a>) website. In the annex C1 it is identified in 3.5, 3.6, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10 and 3.11</p>	<p>'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded: <b>(1) Data available are sufficient for determining HCV presence within the area under assessment;</b> <b>AND</b> <b>(2) Data available are sufficient for assessing threats to HCVs caused by forest management activities.</b></p>
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<p><b>HCV 1 – Species diversity: concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened, or endangered species that are significant at global, regional, or national levels.</b></p> <p><b>Scale: National</b></p>			
	3.2 3.4 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.8 3.9 3.10 3.11 3.12 3.13 3.14 3.15 3.16 3.17 3.18 3.19 3.20 3.21 3.22 3.23 3.24 3.25 3.26 3.27 3.28	<p><b>Does the area under assessment contain HCV 1? In the absence of certainty of HCV 1 locations, are there tools available that allow HCV 1 to be identified while respecting the precautionary approach?</b></p> <p><b>Does the area under assessment contain, or may contain (using a precautionary approach) critical temporal, seasonal, or ephemeral habitats/resources such as sites for roosting, breeding, hibernation, shelter, and migration?</b></p> <p><b>Classified areas<sup>3</sup>:</b> The total classified area (SNAC – Sistema Nacional de Áreas Classificadas [National System of Classified areas]) covers around 20 per cent of Portugal’s mainland. SNAC are made up of protected areas (RNAP – Rede Nacional de Áreas Protegidas [National Network of Protected areas], sites of community importance (SCI)] and Special Protection areas (SPA) , included in Natura2000 Network; other classified areas protected by International Commitments agreed upon by the Portuguese State (e.g. Ramsar Convention sites, biogenetic reserves, biosphere reserves), although not included in SNAC, should also be considered the protected areas of regional or local scope, which can be classified by municipalities, as well as Important Bird Areas (IBAs), sites of international importance for the conservation of birds on a global scale.</p> <p><b>Protected species and/or species under threat</b>– For Portugal the appropriate system for classifying threatened species is the</p>	<p>‘Low risk’ threshold met and “specified risk” thresholds were not exceeded:</p> <p><b>(7) HCV 1 is identified, and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected from threats from management activities.</b></p>

<sup>3</sup> Decree-Law 242/2015 of 15 October

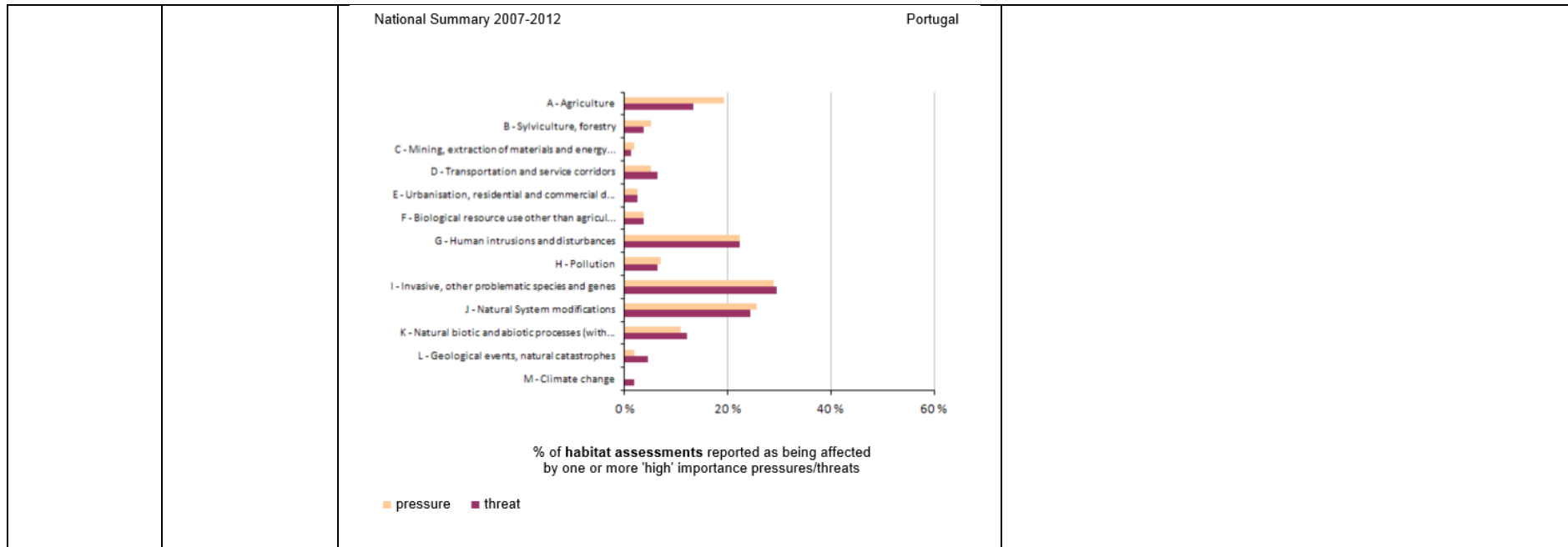
<p>3.73 3.74 3.75 3.84 3.85 3.86 3.87 3.88 3.89 3.90 3.91 3.92 3.93 3.94 3.95 3.96 3.97 3.98 3.99 3.100 3.102 3.103 3.104 3.105 3.106 3.107 3.108 3.109 3.110 3.111 3.112</p>		<p>International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN): critically endangered (CR), endangered (EN), and vulnerable (VU). Should be also taken into account species protected under legal conservation instruments in force in Portugal (Habitats and Birds Directives, CITES - the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora-, Bern Convention, Bonn Convention), and species identified as under threat at national level in the Portuguese Red Data Book (Cabral <i>et al</i> 2005). For plants, a project is underway for the elaboration of the Portuguese mainland Flora Red List. Also, there is a Portuguese Red List of bryophytes (Sérgio <i>et al</i>, 2013).</p> <p><b>Endemic species</b><sup>4</sup> – Portugal is located in the Mediterranean basin, where about 25.000 species of plants are found, of which 50 per cent are endemic to the region. Of almost 4.000 species of flora listed for Portugal (mainland, Azores, and Madeira), around 450 are lusitanian endemisms (444 in total; 143 on the mainland, plus 76 from Azores, 158 from Madeira, and 67 from Macaronesia), and 346 are endemic to the Iberian Peninsula. 3.314 species of flora are listed for the mainland, 1.006 in Azores archipelago, and 1.233 in Madeira. This is the region with highest number of endemisms – 157 in all. In Azores occurs 78, while on the mainland we can find 150 (Menezes de Sequeira <i>et al</i>, 2012). For vertebrates, there are 30 Iberian endemic species, 10 in the mainland and 4 in Azores and Madeira islands (Cabral <i>et al</i>, 2005 – for fishes, there was an update in September 2016, based on a new nomenclature).</p> <p>Information is scarce for invertebrates, however for insects, 402 taxa have been registered so far (369 species and 33 subspecies) and recognized as lusitanian endemisms (Farminhão <i>et al</i>, 2014). For Madeira islands, there is a List of Fungi, Flora and Fauna (Borges <i>at al</i>, 2018) and for Azores islands, there is a List of</p>	
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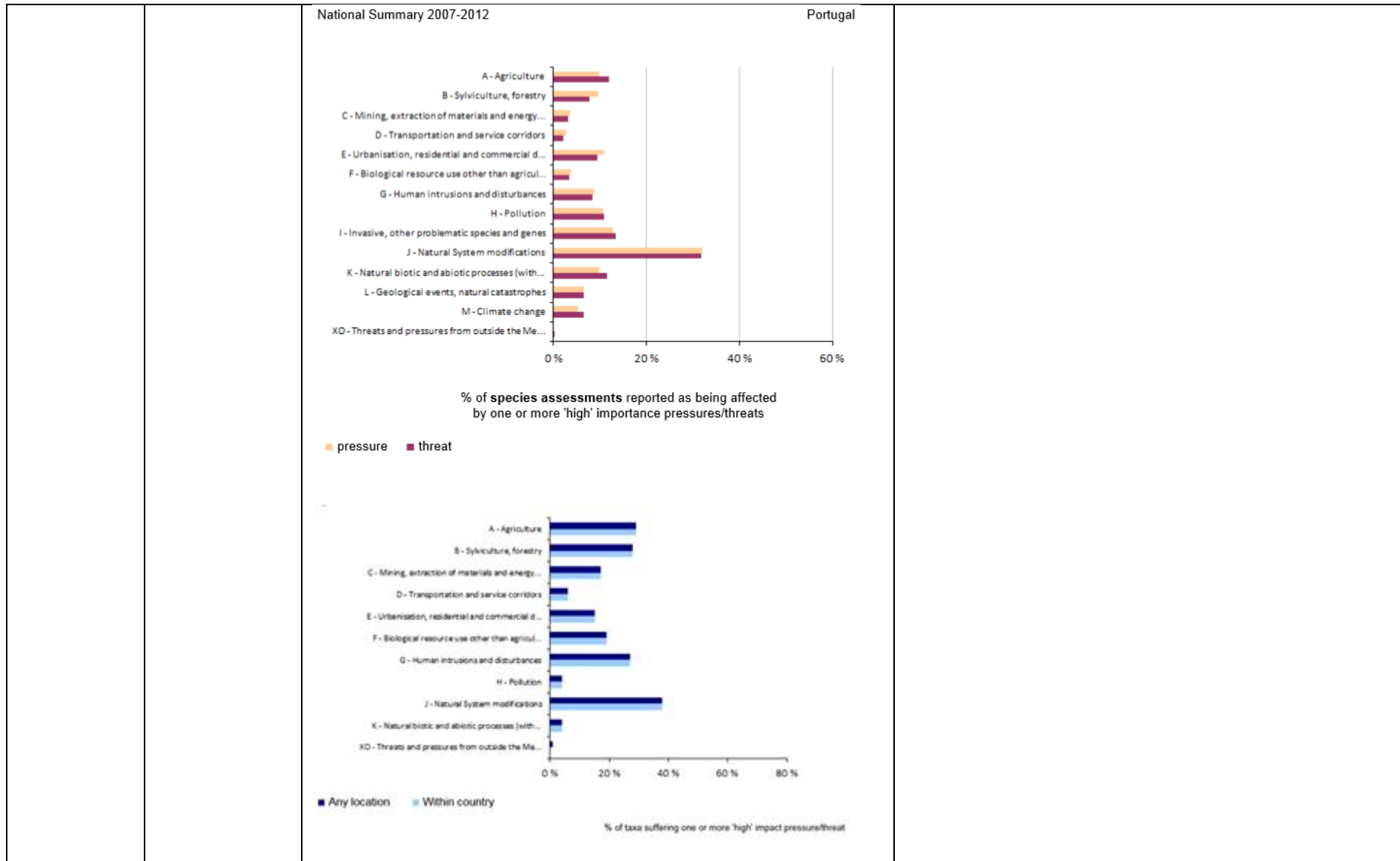
<sup>4</sup> In relation to previous works, the scope has been extended from Lusitanian endemic species to Iberian endemisms.



		<p>Fauna (Mollusca and Arthropoda) and Flora (Bryophyta, Pteridophyta and Spermatophyta) (Borges <i>et al</i>, 2015).</p> <p><b>Critical areas of seasonal use</b> – Fauna species may use different types of habitat depending on their life cycle and season. These habitats can be critical for their importance in the reproductive season or for the availability of food in certain seasons. This designation focuses on the importance of these areas for fauna.</p> <p>Digital mapping information from the Manuals to support the analysis of projects related to the implementation of linear infrastructures and the power lines (ICNB 2008 and 2010) - <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/ordgest/aa/av-inc-amb#doc">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/ordgest/aa/av-inc-amb#doc</a>, may be used, but only as indicative as it have been elaborated with another scope. This identifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Autumnal bird migration corridors in south-west Alentejo and the Vicentina coast;</li> <li>– Concentration and passage zones for steppe birds (great and little bustards);</li> <li>– Reproduction areas for birds of prey with threatened status;</li> <li>– Concentration of winter birds in wetlands;</li> <li>– Shelters for bats, considered important at a national, regional, and local level.</li> </ul>	
		<p><b>Is HCV 1 threatened by management activities?</b>  <b>The following threats shall be considered:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Habitat removal</b></li> <li><b>2. Habitat fragmentation</b></li> <li><b>3. Introduction of alien/invasive species</b></li> </ol> <p>It is possible to identify activities threatening HCV1 using information made available by the National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation (ICNF), namely in the Portuguese Red Data Book (Cabral <i>et al</i>, 2005), Natura2000 Sectorial Plan (2008), and more recently, in the Reporting under article 17 of the Habitats Directive (2007–2012) and Reporting under article 12 of the Birds Directive (2008-2012).</p>	

		<p>The national summaries of these two reports includes information of the highest threats to habitats and species, (Mainland, Azores and Madeira), grouped by type of activity, where it is possible to assess the importance of forestry pressures (actual) / threats (future) compared to other activities.</p> <p><a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000/resource/docs/rel-nac-07-12/docs/nat-summ-pt">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000/resource/docs/rel-nac-07-12/docs/nat-summ-pt</a>, describes that the natural values adversely affected by forest activities are less, e.g. than those affected by agriculture. Afforestation is held in current forest areas, and urbanization is the main threat.</p> <p><a href="http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/rn2000/dir-ave-habit/resource/doc/National_Summary_for_Article%2012%20%20PT.pdf">http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/rn2000/dir-ave-habit/resource/doc/National_Summary_for_Article%2012%20%20PT.pdf</a></p>	
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		<p>Information on main pressures / threats and their ranking (high, medium and low importance) is also discriminated for each habitat and species, so it is possible to analyse which the main threats can act in a given area according to the natural values that occur in that specific area.</p> <p><a href="http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/rn2000/dir-ave-habit/rel-nac/rel-nac-07-12">http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/rn2000/dir-ave-habit/rel-nac/rel-nac-07-12</a></p> <p><a href="http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/rn2000/dir-ave-habit/rel-nac-art-12-diretiva-aves-2008-2012">http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/rn2000/dir-ave-habit/rel-nac-art-12-diretiva-aves-2008-2012</a></p> <p>Alien/invasive species are listed in DL n° 565/99. The threats are identified for each habitat and specie (3.4 and 3.8 from annex C1).</p> <p><b>Is the country signatory to the CBD and are the CBD targets met?</b></p> <p>Portugal approved its ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) via Decree-Law no. 21/93, dated 29 June, which became effective in our country on 21 March 1994.</p> <p>The Fifth National Report to CBD (<a href="https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/pt/pt-nr-05-pt.pdf">https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/pt/pt-nr-05-pt.pdf</a>) had as its main objective a review of implementation of the Convention and an assessment of how far Portugal had come in achieving CBD objectives and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets contained in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020. It also contributed to the development of the Global Biodiversity Outlook report and the review of fulfilment of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2020. The report covers the state and tendencies of biodiversity and detected threats, reporting on actions taken towards fulfilling the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and finally sets out, based on experience, the topics most deserving of attention in order to achieve a more adequate and broad-reaching implementation of the CBD's COP (Conference of Parties) decisions in Portugal.</p>	
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	<p>By analyzing this report, it can be seen that Portugal has taken several measures to achieve the CBD's goals, concluding from the need for a greater integration of biodiversity issues in the different sectors and policies and the greater involvement of the private sector in this area.</p> <p><b>Are there any effective protection schemes covering areas with concentrations of biological diversity?</b></p> <p>There are several legal instruments to protect areas with high concentrations of biological diversity, such as the Protected Area Spatial Plans (POAP) (since 2008 all protected areas at national level were endowed with POAP) and Management Plans (existing only for some SCI areas), binding for both private and public areas. There are other documents that can be considered as legal instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- regional forest management plans (PROF);</li> <li>- municipality directive plans (PDM);</li> <li>- forest management plan (PGF), which, in the case of classified areas, includes a biodiversity management programme (PGB).</li> <li>-</li> </ul> <p>As specified in Category 1, in private areas, forest management plans are mandatory for all forest areas greater than a certain area (from 25 ha to 100 ha, depending on the region). Forest management plans are always obligatory for community-owned and public areas.</p> <p>The Regional Forestry Management Plans (PROF) defines the minimal area for a mandatory forest management plan.</p> <p>The provision which transposes the Birds and Habitats Directives (Decree-Law no. 140/99, dated 24 April, republished as Decree-Law no. 49/2005, dated 24 February, and amended by Decree-Law no. 156-A/2013, dated 8 November) defines a legal framework for species protection, including various prohibitions and restrictions.</p>	
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		<p>For large areas, there is also legislation on environmental impact assessments (EIAs), with specific provision for sensitive areas (classified and other).</p> <p>Furthermore, the Regime Jurídico de Acções de Arborização (RJAAR [Legal Regime for Afforestation]) regulates afforestation, operationalizing the various planning projects and the respective restrictions. RJAAR regulations include mapping, obligatory communications, etc. More detailed information can be found in the ICNF [National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation] inspection reports.</p> <p>In Portugal, the responsible authorities for the inspection of the mechanisms mentioned above are GNR/SEPNA. GNR/UCC (Unidade de Controlo Costeiro [Coastal Control Unit]), PSP, PJ (for situations considered a crime), Customs Department, ASAE (Autoridade de Segurança Alimentar e Económica [Economic and Food Safety Authority]), Maritime Police and the Vigilantes da Natureza (rangers). In some cases, the municipal authorities take responsibility for inspection themselves. At present, according to the rangers' association, there are 115 rangers on the mainland, 33 in Azores and 38 in Madeira; APA (Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente [Portuguese Environmental Agency]) has 30 rangers and the CCDRs – Regional Development and Coordination Committee) 26.</p> <p>Each monitoring action shall be recorded in a tab and shall be compiled into reports and the seizures in connection with the Convention CITES (annual periodicity) and derogations from prohibitions resulting from the application of the Berne Convention (biannual) and Habitats Directive (biannual) and Birds Directive (annual).</p> <p><b>Can threats caused by management activities be effectively managed using management tools (e.g. application of best practice)?</b></p> <p>Yes. The main tool is the Forest Management Plan, reinforced with the biodiversity plan in the protected areas.</p>	
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		<p>The RJAAR also can be an effectively management tool in some lands outside protected areas.</p> <p>A series of documents is also produced, from simple brochures to manuals of good practice (an example being the conservation manual for the Bonelli's eagle and the good forestry and hunting practice manual). Some projects include action plans for species conservation. The majority of the projects are developed in areas of the Natura2000 Network and have as their objective the conservation of potential HCV 1 species. Some NGOs, such as Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves (SPEA) [Portuguese Society for Birds Studies], have formed working groups to monitor species, such as the Bonelli's eagle working group (GTAB) and the nocturnal birds working group (GTAN).</p> <p>Action Plans taked to protect species and habitats that are a relevant management tool.</p> <p>Plano de acção do Lince-ibérico (Action Plan for Iberian Lynx) Despacho no 8726/2015 <a href="https://dre.pt/application/file/69968203">https://dre.pt/application/file/69968203</a> <a href="http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/icnf/legisl/legislacao/2015/despacho-n-o-8726-2015-de-7-de-agosto-d-r-n-o-153-2015-serie-ii">http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/icnf/legisl/legislacao/2015/despacho-n-o-8726-2015-de-7-de-agosto-d-r-n-o-153-2015-serie-ii</a></p> <p>Plano de Ação para a Conservação do Lobo-ibérico em Portugal (Conservation Action Plan for Iberian wolf) Despacho no. 9727/2017 <a href="https://dre.pt/application/file/a/114152756">https://dre.pt/application/file/a/114152756</a> <a href="http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/patrinatur/especies/mam/lob-ib#paclobo">http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/patrinatur/especies/mam/lob-ib#paclobo</a></p> <p>Plano de Acção para a conservação da população arborícola de Águia de Bonelli (<i>Aquila fasciata</i>) em Portugal - Linhas Estratégicas (CEAI 2011) (Conservation Action Plan of the Bonelli Eagle arboricola population in Portugal:</p>	
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	<p><a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.showFile&amp;rep=file&amp;fil=BONELLI_Linhas_Estrategicas.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.showFile&amp;rep=file&amp;fil=BONELLI_Linhas_Estrategicas.pdf</a></p> <p>Other best practice manuals are available in the public domain, published by different institutions, e.g.:</p> <p>Manual de Boas Práticas Florestais e Cinegéticas – Conservação da Águia de Bonelli (CEAI 2011) – (Manual for Forestry and Hunting Good Practices – Bonelli Eagle Conservation): <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.showFile&amp;rep=file&amp;fil=BONELLI_Boas_Praticas.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.showFile&amp;rep=file&amp;fil=BONELLI_Boas_Praticas.pdf</a></p> <p>Guião de Boas Práticas de Gestão (Good Practice Management Guide) - <a href="http://www.proder.pt/ResourcesUser/ELA/Rede_natura_do_Alenjo/120629_GuiaBoasPraticas.pdf">http://www.proder.pt/ResourcesUser/ELA/Rede_natura_do_Alenjo/120629_GuiaBoasPraticas.pdf</a></p> <p>Brochura sobre Charcos Temporários, um habitat natural a proteger (Brochure for Temporary Ponds) <a href="http://lifecharcos.lpn.pt/pagina.php?id=863">http://lifecharcos.lpn.pt/pagina.php?id=863</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- “O montado e as aves: boas práticas para uma gestão sustentável.” (Cork oak land and birds: good practices for sustainable management) LabOr – Laboratório de Ornitologia /ICAAM, Universidade de Évora, Câmara Municipal de Coruche, Coruche, 2015.</li><li>- “Código de boas práticas florestais” (Code of Good Forestry Practice) – The Navigator Company (ex. grupo Portucel Soporcel), 2009.</li><li>- “Boas práticas florestais para o Pinheiro-Bravo” (Good Forestry Practice for Maritime Pine) – Centro Pinus, 1999.</li><li>- “Condução de Povoamentos de Pinheiro Manso e Características Nutricionais do Pinhão” (Management of Stone Pine and nutritional characteristics of pine nuts) - INRB, 2008</li></ul>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- “Morcegos e gestão florestal” (Bats and forest management) - UNEP</li> <li>- “Zonas Ribeirinhas Sustentáveis. Um Guia de Gestão” (Sustainable riparian zones – Management guide) – Projecto Ripidurable Sustainable Management of Riparian Areas, 2009.</li> <li>- “Manual de apoio à análise de projectos relativos à instalação de linhas aéreas de distribuição e transporte de energia eléctrica – componente Avifauna” (Manual for support the analysis of projects related to the instalation of aerial distribution and transmission lines of electricity – component Avifauna), ICNF/REN, 2009. It has geographical information and explanatory notes, which the limit critical areas for birds of prey, steppe, aquatic birds and others.</li> <li>- “Manual de Apoio à análise de projectos relativos à implementação de infra-estruturas lineares” (Manual for support the analysis of projects related to the implementation of the linears infrastructures), ICNF, 2008 – Present some minimization measures for the natural values that can be used for forestry activity and a table with critical periods for some susceptible birds species to disturbance, subject to regional variations.</li> <li>- Plano Nacional de Conservação da Flora em Perigo - 1ªFase (National plan for the conservation of endangered flora) – ICNF, 2007.</li> <li>- “Espécies arbóreas indígenas em Portugal Continental: Guia de utilização” (Indigenous tree species in mailand Portugal: user guide) – ICNF, 2013.</li> <li>- “Florestas do Norte de Portugal: História, Ecologia e Desafios de Gestão”. (Forests of Northern Portugal: history, ecology and Management challenges. InBio - Rede de Investigação em Biodiversidade e Biologia Evolutiva, 2011.</li> <li>- Fichas das espécies e habitats do ICNF, com orientações de gestão e Informação geográfica (Species and habitat files from ICNF, with management guidelines and geographic information). Relatório Nacional Art. 12º da Directiva Aves, (2008-2012).</li> <li>- Atlas de anfíbios e répteis de Portugal e Atlas de aves nidificantes em Portugal (Atlas of amphibians and reptiles of Portugal and Atlas of breeding birds in Portugal), ICNF 2010.</li> </ul>	
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		<p>There are several examples of management tools that mitigate potential threats to this attribute.          LIFE Programme has facilitated the development of a series of projects in Portugal  <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?useaction=home.getDocs">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?useaction=home.getDocs</a>), many of which permit contracts with owners for a good conservation management practices, and projects on ecological restoration of protected habitat, that support and awareness-raising for owners and schools.</p> <p>LIFE Projects in Portugal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IMAR - Porphyrio - Porphyrio project - Reintroduction of the Purple Gallinule in the Lower Mondego River Valley</li> <li>• Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves - Egyptian Vulture and Bonelli's Eagle Conservation in Douro/Duero Canyon - LIFE RUPIS</li> <li>• Liga para a Protecção da Natureza - Conservation of the Saramugo (<i>Anaocypris hispanica</i>) in the Guadiana basin (Portugal) - LIFE Saramugo</li> <li>• Liga para a Protecção da Natureza - Conservation of the Imperial-Iberian Eagle (<i>Aquila adalberti</i>) in Portugal] - LIFE Imperial</li> <li>• Liga para a Protecção da Natureza - Conservation of Temporary Ponds in the Southwest Coast of Portugal - LIFE Charcos</li> <li>• Serviço do Parque Natural da Madeira - Recovery of the species and land habitats of the Natura2000 sites Ponta de São Lourenço and Desertas Islands - LIFE RECOVER NATURA</li> <li>• QUERCUS - Associação Nacional de Conservação da Natureza – Restoring yew thickets [9580 * Mediterranean <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods] - LIFE TAXUS</li> <li>• Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves - Conservation of Macaronesian Sparrowhawk and Laurissilva habitat in Madeira Island - LIFE FURA-BARDOS</li> <li>• Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves –</li> </ul>	
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		<p>Active protection of the population of the Azores bullfinch (Priolo) and its habitats and sustainable management of Pico da Vara/ Ribeira do Guilherme SPA's - LIFE TERRAS DO PRIOLO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direção Regional de Florestas - Secretaria Regional do Ambiente e Recursos Naturais - Recovery and conservation of species and habitats on the Maciço Montanhoso da Madeira - LIFE MACIÇO MONTANHOSO</li> <li>• Fundação Mata do Buçaco - Bussaco's Recovery from Invasions Generating Habitat Threats BRIGHT</li> <li>• QUERCUS – Associação Nacional de Conservação da Natureza – Management of riparian habitats towards the conservation of endangered invertebrates - LIFE ECOTONE</li> <li>• Serviço do Parque Natural da Madeira - Halt the loss of European Biodiversity through the recovery of habitats and species of the Ilhéus do Porto Santo and surrounding marine area - LIFE ILHÉUS DO PORTO SANTO</li> <li>• Serviço do Parque Natural da Madeira - Socio-economic sustainability communication, human usufruct and biodiversity in Natura2000 network in the Madeira archipelago - LIFE ECO-COMPATÍVEL</li> <li>• Espécies vegetais / Madeira - Conservation of priority and rare plant species of Madeira</li> <li>• QUERCUS – Associação Nacional de Conservação da Natureza – Demonstrative Actions for the Conservation of Priority Habitats in Northern Mountain Areas in Portugal - LIFE HIGRO</li> <li>• QUERCUS – Associação Nacional de Conservação da Natureza - Conservation of Natural and semi-natural habitats in the “Serras de Aire e Candeeiros”</li> <li>• Município de Tavira - Efficiency and Effectiveness of awareness campaigns in the EU forests EEFOREST</li> <li>• Liga para a Protecção da Natureza - Enhancing habitat for the Iberian lynx and Black Vulture in the Southeast of Portugal - LIFE HABITAT LINCE ABUTRE</li> <li>• ICNF – Lynx / Malcata - Recovery of habitats and preys of the Lynx pardinus in Serra da Malcata</li> </ul>	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICNF - Tagus Estuary's SPA - Recovery of Birds Sanctuaries</li> <li>• Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves - Recovery, conservation and sustainable management of Tronqueira / Planalto dos Graminhais] - LIFE LAURISSILVA SUSTENTÁVEL</li> <li>• Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves - Safe Islands for Seabirds / Initiating the restoration of seabird-driven ecosystems in the Azores - LIFE SAFE ISLANDS FOR SEABIRDS</li> <li>• Liga para a Proteção da Natureza - Conservation of Great Bustard, Little Bustard and Lesser Kestrel in the Baixo Alentejo cereal steppes - LIFE Estepárias</li> <li>• CEAI -Tree Nesting Bonelli's Eagle - Conservation of Tree Nesting Bonelli's Eagle in Portugal</li> <li>• Valongo - Conservation of four rare species in SCI (Valongo)</li> <li>• IEA - Best practice actions for wolf conservation in Mediterranean-type areas - LIFE MED-WOLF</li> </ul> <p>See Annex 2016-07-27_Programas Life [2016-07-27_LIFE Programmes.</p>	
<p><b>HCV 2 – Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics: intact forest landscapes and large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.</b></p> <p><b>Scale: sub-national (Portugal mainland and autonomous regions)</b></p> <p>The decision to use a sub-national scale is due to different biogeographic regions related to the identified HCV2.</p>			
	<p>3.2 3.22 3.35 3.36 3.37 3.40 3.76 3.77 3.83</p>	<p><b>Is HCV 2 present in the area under assessment?</b>  <b>To determine presence of HCV 2, follow HCV CG.</b>  <b>All Intact Forest Landscapes (IFL) as defined by the maps at <a href="http://intactforests.org">http://intactforests.org</a> shall be considered as HCV 2.</b>  <b>NRA may identify additional HCV 2 provided there is agreement from all NRA WG chambers.</b></p> <p>Yes.  Portugal does not have IFL. The only forest formations considered to be of regional relevance are:</p>	<p>'Low risk' threshold met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded:  <b>(11) HCV 2 is identified, and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected from threats caused by management activities.</b></p>

	<p>3.101</p>	<p>1. For the Mediterranean basin, the formations of holm and cork oaks occurring in Portugal on the Tejo and Sado heaths (<i>Quercus rotundifolia</i> oaks), the Guadiana Valley and Caldeirão SCI (<i>Quercus suber</i> oak) either in the form of montados or woods and Montesinho and Nogueira lands (<i>Quercus pyrenaica</i>).</p> <p>2. The laurel forest, which is only found in the biogeographic region of Macaronesia, in archipelagos of Madeira and Azores, and the Canary Islands. In Madeira, this forest occupies an area of approximately 15.000 hectares (20 per cent of the island), with most of it in the Madeira Natural Park (PNM). In Azores, only isolated patches of forest remain on all the islands, with the biggest and most significant being in the islands of Pico and Terceira.</p> <p><b>Do HCV 2 areas cross regional and/or national boundaries?</b> Yes – see above.</p> <p><b>Is there an FSC risk designation available for parts located outside national boundaries?</b> Yes – Spanish National Risk Assessment (NRA). Spain is the only territorial boundary for Portugal, where there is a NRA that states “forest management activities does not present a threat to <i>Quercus</i> spp. (habitat 6310 of Directive 92/43 / EEC)”</p> <p><b>Is HCV 2 threatened by management activities?</b> <b>The following threats shall be considered:</b>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Fragmentation, including access (roading),</b></li> <li><b>2. Logging for the primary purpose of wood production (hereafter referred to as commercial logging). This applies only to IFLs.</b></li> </ol> <p>The Iberian Peninsula does not have IFL. Intact Forest Landscapes are defined by the maps at <a href="http://intactforests.org">http://intactforests.org</a>. Therefore, the question of commercial logging in this indicator is not applicable for Portugal.</p> </p>	
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		<p>The only formations that can be considered as HCV2 are Montado of cork and holm oaks and Laurissilva. Considering fragmentation, and once these ecosystems are for conservation purpose, conversion to plantations is not a threat. Other potential threats are identified below, but it is considered that the safe procedures available are sufficient to protect the species.</p> <p><b>Montado of cork and holm oaks</b> Landscape classified as HCV2 has potential threats that may cause the decline of montado (biotic and abiotic factors, lack of forest management), but the measures available to protect Montado are considered effective, resulting in an increase of 6% of the cork oak area from 1995 to 2010. <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/ifn/resource/ficheiros/ifn/ifn6-res-prelimv1-1">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/ifn/resource/ficheiros/ifn/ifn6-res-prelimv1-1</a></p> <p>Existing safeguarding measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ the application of current legislation (planning, projects and protection against felling). This legislation is well consolidated and disseminated by the various agents involved (owners, managers, and operators); and</li> <li>✓ a network of R&amp;D (Research &amp; Development) dedicated to defining and operationalizing good management practices.</li> </ul> <p>Furthermore, national scale management programmes have been implemented (beneficiation, afforestation, and reforestation) to recover cork oak populations, both in terms of area and in tree health.</p> <p>The recent expansion of forest management certification in the cork sector (by the end of 2017, 15% of the cork forests is FSC certified) shows the results of planning and of the previous measures.</p> <p><b>Laurissilva (Laurel forest)</b> This forest is composed of different protection zones, from the highest protection (total and partial reserves), to the lowest</p>	
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		<p>(transition zone). This transition zone, which represents around 60 per cent of the Madeira Natural Park - PNM, extends around the whole periphery, effectively forming a barrier to the impacts of human intervention.</p> <p>Currently, the biggest threat to the balance and the future of the laurissilva comes from invasive alien species, particularly plants, which were introduced to the island and spontaneously propagated themselves (not due to forest management activities). The presence of invasive species at the lowest level of this natural forest, in the transition zones and on abandoned agricultural land, endangers its regeneration and expansion, causing spots of degradation and substitution of indigenous flora.</p> <p>Another threat is forest fires, although these do not happen often in laurel forest. Laurissilva is a natural forest that is managed only for conservation purposes. Forest fires occur naturally (not due to forest management activities) and mainly in the surrounding areas. For example, in the last 5 years, 3 fires have been reported, 2 of them started in the laurel forest. Illegal felling in the laurel forest is considered to be a negligible threat, as regional legislation protects this area, namely by the development management plan (approved by Resolution no. 1412/2009, dated 19 November, amended by Amendment Notice no. 13/2009, dated 27 November) and Regional Legislative Decree no. 35/2008/M, dated 14 August, which establishes protection for natural resources and forests.</p>	
<p><b>HCV 3 – Ecosystems and habitats: rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.</b>  <b>Scale: sub-national (Portugal mainland and autonomous regions)</b>          The decision to use a sub-national scale is due to the organization of Portuguese territory, which is made up of the mainland and two autonomous regions: Archipelagos of Madeira and Azores, with their own political-administrative statutes and government bodies.</p>			
	<p>3.9 3.38 3.39 3.41</p>	<p><b>Which nationally/regionally systematized ecosystems are considered HCV 3?</b>  <b>Are there any national/regional protection schemes that can be used for assessing the presence of HCVs and any</b></p>	<p>'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded:  <b>(15) HCV 3 is identified, and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is</b></p>



<p>3.42 3.43 3.44 3.45 3.46 3.47 3.48 3.91</p>	<p><b>threats to them? (As an example, Nature 2000 protection may be considered at European level)</b></p> <p>In Portugal, HCV3 are the habitats listed in the Habitats Directive (Annex I) which, in the last national Habitats Directive report (2007–2012), were listed in categories (U1) – unfavourable inadequate – and (U2) – unfavourable bad.</p> <p>Natura2000’s sectorial plan was the main source of information used to identify habitats in classified areas.</p> <p>In the case of unclassified areas, the Habitats Directive implementation report can be consulted, in particular for information on the national distribution of natural habitats (information available only at 10x10 km scale), their conservation status (favorable, unfavorable, inappropriate, unfavorable, unknown) and major threats. <a href="http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/rn2000/dir-ave-habit/rel-nac/rel-nac-07-12">http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/rn2000/dir-ave-habit/rel-nac/rel-nac-07-12</a></p> <p>In the case of a Forest Management Unit in protected areas, the Protected Area Spatial Plans will be the main source of information. <a href="http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/ordgest/poap/poap">http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/ordgest/poap/poap</a></p> <p><b>Is HCV 3 threatened by forest management activities? The following threat shall be considered:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Lack of effective protection of HCV 3.</b></li> </ul> <p>Yes. Information about threats of management activities to HCV3 can be found in ICNF [National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation] information, namely in the sectorial plan of Natura2000 (2008) and more recently in the Third National Application Report of the Habitats Directive (2007–2012).The national summary of this report includes information of the highest threats to habitats (Mainland, Azores and Madeira) grouped by type of activity, where it is possible to assess the importance of forestry pressures (actual) / threats (future) compared to other activities.</p>	<p><b>effectively protected from threats caused by management activities.</b></p>
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Group	Year of assessment	HABITATS				
		FV	NA	XX	U1	U2
Forests	2007	5		2	16	2
	2013	4		1	20	
Rocky habitats	2007	10		3	2	
	2013	8		2	5	
Bogs, mires & fens	2007	1			4	3
	2013	2			3	3
Grasslands	2007	7			9	
	2013	4		1	11	
Sclerophyllous scrubs	2007	4			6	
	2013	5			5	
Heath & scrub	2007	5			5	
	2013	6			4	
Freshwater habitats	2007	8		3	8	1
	2013	8			10	2
Dunes habitats	2007				15	5
	2013				16	4
Coastal habitats	2007	7		6	17	4
	2013	9		2	17	4

NB: Coastal habitats cover coastal and halophytic habitats (code 1xxx) and Dunes habitat types cover coastal sand dunes and inland dunes (code 2xxx) as listed in the Habitats Directive

**Is there progress in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the area under assessment?**

Portugal approved its ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) via Decree-Law no. 21/93, dated 29 June, which became effective in our country on 21 March 1994.

The Fifth National Report to CBD

(<https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/pt/pt-nr-05-pt.pdf>) shows that Portugal is acting to reduce threats to biodiversity and meet the Aichi Biodiversity Targets until 2020 – the country is implementing several initiatives directed to each Target, which are described in detail on this report, however several issues are identified that need to be addressed in the next years, such as improvements on the:

- i) implementation of strategic guidelines namely the National Strategy for Nature and Biodiversity Conservation;
- ii) integration of biodiversity issues at the different sectors and policies;

	<p>iii) classification, inventory, ecological characterization and monitoring of biodiversity;  iv) engagement of the private sector,  v) biodiversity valuation process and its integration on public accounting,  vi) management efficiency of the conservation status of threatened species (including ex situ),  vii) control and elimination of exotic invasive species,  viii) habitat restoration,  ix) enforcement actions related to crimes against biodiversity and  x) promotion of active participation of civil society in biodiversity issues.</p> <p>By analyzing this report, it can be seen that Portugal has taken several measures to achieve CBD's goals, concluding from the need for a greater integration of biodiversity issues in different sectors and policies and the greater involvement of the private sector in this area.</p> <p>There is also a need to continue with habitat restoration and its monitoring.</p> <p>The table attached shows the priority habitats listed in the CBD Report, in which forestry activities has impact. Those priority habitats were targeted with LIFE Projects.</p> <p>In summary, forest management plans include the management measures to protect habitats. These measures described in the FMP can be consider as an effort and a positive effect to the conservation of habitats.</p> <p>As mention in the text, also LIFE projects are beigin implemented regarding the priority habitats listed in the CBD Report, in which forestry activities has impact.</p>	
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			<p>Having the obligation to implement instruments as the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Habitat Directive / Natura 2000, also is an indication of the effectiveness of protection measures.</p> <p>Portugal is also implementing several initiatives directed to Aichi Biodiversity Targets.</p> <p>The actions to habitats protection are identified and taken in place, therefore the risk to HCV3 is considered low.</p>	
<b>Cód_habitat</b>	<b>R_Biog</b>	<b>Global evaluation</b>	<b>Threats (forestry scope)</b>	<b>Management guidance (forestry scope)</b>
2250	MED	U1	Under-covered vegetation control	Forest management oriented for habitat conservation; Promote and actively encourage forest management including objectives for under-covered conservation of juniperus; Promote recovery, revegetation and bio-remediation plans to restore Juniperus in their potential area of occurrence, where it has been altered or extinct.
2260	MED	U1	Destruction by vegetation control associated with pine forest management practices	Developing forest management practices by combining fire protection and habitat preservation, for example, vegetation control only on patches or firebreaks; Regulate the changes of land use in the habitat area, prohibiting harmful activities to the vegetation or changes in the land use in dunes with no vegetation.
3170	MAC	U1	Soil mobilization without consideration of seasonally wet areas; Drainage of ponds, for agriculture, forest plantations, etc.; Lowering water bodies by opening wells, draining areas contiguous to ponds, increasing evapotranspiration through the development of shrub or tree vegetation near ponds, etc.; overshadowing the ponds (e.g. plantations).	Interdict drainage; Regulate afforestation, avoiding shading; Regulate the construction of wells in areas adjacent to the habitat; Regulate forest plantations in contiguous areas to the habitat.
3170	MED	U2	---	

5210	MED	U1	Afforestation; Fires, in situations where Juniperus has a significant proportion of mosaic with Cistus species; Non-selective vegetation control for fire prevention; Vegetation control near streams; Forestation resulting in substantial alteration of structure or complete disappearance of habitat.	Interdict afforestation in the habitat area; Regulate shrub cutting (vegetation control) in cork areas near or in mosaic with Juniperus species; Control fire risk without destroying vegetation (firebreaks, selective vegetation control); Restore forest areas with potential for the Juniperus species.
5230	ATL MED	U1	Silvicultural expansion; fires; Laurus nobilis leaf cutting.	Condition silvicultural expansion; Stabilization of ecological succession; Reduction of fire hazards; Regulate Laurus nobilis leaf cutting; Erradication of invasive alien plants.
6310	MED	U1	Absence of regeneration, functional stress or disruption of the system itself; Pests and diseases; Lack of interest of economic operators; Afforestation with species not suitable in cork areas; Fire	Promote and manage natural regeneration; manage grazing; cork and holm oak plantations, inf necessary.
6510	ATL MED	U1	Plantations.	Hedges maintenance in the neighborhood.
8220	MAC	U1	Habitat destruction, particularly through afforestation.	Regulate changes in land use, namely afforestation.
9230	ATL MED	U1	Fire; Clearcut; afforestation	Restoration of degraded oak lands, in particular through the management of natural regeneration, grazing elimination and reduction of fire risk.
9240	MED	U1	Change of land use. Low economic value and existence of more profitable land uses such as agriculture or of fast growing forest plantations. Unsuitable forest planning. Fire. Over harvesting.	Avoid land use changes. Strengthen supervision on residues disposal. Minimize harvesting, under-covered disturbances. Removal of exotic species. Selective harvesting. Creation of a seed bank. Regeneration monitoring. Preserve shrub hedges. Promote afforestation. Forest mosaic maintenance. Potential ecosystem services.
9260	MED	XX	Harvesting; diseases	Regulate harvesting; Control Phytophthora cinnamomi and chestnut cancer (Cryphonectria parasitica)
9330	MED	U1	Land use changes. Unsuitable forest planning. Forest fires.	Restore marginal areas. Regulate land use changes. Maintain and promote habitat. Carry out measures to prevent fire risk. Supervision of waste disposal.

9340	MED	U1	Land use changes. Grazing. Unsuitable forest planning. Fires	Restoreof marginal areas. Regulate land use changes. Implementet measures for fire prevention. Control of waste disposal. Active management of the habitat.
9360	MAC	U1	Habitat degradation and transformation. Invasive species. Forest fires	Promote regeneration. Conversion of plantations to this habitat. Invasive species eradication and control.
9560	MAC	U1	Land use changes. Unsuitable forest planning. Forest fires.	Regulate land use changes. Promote habitat. Implement measuresfor fire prevention. Control the waste disposal. Activemanagement of the habitat.
9560	MED	U1	---	
9580	ATL MED	U1	Fire; Harvesting and grazing	Harvesting planning. Reduce fire risk.
91B0	MED	U1	Clear cut. Grazing. Harvesting for animal feeding. Replacement by fast growing forest plantations.	Ecological succession management. Reduction of the competition under-covered vegetation. Harvesting planning. Control exotic species.
91D0	MAC	U1	---	
92A0	MED	U1	Harvesting. Vegetation control in riparian areas.	Harvesting conditioning. Manual vegetation control and manual extraction of dead trees.
<p><b>HCV 4 – Critical ecosystem services: basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.</b></p> <p><b>Scale: sub-national (Portugal mainland and autonomous regions)</b></p> <p>The decision to use a sub-national scale is due to the organization of Portuguese territory, which is made up of the mainland and two autonomous regions: The Archipelagos of Madeira and Azores with their own political-administrative statutes and government bodies.</p>				
	3.41 3.50 3.51 3.52 3.53 3.54 3.55 3.56 3.58 3.60 3.113	<p><b>Is HCV 4 present in the area under assessment?</b></p> <p><b>Are there forest areas present in the region that are critical for mediating flooding or controlling stream flow regulation and water quality?</b></p> <p>In Portugal there are various important forest areas in terms of protection of river basins andsoil conservation, Areas included in REN (National Ecological Reserve) and PROFs (Regional Forest Management Plans), which are mapped and available at municipal level, can be useful tools which identify these critical areas.</p> <p>REN aims to contribute to the sustainable occupation and use of the territory and its objectives are:</p>	<p>'Low risk' threshold met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded:</p> <p><b>(21) HCV 4 is identified, and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected from threats caused by management activities.</b></p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect the water and soil natural resources and safeguard biophysical systems and processes associated with the coast and the terrestrial hydrological cycle by ensuring the environmental goods and services indispensable to the development of human activities.</li>   <li>• Prevent and reduce the effects of degradation of aquifer recharge, sea flood risks, floods, soil water erosion and streams mass movement, contributing to adaptation to the effects of climate change and safeguarding environmental sustainability and the safety of people and goods.</li>   <li>• To contribute to the connectivity and ecological coherence of the Fundamental Nature Conservation Network (RFCN) and to the achievement at national level of the priorities of the Territorial Agenda of the European Union in the areas of ecology and trans-European management of natural hazards.</li> </ul> <p>The following typologies of REN areas are an importance base information to identify HCV4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal dunes and fossil dunes</li> <li>• Cliffs and their protection ranges</li> <li>• Coastal land cover</li> <li>• Transitional waters and their respective beds, banks and protection strips.</li> <li>• Water courses and their beds and banks</li> <li>• Ponds and lakes and their protective beds, banks and ranges</li> <li>• Reservoirs that contribute to the connectivity and ecological coherence of REN, as well as the respective beds, margins and protection bands</li> <li>• Strategic areas of protection and recharge of aquifers.</li> <li>• Adjacent zones</li> <li>• Areas threatened by floods</li> <li>• Areas of high risk of soil water erosion</li> <li>• Areas of instability of slopes.</li> </ul>	
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		<p>On the other hand, one of the PROF objectives is to define critical areas for fire risk, sensitivity to erosion and ecological, social and cultural importance, as well as the specific forestry and sustainable use of the resources to be applied to these areas.</p> <p><b>Are there effective management tools and/or regulations capable of ensuring that these forest areas can continue to perform their functions?</b>                  Yes, various legal instruments safeguard the functions of protection and regulate intervention in these areas. Examples are Lei da Água [Water Law], Planos de Bacias Hidrográficas (PBH) [river basin plans], planos de ordenamento de albufeiras de águas públicas (POAAP) [plans for the protection of public waters and dams], Reserva Ecologica Nacional (REN) [National Ecological Reserve], Lei de Solos [land law], etc.                  There are also some manuals published referring good practices for forests with high importance on the maintenance of certain ecosystems services, namely:  <a href="http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/gf/documentos-tecnicos/resource/doc/Boas-Praticas-Florestais.pdf">http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/gf/documentos-tecnicos/resource/doc/Boas-Praticas-Florestais.pdf</a></p>	
		<p><b>Is HCV 4 threatened by forest management activities? The following threats shall be considered:</b>  <b>1. Reduction of water quality/quantity</b>  <b>2. Negative impact on human health (e.g. poisoning water, etc. – see HCV CG).</b>                  There is no evidence that forest management activities have a critical impact under these parameters.</p>	
<p><b>HCV 5 – Community needs: sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic needs of local communities or Indigenous Peoples (e.g. for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous Peoples.</b>  <b>Scale: sub-national (Portugal mainland and autonomous regions)</b></p>			
	3.61 3.62 3.63 3.64 3.65	<p><b>Is HCV 5 present in the area under assessment?</b>                  No, with exception of the Azores.</p> <p>In this Region it was defined by the Forestry Services that there are water springs with extreme importance for well-being, public</p>	<p>'Low risk' threshold met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded:  <b>(23) There is no HCV 5 identified and its occurrence is unlikely in the area under assessment (Portugal mainland and Madeira)</b></p>

	<p>3.66 3.114</p>	<p>health, collective security of populations, as well for increasing of economic activities.</p> <p><b>Is HCV 5 threatened by forest management activities? The following threat(s) shall be considered: The compromising (impacting) of fundamental needs of indigenous peoples and local communities by management activities.</b></p> <p>No. In the Azores, harvesting/felling license is mandatory according to Regional Decree no. 13/99/A. Besides, water springs are regulated by law, with established criteria for protecting water quality.</p> <p>The Regional Forestry Services is included in a FSC certified area where a responsible forest management is implemented.</p> <p><b>To assess threat please refer to the legality assessment in order to determine whether community rights are legally recognized and enforced.</b></p> <p>In Portugal, the use of community forest areas is regulated by law (Lei dos Baldios - Decree-Law no. 165/2015, 17 August), although these areas are not fundamental for satisfying the basic needs of any local communities.</p> <p>See indicator 1.13, as a support of the low risk designation. For Azores, the use of water springs is regulated by law (Portaria no. 61/2012 de 31 de Maio and Portaria no. 67/2007 de 15 de Outubro).</p>	<p><b>AND</b> <b>(25) HCV 5 is identified, and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected from threats caused by management activities. (Azores)</b></p>
<p><b>HCV 6 – Cultural values: sites, resources, habitats, and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological, or historical significance, and / or of critical cultural, ecological, economic, or religious / sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or indigenous peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples.</b></p> <p><b>Scale: National (the same used in category 2 (ind. 2.3))</b></p>			
	<p>3.67 3.68 3.69 3.78</p>	<p><b>Is HCV 6 present in the area under assessment?</b> Yes. The approach defined by NRA WG for the identification of HCV 6 includes the following values:</p>	<p>'Low risk' threshold met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded:</p>

<p>3.79 3.80 3.81 3.82</p>	<p><b>1) World Heritage (UNESCO)</b>                  Sites identified as World Heritage by UNESCO. In Portugal there are 15 sites identified (<a href="http://www.patrimoniocultural.pt/pt/patrimonio/patrimonio-mundial/portugal/">http://www.patrimoniocultural.pt/pt/patrimonio/patrimonio-mundial/portugal/</a> or <a href="http://www.rpmp.pt/#!sitios/cihc">http://www.rpmp.pt/#!sitios/cihc</a>), of which only two are designated as outstanding natural landscapes ('Paisagem Cultural de Sintra', around 900 ha, on the Portuguese mainland, and the 'Floresta Laurissilvana Madeira', on Madeira, covering 15.000 ha), according to the regional forest inventory.</p> <p>Currently, there are other sites proposed for Portugal under assessment by UNESCO (<a href="https://www.unescoportugal.mne.pt/pt/temas/proteger-o-nosso-patrimonio-e-promover-a-criatividade/patrimonio-mundial-em-portugal">https://www.unescoportugal.mne.pt/pt/temas/proteger-o-nosso-patrimonio-e-promover-a-criatividade/patrimonio-mundial-em-portugal</a>). These are not yet included here.</p> <p><b>2) Cultural heritage (Law no. 107/2001, dated 8 September)</b>                  In Portugal there are specific governmental bodies to manage cultural heritage: General Directorate of Cultural Heritage for the Portuguese Mainland (<a href="http://patrimoniocultural.pt/en/">http://patrimoniocultural.pt/en/</a>); Directorate of Services of Cultural Heritage for Madeira (<a href="http://cultura.madeira-edu.pt/agendacultural/CulturalHeritage/DSPC/tabid/939/language/en-US/Default.aspx">http://cultura.madeira-edu.pt/agendacultural/CulturalHeritage/DSPC/tabid/939/language/en-US/Default.aspx</a>); and Regional Directorate of Culture for Azores Islands (<a href="http://www.azores.gov.pt/Portal/en/entidades/srec-drcultura/?lang=en">http://www.azores.gov.pt/Portal/en/entidades/srec-drcultura/?lang=en</a> and <a href="http://www.iac-azores.org/">http://www.iac-azores.org/</a>).</p> <p>Among others, these bodies are responsible for: managing the architectural and archaeological built heritage in urban and rural areas, including conservation works in monuments under our care; managing the national museums, World Heritage monuments and museum collections; studying, researching, and disseminating heritage-related information; conserving and restoring movable heritage assets as well as researching,</p>	<p><b>(28) There is low/negligible threat to HCV 6 caused by management activities in the area under assessment.</b></p>
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	<p>disseminating results, and raising awareness about heritage protection issues.</p> <p>Cultural heritage identified by the Entities mention above can be found in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/en/patrimonio/">http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/en/patrimonio/</a></li> <li>- <a href="http://cultura.madeira-edu.pt/agendacultural/Patrimoacutenio/tabid/809/language/pt-PT/Default.aspx">http://cultura.madeira-edu.pt/agendacultural/Patrimoacutenio/tabid/809/language/pt-PT/Default.aspx</a></li> <li>- <a href="http://www.iac-azores.org/livraria/inv-patrimonio-imovel.html">http://www.iac-azores.org/livraria/inv-patrimonio-imovel.html</a></li> </ul> <p><b>3) Classified groves (Law no. 53/2012, dated 5 September)</b>          There is national legislation that identifies and protects outstanding groves (<i>arboreta</i>) (<a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/Arvores.qry?start:int=80&amp;Distrito=&amp;Concelho=&amp;Freguesia=&amp;Processo">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/Arvores.qry?start:int=80&amp;Distrito=&amp;Concelho=&amp;Freguesia=&amp;Processo</a>).</p> <p><b>Have significant cultural features created intentionally by humans been identified?</b>          Yes – see above.</p> <p><b>Are outstanding natural landscapes present that have evolved as a result of social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperatives?</b>          Yes – see above.</p> <p><b>Have sufficient buffers been applied for cultural values when needed?</b>          Yes, since the criteria for identifying HCV 6 for Portugal are based on international or legal frameworks that already foresee the safeguards needed to protect / maintain the cultural values identified.          Procedures to control violations are taken in place, but data are not publicly available.</p> <p><b>Is HCV 6 threatened by forest management activities?</b></p>	
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		<p><b>The following threat shall be considered: the destruction and/or disturbance of rights/values determining the presence of HCV 6.</b></p> <p>No, the risk of forest management activities threatening HCV 6 is negligible. The Paisagem Cultural de Sintra is included in a FSC certified area (Parques de Sintra) where a responsible forest management is implemented.</p> <p>Based on the forestry inventory of Madeira island, Laurissilva area is increasing, which confirm that is not threatened by forest activities. The list of outstanding groves can be consulted in the present link: <a href="http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/Arvores.gry?Distrito=&amp;Concelho=&amp;Freguesia=&amp;Processo=&amp;template%3Amethod=Pesquisar">http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/Arvores.gry?Distrito=&amp;Concelho=&amp;Freguesia=&amp;Processo=&amp;template%3Amethod=Pesquisar</a></p> <p><b>To assess threat please refer to the legality assessment in order to determine whether community rights are legally recognized and enforced.</b></p> <p>Since the criteria for identifying HCV 6 for Portugal are based on international or legal frameworks, the NRA WG considers that the community rights and values are legally recognized and enforced.</p>	
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#### **6.4 Category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use**

##### **Summary of risk assessment process:**

The meetings schedule approved at the end of 2015 includes two risk assessment meetings for category 4, with planning having been carried out. As with the previous categories, the CNRA results were used as a basis to begin the work, with the information sources complemented in detail by the coordinator of this working group.

The **geographical scale** used was the **country** and **no functional scale** was used in this category.

##### **General/contextual information used for the risk assessment, referencing the number of any specific sources used (Annex C1):**

Portugal's forest is marked by its recent origins and by heavy human intervention. In a general way, the Portuguese forest is recent. In Europe, Portugal is the country in which the transition from deforestation to reforestation occurred most rapidly: forest cover, which was between 4 and 7 per cent in 1870, grew in one century to cover more than 30 per cent of the mainland.<sup>5</sup>

The definition of natural forest, as defined in the FSC forest management standard for Portugal (approved by FSC on 18 February 2016) is: forest areas where many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems such as complexity, structure, soil properties, and biodiversity are present, and where all or most of the trees are indigenous species. Natural forests can include forest areas where forestry or other intervention is characterized by a combination of natural regeneration and artificial regeneration, composed of local indigenous species and in which many of the characteristics of natural forests are present. Natural forests do not include:

- i. Areas where the vegetation is not dominated by trees;
- ii. Areas that were not previously forested;
- iii. Areas that do not yet contain many of the characteristics and elements of native ecosystems.

Recently regenerated forest areas may later be considered as 'natural forest' after some years of ecological succession.

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<sup>5</sup>[Pereira, João et al. \(2009\). Floresta. In: Pereira, H. M., Domingos, T., Proença, V., Vicente, L. & Rodrigues, P.\(eds.\) \*Ecosistemas e Bem-Estar Humano. Avaliação para Portugal do Millennium Ecosystem Assessment\* \[Ecosystemsandhumanwell-being. Evaluation of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment for Portugal\]](#)

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex C1)	Risk determination Description of the risk evaluation considerations and sources of information	Risk designation ('low risk' or 'specified risk') and specification (if applicable)																																													
<p>4.1 Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02 per cent or 5.000 hectares average net annual loss for the past five years (whichever is less),</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Conversion is illegal at national or regional level on public and private land</p>	<p>4.5 4.6 4.7 4.8 4.9 4.10 4.11 4.12 4.13 4.14 4.15 4.16 4.17 4.18 4.19 4.20 4.21 4.22 4.23 4.24 4.25 4.26</p>	<p><b>Is conversion as defined by the indicator occurring within the area under assessment?</b></p> <p>According to the preliminary results of the <a href="#">6.º INVENTÁRIO FLORESTAL NACIONAL</a>, [sixth NATIONAL FOREST INVENTORY], p. 24, Table 11, Matrix of change in total area by forest species and other soil uses between 2005 and 2010, the area occupied by species that could potentially constitute <b>natural forests</b> had a positive liquid change of 13.803 ha, representing an increase of 0.97 per cent</p> <p>Table 1 – Alteration of total areas by forest species and other land uses between 2005 and 2010</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Cork oak</th> <th>Holm oak</th> <th>Oak</th> <th>Chestnut</th> <th>Carob</th> <th>Other hardwood</th> <th>Other softwood</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Area occupied in 2005</td> <td>731,099</td> <td>334,980</td> <td>66,016</td> <td>38,334</td> <td>12,203</td> <td>169,390</td> <td>73,442</td> <td>1,425,464</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Area occupied in 2010</td> <td>736,775</td> <td>331,179</td> <td>67,116</td> <td>41,410</td> <td>11,803</td> <td>177,767</td> <td>73,217</td> <td>1,439,267</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Change 2005-2010</td> <td>5,676</td> <td>-3,801</td> <td>1,100</td> <td>3,076</td> <td>-400</td> <td>8,377</td> <td>-225</td> <td>13,803</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Change 2005-2010 (%)</td> <td>0.78%</td> <td>-1.13%</td> <td>1.67%</td> <td>8.02%</td> <td>-3.28%</td> <td>4.95%</td> <td>-0.31%</td> <td>0.97%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Is land use change for natural vegetation effectively prevented by legislation or is there a binding public policy on public and private land?</b></p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>Considering the definition of natural forest, approved by the controlled wood working group, and the standard development group by consensus on 30 November 2015, and the evolution of forest occupation after the last glacial period, we may conclude that the 'natural forest' that resulted from this natural climactic phenomenon practically disappeared from mainland at</p>		Cork oak	Holm oak	Oak	Chestnut	Carob	Other hardwood	Other softwood	Total	Area occupied in 2005	731,099	334,980	66,016	38,334	12,203	169,390	73,442	1,425,464	Area occupied in 2010	736,775	331,179	67,116	41,410	11,803	177,767	73,217	1,439,267	Change 2005-2010	5,676	-3,801	1,100	3,076	-400	8,377	-225	13,803	Change 2005-2010 (%)	0.78%	-1.13%	1.67%	8.02%	-3.28%	4.95%	-0.31%	0.97%	<p>The most recent available statistics (five-yearly) are for the period from 2005 to 2010.</p> <p>'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded:  <b>(1) Thresholds provided in the indicator are not exceeded;</b>  <b>AND/OR</b>  <b>(2) Applicable legislation for the area under assessment covers laws that prevent conversion (to the outcome required by the indicator), AND the risk assessment for relevant indicators of category 1 confirms that the law is enforced ('low risk');</b>  <b>AND</b>  <b>(3) Other available evidence does not challenge a 'low risk' designation.</b></p>
	Cork oak	Holm oak	Oak	Chestnut	Carob	Other hardwood	Other softwood	Total																																								
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		<p>the end of the 19th century. Its destruction began with the growth of cereal crops and animals' domestication, and later with shipbuilding linked with the Discoveries, and yet later with industrial and urban development.</p> <p>We can also conclude that the remains of the forest ecosystems that would have survived this destruction are concentrated in the Rede Fundamental de Conservação da Natureza [Fundamental Nature Conservation Network] (RFCN) (defined by Decree-Law no. 142/2008, amended by Decree-Law no. 242/2015 dated 15 October) and made up of the Sistema Nacional de Áreas Classificadas [National Classified Areas System], which incorporates the central areas of nature conservation and biodiversity: i) RNAP; ii) SICs and ZPEs of the Natura2000 network; iii) any other areas classified under the umbrella of international commitments agreed upon by the Portuguese state; and areas of continuity: i) REN [National Ecological Reserve]; ii) RAN [National Agricultural Reserve] iii) domínios públicos hídricos (DPHs) [public hydric domains]), safeguarded by the respective legal regulations.</p> <p>Altering land cover in the protected areas is prohibited by Article 43 of Decree-Law no. 242/2015, as is the disturbance or destruction of threatened species and their habitats, under Article 44.</p> <p>As far as conversion to forest plantations is concerned, the provisions of Decree-Law no. 96/2013. D.R. (Diário da República [Official Gazette]) no. 138, Series I, dated 19 July, apply to the whole mainland</p> <p>Also, the DecreeLaw no. 179/2015 establishes the projects that are obliged to develop an Environmental Impact Assessement regarding conversion to non-forest land.</p> <p>These 'establish the legal framework, for the whole mainland, to which actions of afforestation and reforestation of forest species (RJAAR) are subject. However, any planting / replanting of forest species, independently of the area of intervention, that alters the dominant species previously installed (including the conversion of potentially natural forest to plantations) is subject to advance authorization by ICNF [National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation].</p> <p>In Madeira, forest occupies an area of approximately 15.000 hectares (20 per cent of the island), mainly at Madeira Natural Park (PNM), where the</p>	
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		<p>most of the legislation applies with the objective to ‘safeguard the resources and natural values and the actions and activities to be promoted in its area of intervention, with the aim of guaranteeing the conservation of nature and biodiversity, as well as maintaining and valuing the characteristics of natural landscapes.’</p> <p>There is also further legislation of interest that applies to the rest of the areas protected under the management of Madeira Natural Park Service: <a href="#">Reserva Natural Das Ilhas Selvagens</a> [Selvagens Islands Nature Reserve], <a href="#">Reserva Natural Das Ilhas Desertas</a> [Desertas Islands Nature Reserve], <a href="#">Reserva Natural Parcial Do Garajau</a> [Garajau Natural Partial Reserve], <a href="#">Reserva Natural Do Sítio Da Rocha Do Navio</a> [Rocha do Navio Nature Reserve], <a href="#">Rede De Áreas Marinhas Protegidas Do Porto Santo</a>. [Porto Santo Network of Protected Marine Areas].</p> <p>In Azores, only isolated patches of forest remain on all the islands, with the biggest and most significant being in the islands of Pico and Terceira. The legal framework of nature conservation and protection of biodiversity (Regional Legislative Decree no. 15/2012/A, dated 2 April), incorporates objectives ‘to ensure the biodiversity, through conservation or reestablishment of natural habitats and wild flora and fauna in a favourable state of conservation, together with the protection, management, and control of wild species, and the regulation of their exploitation.’</p> <p>As far as conversion that is not for agriculture or forestry is concerned, Decree-Law no. 139/89 is applicable to all Portuguese territory, and establishes protection measures for natural landscape, arable soil, and plant cover. These actions are subject to prior licensing by the municipal council.</p> <p>There is also specific protection legislation for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Cork and holm oak (<a href="#">Decree-Law no. 169/2001</a>, amended by <a href="#">Decree-Law no. 155/2004 of 30 June</a>);</li> <li>– Riparian vegetation (<a href="#">Law 58/2005</a> and <a href="#">Law 54/2005</a>);</li> <li>– Holly (<a href="#">Decree-Law no. 423/89</a>).</li> </ul>	
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		<p><b>Assessment of law enforcement</b></p> <p>The latest RJAAR [legal regime for afforestation and reforestation] informative application note summarizes the main points in this legal regime, including that actions of afforestation and reforestation are to be authorized by the ICNF [National Authority for Forestry and Nature Conservation], approved for public funding support programmes, decided upon by environmental impact reviews or environmental incidence assessments, and authorized or carried out by ICNF, in properties managed by the same.</p> <p>This informative note also demonstrates that this law is being actively applied, with 1.055 civil proceedings since 2013, mostly concerning the obligation to put recovery programmes in place, to reconstitute legal and technical compliance with plantations, and to define interventions, which are subject to prior authorization by ICNF.</p> <p>On the <a href="#">European LIFE project database</a> we found a large number of projects that prove that legislation is being applied, especially with respect to the implementation of the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive, which permit conservation and active recovery of various natural and semi-natural habitats.</p> <p><b>Are there any significant economic drivers for conversion of forest to plantation or non-forest use, including:</b></p> <p><b>a) Is the economic environment favourable to conversion?</b> The small remnants of natural forest present in Portugal are not threatened by economic activities. The legal framework that protects these remote areas dissuades any conversion.</p> <p><b>b) Are there direct or indirect incentives for conversion?</b> No. There are no direct conversion payments, no tax benefits or incentives, and no policies which directly or indirectly lead to conversion; on the contrary, in the current rural development programmes (<a href="#">PDR</a>) on the mainland, Azores (<a href="#">PRORURAL+</a>) and Madeira (<a href="#">PRODERAM</a>) various incentives aim at promoting sustainable forest management, which includes, for example, support for afforestation of agricultural and non-agricultural land, and the maintenance and recovery of riparian galleries.</p>	
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## 6.5 Category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted

### Summary of risk assessment process:

The meetings schedule approved at the end of 2015 includes a risk assessment meeting for category 4 [sic 5], with planning having been carried out. As with the previous categories, the CNRA results were used as a basis to begin the work, with the information sources and content be reviewed during the technical work session.

The **geographical scale** used was the **country** and **no functional scale** was used in this category.

### General / contextual information used for the risk assessment, referencing the number of any specific sources used (Annex C1):

In order to ensure sustainable progress and safe use, the EU has established a broad regulatory framework for the purpose of ensuring protection of human health, the ecosystems, and agriculture from potential risks associated with the use of chemicals and genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Taking into account the possible risks that the release of GMOs into the environment represents for ecosystems, agriculture, and human health, it is subject to strict national and community standards.

In this regard, the EU has been publishing legislation on GMOs since 1990. This legislation establishes standards and procedures regarding use, labelling, and traceability. At present, the basic legislation that regulates the release into the environment of genetically modified organisms is Directive 2001/18/EC of 12 March 2001, which took effect on 17 October 2002. This policy strengthens the security mechanism and establishes the principles applicable to environmental risk assessments, with the requirement of a follow-up plan after commercialization of GMOs and limitation of the authority for commercial use to a maximum period of ten years.

In considering the expected uses, those identified to comply with the requirements are:

- Deliberate release of GMOs for experimental purposes (for example, field tests) – Directive 2001/18/EC (Part B);
- Commercial use of products that contain or are composed of genetically modified organisms (for example, growing, importing, and processing food products and/or animals) – Directive 2001/18/EC (Part C).

Portugal transposed this directive to its internal legal regulations through Decree-law no. 72/2003 of 10 April (altered by Decree-law no. 164/2004 of 3 July). In the terms of that regulation, the Portuguese Environmental Agency is the competent authority charged with decisions on the deliberate release into the environment of GMOs for any purpose other than commercialization and also the commercial use of products that contain or are made up of GMOs, in consultation with the General Directorate of Health (DGS for its initials in Portuguese) and the General Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development (DGADR for its initials in Portuguese), in cases of genetically modified higher plants.

With regard to field tests with GMOs for experimental purposes, Decree-Law o. 72/2003 established a specific authorization procedure that includes an analysis of the information submitted by the applicant, principally an assessment of the environmental risks, public consultation, and a survey of agencies in charge of health and agriculture.

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex C1)	Overview	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold  Risk designation ('low risk' or 'specified risk') and specification (if applicable)
5.1 There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees	5.1 5.4 5.5 5.6	<p><b>Does applicable legislation for the area under assessment include a ban for commercial use of GMOs (trees)?</b> In Portugal there is specific legislation covering all genetically modified organisms: DecreeLaw no.72/2003 of 10 April (altered by Decree-Law no.164/2004 of 3 July) and Decree-Law no. 55/2015 of 17 April. The use of GMOs is not prohibited in Portugal but is regulated legally and the corresponding authorizations are specified.</p> <p><b>Is there evidence of unauthorized use of (tree) GMOs?</b> Portugal's 'Transgênicos Fora' [Transgenics Out] platform promotes sustainable agriculture focused on protecting biodiversity and the right of the people to ownership of their common genetic heritage. The platform is made up of people who, individually or as representatives of associations and other bodies, work as volunteers in a battle that belongs to us all. More information can be found at <a href="http://stopogm.net/home">http://stopogm.net/home</a>. Portugal has not been referenced in international or national sources of information on this topic.</p> <p><b>Is there any commercial use of (tree) GMOs in the country or region?</b> At this moment, no genetically modified forest species are in commercial use.</p> <p><b>Are there any ongoing trials of (tree) GMOs in the country or region?</b> None currently – in 1997 Stora Celbi trialled a modified variety of <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> (<a href="http://stopogm.net/ensaio">http://stopogm.net/ensaio</a>)</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b> 'Low risk' thresholds met and "specified risk" thresholds were not exceeded: <b>(2) There is no commercial use of GMO tree species in the area under assessment</b> <b>AND</b> <b>(3) Other available evidence does not challenge a 'low risk' designation.</b></p>

	<p><b>Are licenses required for commercial use of (tree) GMOs?</b> Yes, national legislation (Decree-Law no. 72/2003 of 10 April) requires licenses for the commercial use of GMO trees.</p> <p><b>Are there any licenses issued for GM trees relevant to the area under assessment? (If so, in what regions, for what species and to which entities?)</b> In Portugal, there are no licenses for commercial use of genetically modified trees.</p> <p><b>What species of (tree) GMOs are used?</b> None.</p> <p><b>Can it be clearly determined in which MUs the (tree) GMOs are used?</b> Not applicable.</p>	
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## Annex C1 List of information sources

This annex lists all sources of information used during the risk assessment process, including those provided in FSC-PRO-60-002a, clarifying how they have been used.

### INTRODUCTION

No.	Source of information	Used by CNRA	Used by NRA-WG	Comments	Related CW Category or indicator
	6º Inventário Florestal Nacional <a href="http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/ifn/resource/ficheiros/ifn/ifn6-res-prelimv1-1">http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/ifn/resource/ficheiros/ifn/ifn6-res-prelimv1-1</a>		X		
	2º Inventário Florestal da Região Autónoma da Madeira <a href="https://issuu.com/institutodasflorestaseconservacaoda/doc/relatoriofinal_ifram2">https://issuu.com/institutodasflorestaseconservacaoda/doc/relatoriofinal_ifram2</a>		X		
	Inventário Florestal da Região Autónoma dos Açores <a href="http://drf-sraa.azores.gov.pt/areas/inventario-florestal/Documents/Panfleto_Inventario_RAA_2007.pdf">http://drf-sraa.azores.gov.pt/areas/inventario-florestal/Documents/Panfleto_Inventario_RAA_2007.pdf</a>		X		

### Category 1

No.	Source of information	Used by CNRA	Used by NRA-WG	Comments	Related CW Category or indicator
1.1	Chatham House <a href="http://www.illegal-logging.info/">http://www.illegal-logging.info/</a>				1
1.2	ELDIS regional and country profiles <a href="http://www.eldis.org">http://www.eldis.org</a>				1
1.3	Environmental Investigation Agency <a href="http://www.eia-international.org">http://www.eia-international.org</a>				1
1.4	EU FLEGT process <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/theme/forest/initiative/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/theme/forest/initiative/index_en.htm</a>				1
1.5	Forest Legality Alliance <a href="http://www.forestlegality.org/">http://www.forestlegality.org/</a>				1
1.6	<b>Government reports and assessments of compliance with related laws and regulations</b>				
1.6.1	Constituição da República Portuguesa <a href="http://www.parlamento.pt/Legislacao/Documents/constpt2005.pdf">http://www.parlamento.pt/Legislacao/Documents/constpt2005.pdf</a>	X	X		1.1
1.6.2	Cadastro (Direcção Geral do Território) <a href="http://www.dgterritorio.pt/cadastro/cadastro_geometrico_da_propriedade_rustica_cgpr_consultar_seccoes_cadastrais/">http://www.dgterritorio.pt/cadastro/cadastro_geometrico_da_propriedade_rustica_cgpr_consultar_seccoes_cadastrais/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.1
1.6.3	Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e Florestas <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal">http://www.icnf.pt/portal</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.3, 1.4, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.21
1.6.4	○ Pine Nematode Page	X	X	Webpage	1.19

	<a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/prag-doe/ag-bn/nmp/reg-op-econ">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/prag-doe/ag-bn/nmp/reg-op-econ</a>				
1.6.5	○ Timber Operator registry at ICNF <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/fileiras/reg-op#reg">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/fileiras/reg-op#reg</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.19
1.6.6	○ CITES Page <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/icnf/serv/formularios/cites">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/icnf/serv/formularios/cites</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.20
1.6.7	○ ICNF Report <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/fileiras/resource/docs/icnf-ruem">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/fileiras/resource/docs/icnf-ruem</a>				1.21
1.6.8	APA – Agência Portuguesa de Ambiente <a href="http://apambiente.pt/index.php">http://apambiente.pt/index.php</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.4, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10
1.6.9	Municipalities <a href="http://www.cm-&lt;NAME&gt;.pt/">http://www.cm-&lt;NAME&gt;.pt/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.4, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10
1.6.10	SEPNA – Serviço da Protecção da Natureza e do Ambiente da Guarda Nacional Republicana <a href="http://www.gnr.pt/default.asp?do=5r20n/DF.zv55n1/Zv55n1">http://www.gnr.pt/default.asp?do=5r20n/DF.zv55n1/Zv55n1</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.4, 1.9
1.6.11	Autoridade Tributária e Aduaneira <a href="https://www.portaldasfinancas.gov.pt/pt/home.action">https://www.portaldasfinancas.gov.pt/pt/home.action</a> ○ VAT Exemption and reduction <a href="http://info.portaldasfinancas.gov.pt/NR/rdonlyres/9A86386D-7EB8-447F-9EAC-CEB67C206BD2/0/INFORMA%C3%87%C3%83O.3526.pdf">http://info.portaldasfinancas.gov.pt/NR/rdonlyres/9A86386D-7EB8-447F-9EAC-CEB67C206BD2/0/INFORMA%C3%87%C3%83O.3526.pdf</a> ○ Self invoicing by the buyer <a href="http://info.portaldasfinancas.gov.pt/NR/rdonlyres/A4FB3349-0071-47FC-97EC-ADE2061C094A/0/Informacao_5332.pdf">http://info.portaldasfinancas.gov.pt/NR/rdonlyres/A4FB3349-0071-47FC-97EC-ADE2061C094A/0/Informacao_5332.pdf</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.6, 1.7, 1.17, 1.18, 1.19
1.6.12	Autoridade Aduaneira <a href="https://aduaneiro.portaldasfinancas.gov.pt/jsp/main.jsp">https://aduaneiro.portaldasfinancas.gov.pt/jsp/main.jsp</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.19
1.6.13	IGAMAOT – Inspeção-geral dos Ministérios do Ambiente, Ordenamento do Território e Energia e da Agricultura e do Mar <a href="http://www.igamaot.gov.pt/">http://www.igamaot.gov.pt/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.9
1.6.14	ACT – Autoridade para as Condições do Trabalho ( <i>Labour Conditions Authority</i> ) <a href="http://www.act.gov.pt/(pt-PT)/Paginas/default.aspx">http://www.act.gov.pt/(pt-PT)/Paginas/default.aspx</a> ○ <i>Work accident statistics</i> <a href="http://www.act.gov.pt/(pt-PT)/CentroInformacao/Estatistica/Paginas/AcidentesdeTrabalhoMortais.aspx">http://www.act.gov.pt/(pt-PT)/CentroInformacao/Estatistica/Paginas/AcidentesdeTrabalhoMortais.aspx</a> ○ <i>Preventive measures and actions</i> <a href="http://www.act.gov.pt/(pt-PT)/crc/PublicacoesElectronicas/EstatisticaseRelatorios/Paginas/default.aspx">http://www.act.gov.pt/(pt-PT)/crc/PublicacoesElectronicas/EstatisticaseRelatorios/Paginas/default.aspx</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.11, 1.12
1.6.15	Ministério da Solidariedade, Emprego e Segurança Social ( <i>Ministry of Solidarity, Employment and Social Security</i> ) <a href="http://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/os-ministerios/ministerio-da-solidariedade-e-seguranca-social.aspx">http://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/os-ministerios/ministerio-da-solidariedade-e-seguranca-social.aspx</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.11, 1.12
1.6.16	IEFP – Instituto do Emprego e Formação Profissional ( <i>Employment and Professional Training Institute</i> ) <a href="https://www.iefp.pt/">https://www.iefp.pt/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.11, 1.12

1.6 .17	Ministério da Administração Interna ( <i>Ministry of Internal Administration</i> ) <a href="http://www.portugal.gov.pt/en/the-ministries/ministry-of-internal-administration">http://www.portugal.gov.pt/en/the-ministries/ministry-of-internal-administration</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.12
1.6 .18	Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras ( <i>Immigration and Borders Services</i> ) <a href="http://www.sef.pt/portal/V10/EN.aspx/page.aspx">http://www.sef.pt/portal/V10/EN.aspx/page.aspx</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.12
1.6 .19	European Union page at <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/pdf/trade_regulations/KH7707262PTC.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/pdf/trade_regulations/KH7707262PTC.pdf</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.20
1.6 .20	CITES Reports <a href="https://cites.org/sites/default/files/reports/13-14Portugal.pdf">https://cites.org/sites/default/files/reports/13-14Portugal.pdf</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.20
1.6 .21	Norma Interna IFAP		X	Webpage	1.1
1.6 .22	RELATÓRIO DE ATIVIDADES DESENVOLVIDAS "COMBATE À FRAUDE E EVASÃO FISCAIS E ADUANEIRAS" <a href="https://www.portugal.gov.pt/media/30452117/20170630-seaf-relat-fraude-evasao.pdf">https://www.portugal.gov.pt/media/30452117/20170630-seaf-relat-fraude-evasao.pdf</a>		X	Webpage	1.1
1.6 .23	Regime Jurídico da pinha de pinheiro-manso. Nota Informtiva nº3		X	Webpage	1.4
1.6 .24	Código Aduaneiro da União [Community Customs Code (CCC)] <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/customs-procedures/general-overview/community-customs-code-cc-implementing-provisions-guidelines-current-legal-provisions_en">https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/customs-procedures/general-overview/community-customs-code-cc-implementing-provisions-guidelines-current-legal-provisions_en</a>		X		1.19
1.6 .25	VISA Report 2013 <a href="https://www.atkearney.com/documents/10192/1743816/The+Shadow+Economy+in+Europe+2013.pdf">https://www.atkearney.com/documents/10192/1743816/The+Shadow+Economy+in+Europe+2013.pdf</a>		X	Report	1.7
1.6 .26	Relatório de Actividades ACT <a href="http://www.act.gov.pt/(pt-PT)/CentroInformacao/Estatistica/Paginas/AcidentesdeTrabalhoMortais.aspx">http://www.act.gov.pt/(pt-PT)/CentroInformacao/Estatistica/Paginas/AcidentesdeTrabalhoMortais.aspx</a>		X	Report	1.11
1.6 .27	Código Aduaneiro da União <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/customs-procedures/general-overview/community-customs-code-cc-implementing-provisions-guidelines-current-legal-provisions_en">https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/customs-procedures/general-overview/community-customs-code-cc-implementing-provisions-guidelines-current-legal-provisions_en</a>		X	Report	1.19
1.6 .28	Registo de Operador de Madeira e Derivados <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/fileiras/req-op#req">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/fileiras/req-op#req</a>		X	Report	1.21
1.7	<b><i>Independent reports and assessments of compliance with related laws and regulations</i></b>				
1.7 .1	"O cadastro e a propriedade rústica em Portugal", Fundação Francisco Manuel dos Santos e Rodrigo Sarmiento de Beires, May/2013 <a href="https://www.ffms.pt/upload/docs/o-cadastro-e-a-propriedade-rustica-em-portugal_ypUM5ASBAUmUpHUIqJtp0A.pdf">https://www.ffms.pt/upload/docs/o-cadastro-e-a-propriedade-rustica-em-portugal_ypUM5ASBAUmUpHUIqJtp0A.pdf</a>	X	X		1.1
1.7 .2	"Relatório de Caracterização da Fileira Florestal Portuguesa 2014", AIFF – Associação para a Competitividade da Indústria da Fileira Florestal	X	X	Link not working	1.3
1.7 .3	"Exporting Impunity-How Congo's rainforest is illegally logged for international markets", Global Witness Limited, 2015 <a href="http://drctimbertracker.globalwitness.org/">http://drctimbertracker.globalwitness.org/</a>	X	X	Report	1.21
1.8	Interpol				1



	<a href="http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Environmental-crime/Projects/Project-LEAF">http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Environmental-crime/Projects/Project-LEAF</a>				
1.9	Justice tribunal records				1
1.10	Public summaries of FSC forest management certification reports <sup>6</sup> <a href="http://info.fsc.org/">http://info.fsc.org/</a>				1
1.11	Public summaries of other 3rd party forest legality certification/verification systems				1
1.12	Stakeholder and expert consultation outcomes from NRA development processes				1
1.13	Telapak (for Indonesia) <a href="http://www.telapak.org">http://www.telapak.org</a>	Not applicable	Not applicable	Only relevant for Indonesia. Shouldn't be listed in an international standard	1
1.14	Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index <a href="http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi">http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi</a>	X	X	NRA-WG update to CPI 2015	1, 1.18
1.15	World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/worldwide-governance-indicators">http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/worldwide-governance-indicators</a>	X	X		1
1.16	"Cadastro a prédios rústicos e urbanos em Portugal custaria 700 ME" 27/03/2014, Lusa-Última hora in Revista Visão, <a href="http://visao.sapo.pt/lusa/cadastro-a-predios-rusticos-e-urbanos-em-portugal-custaria-700-me=f774740">http://visao.sapo.pt/lusa/cadastro-a-predios-rusticos-e-urbanos-em-portugal-custaria-700-me=f774740</a>	X		News piece	1.1
1.17	"Há um imposto que o Estado não consegue cobrar", Costa, T. 10-05-2013, Dinheirovivo, <a href="http://www.dinheirovivo.pt/Imprimir.aspx?content_id=3758346">http://www.dinheirovivo.pt/Imprimir.aspx?content_id=3758346</a>	X		News piece	1.1
1.18	"Confirmação do cadastro predial gera o caos em Loulé", Revez, I. 17/09/2015, Publico online, <a href="http://www.publico.pt/local/noticia/confirmacao-do-cadastro-predial-gera-o-caos-em-loule-1708034">http://www.publico.pt/local/noticia/confirmacao-do-cadastro-predial-gera-o-caos-em-loule-1708034</a>	X		News piece	1.1
1.19	Quercus - Associação Nacional de Conservação da Natureza <a href="http://www.quercus.pt/">http://www.quercus.pt/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.3, 1.4, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.21
1.20	LPN-Liga para a Protecção da Natureza <a href="http://www.lpn.pt/">http://www.lpn.pt/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.3, 1.4, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10
1.21	World Wildlife Fund –Portugal <a href="http://www.wwf.pt/">http://www.wwf.pt/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.3, 1.4, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10

<sup>6</sup>Information on areas where non-compliances on legal aspects have been identified during the certification process that are likely to be common for non-certified operations.

1.2 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ "Países da União Europeia falham no que respeita a travar o comércio ilegal de madeira", Barata, M., 3/09/2014, <a href="http://www.wwf.pt/?228335/Pases-da-Unio-Europeia-falham-no-que-respeita-a-travar-o-comrcio-ilegal-de-madeira">http://www.wwf.pt/?228335/Pases-da-Unio-Europeia-falham-no-que-respeita-a-travar-o-comrcio-ilegal-de-madeira</a></li> <li>○ "Consumidores portugueses querem regras mais rígidas na UE para combater a madeira ilegal", Barata, M. 23/09/2015 WWF, <a href="http://www.wwf.pt/?253290/Consumidores-portugueses-querem-regras-mais-rigid-as-na-UE-paracombater-a-madeira-ilegal">http://www.wwf.pt/?253290/Consumidores-portugueses-querem-regras-mais-rigid-as-na-UE-paracombater-a-madeira-ilegal</a></li> </ul>	X		Report	1.21
1.2 3	GEOTA - Grupo de Estudos de Ordenamento do Território e Ambiente <a href="http://www.geota.pt/scid/geotawebpage/">http://www.geota.pt/scid/geotawebpage/</a>		X	Webpage	1.3, 1.4, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10
1.2 4	AIFF – Associação para a Competitividade da Indústria da Fileira Florestal <a href="http://www.aiff.org.pt/">http://www.aiff.org.pt/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.3, 1.6, 1.7, 1.9, 1.17, 1.19
1.2 5	ANEFA - Associação Nacional de Empresas Florestais, Agrícolas e do Ambiente <a href="http://www.anefa.pt/pt/">http://www.anefa.pt/pt/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.3, 1.4, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.12, 1.17, 1.19, 1.21
1.2 6	Greenpeace International <a href="http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en">http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.4, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10
1.2 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Amazon's Silent Crisis: Partners in Crime, Nov/2015</li> <li>○ The Amazon's Silent Crisis: Night Terrors, Oct/2014 <a href="http://www.greenpeace.org.uk/sites/files/gpuk/gp_amz_silent_crimefile_final_dps.pdf">http://www.greenpeace.org.uk/sites/files/gpuk/gp_amz_silent_crimefile_final_dps.pdf</a></li> <li>○ Illegal Logging in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Mar/2013 <a href="http://www.greenpeace.org/africa/Global/africa/publications/forests/CutItOut.pdf">http://www.greenpeace.org/africa/Global/africa/publications/forests/CutItOut.pdf</a></li> </ul>	X		Webpage	1.21
1.2 8	AIMMP – Associação das Indústrias de Madeira e Mobiliário de Portugal <a href="http://aimmp.pt/">http://aimmp.pt/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.4, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.10, 1.17, 1.19, 1.20
1.2 9	Centro de Ecologia Aplicada Prof. Baeta Neves <a href="http://www.isa.utl.pt/ceabn/">http://www.isa.utl.pt/ceabn/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.4, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10
1.3 0	ESAC – Escola Superior Agrária de Coimbra <a href="http://portal.esac.pt/portal/">http://portal.esac.pt/portal/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.4, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10
1.3 1	OCC – Ordem dos Contabilistas Certificados <a href="http://www.otoc.pt/pt/a-ordem/">http://www.otoc.pt/pt/a-ordem/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.6, 1.7, 1.17
1.3 2	SETAA – Sindicato da Agricultura, Alimentação e Florestas ( <i>Portuguese Labour Union</i> ) <a href="http://www.setaa.pt/">http://www.setaa.pt/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.11, 1.12

1.3 3	UGT – União Geral de Trabalhadores ( <i>Portuguese Labour Union</i> ) <a href="https://www.ugt.pt/">https://www.ugt.pt/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.11, 1.12
1.3 4	CGTP – Confederação Geral de Trabalhadores Portugueses ( <i>Portuguese Labour Union</i> ) <a href="http://www.cgtp.pt/">http://www.cgtp.pt/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.11, 1.12
1.3 5	Agroportal <a href="http://www.agroportal.pt/x/agronoticias/2013/10/04e.htm#.VjCVDLfhDIU">http://www.agroportal.pt/x/agronoticias/2013/10/04e.htm#.VjCVDLfhDIU</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.11, 1.12
1.3 6	UNAC – União da Floresta Mediterrânica <a href="http://www.unac.pt/">http://www.unac.pt/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.12
1.3 7	Fórum Florestal – Estrutura Federativa da Floresta Portuguesa <a href="http://forumflorestal.pt/">http://forumflorestal.pt/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.12
1.3 8	Forestis – Associação Florestal de Portugal <a href="http://www.forestis.pt/">http://www.forestis.pt/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.12
1.3 9	FNAPF – Federação Nacional das Associações de Proprietários Florestais <a href="http://www.fnapf.pt/">http://www.fnapf.pt/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.12
1.4 0	Confagri – Confederação Nacional das Cooperativas Agrícolas e do Crédito Agrícola de Portugal, CCRL <a href="http://www.confagri.pt/">http://www.confagri.pt/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.12
1.4 1	CNA – Confederação Nacional de Agricultura <a href="http://www.cna.pt/">http://www.cna.pt/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.12
1.4 2	CAP – Confederação dos Agricultores de Portugal <a href="http://www.cap.pt/">http://www.cap.pt/</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.12
1.4 3	BALADI – Federação Nacional dos Baldios <a href="http://www.baladi.pt">www.baladi.pt</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.12
1.4 4	The Exchange of Tax Information Portal <a href="http://www.eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/PT#latest">http://www.eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/PT#latest</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.18
1.4 5	PWC (2015) International Transfer Pricing 2015/16 <a href="http://www.pwc.com/gx/en/international-transfer-pricing/assets/itp-2015-2016-final.pdf">http://www.pwc.com/gx/en/international-transfer-pricing/assets/itp-2015-2016-final.pdf</a>	X	X	Webpage	1.18
1.4 6	"Condenação de Aprígio Santo", Comunicado - s, 23/02/12, Almargem-Associação de Defesa do Património Cultural e Ambiental do Algarve <a href="https://www.facebook.com/associacaoalmargem/notes">https://www.facebook.com/associacaoalmargem/notes</a>	X		News piece	1.9
1.4 7	"Abate de árvores protegidas motiva inquérito". Rodrigues, S 31/03/2007, <a href="http://www.jn.pt/paginainicial/interior.aspx?content_id=696647">http://www.jn.pt/paginainicial/interior.aspx?content_id=696647</a>	X		News piece	1.9
1.4 8	"Abate de sobreiros na Zona de Protecção Especial do Estuário de Tejo em Benavente" 19/06/2014, Quercus, <a href="http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados-floresta/644-2014/3708-abate-de-sobreiros-na-zona-de-proteccao-especial-do-estuário-de-tejo-em-benavente">http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados-floresta/644-2014/3708-abate-de-sobreiros-na-zona-de-proteccao-especial-do-estuário-de-tejo-em-benavente</a>	X		News piece	1.9
1.4 9	"Zona de Protecção Especial do Estuário do Tejo ameaçada por novas áreas turísticas", Quercus 22/05/2014, <a href="http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados-floresta/644-2014/3652-zona-de-protecao-especial-do-estuário-do-tejo-ameacada-por-novas-areas-turisticas">http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados-floresta/644-2014/3652-zona-de-protecao-especial-do-estuário-do-tejo-ameacada-por-novas-areas-turisticas</a>	X		News piece	1.9
1.5 0	"Quercus contesta judicialmente Exploração Mineira da Boa Fé, na Serra do Monfurado, em Évora", Quercus	X		News piece	1.9

	14/07/2014, <a href="http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados-floresta/644-2014/3751-quercus-contesta-judicialmente-exploracao-mineira-da-boa-fe-na-serra-do-monfurado-em-evora">http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados-floresta/644-2014/3751-quercus-contesta-judicialmente-exploracao-mineira-da-boa-fe-na-serra-do-monfurado-em-evora</a>				
1.5 1	"Corte de sobreiros em Santa Maria da Feira para construção de novo parque empresarial", Quercus 12/02/2013, <a href="http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados-floresta/593-2013/2982-corte-de-sobreiros-em-santa-maria-da-feira-para-construcao-de-novo-parque-empresarial">http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados-floresta/593-2013/2982-corte-de-sobreiros-em-santa-maria-da-feira-para-construcao-de-novo-parque-empresarial</a>	X		News piece	1.9
1.5 2	"Quercus denuncia abate de centenas de sobreiros em Parque Natural", LUSA, 10/09/2012, Publiconline <a href="http://www.publico.pt/ciencia/noticia/quercus-denuncia-abate-de-centenas-de-sobreiros-no-parque-natural-do-sudoeste-alentejano-e-costa-vicentina-1562430">http://www.publico.pt/ciencia/noticia/quercus-denuncia-abate-de-centenas-de-sobreiros-no-parque-natural-do-sudoeste-alentejano-e-costa-vicentina-1562430</a>	X		News piece	1.9
1.5 3	"Zimbros estão a ser abatidos no Parque Natural do Douro Internacional", Notícias do Nordeste 24/04/2007, <a href="http://www.noticiasdonordeste.pt/2007/04/zimbros-esto-ser-abatidos-no-parque.html">http://www.noticiasdonordeste.pt/2007/04/zimbros-esto-ser-abatidos-no-parque.html</a>	X		News piece	1.9
1.5 4	"Abate de árvores em Sintra pode dar demissão", Sebastião, L.F. 14/03/2001, <a href="http://www.publico.pt/local-lisboa/jornal/abate-de-arvores-em-sintra-pode-dar-demissao-155596">http://www.publico.pt/local-lisboa/jornal/abate-de-arvores-em-sintra-pode-dar-demissao-155596</a>	X		News piece	1.9
1.5 5	"Abate de árvores em área protegida no parque de campismo de Aveiro", Partido Ecologista Os Verdes, 21/03/2011, <a href="http://www.osverdes.pt/pages/posts/amanha---abate-de-arvores-em-area-protegida---93os-verdes94-no-parque-de-campismo-de-aveiro-859.php?p=290">http://www.osverdes.pt/pages/posts/amanha---abate-de-arvores-em-area-protegida---93os-verdes94-no-parque-de-campismo-de-aveiro-859.php?p=290</a>	X		News piece	1.9
1.5 6	"Abate de árvores e remoção de terras em Infantas sem licença da Câmara", Guimarães Digital 30/07/2014, <a href="http://www.guimaraesdigital.com/noticias/56561/abate-de-arvores-e-remocao-de-terras-em-infantas-sem-licenca-da-camara">http://www.guimaraesdigital.com/noticias/56561/abate-de-arvores-e-remocao-de-terras-em-infantas-sem-licenca-da-camara</a>	X		News piece	1.9
1.5 7	"EDP confirma corte indevido de árvores no Parque Natural de Montesinho", Agência LUSA, 23/02/2009 <a href="http://www.jn.pt/paginainicial/pais/concelho.aspx?distrito=bragan%E7a&amp;concelho=bragan%E7a&amp;option=interior&amp;content_id=1152696">http://www.jn.pt/paginainicial/pais/concelho.aspx?distrito=bragan%E7a&amp;concelho=bragan%E7a&amp;option=interior&amp;content_id=1152696</a>	X		News piece	1.9
1.5 8	Quercus denuncia a plantação de eucaliptos debaixo de sobreiros", Dias, C. 15/06/2015, Publiconline, <a href="http://www.publico.pt/local/noticia/quercus-denuncia-a-plantacao-de-eucaliptos-debaixo-de-sobreiros-1699001">http://www.publico.pt/local/noticia/quercus-denuncia-a-plantacao-de-eucaliptos-debaixo-de-sobreiros-1699001</a>	X		News piece	1.9
1.5 9	"Butwell condenada por crime contra a Natureza e desobediência qualificada na Ria de Alvor", Rodrigues, E. 11/07/2015, Sulinformação, <a href="http://www.sulinformacao.pt/2015/07/butwell-condenada-por-crime-contra-a-natureza-e-desobediencia-qualificada-ria-de-alvor/">http://www.sulinformacao.pt/2015/07/butwell-condenada-por-crime-contra-a-natureza-e-desobediencia-qualificada-ria-de-alvor/</a>	X		News piece	1.9

1.60	"Construção de estrada no Parque Natural do Alvão ameaça população de lobos e de borboletas" 2/08/2013, <a href="http://peticaopublica.com/pview.aspx?pi=P2013N40609">http://peticaopublica.com/pview.aspx?pi=P2013N40609</a>	X		News piece	1.9
1.61	"Quercus e Greenpeace denunciam novos casos de entrada de madeira ilegal em Portugal", Quercus <a href="http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados/2015/maio/4319-quercus-e-greenpeace-denunciam-novos-casos-de-entrada-de-madeira-ilegal-em-portugal">http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados/2015/maio/4319-quercus-e-greenpeace-denunciam-novos-casos-de-entrada-de-madeira-ilegal-em-portugal</a>	X		News piece	1.20
1.62	"Autoridades reforçam controlo de tráfico ilegal de animais nos aeroportos", Mendes, A.I. 11/03/2014, Jornal Público, <a href="http://www.publico.pt/sociedade/noticia/autoridades-reforcam-controlo-de-trafico-ilegal-de-animais-nos-aeroportos-1627896">http://www.publico.pt/sociedade/noticia/autoridades-reforcam-controlo-de-trafico-ilegal-de-animais-nos-aeroportos-1627896</a>	X		News piece	1.20
1.63	"Apreensão de aves ilegais bateu recorde em Portugal em 2011" 26/02/2012, Jornal de Notícias, <a href="http://www.jn.pt/blogs/osbichos/archive/2012/02/26/apreens-227-o-de-aves-ilegais-bateu-recorde-em-portugal-em-2011.aspx">http://www.jn.pt/blogs/osbichos/archive/2012/02/26/apreens-227-o-de-aves-ilegais-bateu-recorde-em-portugal-em-2011.aspx</a>	X		News piece	1.20
1.64	"Portugal É O 3º País Na Importação Ilegal De Madeira Da RD Congo", Oje/Lusa 03/06/2015 in AICEP-Agência para o Investimento e Comércio Externo de Portugal <a href="http://www.portugalglobal.pt/PT/PortugalNews/Paginas/NewDetail.aspx?newId=%7BAB7D61CE-9E67-4FAE-9E82-2DD38970A421%7D">http://www.portugalglobal.pt/PT/PortugalNews/Paginas/NewDetail.aspx?newId=%7BAB7D61CE-9E67-4FAE-9E82-2DD38970A421%7D</a>	X		News piece	1.21
1.65	Perfil Florestal ICNF 2017 <a href="http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/icnf/noticias/resource/press/2017-03-21-anx%20floresta.pdf">http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/icnf/noticias/resource/press/2017-03-21-anx%20floresta.pdf</a>		X	Report	1.3
1.66	Ações de arborização e re-arborização Principais indicadores (outubro de 2013 a junho de 2017) Nota Informativa n.º 7 ICNF		X	Report	1.3
1.67	GAP VAT Report <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/sites/taxation/files/vat_gap_factsheet_2017.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/sites/taxation/files/vat_gap_factsheet_2017.pdf</a>		X	Report	1.6
1.68	Atividade de Inspeção do Trabalho <a href="http://www.act.gov.pt/(pt-PT)/SobreACT/DocumentosOrientadores/RelatorioAtividades/Documents/Relatorio%20Atividade%20Inspetiva%202015.pdf">http://www.act.gov.pt/(pt-PT)/SobreACT/DocumentosOrientadores/RelatorioAtividades/Documents/Relatorio%20Atividade%20Inspetiva%202015.pdf</a>		X	Report	1.12

## Category 2

No.	Source of information	FSC procedure	Used by CNRA	Used by NRA-WG	Comments	Related CW Category or indicator
	Amnesty International Annual Report The state of the world's human rights - information on key human rights issues, including: freedom of expression; international justice; corporate accountability; the death penalty; and reproductive rights					

	<a href="http://www.amnesty.org/en/annual-report/2011">http://www.amnesty.org/en/annual-report/2011</a>					
	Carleton University Country Indicators for Foreign Policy: The Failed and Fragile States project of Carleton University examines state fragility using a combination of structural data and current event monitoring <a href="http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/ffs.htm">http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/ffs.htm</a>					
	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) <a href="http://www.cifor.org/">http://www.cifor.org/</a>					
	Child Labour: ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) <a href="http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/lang-en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/lang-en/index.htm</a>					
	Data about land use conflicts, and disputes (historical/outstanding grievances and legal disputes)					
	Data provided by National indigenous peoples or traditional peoples' organizations; governmental institutions in charge of indigenous peoples' affairs; NGOs; relevant census data					
	Data about the presence of indigenous or traditional peoples and their location/distribution					
	Data about participation of indigenous or traditional peoples in decision making and refusing to participate (e.g., on the basis of an unfair process, etc.)					
	Global March Against Child Labour <a href="http://www.globalmarch.org/">http://www.globalmarch.org/</a>					
	Global Witness <a href="http://www.globalwitness.org">www.globalwitness.org</a>					
	Human Rights Watch <a href="http://www.hrw.org/">http://www.hrw.org/</a>					
	ILO Conventions Database: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEX_PUB:12000:0::NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEX_PUB:12000:0::NO</a>					
	ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, 1998 C-29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930 C-87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1949 C-98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 C-100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 C-105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 C-111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 C-138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973 C-182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999					
	ILO convention related to indigenous peoples' rights: C-169 Identification of indigenous and tribal peoples, 1989					
	ILO Rights at Work: country reports					

<a href="http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm</a>					
Institute for Economics and Peace: Global Peace Index <a href="http://economicsandpeace.org/research/iep-indices-data/global-peace-index">http://economicsandpeace.org/research/iep-indices-data/global-peace-index</a>					
National and international assessments of compliance with international and national laws and regulations pertaining to child labour and rights at work, including: ILO Helpdesk for Business on International Labour Standards ( <a href="http://www.ilo.org/empent/areas/business-helpdesk/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/empent/areas/business-helpdesk/lang--en/index.htm</a> ) and Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (refer to CW Category 1)					
National land bureau tenure records, maps, titles and registration					
National/regional records of claims on lands, negotiations in progress or concluded, etc.					
NGO documentation of cases of conflict (historic or ongoing) involving indigenous peoples and traditional peoples					
Social Responsibility Contracts (Cahier des Charges) established according to FPIC (Free Prior Informed Consent), principles where available					
Survival International <a href="http://www.survivalinternational.org/">http://www.survivalinternational.org/</a>					
The UN Security Council Sanctions Committee <a href="http://www.un.org/sc/committees/list_compend.shtml">http://www.un.org/sc/committees/list_compend.shtml</a>					
International, national and local trade/labour unions					
UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (monitored by the Committee on Rights of the Child), 1990 <a href="http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/index.htm">http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/index.htm</a>					
United Nation Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007 <a href="http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/D_RIPS_en.pdf">http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/D_RIPS_en.pdf</a>					
US AID <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/">http://www.usaid.gov/</a>					
World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators <a href="http://www.govindicators.org">www.govindicators.org</a>					
World Resources Institute Governance of Forests Initiative Indicator Framework (Version 1) <a href="http://pdf.wri.org/working_papers/gfi_tenure_indicators_sep09.pdf">http://pdf.wri.org/working_papers/gfi_tenure_indicators_sep09.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.profor.info/node/1998">http://www.profor.info/node/1998</a>					

### Category 3

From the procedure FSC-PRO-60-02A, general information and data may include the following sources:

- a) Available outcomes of consultation with local experts and stakeholders;
- b) Available outcomes of consultations on social values (HCV 5 and/or 6) with: indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and local communities and/or relevant authorities liaising with indigenous peoples and community rights issues; community groups dependent upon the forest for basic needs as identified, anthropologists or social scientists with local forest expertise, cultural heritage list/authorities, etc.;
- c) Country reports made at bioregional/eco-regional scale (e.g., <http://www.environment.gov.au/parks/nrs/science/bioregion-framework/ibra/index.html>);
- d) Critical habitat mapping if supported by experts and stakeholders;
- e) Data and consultation outcomes in local or regional water management districts;
- f) Data on endemism (<http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Endemism>);
- g) Existing divisions into spatial units used for reporting purposes, e.g., bioregions;
- h) Global 200 Ecoregions (<http://assets.worldwildlife.org/publications/19/files/original/global200ecoregions.zip?1343838792>);
- i) Intact Forest Landscapes (<http://www.intactforests.org/world.map.html>);
- j) Implementation of Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 - evaluation of execution and/or implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Targets, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in accordance to the country's action plan (<http://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>);
- k) Hydrological/edaphic data (e.g., gathered from federal agencies or research institutions);
- l) Independent scientific assessments of HCVs and their protection measures, specific to the area under assessment;
- m) IUCN Red List (<http://www.iucnredlist.org>);
- n) Known and available inventory data relevant for HCVs;
- o) Lists of threatened species (available at least for countries that are signatories to the Convention on Biological Diversity);
- p) Maps, databases, and other sources of information on the types of HCVs;
- q) Maps of road systems (e.g., GIS assessments of road-less forest areas);
- r) National or regional datasets or maps assessing importance of watersheds for drinking water supply;
- s) National Wilderness Assessments or inventories;
- t) Relevant ecological assessments, species population viability analysis, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments;
- u) Remote Sensing and other aerial data showing forest land-cover (e.g., Google Earth);
- v) Review of multilateral conservation agreements (international treaties and/or protocols, etc.) on the migratory pathways of the global migratory species;
- w) Soil, watershed, aquifer, landslides maps;
- x) Stakeholder and expert consultation outcomes regarding the presence of HCVs in the area under assessment (related and not related to the NRA process);
- y) Strategic Forest Management Planning regulations and implementation reports;
- z) Threatened species recovery plans/implementation reports;
- aa) World Resources Institute's Global Forest Watch (<http://www.globalforestwatch.org/>).



N.º	Source of information	FSC procedure	Used by CNRA	Used by NRA-WG	Comments	Related CW Category or indicator
3.1	Bugalho, M. 2011 “Interpretação Nacional das Florestas de Alto Valor de Conservação” Documento de base Trabalhos realizados pelo GT IN FAVC do FSC Portugal		X	X		3
3.2	HABEAS <a href="http://www.habeas-med.org/webgis/pt_en/">http://www.habeas-med.org/webgis/pt_en/</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3
3.3	LEAF_EPIC Web GiS Portugal <a href="http://epic-webgis-portugal.isa.ulisboa.pt/maps/epic?format=image/png;%20mode=8bit&amp;startExtent=-1523000,4400000,-143668,5180000">http://epic-webgis-portugal.isa.ulisboa.pt/maps/epic?format=image/png;%20mode=8bit&amp;startExtent=-1523000,4400000,-143668,5180000</a>		X			3 HCV 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3
3.4	SNAC Legislação <a href="https://dre.pt/application/file/70698029">https://dre.pt/application/file/70698029</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3
3.5	RNAP <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/ap/ap">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/ap/ap</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3
3.6	Rede Natura 2000 <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3
3.7	Important Bird Areas de Portugal <a href="http://ibas-terrestres.spea.pt/">http://ibas-terrestres.spea.pt/</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3
3.8	Fichas de caracterização de SIC e ZPE <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000/p-set/Plan-set-docs">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000/p-set/Plan-set-docs</a> Cartografia <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/cart">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/cart</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3
3.9	Os Planos de Ordenamento das Áreas Protegidas <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/ordgest/poap">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/ordgest/poap</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3
3.10	Base de dados de espécies fauna e flora com links para planos específicos <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/patrinatur/especies">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/patrinatur/especies</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3
3.11	Livro Vermelho dos Vertebrados de Portugal (2005) <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/patrinatur/lvv">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/patrinatur/lvv</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3
3.12	Atlas das Aves Nidificantes e Invernantes de Portugal (2008): ND online		X	X		3 HCV 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3

3.13	Cartografia (2015) <a href="http://webgis.spea.pt/AtlasAvesInvernantesMigradoras/">http://webgis.spea.pt/AtlasAvesInvernantesMigradoras/</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3
3.14	Atlas dos anfíbios e répteis de Portugal (2008): Atlas dos anfíbios e répteis de Portugal		X	X		3 HCV 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3
3.15	Carta Piscícola Nacional <a href="http://www.cartapiscicola.org/#">http://www.cartapiscicola.org/#</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3
3.16	Identificação de Flora <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000/p-set/psrn-flora">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000/p-set/psrn-flora</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3
3.17	Fonte de Informação cartográfica sobre flora <a href="http://www.flora-on.pt/">http://www.flora-on.pt/</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3
3.18	Plano Nacional de Conservação da Flora em Perigo <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/patrinatur/conserv-flora-perigo">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/patrinatur/conserv-flora-perigo</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3
3.19	<a href="http://naturdata.com/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=78&amp;Itemid=60">http://naturdata.com/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=78&amp;Itemid=60</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.3
3.20	Manual das Linhas Eléctricas (ICNB 2008), <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/ordgest/aa/resource/doc/man-infra-lin">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/ordgest/aa/resource/doc/man-infra-lin</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.4
3.21	PROF's <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/profs">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/profs</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.5
3.22	AIIF <a href="http://www.aiff.org.pt/assets/ESTUDO_Prospetivo_-_Sector-Florestal.pdf">http://www.aiff.org.pt/assets/ESTUDO_Prospetivo_-_Sector-Florestal.pdf</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.1
3.23	AIIF <a href="http://www.aiff.org.pt/assets/Relatorio-de-Characterizacao-da-Fileira-Florestal-2014-160p-CAPA-3-spread....pdf">http://www.aiff.org.pt/assets/Relatorio-de-Characterizacao-da-Fileira-Florestal-2014-160p-CAPA-3-spread....pdf</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.1
3.24	ICNF <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/ifn/resource/ficheiros/ifn/ifn6-res-prelimv1-1">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/ifn/resource/ficheiros/ifn/ifn6-res-prelimv1-1</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.1
3.25	UNECE <a href="https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/publications/timber/Forest_Europe_report_2011_web.pdf">https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/publications/timber/Forest_Europe_report_2011_web.pdf</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.1
3.26	ICNF <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/dfci/Resource/doc/rel/2013/relatorio-dfci-ap-2013">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/dfci/Resource/doc/rel/2013/relatorio-dfci-ap-2013</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.1
3.27	ICNF <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/dfci/relat/raa/resource/ficheiros/ree2012/rel-recup-inc-catraia-set-v5">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/dfci/relat/raa/resource/ficheiros/ree2012/rel-recup-inc-catraia-set-v5</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.1
3.28	ICNF <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/dfci/relat/raa/resource/ficheiros/rel-tec/picoes-rel-tecn">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/dfci/relat/raa/resource/ficheiros/rel-tec/picoes-rel-tecn</a>		X	X		3 HCV 1.1

3.29	WILDER <a href="http://www.wilder.pt/historias/pedida-actualizacao-de-lei-com-16-anos-sobre-especies-invasoras/">http://www.wilder.pt/historias/pedida-actualizacao-de-lei-com-16-anos-sobre-especies-invasoras/</a>		X			3 HCV 1.1
3.30	QUERCUS: <a href="http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados/2009/maio/924-especies-invasoras-continuam-sem-controlo">http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados/2009/maio/924-especies-invasoras-continuam-sem-controlo</a>		X			3 HCV 1.1
3.31	"Condenação de Aprígio Santo", Comunicado - s, 23/02/12 at Almargem-Associação de Defesa do Património Cultural e Ambiental do Algarve <a href="https://www.facebook.com/associacaoalmargem/notes">https://www.facebook.com/associacaoalmargem/notes</a>		X		Newspiece	3 HCV 1.1
3.32	"Abate de sobreiros na Zona de Protecção Especial do Estuário de Tejo em Benavente" 19/06/2014, Quercus - Associação Nacional de Conservação da Natureza at <a href="http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados-floresta/644-2014/3708-abate-de-sobreiros-na-zona-de-protecao-especial-do-estuario-de-tejo-em-benavente">http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados-floresta/644-2014/3708-abate-de-sobreiros-na-zona-de-protecao-especial-do-estuario-de-tejo-em-benavente</a> )		X		Newspiece	3 HCV 1.1
3.33	"Zona de Protecção Especial do Estuário do Tejo ameaçada por novas áreas turísticas" 22/05/2014, Quercus - Associação Nacional de Conservação da Natureza at <a href="http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados-floresta/644-2014/3652-zona-de-protecao-especial-do-estuario-do-tejo-ameacada-por-novas-areas-turisticas">http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados-floresta/644-2014/3652-zona-de-protecao-especial-do-estuario-do-tejo-ameacada-por-novas-areas-turisticas</a>		X		Newspiece	3 HCV 1.1
3.34	"Butwell condenada por crime contra a Natureza e desobediência qualificada na Ria de Alvor" Rodrigues, E. 11/07/2015 at Sulinformação <a href="http://www.sulinformacao.pt/2015/07/butwell-condenada-por-crime-contra-a-natureza-e-desobediencia-qualificada-ria-de-alvor/">http://www.sulinformacao.pt/2015/07/butwell-condenada-por-crime-contra-a-natureza-e-desobediencia-qualificada-ria-de-alvor/</a> )		X		Newspiece	3 HCV 1.1
3.35	APFC <a href="http://www.apfc.pt/xms/files/Eventos/Projetos_A_PFC_para_a_sanidade.pdf">http://www.apfc.pt/xms/files/Eventos/Projetos_A_PFC_para_a_sanidade.pdf</a>		X	X		3 HCV 2
3.36	INIAV <a href="http://www.iniaiv.pt/fotos/qca/livro_causas_doc_sintese_1369127896.pdf">http://www.iniaiv.pt/fotos/qca/livro_causas_doc_sintese_1369127896.pdf</a>		X	X		3 HCV 2
3.37	ICNF <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/foflo/pdr2020/re_source/doc/Areas-rrc-v-final.pdf">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/foflo/pdr2020/re_source/doc/Areas-rrc-v-final.pdf</a>		X	X		3 HCV 2
3.38	Rede Natura 2000 <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000</a>		X	X		3 HCV 3
3.39	Fichas de caracterização de SIC <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000/p-set/Plan-set-docs">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000/p-set/Plan-set-docs</a>		X	X		3 HCV 3
3.40	Os Planos de Ordenamento das Áreas Protegidas <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/ordgest/poap">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/ordgest/poap</a>		X	X		3 HCV 3
3.41	Planos Regionais de Ordenamento Florestal: <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/profs">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/profs</a>		X	X		3 HCV 3
3.42	Planos de Gestão Florestal de áreas públicas <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/gf/pgf/publicitacoes/encerradas">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/gf/pgf/publicitacoes/encerradas</a>		X	X		3 HCV 3

3. 4 3	ICNF <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000/resouce/docs/rn-pt/habit-nat">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000/resouce/docs/rn-pt/habit-nat</a>		X	X		3 HCV 3
3. 4 4	ICNF <a href="file:///C:/Users/imobi_000/Downloads/Hab%202270.pdf">file:///C:/Users/imobi_000/Downloads/Hab%202270.pdf</a>		X	X		3 HCV 3
3. 4 5	Os Planos de Ordenamento das Áreas Protegidas <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/ordgest/poap">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/ordgest/poap</a>		X	X		3 HCV 3
3. 4 6	ICNF <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000/resouce/docs/rn-plan-set/hab/pinh-anex">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000/resouce/docs/rn-plan-set/hab/pinh-anex</a>		X	X		3 HCV 3
3. 4 7	ICNF <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000/dir-ave-habit/rel-nac/rel-nac-07-12">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000/dir-ave-habit/rel-nac/rel-nac-07-12</a>		X	X		3 HCV 3
3. 4 8	ICNF <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000/resouce/docs/rel-nac-07-12/docs/11-annex-a-gen-repor-07-12">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000/resouce/docs/rel-nac-07-12/docs/11-annex-a-gen-repor-07-12</a>		X	X		3 HCV 3
3. 4 9	Kirkby, M.J., Jones, R.J.A., Irvine, B., Gobin, A, Govers, G., Cerdan, O., Van Rompaey, A.J.J., LeBissonnais, Y., Daroussin, J., King, D., Montanarella, L., Grimm, M., Vieillefont, V., Puigdefabregas, J., Boer, M., Kosmas, C., Yassoglou, N., Tsara, M., Mantel, S., Van Lynden, G.J. and Huting, J. (2004). Pan-European Soil Erosion Risk Assessment: The PESERA Map, Version 1 October 2003. Explanation of Special Publication Ispra 2004 No.73 (S.P.I.04.73). European Soil Bureau Research Report No.16, EUR 21176, 18pp. and 1 map in ISO B1 format. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg. European Soil Portal, 2013, <a href="http://eusoils.jrc.ec.europa.eu/esdb_archive/pesera/pesera_download.html">http://eusoils.jrc.ec.europa.eu/esdb_archive/pesera/pesera_download.html</a>		X			3 HCV 4
3. 5 0	Autoridade Florestal Nacional, 2010, Florestat – Aplicação para a Consulta dos Resultados do 5º Inventário Florestal Nacional <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/ifn/ifn5/florestat">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/ifn/ifn5/florestat</a>		X	X		3 HCV 4
3. 5 1	Reserva Ecológica Nacional <a href="file:///C:/Users/imobi_000/Downloads/DL_239_2012_RENpdf.pdf">file:///C:/Users/imobi_000/Downloads/DL_239_2012_RENpdf.pdf</a>		X	X		3 HCV 4
3. 5 2	Sistema Nacional de Defesa da Floresta Contra Incêndios <a href="http://www.prociiv.pt/Legislacao/Documents/DL%20124-%202006-%20SNDFCI.pdf">http://www.prociiv.pt/Legislacao/Documents/DL%20124-%202006-%20SNDFCI.pdf</a>		X	X		3 HCV 4
3. 5 3	ICNF <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/dfci/relat/raa/resource/ficheiros/ree2012/rel-recup-inc-catraia-set-v5">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/dfci/relat/raa/resource/ficheiros/ree2012/rel-recup-inc-catraia-set-v5</a>		X	X		3 HCV 4
3. 5 4	PANCD <a href="https://dre.pt/application/file/65985917">https://dre.pt/application/file/65985917</a>		X	X		3 HCV 4
3. 5 5	PDR2020 <a href="http://www.pdr-2020.pt/site/O-PDR2020/Arquitetura/Area-3-Ambiente-Eficiencia-no-Uso-dos-Recursos-e-Clima/Medida-7-Agricultura-e-Recursos-">http://www.pdr-2020.pt/site/O-PDR2020/Arquitetura/Area-3-Ambiente-Eficiencia-no-Uso-dos-Recursos-e-Clima/Medida-7-Agricultura-e-Recursos-</a>		X	X		3 HCV 4

	<a href="#">Naturais/Acao-7.11-Investimentos-nao-produtivos/Operacao-7.11.1-Investimentos-nao-produtivos</a>					
3. 5 6	Fundo Florestal Permanente: <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/icnf/noticias/gloablnews/fundo-florestal-permanente-ffp">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/icnf/noticias/gloablnews/fundo-florestal-permanente-ffp</a>		X	X		3 HCV 4
3. 5 7	Acescimo <a href="http://acrescimoapif.blogspot.pt/2012/08/porque-ardem-as-florestas-em-portugal.html">http://acrescimoapif.blogspot.pt/2012/08/porque-ardem-as-florestas-em-portugal.html</a>		X			3 HCV 4
3. 5 8	Lourenço, L e Outros (2011) <a href="#">Causas de incêndios florestais em Portugal continental. Análise estatística da investigação efetuada no último quinquénio (1996 a 2010)</a>		X	X		3 HCV 4
3. 5 9	QUERCUS <a href="http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados/2015/agosto/4419-politicas-publicas-desajustadas-favorecem-incendios-AIFF">http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados/2015/agosto/4419-politicas-publicas-desajustadas-favorecem-incendios-AIFF</a>		X			3 HCV 4
3. 6 0	Alves, A. M., Pereira, J. S., Correia, A. V., 2012. Silvicultura - A gestão dos ecossistemas florestais. Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian.		X	X		3 HCV 4
3. 6 1	Baladi: <a href="http://www.baladi.pt/sitio/">http://www.baladi.pt/sitio/</a>		X	X		3 HCV 5
3. 6 2	Baladi <a href="http://www.baladi.pt/sitio/images/mapa_baldios.pdf">http://www.baladi.pt/sitio/images/mapa_baldios.pdf</a>		X	X		3 HCV 5
3. 6 3	ICN <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/gf/baldios">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/gf/baldios</a>		X	X		3 HCV 5
3. 6 4	Oliveira, M.M., Lobo Ferreira, J.P.C., Novo, M.E. (1999) Plano de Bacia Hidrográfica do Rio Tejo. 1ª Fase - Análise e Diagnóstico da Situação Actual. Anexo Temático 4 - Recursos Hídricos Subterrâneos. Tomo B - Caracterização do Balanço Hídrico Subterrâneo. Relatório LNEC-GIAS, Novembro de 1999, 302 pp.		X	X		3 HCV 5
3. 6 5	Oliveira, M.M.; Oliveira, L.; Lobo Ferreira, J.P. (2008) - "Estimativa da recarga natural no sistema aquífero de Querença-Silves (Algarve) pela aplicação do modelo Balseq_MOD", 9º Congresso da Água, Centro de Congressos de Cascais, 2 a 4 de Abril 2008		X	X		3 HCV 5
3. 6 6	Autoridade Florestal Nacional, 2010, Florestat – Aplicação para a Consulta dos Resultados do 5º Inventário Florestal Nacional. <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/ifn/ifn5/florestat">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/ifn/ifn5/florestat</a>		X	X		3 HCV 5
3. 6 7	ICNF <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/aip/aip-monum-pt">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/aip/aip-monum-pt</a>		X	X		3 HCV 6
3. 6 8	DRE <a href="file:///C:/Users/imobi_000/Downloads/0512405126.pdf">file:///C:/Users/imobi_000/Downloads/0512405126.pdf</a>		X	X		3 HCV 6
3. 6 9	ICNF <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/gf/pgf/publicitacoes/encerradas/dcnf-centr/pgf-mn-leiria">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/gf/pgf/publicitacoes/encerradas/dcnf-centr/pgf-mn-leiria</a>		X	X		3 HCV 6
3. 7 0	CL <a href="http://www.cl.pt/htmls/pt/empresa_apresenta.shtml">http://www.cl.pt/htmls/pt/empresa_apresenta.shtml</a>		X			3 HCV 6

3.71	Jornal de Negócios <a href="http://www.jornaldenegocios.pt/empresas/agricultura_e_pescas/detalhe/companhia_das_lezirias_lucra_132_milhoes_em_2015.html">http://www.jornaldenegocios.pt/empresas/agricultura_e_pescas/detalhe/companhia_das_lezirias_lucra_132_milhoes_em_2015.html</a>		X			3 HCV 6
3.72	Quercus <a href="http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados/2014/maio/3651-zona-de-protecao-especial-do-estuario-do-tejo-ameacada-por-novas-areas-turisticas">http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados/2014/maio/3651-zona-de-protecao-especial-do-estuario-do-tejo-ameacada-por-novas-areas-turisticas</a>		X			3 HCV 6
3.73	Search for Life Projects <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm</a>			X		3 HCV1
3.74	Planos de Acção <a href="http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/prag-doe/plan-rel/p-acao">http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/prag-doe/plan-rel/p-acao</a>			X		3 HCV1
3.75	Plano de Acção do Saramugo <a href="http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/gestao-biodiv/saram">http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/gestao-biodiv/saram</a>			X		3 HCV1
3.76	Intact Forests Landscape <a href="http://intactforests.org">http://intactforests.org</a>			X		3 HCV2
3.77	6.º INVENTÁRIO FLORESTAL NACIONAL. Resultados preliminares v1.1. 2013 <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/ifn/resource/ficheiros/ifn/ifn6-res-prelimv1-1">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/ifn/resource/ficheiros/ifn/ifn6-res-prelimv1-1</a>			X		3 HCV2
3.78	Património Cultural em Portugal <a href="http://www.patrimoniocultural.pt/pt/patrimonio/patrimonio-mundial/portugal/">http://www.patrimoniocultural.pt/pt/patrimonio/patrimonio-mundial/portugal/</a>			X		3 HCV6
3.79	Rede do Património Mundial de Portugal <a href="https://www.rpmp.pt/sitios">https://www.rpmp.pt/sitios</a>			X		3 HCV6
3.80	Património Cultural da Região da Madeira <a href="http://cultura.madeira-edu.pt/agendacultural/CulturalHeritage/DSPC/tabid/939/language/en-US/Default.aspx">http://cultura.madeira-edu.pt/agendacultural/CulturalHeritage/DSPC/tabid/939/language/en-US/Default.aspx</a>			x		3 HCV6
3.81	Património Cultural da Região dos Açores <a href="http://www.azores.gov.pt/Portal/en/entidades/srec-drcultura/?lang=en">http://www.azores.gov.pt/Portal/en/entidades/srec-drcultura/?lang=en</a> <a href="http://www.iac-azores.org/">http://www.iac-azores.org/</a>			x		3 HCV6
3.82	Arvoredo de Interesse Público <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/Arvores.gry?start:int=80&amp;Distrito=&amp;Concelho=&amp;Freguesia=&amp;Processo">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/Arvores.gry?start:int=80&amp;Distrito=&amp;Concelho=&amp;Freguesia=&amp;Processo</a>			X		3 HCV6
3.83	Natura 2000 Viewer <a href="http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/">http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/</a>			X		3 HCV2
3.84	Livro Vermelho dos Vertebrados de Portugal Cabral MJ (coord.), Almeida J, Almeida PR, Dellinger T, Ferrand de Almeida N, Oliveira ME, Palmeirim JM, Queiroz AI, Rogado L& Santos-Reis M. 2005 <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/patrinatur/lv">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/patrinatur/lv</a>			X		3 HCV1
3.85	Atlas e Livro Vermelho dos Briófitos Ameaçados de Portugal Sérgio C, Garcia CA, Sim-Sim M, Vieira C, Hespanhol H & Stow S. 2013). MUHNAC. Documenta. Lisboa. 464 pp.			X		3 HCV1

3.86	Checklist da Flora de Portugal (Continental, Açores e Madeira Menezes de Sequeira M, Espírito-Santo D, Aguiar C, Capelo J & Honrado J. 2012 <a href="http://ipt.gbif.pt/ipt/resource.do?r=alfa_checklist_florapt">http://ipt.gbif.pt/ipt/resource.do?r=alfa_checklist_florapt</a>			X		3 HCV1
3.87	Os insetos endémicos de Portugal continental. Farminhão J, Gameiro J, Mailis Carrilho M & Hasan-Beigi Y (2014). Ecologi@ 7. <a href="http://speco.fc.ul.pt/revistaecologia_7_art_2_1.html">http://speco.fc.ul.pt/revistaecologia_7_art_2_1.html</a>			X		3 HCV1
3.88	Listagem dos fungos, flora e fauna terrestres dos arquipélagos da madeira e Selvagens. Borges PAV, Abreu C, Aguiar AMF, Carvalho P, Jardim R, Melo I, Oliveira P, Sérgio C, Serrano ARM & Vieira P (2008). Direcção Regional do Ambiente da Madeira e Universidade dos Açores. Funchal e Angra do Heroísmo.			X		3 HCV1
3.89	Listagem da fauna (Mollusca e arthropoda) e flora (Bryophyta, Pteridophyta e Spermatophyta) terrestre dos Açores. Borges PAV, Cunha R, Gabriel R, Martins AF, Silva L & Vieira V (eds.) (2005) Direcção Regional do Ambiente e Universidade dos Açores. Horta, Angra do Heroísmo e Ponta Delgada.			X		3 HCV1
3.90	Manual de apoio à análise de projectos relativos à instalação de linhas aéreas de distribuição e transporte de energia eléctrica. ICNB (2010). Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e Biodiversidade. Relatório não publicado.			X		3 HCV1
3.91	National Summary 2007-2012. Article 17 <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000/resouce/docs/rel-nac-07-12/docs/nat-summ-pt">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/rn2000/resouce/docs/rel-nac-07-12/docs/nat-summ-pt</a>			X		3 HCV1 HCV3
3.92	National Summary 2008-2012. Article 12 <a href="http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/rn2000/dir-ave-habit/resource/doc/National_Summary_for_Article%2012%20%20PT.pdf">http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/rn2000/dir-ave-habit/resource/doc/National_Summary_for_Article%2012%20%20PT.pdf</a>			X		3 HCV1
3.93	Relatório Nacional Art. 12º da Diretiva Aves (2008-2012) <a href="http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/rn2000/dir-ave-habit/rel-nac-art-12-diretiva-aves-2008-2012">http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/rn2000/dir-ave-habit/rel-nac-art-12-diretiva-aves-2008-2012</a>			X		3 HCV1
3.94	5º Relatório Nacional à Convenção sobre a Diversidade Biológica <a href="https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/pt/pt-nr-05-pt.pdf">https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/pt/pt-nr-05-pt.pdf</a>			X		3 HCV1
3.95	Plano de Ação para a Conservação do Lince-ibérico em Portugal <a href="http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/icnf/legisl/legislacao/2015/despacho-n-o-8726-2015-de-7-de-agosto-d-r-n-o-153-2015-serie-ii">http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/icnf/legisl/legislacao/2015/despacho-n-o-8726-2015-de-7-de-agosto-d-r-n-o-153-2015-serie-ii</a> <a href="https://dre.pt/application/file/69968203">https://dre.pt/application/file/69968203</a>			X		3 HCV1
3.96	Plano de Ação para a Conservação do Lobo-ibérico em Portugal (PACLobo)			X		3 HCV1

	<a href="http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/patriatur/especies/mam/lob-ib#paclobo">http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/pn/biodiversidade/patriatur/especies/mam/lob-ib#paclobo</a> <a href="https://dre.pt/application/file/a/114152756">https://dre.pt/application/file/a/114152756</a>					
3.97	Plano de Acção para a conservação da população arborícolas de Águia de Bonelli ( <i>Aquila fasciata</i> ) em Portugal - Linhas Estratégicas (CEAI 2011): <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.showFile&amp;rep=fil&amp;fil=BONELLI_Linhas_Estrategicas.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.showFile&amp;rep=fil&amp;fil=BONELLI_Linhas_Estrategicas.pdf</a>			X		3 HCV1
3.98	Manual de Boas Práticas Florestais e Cinegéticas – Conservação da Águia de Bonelli <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.showFile&amp;rep=fil&amp;fil=BONELLI_Boas_Praticas.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.showFile&amp;rep=fil&amp;fil=BONELLI_Boas_Praticas.pdf</a>			X		3 HCV1
3.99	Guião de Boas Práticas de Gestão <a href="http://www.proder.pt/ResourcesUser/ELA/Rede_natura_do_Alentejo/120629_GuiaBoasPraticas.pdf">http://www.proder.pt/ResourcesUser/ELA/Rede_natura_do_Alentejo/120629_GuiaBoasPraticas.pdf</a>			X		3 HCV1
3.100	Brochura sobre Charcos Temporários, um habitat natural a proteger <a href="http://lifecharcos.lpn.pt/pagina.php?id=863">http://lifecharcos.lpn.pt/pagina.php?id=863</a>			X		3 HCV1
3.101	Intact Forest Landscapes <a href="http://intactforests.org">http://intactforests.org</a> .			X		3 HCV2
3.102	O montado e as aves: boas práticas para uma gestão sustentável LabOr – Laboratório de Ornitologia /ICAAM, Universidade de Évora, Câmara Municipal de Coruche, Coruche, 2015.			X		3 HCV1
3.103	Código de boas práticas florestais The Navigator Company (ex. grupo Portucel Soporcel), 2009			X		3 HCV1
3.104	Boas práticas florestais para o Pinheiro-Bravo Centro Pinus, 1999			X		3 HCV1
3.105	Condução de Povoamentos de Pinheiro Manso e Características Nutricionais do Pinhão INRB, 2008			X		3 HCV1
3.106	Morcegos e gestão florestal UNEP			X		3 HCV1
3.107	Zonas Ribeirinhas Sustentáveis. Um Guia de Gestão Projecto Ripidurable Sustainable Management of Riparian Areas, 2009			X		3 HCV1
3.11	Manual de apoio à análise de projectos relativos à instalação de linhas aéreas de distribuição e			X		3 HCV1



08	transporte de energia eléctrica – componente Avifauna ICNF/REN, 2009					
3.109	Plano Nacional de Conservação da Flora em Perigo (1ª Fase) – ICNF, 2007			X		3 HCV1
3.110	Espécies arbóreas indígenas em Portugal Continental: Guia de utilização ICNF, 2013			X		3 HCV1
3.111	Florestas do Norte de Portugal: História, Ecologia e Desafios de Gestão InBio - Rede de Investigação em Biodiversidade e Biologia Evolutiva, 2011			X		3 HCV1
3.112	Atlas de anfíbios e répteis de Portugal e Atlas de aves nidificantes em Portugal ICNF, 2010			X		3 HCV1
3.113	Princípios de Boas Práticas Florestais <a href="http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/gf/documentos-tecnicos/resource/doc/Boas-Praticas-Florestais.pdf">http://www2.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/gf/documentos-tecnicos/resource/doc/Boas-Praticas-Florestais.pdf</a>			X		3 HCV4
3.114	Sistema de Gestão do Perímetro Florestal e Matas Regionais da Ilha de São Miguel – Altos Valores de Conservação <a href="http://drrf-sraa.azores.gov.pt/areas/cert/Documents/D_17_Altos_Valores_de_Conservacao_04_approved_05_12_2016_IR.pdf">http://drrf-sraa.azores.gov.pt/areas/cert/Documents/D_17_Altos_Valores_de_Conservacao_04_approved_05_12_2016_IR.pdf</a>			X		3 HCV5

#### Category 4

From the procedure FSC-PRO-60-02A, general information and data may include the following:

- Analysis of economic incentives for conversion vs. land cover changes;
- Data on land use change and observed trends (including analysis of eco-regional trends);
- Economic modelling;
- Information on directly/indirectly paid incentives that favour conversion;
- Market conditions for conversion in respect of alternative land use (e.g., palm oil, livestock, etc.);
- REDD data;
- Related or independent (binding) public policy that prohibits conversion;
- Remote sensing and other aerial geographic data.

Spatial data shall be used whenever possible (data meeting international recognized standards e.g. Open Geospatial Consortium standards shall be prioritized).

The Coordinator of Category 4 prepared a PowerPoint describing the evolution of the Portuguese natural forest. The sources used are listed below and the PPT is part of the support documentation for the NRA.

No.	Source of information	FSC procedure	Used by CNRA	Used by NRA-WG	Comments	Related CW Category or indicator
4.1	FAO Natural Forest Area change 2010-2015 Map at Global Forest Resources Assessments- <a href="http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/current-assessment/maps-and-figures/en/">http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/current-assessment/maps-and-figures/en/</a>		X		News piece	4
4.2	IFN6 – Áreas dos usos do solo e das espécies florestais de Portugal continental. Resultados preliminares. [pdf], 34 pp, Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas, 2013 <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/ifn/resource/ficheiros/ifn/ifn6-res-prelimv1-1">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/florestas/ifn/resource/ficheiros/ifn/ifn6-res-prelimv1-1</a>		X		Report	4
4.3	Quercus "Abate de centenas de azinheiras e sobreiros para instalação de olival intensivo", 2006 <a href="http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados/2006/outubro/1650-abate-de-centenas-de-azinheiras-e-sobreiros-para-instalacao-de-olival-intensivo">http://www.quercus.pt/comunicados/2006/outubro/1650-abate-de-centenas-de-azinheiras-e-sobreiros-para-instalacao-de-olival-intensivo</a>		X		News piece	4
4.4	Quercus "Obras no terreno continuam após abate ilegal de azinheiras promovido por empresários espanhóis para plantação de olival intensivo", 2008 <a href="http://www.quercus.pt/contactos/341-comunicados/2008/setembro/1222-obras-no-terreno-continuum-apos-abate-ilegal-de-azinheiras-promovido-por-empresarios-espanhois-para-plantacao-de-olival-intensivo">http://www.quercus.pt/contactos/341-comunicados/2008/setembro/1222-obras-no-terreno-continuum-apos-abate-ilegal-de-azinheiras-promovido-por-empresarios-espanhois-para-plantacao-de-olival-intensivo</a>		X		News piece	4
4.5	<a href="http://www.lneg.pt/download/1521">http://www.lneg.pt/download/1521</a>			X	Image	4
4.6	Paiva J., 2001, "A biodiversidade e a história da floresta portuguesa" <a href="http://cdn1.arkive.org/media/33/33C51C6D-9D81-4DE1-B61D-81937FA5B0D4/Presentation.Large/waterfall-in-laurisilva-forest-madeira.jpg">http://cdn1.arkive.org/media/33/33C51C6D-9D81-4DE1-B61D-81937FA5B0D4/Presentation.Large/waterfall-in-laurisilva-forest-madeira.jpg</a>			X	Article	4
4.7	<a href="http://cdn1.arkive.org/media/33/33C51C6D-9D81-4DE1-B61D-81937FA5B0D4/Presentation.Large/waterfall-in-laurisilva-forest-madeira.jpg">http://cdn1.arkive.org/media/33/33C51C6D-9D81-4DE1-B61D-81937FA5B0D4/Presentation.Large/waterfall-in-laurisilva-forest-madeira.jpg</a>			X	Image	4
4.8	Aspetos biogeográficos e paleoambientais de uma população finícola de <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L. na serra do Gerês (NW Portugal)			X	Article and image	4
4.9	<a href="http://www.natural.pt/portal/Uploads/Portal/Content/Poi/ea1a109d-05c7-4446-94f5-93064986d410.jpg">http://www.natural.pt/portal/Uploads/Portal/Content/Poi/ea1a109d-05c7-4446-94f5-93064986d410.jpg</a>			X	Image	4
4.10	VIEIRA, J. N., 2007 — Floresta Portuguesa - Imagens de tempos idos. Público/Fundação Luso-Americana para o Desenvolvimento/Liga para a Protecção da Natureza, Lisboa.			X	Article and image	4
4.11	<a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/icnf/noticias/resource/en/contosicnf/13_Regime_Florestal_20150903.pdf">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/icnf/noticias/resource/en/contosicnf/13_Regime_Florestal_20150903.pdf</a>			X	Image	4
4.12	Conselho Nacional do Ambiente e do Desenvolvimento Sustentável, 2001. "Reflexão sobre a sustentabilidade da política florestal"			X	Report and image	4

	<a href="#">nacional”, ANEXO I – “Breve Resenha da Evolução da Floresta Portuguesa”</a>					
4.13	<a href="https://c1.staticflickr.com/3/2754/4088635125_20d32a4e32_b.jpg">https://c1.staticflickr.com/3/2754/4088635125_20d32a4e32_b.jpg</a>			X	Image	4
4.14	<a href="#">Germano A., 2015, Palestra - 100 anos de Regime Florestal</a>			X	Presentatio n (ICNF)	4
4.15	<a href="#">VIEIRA, J. N., 2007 — Floresta Portuguesa - Imagens de tempos idos. Público/Fundação Luso-Americana para o Desenvolvimento/Liga para a Protecção da Natureza, Lisboa.</a>			X	Publication and Image	4
4.16	<a href="#">Gomes, Alberto. 2015, O solo na estratégia nacional para as florestas.</a>			X	Presentatio n (INIAV)	4
4.17	<a href="http://www.icnf.pt/porta/ap/mapa_APs.jpg">http://www.icnf.pt/porta/ap/mapa_APs.jpg</a>			X	Image	4
4.18	<a href="#">Proposta Técnica de Plano Nacional de Defesa da Floresta contra Incêndios. 2005, Ficha 2.4 Vinte e cinco anos de programas de desenvolvimento florestal</a>			X	Report (ICNF)	4
4.19	<a href="#">LOURO, Graça et al. Evolução do Material Lenhoso de Pinheiro-Bravo e Eucalipto. Silva Lus. [online]. 2010, vol.18, n.2 [citado 2016-09-22], pp.133-149</a>			X	Article	4
4.20	<a href="#">Reboredo, Fernando et al. A construção naval e a destruição do coberto florestal em Portugal - Do Século XII ao Século XX. Revista Online da Sociedade Portuguesa de Ecologia. N.º 4.2012.</a>			X	Article	4
1.21	<a href="#">6.º INVENTÁRIO FLORESTAL NACIONAL. Resultados preliminares v1.1. 2013</a>			X	Report	4
4.22	<a href="#">Pereira, João et al. (2009). Floresta. In: Pereira, H. M., Domingos, T., Proença, V., Vicente, L. &amp; Rodrigues, P. (eds.) <i>Ecosistemas e Bem-Estar Humano. Avaliação para Portugal do Millennium Ecosystem Assessment [Ecosystemsandhumanwell-being. Evaluation of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment for Portugal]</i></a>			X	Report	4
4.23	PDR <a href="http://www.pdr-2020.pt/">http://www.pdr-2020.pt/</a>			X	Website	4
4.24	PRORURAL+ <a href="http://proruralmais.azores.gov.pt/">http://proruralmais.azores.gov.pt/</a>			X	Website	4
4.25	PRODERAM <a href="https://proderam2020.madeira.gov.pt/">https://proderam2020.madeira.gov.pt/</a>			X	Website	4
4.26	Floresta natural Portuguesa Madeira controlada – Categoria 4			X	PPT	4

### Category 5

No.	Source of information	FSC procedure	Used by CNRA	Used by NRA-WG	Comments	Related CW Category or indicator
5.1	GM Tree Watch <a href="http://gmtreewatch.org/">http://gmtreewatch.org/</a>	X		X		5
5.2	World Rainforest Movement <a href="http://www.wrm.org.uy/subjects/GMTrees/Information_sheets.html">http://www.wrm.org.uy/subjects/GMTrees/Information_sheets.html</a>	X				5
5.3	UNFAO <a href="http://www.fao.org">www.fao.org</a>	X				5
5.4	APA – Agência Portuguesa de Ambiente <a href="http://apambiente.pt/index.php?ref=16&amp;subref=85&amp;sub2ref=430">http://apambiente.pt/index.php?ref=16&amp;subref=85&amp;sub2ref=430</a>		X	X	National laws: <a href="#">DL 72/2003, 10-04</a> revised by <a href="#">DL 55/2015, 17-04</a>	5
5.5	DGAV – Direcção Geral de Alimentação e Veterinária <a href="http://www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt/portal/page/portal/DGV/genericos?actualmenu=23555&amp;generico=4261587&amp;cboui=4261587">http://www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt/portal/page/portal/DGV/genericos?actualmenu=23555&amp;generico=4261587&amp;cboui=4261587</a>		X	X		5
5.6	Plataforma Transgénicos Fora <a href="http://stopogm.net/ensaios">http://stopogm.net/ensaios</a>		X	X	Webpage	5

## **Annex C2 Identification of applicable legislation**

The normative references relevant for Portugal are listed in a separate Excel file called Annex C2 Identification of applicable legislation. This annex attempts to identify the applicable legislation specified in Table 1 in the *FSC-PRO-60-002a FSC National Risk Assessment Framework (Legal rights to harvesting, taxes and fees, timber harvesting, third parties' rights, trade and transport, diligence/due care)*.