

BRAZIL

Briefing Document



Por la
madera legal

www.flegt.info

CONTEXT OF TIMBER TRADE

- Brazil is the fifth-largest country in the world and the largest in the Southern Hemisphere.
- Brazil has the second-largest expanse of forest in the world and the largest remaining area of rainforest
- Over 50% of Brazil is covered in forest.
- FAO has estimated an annual deforestation rate of 0.42% between 2005 and 2010, a significant reduction from the 1990s.
- Satellite monitoring of deforestation has been in place since 1988.
- Over 40% of Brazilian Amazon is located within federal and the State protected areas and reservations.
- Estimates of the proportion of logging that is illegal range between 20-47%
- Brazil accounts for 55% of all timber and timber product exports by South America and 2.7% of global exports, although the vast majority of its timber production is destined for its domestic markets
- The State of Pará (Eastern Brazilian Amazon) is the largest timber-producing State with an annual production of 6.6 million cubic metres of native roundwood in 2009
- 36% of the export value of Brazil's EUTR-regulated timber products are destined for Europe
- In 2012, Brazil's exports of timber products were made up of: wood pulp (52%); paper (22%); mouldings (6%); furniture (5%); plywood/veneer (5%); sawn (4%); and joinery (2%)
- Although just over 1% of Brazil's forest is plantation forest (eucalyptus and pine), this makes up the majority of its exports.

EXPORT MARKETS – KEY FACTS

- **Exports of logs from natural forests in Brazil have been banned since 1996**
(note that plantation logs, including teak and treated softwood are still exported)
- **Species-specific bans within Brazil:**
Brazil Nut Tree *Bertholletia excelsa*
Parana Pine *Araucaria angustifolia*
- **CITES Appendix I-listed tree species:**
Brazilian Rosewood *Dalbergia nigra*
- **CITES Appendix II-listed tree species:**
Brazilian Rosewood *Aniba roseodora*
Vera or Argentine/Paraguay Lignum vitae *Bulnesia sarmientoi*
Brazilwood *Caesalpinia echinata*
Big-leaf Mahogany *Swietenia macrophylla*
- **CITES Appendix III-listed tree species:**
Brazilian Cedarwood *Cedrela fissilis*
Cedro *Cedrela lilloi*
Spanish Cedar *Cedrela odorata*

MAJOR HARVESTED & TRADED SPECIES:

Amapa	<i>Brosimum utile</i>
Angelim	<i>Dinizia excelsa</i>
Cedrinho	<i>Erisma uncinatum</i>
Cumaru	<i>Dipteryx odorata</i>
Cupiuba	<i>Goupia glabra</i>
Faveira	<i>Parkia</i> spp.
Garapa	<i>Apuleia leiocarpa</i>
Ipe	<i>Handroanthus</i> spp.; <i>H. guayacan</i> & <i>H. serratifolius</i> ; syn. <i>Tabebuia</i> spp. <i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>
Jatoba	<i>Manilkara huberi</i>
Macaranduba	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>
Massaranduba	<i>Peltogyne</i> spp.
Purpleheart/Amarante	<i>Bowdichia</i> spp.; <i>B. nitida</i> & <i>B. virgilioides</i>
Saputaria	<i>Bagassa guyanensis</i>
Tatajuba	<i>Couratari tauari</i>
Tuari	

Plantation species: Mainly eucalyptus & pine but also
Acacia mearnsii
A. mangium
Schizolobium amazonicum
Tectona grandis
Araucaria angustifolia
Populus spp.





LEGAL TIMBER

(Legality Framework)

- **TFT Brazil Legality Checklist:**
<http://www.tft-forests.org/ttap/page.asp?p=6229>
- **National legislation:**
(in Portuguese)
<http://www4.planalto.gov.br/legislacao>

MAJOR FOREST GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES

- **Tenure/possession issues**
unclear ownership means that legal measures cannot be applied
- **Fraud and corruption**
false management plans and false timber credits
- **Confusing and contradicting policies**
government management structure is often confusing and lacks co-ordination

FURTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Key government authorities:

CITES Management Authority: IBAMA
<http://www.ibama.gov.br/servicos/cites>
cites.sede@ibama.gov.br
cites.flora.sede@ibama.gov.br

National System of Conservation Units:
<http://bit.ly/17bn2ul>

Brazilian Forest Service:
<http://bit.ly/18Wmpf>

Chico Mendes Institute for the Conservation of Biodiversity:
<http://bit.ly/HswMOO>

Ministry of Environment:
<http://bit.ly/MERwj>

Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Resources:
<http://bit.ly/1quqZY>

Non-governmental organizations:

GFTN:
<http://bit.ly/1aF6U5b>

WWF-Brazil:
<http://bit.ly/aNitO7>

IMAZON:
<http://bit.ly/19niePq>

Forest Legality Alliance (Brazil):
<http://bit.ly/1b5PdKC>

DISCLAIMERS:

This document has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Union. The contents of this document are the sole responsibility of TRAFFIC and can under no circumstances be regarded as reflecting the position of the European Union.

RELEVANT REPORTS & WEBSITES:

FSC- Brazil:
<http://bit.ly/1cEituZ>

PEFC-Brazil (Cerflor):
<http://bit.ly/1ekDCKE>

TRAFFIC
www.traffic.org

Cheung and Nogueron, R. (2013). *Levelling the playing field for legal timber in Brazil*. World Resources Institute. Viewed at:
<http://bit.ly/15u84iu>

Hirakuri, S. R. & Pennon Saraiva, G. and Tomaselli, I. (2012). *Increasing competitiveness of the Brazilian forest sector*. *ETFRN News* 54: 42-50. Viewed at:
<http://bit.ly/1grqeoT>

IMAZON Deforestation report:
<http://bit.ly/r4n8Rr>

ITTO Status of Tropical Forest Management 2011. Brazil
<http://bit.ly/19DzYbj>

Lawson, S. & MacFaul, L. (2010). *Illegal logging and related trade*. Chatham House publication. Viewed at:
<http://bit.ly/15CGqsv>
Brazil summary:
<http://bit.ly/1b5KXL7>

Thiel, H. and Viergever, M. (2006). *Giants Don't Leap: Verification in Brazil's Process towards Sustainable Forestry*. VERIFOR. Viewed at:
<http://bit.ly/1hj82iA>

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS & FEDERATIONS:

Association of the Timber Industries Exporters in the State of Pará (AIMEX):
<http://bit.ly/19D5KVS>

Brazilian Association of Planted Forestry Producers:
<http://bit.ly/1b9nk2n>

Unifloresta - representing producers from Pará:
<http://bit.ly/1iMPRx9>

Cipem - representing producers and exporters from Mato Grosso:
<http://bit.ly/1bYviLV>

Sinduscon SP - the union of companies of the construction sector of São Paulo State:
<http://bit.ly/iZn055>

Sindimasp - Union of companies that sell timber in São Paulo:
<http://bit.ly/LsOs7>

Forum Nacional de Atividades de Base Florestal - encompasses some of the ones above and many other industries (or their associations) related to the timber sector:
<http://bit.ly/1arDJww>



LEGAL DISCLAIMER: This practical guidance note has been produced responsibly and carefully, but disclaims all warranties, express or implied, as to the accuracy of the information. Please consult a legal professional if you require legal advice with regards to EU timber regulation.