



# Sustainable Wood Products Guide

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# 1 | INTRODUCTION

The Rio 2016 Organising Committee for the Olympic and Paralympic Games are committed to making sustainability criteria an integral part of the management cycle of the Games, from design and planning through to implementation, review and post-event activities.

The three strategic objectives correspond to those proposed in the application and correspond to the principles of sustainable development ratified by the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development Rio 1992. These are:

- **Planet:** Reduction of environmental impacts caused by projects related to the Rio 2016 Games, with the maintenance of a reduced environmental footprint.
- **People:** Planning and execution of the Rio 2016 Games in an inclusive manner, to ensure that the Games are for everyone.
- **Prosperity:** Contribution to the economic development of the state and city of Rio de Janeiro, with guaranteed responsibility and transparency in all aspects of the planning, management and reporting of projects involved in the Rio 2016 Games.

Within the context of sustainability, the Committee has developed the Sustainable Supply Chain Guide<sup>1</sup>, a document that appraises the environmental, social, ethical and economic aspects present throughout the life cycle of the products and services that will be the object of Rio 2016's acquisition and licensing processes, integrating them into the business practices defined for the Games.

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<sup>1</sup> The Sustainable Supply Chain Guide is available on the Rio 2016 Committee's Procurement Portal at <http://portaldesuprimentos.rio2016.com>.



Within the scope of sustainable purchasing, Rio 2016 has the commitment to only acquire certified timber products for use in Games venues, following internationally recognised norms and standards, based on the principles and criteria of responsible forest management.

Accordingly, the aim of this Guide to Timber Products is to inform and aid potential suppliers of products to the Rio 2016 Committee in their choices, taking into consideration best practices and methods for obtaining certification for their materials or acquiring certified materials.

The Guide is divided into four parts, covering the following topics: differentiation between illegal, legal and certified timber; the main systems for certifying forest products; a step-by-step guide to acquiring certification; and the main timber species sold in Brazil and their uses.

## 2 | ILLEGAL TIMBER VS. LEGAL TIMBER VS. CERTIFIED TIMBER

Concern for sustainability is part of the everyday routine of various sectors of the economy. Many companies are rethinking their attitudes and producing materials so as to ensure compliance with premises understood as “ecologically correct”. Moving in the same direction as companies, consumers are prioritising products that have less of an impact on the environment.

In this context, timber production has been enhanced in order to meet new demands arising from growing awareness of the origins of products, the method of extraction, companies’ social and environmental practices, and so on.

However, despite progress made with the regulatory framework for forestry, problems related to illegal deforestation are still found in many parts of the world.

### 2.1 ILLEGAL TIMBER

Illegal timber production is that which happens in violation of prevailing national or local legislation. Illegality may take place in the extraction and/or harvesting of timber or in its transportation and sale. In the usage of natural forests, illegal timber is that which is extracted without the proper licence or in violation of the licence issued by the responsible entity. In the case of reforestation or forestation, illegal timber is the one produced in an unlicensed plantation (in states where state legislation requires licensing) or that in some way violates the determinations of federal, state and municipal legislation. During the processing, transportation and sale stages, illegal timber is the one with incorrect, incomplete or fraudulent documentation. The bribing or corruption of inspectors may also make timber illegal.

It should be noted that illegality is not only related to deforestation and/or forest management conducted in violation of legislation, but may also occur in the chain of custody<sup>2</sup>, i.e. in the path that the timber takes from the forest to the end consumer.

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<sup>2</sup> “Forest management”-modality certified forests provide timber and forest resources for certified companies, while the “chain of custody” modality enables the certified product chain to be completed. In other words, the chain of custody refers to the path that timber takes, encompassing extraction, transportation, processing at a factory, and distribution by a company to the end consumer.

Globally, it is estimated that approximately half of the timber produced in parts of Asia, Central Africa, Russia and South America is illegal. In Brazil, it is calculated that between 64% and 80% of the annual production of illegal timber takes place in the Amazon region.

## 2.2 LEGAL TIMBER

Legal timber production is that which is undertaken in accordance with the parameters demanded by Brazilian legislation (federal, state and municipal) and in line with the licence issued by the competent entity. Sources of legal timber are: management of natural or native forests; management of forest plantations; and conversion of forest areas into other land uses.

The permits and licences that regulate the production of legal timber are generally as follows:

- Sustainable Forest Management Plan (known by Portuguese acronym PMFS): Basic technical document containing guidelines and procedures for the administration of natural forests or plantations, in order to obtain economic, social and environmental benefits. IBAMA or the state environmental entity is responsible for approving management plans.
- Annual Operating Plan (known by Portuguese acronym POA): Technical document that provides a breakdown of volumes of species existing in a natural forest and the proposed volume to be harvested in a given year. IBAMA or the state environmental entity is responsible for approving POAs by granting Usage Permits (known by Portuguese acronym AUTEX).
- Deforestation Permit for Alternative Land Use: This occurs when a forest and successor formations are replaced by other kinds of ground cover, such as farming reform settlements, agriculture, industry, power generation and transmission, mining and transport. Permits are issued by IBAMA or the state environmental entity.
- Vegetation Clearance Permit.
- Environmental Licence: In some states, forest plantations are subject to licensing by the environmental entity.

Once trees have been felled, for a native species to be transported and processed, the following additional documentation is necessary:

- Forest Origin Document (known by Portuguese acronym DOF): This represents the mandatory licence for tracking the transportation of forest products and by-products of native origin (regulated by Environment Ministry Ordinance 253 of 18 August 2006).
- Registration in IBAMA's Federal Technical Registry (known by Portuguese acronym CTF): Registry that contains records of individuals and legal entities that, on a national scale, conduct activities that potentially pollute and use environmental resources, in accordance with article 17, part II of Law 6,938 of 1981.
- Tax invoice for merchandise.
- Proof of payment of taxes in accordance with federal and state legislation, including ICMS incurred on the inter-state transportation of products.

Exotic tree species such as eucalyptus, pine, acacia and teak are exempt from the need for DOFs and registration in IBAMA's Federal Technical Registry, but they need a tax invoice and proof of payment of taxes, when applicable.

## 2.3 CERTIFIED TIMBER

Certified timber is that which, as well as complying with legal requirements, also meets additional social and environmental criteria. In other words, in addition to the documents listed above, certified timber also bears a certification label from an internationally recognised independent institution attesting to good forest management.

Forest management certification applies to both plantations and natural (or native) forests.

It should be noted that certification is not a governmental mechanism. It is voluntary and, to obtain it, forest enterprises (companies of any size or communities) need to meet criteria that go beyond simple legal compliance, demonstrating high social and environmental performance.

Charts showing the certification situation in Brazil are presented below, based on data from a survey conducted by FSC Brasil in 2013, covering 85% of the forest management-certified organisms (entities/companies) in Brazil. They were asked about their

respective production in 2012, making it possible to build a picture of timber supply in the country.<sup>3</sup>

#### PLANTATIONS WITH FSC CERTIFICATION IN BRAZIL IN 2012 (HECTARE PER STATE)

In 2012, 7,297,833.83 hectares of Brazilian forest were certified by FSC. Of this total, 4,425,063.57 hectares were plantations. All of the remaining 2,872,701.26 hectares of native forest were located in the Amazon region.

The 2.872.701,26 remaining hectare of native forest are in Amazonia legal, concentrate in Pará state (86%), followed by Amazonas (6%), Rondônia (5%), Acre (2%) and Mato Grosso (1%).

Considering the sample size of 85% of the area of plantations certified by FSC that was the focus of the survey, 37.1 million m<sup>3</sup> of certified logs were produced in 2012, especially eucalyptus (66%) and pine (34%), as well as Paraná pine and other species on a smaller scale.

#### 2012 PRODUCTION OF PLANTED SPECIES WITH FSC CERTIFICATION BY REGION AND SPECIES (M<sup>3</sup>)

REGION	SPECIES	2012 PRODUCTION (M3)
South	Pine	11,696,842.43
	Eucalyptus	3,674,297.12
	Paraná pine	110,693.18
	Acacia	69,300.00
Southeast	Eucalyptus	11,162,185.43
	Pine	665,870.15
	<i>Cupressus lusitanica</i>	36,526.38
	Paraná pine	12,888.47
	<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	6,186.50
	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	196.86
Centre-West	Eucalyptus	4,867,667.10

<sup>3</sup> This survey will be published in full on FSC Brasil's website.



REGION	SPECIES	2012 PRODUCTION (M3)
Northeast	Eucalyptus	2,965,800.00
Amazon	Eucalyptus	1,783,347.00
	Pine	111,267.00
	Teak	2,058.34
TOTAL		37,165,125.96

Among the native forests certified by FSC in the Amazon, the existence of slightly more than 1.5 million hectares producing non-timber forest products stands out. This is an area located in the Baú Indigenous Land in the state of Pará, which produces Brazil nut oil, resin and Brazil nuts.

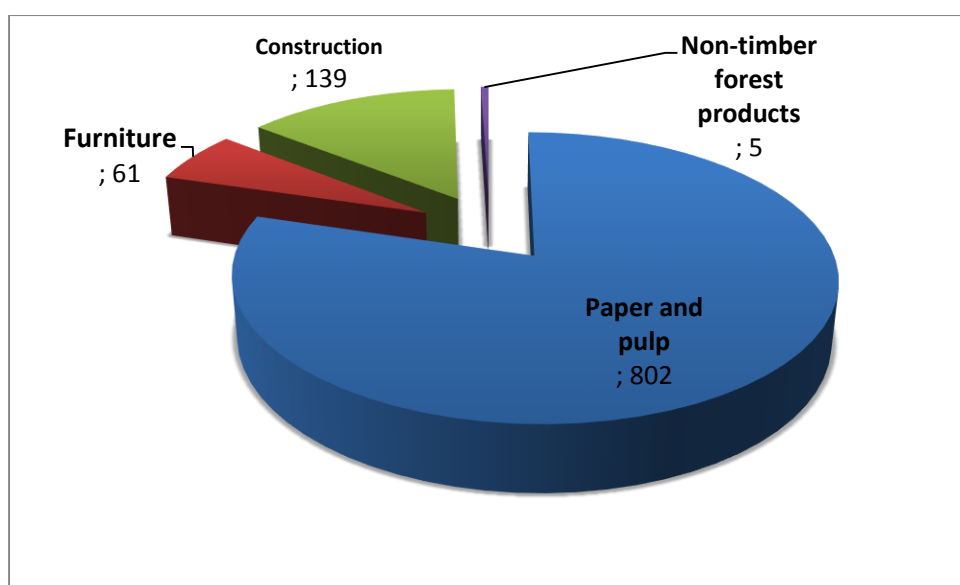
Of the nearly 1 million hectares related exclusively to timber production, the volume of certified logs in 2012 was approximately 340,000 m<sup>3</sup>, down from 540,000 m<sup>3</sup> in 2011. This decrease was due to various factors, especially unstable demand and the difficulty of obtaining documents for extraction and sale.

The diversity of managed species is a striking characteristic of native forests in the Amazon. In 2012, sales of *Dinizia excelsa* (32%), followed by *Manilkara* (11%) were notable.

Native timber is mainly used in the construction industry and, to a lesser degree, in the furniture sector.

Joineries, sawmills, paper and pulp plants, and printing works, among other parts of the forest production chain, which decide to guarantee the origin of their raw materials and sell certified products to end consumers, are involved in certification of the chain of custody. An overview of 1,007 certified establishments in the chain of custody issued by FSC as of November 2013 is shown below.

## FSC CERTIFICATION ENTITIES IN BRAZIL IN 2012 - CHAIN OF CUSTODY BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT



## FSC CERTIFICATION ENTITIES IN BRAZIL IN 2012 - CHAIN OF CUSTODY

REGION	PAPER AND PULP	TIMBER PRODUCTS (FURNITURE AND CONSTRUCTION)	NON-TIMBER PRODUCTS
NORTH	7	30	2
NORTHEAST	33	2	0
CENTRE-WEST	38	5	0
SOUTHEAST	607	53	0
SOUTH	116	118	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>3</b>

## 3 | MAIN INSTITUTIONS

Various forest certification systems are in operation around the world. In Brazil, there are the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Brazilian Forest Certification Programme (CERFLOR), which applies the guidelines of the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).

Principles, criteria and relevant information concerning the two systems used in Brazil are presented below.

### 3.1 FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL (FSC)

FSC is an independent, non-governmental, non-profit organisation, whose mission is to spread and facilitate good management of Brazilian forests, in accordance with principles and criteria that balance ecological safeguards with social benefits and economic feasibility.

It was created in 1993 and its head office is located in Bonn, Germany, from where it coordinates the development of global forest management policies. FSC representatives in each country are responsible for adapting these standards to local contexts through public consultations with society and grassroots organisations.

In Brazil, discussion about FSC was initiated in 1996 as a working group created to adapt the international standard to the country's reality. In 2001, the Brazilian Forest Management Council, an NGO, was created, and it was officially recognised as FSC's national representative the following year.

The principles and criteria established by FSC are underpinned by three aspects of sustainability, to guarantee that forest resources are harnessed in a way that is environmentally friendly, socially beneficial and economically feasible. From the environmental point of view, this means that forest management must respect the integrity of forests and their regenerative capacity. From the perspective of social benefits, one must consider the rights of workers and nearby communities. Traditional peoples' land use rights must be recognised and labour laws must be strictly complied with. In terms of the economic aspect, it is essential for forest management operations to make investments to improve management and generate profits.

**The 10 principles that permeate all of FSC's activities:**

- 1 COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS, TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS RATIFIED BY THE COUNTRY
- 2 RESPECT FOR THE RIGHTS OF WORKERS AND THEIR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC WELLBEING
- 3 RESPECT FOR THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS AND TRADITIONAL PEOPLES
- 4 RELATIONS WITH THE COMMUNITY, CONTRIBUTING TO MAINTAINING AND IMPROVING LOCAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC WELLBEING
- 5 MULTIPLE USE OF FOREST PRODUCTS AND SERVICES, ALLYING ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY WITH ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BENEFITS
- 6 CARE FOR FOREST VALUES AND MINIMISATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS
- 7 ADOPTION OF A MANAGEMENT PLAN CONSISTENT WITH THE ORGANISATION'S POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES, AND PROPORTIONAL TO THE SCALE, INTENSITY AND RISK
- 8 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ITS IMPACTS, PROPORTIONAL TO THE SCALE, INTENSITY AND RISK OF ACTIVITIES
- 9 MAINTENANCE AND/OR IMPROVEMENT OF AREAS OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE IN MANAGEMENT UNITS
- 10 IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL POLICIES OF THESE PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA

**What is forest management?**

Selective extractive of wood and other forest products with a reduced impact on the forest, based on mapping of species and techniques to conserve the environment's ecological functions and permit plant regeneration for future use

There are now three types of FSC certification: Forest Management, Chain of Custody, and Controlled Wood.

**Forest Management** certification guarantees that forests are managed in a responsible way, in line with the principles and criteria of FSC certification. All producers can obtain the certification, whether they are small, large, or participants in community associations. These forests may be natural or planted, public or private. Forest management certification may be characterised by product type: timber - such as logs or planks - or non-timber - such as oils, seeds and nuts.

The standard that regulates Forest Management certification is FSC-STD-01-001 (FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship), which may be accessed on FSC Brasil's website: [fsc.org.br](http://fsc.org.br).

**Chain of Custody (CoC)** certification guarantees traceability, from the production of raw materials that leave forests until their arrival in the hands of end consumers. It applies to producers that process raw materials from certified forests. For example, sawmills, designers and printing works that want to use the FSC label on their products need to obtain the certification to guarantee traceability throughout the production chain.

The standard that regulates Chain of Custody certification is FSC-STD-40-004 (FSC Standard for Chain of Custody Certification), which may be accessed on FSC Brasil's website: [fsc.org.br](http://fsc.org.br).

The type of certification recognised as Controlled Wood identifies the origin of the wood in certified products as being from "mixed sources", which may not exceed the limit of 30% of all the wood used to make the product.

For wood to be considered "of controlled origin", it is necessary to attest that it does not meet any of the following risk criteria: violation of legislation; violation of workers' rights; violation of traditional people's rights; non-preservation of forests of high conservation value; violation of non-conversion of native forest for planting purposes; and violation of non-involvement with genetically modified substances.

The standard that regulates Controlled Wood certification is FSC-STD-40-005 (Standard for FSC Controlled Wood Certification), which may be accessed on FSC Brasil's website: [fsc.org.br](http://fsc.org.br).

### **Labels for certified materials:**

**FSC Pure certified material:** Virgin FSC certified material, from plantations or forests certified by FSC and not mixed with inputs of another material category in the supply chain. 100% FSC products are eligible for use in 100% FSC products or FSC Mixed products.

**Mixed FSC certified material:** Virgin material with FSC certification, based on inputs from FSC certified sources, controlled and/or restored sources, and supplied with a declaration

of percentage or a declaration of credit.<sup>4</sup> The material is only eligible to be used in the FSC Mixed product group.

**Recycled FSC certified material:** FSC certified material based on inputs exclusively from restored sources and supplied with a declaration of percentage or a declaration of credit. Recycled FSC materials or products are eligible for use in Mixed FSC or Recycled FSC product groups.



The process of obtaining a label involves an audit, to be conducted by the certifier accredited by the FSC system. It should be noted that FSC International (FSC IC), through Accreditation Services International (ASI), establishes rules for such accreditation, monitoring those who will be responsible for authorising the use of FSC labels. To guarantee credibility and monitor the evolution of global certification, the certifiers are monitored constantly by ASI.

A list of certifiers currently accredited by the FSC system is provided below.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Declaration of credit: Part of an FSC declaration for Mixed FSC or Recycled FSC products that specifies that the total quantity may be used as an FSC input or post-consumption input for subsequent calculations of percentages of inputs or FSC credit. Applicable declarations are “FSC Mixed Credit” or “FSC Mixed Credit”.

Declaration of percentage: Part of an FSC declaration for Mixed FSC or Recycled FSC products that specifies the percentage of its FSC input or post-consumption input, respectively. Purchasers of such products have to use a declaration of percentage for subsequent calculations of FSC credit or percentages of inputs.



<sup>5</sup> The certifiers’ contact details may be obtained on FSC Brasil’s website: <http://br.fsc.org/certificadoras.205.htm>.

	<p>Swiss Association for Quality and Management Systems (SQS)</p> <p>Representative in Brazil: Apcer Brasil - Associação Portuguesa de Certificação</p> <p>Phone: 55 11 35279490</p> <p>fsc@apcer.com.br</p> <p>www.apcer.com.br</p> <p>Alameda Lorena, 800 - 10º andar</p> <p>CEP: 01424-001 - Jardim Paulista - São Paulo - SP</p>
	<p>TÜV Nord Cert GmbH (TUEV)</p> <p>Representative in Brazil: BRTÜV Avaliações da Qualidade S.A.</p> <p>Phone: 55 11 46899400</p> <p>lsanchez@tuv-nord.com</p> <p>www.brtuv.com.br</p> <p>Alameda Madeira, 222 - 3º andar</p> <p>CEP: 06454-010 - Alphaville - Barueri - São Paulo - SP</p>
	<p>Det Norske Veritas Certification AB (DNV)</p> <p>Phone: 55 11 33053319</p> <p>vanessa.goncalves@dnv.com</p> <p>nadia.brandao@dnv.com</p> <p>Av. Alfredo Egydio de Souza Aranha, 100 - Bloco D - 3º andar</p>

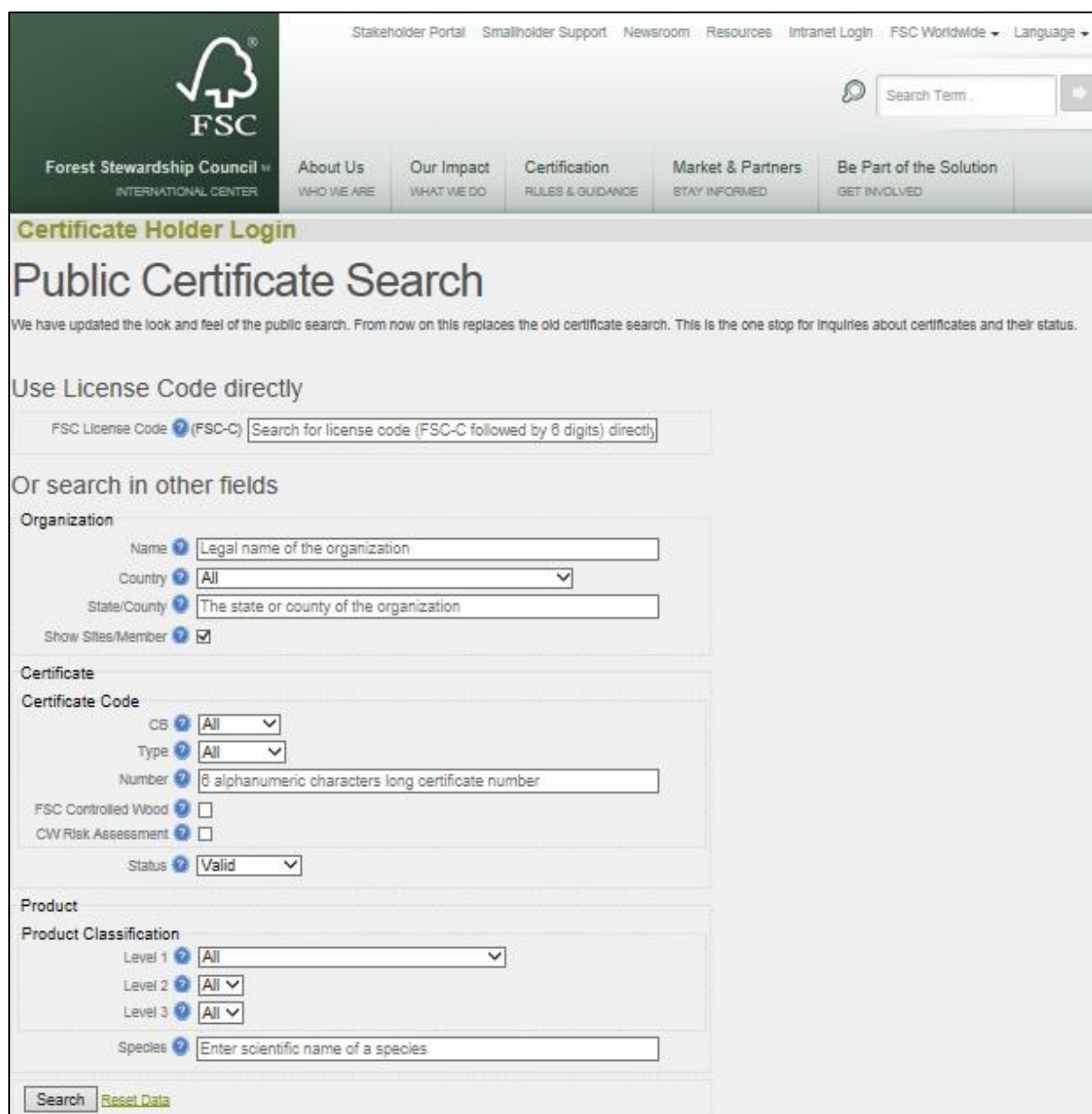
	<p>CEP: 04726-170 - Vila Cruzeiro - São Paulo - SP</p>
	<p>Control Union Certifications B. V. (CU)</p> <p>Phone: 55 11 30351600</p> <p><a href="mailto:certifications@controlunion.com.br">certifications@controlunion.com.br</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.controlunion.com">www.controlunion.com</a></p> <p>Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 1485 - Torre Norte - 7° andar</p> <p>CEP: 01452-002 - Jardim Paulistano - São Paulo - SP</p>
	<p>GFA Consulting Group GmbH (GFA)</p> <p>Phone: 55 41 32033060</p> <p><a href="mailto:gfa.brasil@gfa-certification.de">gfa.brasil@gfa-certification.de</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.gfa-certification.de">http://www.gfa-certification.de</a></p> <p>Caixa Postal 12074 - CEP: 82020-970 - Curitiba - PR</p>
	<p>Institut für Marktökologie (IMO)</p> <p>Phone: 55 11 38161868</p> <p><a href="mailto:dt@imocontrol.com.br">dt@imocontrol.com.br</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.imocontrol.com.br">www.imocontrol.com.br</a></p> <p>Rua Isabel de Castela, 136 - CEP: 05445-010 - São Paulo - SP</p>



	<p>Rainforest Alliance (RA &amp; SW)</p> <p>Representative in Brazil: Forest and Agriculture Management and Certification Institute (IMAFLORA)</p> <p>Phone: 55 19 34290800</p> <p>imaflora@imaflora.org</p> <p>www.imaflora.org</p> <p>Estrada Chico Mendes, 185 - Bairro Sertãozinho</p> <p>Caixa Postal 411 - CEP: 13400-970 - Piracicaba - SP</p>
	<p>Scientific Certification Systems (SCS)</p> <p>Representative in Brazil: Sysflor</p> <p>Phone: 55 41 33445061</p> <p>vanilda.souza@sysflor.com.br / sysflor@sysflor.com.br</p> <p>www.sysflor.com.br</p> <p>R. Senador Salgado Filho, 1385 - sala 110</p> <p>CEP: 81510-000 - Curitiba - PR</p>
	<p>Soil Association Woodmark (SA)</p> <p>Phone: 44 (0) 117 9142435</p> <p>mreska@soilassociation.org / wm@soilassociation.org</p> <p>www.sacert.org/woodmark</p> <p>South Plaza Marlborough St. Bristol BS1 3NX, United Kingdom</p>

	<p>Bureau Veritas Certification (BVC)</p> <p>Phone: 55 11 26559000</p> <p>leonardo.fernandes@br.bureauveritas.com</p> <p>www.certification.bureauveritas.com.br</p> <p>Av. do Café, 277 - 5º andar - Torre B - CEP: 04311-000 - Vila Guarani - São Paulo - SP</p>
	<p>SGS - South Africa (Pty) Ltd. (SGS)</p> <p>Phone: 55 11 38838805</p> <p>paula.azambuja@sgs.com</p> <p>www.br.sgs.com</p> <p>Av. Andrômeda, 832 - 5º andar - CEP: 06473-000 - Barueri - São Paulo - SP</p>

To confirm the authenticity of a Forest Management or Chain of Custody certificate, or to obtain more information about a certified product, visit <http://info.fsc.org><sup>6</sup>, where you can consult a global database of FSC system certified entities. You can search using the certificate code, licence code, company name or product type.



The screenshot shows the FSC Public Certificate Search interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Stakeholder Portal, Smallholder Support, Newsroom, Resources, Intranet Login, FSC Worldwide, and Language. Below this is a search bar with the text "Search Term" and a magnifying glass icon. The main header features the FSC logo and the text "Forest Stewardship Council INTERNATIONAL CENTER". Below the header, there are several tabs: About Us (WHO WE ARE), Our Impact (WHAT WE DO), Certification (RULES & GUIDANCE), Market & Partners (STAY INFORMED), and Be Part of the Solution (GET INVOLVED). The main content area is titled "Certificate Holder Login" and "Public Certificate Search". A message states: "We have updated the look and feel of the public search. From now on this replaces the old certificate search. This is the one stop for inquiries about certificates and their status." Below this, there are two main sections: "Use License Code directly" and "Or search in other fields". The "Use License Code directly" section has a text input field for "FSC License Code (FSC-C)" and a button "Search for license code (FSC-C followed by 8 digits) directly". The "Or search in other fields" section has several sub-sections: "Organization" with fields for Name, Country, State/County, and Show Sites/Member; "Certificate" with fields for Certificate Code (CB, Type, Number), FSC Controlled Wood, CW Risk Assessment, and Status; and "Product" with fields for Product Classification (Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Species) and a Species input field. At the bottom, there are "Search" and "Reset Data" buttons.

<sup>6</sup> FSC Brasil's website has a database consultation guide: <http://br.fsc.org/newsroom.261.96.htm>.

### 3.2 PROGRAMME FOR THE ENDORSEMENT OF FOREST CERTIFICATION (PEFC) AND BRAZILIAN FOREST CERTIFICATION PROGRAMME (CERFLOR)

PEFC certification was created in 1999 as a voluntary system based on specific criteria for forest protection in Europe, and it is now recognised by the European Community.

CERFLOR has been a member of PEFC since 2001, and it was evaluated and recognised internationally by the programme in 2005. INMETRO, which is responsible for managing CERFLOR, is PEFC's representative in Brazil.

CERFLOR is a voluntary, multi-participant and transparent programme aimed at forest management and chain of custody certification, in accordance with the principles, criteria and indicators applicable to the whole country, as established in the norms produced by ABNT and integrated into the Brazilian Compliance Assessment System and INMETRO.

#### CERFLOR'S PRINCIPLES

- 1 COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION
- 2 RATIONAL USE OF FOREST RESOURCES IN THE SHORT, MEDIUM AND LONG TERM, IN THE PURSUIT OF THEIR SUSTAINABILITY
- 3 STRIVING FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
- 4 RESPECT FOR WATER, SOIL AND THE AIR
- 5 ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGIONS WHERE THERE IS FOREST ACTIVITY

The two modalities applied by CERFLOR have distinct regulations, as shown below:

### **Sustainable management**

INMETRO Ordinance 547 of 25 October 2012 - Establishes criteria for the Sustainable Forest Management Compliance Assessment Programme, through a certification mechanism, in accordance with the requirements of ABNT NBR 14789 or ABNT NBR 15789, in order to promote best sustainable management practices for planted and native forests.

### **Chain of Custody**

INMETRO Ordinance 512 of 16 October 2012 - Establishes criteria for the Forest Product Chain of Custody Compliance Assessment Programme, through a certification mechanism, in accordance with the requirements of ABNT NBR 14790 or PEFC ST 2002, in order to identify the origin of raw materials used in products at any point in the chain of custody, from the forest to end use.



The certification label used by CERFLOR/PEFC guarantees that products present good management.

The certification process needed to obtain the label involves an audit, to be conducted by one of the following accredited certifiers:

	<p>BVQI do Brasil Sociedade Certificadora Ltda</p> <p>Phone: 55 11 26559001</p> <p>certificacao.bvqi@br.bureauveritas.com</p> <p><a href="http://www.bvqi.com.br">http://www.bvqi.com.br</a></p> <p>Avenida do Café, 277 - 5ª Andar</p> <p>CEP:04311-200 - Vila Guarani - São Paulo - SP</p>
	<p>BRTÜV Avaliações da Qualidade S. A.</p> <p>Phone: 55 11 46899400</p> <p>thfuto@tuv-nord.com</p> <p><a href="http://www.brtuv.com.br/">http://www.brtuv.com.br/</a></p> <p>Alameda Madeira, 222 - 3º A CJ 31</p> <p>CEP:06454-010 - Alphaville - Barueri - São Paulo - SP</p>

To consult companies certified by CERFLOR, one need only access the programme's website and click on the certified companies, as shown below.

Acesso à Informação

BRASIL

MDIC

Carta de Serviços

Inmetro nos Estados

Fale Conosco

Ouvidoria

Comissão de Ética

Mapa do site

English Version

40 ANOS

INMETRO

Avaliação da Conformidade

Procurando algo?

Google Pesquisa Personalizada

Buscar

Página Inicial

Qualidade

Cerflor: Certificação Florestal

Introdução

Avaliação da Conformidade

Produtos, Processos e Serviços com Conformidade Avaliada

Comitês

Promoção da Atividade de Avaliação da Conformidade

Programa Brasileiro de Etiquetagem / Eficiência Energética

Acompanhamento de Mercado

Produção Integrada de Frutas-PIF

Articulação Externa e Projetos Especiais

Cerflor - Certificação Florestal

Implantação Assistida de Programas de Avaliação da Conformidade

Introdução

Estrutura da SCT - Cerflor

Composição da SCT - Cerflor **(Em Revisão)**

Calendário de Reuniões da SCT - Cerflor

Normas Brasileiras - Cerflor

Processo Normativo - Cerflor

RAC de Manejo Florestal

RAC de Cadeia de Custódia

Documentos necessários para Acreditação de Organismos


Organismos Acreditados

**Empresas Certificadas**

Reconhecimento Internacional do Cerflor

Notícias

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## 4 | STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE TO OBTAINING FSC CERTIFICATION

The process of obtaining the FSC label first involves the adoption of a series of procedures and rules of conduct by the enterprise seeking to be certified. After this, an audit is carried out by one of the previously shown accredited certifiers.

### Stages in the Forest Management certification process

**1<sup>st</sup> step:** The forest producer contacts an independent FSC-accredited certifier.

**2<sup>nd</sup> step:** The certifier evaluates the performance of the activity based on internationally used standards. Public consultations take place for interested parties to express their opinions.

**3<sup>rd</sup> step:** The forest operation may need to go through a stage of compliance with the certification's environmental, social and economic requirements.

**4<sup>th</sup> step:** Following the audit, if everything is compliant, the certification label is granted for forest management, guaranteeing that the timber and other products are extracted within FSC standards.

**5<sup>th</sup> step:** The certifier conducts annual monitoring of activities in the field. If any standard is not being followed, the forest operation is issued with a warning to rectify the irregularity, under penalty of losing the label if the rules are not followed.

### Stages in the Chain of Custody certification process

Chain of custody certification guarantees that, throughout the product manufacturing process, the identities of raw material batches are preserved and there is no mixture with materials from controversial sources or batches of controlled raw materials beyond



the mix permitted by the standard. Certification takes place in line with the stages below.

**1<sup>st</sup> step:** The sawmill, factory or organisation contacts an independent FSC-accredited certifier.

**2<sup>nd</sup> step:** Following the audit, if everything is compliant, the certification label is granted to the sawmill, factory or organisation, guaranteeing that the traceability of timber and other products is preserved and giving rise to products in accordance with FSC standards (in the case of products with mixed sources).

**3<sup>rd</sup> step:** The certifier conducts annual monitoring of activities in the field. If any standard is not being followed, the operation is issued with a warning to rectify the irregularity, under penalty of losing the label if the rules are not followed.

### **Certification costs**

For information about certification costs, as well as the procedures and timeframes involved, it is necessary to contact the accredited certifiers themselves.

The cost categories common to all types of certification include the following:

**Assessment audit:** This encompasses the costs of evaluating the enterprise, to obtain certification, including technical and administrative time, as well as the expenses of the audit team at the sites covered by the certification.

**Annual audits to maintain certification:** At least one monitoring audit must be carried out per year, to verify the enterprise's performance in terms of the chain of custody certification requirements.

**Annual certification charges:** These guarantee the maintenance of the certification system as a whole. They are calculated in accordance with the annual revenues of each enterprise.

## 5 | STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE TO OBTAINING CERFLOR CERTIFICATION

Certification has the aim of indicating appropriate degrees of reliability of forest producers and it complies with ABNT NBR 15789/2004 or ABNT NBR 14789/2012.

Producers may undergo three types of audit, each of which has its own specific processes: initial assessment; maintenance assessment; and recertification assessment. The processes in each of these assessments are detailed below.

### Initial Assessment

**1<sup>st</sup> step:** Certification request - present the descriptive document for the Forest Management Area or Forest Management Unit to be evaluated and describe the scope of certification desired, based on ABNT NBR 14789, ABNT NBR 15789 and ABNT NBR 14790.

**2<sup>nd</sup> step:** Analysis of request and documentation compliance by the certifier.

**3<sup>rd</sup> step:** Prior visit - following the analysis and approval of the request and documentation, the Compliance Assessment Organisation (known by Portuguese acronym OAC)<sup>7</sup> may conduct a prior visit in order to plan the initial audit.

**4<sup>th</sup> step:** Internal audit (PHASE I) - The OAC must consult the competent public authorities to verify the certification requester's compliance with legislation, following Principle 1 of ABNT NBR 14789 or ABNT NBR 15789, and keep the respective records.

**5<sup>th</sup> step:** External audit (PHASE II) - This must be carried out at the certification requester's facilities, in order to evaluate the implementation of the requirements described in ABNT NBR 14789 or ABNT NBR 15789, in line with the requested scope.

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<sup>7</sup> A body accredited by CGCRE that performs compliance assessment services. It must specifically be a forest management certification organisation with the scope to manage native forests or plantations.

**6<sup>th</sup> step:** If any non-conformity is identified in the initial assessment, the certification requester will have a set period agreed with the OAC to take the appropriate corrective steps in order to rectify the non-conformities.

**7<sup>th</sup> step:** Issuing of Compliance Certificate - The OAC is responsible for the decision of whether to issue certification, which must be based on the information obtained during the analysis of documentation and initial audit (Phase I and Phase II), considering the recommendation of the Certification Commission.

### **Maintenance Assessment**

**1<sup>st</sup> step:** Analysis of documentation compliance - The OAC analyses the (original) documentation previously submitted by the requester, particularly in terms of availability, organisation and restoration.

**2<sup>nd</sup> step:** Maintenance audit - In this phase, the OAC must check the records that prove compliance with the requirements specified in this document and in ABNT NBR 14789 or ABNT NBR 15789.

**3<sup>rd</sup> step:** Confirmation of maintenance - Following critical analysis, including of documentation information, audits, and treatment of non-conformities and complaints, the OAC must issue maintenance confirmation.

### **Recertification Assessment**

**1<sup>st</sup> step:** Recertification request - In order to have no interruptions in certification validity, recertification confirmation must take place before the end of the Compliance Certification validity period.

**2<sup>nd</sup> step:** Analysis of request and documentation compliance.

## 6 | FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The subject of discussions about the need for forest certification is recent in Brazil; however, many companies are now aware of the importance of their participation in this process.

As part of a commitment made by the Rio 2016 Committee, all acquisitions of timber products must have an FSC or CERFLOR certification label.

A flowchart comparing illegal timber and certified timber (in this case FSC-certified) is shown below. It presents the main problems related to the illegal extraction of timber products.

## 7 | APPENDICES

### Classification of forest products: types and species

In terms of type of forest of origin, products may be classified as arising from:

- natural or native forests;
- forest plantations or reforested areas;
- mixed forests.

In Brazil, most native timber comes from the Amazon and the most common species of Brazilian tropical wood are listed below.

The main exotic tree species grown in the country are eucalyptus (present in all regions of the country), pine (especially in the Southern region and in the state of São Paulo), and acacia and teak on a smaller scale.

With regard to type of plant tissue of origin, forest products may be classified as follows:

- Timber - those made from woody material, basically from the trunk and branches of trees;
- Non-timber - those made from roots, leaves, seeds and fruits.

The category of non-timber forest products includes Brazil nuts, açai fruit pulp, crabwood, copaiba oil and fibres for basket weaving, among other items.

In terms of type of processing of woody material, forest products may be classified as follows:

- Solid timber: boards, planks, beams, joists, railway sleepers and other cuts of wood that give rise to a vast range of products, such as flooring, doors, frames, furniture, objects, packaging and pallets.
- Laminated and/or reconstituted timber: wooden boards are obtained through a number of different processes. Examples include MDF, HDF, OSB, plywood and pressed wood. These raw materials, in turn, may be used to make wooden flooring, doors, furniture and objects.
- Wood fibres obtained through mechanical and/or chemical processing give rise to pulp, paper and cardboard. These products have a wide range of applications: printing, food (pulp for food purposes), chemicals (pulp used in medicines), fabrics (production of fabrics such as polyester and Lyocell), and many others.

With regard to the tree species most commonly used in wooden products, the following tables compile data from the December 2013 FSC Product Catalogue and the June 2013 IPT Construction Timber Catalogue.

TRADITIONAL SPECIES	ALTERNATIVE SPECIES
<i>Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus spp.)</i>	<i>Cedrelinga cateniformis</i>
<i>Pine (Pinus spp.)</i>	<i>Micropholis venulosa</i>
<i>Dinizia excelsa spp.</i>	<i>Clarisia racemosa</i>
<i>Hymenolobium spp.</i>	<i>Caryocar villosum</i>
<i>Qualea spp. or Vochysiaceae spp.</i>	<i>Caryocar glabrum</i>
<i>Erismia uncinatum spp.</i>	<i>Tachigali myrmecophilla</i>
<i>Dipteryx odorata spp.</i>	<i>Bagassa guianensis</i>
<i>Goupia glabra spp.</i>	<i>Couratari spp.</i>
<i>Apuleia leiocarpa spp.</i>	<i>Cariniana micrantha</i>

TRADITIONAL SPECIES	ALTERNATIVE SPECIES
<i>Mezilaurus itauba</i> spp.	<i>Peltogyne lecointei</i> Ducke
<i>Hymenaea</i> spp.	<i>Endopleura uchi</i>
<i>Manilkara</i> spp.	
<i>Diplotropis</i> spp. and <i>Bowdichia</i> spp.	

#### TREE SPECIES USED TO MAKE WOODEN FLOORING

TRADITIONAL SPECIES	ALTERNATIVE SPECIES
<i>Eucalyptus</i> ( <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.)	<i>Apuleia leiocarpa</i> spp.
Pine ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.)	
Teak ( <i>Tectona grandis</i> )	
<i>Copaifera</i> spp.	
<i>Dipteryx odorata</i> spp.	
<i>Tabebuia</i> spp.	
<i>Mezilaurus itauba</i> spp.	
<i>Hymenaea</i> spp.	
<i>Manilkara</i> spp.	
<i>Diplotropis</i> spp. and <i>Bowdichia</i> spp.	
<i>Couratari</i> spp.	


## SPECIES USED TO MAKE WOODEN DOORS AND WINDOWS

TRADITIONAL SPECIES	ALTERNATIVE SPECIES
<i>Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus spp.)</i>	<i>Cedrelinga cateniformis</i>
<i>Pine (Pinus spp.)</i>	<i>Apuleia leiocarpa spp.</i>
<i>Araucaria angustifolia</i>	<i>Clarisia racemosa</i>
<i>Hymenolobium spp.</i>	<i>Bagassa guianensis</i>
<i>Dipteryx odorata spp.</i>	<i>Couratari spp.</i>
<i>Diploptropis spp. and Bowdichia spp.</i>	
<i>Micropholis venulosa</i>	

## SPECIES USED TO MAKE WOODEN BOARDS AND PLANKS

TRADITIONAL SPECIES	ALTERNATIVE SPECIES
<i>Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus spp.)</i>	<i>Shizolobium amazonicum</i>
<i>Pine (Pinus spp.)</i>	
<i>Araucaria angustifolia</i>	
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	





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