

Practical guide to
conducting due diligence
of tropical timber products:

Brazil



BVRio Responsible Timber Exchange (www.bvrio.com/timber) is an online negotiations platform designed to promote the trading of forest products of legal and certified origin, integrated with a **Due Diligence and Risk Assessment System**. The system was designed to facilitate compliance with legislation such as the EU Timber Regulation and the US Lacey Act. The Responsible Timber Exchange was developed in partnership with **BVRio Institute** (www.bvrio.org), a Brazilian organization with a mission to develop market mechanisms to facilitate compliance with environmental laws. BVRio has a formal Key Account partnership with the Forest Stewardship Council® Brasil, is a Climate Action Leader of the R20 Regions for Climate Action initiative, received the Katerva Awards 2013 for Economy, and is a partner of the Forest Legality Initiative.

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The conclusions and recommendations contained in this document represent the views of the authors, and do not necessarily reflect those of the funders or other parties cited.



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Contents

Introduction	04
Conceptual model	07
Main types of fraud	08
BVRio Due Diligence and Risk Assessment System	10
Country profiles	14
Brazil	15
Forest legislation and enforcement agencies	16
Main documents required	17
Main types of fraud	20
Samples of main documents and how to read them	24

Introduction

The illegal production and trade of tropical timber is one of the main drivers of environmental degradation worldwide, leading to loss of habitats and biodiversity, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, human rights abuses and corruption.

The enforcement of legality by some countries (e.g., the EU Timber Regulation – EU TR¹, the US Lacey Act 2008² and Australia’s Illegal Logging Prohibition Act³) requires traders and operators to conduct their own due diligence on the timber they import into these markets⁴. In parallel, initiatives such as the EU’s Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT)⁵ have helped to increase capacity to implement these laws.

1 ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/timber_regulation.htm

2 The Lacey Act of 1900 is a law in the USA that bans trafficking in illegal wild life. In 2008, the Act was amended to include plants and plant products such as timber and paper (www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/import-information/SA_Lacey_Act).

3 The Australia Illegal Logging Prohibition Act was designed to support the trade of legal timber into the Australian market (www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/illegal-logging).

4 The US Lacey Act requires timber buyers to take due care in the selection of suppliers of timber products to be imported into the US (www.fws.gov/international/laws-treaties-agreements/us-conservation-laws/lacey-act.html). Similarly, the new EU Timber Regulation requires that operators (timber importers) conduct risk assessments and due diligence of their timber sources (www.euflegt.efi.int/home).

5 The FLEGT Action Plan aims to reduce illegal logging by strengthening the sustainability and legality of forest management, improving forest governance and promoting trade in legally produced timber (www.flegt.org).

6 Regulation (EU) N° 995/2010 of the European Parliament and the Council, article 6.







In order to comply with the EU TR requirements, for instance, timber importers must conduct a due diligence following a 3-step process⁶:

- Gather information about timber acquired, including country of source, supplier, species, and documentation.
- Risk assessment of the timber product and its supply chain.
- Risk mitigation. If risk of illegality is identified, measures need to be put in place to minimize it, including obtaining additional information and/or engaging third party verification.

The ability to conduct due diligence, however, is hindered by various barriers. Firstly, the legislative system of some countries can be extremely complex, with hundreds of laws and documents located in different government agencies⁷. Once the legislation is identified, it is difficult to determine what are the main documents that, in aggregate, demonstrate the legality of a given timber consignment. Once documents are obtained, they could be in foreign languages and are difficult to interpret.

The objective of this series of practical guides is to summarise the main documents that need to be collected, and how to interpret them, in order to conduct due diligence of timber consignments to be imported from different countries into the US and European markets. It also provides a summary of the main risks associated with timber legality that the due diligence must address, for each individual country.

For each country, the guides provide:

-  • A short description of the regulatory regime;
-  • A list of the essential documents to be analysed;
-  • Facsimiles of these documents, highlighting what are the relevant information to be checked in each of them;
-  • An overview of the most frequent frauds.

⁷ See, for instance, country reports available in NEPCo's Sourcing Hub (<http://beta.nepcon.org/sourcinghub>).

⁸ See, for instance, NEPCo Sourcing Hub (<http://beta.nepcon.org/sourcinghub>), WRI Open Timber Portal, or the Timber Trade Portal of the European Sustainable Tropical Timber Coalition (www.timbertradeportal.com).

This series of guides complement BVRio Due Diligence and Risk Assessment system (www.bvr.io/timber), an online system to assist timber traders in conducting the due diligence of individual timber consignments.

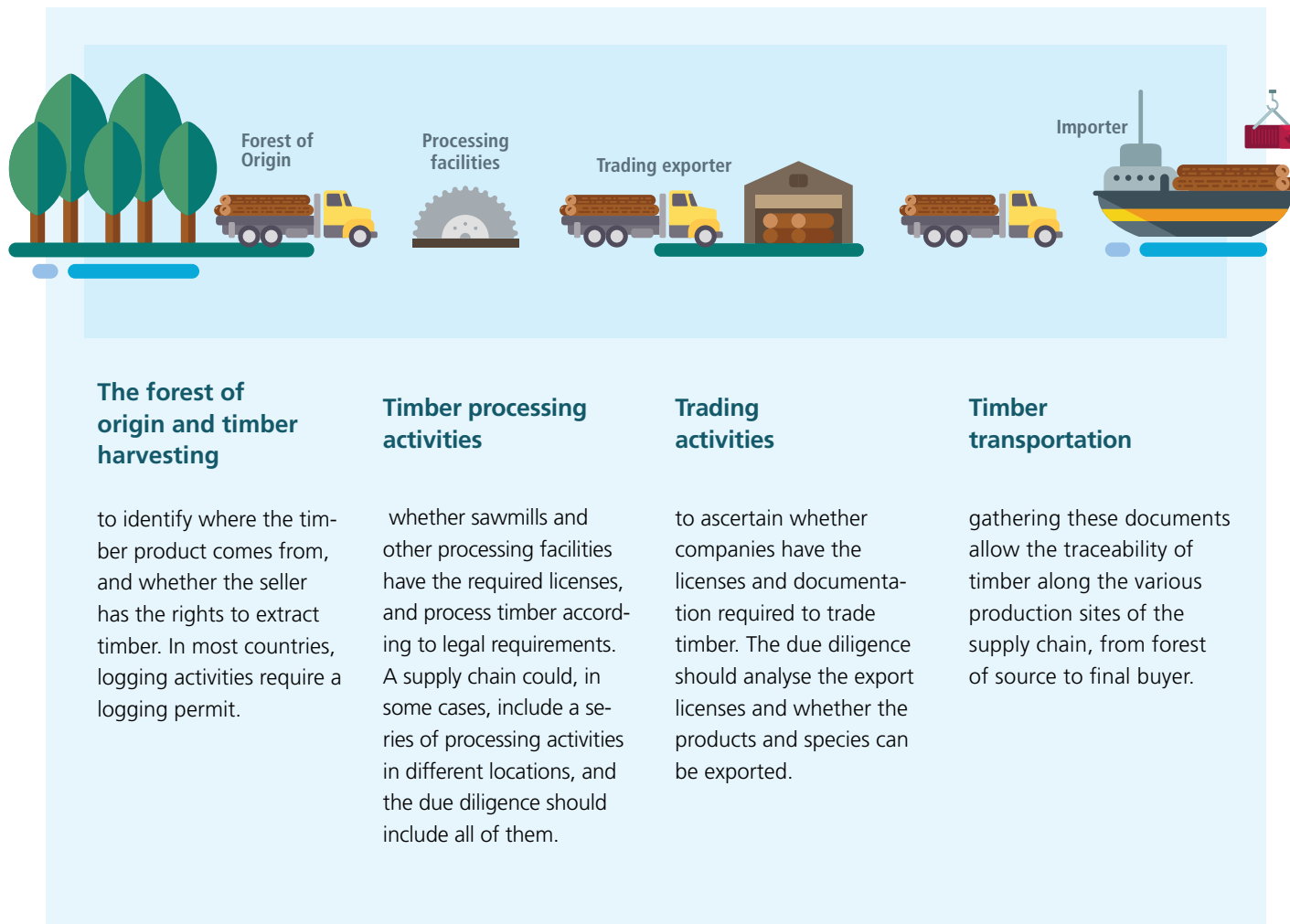
Given that this guide is not intended to provide a full review of the legislation, procedures, and documents related to timber extraction and processing activities in different locations, readers are recommended to familiarise themselves with the requirements of different countries. Good reviews of timber legislation can be found elsewhere⁸.

The objective of this series of guides and of BVRio Responsible Timber Exchange is to enable wood traders to screen out illegal timber from their supply base and, through demand-side pressure, help combat illegality in the sector.



Conceptual model

Irrespective of the country, a due diligence must, as a minimum, analyse documents and obtain evidence related to:



It is often the case that this set of documents contains sufficient information to demonstrate the legality of the timber and its traceability to forest of source. In some cases, additional documents may be required to supplement them, or to meet additional requirements of specific countries.

Main types of fraud

Different types of fraud and contravention of forest laws are used by unscrupulous operators worldwide to obtain and trade illegal timber. While some of these frauds are specific to the peculiarities of each individual country, in general they fall within the following categories⁹:

1. Illegalities related to the allocation of timber rights: i.e., granting/obtaining rights of timber harvesting without following due processes envisaged in the legislation.
2. Illegal logging and timber theft: including logging without a permit; extraction of volumes higher than those authorised in the logging permits; and extraction of a different species mix from that specified in the permits (i.e. favouring the most valuable species).
3. Operational illegalities and/or irregularities at the forest, sawmills, or exporting activity: including contraventions of employment legislation, operations without valid licenses, adulterations of forest inventories to inflate the volume of valuable species authorised in the system, inflation of conversion rates at sawmills (to create credits for higher volumes of processed timber downstream), tax evasion, etc.

A recent review by Earthsight¹⁰ grouped types of illegalities as follows:

- Illegalities associated with the right to harvest, including logging in areas without permits, illegal permit allocation, logging in protected areas;
- Operational violations, including violating terms of harvesting plans, violating terms of other permits, logging outside boundaries;
- Illegalities during transport, processing and trade, including export prohibition violations, tax evasion, CITES violations.

⁹ — See BVRio 2016: Using big data to detect illegality in the tropical timber sector. BVRio Institute, Rio de Janeiro. (www.bvrrio.org/publicacoes).

¹⁰ — Earthsight 2017: Investigating illegal timber. A guidebook for activities and communities. (www.earthsight.org.uk)

11 _ See, for instance:

- Greenpeace 2014: A crise silenciosa da Amazônia. Controle do setor madeireiro e 5 formas de fraudar o sistema (http://chegademadeirailegal.org.br/doc/BR/controlado_madeireiro_5_formas_fraudar.pdf) and other reports from the same series;

- Interpol and World Bank, 2010: Chain-saw project. An INTERPOL perspective on law enforcement in illegal logging;

- NEPCon Sourcing Hub (<http://beta.nepcon.org/sourcinghub>);

- European Sustainable Tropical Timber Coalition Timber Trade Portal (www.timbertradeportal.com);

- Forest Trends, 2013: European Trade Flows and Risks. (www.forest-trends.org);

- Traffic country specific reports: (www.traffic.org/timber-trade/);

- The Forest Trust: Guide to legality. Practical advice for timber producers, processors and exporters. (www.tft-forest.org);

- WRI, 2014: Sustainable procurement of wood and paper-based products. Guide and resource kit. (www.sustainableforestproducts.org);

- IUFRO 2017: Illegal logging and related timber trade.

- FAO 2016: Traceability. A management tool for enterprises and governments;

- Chatham House's Illegal Logging Portal - (www.illegal-logging.info);

- Forest Legality Initiative's portal - (www.forestlegality.org);

- WRI and WBCSD's Forest Transparency Initiative (<http://alpha.foresttransparency.org/en/about/fti>);

- Earthsight's Timber Investigator - (www.timberinvestigator.info);

- FSC Global Forest Registry (www.globalforestregistry.org).

12 _ See for instance, EIA's country specific reports (<https://eia-international.org/report-category/forests>), or independent monitoring organisations (e.g., guide. REM: Independent monitoring. A practical guide. www.rem.org.uk).



Adam Ronan

Additional information on types of fraud, approaches for investigating illegality, and methods for tracking timber products from source to end buyer are found elsewhere¹¹. A due diligence should also include reviews of reports and information raised by NGOs and independent monitoring organisations¹².

A summary of the main types of frauds prevalent in each country is shown in the the country profile section below.

BVRio Due Diligence and Risk Assessment System



BVRio Due Diligence and Risk Assessment System is an online system created to assist buyers and traders to conduct due diligence and assess the risk of illegality of specific consignments of timber products. The system is an integral module of the BVRio Responsible Timber Exchange (www.bvr.io.com/timber), which also includes a Trading Platform for sourcing timber products from legal sources.

The objective of the Responsible Timber Exchange is to enable wood traders to screen out illegal timber from their supply base and, through demand-side pressure, help combat illegality in the sector.

The system guides the user through the process of identifying the supply chain of their products, analysing the consistency of documentation related to this supply chain, and identifying any risks associated with it. At the end of the process, the system creates a supply chain map, rates each link in the supply chain for its consistency and risks, and issues a report.

BVRio's approach is to conduct due diligence for each individual timber consignment, rather than producers or suppliers. Many supply chains are very complex, with traders and timber merchants buying from multiple sawmills, which in turn acquire logs from multiple forest management units (with varying degrees of compliance). This means that a positive result for a timber consignment sold by a given sawmill does not guarantee that the next timber lot sold by the same sawmill will meet the same levels of legality and environmental compliance.

For some countries, additional information is pre-loaded in the system, facilitating the process of analysis and identification of risks.

In the case of Brazil, the system uses a big data approach, based on a large and growing data set, and aims to identify inconsistencies that may be associated with irregularities and illegality¹³. The system is designed to provide blanket coverage of all production sites in the region analysed.

BVRio Due Diligence and Risk Assessment System analyses:



• **Legality** – evidence of risks of non-compliance with legal, environmental and social laws, rules and requirements;



• **Supply chain inconsistencies** – whether the declared supply chain is consistent with documentation provided;



• **Social aspects** – risks of non-adherence to, or abuses of, labour and employment legislation.

¹³ More information on the methodology used for Brazil can be found in BVRio 2016: Using big data to detect illegality in the tropical timber sector. BVRio Institute, Rio de Janeiro. (www.bvrrio.org/publicacoes)

The due diligence and risk assessment process is conducted in two stages:

1. On a daily basis, the system analyses the compliance status of all production sites in the Amazon: i.e. timber extraction, processing and commercialisation operations (forest management units, sawmills and log yards used for timber storage and commercialisation). Based on the analysis, production sites are rated by level of compliance, ranging from those without any evidence of irregularities, through operations that show risks of possible infringements or illegalities, to those with proven illegality.

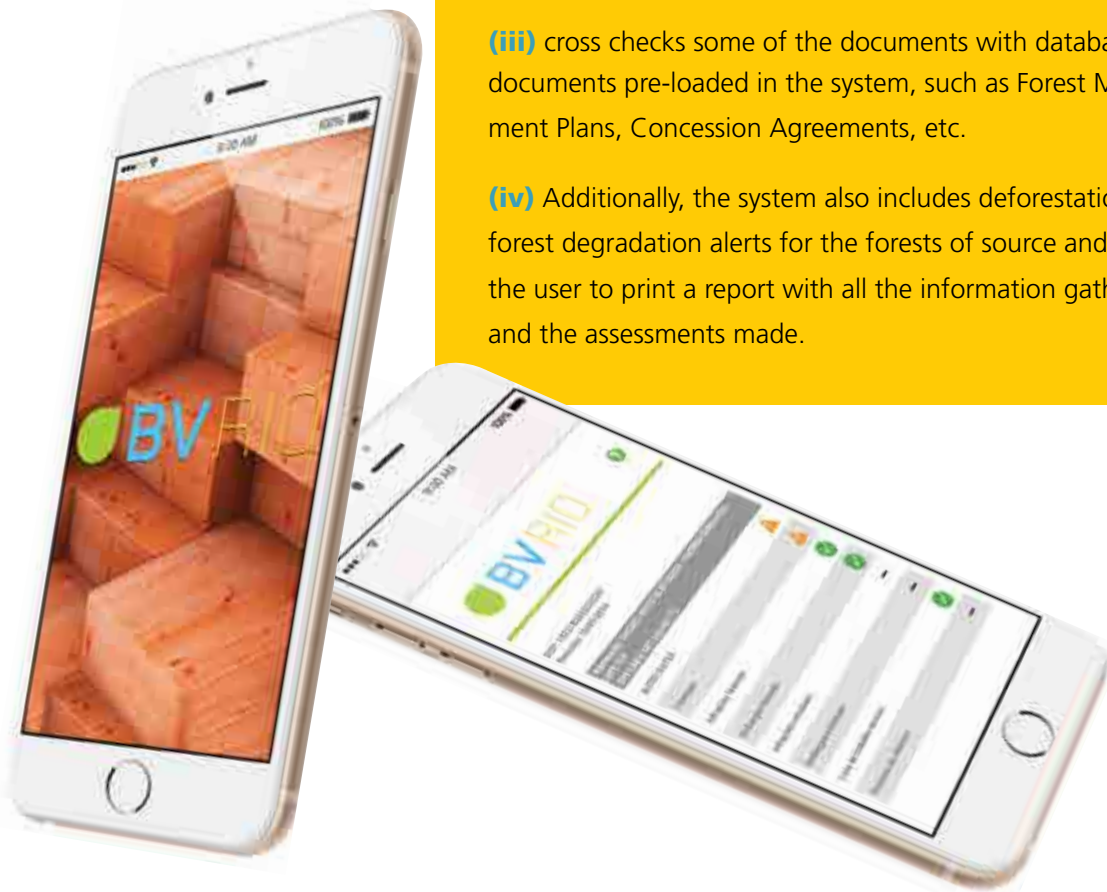
2. When a user enters the Timber Transport Authorisations related to a timber consignment, the due diligence system traces the timber product through the series of production sites and assesses the legality status or risk associated with that product.

The system checks timber sources for irregularities, illegality or possible illegality related to legal, environmental or social requirements during extraction, processing and transportation processes.

The risk assessment process also analyses the track record of companies and individuals involved in the supply chain. These include the forest owner, the person or company holding the forest management rights, the forest engineers responsible for the forest management plan and extraction activities, as well as those involved with the sawmills and timber yards. This allows the system to indirectly assess the risk of irregularities not yet detected by environmental agencies.

For most countries, however, lack of access to large digital databases restricts the use of a big data approach. In this case, the system:

- (i) guides the user step-by-step with each individual document,
- (ii) checks the consistency of these documents one against each other in order to assemble the supply chain from the export point back to the forests of origin, and
- (iii) cross checks some of the documents with databases of documents pre-loaded in the system, such as Forest Management Plans, Concession Agreements, etc.
- (iv) Additionally, the system also includes deforestation and forest degradation alerts for the forests of source and allows the user to print a report with all the information gathered and the assessments made.



14 _ The desktop version can be accessed at timber.bvrrio.org. Apps can be downloaded at the Google Play (<http://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=br.com.bvrrio.bvriomobile&hl=en>) and Mac App Store (<http://itunes.apple.com/br/app/responsible-timber/id1059374511?l=en&mt=8>).

BVRio is expanding the range of countries assessed, adapting its approach to national circumstances, legislation, and data availability and new versions of this guide will be issued with such updates.

BVRio's Due Diligence and Risk Assessment Tools are available for desktop use and as apps in Android or iOS format¹⁴.

Country profile



This guide contains specific information for **Brazil**.

BVRio is expanding the range of countries assessed. The full range of guides can be found at bvrio.org/publicacoes.



BRAZIL

Brazil



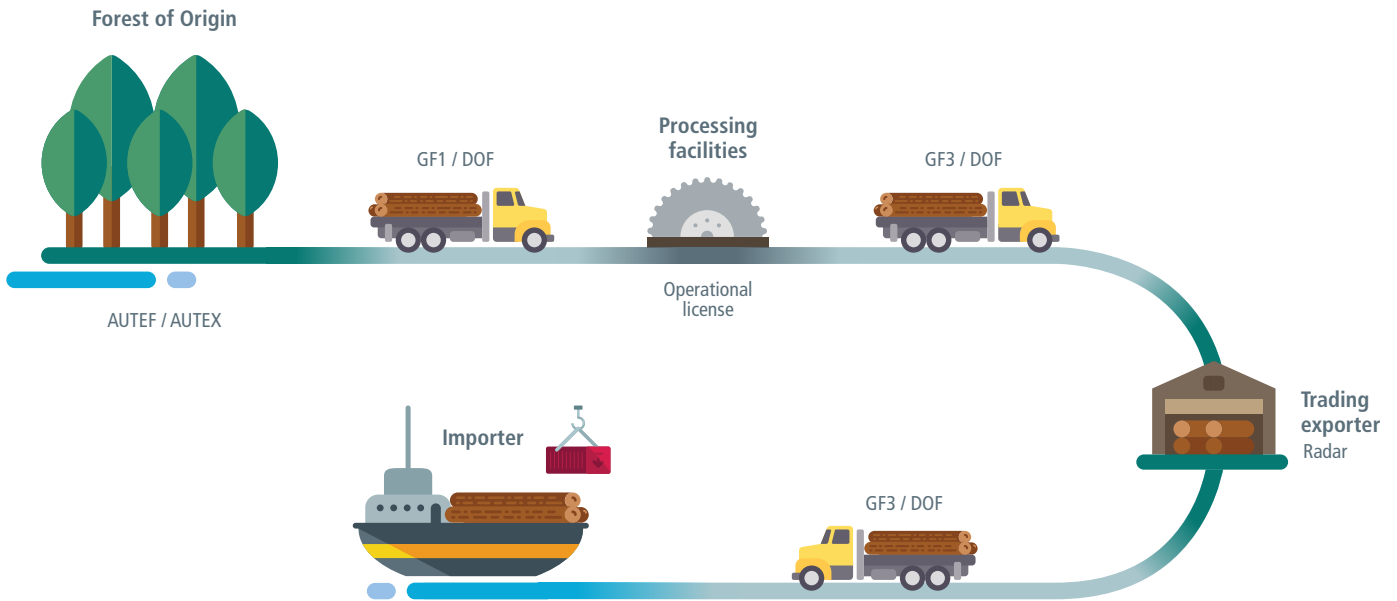
Forest legislation and enforcement agencies

In Brazil, production of timber is controlled by three official timber control systems. The main system, developed by the Federal Government, is the Document of Forest of Origin (Documento de Origem Floresta – DOF), introduced by the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment in 2007 and adopted by most states in the country.

Two states (Pará and Mato Grosso), however, developed and operate their own systems, Sisflora (Sistema de Comercialização de Transporte de Produtos Florestais). These states, however, supply over 70% of the tropical timber produced in the country.

In general, the three systems are similar to each other (see Table 1) and cover all activities related to the extraction (logging), transportation, processing, and commercialisation of timber products. The main focus of these systems is to ensure that every activity is documented, to enable wood products to be traced through the chain and forest management regulations to be enforced.

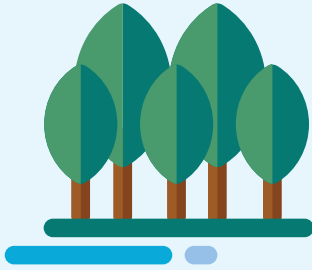
Main documents required



The main documents needed to demonstrate legality in the Brazilian forest sector are:

- Timber Extraction Permits (AUTEX or AUTEF);
- Sawmill operational licenses;
- Timber Transport Authorisations (GFs or DOFs).

These are described below.



1. Forest of source and timber harvesting

Timber extraction in Brazil occurs in public (forest concessions within National Forest) or private land. The licencing process for the extraction varies depending on if the forest is public or private. But, in all cases, the annual operation plan must be approved by means of a logging permit issued by the relevant state environmental agency (except for federal forests, where the permit is issued by the federal environmental agency - IBAMA).

The logging permit is called Autorização de Exploração Florestal - **AUTEX** in all states, except in the state of Pará, where it is called **AUTEF**, and the state of Amazonas, where the permit is called LO (operating licence).

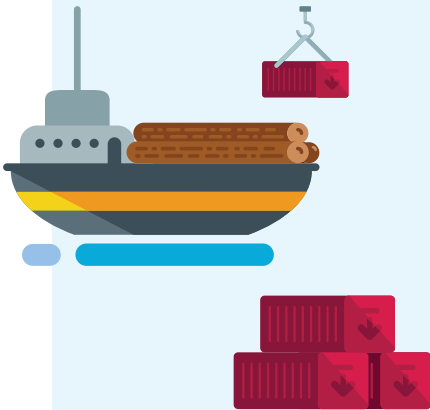
2. Timber processing activities

Sawmills must obtain an **operating licence** to operate. Sawmills operating without the necessary licences are subject to fines and embargoes from the environmental agencies and their access to the DOF/Sisflora systems shall be blocked.

In addition, sawmills must be enrolled in the DOF system (or the Sisflora system, if in the states of Para and Mato Grosso). They must report every day into the DOF/Sisflora systems all logs and timber products received and delivered. Also, they must register all the inputs and outputs of their processing activities, by product and species.

The registration of the processing activities into the DOF/Sisflora systems must be done observing the maximum conversion rates for each product established by the Brazilian timber regulations¹⁵. So, the physical stock of timber and timber products of the sawmill should always correspond to the volumes registered in the system, for each product and species. In case of inspection, if the physical stock does not correspond to the volumes registered in the system the sawmill is subject to fines and embargoes. And the system only allows the sawmill to sell any given product if there are enough volumes registered in the system.

¹⁵ IN Ibama n. 21/2014 (www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/IBAMA/IN0021-231214.pdf), as amended by IN Ibama 9/2016 (www.ibama.gov.br/sophia/cnia/legislacao/IBAMA/IN0009-121216.pdf).



3. Trading activity

Brazil does not require any specific licence or permit for the export of timber products, except for the case of endangered species (CITES and others), the export of logs of native species is not allowed. Logs from plantation trees (e.g. Eucalyptus, Pinus except araucaria, teak, etc.) can be exported.

Companies that export timber need to be registered in the DOF system as an exporter. In addition, any company involved in any type of international trade (import/export) must be enrolled in a registry called **RADAR**, administrated by the Federal Government.

4. Timber transportation

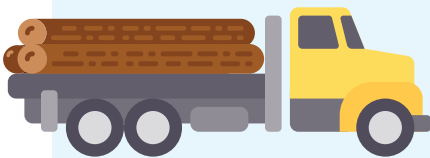
The transportation of the timber within Brazil requires a timber transport authorisation, called **Guia Florestal** (“**GF**”, in the states of Pará and Mato Grosso) or **Documento de Origem Florestal** (“**DOF**”, in all other states).

DOFs can be used for any type of timber product. In the case of **GFs**, these are divided into:

- GF1 – authorisation to transport logs, from the forest of origin to a sawmill;
- GF3 – authorisation to transport sawn or processed timber products. GF3s are also issued when timber is exported, and in this case, it contains the name of the importer, and the destination country.

These documents contain a lot of information, and it is important to understand what they mean. At the same time, the fact that these documents are issued by the official government timber control system (i.e. the documents themselves are rarely forged), does not mean that the information they contain always corresponds to reality. For this reason, timber traders should still try to conduct due diligence of this documentation, in order to avoid the possibility that it masks an illegality.

Some samples of these documents are shown at the end of this section, with explanations about the information contained and the main types of checks needed to verify the authenticity of the data contained.



Main types of fraud

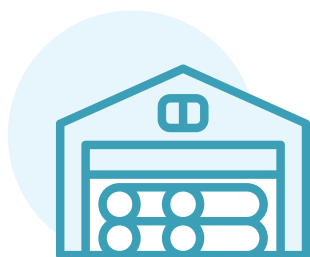
The main types of fraud practised in Brazil can be divided into three groups¹⁶:



1. Illegal logging and timber theft: This includes logging without a permit; extraction of volumes higher than those authorised in the logging permits; and extraction of a different species mix from that specified in the permits (i.e. favouring the most valuable species).



2. Documentation fraud associated with the government's timber control system in order to create a document trail that makes illegal timber appear 'official'. This includes obtaining permits for areas that are never logged in order to create credits to launder stolen timber, adulterations of forest inventories to inflate the volume of valuable species authorised in the system, inflation of conversion rates at sawmills (to create credits for higher volumes of processed timber downstream), and tampering with the official system to create fictitious credits (only possible with the assistance of state government officials).



3. Operational illegalities and/or irregularities at the forest, sawmills or sale outlets: This includes contraventions of employment legislation (including use of slave labour), operations without valid licenses and tax evasion.

¹⁶ See BVRio, 2016: Using big data to detect illegality in the tropical timber sector. BVRio Institute, Rio de Janeiro. (www.bvrio.org/publicacoes).

The two first types of fraud (1 and 2) complement each other:



Jos Barlow

The first type – stolen timber needs to be accompanied by the second type to obtain the documentation required for subsequent processing, transportation and commercialisation. Indeed, there is an illicit market for credits, enabling parties who cannot justify certain consignments of timber to acquire credits from third parties to balance their accounts. Once illegal timber enters the system, it acquires a false veneer of legality that is difficult to detect even by enforcement agencies, custom officers and government officials.



Jin Qin

The third type of fraud – related to operational irregularities is not necessarily associated with timber theft. But it is often the case that parties who trade in illegal timber also do not comply with other laws. Furthermore, the parties involved in illegal operations are often involved other activities that also show irregularities. This correlation offers opportunities to detect illegal logging in one location by investigating the track record of the parties involved and the past performance of their other logging operations.



Alexander Lees

Table 1: Main documentation related to the extraction, processing, transportation and sale of timber and timber products, required by the three official Timber Control Systems in Brazil.

System	DOF <i>(Documento de Origem Florestal)</i>	Sisflora Mato Grosso	Sisflora Pará
Region covered	All states in Brazil, except for Mato Grosso and Pará. Managed by Ibama.	Mato Grosso state Managed by SEMA Mato Grosso	Pará state Managed by SEMA Pará
Forest	<p>Forest Management Plan for the whole logging area to support multi-year operation. Must be prepared by a forest engineer and authorised by the state's Secretary of Environment (SEMA/OEMA)</p>		
	<p>POA (Plano Operacional Anual) annual operational plan, providing a more detailed inventory of the area to be logged, including individual trees, logging roads and log decks</p>		
	<p>AUTEF (Autorização de Extração Florestal) logging permit issued by the SEMA for a period of 1 year, stating the species and volumes authorised to be extracted during the period.</p>	<p>AUTEX (Autorização de Extração Florestal) logging permit issued by the SEMA for a period of 1 year, stating the species and volumes authorised to be extracted during the period¹⁷.</p>	
Transportation	<p>DOF (Documento de Origem Florestal) a license for the transportation of timber products issued by the logging company via the online official system.</p>	<p>GF (Guia Florestal) a license for the transportation of timber, differentiated by type of product:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GF1 - for the transportation of logs • GF3 - for other timber products <p>In addition, DOFs are also needed if timber products are transported across states</p>	
Sawmill	<p>LO (Licença Operacional) Operational license. System of stock control and conversion rates associated with the DOF system. Sawmills must record input and output, and conversion rates associated with different products</p>	<p>LF (Licença Florestal) Forestry license LA (Licença Ambiental) Operational license. System of stock control and conversion rates associated with Sisflora. Sawmills must record input and output, and conversion rates associated with different products</p>	<p>LAU (Licença Ambiental Única) Environmental license. System of stock control and conversion rates associated with the Sisflora. Sawmills must record input and output, and conversion rates associated with different products</p>
Sales	<p>Nota Fiscal Eletrônica Federal digital invoice/receipt of the Brazilian revenue department, to record all sales in the country and the amount of taxes due.</p>		

¹⁷ Some exceptions and regional variations exist. For instance, the SEMA from Amazonas state does not issue AUTEX and the logging permit is part of the Operational License of the forest (Licença Operacional).

Samples of main documents and how to read them

1. AUTEF and AUTEX:

How to read an AUTEF

Above, a logging permit from Pará state (AUTEF), containing the following information:


- 1: AUTEF number and validity;
- 2: Name of Forest Engineer and professional registration number;
- 3: Name of landowner;
- 4: Name of owner of management plan;
- 5, 6 and 7: Location and details of the land authorised for logging;
- 8: Summary of volume of timber authorised to be removed.

What to be aware of when reading an AUTEF:

Check the track record of parties involved, as these are sometimes involved in illegal operations elsewhere, creating risks for this operation.

How to read an AUTEF:

Page 2 of the AUTEF provides a map and satellite image of the logging area.



GOVERNO DO ESTADO DO PARÁ
SECRETARIA EXECUTIVA DE CIÊNCIA, TECNOLOGIA E MEIO AMBIENTE - SECTAMPA
Diretoria de Meio Ambiente - DMA

Autorização para Exploração Florestal			
AUTEF Nº:	VALIDADE ATÉ		
Protocolo Nº: Data do protocolo:	Cadastro Ambiental Rural Nº: Licença Atividade Rural Nº:		
RESPONSÁVEL TÉCNICO: Engenheiro florestal:	CREA:		
DADOS DO PROPRIETÁRIO E DO IMÓVEL:			
PROPRIETÁRIO: CPF/CNPJ:			
DETECTOR: CPF/CNPJ:			
IMÓVEL: MUNICÍPIO: COORDENADAS GEOGRÁFICAS:			
Área Total da propriedade:	Reserva Legal Existente:		
Área Total do MFS:	Área Antropizada:		
APP da UPA:	Área Autorizada:		
ATIVIDADE AUTORIZADA: 0115 - Unidade de Produção anual do manejo florestal			
ÁREA LÍQUIDA AUTORIZADA:			
QUANTIFICAÇÃO AUTORIZADA (Lista detalhada por espécie no Anexo I)			
PRODUTO	Qtd. por ha	Qtd. total	UNIDADE
LOCAL E DATA:			


Valmir Gabriel Ortega
Secretário de Estado de Ciência, Tecnologia e Meio Ambiente
SECTAM - PA

Manoel Imbiriba Junior
Diretor de Meio Ambiente
SECTAM - PA

IMPORTANTE:


- * A presente Autorização gera direito de execução da atividade constante do Projeto, não produzindo direitos reais imobiliários, processuais ou decisórios sobre a imóvel objeto da mesma, e nem seus frutos, valores acessórios;
- * O uso irregular desta autorização implicará na sua cassação, bem como nas sanções previstas na Legislação vigente;
- * Esta autorização não contém anotações de recursos;
- * Cópia autenticada desta autorização deve ser afixada no local da exploração para efeito de fiscalização;
- * Os dados técnicos de registro no plano são de inteira responsabilidade do Engenheiro responsável pela elaboração do MFS;
- * A utilização, concessão e transporte do madeira prima desta autorização estão desvinculados da regularidade florestal, nos moldes da Legislação vigente.

Quadro de Nomenclatura - Áreas da Legenda na Carta-Imagem:		
DENOMINAÇÃO	NOMENCLATURA	NOMENCLATURA
Área de Proteção Rural Total	APRT	Área de Proteção Rural por Menoridade e Proteção
Área de Manejo	AMP	Área de Reserva Legal
Área de Reserva Legal Compensada	ARL.C	Área de Reserva Legal Degradada
Área em Concessão	ACC	Área Desmatada - concessão de uso
Área a ser Explorada pelo Projeto de Exploração Florestal - PEF	AEP	Área com Exploração Florestal - Corte Seletivo
Área de Plano de Manejo Florestal Sustentável - PMFS	AMP	Área com Floresta Plantada ou a Plantar
Área de Preservação Permanente	APP	Área de Logradouro e Balneário de Piscicultura
Área de Preservação Permanente em Área com Exploração Florestal	APP.F	Área de Preservação Permanente Degradada
Área de Preservação Permanente em Reserva Legal	APP.RL	Área de Preservação Permanente em Área Alagada (24 Explorável)
Área de Preservação Permanente em Reserva Legal Compensada	APP.RL.C	Área de Preservação Permanente em Área Biomanteada
Área de Preservação Permanente em Área a ser Explorada - do PEF	APP.A	Área de Preservação Permanente em Área a ser Manejada - do PMFS
Área de Preservação Permanente em Área Concedida de Área Rural	APP.CAR	Área Concedida em Assentamentos Rurais



SECRETARIA EXECUTIVA DE CIÊNCIA, TECNOLOGIA E MEIO AMBIENTE

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How to read an AUTEF

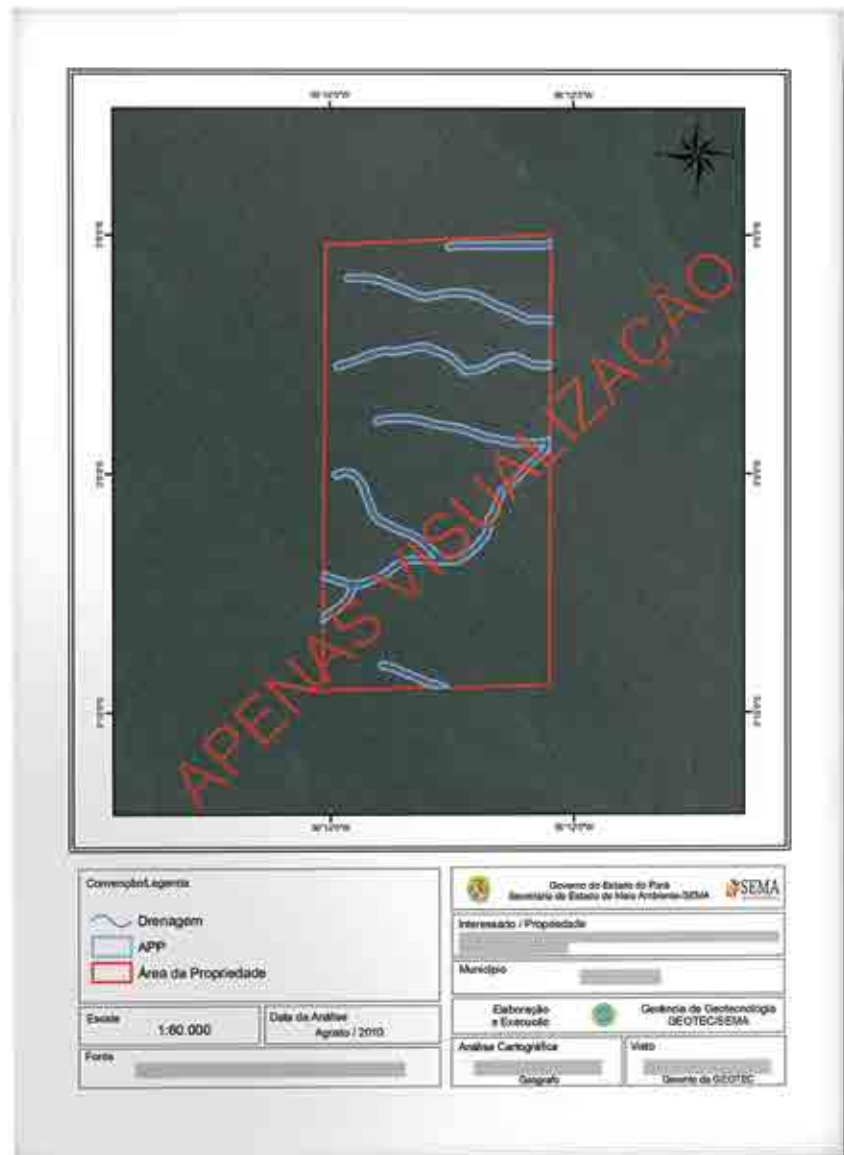
Page 2 of the AUTEF provides a map and satellite image of the logging area.

What to be aware of when reading an AUTEF:

Sometimes the AUTEF is obtained only to create an account to launder the purchase of illegal timber from other sources. Monitoring of the area with satellite images may detect whether the area has been explored according to the permit.

AUTEFs may be authorised in areas already logged, or there may be overlaps with public lands, indigenous reservations or protection areas.

In the latter case, the image provided in the AUTEF may not be correct, or the date of the image may be adulterated to show an image from an earlier date (e.g. prior to logging).




How to read an AUTEF

Page 3 of the AUTEF provides a detailed list of species and volumes authorised for removal.

What to be aware of when reading an AUTEF:

1. Volumes of valuable species are often exaggerated, sometimes to volumes significantly higher than those observed in nature. This additional volume is used to 'launder' timber extracted from other sources.

 GOVERNO DO ESTADO DO PARÁ SECRETARIA EXECUTIVA DE CIÊNCIA, TECNOLOGIA E MEIO AMBIENTE - SECTAMPA Diretoria de Meio Ambiente - DMA			
Anexo I - Autorização para Exploração Florestal			
AUTEF Nº:		VALIDADE ATÉ:	
Protocolo Nº: Data do protocolo:		Cadastro Ambiental Rural Nº: (Licença Atividade Rural Nº):	
QUANTIFICAÇÃO DE TORAS DE MADEIRA NATIVA - Autorizado no Plano Operacional Anual			
ESPÉCIES FLORESTAIS DO POA		QUANTIDADE (m3)	
NOME CIENTIFICO	NOME POPULAR	por ha	TOTAL
<i>Astronium gracile</i> Engl.	Mulçacatira	1.7458	2.209.2420
<i>Begonia gualanensis</i> Aubl.	Tatajuba	0.2619	331.4788
<i>Brosimum gualanense</i> (Aubl.) Huber	Amapi	0.4551	575.9485
<i>Carapa gualanensis</i> Aubl.	Andiroba	0.1029	130.1668
<i>Caryocar glabrum</i> (Aubl.) Pers.	Pequilarana	0.7853	993.7992
<i>Caryocar villosum</i> (Aubl.) Pers.	Pequiú	0.2649	335.2224
<i>Chrysophyllum</i> sp.	Gusjará-bolacha	0.3394	429.4892
<i>Citafrotrops macrocarpa</i> Ducke	Timborana	0.8720	1.109.8380
<i>Copallera duckei</i> Dwyer	Copaba	1.0724	1.357.0880
<i>Cordia sagotii</i> L.M. Johnston	Freijó	0.2117	267.9502
<i>Couepia</i> sp.	Coco-pau	0.2651	335.4852
<i>Couatari oblongifolia</i> Ducke & R. Knuth	Tessari	1.1863	1.501.2230
<i>Dimorphandra</i> sp.	Louro-lamaquari	0.8739	852.8674
<i>Goupia glabra</i> Aubl.	Cupiba	1.3527	1.711.8430
<i>Hiberoendron ingens</i> Ducke	Sumaita	0.1434	181.4852
<i>Hymenolobium</i> sp.	Jatobá	1.6281	2.060.3130
<i>Hymenolobium sericeum</i> Ducke	Angelim-pedra	0.0299	37.8420
<i>Hymenolobium</i> sp.	Angelim-amargoso	0.1452	183.2728
<i>Lecythis lurida</i> (Millers) S.A. Mori	Jarana	0.4752	601.2730
<i>Lecythis pisonis</i> Cambess.	Castanha-sagucala	0.6660	842.8580
<i>Manilkara huberi</i> (Ducke) Chevalier	Macaranduba	11.2640	14.380.7800
<i>Micropholis</i> sp.	Cumupitá	0.9173	1.160.8220
<i>Ocotea rubra</i> Mor	Louro-vermelho	0.0728	92.1194
<i>Parkia parensis</i> Ducke	Faveira-branca	1.0432	1.318.9840
<i>Parkia parensis</i> Ducke	Faveira-vermelha	0.5383	681.1731
<i>Peltogyne demissa</i> Spruce ex Benth.	Pau-roxo	0.9428	1.193.1930
<i>Pouteria pachycarpa</i> Pires	Colabão	0.4807	608.3958
<i>Pouteria ramiflora</i> (Mart.) Radlk.	Gusjará	0.2826	357.6680
<i>Simarouba amara</i> Aubl.	Merupá	0.2461	311.3802
<i>Tabeouia capitata</i> (Bureau & K. Schum.) Sandwith	Ipi	0.5806	734.7874
<i>Tetragastris panamensis</i> (Engl.) Kuntze	Barrote	0.2903	367.3937
<i>Trattinnickia bursariaefolia</i> (Mart.) Willd.	Amescão	0.2254	285.2364
<i>Vatairea sericea</i> Ducke	Sucupira-amarela	0.3167	400.7854
TOTAL DE VOLUME AUTORIZADO		29.9820	37.841.6417

9

How to read a Guia Florestal

GF (timber transport authorization used in the states of Pará and Mato Grosso).

The document contains the following information:

1: Type of GF. In this case, GF1, an authorization to transport logs from the forest to a sawmill;

2, 3 and 4: Number of GF and the corresponding Nota Fiscal (electronic tax invoice);

5: Name and address of dispatching party (seller);

6: Name and address of receiving party (buyer);

7: Species, volume and price of products transported;

8, 9 and 10: Details of the route and date of transportation;

11 and 12: Validity of the document and bar code. GFs can be verified in BVRio's Timber Legality App to receive a report on its legality status (see www.bvrio.org/timber).

What to be aware when reading a GF:

Names of buyers and sellers do not always represent the parties actually involved.

A forest owner will commonly

1 Guia Florestal para Transporte de Madeira em Toras - GF 1

2 Guia de Transporte: **3** DVFF: **4** Origem: **5** Nº Processo: **6**

3 Nota Fiscal

5 Remetente: Nome: CNPJ/CPF nº: Inscrição Estadual nº: CEP/PROF-PA: Tipo Log: Logradouro: Nº: Complemento: Bairro: Distrito: Município: CEP: UF: Ponto de Referência: Caixa Postal:

6 Destinatário: Nome: CNPJ/CPF nº: Inscrição Estadual nº: CEP/PROF-PA: Tipo Log: Logradouro: Nº: Complemento: Bairro: Distrito: Município: CEP: UF: Ponto de Referência: Caixa Postal: Trajeto ao Destino:

7 **OUTEIRO**
Espécie e seus correspondentes volumes:

Nº	Nome Científico	Nome Popular	Class.	Produto	Quantidade	Unid.	Preço Unitário	Preço Total

8 Memorial Descritivo do Transporte:

9 Memorial Descritivo do Transporte:

10 Tipo de Transporte: Exportação: Sim (S) - Não (N) **10**

9 Rodoviária: Identificação(s) do Veículo Transportado: Hidroviária: Número de embarcação: País de origem: Nome das embarcações:

11 Nº do DAE do Pagamento de ICMS: Valor pago R\$: **10** Valor pago R\$:

11 Nº do DAE do Pagamento de ICMS: Valor pago R\$: **10** Valor pago R\$:

11 Data de Emissão: Data de Validade em Pará: CPF: Responsável pela emissão:

12  200001100001900590100107000011

12 Assinatura Responsável

issue a fraudulent GF for a sawmill, at a cost, so that the sawmill can justify a volume of timber purchased without documentation. Sometimes this fraud can be identified from the GF itself (for instance, if it uses

unusual routes).

Other frauds relate to misreporting the species transported, which may be identified by prices that are not compatible with a certain species.

How to read a DOF



(timber transport authorization used in most Brazilian states except for MT and PA). The document contains the following information:

- 1 and 2:** Name and Technical Registration number of seller;
- 3 to 11:** Address of seller;
- 12:** DOF authorisation number;
- 13:** Type of operation for which authorization was issued (e.g. forest management plan);
- 14 to 17:** Type, quantity and price of product to be transported;
- 18 to 28:** Name and address of buyer;
- 29 to 32:** Details of the vehicle;
- 33:** Electronic invoice number;
- 34:** Validity of authorization (dates);
- 35:** Route planned.

What to look out for when reading a DOF: see GFs.



MINISTÉRIO DO MEIO AMBIENTE
 INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DO MEIO AMBIENTE E DOS RECURSOS NATURAIS RENOVÁVEIS Nº _____
DOCUMENTO DE ORIGEM FLORESTAL - DOF

1 - Entesora		2 - Ibama/CTF	
3 - Endereço			
4 - Bairro		5 - Município	
6 - Origem		7 - Coordenadas	
8 - Endereço			
9 - Bairro		10 - Município	
11 - Rotas de acesso			
12 - Autorização		13 - Tipo	
14 - Produto / Espécie		15 - Qtd.	16 - Un. 17 - Valor
18 - Destinatário		19 - Ibama/CTF	
20 - Endereço			
21 - Bairro		22 - Município	
23 - Destino		24 - Coordenadas	
25 - Endereço			
26 - Bairro		27 - Município	
28 - Rotas de acesso			
29 - Meio de Transporte	30 - Placa/Registro	31 - Município Origem	32 - Município Destino
33 - Nº Doc. Fiscal		34 - Para uso da fiscalização da Ibama, repartição locais e outras.	
34 - Validade			
35 - Rota de transporte			
VERBA			
37 - Código de controle			
			

Para verificar o acesso: http://www.ibama.gov.br/ctf/consulta_dof.php

WWW.BVRIO.ORG