inpEV

2012 Sustainability Report

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INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE PROCESSAMENTO DE EMBALAGENS VAZIAS

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On the cover:
José Vanderlei Alvez Júnior, 21 years old, operator at the container receiving center, in Rondonópolis (MT).

Nephew of farmers, Vanderlei, who has worked at the center since April 2013, believes in the importance of the Campo Limpo System: “Instead of leaving containers in the environment or burning them, my work makes container recycling possible

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INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE PROCESSAMENTO DE EMBALAGENS VAZIAS

Introduction

Continued Progress

THIS REPORT IS AN UPDATED SOURCE OF – INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTALLY AWARE DISPOSAL OF EMPTY CONTAINERS OF PESTICIDES IN BRAZIL.

The inpEV - Instituto Nacional de Processamento de Embalagens Vazias (the National Institute for Processing Empty Containers) presents, in its third sustainability report, its economic, social and environmental performance regarding its activities in 2012 (from January 1st to December 31st, 2012). This publication reports performance indicators, whose measurement was based on guidelines and submitted to the analysis of Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), a reporting model globally adopted by public and private companies, as well as governmental bodies (*read more in About this Report*). <2.1, 3.1 and 3.9>

The initiative continues the reporting process to the main relationship groups: farmers, distribution channels and cooperatives, employees of Campo Limpo System receiving units, associated companies and associations, institutional partners, suppliers, media organizations, public authorities from all levels and the society in general. <3.5>

The economic and financial data were measured according to criteria defined in the Brazilian accounting standards, with inspection of external and independent audit. On the other hand, all socio-environmental information, covering the administrative activities of the institute's headquarter and the actions related to the Campo Limpo System, were internally consolidated, without any inspection of external auditors. This work required the participation and direct involvement of all areas of inpEV. <3.13>

Thus, this new report is an updated source of reference about the final disposal of post-consumer containers of pesticides in Brazil, considered an international reference due to results obtained since 2002, when the Campo Limpo System started operating. These data also enable readers to understand the reverse logistics of these products – that is, the integrated management of the Campo Limpo System -, as well as new opportunities and initiatives headed by inpEV.

The 2012 Sustainability Report shows the continuous improvement of several actions coordinated by inpEV in economic, social and environmental aspects, wherever the institute operates throughout the country.

Good reading!

> Francinilson Martins, 26, prepares a pack of empty containers of pesticides at the receiving center in Rondonópolis (MT). After being submitted to triple rinsing process, they will be sent to one of the recycling centers, partners of the Campo Limpo System.

The challenge of exceeding goals

<1.1 and 1.2>

With the engagement of farmers and the trading system (distributors and cooperatives) and the management of receiving units, inpEV has increased the amount of post-consumercontainers collected across the country.

In 2012, when the Campo Limpo System celebrated its 10th anniversary – a period in which more than 240,000 tons of pesticide containers were disposed of –, inpEV, with its 97 associated companies (eight more than in 2011) and ten associations, had a period of process improvement, management optimization and strengthening of its presence across the country.

Just like prior periods, indicators show increased amount of containers collected in farms by the system – kept by the integrated management of a national network that has 414 receiving units (stations and centers), present in 25 states and the Federal District, combined with the responsibility shared by farmers, distribution channels, cooperatives, manufacturers and public authorities.

The final disposal of containers reached 37,379 tons in 2012, 9.3% more than the 34,202 tons reported in 2011, exceeding the initial plan for the period of 36,000 tons, revised in July 2012. Important facts reported in the period from January to December 2012: increase in the container collection indexes in the states of Alagoas (+ 395.4%), Pará (+ 132.3%) and Rio Grande do Norte (+ 95.6%), a reflection of the agricultural expansion in North and Northeast regions.

With the engagement of farmers and the trading system (distributor and cooperatives), combined with improvements in the management of receiving units, transportation of these containers from the units to final disposal site, inpEV has been able, year after year, to assimilate the successive growth of the amounts of containers handed by farmers from various regions of Brazil.

With this scenario, future challenges of inpEV are renewed. The trend of increased internal and external demand for food has also shown increased production of crops. Rural producers, in turn, have invested more resources in the utilization of new technologies

in farms, such as pesticides in disease prevention and pest and weed control. Agribusiness development agrees with one of the main objectives of inpEV: contribute to agricultural sustainability through correct disposal of post-consumer containers of pesticides.

Thus, we've followed the trend of expansion of the agricultural frontier, as seen in the new production areas in Maranhão, Piauí, Tocantins and in western Bahia, and increased return of containers to the receiving units, a practice that most farmers have incorporated into their activity planning.

Improving the container receiving coverage of the Campo Limpo System, especially in the regions of agricultural expansion, is one of the most important strategies to fulfill the needs resulting from the progress of the pesticide industry. In 2012, some relevant actions included the development of an online scheduling system for container return, a new procedure that may start operating in 2013, allowing farmers to better organize their activities and offering a better control of the whole system logistic operation.

Regarding the relationship with authorities and representatives of the government, inpEV kept participating in discussions about the National Solid Waste Policy (PNRS), which places the responsibility for post-consumer waste management on all production sectors, with special attention to the debate on the necessary fiscal incentives that can be applied to the Campo Limpo System. Indeed, this is one of the pending issues, as well as the increased index of container return in some regions of the country that can produce even more significant results.

Regarding educational and awareness campaigns, the Campo Limpo Environmental Education Program, which, in 2012, was conducted in 147 municipalities across the country, took information to 81,204 students in the 4th and 5th grades of the Primary/Middle education levels from 1,058 schools, encouraging the participation of 39,757 students in the drawing contest and 36,165 in the writing contest. The 8th edition of the National Day of Campo Limpo gathered people from hundreds of municipalities, with actions of environment protection awareness organized by 97 receiving centers, in 21 states. In addition, a new video of the national campaign for empty container rinsing and return was published, in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply. The video is named "The Nation's Pride", with the participation of Olímpio and Victor & Leo, a country music duo.

The concern about the aspect of safety of those working in the office and at receiving units directly managed by inpEV (Rondonópolis-MT and Taubaté-SP) and those who work in the other units of the system, is also relevant. We've created methods to evaluate measures that minimize risks involved in the receiving network activity, strengthening this institutional value. For the employees working in the institute's headquarter, for instance, we've implemented a safety and well-being program (ProSeg Bem), which has created a fire brigade in the building where we work, among other actions.

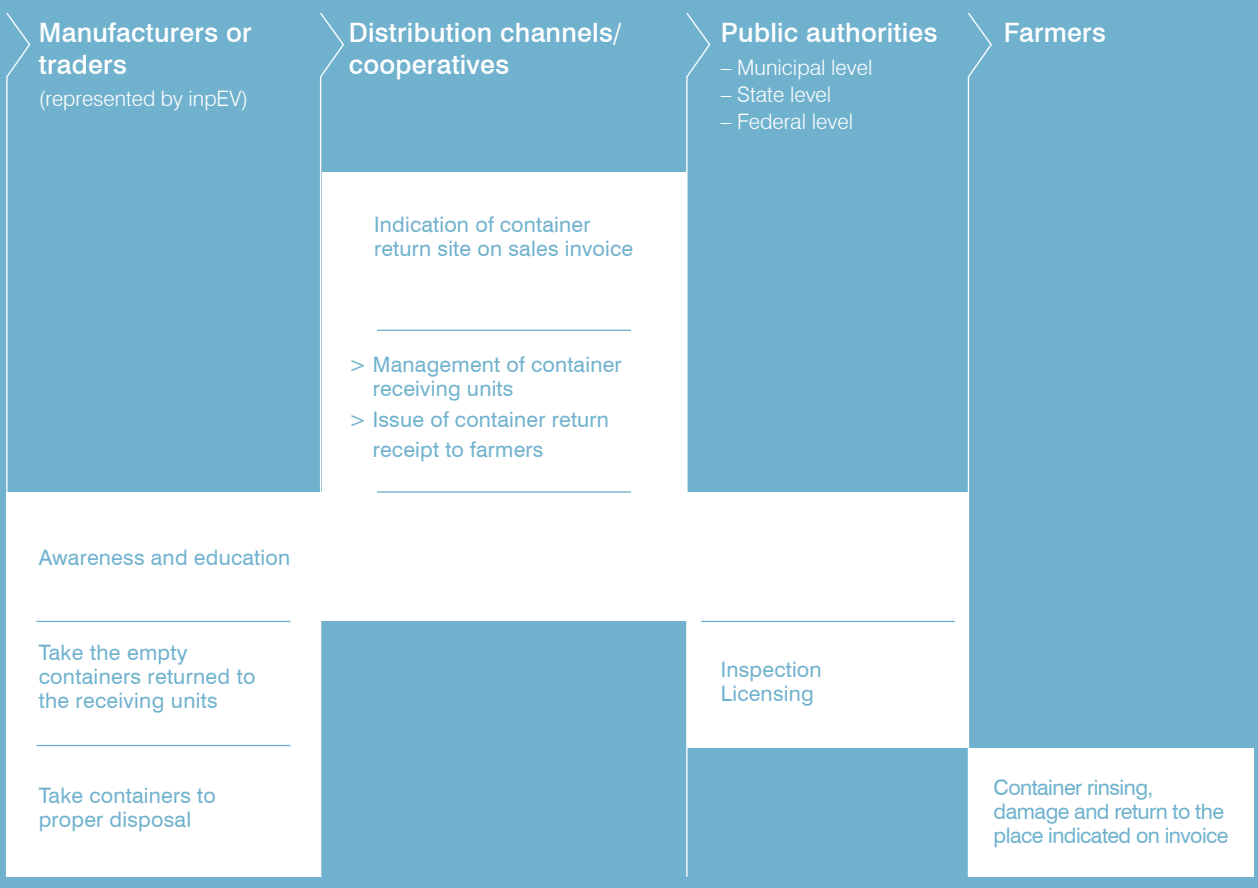
One of the main challenges foreseen in the strategic planning of inpEV is the search for economic self-sufficiency for the system through two drivers: revenue increase with value addition and cost reduction by adopting efficient models that increase productivity and the amount of returned containers. With currently around 20% of system costs paid with the revenue generated, our challenge is to generate resources that allow to reach between 40% and 50% within three years. Co-processing for final disposal, which is in validation process, is one possible alternative, bringing increased savings and helping this strategic goal come true. <1.2>

All initiatives in this report together favor our perspectives of an even more positive performance, which allows to have, just as in 2012, exceeded goals.

João Cesar M. Rando
Chairman

Shared Responsibility

With its headquarter located in the city of São Paulo, inpEV is a nonprofit entity created by the pesticide industry for the post-consumer management of empty containers of its products, according to the requirements of Federal Law 9.974/2000 and Federal Decree 4.074/2002, which regulate the responsibility for the disposal of this type of waste shared by farmers, distribution channels and the industry, with support and supervision of public authorities. <2.1, 2.2, 2.4 and 2.6>



Recognized history
To learn more about the history of inpEV and the Campo Limpo System, visit: <www.memoriainpev.org.br>.

History

Achievements and new challenges

In the 1990s, the pesticide industry started discussing about the disposal of empty containers of agrochemicals. In 1992, Andef (the Brazilian Association of Vegetal Defense) proposed the creation of a group to study and understand the flow of post-consumer empty containers and establish parameters for a nationwide project. A pilot program was implemented in 1994, with the inauguration of an empty container receiving center in Guariba (SP).

With responsibilities shared across the value chain, the proper disposal of empty containers of pesticides.

The experience obtained with the pilot project helped the creation of specific regulations, that is, Federal Law 9.974, of June 2000, which amended Federal Law 7.802/89 and defined the issues related to the disposal of empty containers of pesticides, establishing responsibilities across the agricultural production chain to farmers, manufacturers, dealers and public authorities.

However, to make this system viable, it was increasingly necessary to have one specific entity that could integrate all agents, coordinate all activities of empty container disposal and promote awareness and education actions with the other players involved.

Created on December 14, 2001, inpEV started operating in March 2002, with seven associations that represent the sector and 27 associated companies. In its first year of operation, 3,700 tons of empty containers were disposed of, starting a continuous growth of the amounts of plastic containers collected in Brazil. <2.3 and 2.5>

In late 2012, these amounts reached 37,379 tons, totaling 240,233 tons in its first 10 years of operations. In the same period, adhesions to inpEV increased to 97 associated companies and ten associations.

414
receiving units

25
states and the Federal District (DF)

146,000 m²
construction area

884,000 m²
land lot

THE CAMPO LIMPO SYSTEM HAS THE PARTICIPATION OF DIFFERENT PLAYERS, WITH INTEGRATED ACTIONS ACROSS THE COUNTRY AND SUPPORT OF EDUCATIONAL AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS.

Integrated operations

Responsible for managing the disposal of empty containers of pesticides in Brazil, representing the industry of manufacturers and/or registration of these products, inpEV coordinates the Campo Limpo System, which has a national network of 414 container receiving units (302 stations and 112 centers), in 25 states and the Federal District (DF), managed by more than 260 associations of distributors and cooperatives; most of them operate in a co-management system with inpEV. <2.3, 2.5 and 2.7>

Conceived as a model of shared responsibilities, according to Law 9.974/00, the integrated chain of the Campo Limpo System operates with the participation of different players in activities from production and sale of pesticides (distributors/dealers), utilization and return of empty containers of pesticides by farmers to fixed or itinerant receiving centers and collection stations, to environmentally aware disposal, that is, recycling or incineration. This activity also has the support of educational and awareness campaigns promoted by the institute, with the participation of public authorities *(see the graphic representation on pages 28 and 29)*.

Trademarks and Patents

inpEV has intangible assets, including 19 trademarks – some in phase of conclusion. Among them, the InpEV Smart Crusher (Tri), its logotype, the Campo Limpo trademark and Ecoplástica Triex® container, developed by Campo Limpo Reciclagem e Transformação de Plásticos S.A., the first in the segment of pesticides, produced with recycled resin obtained from the containers disposed of by the system.

The application for patents of water evaporation equipment to be used in industrial procedures and production processes of plastic containers from recycled material is also considered intangible assets.

Six-step disposal

Steps of the environmentally aware disposal of empty containers of phytosanitary products:

1. Container receipt;
2. Storage at stations;
3. Transportation from receiving stations to centers;
4. Storage at the centers;
5. Transportation from centers to disposal site;
6. Disposal – recycling or incineration.

Structure

The operational structure of inpEV has three operation processes, detailed below. <2.3>

> Administrative processes

Activities of financial management, information technology (IT) management and people management (human resources).

> Basic processes

Management activities for the disposal of empty containers of pesticides across the country, from container receiving to incineration.

> Support processes

Initiatives of guidance and support to help the Campo Limpo System agents (farmers, distribution channels and manufacturers) properly fulfill legal standards; education and awareness through public campaigns that explain the Campo Limpo System activities; studies and development of new projects; and support to technological development of pesticide containers.

Main indicators

<2.8>

Period	2010	2011	2012
ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS			
Total resources that fund the program (inpEV + chain links) (R$ thousand – accumulated since 2002)	440	525	607
Operating revenue (R$ thousand)(1)	81,6	84,1	87,7
Contributions from associated organizations (R$ thousand)	53,8	52,9	56,5
Registration fee (R$ thousand)(2)	6,7	7,9	9,0
Campo Limpo lease (R$ thousand)(3)	2,7	3,2	5,0
Net equity (R$ thousand)	53,7	66	72
STAFF			
Number of direct employees(4)	42	47	47
Number of women who work at inpEV	17	20	20
Number of people with disability or special needs	0	0	0
DISPOSAL SYSTEM			
Number of inpEV associated organizations (companies and associations)	91	99	107
Disposed containers (in thousand tons)	31,2	34,2	37,3
Number of container receiving units	421	421	414
States with container receiving units	25	25	25
% of primary containers disposed(5)	94	94	94

Notes:

(1) Around 65% correspond to funds from associated organizations.

(2) Resources from recyclers, for containers received and technical cooperation with inpEV.

(3) Rent paid by Campo Limpo Reciclagem e Transformação de Plásticos S.A. to inpEV.

(4) The number of employees does not include outsourced professionals (four in 2012), trainees (one in 2012) and underage apprentices (one in 2012).

(5) Containers in direct contact with the product (especially plastic containers and lids). If considered in total, including secondary containers or those not in direct contact with the product (especially cardboard), the percentage of disposal is 80%.

World Reference

Created in 2008, Campo Limpo Reciclagem e Transformação de Plásticos S.A. contributes to the economic self-sufficiency of the reverse logistics system for pesticide containers, and it is the end phase of this cycle of shared management for such containers in their (integrated) value chain.

The company, which represents a unique experience for being part of the Campo Limpo System, follows the concepts of ecoefficiency, and it was designed to produce no environmental impact: it has a modern effluent treatment station, it reuses rainwater and rationally uses solar light.

INPEV HAS DEFINED A NEW VALUE – INTEGRATING ATTITUDE – WHICH EXPRESS THE ARTICULATION ROLE OF THE INSTITUTE CONNECTING THE CONSTITUENT PARTS OF THE CAMPO LIMPO SYSTEM.

Values and Principles

As a result of the evolution process in its management and due to the maturity of the system, inpEV has revised its principles and values, consolidating and merging some of them. In this process of discussion and reflection on its activities, a new value – integrating attitude – is justified, due to the institute's role of articulator. The new configuration of values defined at the corporate planning meeting held in November 2012 is: <4.8>

> Integrating attitude
> Innovation
> Integrity
> Socio-environmental responsibility
> Safety

Mission

Contribute to the environment and Campo Limpo System preservation through self-sustaining management of final disposal of empty containers of phytosanitary products and service provision in the area of solid waste, with involvement and integration of all links of the agricultural production chain. <4.8>

Vision

Be globally recognized as an excellence center for final disposal of empty containers of phytosanitary products and a reference in the provision of solid waste services and become self-sustaining in Brazil.

inpEV Associates

In 2012, nine companies became inpEV associates (Agro Import do Brasil, Alta Brasil, Ameribrás Indústria e Comércio, Ballagro Agro Tecnologia, Funguran Giullini, Indústria Química DiPil, Morsoletto Santos e Vicente Cano, Reccol Comercial Importação e Exportação and Sharda do Brasil). One company left the group (Forquímica), and one associated company changed its corporate name (DVA Brasil became UPL do Brasil). Thus, at the end of 2012, the institute had 97 associates. <2.3 and 2.9>

News associated companies - 2012

> Agro Import do Brasil
> Alta Brasil
> Ameribrás Indústria e Comércio
> Ballagro Agro Tecnologia
> Funguran Giullini
> Indústria Química DiPil
> Morsoletto Santos e Vicente Cano
> Reccol Comercial Importação e Exportação
> Sharda do Brasil

To become an associate

Companies that produce or trade products registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply, according to the provisions of Federal Law 7.802/89, can be an inpEV associate. See more details at <**www.inpev.org.br**>.

Companies

- Action
- ADM do Brasil Ltda.
- Agecom Produtos de Petróleo Ltda.
- Agrialliance Comércio, Importação e Exportação de Insumos Agropecuários Ltda.
- Agro Import do Brasil Ltda.
- Agrocete Indústria e Comércio de Produtos Agropecuários Ltda.
- Allier Brasil Agro
- Allvet Química Industrial
- Alta – América Latina Tecnologia Agrícola Ltda.
- Ameribrás Indústria e Comércio Ltda.
- Agrovant Comércio de Produtos Agrícolas Ltda.
- Amvac do Brasil Representações Ltda.
- Arysta Lifescience do Brasil Indústria Química e Agropecuária Ltda.
- Atanor do Brasil
- Atar do Brasil
- Atta-Kill Ind. e Com. de Defensivos Agrícolas
- Ballagro Agro Tecnologia Ltda.
- Basf S.A.
- Bayer CropScience Ltda.
- Bernardo Química S.A.
- Biocontrole Farroupilha Ltda.
- Bio Controle Métodos de Controle de Pragas Ltda.
- Biotech Controle Biológico
- Bio Soja Indústrias Químicas e Biológicas Ltda.
- BRA Defensivos Agrícolas Ltda.
- Biocontrol
- CCAB Agro S.A.
- Cheminova Brasil Ltda.
- Chemotécnica do Brasil Ltda.
- Chemtra Comercial
- Chemtura
- Consagro Agroquímica Ltda.
- Cropchem Ltda.
- Cross Link Consultoria e Comércio Ltda.
- Degesch do Brasil Indústria e Comércio Ltda.
- De Sangosse LA Ltda.
- Dinagro Agropecuária Ltda.
- Dow Agrosciences Industrial S.A.
- Du Pont do Brasil S.A.
- DVA Especialidades – Comércio, Importação e Exportação de Insumos Agropecuários Ltda.

- Enro Industrial Ltda.
- Ecco Conttrol Controle Ecológico de Pragas Indústria e Comércio Ltda. EPP
- Evonik Degussa
- Fênix Agro Pecus Industrial Ltda.
- FMC Química do Brasil Ltda.
- Fersol Indústria e Comércio S.A.
- Funguran Giulini Ltda.
- Helm do Brasil
- Iharabrás S.A. Indústrias Químicas
- Indústria Química Dipil Ltda.
- Inquima Ltda.
- Irrigações Dias Cruz Ltda.
- Isagro Brasil Comércio de Produtos Agroquímicos Ltda.
- Isca Tecnologias
- Itaforte Bioprodutos Ltda.
- Laboratórios Pfizer
- Lanxess Indústria de Produtos Químicos e Plásticos Ltda.
- Luxembourg do Brasil
- Matsuda
- Merck S.A.
- Microquímica – Indústrias Químicas Ltda.
- Microsal Indústria e Comércio Ltda.
- Milenia Agro Ciências S.A.
- Momentive Performance Materials Indústria de Silicones Ltda.
- Monsanto do Brasil Ltda.
- Nitral Urbana Laboratórios Ltda.
- Nortox S.A.
- Nufarm Indústria Química e Farmacêutica S.A.
- Novozymes Bioag Produtos para Agricultura
- Ouro Fino
- Oxiquímica Agrociência Ltda.
- Petrobras Distribuidora S.A.
- Pilarquim Br Comercial Ltda.
- Plato do Brasil
- Poland Química Ltda.
- Prentiss Química Ltda.
- Produtos Químicos São Vicente Ltda.
- Prophyto
- Prtrade Representação Comercial – Importação e Exportação Ltda.
- Reccol Comercial Importação Exportação Ltda.
- Rotam do Brasil Agroquímica
- Rohm and Haas
- Samaritá Indústria e Comércio Ltda.
- Sabero Organics América Ltda.
- Sharda do Brasil Comércio de Produtos Químicos e Agroquímicos Ltda.
- Sinon do Brasil
- Sipcam UPL Brasil S.A.
- Stoller do Brasil Ltda.
- Sumitomo Chemical do Brasil Representações Ltda.
- Syngenta Proteção de Cultivos Ltda.
- Taminco do Brasil Produtos Químicos Ltda.
- Total Lubrificantes do Brasil Ltda.
- Unibrás Agro Química
- Union Agro Ltda.
- United Phosphorus do Brasil Ltda.
- UPL do Brasil
- W. Neudorff Serviços de Agricultura do Brasil Ltda.

Associations

- **Abag –** Associação Brasileira de Agribusiness
- **Abas –** Associação Brasileira de Aerossóis e Saneantes Domissanitários
- **Aenda –** Associação Brasileira dos Defensivos Genéricos
- **Anda –** Associação Nacional dos Distribuidores de Insumos Agrícolas e Veterinários
- **Andef –** Associação Nacional de Defesa Vegetal
- **Aprosoja –** Associação Brasileira dos Produtores de Soja
- **APPS –** Associação Paulista dos Produtores de Semente e Mudas
- **CNA –** Confederação da Agricultura e Pecuária do Brasil
- **OCB –** Organização das Cooperativas Brasileiras
- **Sindag –** Sindicato Nacional da Indústria de Produtos para Defesa Agrícola

Corporative Governance

Responsible Management

The inpEV governance model follows rigorous standards of auditing and control, aligned with the best practices in the market. Likewise, accounting is based on fundamental accounting principles, according to the Brazilian Accounting Standards, with audit conducted by external, independent professionals, with the opinion of the Finance Committee of the institute. <4.1>

In 2012, inpEV kept its evaluation system made by the Board of Directors (implemented in 2010), developed according to participation and performance indicators, and implemented the new Board Panel model, which allows better monitoring of the main management indicators. The new model includes tools like generation of charts and reports, improved safety in the access to data, analysis of predicted x actual results and enables comparisons with prior months. <4.9>

The Board of Directors analyzes the main system performance indicators.

THE NEW MODEL OF BOARD PANEL ALLOWS BETTER MONITORING OF THE MAIN MANAGEMENT INDICATORS OF THE CAMPO LIMPO SYSTEM.

Social Regulations

inpEV Social Regulations highlights the management of disposal process of empty containers of pesticides and similar products in Brazil, the provision of consulting services in this area, the development of solutions for the segment, the concession of compliance marks and certificates that ensure the adoption of environmental management practices, as well as the management of disposal processes from other sectors as the institute's objectives, observing the principles of lawfulness, impersonality and equality.

In this sense, the management of disposal process of containers of pesticides represents the support and guidance to the industry, distribution channels and farmers, to help these constituent parts of the Campo Limpo System fulfill their responsibilities, as required by law, recycle and transport containers and promote environmental education.

Main performance indicators by month - 2012 – inpEV

<1.2 e 4.9>

	Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Accumulated
inpEV general performance	110	107	102	99	103	96	96	88	91	142	145	173	**106**
Administrative-financial performance	112	108	95	93	103	96	100	85	99	101	112	150	**107**
Cost/kilo without the project area	119	108	95	88	104	88	101	75	89	101	108	177	**107**
Total cost/kilo	119	108	95	89	105	89	100	72	91	101	112	177	**107**
inpEV total budget	105	109	95	99	101	103	100	94	109	100	116	124	**106**
inpEV total budget without the project area	105	109	95	98	100	102	101	97	108	100	112	124	**106**
Final disposal	113	101	97	104	111	88	100	81	80	97	97	172	**098**
Total containers disposed (Coex-kg)	110	110	98	113	118	82	102	77	78	98	111	94	**099**
Total containers disposed *	117	99	100	91	104	87	99	82	83	101	96	327	**101**
Total containers recycled	108	102	96	95	112	93	101	83	82	98	94	106	**097**
Total containers disposed (Pead Mono - kg)	112	95	92	109	109	96	98	84	78	93	85	95	**095**
Media exposure (number of clippings)	116			98			82			269			**116**
Weight transported by truck (equivalent to truck in kg)	98	102	99	101	103	104	102	102	103	102	103	102	**102**

exceeded performed performed, even near the limit below estimated value

* In July 2012, “Total containers disposed” was revised, changing from 36,000 to 37,000 tons.

13 items

constitute the Board Panel, a tool that allows inpEV to monitor, on a monthly basis, the main management indicators.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has: five members that represent the contributing associates (associated companies) elected at the assembly, each with the right to one vote, as well as one representative of each collaborating associate (associations) and the institute’s chairman. <4.1, 4.3 and 4.4>

The members have the following assignments: define guidelines for the accomplishment of the institute’s mission and social goals and legislation requirements; protect the assets; ensure the proper use of resources; promote synergy among the links of the agricultural production chain; authorize inpEV to represent and promote social goals; and approve agreements and partnerships established by the institute’s chairman.

The members of the Board of Directors (contributing associates) are elected for a two-year term – three of them are replaced in even years and two of them are replaced in odd years.

The chairman of inpEV, elected by the members of the Board of Directors, does not belong to the institute's associated companies and associations.

Board of Directors <4.1 e 4.3>

(contributing members)*	
Basf S.A.	Vinícius Ferreira Carvalho Andrea Veríssimo
Bayer CropScience Ltda.	Peter Ahlgrimm Adriana Ricci
Dow Agrosciences Industrial S.A.	Welles C. Pascoal Everson Medeiros
Du Pont do Brasil S.A.	Marcelo Okamura José Donizeti Vilhena
Syngenta Proteção de Cultivos Ltda.	Leandro Conti Marcos Aurélio Agnes de Oliveira

* Composition in December 2012, when new members were elected for 2013.

Labor Committee
Besides creating the Finance Committee to analyze internal issues and policies that affect the Campo Limpo System, in 2012, inpEV created a Labor Committee, whose members meet on a monthly basis to discuss issues related to the teams of container receiving units and professionals assigned to its system network and container receiving units directly managed by the institute.

Executive Management

The members of the Board of Directors elect the chairman of inpEV (not belonging to the associates), who will have different functions, including: fulfill requirements of legal regulations and decisions of the Ordinary General Assembly and the Board of Directors; keep the ethical and legal conduct of the institute; submit proposals of admission of new associates to the Board of Directors; establish agreements and partnerships; and interact with external agents. <4.1, 4.3, 4.4 e 4.10>

Finance Committee

It has three members, elected at the Ordinary General Assembly, among the contributing associates. This committee helps and supervises the managing bodies of inpEV and propose measures that favor the institute's financial balance. The ordinary meetings are held biannually, or extraordinarily, when requested by any of its members, the chairman of the Executive Management or any other member of the Board of Directors. <4.1, 4.3, 4.4 e 4.10>

The members of the Finance Committee are elected for a two-year term, and they can be reelected once consecutively. The companies are not authorized to have more than one member in the Board of Directors or in the Finance Committee.

In 2012, the Finance Committee received new members, from Nufarm Indústria Química e Farmacêutica, Sipacam UPL do Brasil and Sumitomo Chemical do Brasil.

Contract and Procurement Management

In 2012, the contract management system was implemented, allowing references to inpEV documents. The goals for 2013 are: have similar advantages with the launch of a completely computerized procurement management system and establish an interconnection between the Information System from Receiving Centers (SIC), which stores data from all parts of the country related to the amounts of empty containers sent to receiving centers, and the Datasul System, measures that will further improve the management of operations at the institute. <1.2>

Code of Conduct

The actions of collaborating members of inpEV and the social position of the institute are guided by the Code of Conduct, published in 2010. As a relevant document, it strengthens the institutional culture, reinforcing the institute's mission, values and internal principles. <4.8>

With guidance divided into four pillars (internal relations, external relations, socio-environmental responsibility and conduct in case of doubt), the Code of Conduct is handed to all employees and associates. Associated companies find in this document a reference to prevent conflicts between their interests and the interests of inpEV. <4.6>

Regarding partners, such as suppliers and service providers, the document rules their relation with the institute.

Risk Management

inpEV monitors, maps, prevents and controls risks associated with the Campo Limpo System processes, involving the transportation of post-consumer containers of pesticides, from container receiving to disposal. Likewise, the institute systematically manages environmental and workplace risks. <4.11>

In this sense, exams are performed with employees who work at receiving stations and centers, required by the Ministry of Labor and Employment, in Conama Resolution 334, which regulates the activities at container receiving units. In addition, techniques to ensure productivity, safety and quality when handling empty containers are addressed in POPi (inpEV Standard Operating Procedures) trainings.

Employees represented in health and safety programs

2012*

Initiative (%)	(%)
Fire brigade	100%
ProSeg Bem	100%

* The programs are conducted at the inpEV headquarter, reaching all employees.

Pioneer in safety

<LA6 e LA8>

inpEV does not have enough employees at its headquarter that requires the creation of an Internal Commission of Accident Prevention (Cipa). However, in 2012, a number of safety-related measures were adopted.

The ProSeg Bem program, for the institute's employees, was created to promote safety, health and well-being awareness at workplace. This initiative offers risk counseling, prevention and control programs, such as food quality and security, incentive to practicing exercises, home safety, cautious driving, ergonomics, safety at workplace (office) and while commuting (in transit).

The activities performed in 2012 included: emergency evacuation simulation of the headquarter building (with alarms set off and definition of a meeting place). The measure mobilized the entire building management, as well as representatives from other local companies, and it started the leading initiative of creating the fire brigade, comprised of five employees. The actions also included lectures, brochure distribution and mapping of risks in the headquarter offices and building.

At container receiving centers, the use of PPE (personal protection equipment) and collective safety equipment is always emphasized, especially during press operations, as it requires more attention of the operator. All equipment has safety systems and sensors, but inpEV intends to make it even more efficient.

In 2013, the New Press project will be developed, which will increase up to 4 times the compacting capacity of containers received at the units. These new machines, now in study phase, may start operating by 2015.

Workplace Exercises

The operators working at container receiving centers perform repetitive actions. To minimize the risk of workplace diseases, they have started to practice workplace exercises. This activity is coordinated by a physical therapist, who ensures proper exercises to their activities.

In addition, employees who work in the administrative headquarter also practice workplace exercises twice a week.

Renewed Commitments

Concerned about agribusiness progress, inpEV also works to make Campo Limpo System agents aware of their responsibilities in the practice of reverse logistics.

The significant development of agriculture has become a relevant fact in the Brazilian economy. The 2012/2013 harvest of grains may reach 184.45 million tons, with soybean and corn production in the first place (86%), according to the most recent estimates of Conab - Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (the Brazilian Food Supply Company).

According to estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply, the Gross Production Value (VBP) of the agricultural sector may reach R$ 305.3 billion in 2013, or 26.3% increase in relation to 2012 (R$ 241.8 billion).

Such increase in productivity, combined with increased internal and external demand for food, has made Brazil one of the main global references in agribusiness. Such importance is reflected on the Campo Limpo System, especially in farmers' more intense utilization of technologies specifically developed to increase productivity. Among products farmers use, pesticides are very important in pest, disease and weed control in different cultures.

Since it started operating in 2001, inpEV has been concerned about agribusiness progress and, in particular, the need to make system agents aware of their responsibilities in the practice of reverse logistics for empty containers of pesticides.

These actions also have socio-environmental education, national campaigns and participation in events of the sector, as well as discussions on applicable legislation, among other interferences, such as the institute's extended presence in domains other than those related to the Campo Limpo System.

< São Francisco Farm, in Rondonópolis (MT): a farmer gets ready for triple rinsing of containers during the mix preparation.

Campo Limpo System

Global Reference

The Campo Limpo System has become a national and international reference in reverse logistics. Managed by inpEV, it currently disposes 94% of primary plastic containers (in direct contact with the product) and 80% of total empty containers of pesticides sold in Brazil. In this process, the institute is the representative of manufacturers of pesticides, coordinating the final disposal – recycling or incineration – of the material taken to container receiving units.

System flow

1

DEALERS AND COOPERATIVES INDICATE ON THEIR INVOICES THE PLACE WHERE EMPTY CONTAINERS SHOULD BE RETURNED BY FARMERS.

About the system
To learn more about the Campo Limpo System, visit: **www.inpev.org.br.**

2

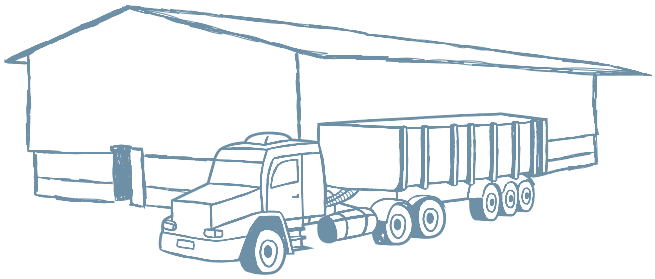
THE FARM PERFORMS TRIPLE RINSING OR PRESSURE RINSING AFTER USING THE PRODUCT, DAMAGES THE EMPTY CONTAINER AND STORES IT **TEMPORARILY IN A PROPER PLACE WITHIN HIS FACILITIES.**

3

THE EMPTY CONTAINERS ARE RETURNED BY THE FARMER TO THE PLACE INDICATED ON THE INVOICE

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES SUPERVISE, PROVIDE GUIDANCE AND LICENSE THE OPERATION OF CONTAINER RECEIVING UNITS. THEY ALSO SUPPORT EDUCATIONAL AND AWARENESS ACTIONS.

4 AT THE **CONTAINER RECEIVING UNITS**, WHICH CAN BE STATIONS OR CENTER, EMPTY CONTAINERS ARE PREPARED FOR FINAL DISPOSAL (RECYCLING OR INCINERATION).



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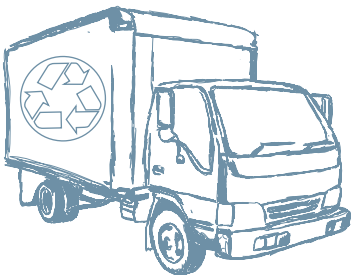
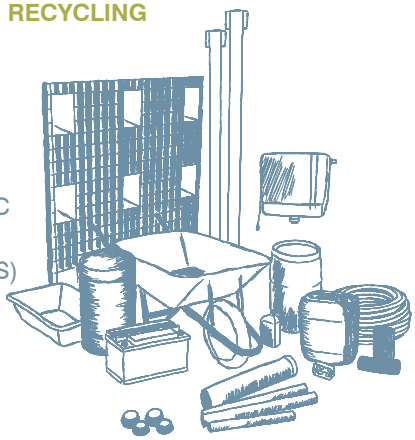


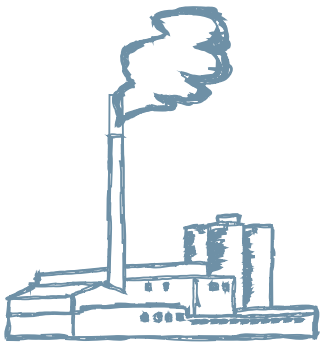
REPRESENTED BY INPEV, MANUFACTURERS TAKE THE EMPTY CONTAINERS RETURNED TO THE CONTAINER RECEIVING UNITS TO PROPER DISPOSAL.

RECYCLING

NINE RECYCLING ORGANIZATIONS CHANGE THE CONTAINERS (PLASTIC CONTAINERS, CARDBOARD AND LIDS) INTO 17 DIFFERENT PRODUCTS.



INCINERATION



The trend of increase in environmentally aware disposal of empty containers of pesticides has been more and more consolidated. In 2012, the Campo Limpo System disposed 37,379 tons (92% sent to recycling and 8% to incineration), 9.3% more than in 2011 (34,203 tons). <EN22 and EN27>

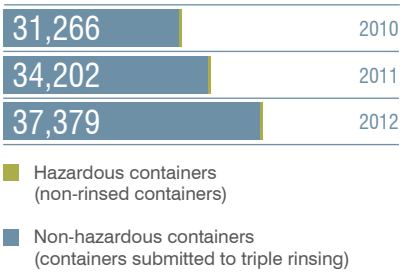
Among the mix of all containers placed on the market, 94% of primary containers (in direct contact with the product) were recovered. When adding primary and secondary containers, the recovery index is 80%.

In 2012, the states of Alagoas (+ 395.4%), Pará (+ 132.3%) and Rio Grande do Norte (+ 95.6%) presented the highest growth in the amount of containers disposed of, and the Federal District presented a relevant result among the other 22 states.

From the total quantity of containers placed on the market annually, 5% are not recyclable. These are flexible containers or containers for non-water-miscible products. In addition, many containers returned to receiving units are not correctly rinsed by producers/farmers at the right moment (product mix preparation). In both cases, these containers are taken to incineration. <EN22 and EN27>

Total disposed post-consumer containers <EN22>

(in t)



Total containers by type and disposal method <EN22 e EN27>

(in t)

Type of containers[1]	Disposal method[2]	2010	2011	2012
Containers submitted to triple rinsing	Recycling	28,779	31,519	34,600
Non-rinsed containers	Incineration	2,487	2,684	2,779
Total		**31,266**	**34,203**	**37,379**

Notes:

(1) The containers are directly disposed of by inpEV or third-party contractors. No other method of disposal is available besides recycling and incineration.

(2) The calculation of the number of recovered containers considers the total containers that inpEV takes from container receiving centers to final disposal and the number of containers sold, informed by trading companies (all of them are the institute's associates).

For 2013, the total amount of disposed containers is expected to reach 40,000 tons, which will demand the whole infrastructure to achieve this number without any incident, considering the increase in the amount from new agricultural areas in the North and Northeast regions. In fact, it is one goal for the next year. <1.2>

The activities at container receiving centers are regularly supervised, in real time, by the Information System from Receiving Centers (SIC), to prevent, in particular, critical stock of containers, when the storage capacity reaches the undesirable level of 75%. In addition, planning meetings are held on a monthly basis to ensure continued improvements in the system.

With the easy resource of online scheduling, farmers will be able to plan better their return of empty containers of pesticides to the container receiving units across the country.

Critical stocks are expected to reduce more and more, becoming increasingly rare, due to the project of online scheduling to return empty containers, which will enable to plan in advance the quantities of empty containers farmers will bring to receiving units and, consequently, the maintenance of the Campo Limpo System effectiveness across the country.

Total containers disposed in Brazil

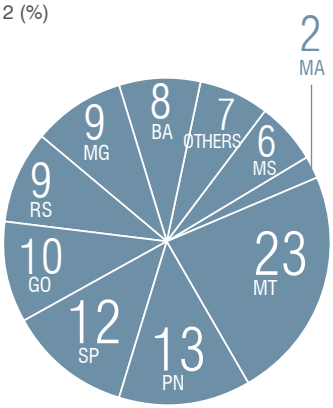
<EN27>

(by state – 2012, in tons)

Estado	Rinsed containers (t)	Non-rinsed containers (t)	Total (t)	%
Mato Grosso	8,272	421	8,693	23.30
Paraná	4,265	568	4,832	12.90
São Paulo	4,193	335	4,528	12.10
Goiás	3,646	361	4,006	10.70
Rio Grande do Sul	3,210	226	3,436	9.20
Minas Gerais	2,921	314	3,235	8.70
Bahia	2,817	156	2,973	8.00
Mato Grosso do Sul	2,348	92	2,440	6.50
Maranhão	701	39	741	2.00
Santa Catarina	518	70	588	1.60
Piauí	380	23	403	1.10
Tocantins	263	24	287	0.80
Pernambuco	198	52	249	0.70
Espírito Santo	215	24	239	0.60
Rondônia	180	9	189	0.50
Alagoas	156	13	170	0.50
Pará	134	13	147	0.40
Rio de Janeiro	70	13	83	0.20
Rio Grande do Norte	48	27	74	0.20
Roraima	43	–	43	0.10
Sergipe	22	–	22	0.10
Total	**34,600**	**2,779**	**37,379**	**100**

Disposal of containers in selected states

2012 (%)



Disposal of empty containers of pesticides in Brazil

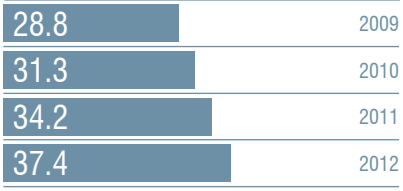
<EN27>

(by state – 2009-2012, in tons)

Estado	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mato Grosso	6,777	7,103	8,785	8,693
Paraná	4,563	4,716	4,490	4,832
São Paulo	3,598	3,613	3,740	4,528
Goiás	3,111	3,314	3,580	4,006
Rio Grande do Sul	2,511	2,839	3,272	3,436
Minas Gerais	2,279	2,605	2,732	3,235
Bahia	1,883	2,469	2,760	2,973
Mato Grosso do Sul	1,977	2,176	2,290	2,440
Maranhão	603	581	710	741
Santa Catarina	545	529	551	588
Piauí	149	247	277	403
Tocantins	118	176	153	287
Pernambuco	206	213	240	249
Espírito Santo	127	194	209	239
Rondônia	92	234	168	189
Alagoas	88	100	34	170
Pará	38	57	63	147
Rio de Janeiro	24	22	68	83
Rio Grande do Norte	56	62	38	74
Roraima	–	4	–	43
Sergipe	22	11	33	22
Total	**28,771**	**31,266**	**34,202**	**37,379**

Empty containers of pesticides disposed in Brazil

(in thousand t)



The results kept the trend of growth observed every year since the system started operating, a direct consequence of the engagement of agents in this program and increase in agricultural production.

To ensure sufficient infrastructure, the system has a network of 414 receiving units (302 stations and 112 centers), in 25 states and in the Federal District. One of its main characteristics is the continuous adaptation to growth observed in the segment of pesticides, which can be seen in the annual increase in the amount of containers returned by farmers to the container receiving units.

Itinerant container receipt, operating as mobile and temporary units, organized by the receiving centers with the support of municipal authorities, also contribute to positive results, considering that, in Brazil, around 10% of disposed containers are from these actions. Such initiatives occur frequently, with annual schedule of itinerant container receipts in some places.

<2.9>

New units
In 2012, 13 new container receiving units were inaugurated across the country:

- Buritis (Adicer)-MG
- Lagoa Vermelha-RS
- Confresa-MT
- Camocim de São Félix-PE
- Carmo da Cachoeira-MG
- Itaocara-RJ
- Santa Vitória-MG
- Tocantinópolis-TO
- Erechim-RS
- Tupanciretã – Linha do Ivaí-RS
- Juazeiro-BA
- São Desidério (Vila do Campo Grande)-BA
- Palmas-PR

Units that have been deactivated
In 2012, some container receiving units in different regions closed down, but without affecting the system container receiving capacity because of logistic optimizations and restructuring of stations and centers:

- Amambai-MS
- Aral Moreira-MS
- Caraguatatuba-SP
- Lapa-PR
- Lucélia-SP
- Taiobeiras-MG
- Toledo (Dois Irmãos)-PR
- Taquarivaí-SP
- Palmas do Monte Alto-BA
- Votuporanga-SP
- Cunha Porã-SC
- Teixeira de Freitas-BA
- Palmas-PR
- Five stations of Cotrijal-RS (they have become itinerant container receiving sites)

SYSTEM STRUCTURE
THE CAMPO LIMPO SYSTEM OPERATES THROUGH A NATIONWIDE NETWORK, WITH 414 CONTAINER RECEIVING UNITS (302 STATIONS AND 112 CENTERS), IN 25 STATES AND IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT.

Tracking Model

The Information System from Receiving Centers (SIC) is one of the main tools of logistic management used by the Campo Limpo System.

1. Containers are returned to receiving centers.
2. Data are entered in SIC.
3. SIC generates a collection order when the amount of a certain material reaches the level to load a truck.
4. Once the operation is confirmed by a receiving center, SIC sends a collection order to the logistic operator, who contacts one of the 20 partner transportation companies.
5. The material is taken by the transportation company.
6. The material is sent to final disposal (recycling or incineration).
7. Recycling or incineration companies and the receiving center in charge of load update data in SIC to end the procedure.

Excellence in logistics

To take the empty containers from receiving units and send them to ecologically aware disposal, inpEV coordinates a complex logistic operation. Several operational improvements are directly implemented in the receiving centers to increase productivity in truck container transportation, such as revision of pack dimension and tying, press compaction pressure and best loading methods, among others. <EN29>

In 2002, the average amount of empty containers transported reached 7,050 kilos per truck, and in 2012, it reached 13,021 kilos – 85% increase between 2002-2012. Such increase confirms the effectiveness of the continuous improvement process adopted since the system started operating. Since 2002, more than 60,000 trucks have been used in container transportation in Brazil.

The average amount of empty containers transported increased from 7 to 13 tons between 2002 and 2012.

< When the containers returned by rural producers reach 13 tons, the receiving center requests inpEV to remove the load, which is taken to final disposal (recycling or incineration).

Committee resumes activities

The Logistics Committee of inpEV resumed its activities in 2012 to encourage internal discussions about the continuous improvement process for the transportation of empty containers and involve the stakeholders in discussions and decision making process. Thus, the institute reinforces transparency and expands the possibilities to find more adequate solutions.

inpEV does not import or export hazardous waste, although in 2012, 2,780 tons of hazardous waste (class 1) were transported – that is, non-recyclable waste – and sent to incineration. <EN24>

Even with intense transportation of loads across the country, inpEV has no fatal accident caused by logistic operations in its history, a result of efforts and investments in safety. On June 25, 2012, for instance, the 2nd Meeting of Campo Limpo System Transportation Companies was held to update results, present perspectives and reinforce the commitment to accident prevention actions. <EN29>

The search for logistic process improvement has been constant. As part of these efforts, inpEV started to use trucks of different models in the transportation of empty containers, that is, which can also serve other sectors, to avoid impact on load transportation caused by seasonal cycles of harvests, when the availability of trucks varies significantly. Open trucks, for instance, require long load time and they can transport 14 tons of containers.

"Rest" Law

Known as the "rest law", Law 12.619/2012, which regulates the profession of drivers in Brazil, was one of the main themes discussed by the Logistics Committee of inpEV in 2012, which may also happen in 2013.

According to new rules in force since December 2012, truck drivers should work eight hours a day, which can be extended for two extra hours, with 1-hour meal and 11-hour rest each 24 hours.

In addition, drivers have the right to a 30-minute interval each uninterrupted period of four hours behind the wheel. Load preparation and unloading time are also considered in the time spent in each trip, which brings direct impact on route planning and trip costs.

Final Disposal

inpEV, which represents manufacturers of pesticides, in charge of the final disposal of containers, keeps partnerships with nine recycling organizations (Cimflex, Coletti, Dinoplast, Ecopaper, Pasa, Plastibrás, Recicap, Recipak and Campo Limpo Reciclagem e Transformação), in Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, as well as five other companies that incinerate empty containers that cannot be rinsed or that were incorrectly rinsed (Basf, Cetrel, Clariant, Essencis and Haztec). In both cases, these partner companies rigorously observe the safety and environmental standards established by law.

Campo Limpo Reciclagem e Transformação has contributed to the proper disposal of empty containers.

In 2008, the system created its own recycling organization, Campo Limpo Reciclagem e Transformação de Plásticos S.A., located in the Industrial District of Piracangaguá, in Taubaté (SP). Today, with 30 manufacturers of pesticides as its shareholders, the company is the final phase of the cycle of post-consumer pesticide container management and contributes to financial self-sufficiency of the system, for the proper disposal of this material. With ISO 9001 certification for recycling and transformation of plastic products into post-consumer resins, as well as design, development and production of new containers, the company creates new industrial solutions, promoting the generation of jobs and revenues.

Ecoplástica Triex® 20 L, the first container developed from post-consumer pesticide container recycling, is a proof of that. Produced with recycled resin, each group of 100 Ecoplástica Triex® 20 L containers, according to an ecoefficiency study conducted by Fundação Espaço Eco (FEE), contributes to the prevention of 360 kilos of greenhouse gas emission in the atmosphere. A practical comparison: it saves two trees from being cut.

Innovative Actions

Since it was created in 2008, the history of Campo Limpo Reciclagem e Transformação has presented many achievements in innovation, including:

- > Increase of Ecoplástica Triex® 20 L marketing, without any noncompliance reported by clients.
- > New extrusion line, ensuring total production installed capacity of 10,000 tons/year of post-consumer resin (PCR).
- > Expansion of facilities in 2011 to total construction area of 12,633,15 m², with a new storage area.
- > New container production line.
- > Utilization of own workforce in PCR blow-molded and extruded containers.

Campo Limpo in perspective

To learn more about the activities of Campo Limpo Reciclagem e Transformação de Plásticos, visit:<www.campolimpoplasticos.com.br>.

Products manufactured by Campo Limpo

Post-Consumer Resin (PCR)

Post-consumer resin of high density polyethylene (HDPE), with high level of quality and homogeneity, is a result of the reverse logistics system for empty containers of pesticides.

Ecoplástica Triex® 5 & 20 L

With three layers, manufactured through co-extrusion process (internal and external layers of virgin resin and intermediate layer of post-consumer resin), Ecoplástica Triex® is an important innovation in the segment of plastic products. The 20-liter container is the first to be manufactured with recycled raw material that obtained UN certification (group II, 1.4 g/cm^3 density) for land transportation of hazardous products, and it was approved for maritime transportation by the Brazilian Navy, a complement of the certification for land transportation.

Green Seal

In 2012, Ecoplástica Triex® 20 L received the Green Seal, a certification of the ABNT - Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas (Brazilian Association of Technical Standards), which identifies eco-friendly products and services by placing a label on the product.

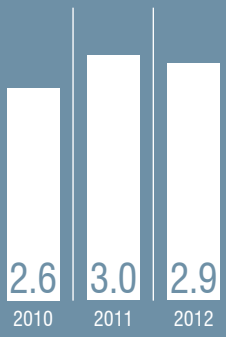
This Green Seal initiative is a voluntary method of certification and environmental performance labeling that informs consumers what products cause less impact on the environment.

This certification was based on the assessment of Ecoplástica Triex® 20 L lifecycle in its production process, hazardous substance utilization, inspection of end product, transportation packaging, final disposal, distribution, compliance with legal standards and laboratory tests.

Campo Limpo was the first company from the segment of plastic products to receive the Green Seal granted by ABNT.

Relationship Groups

Progress of investments in educational initiatives – 2010-2012
(R$ million)



<4.14>

Strategic relationship groups:

> Farmers
> Employees
> Distributors/cooperatives and container receiving units
> Associated companies and associations
> The Media
> Public authorities
> Partner recycling and incineration companies
> The Society

> The community celebrates good results of the system during the National Day of Campo Limpo at the container receiving center in São Gabriel do Oeste (MS)

The engagement of Campo Limpo System agents (farmers, distribution channels, manufacturers and public authorities) is one of the main reasons of its continued progress achieved in the last years. The commitment to reverse logistics for post-consumer containers of pesticides is also seen in the awareness of the system importance for environment preservation and in the participation of inpEV in main events of the sector and political discussions on legislation and normative instructions. <4.14, 4.15, 4.16 and 4.17>

In 2012, inpEV invested R$ 2.9 million in educational initiatives: campaigns, printed materials, participation in different events with educational focus and activities for the National Day of Campo Limpo and the Environmental Education Program. The investments have remained at this level in last years (*see illustration*).

inpEV invested R$ 2.9 million in different educational and awareness initiatives in 2012.

Environmental Education

Several activities and initiatives complement the inpEV activity of disposal of post-consumer containers of pesticides. One of them is the Campo Environmental Education Program, which provides schools with materials that have pedagogical content on environmental topics, aligned with the recommendations of the National Curricular Parameters of the Ministry of Education. In its third edition, this program has provided materials to 1,058 participating schools from 147 municipalities, in 14 states, involving 81,204 students from 3,973 classrooms of the 4th and 5th grades - Primary/Middle education levels *(see table on page 40)*. <4.16 and 4.17>


Sejam bem vindos ao
dia nacional
do campo limpo

On the National Day of Campo Limpo, educational and cultural activities are performed, with the participation of schools from the Environmental Education Program.

> Local students participate in the celebrations of the National Day of Campo Limpo at the container receiving center of São Sebastião do Paraíso (MG).

Main indicators of the Environmental Education Program

(2010-2012)

Year	2010	2011	2012
Number of schools	1,022	1,001	1,058
Classrooms of 4th and 5th grades	2,364	3,842	3,973
Number of municipalities involved	163	164	147
Participants in the drawing contest	42,056	42,061	39,757
Participants in the writing contest	25,921	39,813	36,165

With the distribution of around 2,600 pedagogical kits to participating schools, the students were encouraged to participate in the drawing contest, whose theme was "*The environment and the well-being in the farm*", and the writing contest, whose theme was "My attitudes to make the planet a better place to live". In total, 39,757 drawings and 36,165 texts were submitted.

The activities were complemented with a new category exclusively developed to teachers and schools. The best educational activities performed under the Environmental Education Program on the National Day of Campo Limpo (officially celebrated on August 18 since 2005) were reported on www.dianacionaldocampolimpo.org.br.

The schools involved in the Environmental Education Program also participated in the National Day of Campo Limpo. The students develop activities to celebrate the date and participate of other actions, including cultural presentations, educational lectures, exhibitions and visits to container receiving units of the Campo Limpo System.

The intention is to transmit messages to children that emphasize the importance of environmental preservation. In 2012, these activities involved 72,028 people, more than the 67,649 participants in 2011. In total, 97 container receiving units from 21 states participated in these actions.

Knowledge Kits

The multidisciplinary pedagogical kits of the Campo Limpo Environmental Education Program, especially developed for students in the 4th and 5th grades of the Primary/Middle education levels and handed to around 1,000 schools near the container receiving units from 19 states include: the teacher's book, with directions on how to use the content and supporting material for classroom practice, like posters and a game ("On the track of containers"). <4.16 and 4.17>

The distribution of these kits is made in partnership with Municipal Secretariats of Education, educational centers, school directors or coordinators, showing the relationship of inpEV with different groups, as well as the players directly involved in the Campo Limpo System.

National Day of Campo Limpo

The celebration of the National Day of Campo Limpo is a special date in the Brazilian calendar. In the edition promoted in 2012, the container receiving centers received the community to show their operations and promote several educational and entertainment activities, such as lectures and acting addressing environmental topics. The actions also included competitions and workshops to children and adolescents that addressed conscientious consumption and disposal of solid waste, as well as drawing and writing contests under the Campo Limpo Environmental Education Program. Since the first edition, more than 600,000 people have participated in the event across the country.

<4.16 e 4.17>

Educational awareness

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of people involved (National Day of Campo Limpo + EEP*)	112,638	139,616	122,772	127,592
National Day of Campo Limpo – people involved**	NA	90,392	67,649	72,028
Number of states	23	23	21	21
Number of container receiving units participating in the event	99	98	99	97
Campo Limpo Environmental Education Program	NA	70,916	81,818	81,204
Number of container receiving centers that registered schools	NA	80	88	71
Number of schools involved	NA	1,022	1,001	1,058
Classrooms of 4th and 5th grades under the EEP	NA	2,364	3,842	3,973
Municipalities involved in the EEP	NA	163	164	147
Participants in the drawing contest	41,871	42,056	42,061	39,757
Participants in the writing contest	17,349	25,921	39,813	36,165

* EPP = Campo Limpo Environmental Education Program, theme: "Lifecycle of containers".
** People involved in the doors open day, community and activities at schools, informal category.
- 64 container receiving centers with doors open.
- 1,230 schools involved, 1,058 of them participating in the Campo Limpo Environmental Education Program.

In 2012, representatives of inpEV and the Campo Limpo System participated in more than 100 thematic event across the country.

Institutional Presence

Complementing the educational actions, representatives of inpEV and the Campo Limpo System participated in more than 100 events in 2012 (farm days, lectures, workshops, exhibitions and events with own booth). In other places, the booth of the Campo Limpo System was present at ShowTec, in Maracaju (MS), Show Rural Coopavel, in Cascavel (PR), Expodireto Cotrijal, in Não-Me-Toque (RS), TecnoShow Comigo, in Rio Verde (GO) and Agrobrasília, in the Federal District, all of them with the exhibition celebrating the 10th anniversary of inpEV and the system, with the slogan "*10 years all all dedication to the environment and agriculture*" <4.16 e 4.17>

At Rio+20, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in June in Rio de Janeiro, the institute was invited to present the case of reverse logistics for empty containers of pesticides at a panel that gathered post-consumer disposal initiatives from other sectors. There, the institute showed results of the Campo Limpo System Ecoefficiency study and exhibited information about the system at SustainAgro, organized by agribusiness entities.

Greater participation in events, promotion of local campaigns (itinerant container receiving units), increase in container disposal month after month, inaugurations of container receiving units and the National Day of Campo Limpo were the main topics reported by national media vehicles.

Main events with the participation of inpEV and the Campo Limpo System in 2012

Month	Period	Event	Municipality	State
January	18 to 20	Feira de Agronegócios C Vale	Palotina	PR
January	25 to 27	ShowTec Maracaju	Maracaju	MS
January	25 to 28	Itaipú Rural Show	Pinhalzinho	SC
February	6 to 10	Show Rural Coopavel	Cascavel	PR
March	5 to 9	Expodireto Cotrijal	Não-Me-Toque	RS
March	7 to 8	TecnoAgro Chapadão	Chapadão do Sul	MS
March	21 to 23	Expoagro Afubra	Rio Pardo	RS
April	9 to 13	Tecnoshow Comigo	Rio Verde	GO
May	15 to 19	Agrobrasília	Federal District	DF
September	6 to 9	Expo Giruá	Giruá	RS
October	11 to 21	Expoijui Fenadi – Tradeshow	Giruá	RS

In 2012, a relationship program was intensified to place the institute closer to the main media vehicles. As a result of this program, 3,937 articles were published about inpEV and the Campo Limpo System by different media vehicles, 22% more than the 3,237 articles published in 2011. In 2012, the number of newsletters sent to a selected mailing list (virtual newsletter sent to more than 8,000 people) increased from 8 to 11, showing the strengthened institutional image of inpEV.

Main results of the relationship with the strategic groups of inpEV

<4.16 e 4.17>

Initiatives	2009	2010	2011	2012
Requests to the "Contact Us" section of the website	851	667	618	501
Newsletters sent (1)	3	7	8	11
Editions of inpEV Newsletter (2)	4	3	3	4
Virtual training (3)	1,103	1,717	1,023	493
People involved in the National Day of Campo Limpo and the Environmental Education Program	112,638	139,161	122,772	127,592
Articles published about the Campo Limpo System and inpEV	1,274	2,436	3,237	3,937
Events with the presence of the Campo Limpo System	168	157	125	100

Notes

(1) Virtual newsletter sent to more than 8,000 people.
(2) The inpEV Newsletter is a bimonthly publication of 10,000 copies.
(3) This number refers to users that started the training on container disposal. In total, 429 people concluded the training.

The analysis of issues related to the National Solid Waste Policy (PNRS) and possible impacts on the program of reverse logistics for empty containers of pesticides is also conducted with the participation of inpEV, at workgroup meetings (GT3). These meetings, organized by the CNI - Confederação Nacional da Indústria (Brazilian Confederation of Industry), address aspects of incentive to research, tax relief and credit lines of federal financial institutions to the PNRS. This initiative promotes, among other aspects, reduction of costs for the activities conducted under the Campo Limpo System. <SO5>

In 2012, some monthly meetings were held of a group comprised of the chairman and the Legal Support of inpEV to identify potential proposed law that could have positive or negative impacts on the system operation. This work analyzes several proposed laws, including those amending the National Solid Waste Policy or those that create state policies of solid waste. Today, this group tracks 56 proposed laws.

National Campaigns

Olímpio and Victor & Leo

The dissemination of knowledge about reverse logistics for containers of pesticides to other sectors and urban population is enabled through national awareness campaigns starring Olímpio, the spokesman of educational messages from the institute.

These campaigns follow the rules of the Conar – Conselho Nacional de Autorregulamentação Publicitária (the Brazilian Advertising Regulatory Council), as they clearly show the advertised organization and the public body that supports the initiative, without overstated or untrue information, matching the category of "Advertising for socio-environmental responsibility and sustainability", providing guidance to and encourages the society towards sustainable practices, which is not only allowed, but encouraged by Conar. <PR6>

In 2012, Olímpio shared the leading role with country music duo Victor & Leo, in a video produced by inpEV, distributed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply to TV stations for nationwide broadcast, between March-May and September-November, whose theme was "*The Nation's Pride*".

In the video, they highlight the importance of rinsing and returning every empty container of pesticide to the place indicated on the invoice of the products, and appreciate the attitude of farmers who do that correctly.

The federal government has supported the activities of inpEV since 2005, through the Secretariat of Communication (Secom), in the dissemination of educational campaigns starring Olímpio on free TV channels. In 2012, the advertising efforts were reinforced with point-of-sale materials (mobiles and displays), roadside panels at 17 locations (in five states), a website page about the campaign (www.inpev.org.br/campanha), as well as actions on social media.

Tripartite Responsibility

inpEV does not receive financial support from the government, and the government is not part of the institute's structure. However, the responsibility for awareness and education of rural producers and other links of the Campo Limpo System chain is configured as a tripartite system, that is, the industry (manufacturers of pesticide), trading companies and public authorities from the municipal, state and federal levels share such responsibility. <EC4>

Thus, the interaction with several state and municipal bodies has been constant. These bodies support the initiatives towards education, especially of rural producers, disseminating the importance of triple rising and return of every empty container to the place indicated on the invoice. In some states, inspection bodies identify multipliers within their structure to promote awareness among rural producers. The institute, in turn, creates educational kits with videos, brochures and flip charts to disseminate its messages.

Comprehensive Operations

The responsibility for making the Campo Limpo System agents aware is shared by representatives of the industry, trading companies and public authorities.

Obsolete pesticides

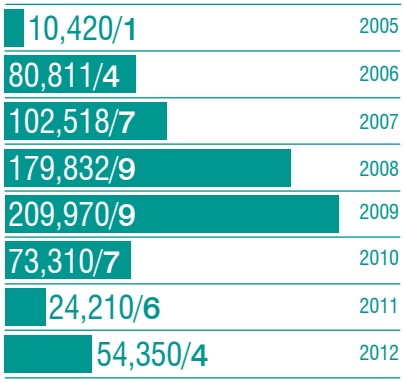
Pesticides classified today as obsolete, that is, prohibited by law, were legally used in farming activity in Brazil and worldwide in the 1940s and later. The prohibition on the manufacture, marketing, distribution and use of organochlorine pesticides in farming activity was established in 1985, valid for all national territory, based on a legal claim of the Ministry of Agriculture. However, although they have been not used and prohibited for decades, it is still possible to find obsolete pesticides in some farms. <EN26>

The Interdisciplinary Workgroup for Pesticide Disposal (GT) was created by Joint Resolution of SMA/SAA nº 002, of May 29, 2009, to estimate costs and analyze the technical recommendations of stowage, return, temporary storage, transportation and final disposal, providing a proper end to all remaining obsolete pesticides in the State of São Paulo. This workgroup had the participation of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Food Supply, through its Technical Support Division (Cati) and Farming Activity Defense (CDA), the Secretariat of the Environment, through Cetesb, and the Stockholm Convention Regional Center. The private sector was represented by Andav - Associação Nacional dos Distribuidores de Insumos Agrícolas e Veterinários (the Brazilian Association of Distributors of Agricultural and Veterinary Products), Faesp - Federação da Agricultura e Pecuária do Estado de São Paulo (Federation of Agriculture and Livestock – State of São Paulo), inpEV and Ocesp - Organização das Cooperativas do Estado de São Paulo (Organization of Cooperatives – State of São Paulo).

The project was structured during ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the GT, when activities for project execution and attracting financial resources were also planned. The GT made an investigation with rural producers to find out how much obsolete pesticides they had in their farms in the State of São Paulo after the prohibition in the 1980s.

Final disposal of unsuitable products

(kg/States)



Unsuitable pesticides

Unsuitable pesticides are those whose use is not allowed due to specific reasons, such as expiration date or impractical container. In 2012, disposal of expired products reached 54,350 kilos, more than twice the amount reported in 2011 (24,210 kilos).

< Hamilton Jesus, from Emater, hands the BHC return receipt to rural producer Paulino Knapk, in Contenda (PR).

With the results obtained in the mapping phase, 327 statements were received, totaling around 270 tons of obsolete pesticides. The GT developed the project for disposal of declared obsolete pesticides, which will be implemented in 2013.

In this context, inpEV also participated in a pioneer program to eliminate farmers' self-declaration of BHC and other obsolete pesticides prohibited by law, in Paraná, in partnership with the state government and other representatives of the private sector.

In 2012, 831 tons of obsolete pesticides were disposed of. For 2013, this operation may perform the disposal of remaining 392 tons of these products.

Disposal of seed bags

The operations of inpEV is even more comprehensive when considering the results of the study on disposal of post-consumer containers (bags of treated seeds of corn and cotton) of this sector, represented by the APPS - Associação Paulista dos Produtores de Sementes e Mudas (SP Association of Producers of Seeds and Seedlings). Developed in 2012, this action intended to present options for the disposal of post-consumer seed bags. The pilot project, which involved some regions of the states of São Paulo, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Gerais, Bahia and Mato Grosso, may be concluded in 2013.

This initiative, whose goal was to find solutions for the sector and promote synergies, also conducted trainings to qualify regional operation coordinators (CROs) at seven regional container receiving centers, as well as nine meetings that involved participating companies to discuss dissemination and monitoring activities at receiving sites, with analysis of positive and negative factors. Until February 2013, 23 tons of bags had been received.

Empty containers of sanitizing products

Between November 2011 and August 2012, inpEV conducted a pilot project to promote the proper disposal of empty containers of sanitizers/disinfectants for professional use (urban vector and pest control), in the metropolitan regions of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Recife, in partnership with the Abas – Associação Brasileira de Aerossóis e Saneantes Domissanitários (Brazilian Association of Aerosols and Household Cleaning Products).

In total, 15,200 kilos of containers were received and properly disposed of in this period. The initiative produced a report with recommendations and directions to the sector on how to perform this type of work.

Disposal of illegal products

Besides obsolete and unsuitable pesticides, since 2011, inpEV has coordinated, in partnership with the Sindag – Sindicato Nacional da Indústria de Produtos para Defesa Agrícola (Brazilian Union of the Industry of Agricultural Defense Products), the disposal of illegal products apprehended by authorities. In 2012, 41,512 kilos of illegal products were disposed of.

< Tobias da Silva Mateus, 28, inspects and separates containers that will be recycled by Campo Limpo Reciclagem e Transformação de Plásticos, in Taubaté (SP).

Internal Public

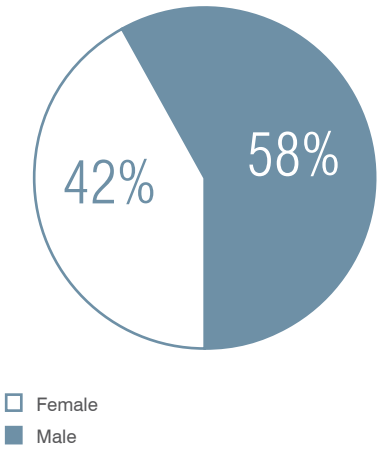
Integration Links

The employees that work at the administrative unit of inpEV, in São Paulo, at container receiving centers in Rondonópolis (MT) and Taubaté (SP) and the regional operation coordinators (CROs) are the internal public of the institute. They have encouraged the integration of the Campo Limpo System chain links through actions and coordination of container receiving units (stations or centers), with the collaboration of distributors and cooperatives.

At the end of 2012, inpEV had 47 direct employees and four outsourced professionals, one trainee and one underage apprentice, 58% male and 42% female employees. The institute's staff have most employees working as coordinators (32%) and more than half (62%) in the Southeast Region. All of them are on non-fixed term employment contract and work full time, except for trainees and underage apprentices, who work six hours a day. <LA1>

Staff distribution

(by gender – 2012)



The employees of inpEV support the work of Campo Limpo System agents.

Number of direct and indirect employees, by function level (2010-2012) <LA1>

Category	2010		2011		2012	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Board of Directors	1	0	1	0	1	0
Management	2	3	2	3	3	2
Leaders/Coordinators	9	5	11	6	11	6
Technical/Supervision	0	2	0	3	0	3
Administration	4	7	4	8	4	8
Operations	9	0	9	0	9	0
Third Parties	1	3	1	3	1	3
Underage Apprentices	0	0	1	0	1	0
Trainees	0	2	0	1	1	0
Total by gender	26	22	29	24	31	22
Total	**48**		**53**		**53**	

THE EMPLOYEES OF INPEV, WHICH HAVE BEEN STABLE FOR MORE THAN TWO YEARS, 96.2% ARE ON NON-FIXED TERM EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT.

Number of direct and indirect employees, by type of employment contract

<LA1>

(2010-2012)

Periodicidade do contrato	2010[1]	2011[1]	2012	
	Male/ Female	Male/ Female	Male	Female
Fixed term employment contract	1	0	2	0
Non fixed term employment contract	47	53	29	22
Total by gender	ND	ND	31	22
Total	**48**	**53**	**53**	

[1] For 2010 and 2011, there is no definition of number of employees by gender and type of employment contract. With improvements in the management system, such data were available in 2012.
ND – not defined.

Number of direct and indirect employees, by region

<LA1>

(2010-2012)

Region	2010[1]	2011[1]	2012	
	Male/Female	Male/Female	Male	Female
South Region	2	2	2	0
Southeast Region	32	36	16	17
Central West Region	13	13	11	3
Northeast Region	1	2	2	1
North Region	0	0	0	1
Total by gender	ND	ND	31	22
Total	**48**	**53**	**53**	

[1] For 2010 and 2011, there is no definition of number of employees by gender in the regions where inpEV operates. With improvements in the management system, such data were available in 2012.
ND – not defined.

Number of direct and indirect employees, by working hours

<LA1>

(2010-2012)

Working hours	2010[1]	2011[1]	2012	
	Male/Female	Male/Female	Male	Female
Full time	48	52	29	22
Part time	0	1	2	0
Total by gender	ND	ND	31	22
Total	**48**	**53**	**53**	

[1] For 2010 and 2011, there is no definition of number of employees by gender and working hours. With improvements in the management system, such data were available in 2012.
ND – not defined.

THE CAMPO LIMPO SYSTEM HAS 1,500 DIRECT EMPLOYEES, CONSIDERING THE ENTIRE NETWORK OF CONTAINER RECEIVING UNITS (STATIONS AND CENTERS) AND THE RECYCLING UNIT IN TAUBATÉ.

> Renata Silva Santos, 36, employee at Campo limpo Reciclagem e Transformação de Plásticos follows the production of Ecoplastica Triex containers.

In the 2012 balance (January to December), inpEV hired 19 and dismissed 19 employees, keeping the same number of employees since 2011. The hiring rate was 29% for male employees and 10% for female employees, while the dismissal rates were 24% and 14%, respectively, which increased the number of male employees. Most staff hiring and dismissals were in the Southeast Region, and involving employees between 36 and 45 years old. <LA2>

At the container receiving units of Rondonópolis (MT) and Taubaté (SP), 11 and 6 new jobs were created, respectively, in 2012. Considering the recycling unit, also in Taubaté, and the entire network of stations and centers across the country, there are 1,500 jobs directly related to Campo LImpo System today. <EC9>

In 2013, inpEV will adopt the performance assessment by individual employee goals.

Total employees dismissed, retired or who died <LA2>

(2010-2012)

	2010		2011		2012	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total by gender	11 25%	4 9%	10 20%	3 6%	12 24%	7 14%
Total	**15 34%**		**13 26%**		**19 38%**	

Total number and rate of staff hiring <LA2>

(2010-2012)

	2010		2011		2012	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total by gender	13 30%	4 9%	13 27%	4 8%	14 29%	5 10%
Total	**17 39%**		**17 35%**		**19 39%**	

Total number and rate of staff dismissals, by age group <LA2>

(2010 – 2012)

Age Group	2010[1]	2011[1]	2012	
	Male/ Female	Male/ Female	Male	Female
18-35 years old	0	0	5 10%	2 4%
36-45 years old	8 18%	9 18%	6 12%	4 8%
46-60 years old	7 16%	4 8%	1 2%	1 2%
60 years old or more	0	0	0	0

[1] For 2010 and 2011, there is no definition of total number of employees by gender and rate of dismissals by age group. With improvements in the management system, such data were available in 2012.

Total number and rate of staff hiring, by age group <LA2>

(2010-2012)

Age Group	2010[1]	2011[1]	2012	
	Male/Female	Male/Female	Male	Female
18-35 years old	0	1 2%	1 2%	2 4%
36-45 years old	5 11%	15 31%	9 18%	2 4%
46-60 years old	11 25%	1 2%	4 8%	1 2%
60 years old or more	1 2%	0	0	0

[1] For 2010 and 2011, there is no definition of total number of employees by gender and rate of staff hiring by age group. With improvements in the management system, such data were available in 2012.

Total number and rate of dismissal, by region <LA2>

(2010-2012)

Region	2010[1]	2011[1]	2012	
	Male/Female	Male/Female	Male	Female
South Region	0	0	0	0
Southeast Region	7 16%	4 8%	5 10%	6 12%
Central West Region	8 18%	9 18%	7 14%	1 2%
Northeast Region	0	0	0	0
North Region	0	0	0	0

[1] For 2010 and 2011, there is no definition of total number of employees by gender and rate of dismissals by region. With improvements in the management system, such data were available in 2012.

With one employee dismissed who used to keep functions in both areas of Finance Department and the Human Resources, inpEV hired one professional exclusively for people management, which will allow better structuring of this area and intensified actions to teams, both at the headquarter and centers in Rondonópolis (MT) and Taubaté (SP).

In 2013, for instance, the institute will adopt a result-oriented performance assessment, a model based on individual employee goals, developed in 2012.

Total number and rate of staff hiring, by region <LA2>

(2010-2012)

Region	2010[1]	2011[1]	2012	
	Male/Female	Male/Female	Male	Female
South Region	0	0	0	0
Southeast Region	8 18%	8 16%	7 14%	5 10%
Central West Region	9 21%	9 18%	6 12%	0
Northeast Region	0	0	1 2%	0
North Region	0	0	0	0

[1] For 2010 and 2011, there is no definition of total number of employees by gender and rate of staff hiring by region. With improvements in the management system, such data were available in 2012.

Local staff hiring

<EC7>

inpEV has no specific policy regarding openings filled by residents in communities where the institute operates, but it prioritizes local staff hiring (municipalities and neighboring cities, depending on the operation and strategy).

The institute has in its staff, a chairman and managers (four in São Paulo, in charge of the areas of Operations, Logistics, Sustainability and Administration-Finance) and one operation manager at the center in Rondonópolis (MT). Regional coordinators are preferably from their regions, and ,at the container receiving units of Taubaté (SP) and Rondonópolis (MT), all employees are from the local community.

<LA4>

Union relations

The relationship with the unions is established in case of employees from the center in Rondonópolis (Trade Union) and employees at the headquarter and the center in Taubaté (Sindicato dos Empregados em Entidades Sindicais Patronais da Indústria e em Associações Civis da Indústria no Estado de São Paulo – Seespi). Represented in salary campaigns, all of them are benefited by agreements from collective negotiation.

inpEV prioritizes local staff hiring, adopts a salary policy compatible with the practices in the sector in which it operates and offers a pension plan to its direct employees, in the PGBL and VGBL categories.

> José Vanderlei Alves Junior, 21, contributes to occupational safety by organizing the packs at the center in Rondonópolis (MT).

Remuneration

In its remuneration policy, inpEV uses the minimum wage (R$ 622, on December 31, 2012) as a reference. In regions with more relevant operations – at the headquarter in São Paulo and the two container receiving centers, in Taubaté (SP) and Rondonópolis (MT) –, only one employee (underage apprentice) receives the national basic value. The other employees receive salaries above this value. <EC5>

Variation of salary variation[1], by gender <EC5>

(2010-2012)

	2010[2]		2011		2012	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
São Paulo	134%	338%	118%	586%	146%	539%
Rondonópolis	113%	143%	159%	163%	170%	157%
Taubaté	257%	–	400%	100%	146%	193%

[1] Variation of the proportion of the lowest salary compared to local minimum wage.
[2] Alteration of 2010/2011data, due to corrections in prior calculations.

Private pension plan

inpEV offers a private pension plan (of voluntary adhesion) to the employees who work in its units in Taubaté, Rondonópolis and at its headquarter in São Paulo and to regional operation coordinators in ten other cities in Brazil (except for operators at container receiving centers, trainees and underage apprentices).

This benefit if offered in the categories of VGBL - Vida Gerador de Benefício Livre (Life Free Benefit Generator) and PGBL - Plano Gerador de Benefício Livre (Plan Free Benefit Generator). The beneficiaries can contribute with 3% or 6% of the gross salary – and the institute contributes with the same rate as that chosen by the employee. In 2012, the resources totaled R$ 209,291.34, representing the monthly average of R$ 17,440.95. In this period, 31 employees were participating in the private pension plan. <EC3>

Ethical Conduct

<SO3, PR7, PR9, HR4, HR6 e HR7>

inpEV does not offer a formal and structured anticorruption training program, but, according to its Code of Conduct, handed to all employees in the beginning of the employment relationship and signed by them, the institute makes all efforts to practice the highest standard of ethical conduct, without allowing or contributing to acts and procedures that seek to violate restrictions imposed by laws, regulations and standards.

Thus, it seeks to avoid conflicts of interest of its employees, associated companies, associations, partners and suppliers. For cases of relationship with representatives from public bodies (the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial government branches and the Public Ministry), support is offered in situations that may represent this type of conflict, assisting them in their attitudes to solve such situations. Also, no concession of advantages or privileges is allowed to public agents due to the function they have. Guidance is provided requesting ethics in themes involving activities of the institute and the government, at all levels of public administration.

In 2012, there were no cases of noncompliance with regulations and voluntary codes of marketing communication, advertising, promotion or sponsorship, and no fines for failure to observe laws and regulations related to the supply and use of products and services.

In its 11-year history, inpEV has never reported any internal or external case of discrimination due to ethnic, color, gender, religion, ideology, nationality or social origin reasons, and no slaver labor, child labor or young people exposed to dangerous labor. All employees are hired under the CLT (Labor Laws of Brazil), and the jobs at the other container receiving units are formal, using the same contract basis.

In its 11-year history, inpEV has never reported any case of discrimination for any reason. The Code of Conduct establishes that ethical behavior should be considered when addressing themes that involve the sector and in activities developed by the institute.

> Safety: fall arrest device ensures the physical integrity of employees working at container receiving centers.

THE CODE OF CONDUCT GUIDES ALL EMPLOYEES OF INPEV TOWARDS ETHICAL BEHAVIOR, REPRESSING ANY PROCEDURE AGAINST THE LAW.

Employee benefits

The benefits offered by inpEV to all employees are:

> Meal ticket;
> Transportation allowance;
> Life insurance;
> Health insurance;
> Coverage in case of disability/invalidity;
> Reimbursement for physical activities*;
> Maternity/paternity leave;

* Not available to operators of container receiving centers.

<LA3>

Performance Assessment <LA12>

All employees of inpEV always receive professional performance assessment. In addition, all administrative employees, that is, except for the operators of container receiving centers, have employment contracts based on goals.

The result agreements are established between the leader and his/her subordinate, and starting in 2013, they will be revised three times a year to monitor the performance and monitoring of goals and results, enabling alterations or adaptations, as required.

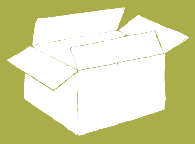

Campo Limpo

The management seeks ecoefficiency

> Aparecido Silva dos Santos, 29, checks the quality of pellets produced by Campo Limpo Reciclagem e Transformação de Plásticos.

inpEV conducts, every two years, a socio-ecoefficiency study, using a method developed by Fundação Espaço Eco. The fifth study, which consolidates the environmental studies of the Campo Limpo System between 2002 and 2012, presents a lifecycle assessment (LCA), according to NBR ISO 14040, considering the manufacture of pesticide containers, their uses, post-consumer return at the receiving units, transportation to final disposal and their actual last stage (recycling or incineration).

Studies conducted by Fundação Espaço Eco provide guidance to inpEV for monitoring the entire lifecycle of empty containers of pesticides in the value chain.



From 2002 to 2012, the operations of reverse logistics of the Campo Limpo System prevented the issue of 343,000 tons of CO_2.

The indicators are obtained from the comparing to a scenario without the program of reverse logistics, considering the energy consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, toxicity potential, workplace diseases and accidents, consumption of natural resources and land use. The commitment to the environment is also seen in other data: inpEV did not receive any fine or nonmonetary sanction due to failure to observe environmental laws and regulations. <EN26>

From 2002 to 2012, the Campo Limpo System prevented the emission of 343,000 tons of CO2e (equivalent carbon dioxide) – which corresponds to fuel combustion for 1,515 turns around the Earth or the emissions due to extraction of 786.000 oil barrels. It also prevented 1.7 million trees from being cut in the same period (*see highlighted information on the left*). <EN18 and EN26>

<EN26>

Reduction of environmental impact

Energy

Since 2002, Brazil has saved the amount of energy to supply 1.4 million houses, or approximately 137,000 houses a year for 10 years, due to the activities performed under the Campo Limpo System. It is mainly a result of the fact that the plastics value chain uses oil byproducts that demand too much energy for extraction, processing and transportation.

Effluents

Water consumption savings corresponded to 36.4 billion liters, or 36 million water tanks of 1,000 liters each. One of the main reasons for that is that partner recycling organizations use closed water systems.

Emissions

The System prevented emissions of CO_2e (equivalent carbon dioxide) that totaled 343,000 tons, an amount that 1,515 trips around the Earth would have released in the atmosphere.

Oil and natural gas

The System, in this case, prevented the extraction of 786.000 oil barrels between 2002 and 2012, mostly related to the plastics value chain.

Rational transportation

The type of transportation of empty containers from container receiving centers to disposal sites uses the return freight. Today, all freights for such transportation follows this concept, which consists in using the same truck to take filled containers to points of sale and/or distribution sites and bring empty containers to the recycling or incineration site.

With this measure, inpEV pays only one portion of the transportation cost. Besides the economic advantages, this method brings environmental gains, as the System uses the truck already in circulation, instead of requesting others to transport more containers from the Campo Limpo System, reducing greenhouse gas emissions. <EN29>

The practice of return freight brings economic advantages and environmental gains, as the same truck is used for the transportation of empty containers of pesticides.

To take the empty containers from receiving units and send them to ecologically aware disposal, inpEV coordinates a complex logistic operation. Several operational improvements are directly implemented in the receiving centers to increase productivity in truck container transportation, such as revision of pack dimension and tying, press compaction pressure and best loading methods, among others. In 2002, the average amount of empty containers transported reached 7,050 kilos per truck, and in 2012, it reached 13,021 kilos – 84.6% increase. Such increase confirms the effectiveness of the continuous improvement process adopted since the system started operating, with inpEV exceeding the 2012 goal of 12,800 kilos.

Since 2002, 71,953 trucks have circulated across Brazil under the System. In 2012, 9,748 trucks circulated, 2% less than in 2011, transporting 9.3% more containers, which represents gains in productivity due to three aspects:

- improvement in truck transportation from receiving stations to centers (9.5% increase in the amount of transported containers);
- improvement in truck transportation from receiving centers to disposal sites (3.4% increase in relation to 2011, from 12,589 to 13,021);
- lower quantity of freights from receiving stations to centers.

In the following years, no significant increase is expected in the truck transportation indicator, considering that the load limit of one truck has almost been reached.

No leak has ever been reported during the transportation of pesticide containers. Loads to recycling should be empty, dry and clean. Empty containers taken to incineration are placed in bigbags with liners (a film that prevents leaks).

However, inpEV does not monitor data on the transportation of employees.

Environmental investment

In 2012, the industry of pesticide manufacturers invested, through inpEV, R$ 56.5 million in the Campo Limpo System. However, in general, R$ 81.7 million were invested in the period, with R$ 13.7 million of this amount allocated to different initiatives and actions of environmental management (*see table below*). <EN30>

Total investments and expenditures related to environmental protection, by type

(R$ thousand)[1] <EN30>

	2010	2011	2012
Expenditures with treatment and disposal of waste	6,457	7,703	10,738
Incineration of non-rinsed containers	5,789	6,869	6,940
Disposal of obsolete pesticides, unsuitable products (program with states and projects in PR and SP)	668	788	3,091
Disposal of illegal products	0	0	300
Pilot projects for the disposal of seed bags and containers of sanitizers	0	46	407
Expenses with environmental prevention and management	2,859	3,264	3,038
Educational actions2	2,564	3,002	2,859
Monitoring and prevention	295	262	179
Total	**9,316**	**10,967**	**13,776**

Notes

(1) No expenditure were reported with treatment of air emissions and remediation.
(2) They include investments in awareness and education such as: events, the National Day of Campo Limpo, Campo Limpo Environmental Education Program, materials produced for lectures and farm days, as well as materials used by multipliers.

In addition, inpEV has expenditures with soil and water monitoring and environmental prevention at container receiving centers in São Paulo to identify possible risks of employee and environmental contamination. For instance: analysis of pesticide quantity, in parts per million (PPM), of recycled products and control of triple rinsing efficiency.

Every year a state is randomly selected for tests to inspect whether this process has been performed correctly by the manufacturers. In 2012, the analyses were conducted at container receiving centers in Mato Grosso do Sul.

Energy consumption <EN3 e EN4>

The energy consumed at the headquarter of inpEV and container receiving units directly managed by the institute is provided by the municipal system and concessionaires operating in the electricity provision system. Therefore, there are no data for direct energy consumption.

In 2012, the consumption of indirect energy reached 287.57 GJ, an increase of 27.58% when compared to the total consumption in 2011, as the monitoring system included the consumption of 64.22 GJ from the container receiving unit of Rondonópolis (MT).

For the container receiving unit in Taubaté (SP), data are not monitored, considering that it is located inside the plant of Campo Limpo Reciclagem e Transformação de Plásticos. For this reason, it is impossible to separately monitor the energy consumption of this receiving center.

Total indirect energy consumption[1] <EN4>

(1) The results from 2010 and 2011 are related to the headquarter of inpEV only. In 2012, the results started to include the headquarter and the container receiving unit in Rondonópolis (MT).

In 2012, water consumption at the container receiving unit of Rondonópolis started to be monitored.

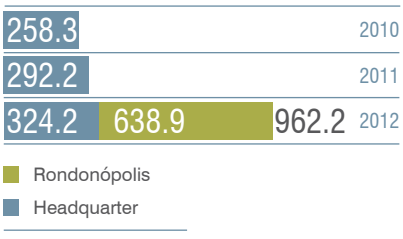
Water consumption <EN8>

The water consumed by the institute is supplied by the public system. In 2012, besides monitoring the consumption at the headquarter in São Paulo, inpEV started to monitor also the amount consumed at the receiving center in Rondonópolis, resulting in a significant increase in the total consumption. In the 2012 balance, the consumption at the headquarter was 324.2 m^3 and, at the receiving unit in Mato Grosso, 638.9 m^3.

In 2012, total consumption was 962.2 m^3. As the receiving unit in Taubaté is inside the plant of Campo Limpo Reciclagem e Transformação de Plásticos, it is not possible to separately measure its consumption from the company's consumption.

The headquarter and both units in Rondonópolis (MT) and Taubaté (SP) only generate household waste, always taken to the public sewage system for treatment. The rinsing process of post-consumer empty containers does not generate wastewater, as they are rinsed by farmers, at the moment of product utilization, so the rinsing water can be directly poured into the spray tank and used in farming activities. <EN21>

Total water consumption[1] <EN8>



(1) The results from 2010 and 2011 are related to the headquarter of inpEV only. In 2012, the results started to include the headquarter and the container receiving unit in Rondonópolis (MT).

Data from the headquarter are estimated using a proportional calculation to inpEV, once the water supply bill is for the whole building, including several smaller commercial units.

Economic Performance

Balance with positive data

In 2012, the Campo Limpo System received investments of R$ 8.,7 million; 65% of this amount correspond to contributions of associated manufacturers (R$ 56.5 million), and the remaining portion comes from registration fee of partner recycling organizations, admission fee to cover the costs of receiving units, lease of the Campo Limpo Reciclagem e Transformação de Plásticos and revenues from projects, such as those developed to sanitizers/disinfectants for professional use and seed bags.

From the total amount, 67% were allocated to container receiving units, logistics and disposal; 24% to the physical infrastructure, the areas of finance and accounting, human resources and information technology (IT); and 9% to legal, education and communication themes, as well as technological developments and projects.

In 2012, the total revenue generated by inpEV increased to R$ 89.3 million, compared to R$ 83.9 million in 2011, which corresponds to 6.5% increase (*see the table below*).

R$13.5 million

of reduction in investments made by associated companies is one of the goals for 2013.

Annual increase of value added <EC1>

(2010-2012/in R$ thousand)

Statement of value added	2010	2011	2012
1 – Revenues[1]	82,257.00	83,905.00	89,335.00
2 – Products acquired from third parties	55,292.00	59,951.00	67,897.00
3 – Gross value added	26,965.00	23,954.00	21,438.00
4 – Retentions	1,764.00	2,045.00	4,267.00
5 – Net value added produced	25,201.00	21,909.00	17,171.00
6 – Value added received in transfer	1,163.00	1,534.00	1,391.00
7 – Total value added to be distributed	26,364.00	23,443.00	18,562.00

[1] Includes reversion of provision, social security regarding the lease and non-operating expenditures.

Distribution of value added[1] <EC1>

(2010-2012/in R$ thousand)

	2010	2011	2012
Employees (remuneration, benefits and duties)	- 7.134,00	- 8.666,00	- 9.796,00
Government (taxes, fees and contributions)	- 1.823,00	- 2.107,00	- 2.530,00
Retained profit/loss in the period	- 17.060,00	- 12.290,00	- 5.878,00
Interests and rents (remuneration to capital of third parties)	- 347,00	- 380,00	- 358,00
Accumulated economic value (economic value generated – economic value distributed)	- 1.163,00	- 1.534,00	- 1.391,00

[1] inpEV is a nonprofit non-governmental organization under private law, comprised of a group of non-remunerated associates. For this reason, there is no remuneration to shareholders and direct investments for the society.

Commitment fulfilled

For the first time, in 2012, a reduction of R$ 8.5 million occurred in the total investment made by associated companies.

For the first time, in 2012, inpEV got to turn the resources generated by the Campo Limpo System into a reduction of R$ 8.5 million in investments made by associated manufacturers – fulfilling the commitment assumed at the General Meeting held in 2011. For 2013, the goal is to increase this value to R$ 13.5 million. <1.2>

The new online validation system for the registration of traded containers will enable faster operations and increase information safety to the System management.

Regarding tax aspects, in 2012, savings of R$ 267 thousand were obtained, regarding the collection of Cofins - Contribuição para o Financiamento da Seguridade Social (Social Security Funding Contribution) on the lease paid by Campo Limpo Reciclagem e Transformação de Plásticos to the institute. This gain was possible due to reduced rate used, as a result of a benefit ensured by a law applicable to inpEV.

Another achievement in 2012, in the financial area, was the conclusion of the online validation system for the registration of quantity of containers placed on the market by the associated manufacturers, which replaced the prior method, that is, the manual insertion of data in a printed spreadsheet. This change, to be implemented in 2013, will enable faster operations and increase information safety – such data are also used to define the contribution value from each associate to inpEV –, as the new system also enables electronic validations and approvals, as well as auditing procedures.

About the report

Improved Report

The 2012 Sustainability Report covers the activities developed by inpEV from January 1st to December 31. This third annual report, based on economic, social and environmental dimensions, presents a group of 35 indicators defined according to the guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), a model of world reference adopted in the production of corporate reports, in version 3.1. <3.1, 3.2 and 3.9>

This publication reached the application level B, according to the GRI requirements, which also indicates improvements in some process aspects in relation to the content of the prior report, for 2011, based on version 3.0 of international guidelines, and which fulfilled the parameters of level C. <3.3>

The report ensures continuity of the accounting process started in 2004, to the main audiences to which inpEV relates: farmers, distribution channels and cooperatives, employees from the container receiving units of the Campo Limpo System, associated companies and associations, institutional partners, suppliers, media vehicles, public authorities and the society in general. <4.17>

This report, as it consolidates the main initiatives and the balance for 2012, is an updated source of reference about the final disposal of post-consumer containers of pesticides in Brazil, considered an international reference due to results obtained since 2002, when the Campo Limpo System started operating.

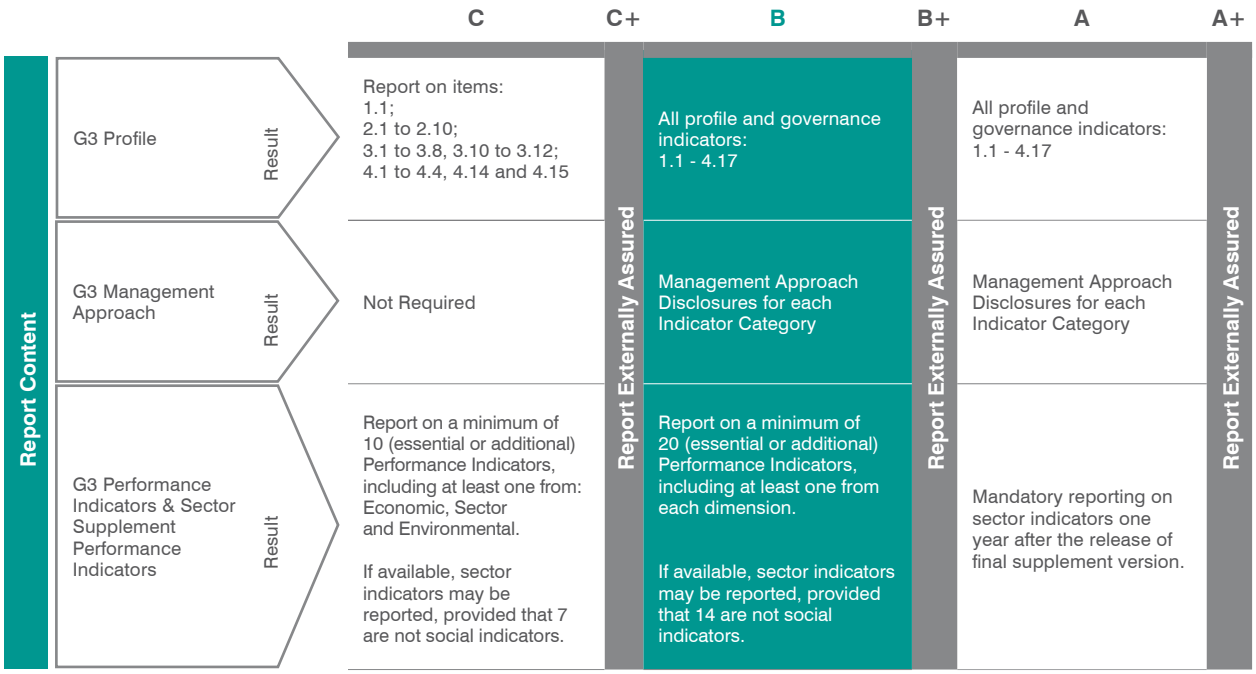
The economic and financial performance indicators were measured according to criteria defined in the Brazilian accounting standards and properly analyzed in external and independent auditing. On the other hand, all socio-environmental information, covering the administrative activities of the institute's headquarter and the actions related to the Campo Limpo System, were internally consolidated, without any analysis and validation of external auditors. <3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9 and 3.13>

All structured areas of inpEV were engaged in the different stages of this report, whose content was defined internally by the institute to fulfill the demands of different stakeholders. The comparability with the 2011 report content is ensured, and the alterations are indicated in the text itself or in explanatory notes. <3.5 e 3.10>

As a form to further improve the reporting process, inpEV also decided to conduct, in the next period, the first test of materiality, involving employees, associates and experts, which are closer audiences and with expertise in the sector. In practice, the purpose of this broadened test is to keep the alignment of the content that will be reported to fulfill different expectations and information needs of stakeholders about all activities developed by the Campo Limpo System, which has enabled integrated actions of different players, with shared responsibilities, in the chain value.

Application Level

The 2012 Sustainability Report fulfills the requirements of GRI application **level B**, according to the parameters presented in the table below:



GRI Index

<3.12>

Indicator	Description	Reported	Page
STRATEGY AND ANALYSIS			
1.1	CEO Statement	Fully	8 and 9
1.2	Description of key impacts, risks and opportunities	Fully	8,9, 22 and 24
PERFIL ORGANIZACIONAL			
2.1	Name of the organization	Fully	11
2.2	Primary brands, products and/or services	Fully	11
2.3	Operational structure of the organization	Fully	12, 13, 14 and 18
2.4	Location of organization's headquarters	Fully	11
2.5	Number of countries where the organization operates, and names of countries with either major operations or that are specifically relevant to the sustainability issues covered in the report	Fully	13
2.6	Nature of ownership and legal form	Fully	11
2.7	Markets served	Fully	13
2.8	Scale of the reporting organization	Fully	15
2.9	Significant changes during the reporting period regarding size, structure or ownership	Fully	18, 33 and 69
There were no significant changes in the reporting period (2012).			
2.10	Awards received in the reporting period	Fully	69
inpEV did not receive awards in the reporting period (2012).			
REPORT PARAMETERS			
3.1	Reporting period for information provided	Fully	6 and 67
3.2	Date of most recent previous report	Fully	67
3.3	Reporting cycle	Fully	67
3.4	Contact point for questions regarding the report or its contents	Fully	95
3.5	Process for defining report content	Fully	6 and 68
3.6	Boundary of the report	Fully	67
3.7	State any specific limitations on the scope or boundary of the report	Fully	67
3.8	Basis for reporting	Fully	67
3.9	Data measurement techniques and the bases of calculations	Fully	67
3.10	Explanation of the effect of any restatements of information provided in earlier reports	Fully	68 and 69
There were no changes in the reporting period regarding restatements of information provided in earlier reports.			
3.11	Significant changes from previous reporting periods in the scope, boundary or measurement methods applied in the report	Fully	69
There were no significant changes in the reporting period.			
3.12	Table identifying the location of the Standard Disclosures in the report	Fully	69

Indicator	Description	Reported	Page
3.13	Policy and current practice with regard to seeking external assurance for the report.	Fully	6 and 67
GOVERNANCE, COMMITMENTS AND ENGAGEMENT			
4.1	Governance structure of the organization, including committees under the highest governance body	Fully	20, 22, 23 and 70
The Board of Directors, with five members (and equal number of substitutes), has only male members. One member is over 60 years old, two are between 46 and 60 years old and two other members are between 36 and 45 years old. It has no representative of minority groups. These are members designated by different companies and, thus, each one represents his respective company.			
4.2	Indicate whether the Chair of the highest governance body is also an executive officer	Fully	70
The members of the Board of Directors are selected through direct election, votes from inpEV associated companies, at the Ordinary General Meeting, and the Chair is elected by the Board members. The Ordinary General Meeting, held twice a year, is also conducted by the Chair.			
4.3	Number of members of the highest governance body that are independent and/or nonexecutive members	Fully	22, 23 and 70
Given its legal nature, inpEV has no independent member in the Board of Directors or at the Ordinary General Meeting.			
4.4	Mechanisms for shareholders and employees to provide recommendations	Partially	22, 23 and 70
inpEV has no formal mechanisms or structured channels for employees to provide recommendations to the Board of Directors.			
4.5	Linkage between compensation for members of the highest governance body, senior managers, and executives and the organization's performance, including social and environmental performance.	Fully	70
There is no direct linkage between compensation and the professional performance of these members, in terms of sustainability management.			
4.6	Processes in place to ensure conflicts of interest are avoided.	Fully	24
4.7	Process for determining the qualifications and expertise of the members of the highest governance body and its committees, including any consideration of gender and other indicators of diversity.	Fully	70
The Board of Directors, the highest governance body of inpEV, does not act based on structured processes to define its own composition. The Board has five members, representatives of associated companies, elected directly at the Ordinary General Meeting, with recognized professional qualification to perform their functions at their respective companies.			
4.8	Statements of mission and values, codes of conduct and relevant internal principles.	Fully	17 and 24
4.9	Procedures of the highest governance body for overseeing the organization's identification and management of economic, environmental, and social performance, including relevant risks and opportunities, and adherence or compliance with internationally agreed standards, codes of conduct, and principles.	Fully	20, 22 and 70
The Board of Directors, in compliance with the requirements of federal legislation that rule the creation of inpEV, systematically oversees the performance of its activities, in economic, social and environmental aspects, using, among other references, the Board Panel, a tool to monitor 13 management indicators (*more in Corporate Governance*, pages 20 and 22).			
4.10	Processes for evaluating the highest governance body's own performance, particularly with respect to economic, environmental, and social performance.	Fully	70
Given the legal nature of inpEV, the Board of Directors has no processes for evaluating its own members, who are elected at the Ordinary General Meeting.			
4.11	Explanation of whether and how the precautionary approach or principle is addressed by the organization	Fully	24
4.12	Externally developed economic, environmental, and social charters, principles, or other initiatives to which the organization subscribes or endorses.	Fully	70
As a representative of pesticide manufacturers, inpEV does not subscribe such initiatives or documents. On annual accounting to its stakeholders, however, the institute has followed, in the last years, the GRI guidelines.			
4.13	Memberships in associations and/or national/international organizations	Fully	70
inpEV is a honorary member of CropLife Latin International and a member of the Communication Committees of two of its associated bodies: Andef – Associação Nacional de Defesa Vegetal (Brazilian Association of Vegetal Defense) and Sindag – Sindicato Nacional da Indústria de Produtos para Defesa Agrícola (Brazilian Union of the Industry of Agricultural Defense Products).			
4.14	List of stakeholder groups engaged by the organization	Fully	38
4.15	Basis for identification and selection of stakeholders with whom to engage	Fully	38
4.16	Approaches to stakeholder engagement	Fully	38, 41, 42 and 43
4.17	Key topics and concerns that have been raised through stakeholder engagement.	Fully	38, 41, 42 and 43

Indicator	Description	Reported	Page
EC	Economic Performance	Partially	45, 55, 64 and 66
	Market Presence	Partially	54 and 55
	Indirect Economic Impacts	Partially	51
EN	Energy	Partially	63 and 71
	Water	Partially	63
	Emissions, Effluents and Waste	Fully	30, 35, 59, 63 and 72
	Products and Services	Fully	45, 46, 59, 60 and 72
	Compliance	Fully	72
	Transport	Partially	34, 35 and 61
	Overall	Fully	62
LA	Employment	Partially	49, 51, 52 and 57
	Labor/Management Relations	Partially	54
	Occupational Health and Safety	Partially	25
	Training and Education	Partially	57
HR	Non-Discrimination	Fully	56
	Child Labor	Fully	56
	Forced and Compulsory Labor	Fully	56
SO	Corruption	Partially	56
	Public Policy	Fully	43 and 73
	Compliance	Fully	73
PR	Marketing Communications	Fully	44 and 56
	Compliance	Fully	56

Performance Indicators

Indicator	Description	Reported	Page
ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE			
EC1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	Fully	64 and 66
EC3	Coverage of the organization's defined benefit plan obligations	Fully	55
EC4	Significant financial assistance received from the government.	Fully	45
Market Presence			
EC5	Range of ratios of standard entry level wage compared to local minimum wage.	Fully	55
EC7	Local hiring	Fully	54
Indirect Economic Impacts			
EC9	Description of significant indirect economic impacts.	Partially	51
ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE			
Energy			
EN3	Direct energy consumption by primary energy source.	Fully	63
EN4	Indirect energy consumption by primary source.	Partially	63 and 72
In Brazil, it is not possible to precisely determine the consumption by primary energy source for the production of indirect energy. Energy generation companies provide the energy in the same system (the National Interconnected System – SIN). According to the 2012 National Energy Balance, the hydraulic energy offered by the SIN corresponded to 81.9% of the total energy offering, followed by biomass (6.6%), natural gas (4.4%), nuclear energy (2.7%), oil byproducts (2.5%), coal and byproducts (1.4%) and wind power (0.5%).			
Water			
EN8	Total water withdrawal by source.	Fully	63
Emissions, Effluents and Waste			
EN18	Initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reductions achieved.	Fully	59
EN21	Total water discharge by quality and destination.	Fully	63 and 72
The household effluents generated by the activities performed by inpEV are not reused by third parties.			
EN22	Total weight of waste by type and disposal method.	Fully	30
EN24	Weight of transported waste deemed hazardous.	Fully	35
Products and Services			
EN26	Initiatives to mitigate environmental impacts.	Fully	45, 46, 59 and 60
inpEV does not keep records of significant impacts related to water collection and noise pollution.			
EN27	Percentage of products sold and their packaging materials that are reclaimed by category.	Fully	30
Compliance			
EN28	Monetary value of significant fines and totalnumber of non monetary sanctions for noncompliance with environmental laws and regulations.	Fully	72
In 2012, inpEV did not receive any non-monetary fine for noncompliance with environmental laws and regulations.			
Transport			
EN29	Significant environmental impacts of transporting products and members of the workforce.	Partially	34, 35 and 61
Overall			
EN30	Total environmental protection expenditures and investments.	Fully	62

Indicator	Description	Reported	Page
SOCIAL – LABOR PERFORMANCE			
Employment			
LA1	Total workforce by employment type, employment contract and region	Fully	49 and 50
LA2	Total number and rate of employee turnover by age group, gender and region	Fully	51, 52 and 53
LA3	Comparison of benefits provided to full-time and temporary employees	Fully	57
Labor/Management Relations			
LA4	Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements.	Fully	54
Occupational Health and Safety			
LA6	Percentage of total workforce represented in formal joint management.	Fully	25
LA8	Education, prevention and risk-control programs.	Fully	25 and 73
inpEV does not offer this type of programs to family members of employees, third parties and their family members or members of communities where it operates.			
Training and Education			
LA12	Percentage of employees receiving performance reviews.	Fully	57
Non-Discrimination			
HR4	Total number of incidents of discrimination and actions taken.	Fully	56
Child Labor			
HR6	Measures taken to contribute to the elimination of child labor.	Fully	56
Forced and Compulsory Labor			
HR7	Measures taken to contribute to the elimination of forced and compulsory labor.	Fully	56
SOCIETY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			
Corruption			
SO3	Percentage of employees trained in organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures.	Fully	56
Public Policy			
SO5	Public policy positions	Fully	43
SO6	Total value of financial and in-kind contributions to political parties, politicians or related institutions.	Fully	73
inpEV does not make contributions to political parties, politicians or related institutions.			
Compliance			
SO8	Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for noncompliance with laws and regulations.	Fully	73
inpEV is in a significant labor dispute that involves the estimated amount of R$ 40,000. However, the institute's history has no other fines of similar value or non-monetary sanctions resulting from noncompliance with laws or regulations in force.			
PRODUCT RESPONSIBILITY			
Marketing Communications			
PR6	Programs for adherence to laws, standards, and voluntary codes.	Fully	44
PR7	Incidents of noncompliance concerning marketing communications of products and services.	Fully	56
Compliance			
PR9	Monetary value of significant fines for noncompliance with laws and regulations concerning the provision and use of products and services.	Fully	56

Statement
GRI Application Level Check

GRI hereby states that **inpEV - Inst Nac Proces EmbalagensVazias** has presented its report "2012 inpEV Sustainability Report" to GRI's Report Services which have concluded that the report fulfills the requirement of Application Level B.

GRI Application Levels communicate the extent to which the content of the G3.1 Guidelines has been used in the submitted sustainability reporting. The Check confirms that the required set and number of disclosures for that Application Level have been addressed in the reporting and that the GRI Content Index demonstrates a valid representation of the required disclosures, as described in the GRI G3.1 Guidelines. For methodology, see www.globalreporting.org/SiteCollectionDocuments/ALC-Methodology.pdf

Application Levels do not provide an opinion on the sustainability performance of the reporter nor the quality of the information in the report.

Amsterdam, 7 May 2013

Nelmara Arbex
Deputy Chief Executive
Global Reporting Initiative

The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is a network-based organization that has pioneered the development of the world's most widely used sustainability reporting framework and is committed to its continuous improvement and application worldwide. The GRI Guidelines set out the principles and indicators that organizations can use to measure and report their economic, environmental, and social performance. www.globalreporting.org

***Disclaimer:** Where the relevant sustainability reporting includes external links, including to audio visual material, this statement only concerns material submitted to GRI at the time of the Check on 25 April 2013. GRI explicitly excludes the statement being applied to any later changes to such material.*

Corporate information

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GRI consulting, text and editing
Report Sustentabilidade

Proofreading
Assertiva Produções Editoriais

Artwork and layout
Report Sustentabilidade

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Deco Cury and inpEV image database

Print and finish
Stilgraf

Paper
Inside: Evenglow Opalina Diamond, 120 g/m²
Cover: Duodesign, 350 g/m²

Font family
Swiss 721, designed by Max Miedinger in 1982.

Contact in case of doubts, suggestions and criticism about the report <3.4>

Website – <www.inpev.org.br>
Contact us (contact channel on website's home page)

inpEV