

14/5/2022

PEFC  
BRAZIL

# DEVELOPMENT REPORT

## 1. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE REVISION

The first Brazilian PEFC scheme was Cerflor (Brazilian Forest Certification Program), which was developed by INMETRO (National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology) in 2002 and achieved its PEFC endorsement in 2005.

Due to operational and budgetary limitations affecting its ability to deliver on its functions and responsibilities, INMETRO presented PEFC its intention of resign from its PEFC membership after having managed Cerflor for almost 20 years.

Therefore, in February 2022, PEFC General Assembly Postal Ballot 01-2022 approved the transfer of Cerflor management and PEFC NGB membership for Brazil from INMETRO to a new organization, the Pro-Forest Management Institute (IPMF).

The resignation of INMETRO and the establishment of IPMF were coordinated and fully supported by the forest productive sector, mainly via Ibá (the Brazilian Tree Industry). Certification bodies, universities, and other stakeholders also supported the initiative, recognizing that it would be a game changer to develop all the potential that the PEFC certification has in Brazil.

Following the transfer, the IPMF decided that the PEFC endorsed certification system in Brazil will be called PEFC Brazil instead of Cerflor, to better align with the entire PEFC Alliance and improve the recognition and promotion of the PEFC brand among stakeholders, buyers, and certificate holders in Brazil.

The new governance of the system has IPMF as manager of PEFC Brazil, but maintained INMETRO in the accreditation role and ABNT (Brazilian Association for Technical Standards) in the normalization role.

The change in governance also demanded changes in the normative framework in order to keep it relevant, updated, and fully operating. For this reason, PEFC Brazil conducted a full revision of its normative framework, mainly of its administrative documents. Fortunately, these revisions aligned with the ordinary and mandatory re-endorsement of the system, which has a deadline of May 14, 2022.

ABNT also revised its two sustainable forest management standards in order to align their requirements with the new PEFC benchmarking standard (PEFC ST 1003:2018).

## 2. FORESTRY SECTOR IN BRAZIL

### Land Use Policies

The most important legislation that reconciles the productive use of land and the preservation of water, soil and native vegetation is the Brazilian Forest Code (Law 12,651/2012). It applies to all land uses and imposes the need for forest cover in two types of areas:

- **Permanent Preservation Areas (PPA)** are the riverbanks, areas surrounding water springs, hilltops, and areas with slopes greater than 45 degrees. PPAs shall be set aside for preservation and may or may not be covered with natural vegetation
- **Legal Reserve (LR)** is the part of a property which must have its covering vegetation maintained, but it can be sustainably used to generate income when authorized by an environmental agency or established in a management plan. The size of this area varies according to the biome where the property is located and ranges from 20% (for Atlantic Forest, Caatinga, Pantanal and Pampa), 35% (for Cerrado) and 80% (Amazon).

In Brazil, protected areas can be public or private. The public protected areas are Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units (248 Mha), the latter can be for full protection or for sustainable management. Law 9,985/2000 describes the different types of Conservation Units according to the activities that are allowed to be conducted in each one, as well as its relation with traditional populations' livelihoods.

The private protected areas are mainly PPAs and LRs, and a small portion of Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPN - a category of Conservation Unit that can be created voluntarily by private property owners).

Primary forests and secondary formations can be utilized under a sustainable forest management regime within public or private lands. This activity depends on the categorization of the area (level of protection), for public lands, and approval of a sustainable forest management plan by the competent environmental agency.

If the native forest is in public domain, the Public Forests Management Law (11.284/2006) applies and allows the federal government, states, and municipalities to grant, through bidding, the legal right for a private entity to manage public forests for logging, non-timber products and services. The concession of public forests for sustainable management can only take place in areas not designated for community, indigenous, settlement projects, military use or Conservation Units.

The forest under concession remains standing, since the contracts signed with the companies only allow the development of reduced impact logging techniques. Therefore, the area is used in a rotation system, in which only four to six trees (20-30 m<sup>3</sup> of wood) are removed per hectare and the same area will be utilized every 30 years, allowing the growth of the remaining trees. In 2017, Brazil had 1.5 million hectares of public forests under forest concession contracts.

Sustainable forest management of native forests can also take place in Community Forests (157,376,806 ha), which are forests designated by the government for the use of traditional people, communities, indigenous people, family farmers, and settlers. This management is coordinated and promoted under the Federal Program of Community and Family Forest Management (Decree 6,874 / 2009). In the past, some forest management plans were approved in indigenous territories (about 115 M ha), but today there is a general legal understanding that logging is no longer permissible in these areas. In April, 2022, ICMBio (the entity responsible for the management of Conservation Units at the federal level) published a new regulation describing the technical procedures for forest management in public lands (IN ICMBio 05/2022).

Besides the aforementioned regulations, all products originating from native forests must be accompanied by a mandatory license document for transportation and storage, the Document of Forest Origin (DOF), instituted by the MMA Regulatory Ordinance 253 of 2006. This document contains all the information about origin and is connected to a system that works similar to an accounting tool. While the DOF is the federal legal proof of legality, the states of Mato Grosso and Pará have also established their own parallel forestry system to address specific local concerns.

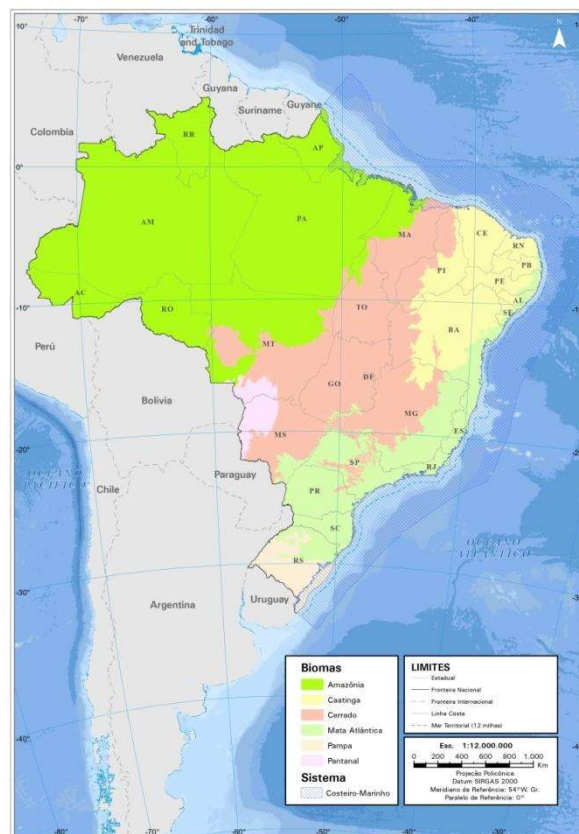
In 2014 Brazil launched an initiative named Sinaflor to integrate data from the country's various forestry control systems, but it still has not reached its full objective.

Establishment of plantations is subject to the Brazilian Forest Code, as explained in more detail above, and a licensing process. The licensing process

was established by Law 6.938/81 and is carried out by the competent environmental agencies that can grant the license to install, expand, and operate enterprises and activities that use environmental resources. The licensing process is regulated by CONAMA Regulations 001/86 and 237/97, and also Complementary Law 140/11, which established cooperation guidelines at the federal, state, and municipal levels.

## Facts & Figures

Brazil is the largest country in South America, with a vast territory of more than 851 million hectares embracing 6 biodiversity-rich biomes: the Amazon (49.29%), Cerrado (23.92%), Caatinga (9.92%), Pampa (2.07%), Pantanal (1.76%), and Atlantic Forest (13.04%)(Figure 1).



**Figure 1 - Map of the six Brazilian biomes, as defined by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)<sup>1</sup>**

Land use and land cover in Brazil is dominated by natural vegetation (68%), followed by agriculture and pasture (31%)<sup>2</sup>. This natural vegetation is comprised of forest formations, savannas, and native grasslands.

<sup>1</sup> IBGE. Mapa de Biomas do Brasil. Escala 1:5.000.000. Available online: <https://www.ibge.gov.br/apps/biomas/> (accessed on 22 March 2022).

<sup>2</sup> Project MapBiomas Project – Collection 6.0 of Brazilian Land Cover & Use Map Series, accessed on 22 March 2022 at: [https://mapbiomas.org/en/estatisticas?cama\\_set\\_language=en](https://mapbiomas.org/en/estatisticas?cama_set_language=en)

Native forests account for 57% of Brazil's territory, and totaled nearly 488 million hectares in 2019.<sup>3</sup>

Forestry activities in Brazil are plantations and management of native forests.

- Plantations:** The country has around 9.55 million hectares of forest plantations, mainly with eucalyptus (78%) and pine (18%) species. In 2020, the total area of planted trees dropped slightly by 1.4% compared to 2018. On the other hand, the estimated gross revenue for the sector increased 17.6% over 2019, especially due to the demand associated with the pandemic. One hectare of planted forest produces approximately 36 m<sup>3</sup> of wood per year. In 2020, 0.75 million ha of plantation in forest management units were Cerflor/PEFC certified, and 3.65 million ha had double certification with Cerflor/PEFC and FSC, totaling 4.4 million ha<sup>4</sup> (Ibá, 2021).
- Native Forest Management:** The main region where this activity takes place in Brazil is in the Amazon. The Amazon region has around 132 million hectares of forest that could be candidates for sustainable forest management. Of this total, 8.9 million ha are public forests that are already formally available for concessions, 30.6 million ha are public forests that could be subject to concessions, and 92.4 million ha are forests designated for community use. Currently, only 39.2 million ha are being utilized under concessions contracts (in public lands), by private owners or by communities. Table 1 (below) shows these numbers in more detail. In 2021, 2.6 million ha of forests managed by companies or communities in the Amazon region are certified for sustainable forest management by FSC and/or PEFC, or under the regulations established by forest concession contracts. This area has the potential to supply only 5% of the demand for logs in the region. It is important to highlight, however, that not all these 132 million ha can be fully considered available for sustainable forest management, because this decision depends on land use planning as well as the livelihoods and cultural use by traditional people.

Categories	Total area in the Brazilian Amazon (ha)	Area within the active forest management frontier	
		Area (ha)	Potential to supply wood demand in the Amazon
Public forests already formally available for concessions	8,960,543.68	3,364,222.68	-
National and State Forests not subject to concessions (private lands)	30,654,347.60	12,593,176.26	70%

<sup>3</sup> Brazilian Forests at a Glance -2019; Brazilian Forest Service

<sup>4</sup> <https://iba.org/eng/datafiles/publicacoes/relatorios/relatorioiba2021.pdf>

Public and private lands designated for communities	92,454,747.77	23,245,096.61	130%
Total	132,069,639.05	39,202,495.55	200%

**Table 1 - Total and potential area for sustainable forest management in the Amazon in Brazil<sup>5</sup>**

Natural and planted forests play a key role in supplying various products and services.

Plantations provide about 50% of all wood for industrial purposes in the world. Their wood is mainly used to produce wood panels, laminate flooring, pulp, paper, charcoal, and biomass – items that are present in our homes and our daily lives. Below there are some numbers for production of these products in Brazil:

- Wood Panels: The volume produced in 2020 was 7.1 million m<sup>3</sup>. Brazil is the 8<sup>th</sup> largest producer of wood panels worldwide.
- Laminated flooring: this product reached an increase of 14% in sales volumes, totaling 11.8 million m<sup>2</sup> in 2020.
- Pulp: Brazil produced 21 millions of tons of pulp, and holds 2<sup>nd</sup> place in the global production ranking.
- Paper: In 2020, production was 10.2 million of tons of paper. Brazil is the 10<sup>th</sup> largest global producer of this product.
- Charcoal: Brazil is the leading global producer of charcoal, a bio-reducer used in the steelmaking industry. Consumption of charcoal by steelmakers reached 4.19 million tons in 2020.

Beyond conventional uses and through investments in technology and innovation, planted forests are also part of other industries such as automotive, pharmaceutical, chemical, cosmetics, aeronautics, textiles, and food.

As for the natural forest value chain, over the last 20 years this segment has observed a strong reduction in its activities in Amazon. In 1998, around 28 mi m<sup>3</sup> of logs were exploited in the region (Lentini et al. 2003), but in 2020 this production dropped to less than 10 mi m<sup>3</sup>.<sup>5</sup>

Still in 2020, around 3.2 mi m<sup>3</sup> of sawn and processed wood was commercialized in the main production centers in the Amazon, which are located in the northwest region of Mato Grosso state, west of Pará state, and north of Rondônia state.

As Table 1 shows, the private lands currently utilized in the Amazon are able to supply 70% of the demand, but a very small part of this area is certified.

### **Impacts of the value chain**

Both natural and planted forests can provide positive impacts in the economics of a country if sustainably managed, and also positively affect its social context and to environmental conservation.

In terms of **economic impacts**, sustainable forest management in natural forests and plantations stimulates the formal economy, improves the national economy, and also generates taxes and tributes, which all together contribute to the development of the country. The share of planted forest-based industry in

<sup>5</sup> SOBRAL, Leonardo, LENTINI, Marco, CARVALHO, Tomás. Não podemos repetir o erro que cometemos com o pau-brasil. O Eco, 02 de maio de 2021. Available at: <https://oeco.org.br/analises/nao-podemos-repetir-o-erro-que-cometemos-com-o-pau-brasil/>. Accessed May 10, 2022.

Brazil's gross domestic product (GDP) rose 10.2% in 2020, totaling R\$ 116.6 billion. This sector holds 22<sup>nd</sup> place in terms of its contribution to Brazil's GDP and generated R\$12.1 billion in federal taxes and tributes, which corresponds to 0.9% of the total taxes collected in the country.

Sustainable forest management of natural forests and plantations plays a key role in positively impacting the **social context** in its areas of influence. These activities generate jobs, training opportunities, and income outside the main economic and financial centers. Planted forest-based industries generated over 536,000 direct job posts and 1.5 million indirect jobs in 2020, and management of natural forests formally employed around 11,638 people in 2018. Meanwhile, the average per capita income in cities influenced by the planted forest-based sector was higher than in Brazil as a whole; the average in Brazil is slightly below R\$ 30,000, compared with over R\$ 50,000 in cities influenced by the sector. Besides the effects of job generation, forest-based companies also made direct investments in social and environmental initiatives in 2,256 cities in 2020. These initiatives represent around R\$ 381 million in sociocultural projects, and also R\$ 32 million in educational and training initiatives.

On the **environment side**, management of natural forests and plantations directly contributes to the conservation of environmental services such as carbon, water, and biodiversity in the long term. The planted areas in Brazil sequestered an estimated 1.9 billion tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>eq) in 2020, and stored almost 2.6 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq in its 6 million hectares of natural vegetation set aside for conservation purposes. In terms of biodiversity, recent studies have identified that 5,800 species of fauna and flora were seen in areas pertaining to planted forest-based companies. Companies that plant trees also play an important role in restoring degraded lands. In 2020, the sector recovered 30,900 ha of degraded areas with native vegetation. Particularly with regard to sustainable management of natural forests, this activity is essential to ensure that the remaining natural forests are not subjected to illegal deforestation, and also to help eliminate land-grab schemes on public lands, which are major problems in Brazil.

### 3. PEFC BRAZIL

#### Organizational Structure

The IPMF's governance has focused on providing opportunities for engaging for stakeholders from all fields of interest while maintaining a simplified structure and approach that allows dynamic operations in the implementation of its working plans.

IPMF governance is composed of administrative and deliberative bodies with competences defined in the Institute's Statutes. Its commitments around diversity of interests, gender, and other issues in its decision-making instances are also part of the Statutes (see CHAPTER VI, Article 24).

The deliberative, administrative, and advisory bodies of IPMF are:

- **General Assembly** – The superior governance body formed by all the members which gathers together once yearly to appoint members of the Board of Directors, promote any changes in the Statute, and deliberate on the exclusion of current non-complying members.

- **Board of Directors** – Collegiate body that manages the superior resolution of IPMF. Its main responsibilities are: 1) to define the strategic and operational program of IPMF; 2) to approve the work plan and its associated budget, as well as constant monitoring of its implementation; 3) to approve initiatives and instruments for delivering on the mission and objectives, together with its necessary resources; 4) to approve operational rules and the documents that compose the normative framework; and others specified in Chapter VI, article 36.
- **Executive Board** – Operational body composed of an executive director and other staff of the IPMF. It is responsible for carrying out the strategy and work program, and also for assisting the Board of Directors with proposals, analyses, and information necessary for its decisions.
- **Scientific and Academic Council** - This body is designed to technically and scientifically advise the IPMF whenever demanded by the Board of Directors or the Executive Board. Besides this technical advisory role, the Council is also responsible for developing a framework to monitor the impact of IPMF actions, programs, and strategic projects.
- **Fiscal Council** – This body is responsible for the accountability and financial matters of the IPMF, for evaluating and approving the external audit results, as well as for ensuring that administrative issues are properly addressed.
- **Thematic Committees** - the Board of Directors and the Executive Board may create these advisory committees on a temporary or permanent basis, with the general objective of providing technical guidance on a specific issue or work area of the IPMF. These Committees are not deliberative, however, and their recommendations are always subject to Board of Directors approval.

### Normative Structure

The normative framework of the PEFC Brazil system is composed of the following normative documents, as set out in LM 01.01 – List of Documents:

Document from the PEFC Brazil Management System		
Code	Version	Document
LM 01	03	List of current documents
SG 01	01	Procedure for drafting and managing documents
SG 02	02	Requirements for certifying bodies auditing forest management and chain of custody
SG 03	02	Procedure for issuing licenses for use of PEFC trademarks
SG 04	02	Procedures for addressing disputes and complaints



SG 05	02	Requirements for group certification
SG 06	01	Guidelines for certification fee
SG 07	02	Procedure for the development and revision of standards
CON 01	01	Contract trademark user B: Sustainable Forest Management
CON 02	01	Contract trademark user C: chain of custody
CON 04	01	Contract trademark user D: others
CON 06	01	Contract certification between organization and PEFC Brazil
CON 07	01	Contract notification between CB and PEFC Brazil

### **ABNT Brazil: standards and documents**

#### **ABNT Documents**

ABNT ISO/IEC Guide 2	Normalization and related activities: General terminology
ABNT NBR ISO/IEC 17021-1	Conformity assessment – requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems Part 1: requirements
ABNT NBR ISO/IEC 17065	Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services
ABNT NBR 14789	Forest management – Principles, criteria, and indicators for planted forests
ABNT NBR 15789	Forest management – Principles, criteria, and indicators for native forests
ABNT NBR 16789	Forest management – Guidelines for implementing ABNT NBR 14789

ABNT NBR 15753	Forest management – Guidelines for implementing ABNT NBR 15789
ABNT NBR 14793	Guidelines for forest auditing - Auditing procedures - Qualification criteria for forest auditors
ABNT NBR ISO 19011	Guidelines for management system audits
PI/DT 00.00.01	ABNT Technical Document - Terminology
PI/DT 00.00.02	ABNT Technical Document – Elaboration and revision
PI/DT 00.00.06	Study Committee – Creation, alteration, recess and reactivation
PI/DT 00.00.07	Study Committee – Operation
PI/DT 00.00.08	Study Committee – Minutes of Meeting
PI/DT 00.00.11	Stakeholders
PI/DT 00.00.13	Brazilian Committee – Creation, alteration, recess, reactivation and extinction
PI_DT_00.00.10	Activities flow

<b>PEFC INTERNATIONAL: standards and documents</b>	
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<b>PEFC Documents</b>	
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PEFC ST 1001:2017	Standard Setting - Requirements
PEFC ST 1002:2018	Group Forest Management Certification
PEFC ST 1003:2018	Sustainable Forest Management - Requirements
PEFC ST 2001:2020	PEFC Trademarks Rules
PEFC ST 2002:2020	Chain of Custody of Forest and Tree Based Products - Requirements

PEFC ST 2003-2020	Requirements for Certification Bodies Conducting PEFC Chain of Custody Certification
PEFC GD 1001:2008	Structure of the PEFC technical documentation
PEFC GD 1002:2008	Acceptance of PEFC members
PEFC GD 1003:2009	PEFC Council technical documents development procedures - requirements new
PEFC GD 1004:2009	Administration of PEFC scheme
PEFC GD 1005:2012	Issuance of PEFC Logo Usage Licenses by the PEFC Council
PEFC GD 1007:2017	Endorsement and Mutual Recognition of National Schemes and their Revision
PEFC GD 1008:2019	PEFC Information and Registration System – Data Requirements
PEFC GD 1009:2018	Nomination and Election Procedures for the PEFC Council Board
PEFC GD 2001	Chain of Custody of Forest-Based Products – Guidance for Use
<a href="#">PEFC -Annex 6</a>	Certification and Accreditation Procedures
<a href="#">PEFC-Annex 1</a>	Terms and Definitions
<a href="#">PEFC-GL 2/2011</a>	PEFC Council Minimum Requirements Checklist
PEFC-GL 5/2006	Interpretation of the PEFC Council Requirements for Consensus in the Standard Setting Process
PEFC-GL 7/2007	PEFC Council procedures for the investigation and resolution of complaints and Appeals
GLI 4/2007	PEFC CODING SYSTEM
	COVID-19: Chain of custody auditing guidance for certification bodies and certified companies
	COVID-19: SFM auditing guidance for certification bodies and certified companies

	PEFC Chain of Custody Pool of Experts Programme – Guidelines for the development of trainings provided by the Pool of Experts
	PEFC Logo Usage Toolkit
	PEFC Product Categories
Technical document	Accepted abbreviation and translations of the PEFC International chain of custody claims
Technical document	Template: Outsourcing Agreement

#### 4. THE REVISION PROCESS 2019 – 2022

The revision process of PEFC Brasil (formerly Cerflor) was carried out in 2 phases.

During Phase 1, the revision focused on the two Sustainable Forest Management Standards for Plantations and Native Forests.

ABNT is the Standardizing Body in Brazil which develops standards. ABNT develops the forest management standards for the Brazilian Sustainable Forest Management Certification System (PEFC Brazil System), being responsible for the development and revision of the forest management standards, in addition to building consensus and standards approvals, according to the requirements established in the ABNT documents, INMETRO (previous NGB) and IPMF(NGB in Brazil since 2022).

INMETRO and IPMF are members of the ABNT's Study ABNT/CEE-103 Forest Management.

The NGB is responsible for making the decision to incorporate an ABNT-approved standard into the PEFC system.

Phase 1 was carried out by ABNT, which is responsible for these two standards along with INMETRO.

ABNT has a set of internal rules that determines how the standards are developed and revised. These internal rules fulfill all the requirements set out in PEFC ST 1001:2017 - Standard Setting Requirements, as disposed in its respective PEFC Checklist in detail.

In October 2021 INMETRO launched a public consultation on its abdication as Brazilian NGB of PEFC to give transparency to the process.

During Phase 2, IPMF become the NGB in Brazil and established its management system.

Below is a brief overview of the 2 phases. For a full description of compliance with the PEFC Standard Setting requirements during the revision of the Sustainable Forest Management Standards, please refer to the PEFC Checklist for the respective standard, which also compiles the evidence of conformance for each requirement and the Drive with shared documentation.

##### **Phase 1 -Sustainable Forest Management Standards**

1. Stakeholder Mapping

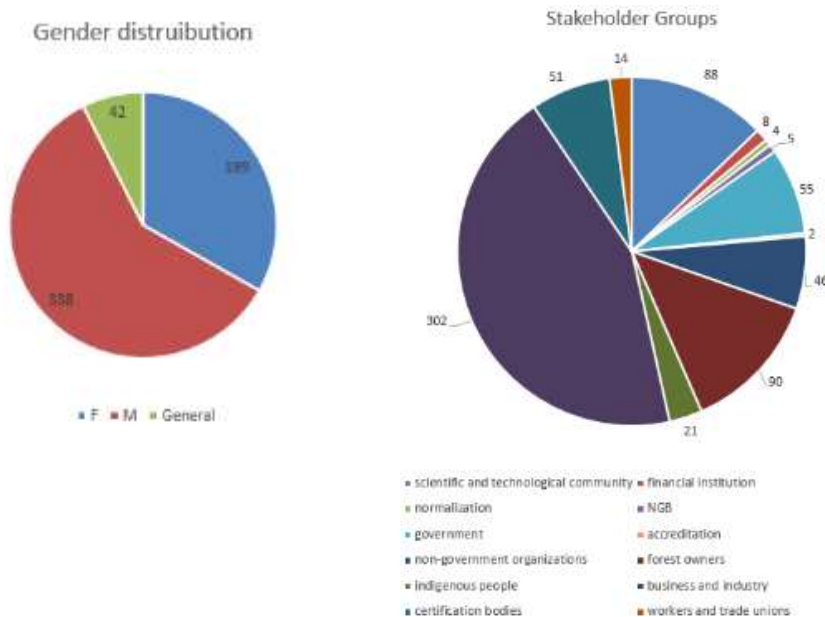
In 2018 INMETRO (previous NGB) and ABNT revised the stakeholder list, considering INMETRO/Cerflor and ABNT database, contact information on websites of the various public and private organizations; databases provided by forest sector actors, lists of CBs and certified organizations. Stakeholder list achieved 559 representatives. The stakeholder mapping defined the actors according to the interest group, critical stakeholders and stakeholders potentially affected by the standards revision as follows:

- a) Scientific and technological community (for the social, economic and environmental aspects of forest management in Brazil)
- b) Financial institution (that might finance forestry activities and forest owners/managers)
- c) Normalization
- d) NGB
- e) Government (involved in regulation, monitoring, legislation, training in social and environmental matters related to forest management)
- f) Accreditation
- g) Non-government organizations (Environmental and social NGOs with projects and competences in forest management)
- h) Forest owners
- i) Indigenous people
- j) Business and industry
- k) Certification bodies
- l) Workers and trade unions

Considerations:

Communities' interests are covered by different groups accordingly; Local communities and work unions in region that might be affected stakeholders were considered.

All certification bodies and certified organization were mapped and consulted on the occasion.



A same stakeholder can be part of more than one stakeholder group. This list is the basis for sending invitations to participate in the review and revision processes, ABNT study commission and working groups.

## 2. Standard proposal

At the ABNT/CEE-103 Study Commission meeting on November 8, 2018, INMETRO ABNT and participants discussed that the PEFC ST 1003:2018 standard was being published with changes and that this had an impact on Brazilian forest management standards, pointing out the need to revise them. An overall analysis was presented at this meeting. The ABNT/CEE-103 Study Commission approved the need to develop proposals for the revision of forest management standards at the next meeting, in early 2019, once the PEFC ST 1003:2018 standard was published.

At the ABNT/CEE-103 Study Commission meeting on January 31, 2019, INMETRO ABNT and participants decided to invite Brazilian society to give opinion on the revision of the forest management standards and establish two working groups, one for each standard, in order to revise ABNT NBR 14789:2012 (*Manejo florestal sustentável - Princípios, critérios e indicadores para plantações florestais*) [Sustainable forest management - Principles, criteria, and indicators for native forests] and ABNT NBR 15789:2013 (*Manejo florestal sustentável - Princípios, critérios e indicadores para florestas nativas*) [Sustainable forest management - Principles, criteria, and indicators for native forests] to align them with the Benchmark standard PEFC ST 1003:2018 (Sustainable Forest Management – Requirements), legislation, scientific knowledge, research and relevant emerging issues.

INMETRO submitted a proposal to ABNT that developed the NIT (New Work Items) of each standard.

## 3. Public announcement & stakeholder invitation

INMETRO and ABNT made public announcements in February 2019 inviting stakeholders to join the ABNT/CEE-103 Study Commission and their working groups to revise the forest management standards. ABNT shared the NITs on its website and by email to the stakeholder mapping list from February, 13, 2019 to March, 04, 2019. INMETRO used its website, social media and email to public announce the revision.

## 5. Working groups

ABNT/CEE-103 Study Commission established two working groups. Ms. Érica Araújo Bortolazzo Fonseca and Sandra Susi A. Silva led and were designated as rapporteurs at the ABNT/CEE-103 Study Commission meeting on March 28, 2019.

The WG were open for society to join, with no limitation of participants.

The Plantation WG first meeting occurred on May 24, 2019 and the Native WG on May 09, 2019.

A gap analysis of the PEFC International standard, national laws and regulations, common practices, ABNT NBR 14789:2012 and ABNT NBR 15789:2013 were provided. This gap analysis took into consideration scientific knowledge, research and relevant emerging issues.

Both WGs had several meetings, with more than 40 social and environmental specialists being consulted until get consensus on the content and get approval of the draft standards in November 2020 to submitted them to the ABNT/CEE-103 Study Comission for analysis. Native and Plantation Working groups met to discuss the alignment of draft revisions.

During this time, INMETRO and ABNT invited different stakeholder groups to join the WGs and have a balanced representation.

Members of the ABNT/CEE-103 Study Commission and respective WGs had access to all documentation (invites, minutes, draft revisions standards, decisions, relevant questions and research, feedback) from the working groups throughout the work through the ABNT online directory. Anyone in society can be a member of ABNT/CEE-103 and have access to the same information, including the history of previous revisions.

## 6. Public consultation

In the 5th meeting of 2020 for ABNT/CEE-103, which was held on November 6, 2020 , the Draft Revisions for ABNT NBR 14789 and ABNT NBR 15789 developed by the WGs were presented and offered for national consultation for 60 days. Stakeholders were oriented to enter the online platform and provide their comments on the draft standards (revisions). The national consultation were shared on the ABNT and INMETRO websites, mailing lists, social media.

These Draft Revisions circulated for national consultation from Nov/17//2020 to Jan/18/2021. During the national consultation, the ABNT NBR 14789 Draft Revision received 20 recommendations, 14 of which were approved without restrictions, 4 approved with observations related to form, and 2 denied due to technical objections. The ABNT NBR 15789 Draft Revision received 24 recommendations, 19 of which were approved without restrictions, 4 approved with observations related to form, and 1 denied due to technical objections.

The working groups worked on tabulating and analyzing feedback from national consultations for each standard.

All stakeholders that provided comments on the standards were consulted and invited to join the special meeting of ABNT/CEE-103 to analyze the results of the national consultation on the Draft Revisions for ABNT NBR 14789 and ABNT NBR 15789 that was held on Feb/26/2021, with 27 members participating. All the comments received were analyzed and the deliberations/alterations were agreed upon via consensus by the Commission. With the analysis complete, the Commission approved the ABNT NBR 14789 and ABNT NBR 15789 Draft Revisions for publication as Brazilian Standards, since a second national consultation was deemed unnecessary because the technical changes implemented did not change the requirements, only altering the texts to make them clearer and less subject to misinterpretation.

ABNT NBR 14789:2021 and ABNT NBR 15789:2021 were published by ABNT on March 29,2021. INMETRO (previous NGB) decided to adopt both revised standards.

## **Phase 2**

After the conclusion of the revision of the SFM standards and the approval of the transfer of Cerflor to IPMF, the IPMF started Phase 2, which covered the revision of the remaining documents that compose PEFC Brazil's normative framework.

This phase covers the development of the PEFC Brazil management system and revision of all the other technical documentation that is part of its norms, except for the forest management standards, which were revised in Phase 1.

To do so, in February 2022, immediately after the approval of PEFC General Assembly Postal Ballot 01-2022, the IPMF hired a team of 3 consultants to work together with the Institute to lead the system development and revision efforts.

These consultants are professionals with over 10 years of experience in the area of forest certification, more specifically as forest management and chain of custody auditors. This team combines practical expertise in applying the Cerflor standards (for companies as well as certification bodies) with strong qualifications in the field of standardization and developing management systems.

To assist, technically assess, and revise all the documents produced, on March 21, 2022 a Revision Committee was created, which included certification bodies, members of the IPMF Council, INMETRO, and PEFC Uruguay. This committee played a very important role throughout the process, especially because of the very experienced participants and the relevance of the institutions they represent. A highlight was the support of PEFC Uruguay, which was possible thanks to regional cooperation which has become stronger in Latin America.

Committee members are as follows:

IPMF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Aline Tristão, Executive Secretary</li> <li>● Leonardo Ramos Martins (Suzano), Committee President</li> <li>● João Garzel (Paraná State University), Advisor</li> <li>● Maria Eduarda Carneiro, Advisor</li> <li>● Fábio José de Paula (Eldorado), Advisor</li> </ul>
INMETRO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Alessandra Weyandt</li> </ul>
Production Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Camilla Marangon, Ibá</li> <li>● Nathália Granato Loures, Ibá</li> <li>● Wellington Cesar C. Cardoso – PCCF/IPEF</li> </ul>
PEFC Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gabriela Malvarez</li> </ul>
Certification bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Juliana Gonçalves, Bureau Veritas</li> <li>● Mariana Seide, IMAFLORA</li> <li>● Maureen Voigtlaender – Neocert</li> <li>● Naiara Teodoro Zamin and José Lucas, Sysflor/SCS</li> <li>● Ricardo Teixeira and Bruna Scarpo, APCER</li> </ul>

The committee met twice during the process, on March 23 and May 4 2022, to discuss critical issues related to the norms in detail, support the consultancy by answering practical and norms-related questions, as well as offer technical recommendations to the Council to debate structural and strategic issues related to the norms and standards.



The IPMF Board met on March 10 and May 6 to deliberate on the revision process and approved the incorporation of the revised ABNT Forest Management Standards ABNT NBR 14789:2021 and ABNT NBR 15789:2021. For Chain of Custody, the decision was to incorporate only the PEFC CoC International Standards.

The final result of the revision process was then sent to the Council members by email on May 11 after approval.

## 7. LIST OF DOCUMENTS AND EVIDENCE SUBMITTED FOR RE-ENDORSEMENT

### Standards:

- LM 01 03 - List of current documents
- SG 02 01 - Requirements for certifying bodies auditing forest management and chain of custody
- SG 03 01 - Procedure for issuing licenses for use of PEFC trademarks
- SG 04 02 - Procedures for addressing disputes and complaints
- SG 05 02 - Requirements for group certification
- SG 07 01 - Procedure for the development and revision of standards
- GD 01 01 - Guide Forest Legislation for FM in Brazil
- ABNT NBR 14789: 2021 - Forest management – Principles, criteria, and indicators for planted forests
- ABNT NBR 15789: 2021 - Forest management – Principles, criteria, and indicators for native forests

### Evidence:

#### List of documents submitted

- 1. Application letter**  
PEFC Brazil -application letter 2022
- 2. Development report**  
PEFC Brazil – Development report V2
- 3. PEFC Council Minimum Requirements CHECKLISTS**  
PEFC Brazil – Checklist Certification and Accreditation\_Annex 6  
PEFC Brazil – Checklist Group Certification PEFC ST 1002-2018  
PEFC Brazil – Checklist Scheme Administration  
PEFC Brazil – Checklist Standard Setting Procedures & Process 2017  
PEFC Brazil – Checklist FM plantations  
PEFC Brazil – Checklist FM native
- 4. PEFC Procedures**
- 5. Revision process EVIDENCE**
  - 1\_ABNT\_ISO documentation**  
1\_ABNT Statute v2018  
2\_ISO guidance for ISO NSB  
PI\_DT\_00.00.01\_Terminogia  
PI\_DT\_00.00.02\_Elaboração e Revisão de DocTec ABNT  
PI/DT 00.00.06 Study Committee – Creation, alteration, recess and reactivation  
PI\_DT\_00.00.07\_CE\_Funcionamento  
PI\_DT\_00.00.08\_CE\_Ata de Reunião

PI/DT 00.00.11 Stakeholders

PI/DT 00.00.13 Brazilian Committee – Creation, alteration, recess, reactivation and extinction

PI\_DT\_00.00.10 Activities flow

PI\_DT\_00.00.11\_ParteesInteressadas

## **2\_Revision process:**

### **1\_Stakeholder mapping**

Stakeholder invitations and stakeholder mapping list

### **2. Standards proposals**

### **3. Public announcement and stakeholder invitation**

### **4. ABNT Study Comission ABNT CEE-103 invites and minutes**

**5. Working groups (invites, minutes, draft standards, decisions, members, work plans)**

### **6. public consultation, which includes \_Analysis of feedback**

### **7. ABNT documentation**

### **8. IPMF documentation**

### **9. Normative reference**

### **10. communication channels**

### **11. IPMF BoD approval of PEFC system scope in Brazil**

### **12. PEFC website in progress**

### **Review projects**

Projeto de Revisão ABNT NBR 14789

Projeto de Revisão ABNT NBR 15789

### **Approved standards**

**PEFC Brazil assessment evidences of compliance (Excel file with explanations)**