



Na Fiji Pine Group e lisi taka tiko e rauta ni 83545.71Ha ka tei tu kina na paini

E sa mai rawata na Fiji Pine Group na sitifikiti ni FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) ena gauna oqo.

Sa mai gadreva talega na Fiji Pine Group me sa na vakayagataka na veikau tei vakaitaukei, dina ga ni sega ni vakadonua na FSC sitifikiti kei na kena law aka tu taki kina. Oqo baleta ni sega ni taukena na Tropik se tea talega.

Ia, na FSC e vakadonua me volia na vei paini mai vei ira na taukei ni qele. Ka musulaka ena kenai vakarau maqosa me taqomaka na vanua.

Nai vakarau ni musukau vakaoqo e vakadonua na FSC ena kena sitifikiti, dina ga ni sega ni vakarau ni FSC koya, ia, e rawa ni vakatokai me FSC MIX ka FSC sitifikiti ni musukau vakaitaukei, ka sega ni sivia na 30% ka kau main a vei paini taukeni vakatamata yadudua.

E tu talega na kena lawa me cakacaka taki kina na musu kau vakaitaukei ka wili kina me FSC sitifikiti veikau vakaitaukei.

E dodonu me vakarautaki e dua na repote me tukuni kina eso na revurevu ni cakacaka ni musukau vakaoqo me vaka na;

1. E vakatabui na musukau ena vanua ka sega ni dodonu me vakayacori kina na musukau.
2. Me kakua ni musuki na vanua ka tiko ena lisi ni taba cakacaka ni kau ka sega kina na dodonu ni taukei ni qele kei na dodonu ni tamata yadudua.
3. Me kakua ni musuki na kau e ratu ena vanua ka levu kina na veika vakamareqeti ka rawa ni vakayali vakarawarawa ni lako curumi na cakacaka
4. Me kakua ni vakayacori na musu kau ena veikau bula ka musuki tani taumada me tei kina na paini se ka kautani ena dua nai naki ka sega ni rokovi kina na veikau.
5. Me kakua ni musuki na kau mai na dua na vanua ka tei kina eso na kau veisau taki ena vei cakacaka vakavuli.

Na repote oqo ka vakatokai na revurevu veicalati e dua na vakadidike taumada e dodonu me laurai e liu ni se bera ni vakacagau na cakacaka e gadrevi me qaravi. Me rawa ni biuta e dua na l tuvatuva tudei ka bibi. Oqo ena dau dikei mai vei iratou na mata komiti ni vakadidike (Audit).

**Veika me vakayacori ena bose ni kua.**

I Na Tropic e gadreva me veitalanoa kei kemuni ena vuku ni vakasaqarai tukutuku ena kena revurevu.

Na vakasaqarai ni na rawa nit u na revurevu ni cakacaka oqo e dau gadrevi kina na cakacaka vakadodonu ka savasava. Ka rawa ni rawati kina e rua na yavu bibi me vakadaberi kina na cakacaka oqo.

1. Nai tinitini ni vakasaqarai na vei revurevu ni cakacaka oqo, ke rawa ni lailai se sega sara ga ni dua na kena revurevu e laurai rawa.
2. Ke lailai, ia me sega ni rairai levu tu ka rawa ga ni dau dikevi ena vei gauna.

Kevaka e lailai na kena revurevu, me qai vakarautaki eso nai walewale ni kena wali na vei revurevu lalai oqo. Oqori ena walia na leqa ka rawa ni vakalailaitaka talega na kena revurevu.

E dodonu talega me nanumi ni vakadidike me belata na revurevu oqo, ena vakayacori enai teitei ni paini ena yanuyanu lelevu ko Vanualevu kei Vitilevu. Oqo e dua nai tukutuku bibi ka dodonu me maroroi. E tu beka tale eso, na vanua ka lailai sara na revurevu ena yaco, ia me baleta ga nai teitei ni paini.

E dua na kenai vakaraitaki nai rairai ni musukau vakailoa, se musukau butako, ena noda veikau bula. Na veikau tei (me vaka na Fiji Pine), e tiko na lawa me vakamuri ni bera ni qai musuki na paini. Sa kenai balebale ni lailai saran a revurevu se vakacacani ena vakayacora.

Ena levu na gauna ni da raica nai tukutuku ni revurevu ka kauta mai na mataqali musukau vakaoqo, eda na tarogi keda e na levu taro me vakaoqo,

- **E da na kerea na vakadikevi ni revurevu oqo, dina ga ni lailai, eda na dua vata kina?**
- **O dua vata kina ni sega ni revurevu lailai?**
- **E da na kerea e dua na vakadidike ni revurevu kilai, ka ko dua vata kina?**
- **Ke ko dua vata kina, na cava nai walewale ni kena sotavi na vei revurevu oqo?**
- **Ko dua vata kina ena wali ni vei revurevu oqo? Ka na sota vakadua me sa kenai wali?**

Vakarautaki tiko ira eso na walewale ni revurevu lalai oqo:

Category 5 Trees from genetically modified materials	We think this is an example of low risk.  This is because there are no genetically modified organism (GMO) trees in Fiji. There have been trials of some species of GMO plantation trees in other countries. The pines used in Fiji plantations are not one of those species.	Agree/Disagree
Category 4	We think this is an example of	Agree/Disagree

Wood from Conversion Sources.	<p>low risk.</p> <p>This is because the wood involved would need to be wood converted from native forests.</p> <p>We are only dealing with plantations forests – not native forests.</p>	
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Nai katolu ni vakadidike oqo, kei na kenai rairai, e vakarautaki kina vanua e levu kina na veika vakamareqeti vakai yau bula, (HCV) ka rawa ni vakaleqai ena gauna ni kena musuki.

HCVs se veika vakamareqeti, e vakamacalataki ena kena veiyavu taucoko, vakavuli, (ecologically, biologically, socially, culturally), ka maroroi ena yavu ni noda bula vakoro, matanitu, vuravura. Oqo, me da okata ni da na rawa ni kudrivi ena vei yasa kece ni noda bula.

Na veika vakamareqeti oqo e okati ena 6 na yavu;

1. Na vanua e tubu se bula kina e dua na kau se manumanu ka sega ni bau se raici e na dua tale na vanua.
2. Na vanua e tiko e levu na veikau bula
3. Na vanua e raici ni dua tani sara ga na kenai rairai kei ira kece na veika bula e ra bula tiko kina.
4. Na vanua ka rawa ni sisi kina na qele ka vakacacana na vei sala ni wai. Na vakacacani ni vurevure ni wai (water catchment). Na vanua ka dau kamakama wasoma. Na vanua ka levu kina na qakilo kei na baba.
5. Na vanua kai vurevure ni bula vei ira na tamata ka ra bula volekata (Vakasasa vuaka, ca buka, tataga ena vei uciwai)
6. Na vanua ka tu na kenai sema kina vei yavu makawa, vakamareqeti ka tu talega na kenai talanoa vei ira na qase. (Cultural and Spiritual Heritage).

Oqo na yavu ni kena vakadikevi na vei revurevu oqo.

<p>Category 3.0</p> <p>Is there enough data to determine the presence of high conservation values?</p>	<p>We think this is an example of specified risk.</p> <p>This is because there is not enough reliable data to determine the presence of all HCV classes in Fiji. Because of this, for all HCV classes, we think specified risk must apply.</p>	<p>Agree/Disagree</p>
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<p>We now look at HCV in more detail, addressing classes 1- 6</p> <p>HCV 1- 6 is as follows</p> <p>HCV 1 Areas with rare plants and animals</p> <p>HCV 2 Areas with large area of native forests</p> <p>HCV 3 Areas with rare ecosystems</p> <p>HCV 4 Areas with risks of erosion, steep slopes, fire and damage to water catchments.</p> <p>HCV 5 Areas where local people rely on the forest for basic needs – for example hunting, food gathering, fresh water, firewood, building materials.</p> <p>HVC 6 Areas with special cultural heritage, spiritual or historical significance.</p>	<p>We think this is an example of specified risk for all six classes.</p> <p>This is because our category 3.0 assessment determined that there is not enough data for some HCV classes. Even though this is not true for all the classes, we must apply specified risk across the board for all six HCV classes.</p>	<p>Agree/Disagree</p>
<p>Control measures for HCV 1-6</p>	<p>For controlled wood from other landowners Tropik wood must do the harvest planning and use its own harvest crew.</p> <p>Tropik wood must use the same HCV management system for controlled wood that it uses for its own FSC-certified plantations. This system must be independently audited to prove that it meets FSC forest management standards for Principle 9 HCV.</p> <p>9.1.1. The FME shall conduct an evaluation to identify high conservation values (HCV) attributes present in the forest management Units (FMU). This evaluation, at a minimum, must include:</p>	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Consultation of regional or national conservation databases and maps</li><li>2. Consultation of the national HCVF toolkit, if it exists, or the first and third parts of the international toolkit for HCV presence (see HCVF Toolkit by WWF)<sup>1</sup></li><li>3. Consideration of forest inventory data and observations from field workers, contractors or consultants of the FME</li><li>4. Interviews with biologist and scientific experts, local communities, and other stakeholders</li><li>5. Identification and documentation of possible threats to HCVs</li></ol> <p>9.1.2. The <i>forest management enterprise</i> (FME) now has a number of obligations. Firstly it must provide a written evaluation for HCVs. This evaluation must include the elements we discussed in 9.1.1 (above). It must also include proposals to protect these HCVs. Secondly it must provide a technical explanation for the HCVs identified. It must also provide a technical explanation for the recommendations it suggests for the protection of these attributes. Finally it must demonstrate that actions are being taken to protect HCVs or reduce threats to HCVs that stem from the FME's management</p>	
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	<p>activities.</p> <p>9.1.3. The FME now has to consult environmental stakeholders, databases, government officials or researchers to identify HCVs. If the FME identifies any HVCs that it thinks are present, it has to take all reasonable action to protect these HVCs and/or reduce threats to them.</p> <p>9.1.4. Next the FME needs to consult the national or regional HCVF toolkit – if it exists. It also needs to look at any other relevant regional information that will help it to identify potential HCVs. If there is not a national or regional toolkit, the FME should consult the first and third parts of the international toolkit for HCV presence (see footnote for large FMEs at 9.1.1).</p> <p>C9.2. This brings us to what is called the consultative portion of the certification process. This focuses on the identified conservation attributes. It must look at options for the maintenance of these identified conservation attributes.</p> <p>C9.3. There also needs to be a management plan. This has to include specific measures to make sure that the conservation measures being looked at are kept up or even enhanced. It also needs to ensure that these measures are carried</p>	
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	<p>out. It must be publicly available.</p> <p>For easy reference a management plan summary must also be supplied that contains these measures.</p> <p>To work out what measures need to be looked at, you will need to use what is called the precautionary approach. This means if you can't guarantee protection in an area you can't operate forestry in that area.</p> <p>C9.4. This work needs to be checked regularly. We recommend annual monitoring to assess how well the conservation measures decided on are actually working.</p>	
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Tabana 2 Na musukau ka veicalati kei na veika vakamareqeti vakai Taukei kei na dodonu ni tamata yadudua.

Oqo e tabana dredre toka vakalailai:

2.1 First we need to know that the forest sector is not associated with violent armed conflict. Anything that threatens national or regional security or is linked to military control needs to be examined.	<p>We think this is an example of low risk.</p> <p>This is because there is no armed conflict in Fiji and no armed conflict associated with plantation forestry in Fiji.</p>	Agree/Disagree
2.2 We need to make sure that labour rights are upheld. This includes rights you will find in the ILO list of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.	<p>We think this is an example of specified risk.</p> <p>That means that we agree most labour rights are upheld, but we are aware there have been issues with union rights</p>	Agree/Disagree

	<p>in forestry. There have also been issues with gender equality in many industries. Low risk cannot be demonstrated.</p>	
<p>Control Measures for 2.2</p>	<p><b>Control Measures.</b></p> <p>There must be a system that is independently audited that meets the requirements of Principle 4 of the FSC standards covers workers rights and equality.</p> <p>This principle must be followed. It must be reflected in company policies and systems. It must also be independently audited for compliance to FSC Principle 4. (see below)</p> <p>4.3.1. All workers shall be able to form and/or join a trade union of their choice without fear of intimidation or reprisal. This will at a minimum comply with ILO Convention No. 87, where applicable.</p> <p>4.1.4. FME shall implement policies and procedures to make qualifications, skills, and experience the basis for recruitment, placement, training and advancement of staff at all levels.</p> <p>There must be no evidence of discrimination based on race, colour, ethnicity, culture, gender, age, religion, political opinion, nationality or social origin</p>	<p>Agree Disagree</p>
<p>2.3 We need to make sure that</p>	<p>We think this is an example of</p>	<p>Agree/Disagree</p>



<p>the rights of indigenous and traditional peoples are upheld.</p>	<p>low risk.</p> <p>This is because most of the land used in plantation forestry is owned by indigenous Fijians or the government. Indigenous land rights have been protected under the constitution.</p> <p>Indigenous land in Fiji is classed as iTaukei land. Special rules apply in relation to dealings in iTaukei land. These aim to protect the land rights of indigenous Fijians.</p>	
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Tabana 2.1 Na dodonu ni lawa me vakayacori na musukau.

Oqo e dredre toka vakalailai ni laki vidai vaka 21 na tabana. Seg a ni gadrevi (lailai na kena revurevu), se sa laurai na kena revurevu.

Me sa laurai sara eso na kenai vakaraitaki.

<p>1.1 Land tenure and management rights are very important. We need to look at legislation covering land tenure rights. This could include customary rights as well as management rights.</p>	<p>We think this is an example of low risk.</p> <p>This is because most land in Fiji (87%) is indigenous owned or government land.</p> <p>Management rights are controlled by the iTaukei Land Trust Board which legally controls indigenous lands</p> <p>Most plantation are on iTaukei Land</p>	<p>Agree/Disagree</p>
<p>1.2 Next we have to look at concession licenses. Here we need to examine the legal ways people and companies can obtain concession licenses to do plantation forestry in an area.</p>	<p>We think this is an example of low risk.</p> <p>This is because for plantations established legally in Fiji there will be at least two legal proofs. One is the legal copy of the "Instrument of Tenancy" Agricultural Landlord and Tenant Act issued by iTLTB to FPL on behalf of the landowning units. It includes a lot description, as well as province and area in hectares. The iTLTB Reference number will be relevant here.</p> <p>The other legal proof is the lease agreements.</p>	<p>Agree/Disagree</p>
<p>1.3 We also need to</p>	<p>We think this is an example of low risk</p>	<p>Agree/Disagree</p>

examine the legal side of management and harvesting planning. That means we need to look at the legal requirements for management planning, including conducting forest inventories, and having a forest management plan.	<p>This is because the Fiji harvest code of practice is a legislated instrument.</p> <p>Management planning is required, including conducting forest inventories.</p>	
1.4 Harvesting permits are another important consideration	<p>We think this is an example of low risk.</p> <p>This is because harvest management plan approval is under the Fiji Forest Harvesting Code of Practice. The plan is approved by license procedures managed by the Forestry Department.</p>	Agree/Disagree
1.5 Legal rights also include payment of royalties and harvesting fees. We need to look at legislation covering payment of all legally required fees that are specific to forest harvesting.	<p>We think this is an example of low risk.</p> <p>This is because most land used for plantations is iTaukei land. iTLTB is the authorizing body that looks after the welfare of indigenous peoples' rights. All payments and special fees are paid through iTLTB.</p>	Agree/Disagree
1.6 The next focus is value added taxes and other sales taxes. We need to examine legislation covering different types of sales taxes.	<p>We think this is an example of low risk.</p> <p>This is because most land used for pine plantations is iTaukei land. iTLTB is the authorizing body that looks after the welfare of indigenous peoples rights. All payments and special fees are paid through iTLTB.</p>	Agree/Disagree
1.7 Another important legal consideration relates to legislation covering income and profit taxes. If they are related to profit derived from the sale of forest products and harvesting activities, we need to know the risk level.	<p>We think this is an example of low risk.</p> <p>This is because Fiji Revenue and Customs Authority looks after the compliance and collects taxes and duties on behalf of government. It says it aims to provide quality advice on tax and customs matters to all its stakeholders. It also aims to facilitate trade and travel and to protect the country's borders.</p> <p>However, there are some concerns about non-payment of taxes. These are mainly focused on the native logging sector.</p>	Agree/Disagree
1.8 Timber harvesting	We think this is an example of low risk.	Agree/Disagree

<p>regulations are, of course, very important  Here we are talking about any legal requirements for harvesting techniques and technology. This includes selective cutting, shelter wood regenerations, clear felling, transport of timber from the felling site and seasonal limitations, to name only a few. The regulations we consider usually include regulations on the size of felling areas, minimum age and/or diameter for felling activities, and elements that must be preserved during felling and similar activities. We would also look at the establishment of skidding or hauling trails, road construction, drainage systems and bridges, as well as the planning and monitoring of harvesting activities. Any legally binding codes for harvesting practices will also be considered. (3.1)</p>	<p>This is because the Forestry Department issues a harvesting rights license. The code of harvest practice must be used.</p>	
<p>1.9 Protected sites and species are a central concern for modern forestry. Here we need to consider international, national, and sub-national treaties, laws and regulations related to protected areas, allowable forest uses and activities, and/or rare, threatened, or endangered species, including their habitats and potential habitats.</p>	<p>We think this is an example of specified risk.</p> <p>It's true that the Environment Management Act 2005 outlines regulated processes for environmental risk assessment and permits – but it is not specific to forestry.</p> <p>It's also true that the Fiji National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan outlines strategies for general protection of biodiversity. Again, however, it is not specific to forestry.</p> <p>It's also important to note that there is generally not enough data to determine the presence of rare, threatened and endangered species.</p>	<p>Agree/Disagree</p>
	<p>Control measures</p>	<p>Agree/Disagree</p>

	As for HCV (category 3) which also deals with protected species and sites.	
<p>1.10 Environmental requirements, inevitably, will need checking. And the list is a long one. Here we consider national and sub-national laws and regulations related to the identification and/or protection of environmental values. These include – but are not limited to – laws and regulations relating to or affected by a long list of factors. These factors are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• harvesting acceptable levels for soil damage</li> <li>• establishment of buffer zones (e.g., along water courses, open areas and breeding sites)</li> <li>• maintenance of retention trees on the felling site</li> <li>• seasonal limitations of harvesting time</li> <li>• environmental requirements for forest machineries</li> <li>• use of pesticides and other chemicals</li> <li>• biodiversity conservation</li> <li>• air quality</li> <li>• protection and restoration of water quality</li> <li>• operation of recreational equipment</li> <li>• development of non-forestry infrastructure</li> <li>• mineral exploration and extraction (3.3)</li> </ul>	<p>We think this is an example of low risk. This is because under the Forestry Decree 1992 protected sites are preserved. The Forestry Department is the authorizing body.</p> <p>The environmental requirements are stipulated in the Forest Harvest Code of pPractice for soil damage, establishment of buffer zones (such as along water courses, open areas and breeding sites), and maintenance of retention trees on the felling site</p>	Agree/Disagree
<p>1.11 Health and safety. <i>This section looks at legally required personal protection equipment for persons involved in harvesting activities, implementation of safe</i></p>	<p>We think this is an example of low risk.</p> <p>This is because the Occupational Health and Safety Act 1996 outlines the general requirements. The system seems robust. There is evidence that it</p>	Agree/Disagree

<p><i>felling and transport practices, and establishment of protection zones around harvesting sites. It also looks at safety requirements for machinery used, and legally required safety requirements in relation to chemical usage. In other words, any health and safety requirements relevant to operations in the forest will be considered here.</i></p>	<p>has key support from the Fiji trade unions</p>	
<p>1.12 Finally, there's a focus on legal employment. Here we look at <i>legal requirements for employment of personnel involved in harvesting activities</i></p>	<p>We think this is an example of specified risk</p> <p>It's true that legal employment is regulated by the Employment Relations Act 2006. There have also been a number of later amendments, in particular the Employment Relations Promulgation Act 2007</p> <p>Also, a number of independent NGOs have noted that Fiji is making amendments to legislation to improve workers' rights and employment conditions</p> <p>However, there is no consensus on discrimination in Fiji especially regarding gender equality.</p> <p>Also, in the recent past there have been complaints in the Plantation Forestry sector about freedom of association.</p>	
	<p><b>Control Measures.</b></p> <p>There must be a system that is independently audited that meets the requirements of Principle 4 of the FSC standards covers workers rights and equality.</p> <p>This principle must be followed. It must be reflected in company policies and systems. It must also be independently audited for compliance to FSC Principle 4. (see below)</p> <p>4.3.1. All workers shall be able to form and/or join a trade union of their choice without fear of intimidation or reprisal. This will at a minimum comply with ILO Convention No. 87, where</p>	<p>Agree/Disagree</p>

	<p>applicable.</p> <p>4.1.4. FME shall implement policies and procedures to make qualifications, skills, and experience the basis for recruitment, placement, training and advancement of staff at all levels.</p> <p>There must be no evidence of discrimination based on race, colour, ethnicity, culture, gender, age, religion, political opinion, nationality or social origin</p>	
<p>1.13 Customary rights – that is, rights that are acquired over time by custom</p> <p><i>Here we look at legislation covering customary rights relevant to forest harvesting activities, including requirements covering the sharing of benefits and indigenous rights.</i></p>	<p>We think this is an example of low risk.</p> <p>This is because most of Fiji is indigenously owned and controlled land, so customary rights are protected.</p>	Agree/Disagree
<p>1.14 Free, prior and informed consent. Here we look at <i>legislation covering ‘free, prior and informed consent’ in connection with the transfer of forest management rights, and customary rights to the organization in charge of the harvesting operation.</i></p>	<p>We think this is an example of low risk.</p> <p>Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) means that indigenous peoples must be informed about large projects in a timely manner so they can indicate consent. FPIC offers the best guarantee that the negative impacts of large projects will be avoided. It also ensures that indigenous peoples' economic, social and cultural rights will be protected.</p> <p>This is low risk because most of Fiji is indigenously owned and controlled land. This means that customary rights are protected, and the customary owners automatically manage their own free prior and informed consent.</p>	Agree/Disagree
<p>1.15 Another important legal consideration is indigenous peoples' rights.</p>	<p>We think this is an example of low risk.</p> <p>This is because most of Fiji is indigenously owned and controlled land. This means that customary and land tenure rights are protected.</p>	Agree/Disagree
<p>1.16 Classification of species, their quantities and their qualities.</p>	<p>We think this is an example of low risk</p> <p>This is because, where plantation forests are</p>	Agree/Disagree

<p>Here we look at legislation regulating how harvested material is classified in terms of species, volumes and qualities.</p>	<p>concerned, the Harvest Code of Practice says that the harvest plan must specify an inventory of the volume to be removed from each compartment.</p> <p>This should not be difficult as plantation forestry species are well known. They are Slash Pine and Caribbean Pine.</p>	
<p>1.17 Trade and transport. All required trading and transport permits shall exist as well as legally required transport documents which accompany the transport of wood from forest operations</p>	<p>We think this is an example of specified risk</p> <p>There are no specified formats. Instead, trade and transport documents are specified by the company and approved in the issue of a license to harvest.</p>	<p>Agree/Disagree</p>
	<p><b>Control measure.</b> <b>There must be a valid license to harvest.</b></p>	<p><b>Agree/Disagree</b></p>
<p>1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing. Legislation regulating offshore trading and transfer pricing.</p>	<p>We think this is an example of low risk</p> <p>This is because Fiji restricts foreign ownership in forestry, which is therefore always Fijian-owned and subject to tax in Fiji.</p> <p>Transfer pricing is where a company transfers profit or excessive loss in high tax rate countries to ensure higher profit or minimal loss in low tax rate countries (known as tax havens).</p> <p>There are strong transfer pricing regulations in Fii. These are consistent with transfer pricing rules adopted by Fiji's major trading partners including Australia, New Zealand, UK, USA, China, India, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, Korea, and PNG.</p>	<p>Agree/Disagree</p>
<p>1.19 Custom regulations. Custom legislation covering areas such as export/import licenses and product classification (codes, quantities, qualities and species.)</p>	<p>We think this is an example of low risk.</p> <p>This is because Fiji Revenue and Customs Authority manages export licenses under the customs regulations. HS code 4707 covers wooden products of raw wood sawn or chipped.</p> <p>Licenses do not require naming of species, so exotic plantation species are not affected.</p>	<p>Agree/ Disagree</p>
<p>1.20 CITES. CITES permits may be relevant in some cases. CITES is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of</p>	<p>We think this is an example of low risk</p> <p>This is because plantation species in Fiji are not listed in CITES</p>	<p>Agree/Disagree</p>

<i>Wild Fauna and Flora.</i>		
1.21 <i>Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures.</i>	We think this is an example of low risk.  This is because there is no forestry-related legislation requiring due diligence	Agree/Disagree

Oqo e dua na kenai tukutuku leleka ena kena dikevi na kena revurevu kei na ka kece e kovuta.

### **Na cava san a qai yaco?**

Ena vakarautaki edua na repote ni bose oqo.

Kevaka e dua na nomui vakamacala, e sa dodonu me sa tiki talega ni repote vakarautaki oqo.

The vakadidike ni revurevu kei na kena sotavi na vei revurevu oqo, e dodonu me vakavoui.

Ni sa vakayacori ena qai dua na kenai tukutuku ka me vakayagataki ena veivosaki.

Ni sa vakayacori na vei yavu kece oqo, sa qai vakarautaki e dua nai tuvatuva ni vei qaravi (Due Diligence System), ka me qai vakaraitaki yani.

E bibi me nanumi ni “Tuvatuva ni Vei qaravi”, oqo ena biu vata me tukuna na vei revurevu vakadonui, kei nai tuvatuva me vakavinakataki kina. Ena vakarautaki talega nai tuvatuva me kilai kina ke vaka ena yaco na dredre ni kena cokoti vata na paini e kau mai na veikau ka sega ni okati ena FSC sitifikiti kena na paini mai na vanua ka cokoti vata kin a vanua vakadikevi.