

A close-up photograph of pine needles, likely from a loblolly pine, covered in numerous small, clear water droplets. The needles are green and pointy, with some showing a reddish-brown base. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green, creating a bokeh effect with the droplets.

# **PUBLIC SUMMARY**

## **Forest Stewardship Plan**

### **Forestry Unit SC**



# SUMMARY

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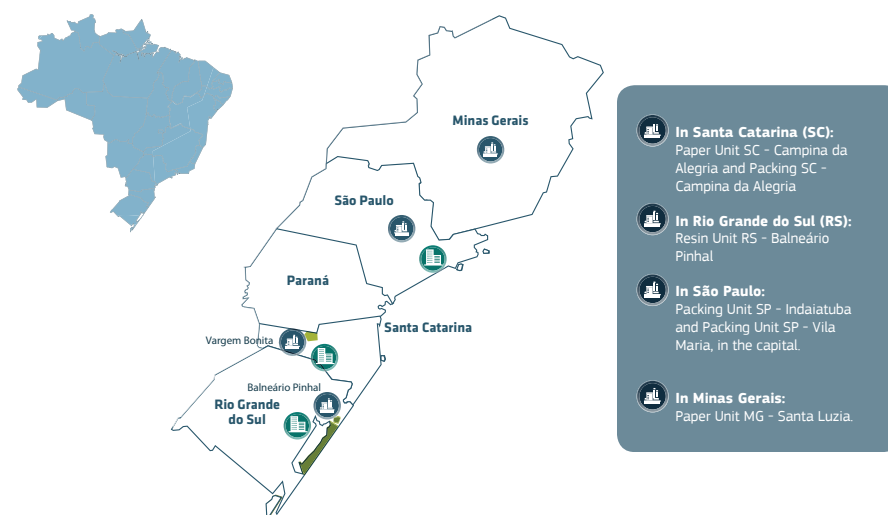
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# PRESENTATION

Founded in 1941 by the Wine Society of Rio Grande do Sul and controlled since 1994 by the Habitasul Group, Celulose Irani SA is a publicly traded company. The products are 100% recyclable, with absolute respect for people and the environment. It has as competence the production of wood, pulp, kraft paper, corrugated boxes and sheets, as well as resins from planted and renewable forest base.

The industrial units are distributed in four states: Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo and Minas Gerais. It has the following business units: Paper, Packaging, Resins and Forestry, distributed in the locations of Vargem Bonita – SC, Santa Luzia – MG, Indaiatuba – SP, São Paulo – SP and Balneário Pinhal – RS; and offices in São Paulo – SP, Joaçaba – SC and head office in Porto Alegre – RS.



Since 2008, Celulose Irani SA maintains the FSC® Forest Management Certificate for all its own forests in Santa Catarina and from 2014 for Rio Grande do Sul, committing itself to implement the necessary improvements to fully comply with the FSC® standards, following the evolution of the indicators that define the good forest stewardship. The Company maintains the FSC® of Chain of Custody (CoC) Certificate for the plants of Vargem Bonita (SC), Indaiatuba (SP), Santa Luzia (MG) and Resinas (RS).



This certification allows IRANI to manufacture part of its products with the FSC® seal, since the Company does not use 100% certified raw materials in its manufacturing process.



Celulose Irani Image Bank

## FSC®

The FSC® - Forest Stewardship Council® – is a non-governmental institution created in 1993 in response to an international concern about the fate of the world's forests. The certification concept emerged to control the productive practices of forests, valuing the products originated by the responsible stewardship of the forests. A group of companies and socio-environmental organizations from all over the world began negotiations for the creation of an independent entity that would establish universal principles to ensure good forest stewardship. Since then, the FSC® has become the most credible international forest certification system, equally incorporating the interests of social, environmental and economic groups.

The certification is a voluntary process, where a forestry enterprise is evaluated by an independent organization, the certifier, which verifies compliance with environmental, economic and social issues that are part of the FSC® principles and criteria.

1. Obedience to the FSC® Laws and Principles;
2. Responsibilities and Rights of Ownership and use of land;
3. Rights of indigenous peoples;
4. Community Relations and Workers' Rights;
5. Benefits of the Forest;
6. Environmental Impact;
7. Stewardship Plan;
8. Monitoring and Evaluation;
9. Maintenance of High Conservation Value Forests;
10. Plantations.



## OBJECTIVE OF THE PUBLIC SUMMARY

The Forest Stewardship Plan of Celulose Irani S.A. has the objective of publicizing the Company's commitment to the sustainable stewardship of its properties, making its responsibility public to the environment and to people.

This document summarizes the actions developed by IRANI and shows that they follow strict control, complying with the environmental legislation, respecting the FSC® Principles and Criteria.

The Forest Stewardship Plan of Celulose Irani S.A. is subject to modifications, since the activities are constantly evolving and the Company excels in the quality of the entire production process.

### Objective of Forest Stewardship

To produce high quality raw materials and competitive costs, based on recognized silviculture and stewardship techniques, in order to meet the industrial demand of Celulose Irani S.A.

### Commitment to FSC®

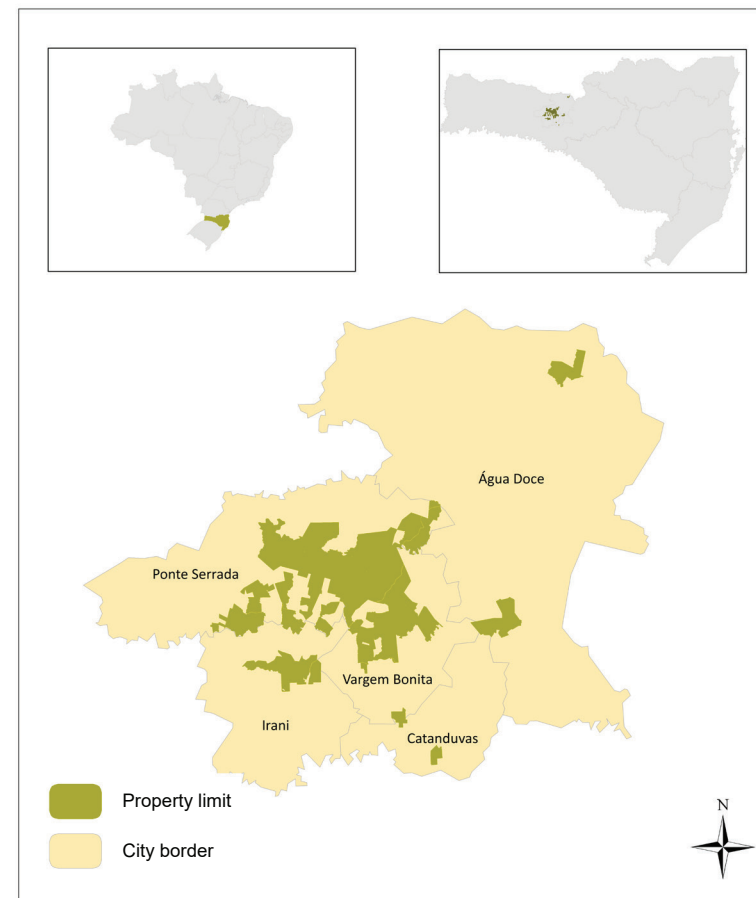
Celulose Irani SA undertakes to carry out the stewardship of its forests in accordance with the FSC® Principles and Criteria (Forest Stewardship Council), implementing the necessary improvements for its integral service and following the evolution of the indicators that define the good Forest stewardship.

### Forest Mission

To ensure the sustainable supply of raw materials with high quality and competitive costs to the Paper Unit through planted forests, with absolute respect for the environment and people.

## DESCRIPTION OF FOREST STEWARDSHIP UNIT

### Development



Celulose Irani S.A. has 29,460.81 hectares of land in Santa Catarina, distributed in 14 properties located in five municipalities: Água Doce, Catanduvas, Irani, Ponte Serrada and Vargem Bonita. There are 13,480.01 hectares of managed planted trees, of which 12,121.10 are *Pinus* spp. for pulp and paper production and 1,321.87ha of *Eucalyptus* spp. for energy production. The areas destined to the production correspond to about 46 % of the total and are intercalated, in the form of mosaics with Areas of Permanent Preservation and endorsed Legal Reserve, whose area exceeds the mandatory by

legislation at around 6 %; in addition to other areas of native forest, totaling about 48% of the Company's properties. The remainder corresponds to infrastructure such as road network, electrical network, artificial reservoirs, Paper and Packaging factory, hydroelectric plants (PCH's), residential village, among others.

Land Use	Description	Base Area Map(ha)	%
(Own) Production Areas	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	12,121.10	41.14%
	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	1,321.87	4.49%
	Other species	37.04	0.13%
Native Vegetation	Native vegetation	14,032.39	47.63%
Infrastructure and Other Areas	Infrastructure	1,268.77	4.31%
	Reservoir	677.17	2.30%
	Other Use	2.50	0.01%
Total		29,460.81	100.0%

Database: 12/31/2016

All the properties of IRANI were georeferenced as per INCRA standard, defined by Law No. 10,267/01. The enrollment certification and registration stages are in the process of finalization.



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## FOREST MANAGEMENT

IRANI's forest management is guided by people's attitudes and actions. The sustainable management model is the basis for decision-making based on ethical, transparent and understandable actions for all. The operational and support areas operate with full interaction.



Celulose Irani Image Bank

# FOREST STEWARDSHIP

The choice for planting *Pinus taeda*, *Eucalyptus dunnii*, *Eucalyptus badjensis* and *Eucalyptus benthamii* is due to the adaptation of these species to the climatic conditions of the southern part of Brazil, besides the particular conditions of the soil that allow excellent productivity. The forest production cycle begins with the acquisition of seeds from the market, with genetic material of higher levels and adapted to the region of implantation of the villages.

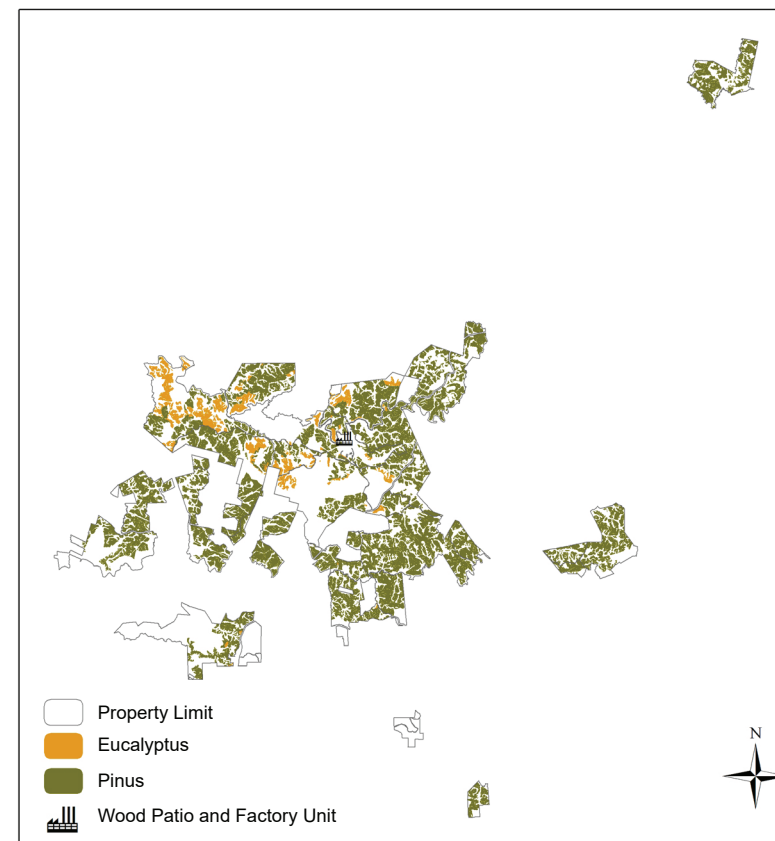
All the seedlings production activity is carried out in the Company's nursery, located in Vargem Bonita – SC. In 2016, about 2.15 million seedlings were produced, 1.8 of *Pinus* spp. and 345 thousand of *Eucalyptus* spp. Celulose Irani SA maintains a nursery for the production of native species, such as araucaria (*Araucaria angustifolia*), imbuva (*Ocotea porosa*) and fruit trees, for the recovery of degraded areas, enrichment of flowers and donations in social and environmental activities with surrounding communities and contributors.

Soil preparation is done by keeping part of the crop waste – leaves, bark, twigs – forming a cover that protects the soil from erosion, maintaining its moisture and contributing to the replenishment of nutrients. The planting of *Pinus* is carried out all year round, and *Eucalyptus* only from October to December.

The areas are planted forming mosaics with the Permanent Preservation Areas (PPA) and Legal Reserve (LR), which guarantees the conservation of biodiversity by the formation of ecological blocks and corridors. This system facilitates the gene flow of flora and fauna among the remaining forests.



Celulose Irani Image Bank



The stewardship cycle, which embraces from planting to final cut, is 15 years for *Pinus* spp. and 7 years for *Eucalyptus* spp. The harvest is 100% mechanized, ensuring better working conditions and safety to employees. The Nursery and Forestry stages are carried out by in-house staff, and the preparation of the soil, the maintenance of roads, the harvest of *Pinus* and *Eucalyptus* and the transport of the wood are held by outsourced companies, in full compliance with FSC® principles and legislation. All operational activities are planned previously by the Forest Unit team in the operational microplanning, where safety, environmental and operational information are collected.

The forestry inventory at Celulose Irani is held every three years and aims to provide qualitative and quantitative information on wood stock, assisting in the planning of forestry production, optimization of forest use, and short, medium and long-term strategic decision-making.



## FOREST PROTECTION

### Protection against forest fires

Preventive actions are developed in the surrounding community with the aim of raising awareness of fire care and possible environmental and economic damage caused by fires. The Forest Fire Brigade of Celulose Irani is responsible for combat actions in eventual fire outbreaks. The team is constantly trained by local fire brigades and has its own equipment, such as a surveillance tower and a truck prepared for firefighting. The Company has a cooperation agreement with the Fire Department of the city of Irani, which provides assistance in cases of accidents. In addition, it maintains fireworks to facilitate access and control of the spread of fire in case of fire.

### Monitoring and Pest Control

Since 1990, Celulose Irani S.A. has developed a program combating sirenid woodwasp (*Sirex noctilio*) through biological control. The Company monitors the presence of attacks and the parasitism index, preventing possible economic losses and maintaining the sanity of its plantations in its own areas and also in partnership plantations in third-party areas.

### Patrimonial Surveillance

Patrimonial surveillance is carried out by employees who live on farms with the purpose of monitoring patrimonial assets, curbing predatory actions to the fauna and flora, and controlling the access of visitors. Since 2008, the Company has an agreement with the Santa Catarina Environmental Military Police (PMSC), with the purpose of cooperating in environmental education and supervision to preserve, conserve and improve the environment in the areas covered by the Company.

## BENEFITS OF THE FOREST

Forestry is not only important due to the wood resources it provides. Celulose Irani recognizes that there are several other benefits that natural and planted forests exert and that these values must be identified. Forest stewardship activities should encourage the efficient use of forest products and services to ensure economic viability, while generating environmental and social benefits.

Forests have an effect on water regulation, maintaining the balance of soil physical and chemical characteristics. With the implementation and maintenance of natural and planted forests, according to appropriate stewardship techniques, the soil structure also remains stable. In addition, it reduces the impact of rainwater on the soil, which reduces the possibility of erosion and maintains soil quality, avoiding silting.

Forests have the capacity to capture and fix carbon for decades and store it in the form of wood. Since 2006, IRANI has maintained the Carbon Neutral certification, being the first company in Brazil to certify the Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions as per the international standard ISO 14,064/2006. The inventory, besides guiding actions to reduce environmental impacts, seeks to identify opportunities for new Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects, increasing transparency in IRANI's environmental sustainability, strengthening the investor's confidence and assisting in identifying risks, facilitating the Company's environmental management plan.

IRANI also recognizes the benefits of its non-timber forest products with economic value, such as yerba mate, as well as other advantages:

- Conservation of native forest resources and biodiversity;
- Maintenance and restoration of Permanent Preservation Areas for protection of water supply, as well as conservation of water sources and springs;
- Generation of employment and income;
- Production of honey;
- Visits for recreational and leisure purposes;
- Environmental awareness among employees.

At the core of IRANI's activities is the use of renewable resources and harmonious coexistence with the environment. With this natural resource management model, coupled with an ethical business environment and respect for people, it seeks to reaffirm its commitment to sustainability.

## Rural Partnership

The company maintains reforestation in partnerships with rural producers in the region in order to expand its forest base. The producer offers to IRANI areas for the cultivation of the forest, and the company carries out the planting and the conduction of the reforestation until the harvest of the wood. At the end of the rotation, the production of the forest is divided between the parties, the percentages being defined according to the distance between the property and IRANI and the characteristics of the planting in each location.

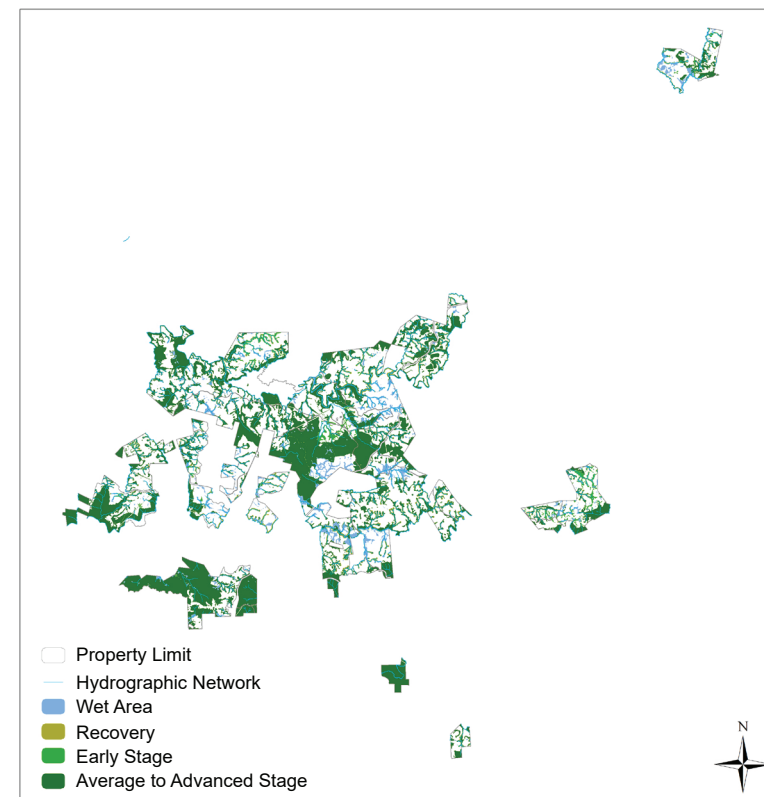
In order to choose new areas, we consider the distance to the factory in Vargem Bonita (SC), the topography, the previous land use, the need to use heavy machinery for soil preparation, the harvest planning and the expected development of the forest.



Celulose Irani Image Bank

## BIODIVERSITY

The IRANI forest area is located in the Western Region of Santa Catarina, inserted in the Atlantic Forest Biome, characterized as a Mixed Ombrophylous Forest, better known as the Araucaria Forest.



The geoclimatic data, characteristic of the region, shows that the average annual temperature varies around 17°C, with frost occurring in the winter months. The terrain consists of plateaus and mountainous surfaces. The soil is shallow, with rocky flowering. The region is very rich in watercourses. Mato River and Irani River are the main rivers of the region.

IRANI has carried out monitoring of fauna and flora in its forest areas since 2008. The surveys are carried out by hired companies, maintaining the same methodology and sampling areas defined in the first monitoring.

## Flora survey

The last survey took place in 2016. Until then, the presence of 44 families and 120 species was registered. The richest family is Myrtaceae with 26 species, the second is Asteraceae (6 species), followed by Lauraceae (6 species) and Fabaceae (5 species). Of the species listed, some are listed as endangered species.

Scientific Name	Common name	Conservation Aspect
<i>Araucaria angustifolia</i> (Bertol.) O. Kuntze	Araucaria, Brazilian pine	*CR, **EN
<i>Butia eriospatha</i> (Mart. ex Drude) Becc.	Butia Tree	*VU**VU
<i>Cedrela fissilis</i> Vell.	Cedar	**VU
<i>Dicksonia sellowiana</i> Hook.	Tree Fern	*CR, **EN
<i>Ocotea porosa</i> (Nees & Mart.) Barroso	Imbuya	*CR, **EN
<i>Podocarpus lambertii</i> Kl.	Wild Pine	*NT
<i>Quillaja brasiliensis</i> (A.St.-Hil. & Tul.) Mart.	Quillaja brasiliensis	*EN

\* Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2016-3 - (IUCN); \*\* MMA Ordinance No. 443, December 17, 2014. CR – Critically threatened; NT – Almost threatened; EN – In danger; VU – Vulnerable

## Mastofauna survey

The last survey was completed in 2015. The occurrence of 31 species was recorded, distributed in 8 orders. Of the total number of species, 8 are on lists of endangered species.

Order	Specimen	Popular Name	Conservation Aspect
Primates	<i>Alouatta guariba clamitans</i>	Southern brown howler	VU (BR, SC)
Carnivora	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	Ocelot	VU (BR), EN (SC)
Carnivora	<i>Puma concolor</i>	Puma	VU (BR, SC)
Carnivora	<i>Puma yagouaroundi</i>	Jaguarundi	VU (BR)
Artiodactyla	<i>Mazama americana</i>	Mazama	EN (SC)
Artiodactyla	<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	Collared peccary	VU (SC)
Artiodactyla	<i>Tayassu pecari</i>	White-lipped peccaries	VU (BR), CR (SC)
Rodentia	<i>Cuniculus paca</i>	Paca	VU (SC)

\*\* MMA Ordinance No. 444, December 17, 2014. \*\* CONSEMA Resolution No. 002, December 6, 2011. VU – Vulnerable; CR – Critically in Danger; EN – In danger



*Alouatta guariba clamitans*. Photo: Elsimar da Silva

## Avifauna survey

A total of 168 species were recorded for the region up to 2015. Highly demanding taxa such as: mantled hawk (*Leucopternis polionotus*), king vulture (*Sarcoramphus papa*) and pileated parrot (*Pionopsitta pileata*) and/or dependent on specific microhabitats, such as: rufous-tailed antthrush (*Chamaeza ruficauda*), black-bellied seedeater (*Sporophila melanogaster*), speckle-breasted antpitta (*Hylopezus nattereri*) and blackish-blue seedeaters (*Cyanoloxia moesta*).

The avifaunistic community found in the region is basically forestry, with representatives dependent on preserved environments (forests) and other occupants of poultry houses and forest edges, therefore, less susceptible to environmental changes. The objective of these studies was to know the species present in the forest area, to identify rare and/or endangered species and to draw up a continuous monitoring plan for the maintenance of biodiversity.

Taxon / Scientific Name	Popular Name	Conservation Aspects
<i>Tinamus solitarius</i>	Solitary tinamou	**VU
<i>Triclaria malachitacea</i>	Blue-bellied parrot	** VU
<i>Pyroderus scutatus</i>	Red-ruffed fruitcrow	** EN
<i>Sporophila melanogaster</i>	Black-bellied Seedeater	* VU, ** VU

\* MMA Ordinance No. 444, December 17, 2014 \*\* CONSEMA Resolution No. 002, December 6, 2011. VU – Vulnerable; EN – In Danger



## Herpetofauna survey

The last monitoring was completed in 2016. Twenty-four species of amphibians were recorded. Of the species listed, it is worth mentioning the glass frog (*Vitreorana uranoscopa*) with threatened status at Santa Catarina; the foliage frog (*Ischnocnema henselii*) and *Trachycephalus dibernardoi*, which have a restricted distribution at Araucaria Forests.

In the case of reptiles, 9 species were found, among them *Echinanthera cyanopleura* and *Chironius bicarinatus*, typical of forest environments.



*Vitreorana uranoscopa*. Photo: Tobias Saraiva Kunz

Other fauna and flora projects are underway:

Project	Description
Capuchin Monkey Project	Carried out in partnership with Embrapa-Florestas, it aims to Capuchin Monkey Project study the species ( <i>Sapajus nigritus</i> ) and its interactions with planted and native forests of Celulose Irani S.A., in order to reduce damage of this species in commercial plantations.
Boar Ecology Project	Developed by Caipora with the support of Embrapa Suínos and aims to provide subsidies to improve sanitary control and management of wild boar populations in Santa Catarina.
Project to Reintroduce the Purple-bellied parrot in Araucarias National Park	Developed by Espaço Silvestre Institute, it aims to reintroduce specimens of purple-bellied parrot in captivity, returning them to free life in Araucarias National Park. Together, projects are developed to generate work and income in the local community, environmental education, genetic mapping of parrots and environmental protection network.
Ichthyofauna Project	It began in 2008 with the objective of identifying the species of the ichthyofauna existing in the Reservoirs of the Flor do Mato, Cristo Rei and São Luiz and to evaluate the quality of the water using fish as bioindicators.



Pair of free purple-bellied parrots in Araucarias National Park, SC. Photo: Vanessa Kanaan

## PNHR – Private Natural Heritage Reserve

IRANI started in 2013 the process of creating a PNHR (Private Natural Heritage Reserve). The project was approved by FATMA (Foundation for the Environment) and its registration is in progress at the registry office. The proposed area is 285ha located on Campina da Alegria Farm, in the municipality of Vargem Bonita – SC, Brazil.

## HCVA – High Conservation Value Areas

The verification of conservation attributes in the IRANI areas was carried out according to the ProForest Guide and the FSC® Principles and Criteria (item 9), which are:

HCV 1: Concentrations of biodiversity values that are important at the global, regional or domestic level.

HCV 2: Large landscape-level forests are important from the global, regional or domestic point of view.

HCV 3: Areas that contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.

HCV 4: Areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations.

HCV 5: Areas that are critical to meeting the basic needs of local communities.

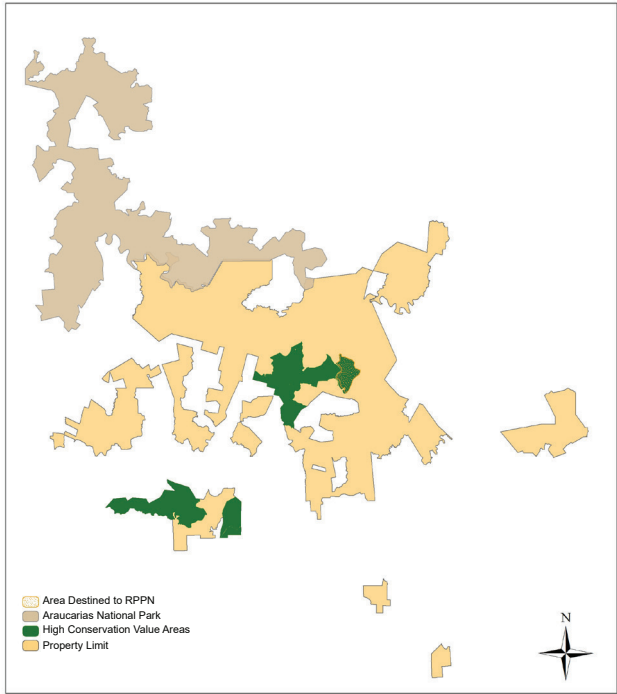
HCV 6: Areas that are critical to the traditional cultural identity of local communities.

Verification and definition of values were based on expert studies and stakeholder public consultation.

The result of the evaluation defined two areas with attributes of high conservation value, totaling 3,150ha.

HVCA	Area (ha)	Type of HCV	Evaluation Result
Campina da Alegria	1,441.34	1,2 and 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Presence of endangered species of birds, mammals and threatened species in high threat categories;</li><li>• Remaining pieces in good conservation phase;</li><li>• Large remnants (over 1000 hectares), compared to the extremely fragmented region;</li><li>• Preserved and endorsed Legal Reserve Area.</li></ul>
Irani	1,708.66		
Total	3,150.00		

Location of Celulose Irani HCVAs



In the HCVAs some protection and monitoring measures are defined to reduce threats and/or to increase or improve identified attributes. In addition to the items listed, allegations and suspicious actions are raised and controlled with the support of the Environmental Military Police (PMA).

Protection and Monitoring Measures										
HVCA	Environmental education	Patrimonial Surveillance (monitoring with ibottoms)	Mastofauna Survey	Avifauna survey	Herpetofauna survey	Flora Survey	Control of invasive alien species	Fire extinguishers maintenance	Road erosion control	Creative initiative of conservation unitparticular
Campina da Alegria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Irani		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x

# SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Socio-environmental responsibility is a way of assuming co-responsibility for social and environmental development, involving the creation of actions that meet the demands of society. Celulose Irani S.A. seeks to unite in its actions the interests of all those involved: customers, shareholders, employees, service providers, suppliers, consumers, community, government and the environment, also incorporating these interests into the planning of its activities. The Company works to avoid the waste of scarce resources and seeks to create opportunities for development in the surrounding communities.

## Environmental education

Celulose Irani has intensified its environmental education actions in recent years with employees and students in the region's schools.

Through training and awareness, Celulose Irani intends to involve people in the search for a sustainable society. Learning brings change of attitudes and transforms people involved into conscious and participatory citizens.

The actions developed by Celulose Irani involve lectures, ecological walks, visits to the nursery and the observatory, planting of native seedlings, donation of seedlings and distribution of educational pamphlets.

By 2016, more than 41 thousand people from 14 municipalities participated in the activities developed by IRANI.

## Environmental Protectors

The Environmental Protectors Program is an initiative of the Military Environmental Police of Santa Catarina, whose purpose is to train pre-adolescents to be multipliers and defenders of the environment. Celulose Irani has sponsored this initiative since 2012 in the municipalities of its operation.

## Ecological Trail

The Forestry Unit maintains an ecological trail in a Legal Reserve area, located in Vargem Bonita – SC, Brazil. Known as the Tree Fern Trail (Trilha dos Xaxins), due to the presence of a large quantity of this species, it has a 2,300m course, where it is possible to see springs, streams, native vegetation, small animals and all the beauty of the Atlantic Forest Biome. The trail is mainly used for environmental education. Participants receive ecological information on ecosystem balance, food chain, ecological succession, riparian forest and conservation of native species, especially those threatened with extinction.



Environmental Protectors visiting the Xaxins Ecological Trail. Source: Celulose Irani Image Bank

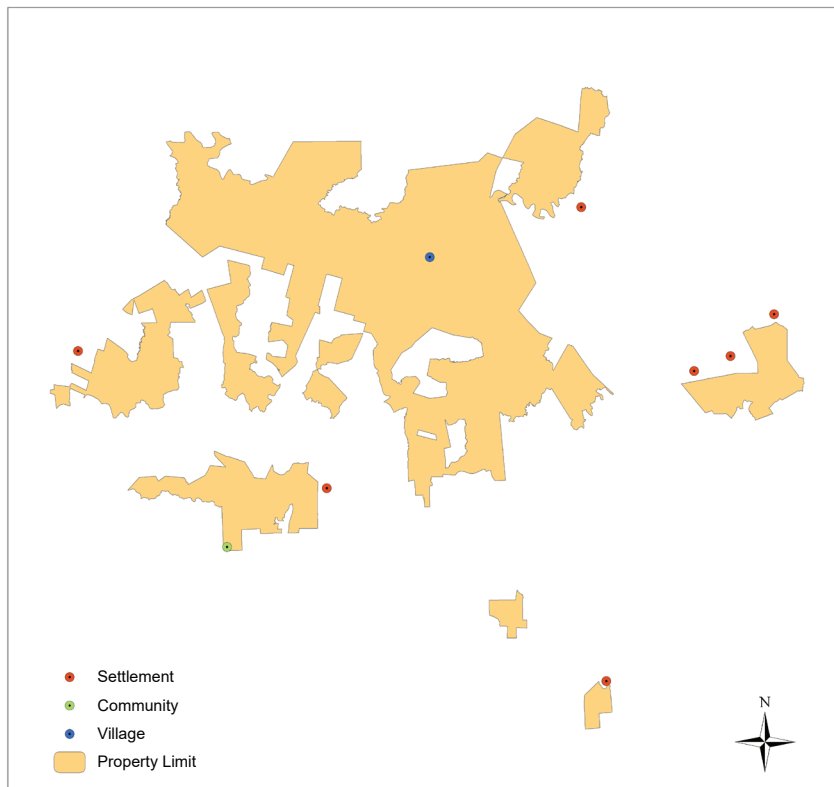


## Relationship with the Community

Before and after forestry activities, visits are made to the confrontational and local communities close to the operations, with the purpose of communicating the planned activities and maintaining a communication channel for registration of complaints, doubts and contact with the company. The impacts resulting from forest operations are monitored and mitigated by the application of operational procedures based on stewardship techniques that cause the least impact.

At Vila Campina da Alegria, the printed journal *Conversa Aberta* has monthly circulation and brings exclusive news from the Company and community events.

### Communities neighboring Celulose Irani



## COMMUNICATION CHANNEL



Celulose Irani Image Bank

Irani maintains various channels of communication with its stakeholders, such as lectures in schools and communities, webpage, union visit, research projects and support for social projects, *Conversa Aberta* Journal, participation in councils and meetings of the forestry branch and inside programs geared to workers, such as Organizational Climate Research. For more information, to send suggestions or questions, please contact us by email [faleconosco@irani.com.br](mailto:faleconosco@irani.com.br) or by phone +49 3548 9156.

# MONITORING

IRANI carries out the monitoring of its forestry activities through indicators, which are related to forest conditions, forest product yields, the chain of custody, management activities and their environmental and social impacts, according to the standards of FSC®.

## Technical and Economic Data

Indicator	Results			
	2014	2015	2016	Target 2017
Timber (t) production - cellulose	347,595	374,197	432,069	419,000
Timber (t) production - biomass	125,507	108,716	61,521	91,000
Purchase of timber (t) - cellulose	86,766	83,309	57,019	58,840
Purchase of timber (t) - biomass	252,260	278,596	261,006	276,334
Sale of logs in the market (t)	21,487	54,611	44,980	24,000
<b>IMA (Average Annual Increase) - m<sup>3</sup>/ha/year</b>				
Pinus (15 years)	-	39.42	39.71	-
Eucalyptus (7 years)	-	41.0	41.0	-
Pinus planted area (ha)	716.52	853.63	923.53	900
Eucalyptus planted area (ha)	141.19	156.28	149.08	180

## Environment Data

Indicator	Results		
	2014	2015	2016
Number of identified fauna species	-	232	232
Number of identified flora species	120	120	120
Number of people involved in environmental education activity*	5,532	5,447	3,572
Number of hours available for environmental education*	1,526	792	737
Students attended by the environmental education program - Ecological Trail of Xaxins	190	42	130
Number of research projects (with contract)	6	7	9
Number of native seedlings produced	6,390	8,517	3,555
Number of native seedlings donated	12,594	12,185	8,251

## Social Data

Indicator	Results		
	2014	2015	2016
Number of employees	78	81	79
Number of outsourced employees	85	84	93
Number of employees with deficiency	4	3	3
<b>Occurrence of accidents</b>			
Own Employees	0	1	1
Outsourced Employees	2	2	6
Conformity Index in the monitoring of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)	95.6%	94.6%	96.3%
Number of visitors authorized to fish	4,932	6,397	7,732
No. of Projects Reforestation Partnership	68	68	66



The mark of  
responsible forestry