

	SGS QUALIFOR (Associated Documents)	Doc. Number:	AD 54-F-06
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CONTROLLED WOOD RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This document must be used with the RD 15-01 - Guideline - Approach and criteria for assessing risk when uncertified controlled wood is used in FSC certified products and FSC-ADV-40-016 V2 - Implementation of FSC Controlled Wood requirements in FSC STD-40-005 V2-1 and FSC-STD-20-011 V1-1.

This template is a guideline to do the risk assessment and must not be seen to include all information. Any other sources of information may be added to ensure that all detail were analysed.

This assessment must be done on origin of uncertified wood that will be used in FSC products as controlled wood.

If it is determined that the material is classified as being from a source that is classified as unspecified risk, the requirements of the RD16 - Guideline - Requirements for company verification program must be followed. This will be audited annually.

Note: This document details all the elements that are required to do the risk assessment. However, the document is divided into a “Restricted Information” section and a “Public Information” section. Only the information recorded in the “Public” section will be available on the FSC website. The information in the “Restricted” section will be covered by the SGS rules of confidentiality and will not be disclosed.

The Risk Assessment requires a precautionary approach. Any area worldwide is therefore considered “unspecified risk” until “low risk” can be determined in line with the risk assessment set out hereunder (refer Section 1.1 of FSC-STD-40-005)

The following is important:

1. The Risk Assessment shall begin at the broadest relevant scale. If conditions at a given scale are not sufficiently homogeneous to establish low risk, the scale shall be further decreased. The Risk Assessment shall be continued at decreasing scales until conditions are sufficiently homogeneous.
2. Risk designation may be possible at a national level under certain homogenous conditions, whereas under more heterogeneous conditions, risk designation may only be possible at a district or local level and/or at the level of subsets of eco-regions.
3. If more than one supplier is from the same low risk country only one risk assessment need to be completed for the specific country.
4. Companies are expected to review their risk assessments at least once per year to verify the continued correctness of their risk designations for each indicator of the five FSC Controlled Wood categories. This should be conducted before the annual surveillance by the certification body in which the certification body is expected to verify the revision process. When significant changes to the risk profile become evident (i.e. changes in the law, breakdown in rule of law through civil unrest, etc) the company shall review its risk assessment
5. The document must be completed in one of the two official language of FSC (English or Spanish).

RESTRICTED INFORMATION

1. COMPANY DETAIL

Company name		Bonet Madeiras e Papéis Ltda
Certificate number:		SGS-COC-008888
Controlled wood Certificate number		SGS-CW-008888
Country:		Brazil
Company address		Physical Address: Avenue Deputado Leoberto Leal, 227
Contact detail:	Contact person:	Rodrigo Antunes
	Telephone:	55 49 3244 6100
	Fax:	55 49 3244 6142
	e-mail Address	laboratorio@bonetsc.com.br
Assessment done by:		Rodrigo Antunes
Relation to the company:		Supervisor of Quality Control Laboratory
Date:		February 12, 2012.
Signature		Rodrigo Antunes

2. SUPPLIERS DETAIL

Company Name:	Iraputã Agroindustrial Ltda
Country:	Brazil
District:	City: Santa Cecília / State: Santa Catarina

Company Name:	Agroflorestal Ouro Branco Ltda
Country:	Brazil
District:	City: Santa Cecília / State: Santa Catarina

Company Name:	Florestal Rio Marombas Ltda
Country:	Brazil
District:	City: Santa Cecília / State: Santa Catarina

3. LIST OF COUNTRIES AND DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN

List the countries and districts of origin of timber supplied within the company's FSC Controlled Wood Program.

Product	Species	District	Country
W1.1 – Roundwood (logs) W1.1 – Toras	7a - <i>Pinus taeda</i> L 7d – <i>Pinus elliottii</i> Engelm	City: Santa Cecília State: Santa Catarina	Brazil

4. SUPPLY CHAIN

Manufacturers or traders that wish to control their timber sources within their own verification program shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of their certification body that its supply chain is identifiable and traceable down to the district (forest) level.

Company	Process	Input and origin	Controlled system verified
Iraputã Agroindustrial Ltda Brazil	Manufacturing of Logs of Coniferous Wood Produção de Toras de Madeira de Coníferas	Country: Brazil District: City – Santa Cecília State – Santa Catarina	Purchase of raw materials directly from the source and visit the forest management unit of supplier. Compra de Matéria Prima diretamente da fonte e visita a Unidade de Manejo Florestal do Fornecedor
Agroflorestal Ouro Branco Ltda Brazil	Manufacturing of Logs of Coniferous Wood Produção de Toras de Madeira de Coníferas	Country: Brazil District: City – Santa Cecília State – Santa Catarina	Purchase of raw materials directly from the source and visit the forest management unit of supplier. Compra de Matéria Prima diretamente da fonte e visita a Unidade de Manejo Florestal do Fornecedor
Florestal Rio Marombas Ltda Brazil	Manufacturing of Logs of Coniferous Wood Produção de Toras de Madeira de Coníferas	Country: Brazil District: City – Santa Cecília State – Santa Catarina	Purchase of raw materials directly from the source and visit the forest management unit of supplier. Compra de Matéria Prima diretamente da fonte e visita a Unidade de Manejo Florestal do Fornecedor

SGS Qualifor auditor:	Rosilene Einloft
Comments:	Approved
Date:	29/02/2012
Signature	Roe

PUBLIC INFORMATION

A APPROVAL

Approving Certification Body:	SGS South Africa (Pty) Ltd - Qualifor Programme PO Box 82582 Southdale South Africa 2135 E-mail Address: Foretry@sgs.com
Date of Risk Assessment	March 1, 2011.
Comments:	
Date Approved:	

B ORIGIN OF TIMBER

Country:	Brazil		
District	City: Santa Cecilia State: Santa Catarina		
Risk Assessment Level (indicate the risk for the different levels)	Country	District	FMU
	Undefined	Low Risk	Low Risk

C. RESULT OF RISK ASSESSMENT

Type of source e.g. natural forest or plantations and general description of the supplier	Suppliers of logs of coniferous wood, a forest origin, have property of reforested area, documentation and registration at the Regional Council of Engineering. Has Technical Responsible and their cargoes are sold with invoice. Are companies medium-sized. Fornecedores de Toras e Madeira de Coníferas de origem florestal, que possuem propriedade da Área Reflorestada, documentação e registro no Conselho Regional de Engenharia. Tem Responsável Técnico e suas cargas são vendidas com Nota Fiscal. São empresas de Médio Porte.
Results (Low or Unspecified Risk and motivation:	The evidence collected in the Evaluation Program and Control of Suppliers of Wood in the Suppliers Iraputã Agroindustrial Ltda, Agroflorestal Ouro Branco Ltda and Florestal Rio Marombas Ltda demonstrated that the districts of origin are LOW RISK, the forest stewardship activity follows the standards and existing laws, not there occurrence of violation of civil rights and traditional, employees are registered and receiving equipment for security. The planting does not occur in areas of permanent preservation and does not planting occur of genetically modified trees. Were conducted Interviews in suppliers, visit the Forest Stewardship Unit and conducting research on sites designated by the FSC and websites secure as websites Federal Government (Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Labor and Employment, National Indian Foundation). Os dados recolhidos no Programa de Avaliação e Controle de

Fornecedores de Madeira nos fornecedores Iraputã Agroindustrial Ltda, Agroflorestal Ouro Branco Ltda e Florestal Rio Marombas Ltda demonstraram que os distritos de origem são de baixo risco, a atividade de manejo florestal segue as normas e leis existentes, não há ocorrência de violação dos direitos civis e tradicionais, os funcionários são registrados e recebem equipamentos de segurança. O plantio não ocorre em áreas de preservação permanente e não ocorrer o plantio de árvores geneticamente modificadas. Foram realizadas entrevistas nos fornecedores, visita a Unidade de Manejo Florestal e realização de pesquisas em sites designados pelo FSC e sites seguros, como sites do Governo Federal (Ministério do Meio Ambiente, Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego, Fundação Nacional do Índio).

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH FSC CONTROLLED WOOD CATEGORY

1. ILLEGALLY HARVESTED WOOD

- 1.1 The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to illegal harvesting when all the following indicators related to forest governance are present:

Requirements	Examples of sources of information	Finding & Evidence	Result	
			Unspecified risk	Low
1.1.1 Evidence of enforcement of logging related laws in the district	<p>FSC National Initiatives (contacts from www.fsc.org);</p> <p>http://www.Transparency.org</p> <p>The Royal Institute of International Affairs (www.illegal-logging.org);</p> <p>Environmental Investigation Agency (www.eia-international.org);</p>	<p>The State Legislation no requires license of extraction of reforestation exotic according consulted the Supervisory Organ – FATMA</p> <p>A Legislação Estadual não exige Licença de Extração de Reflorestamento Exótico de acordo com consulta ao Órgão de Fiscalização – FATMA</p>	<p>Low Risk Baixo Risco</p>	
1.1.2 There is evidence in the district demonstrating the legality of harvests and wood purchases that includes robust and effective systems for granting licenses and harvest permits.	<p>Global Witness: (www.globalwitness.org);</p> <p>Telapak (for Indonesia - www.telapak.org);</p> <p>UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID)</p> <p>EU FLEGT process: http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/the_me/forest/initiative/index_en.htm</p> <p>Transparency international index (www.transparency.org) Corruption perceptions</p> <p>WWF (www.panda.org);</p> <p>ELDIS (www.eldis.org) regional and country profiles www.cites.org</p> <p>NGOs and involved stakeholder</p> <p>Global Forest Registry http://globalforestrisk.nepcon.net</p>	<p>There is evidence in the District in Origin because the suppliers are working with timber from plantations of <i>Pinus</i>;</p> <p>Há evidências no Distrito de Origem, pois os fornecedores estão trabalhando com madeira proveniente de plantações de <i>Pinus</i>;</p> <p>Has documentation of Ownership of the Area, with registration number of the property;</p> <p>Tem documentação de Posse de Área, com número de registro da propriedade;</p> <p>The companies are registered with the Regional Council of Engineering and has Technical Officer;</p> <p>As Empresas estão registradas no Conselho Regional de Engenharia e</p>	<p>Low Risk Baixo Risco</p>	

		<p>possuem Responsável Técnico;</p> <p>The cargoes are sold with Invoice;</p> <p>As cargas são vendidas com Nota Fiscal;</p> <p>The supplier Florestal Rio Marombas Ltda has other areas already certified by the FSC (Forest Stewardship Council).</p> <p>O fornecedor Florestal Rio Marombas Ltda tem outras áreas já certificadas pelo FSC (Forest Stewardship Council).</p>	
<p>1.1.3 There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the district of origin.</p>		<p>There is no evidence of illegal logging, because the suppliers do not perform logging in areas of APP, as confirmed on visit the Forest Management Unit of the Suppliers.</p> <p>Não há evidências de exploração de madeira ilegal, pois os fornecedores não realizam exploração de madeiras em áreas de APP, como confirmado em visita a Unidade de Manejo Florestal dos Fornecedores.</p>	<p>Low Risk Baixo Risco</p>
<p>1.1.4 There is a low perception of corruption related to the granting or issuing of harvesting permits and other areas of law enforcement related to harvesting and wood trade</p>		<p>Yes because there is no information of corruption from inspection agencies in the region of origin.</p> <p>Sim porque não há informações de corrupção de órgãos de fiscalização na região de origem.</p> <p>Research was conducted at sites designated by the FSC as Transparency International index (http://www.transparency.org) Corruption perceptions and Global Forest Registry (http://globalforestrisk.nepcon.net).</p> <p>A pesquisa foi realizada em sites designados pelo FSC como o Índice de Transparência Internacional – Percepção da Corrupção http://www.transparency.org e Registro Mundial de Florestas</p>	<p>Low Risk Baixo Risco</p>

<http://globalforestrisk.nepcon.net>

2 WOOD HARVESTED IN VIOLATION OF TRADITIONAL OR CIVIL RIGHTS

2.1 The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to the violation of traditional, civil and collective rights when all the following indicators are present:

Requirements	Examples of sources of information	Finding & Evidence	Result	
			Unspecified risk	Low
2.1.1 There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the country concerned;	E.g. This has applied to Liberia, as of July 2003 (www.un.org/esa/africa/UNNews_Africa/timber.htm) Global Witness www.globalwitness.org	There is no evidence Veto of UN Security Council regarding the export of timber in the country concerned. Não há evidências de Veto do Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas às exportações de madeira no país em questão.		Low Risk Baixo Risco
2.1.2 The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (E.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber);	The final report of the expert panel on illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth in Democratic Republic of Congo, 2002, Annexes I and III (S/2002/1146) www.naturalresources.org/minerals/CD/docs/other/N0262179.pdf Conflict Timber: Dimensions of the Problem in Asia and Africa. Volume I. Synthesis report. June 2003, available at: www.usaid.gov/hum_response/oti/pubs/vol1synth.pdf	No. The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber. Não. O país ou distrito não é designado como uma fonte de madeira resultante de conflito.		Low Risk Baixo Risco
2.1.3 There is no evidence of child labour or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work taking place in forest areas in the district concerned	FSC National Initiatives and Regional Offices contacts www.fsc.org ILO country offices	No evidence of child labor, or violation the fundamental rights and principles of the ILO's work in the workplace according to a survey on the website of the Ministry of Labor and also by the documentation that proves the registration of officials and the legality of the activity.		Low Risk Baixo Risco

		Não há evidência de trabalho infantil, ou violação dos Direitos e Princípios Fundamentais do Trabalho da OIT no local de trabalho de acordo com uma pesquisa no site do Ministério do Trabalho e também pela que comprova o Registro dos Funcionários e a Legalidade da Atividade.	
2.1.4 There are recognized and equitable processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to traditional rights including use rights, cultural interests or traditional cultural identity in the district concerned;	FSC National Initiatives and Regional Offices contacts www.fsc.org Indigenous Peoples Organizations Local community associations in the district Risk register National Sources (e.g. records of land claims negotiation concluded or in progress, summaries of court decisions)	Processes are recognized because of the finding through consultation where the Ministry of Labor fined companies on issues of child labor and slave labor. (Evidence of Law Enforcement). Processos são reconhecidos por causa da descoberta através de consultas, onde o Ministério do Trabalho multou as empresas em questões de Trabalho Infantil e Trabalho Escravo. (Evidência de Aplicação da Lei).	Low Risk Baixo Risco
2.1.5 There is no evidence of violation of the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples taking place in the forest areas in the district concerned.	FSC National Initiatives and Regional Offices contacts www.fsc.org ILO country offices	Through consultation in the Foundation's National Indian website was found state indian reservation, having no indigenous area in the district concerned. Através de consulta no site da Fundação do Índio foi encontrado Reserva Indígena no estado, não tendo qualquer área indígena no distrito em questão.	Low Risk Baixo Risco

3 WOOD HARVESTED FROM FOREST IN WHICH HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES ARE THREATENED BY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

3.1 The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to any threat to high conservation values if:

- a) indicator 3.1 is met; or
- b) indicator 3.2 eliminates (or greatly mitigates) the threat posed to the district of origin by non-compliance with 3.1

Requirements	Examples of sources of information	Finding & Evidence	Result	
			Unspecified risk	Low

<p>3.1.1 Forest management activities in the relevant level (eco-region, sub-eco-region, local) do not threaten eco-regionally significant high conservation values;</p>	<p>FSC documentation on HCVFs: www.fsc.org</p> <p>Eco-region definition and information: http://www.worldwildlife.org/science/ecoregions.cfm</p> <p>Those regions identified by Conservation International as a Biodiversity Hotspot</p> <p>(or) Those ecosystems and communities that are explicitly identified by Conservation International as a key component of a <i>Biodiversity Hotspot</i></p> <p>Those forest, woodland, or mangrove eco-regions identified by World Wildlife Fund as a <i>Global 200 Eco-region</i> and assessed by WWF as having a conservation status of <i>endangered</i> or <i>critical</i>. If the Global 200 Eco-region comprises more than a single terrestrial eco-region, an eco-region within the Global 200 Eco-region can be considered low risk if the sub-eco-region is assessed with a Conservation Status other than “<i>critical/endangered</i>.”</p> <p>Those regions identified by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) as a <i>Centre of Plant Diversity</i></p> <p>Those regions identified by Conservation International as a <i>High Biodiversity Wilderness Area</i> that are forests and contain contiguous forest ecosystems greater than 500 km².</p> <p>Those regions identified by the World Resources Institute as a <i>Frontier Forest</i></p> <p>Intact Forests Landscapes, as identified by Greenpeace (www.intactforests.org)</p>	<p>Management activities do not threaten the values of high conservation value because there is no opening up new areas of native forests to plantation forestry.</p> <p><i>As atividades de manejo não ameaçam os valores de alto valor de conservação porque não há abertura de novas áreas de florestas nativas para plantações florestais.</i></p>	<p>Low Risk Baixo Risco</p>
<p>3.1.2 A strong system of protection (effective protected areas and legislation) is in place that ensures survival of the HCVs in the eco-region;</p>	<p>FSC National Initiatives</p> <p>Signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity https://www.biodiv.org/world/parties.asp and demonstrable progress towards completing a network of protected areas, such as an overall positive analysis of the latest country thematic</p>	<p>Yes. There is in the state, permanent conservation areas, environmental legislation and a state agency and federal oversight to ensure the conservation of forest areas of high conservation value.</p> <p><i>Sim. Há no estado, Áreas de Preservação Permanente, Legislação Ambiental e uma</i></p>	<p>Low Risk Baixo Risco</p>

	report on Forest Ecosystems https://www.biodiv.org/reports/list.aspx?type=for	Agência de supervisão Estadual e Federal para garantir a conservação de áreas florestais de alto valor de conservação.	
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4 WOOD HARVESTED FROM AREAS BEING CONVERTED FROM FORESTS AND OTHER WOODED ECOSYSTEMS TO PLANTATIONS OR NON-FOREST USES

- 4.1. The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to conversion of forest to plantations or non-forest uses when the following indicator is present:

[Note: the change from plantations to other land uses is not considered as conversion].

Requirements	Examples of sources of information	Finding & Evidence	Result	
			Unspecified risk	Low
4.1.1 There is no net loss AND no significant rate of loss (> 0.5% per year) of natural forests and other naturally wooded ecosystems such as savannahs taking place in the eco-region in question	<p>FAO GOFC-GOLD Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics</p> <p>FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment</p> <p>Conservation International Regional Analysis Program</p> <p>University of Maryland Department of Geography</p> <p>UNEP/GRID – Division of Early Warning and Assessment</p> <p>SERVIR – Regional Monitoring and Visualization System for Mesoamerica</p> <p>Congo Basin Forest Partnership and CARPE</p> <p>CEC Joint Research Centre</p> <p>INPE-PRODES – Brazil's National Institute for Space Research</p> <p>Hansen, M., DeFries, R., Townshend, J.R., Carroll, M., Dimiceli, C., Sohlberg, R. 2003. 500 m MODIS Vegetation Continuous Fields. College Park, Maryland: The Global Land Cover</p>	<p>There is no evidence of conversion of native forests to agriculture or livestock in the region.</p> <p>Não há evidências de conversão de Florestas Nativas para Agricultura ou Pecuária na região.</p>	Low Risk	Baixo Risco

	Facility. National data sources FSC National Initiatives and Regional Offices contacts www.fsc.org		
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5 WOOD FROM FORESTS IN WHICH GENETICALLY MODIFIED TREES ARE PLANTED

5.1 Requirements related to wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted

Requirements	Examples of sources of information	Finding & Evidence	Result	
			Unspecified risk	Low
5.1.1 The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to wood from genetically modified trees when one of the following indicators is complied with: a) There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species concerned taking place in the country or district concerned. OR b) Licenses are required for commercial use of genetically modified trees and there are no licenses for commercial use OR c) It is forbidden to use genetically modified trees commercially in the country concerned.	FAO, 2004. Preliminary review of biotechnology in forestry, including genetic modification. Forest Genetic Resources Working Paper FGR/59E. Forest Resources Development Service, Forest Resources Division, Rome, Italy. Available online: http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/ae574e/AE574E00.HTM National and regional data sources	There is no evidence of marketing of genetically modified trees, as they have proven through Invoices Purchase of Seedlings. Não há evidências de comercialização de árvores geneticamente modificadas, como comprovadas através de Notas Fiscais de compra de Mudás.	Low Risk Baixo Risco	

6 GENERAL

Requirements	Examples of sources of information	Finding & Evidence	Result
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			Unspecified risk	Low

End of report