



LIFE STANDARDS FOR BUSINESSES AND BIODIVERSITY

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OBJECTIVE

Based on the LIFE Premises, it defines the Principles, criteria and indicators that aim to incorporate the conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital in good business practices in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

APPLICATION

This document applies to organizations in the process of implementation, preparation for LIFE certification and formal audit processes, as well as other interested parties in the implementation of LIFE Methodology for Business and Biodiversity.

For organizations certified with LIFE previous versions, this document becomes effective one year after the date of its publication. For other organizations/producers this document applies automatically from the date of publication.

APPROVAL

Document under preparation.

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1. INTRODUCTION

LIFE Methodology for Business and Biodiversity emerged from the need to emphasize the close relationship between the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services with the maintenance of the quality of life, human well-being, and the sustainability of any organization.

Conservation practices for biodiversity and ecosystem services are actions that contribute to the maintenance of natural capital and the composition, structure, and function of ecosystems, and that must be carried out by organizations in a manner consistent with the pressure that their businesses exert on natural resources.

Any organization is dependent on biodiversity resources, regardless of its sector or the size of the activity. These characteristics, however, size and sector, influence the quantity and severity of negative impacts on biodiversity, which must be compensated in this proportion.

Thus, LIFE Methodology for Business and Biodiversity uses a mixed approach to assess organizations, consisting of a qualitative and a quantitative stage.

The **qualitative approach (Management Indicators)** is based on the **Business and Biodiversity Standard**, its principles and criteria and indicators presented in this document and refers to the requirements of organizational management related to biodiversity.

The **quantitative approach (Biodiversity Pressure and Biodiversity Performance)** is applied in parallel with the assessment of this Standard and determines the pressure exerted by the business on biodiversity, the minimum performance to be achieved in conservation actions and the requirements for the organization to analyze its biodiversity positive performance. Its application is detailed in LIFE Documents Technical Guide 01 (TG01) and Technical Guide 02 (TG02).

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The complete application of the LIFE Methodology for Business and Biodiversity Methodology, including management indicators, determination of pressure on biodiversity and performance in biodiversity, can be carried out using the LIFE Key software, developed by LIFE Institute. For more information about the tool, the organization should contact the LIFE Institute website or email: contato@institutolife.org.

All normative documents related to the LIFE Methodology for Business and Biodiversity and mentioned in this Standard are freely available on the LIFE Institute website.

2. INTERPRETATION AND USE OF THE DOCUMENT

This document presents management Principles, Criteria and indicators for business and biodiversity, as follows:

- **Principle:** a question that underlies the concept of the LIFE Methodology for Business and Biodiversity based on its Premises;
- **Criterion:** description of a procedure to comply with a Principle;
- **Indicator:** information related to the compliance of a Criterion;

The numbering in this document represents the following hierarchy: Principles, Criterion and indicators, in the following format: Pn.Cn.in, where “n” refers to the sequential number (P1.C1.i1: Principle 1, Criterion 1, indicator 1).

All indicators highlighted in boxes are classified as **ESSENTIAL** and their compliance is mandatory, when applicable. The other indicators are considered as **GENERAL**.

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Tools and examples of records to show compliance of indicators (called **verifiers**) which are not mandatory, are contained in the LIFE Document of Reference (RD).

Information indicated as “NOTES” serves as a guide to understanding or clarifying the associated indicators.

Even if the term “biodiversity” appears by itself, in documents related to the LIFE Methodology for Business and Biodiversity, it should always be interpreted as “biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital”. This is because the ecosystem services depend on the maintenance of the ecosystem functions, part of LIFE Conservation Directive (maintenance of composition, structure, and functions of the ecosystems). Thus, from this version onwards, the term ecosystem services begins to be emphasized, since it is a result¹ of the maintenance of ecosystem functions.

The Premises of the LIFE Methodology for Business and Biodiversity (LIFE Document – LIFE Premises) result in **9 Principles**, namely:

- **PRINCIPLE 1 – CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY AS A COMMON RESPONSIBILITY**
- **PRINCIPLE 2 – COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION, AGREEMENTS, TREATIES, AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS**
- **PRINCIPLE 3 – CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES**
- **PRINCIPLE 4 – NATURAL CAPITAL**
- **PRINCIPLE 5 – HIERARCHY OF COMPENSATION OF IMPACTS AND DEPENDENCIES ON BIODIVERSITY, ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND NATURAL CAPITAL**

¹ An ecosystem function that has the possibility/potential of being used for human purposes is now considered an ecosystem service (Huetting et al., 1997).

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- **PRINCIPLE 6 – SCIENCE AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE**
- **PRINCIPLE 7 – INTERACTION BETWEEN HUMAN WELL-BEING, BIODIVERSITY, ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND NATURAL CAPITAL**
- **PRINCIPLE 8 – SHARING OF BENEFITS DERIVED FROM ACCESS TO BIODIVERSITY GENETIC RESOURCES AND/OR ASSOCIATED TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE**
- **PRINCIPLE 9 – MONITORING AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT**

Compliance with LIFE Standards is subject to compliance with all Principles, Criteria, and Indicators **applicable** to the organization. For purposes of initial LIFE Certification, it is permitted to meet a minimum of 70% of the **GENERAL** applicable indicators, if 100% of the **ESSENTIAL applicable** indicators are met. In the 1st Follow-up Audit, compliance with all **GENERAL** applicable indicators is mandatory.

A Principle is considered fulfilled when all criteria applicable to the organization are met.

A Criterion is considered fulfilled when the applicable indicators are met.

3. APPLICABILITY OF THE LIFE METHODOLOGY FOR BUSINESS AND BIODIVERSITY

This document applies to organizations/producers and/or business units/productive units of industry, services, and the primary sector (cultivation areas: agriculture, forestry, animal production and aquaculture), of any size or sector, not applicable to the extractive sector.

The organization can choose to apply the LIFE Methodology for Business and Biodiversity to one or more business units. The producer can apply the LIFE Methodology in one or more productive

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units.

The application of the document to the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors is defined according to the following rules:

Exclusive indicators for one or more sectors appear marked as follows:

- p – exclusive to the primary sector
- s – exclusive to the secondary sector
- t – exclusive to the tertiary sector
- p s - applicable to primary and secondary sectors
- s t - applicable to secondary and tertiary sectors
- p s t - applicable to primary, secondary and tertiary sectors

The exclusivity or applicability should not be interpreted as mandatory applicability. An item can be unique or applicable to a particular industry, but not applicable to the business unit being assessed.

The organization or producer must provide **justification for the indicators** in this Standard that it determines are not applicable to its business scope and/or management system. The organization can only decide that an indicator is not applicable if its decision will not result in impacts on biodiversity.

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4. PRINCIPLES, CRITERIA AND INDICATORS

PRINCIPLE 1 – CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY AS A COMMON RESPONSIBILITY

The organization or producer must commit to acting effectively in the conservation of biodiversity, a common asset under everyone's responsibility, regardless of whether they are individuals or legal entities, private or public, in their direct or indirect use.

P1.C1

The conservation of biodiversity is an integral part of the commitments and interests of the organization or producer.

P1.C1.i1 – Sustainability Policy, Term of Commitment² or similar, documented, implemented, and disseminated, considers essential, in its environmental dimension, the conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital. **p s t**

P1.C1.i2 – Clear commitment with actions for the conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital. **p s t**

P1.C1.i3 – Information or disclosure to stakeholders about the commitment to actions for the conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital. **p s t**

P1.C1.i4 – The employees of the organization or productive unit are aware of the commitment assumed and the procedures by which they can contribute. **p s t**

² The choice between an Environmental Policy or a Term of Commitment must be consistent with the size, intensity and scale of the operations.

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P1.C2

The organization or producer considers the commitments to biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital in decision making.

P1.C2.i1 – Annual environmental planning containing objectives, targets, and programs related to negative environmental impacts of its operations and conservation actions developed and/or supported. p s t

P1.C2.i2 – Action plan considering the commitments to biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital. p s t

P1.C2.i3 – Financial investments and other resources to carry out the commitments to biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital. p s t

P1.C3

The organization or producer must act responsibly with its suppliers of goods and services and customers³ to avoid promoting, supporting, or financing actions that contribute to the loss of biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital.

P1.C3.i1 – List of identification and evaluation of direct suppliers, according to the LIFE Methodology in the Reference Document of Supplier Evaluation. p s t

³ The requirement relative to customers, both for criteria and indicators, refers only to the case of organizations in the financial sector.

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P1.C3.i2 – Assessment of the risk of its suppliers regarding biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital and defines minimum criteria for their approval. p s t

P1.C3.i3 – Evaluation, monitoring and validation of direct suppliers periodically in relation to its performance in biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital. p s t

P1.C3.i4 – Purchasing policy stating its commitments towards the supply chain. p s t

P1.C3.i5 – Financial sector organizations must present a Sustainability Policy or similar directed to its customers, which must include biodiversity, ecosystem services and capital natural. t

PRINCIPLE 2 – COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION, AGREEMENTS, TREATIES, AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

The organization or producer, whether of any nature, size, or sector, as well as organizations and/or outsourced professionals who provide services to it, must comply with the current legislation applicable to its activities, in addition to respecting the International Treaties and Agreements signed by the country where it operates.

P2.C1

The organization or producer must provide evidence with the legislation, International Treaties and Agreements, as well as other commitments relevant to its business/property⁴ and to the business units of all activities in which the organization has co-responsibility.

⁴ For legal pending settlement processes, the "Terms of Adjustment of Conduct" and/or similar documents, and their compliance, will be evaluated.

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P2.C1.i1 – Licenses for functioning, implementation, operation, production, extraction or handling, collection, and treatment of water. p s t

P2.C1.i 2 – Monitoring of pending legal issues. p s t

P2.C1.i 3 – Proof of fiscal and tax legality. p s t

P2.C1.i 4 – Proof of labor legality. p s t

P2.C1.i 5 – Authorizations to collect biodiversity material for monitoring and research. p s t

P2.C1.i6 – Records of the legal formalization and legal compliance by organizations that might be contracted to perform the conservation actions. p s t

P2.C1.i7 – Knowledge, recording and assessment of International Agreements and Treaties related to biodiversity conservation, applicable to the organization. p s t

P2.C1.i8 – Legal compliance related to access to genetic resources, traditional knowledge, and benefit sharing. p s t

P2.C1.i9 – Commitment to the basic principles of animal welfare recognized by the World Organization for Animal Health ⁵. p s t

P2.C1.i10 – Proof of legality of the organization's operations and compliance with the health standards applicable to the activity. p s t

⁵ Ensure conditions that avoid hunger, thirst, and malnutrition; ensure conditions that avoid fear and distress; ensure conditions that avoid discomfort; guarantee conditions that avoid pain, injuries and illnesses and guarantee conditions that allow the expression of normal patterns of behavior (World Organization for Animal Health).

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P2.C1.i11 – Evidence of the organization's legitimacy on its land use and ownership rights. p s t

P2.C1.i12 – Compliance to the legislation regarding the application of pesticides and other inputs (fertilizers, vaccines, etc.) used in production. p s t

PRINCIPLE 3 – CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

The organization or producer should: identify, implement, or support, and monitor actions for the conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and the natural capital.

P3.C1

The organization or producer must identify, recognize, and conserve priority areas for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

P3.C1.i1 – Characterization and mapping of the area of influence identifying the remaining natural areas and their conservation priorities. p s t

P3.C1.i2 – Identification of major operations identifying their influence on affected ecosystem services. p s t

P3.C1.i3 – Identification of management processes identifying prevention, reduction, mitigation, restoration, and compensation measures. p s t

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P3.C2

The organization or producer must plan landscape composition according to the regional context.

P3.C2.i1 – Mapping identifying the organization and priorities of biodiversity conservation in the regional context. p s t

P3.C2.i2 – Mapping of watercourses and springs. p s t

P3.C2.i3 – Maintenance of natural ecosystem cover. p s t

P3.C2.i4 – Connection of native vegetation blocks in the landscape matrix, including the property and its surroundings. p s t

P3.C2.i5 – Monitoring showing that the fauna is using the corridors. p s t

P3.C2.i6 – Prioritization of conservation of areas at an advanced stage. p s t

P3.C3

The organization or producer must develop studies and practices to raise awareness and maintain the characteristics of native fauna and flora on its property(ies), consistent with the scale, intensity, and risk of the activities.

P3.C3.i1 – Disclosed general list concerning the wild flora and fauna that is observed in its property(ies). p s t

P3.C3.i2 – Monitoring of the fauna and flora present in its property, according to a scientifically recognized methodology. p s t

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P3.C4

The organization or producer identifies and demonstrates conservation strategies for protected areas and other priority areas for biodiversity, ecosystem services, within its limits and areas of influence, additional to the required by legislation.

P3.C4.i1 – Elaboration of the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Action Plan (BAP), voluntary and compatible with the pressure exerted by its businesses, as specified by the LIFE Methodology in the Technical Guide 02. p s t

PRINCIPLE 4 – NATURAL CAPITAL

The organization or producer must promote the inclusion and maintenance of the value of nature in decision making process.

P4.C1

The organization or producer must recognize and identify the natural resources and raw materials with which its business model interacts at the project, product/service and/or process scale.

P4.C1.i1 – Study or characterization of the materiality of natural resources. p s t

P4.C1.i2 – Study on the impact and dependence of the business on natural resources, through the Impact Matrix of Dependence on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES). p s t

P4.C1.i3 – Identification of barriers or limiting factors in the extraction of non-renewable resources and assets. p s

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P4.C2

The organization must quantify and monitor the natural resources related to its products/services and/or main processes.

P4.C2.i1 – Measurement and monitoring of natural resources related to the organization's products/services and processes. p s t

P4.C2.i2 – Definition of criteria for evaluating the intensity of use of natural capital in relation to its capacity for renewal. p s t

P4.C3

The organization must ensure that decision making considers the valuation of natural resources related to its products/services and/or processes.

P4.C3.i1 – Monetary valuation for the main resources and services used by the organization. p s t

P4.C3.i2 – Evidence to support that the valuation of natural capital is considered in organizational strategic planning. p s t

P4.C3.i3 – Definition of limits for sustainable use and responsibility for natural resources or assets. p s t

P4.C3.i4 – Compensation plan for those resources or assets consumed above the limits of sustainable exploitation and transformation. p s t

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P4.C4

The organization must promote and support policies that consider the valuation of natural capital.

P4.C4.i1 – Encouraging the implementation of payment for environmental and ecosystem services. p s t

P4.C4.i2 – Encouraging the establishment of mechanisms for recognition and payment of environmental and ecosystem services. p s t

PRINCIPLE 5 – HIERARCHY OF COMPENSATION OF IMPACTS AND DEPENDENCIES ON BIODIVERSITY, ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND NATURAL CAPITAL

The organization or producer, based on its sustainability strategy, must respect the following hierarchy: identify, prevent, minimize, and recover damages caused by impacts, and then compensate those residual impacts.

P5.C1

The organization or producer must present quantitative information on environmental aspects: water consumption, energy use, waste generation, greenhouse gas emissions and area occupation.

P5.C1.i1 – Measuring of the Biodiversity Pressure Index – BPI, as specified by LIFE Methodology in the Technical Guide 01. p s t

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P5.C2

The organization or producer must present a survey of the impacts and dependencies of its operations on biodiversity and on ecosystem services, including those carried out by partners or service providers in its operation or management area.

P5.C2.i1 – Identification of ecosystem services related to their impacts and dependencies of their main activities. **p s t**

P5.C2.i2 – Measurement of impacts to the ecosystem services related to its dependencies. **p s t**

P5.C2.i3 – Matrix of impacts, dependencies on biodiversity and ecosystem services, considering their order of significance⁶ (BES Matrix), as specified by the LIFE Methodology in the Reference Document of Elaboration of the BES Matrix. **p s t**

P5.C3

The organization or producer must demonstrate practices that avoid and prevent impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital.

P5.C3.i1 – Evidence of decision making to prevent and avoid impacts in the project initial phase or in the development of new products, processes, or technologies. **p s t**

P5.C3.i2 – Adoption of practices to prevent impacts on water resources, soil, and air. **p s t**

⁶ Producers can present only the list of impacts. Larger organizations must necessarily present a BSE Matrix.

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P5.C3.i3 – Actions to prevent deforestation and reduction of habitats and to protect remaining areas. p s t

P5.C3.i4 – The adoption of management techniques within production areas that guarantee the survival, displacement, and reproduction of native species. p s t

P5.C4

The organization or producer prevents, controls and fights fires by presenting an implemented control plan and provides the necessary resources.

P5.C4.i1 – Evidence of the prohibition of the use of fire as an operational practice, except when required by law or authorized by the environmental agency for phytosanitary control. p s t

P5.C4.i2 – Prevention plan, identification, and firefighting plan. p s t

P5.C4.i3 – Record of occurrences, statistics and identification of the cause and affected areas. p s t

P5.C4.i4 – Disclosure about the effects of fires, informing emergency and complaint contacts. p s t

P5.C4.i5 – Employees training for firefighting and fire prevention. p s t

P5.C4.i6 – firefighting equipment available, in adequate conditions and compatible with the structure of the organization. p s t

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P5.C5

The organization or producer must seek to minimize unavoidable impacts and risks to biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital.

P5.C5.i1 – Operational procedures and/or forms of guidance and control for significant environmental aspects, consistent with the scale, the intensity, and the risks of the activities. p s t

P5.C5.i2 – Monitoring of the impacts of practices that potentially contaminate water resources, soil, and air, through the performance of applicable analyses. p s t

P5.C5.i3 – Proper treatment and/or disposal of effluents and waste from the production process. p s t

P5.C5.i4 – Storage and proper disposal of hazardous, non-hazardous, industrial, domestic, forestry, maintenance, infrastructure (roads, buildings), agricultural and animal production waste. p s t

P5.C5.i5 – Evaluation, authorization, and control of companies for the transport, storage, and disposal of waste. p s t

P5.C5.i6 – Impact mitigation practices on biodiversity, water resources, soil, and air. p s t

P5.C5.i7 – Actions to reduce the main impacts and dependencies of the business identified in the BSE Matrix. p s t

P5.C5.i8 – Encourage changes in practices and production processes, as well as implement new practices aiming at contributing to biodiversity conservation. p s t

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P5.C5.i9 – Records that demonstrate the eco-efficiency of production processes and the environmental technology adopted, per unit produced. p s t

P5.C5.i10– Emergency plan for handling with environmental disasters and accidents, in accordance with the recommendations of the LIFE Document of the Environmental Accident Policy. p s t

P5.C6

The organization or producer must manage the production areas to contribute with landscape structure and composition.

P5.C6.i1 – Studies for definition of the maximum limit for continuous production area considering the impacts related to the exposure of the soil during harvesting / clearcutting and diversity of genetic material. p s

P5.C6.i2 – Variation in species composition and plantations age in crop areas consistent with the scale of production. p s

P5.C6.i3 – Identification of invasive exotic species present in natural areas remnants, their associated risks, and establishment of practices to avoid biological contamination and/or minimize risks. p s t

P5.C6.i4 – In the case of production, breeding, or cultivation of exotic species, all precautions are taken to prevent them from escaping, crossing with native species, and other forms of biological contamination. p s t

P5.C6.i5 – Production areas interspersed with conservation areas or other techniques aiming at functional permeability. p s

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P5.C6.i6 – Adoption of soil conservation practices in production areas. **p s t**

P5.C6.i7 – Main resources used capacity support studies. **p s**

P5.C6.i8 – Production methods in the productive unit that consider the ecosystem's carrying capacity. **p s**

P5.C7

The organization or producer must control, monitor, and optimize the use of chemicals (pesticides, antibiotics, hormones, fertilizers, and other inputs) to minimize and mitigate impacts on biodiversity and human health.

P5.C7.i1 – Plan for the proper use of chemicals used by the organization, consistent with LIFE Policy and Reference Document for the use of chemicals. **p s t**

P5.C7.i2 – Monitoring and control of the amount of pesticides and other inputs (fertilizers, vaccines, etc.) used on the production. **p s t**

P5.C7.i3 – Actions and practices for containment of runoffs and spillage of chemicals and others products. **p s t**

P5.C7.i4 – Integrated Pest Monitoring Program implemented, prioritizing physical and biological control methods. **p s**

P5.C7.i5 – Minimization and mitigation of damages in areas with groundwater contamination due to the use of pesticides and other inputs (fertilizers, vaccines, etc.) used in its activities. **p s t**

P5.C7.i6 – Safe application of pesticides, aiming at the preservation of human health and the environment. **p s t**

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P5.C8

The organization or producer that uses genetically modified organisms (GMOs) must assess, monitor, and manage the risks to minimize their impacts.

P5.C8.i1 – The risks of using GMOs are assessed, monitored, and managed, in accordance with the Reference Document on the use of GMO. p s

P5.C8.i2 – The following minimum risk management practices are implemented: corridors with non-GMO material; refuge areas and GMO-free production areas near ecological corridors and other important or strategic conservation areas. p s

P5.C8.i3 – Identified impacts, originated from the use of GMOs, minimized, and mitigated. p s

P5.C8.i4 – All products containing GMO material must be labeled, regardless of the legislation in force. p s

P5.C9

The organization or producer must recover damages from impacts to biodiversity and ecosystem services.

P5.C9.i1 – Degraded areas recovery program implemented. p s t

P5.C9.i2 – Plan or record of soil recovery in areas with severe erosion, salinization and/or desertification in areas under the responsibility of the organization or producer. p s t

P5.C9.i3 – Forest restoration plan or record. p s t

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P5.C9.i4 – Efforts for the ecological restoration of degraded or in the initial or medium stages of succession areas. **p s t**

P5.C9.i5 – The enrichment and densification actions of natural areas consider criteria such as: genetic material origin, species diversity and recomposition methods. **p s t**

P5.C10

The organization or producer must compensate for the pressure exerted by its business through a Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Action Plan (BAP).

P5.C10.i1 – Implementation of the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Action Plan – BAP, in accordance with the LIFE Methodology specified in Technical Guide 02. **p s t**

P5.C11

The organization or producer must compensate for the suppression of intact natural ecosystems, primary or in an advanced stage of recovery, after July 2009, with voluntary actions to create and/or support protected areas in the same ecoregion.

P5.C11.i1 – Voluntary actions to create and/or support protected areas of indirect use with an area of at least three times the suppressed area, limited to a minimum of 200 hectares. **p s t**

P5.C12

The organization or producer must compensate for the suppression of altered natural areas, which are in the initial or medium stage of recovery above 50 hectares, after July 2009, with voluntary actions to create and/or support protected areas in the same ecoregion.

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P5.C12.i1 – Voluntary actions to create and/or support protected areas of indirect use with an area of at least twice the suppressed area, limited to a minimum of 200 hectares, or recovery/restoration actions of one area at least four times larger, limited to a minimum of 400 hectares. p s t

PRINCIPLE 6 - SCIENCE AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Science⁷, considering the contribution of the applicable associated traditional knowledge, must support and guide actions for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

P6.C1

Actions for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are planned, selected, prioritized, and developed considering scientific information and methodologies, and the associated traditional knowledge applicable.

P6.C1.i1 – Research projects carried out as actions for the conservation of biodiversity follow a recognized or scientifically justified methodology, and incorporate associated traditional knowledge, when applicable. p s t

P6.C1.i2 – Biodiversity conservation actions that consider as selection criteria research information and/or associated traditional knowledge about the region where these actions are developed. p s t

⁷ It is considered as a result, criterion, or scientific indicator the information recognized by competent bodies nationally and/or internationally.

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P6.C1.i3 – The actions carried out or supported for the enrichment and recovery of biodiversity in natural areas include criteria of genetic material source, species diversity, and scientifically recognized methods of recuperation. p s t

P6.C2

The organization or producer analyzes the conservation results and/or sustainable use of biodiversity, using scientifically based official data and/or applicable associated traditional knowledge.

P6.C2.i1 – The results of projects for the conservation and/or sustainable use of biodiversity are evaluated and monitored to meet their objectives. p s t

P6.C2.i2 – The results of projects for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are compared with similar projects of scientific research and associated traditional knowledge, when applicable. p s t

P6.C2.i3 – The results of the analysis of projects for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are used to review the activities carried out. p s t

P6.C3

The organization or producer shares information generated by research and implementation of effective practices for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

P6.C3.i1 – Lectures, reports, publications, educational material, and information available free of charge in print or digital, in accessible language. p s t

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P6.C3.i2 – Mechanisms for accessing or transferring knowledge resulting from actions and projects for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. p s t

PRINCIPLE 7 – INTERACTION BETWEEN HUMAN WELL-BEING, BIODIVERSITY, ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND NATURAL CAPITAL

The organization or producer must act considering the interaction between human well-being, biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital.

P7.C1

The organization or producer must consider the importance of the relationship between human well-being and the conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital.

P7.C1.i1 – Identification of the relationships between human well-being, biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital, through the BES Matrix. p s t

P7.C1.i2 – Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Action Plan - BAP considers projects related to the interaction between ecosystem services and human well-being. p s t

P7.C2

The organization or producer must establish and keep open a communication channel with the local community and its stakeholders.

P7.C2.i1 – Mechanisms for direct communication with local communities and stakeholders. p s t

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P7.C2.i2 – The interests of local communities are considered in the planning processes of the organization or productive unit. p s t

P7.C2.i3 – Environmental education programs or actions for the internal public, including third parties, that address the interactions between human well-being, biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital. p s t

P7.C2.i4 – Identification and handling of complaints/suggestions and requests from local communities and stakeholders, avoiding conflicts. p s t

PRINCIPLE 8 – SHARING OF BENEFITS DERIVED FROM ACCESS TO BIODIVERSITY GENETIC RESOURCES AND/OR ASSOCIATED TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

The organization or producer must share the benefits derived from access to biodiversity genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge fairly and equitably, in accordance with local legislation or, in the absence of specific legislation, in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol (CBD), regardless of the country commitment to the Protocol.

P8.C1

The organization or producer must provide evidence of benefit sharing, when applicable and in accordance with this principle.

P8.C1.i1 – Evidence of monetary and non-monetary benefit sharing, according to local legislation or any of the possibilities listed in the Nagoya Protocol Annex. p s t

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P8.C1.i2 – Benefits are passed on through mutual agreements to be promoted between the organization or producer and local communities. p s t

PRINCIPLE 9 – MONITORING AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

The organization or producer must monitor its pressure index, its impacts and dependencies and its performance in biodiversity, promoting the continuous improvement of its management.

P9.C1

The organization or producer must demonstrate monitoring and management improvement actions for its operations that avoid, minimize, recover, and/or compensate for its residual impacts.

P9.C1.i1 – Monitoring the results and management indicators of this Standard, improvements in performance over time, and commitment to continuous improvement. p s t

P9.C1.i2 – Demonstration of improvement in the results of the Biodiversity Pressure Index (BPI), calculated in accordance with the LIFE Methodology, specified in Technical Guide 01 (TG01). p s t

P9.C2

The organization or producer must annually verify its results and seek continuous improvement of its performance in conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem services and natural capital.

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P9.C2.i1 – Demonstration of improvement in the implementation of conservation actions and/or Positive Performance in Biodiversity, calculated through the BAP and specified in Technical Guide 02 (TG02). p s t

P9.C2.i2 – Critical review of biodiversity performance results and planning for improvement actions. p s t

5. GLOSSARY

Terms used in this document are available in the LIFE Glossary

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