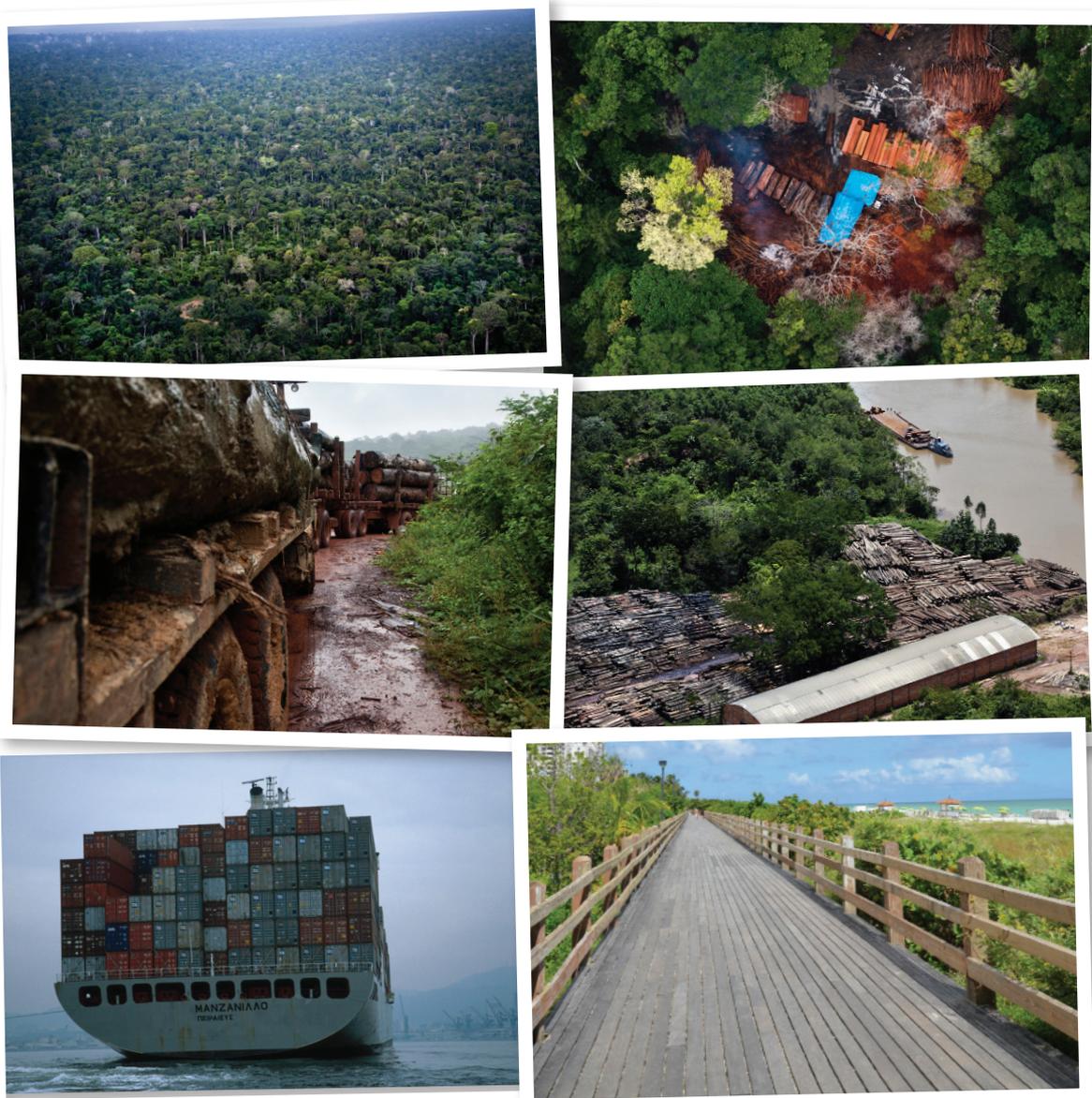


The Amazon's silent crisis

DEMANDS

The timber industry in the Brazilian Amazon is a key driver of forest degradation and deforestation. Thanks to inadequate governance, logging opens up intact forest areas to colonisation, damages the region's rich ecosystems and contributes to greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, widespread illegal logging causes social conflict and is characterised by the use of slave labour and by acts of violence against its opponents. In view of these multiple impacts, it is clear that a new approach to the Brazilian Amazon forest is required – one that will tackle the excesses of the timber industry, protect biodiversity and the global climate, provide safeguards and opportunities for forest-dependent communities, and reassure timber buyers that they are not contributing to forest destruction.



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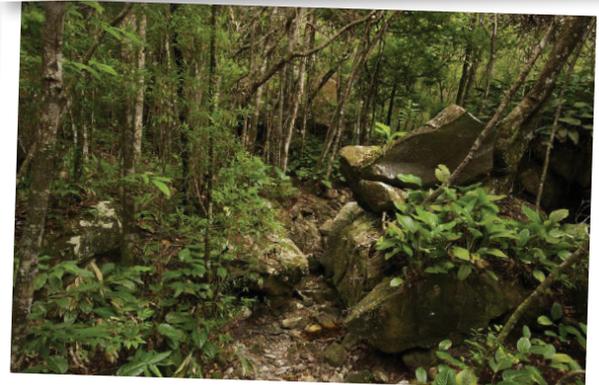
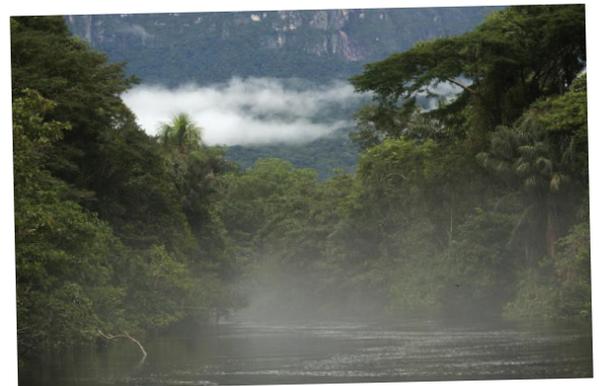
Companies trading Brazilian Amazon timber must:

- stop buying timber from the Brazilian Amazon unless their suppliers can provide credible assurances that it is legal - which requires a standard of proof beyond current official documentation - and has not contributed to deforestation, forest degradation, biodiversity loss, or negative social impacts.
- immediately classify Brazilian Amazon timber as high risk, given the chronic problems with the Brazilian Amazon timber management, monitoring and enforcement, and take them into account when complying with the regulations or legislation to which they are subject.
- implement strong procurement policies to ensure the timber they purchase is from legal sources and has not contributed to deforestation, forest degradation, biodiversity loss or negative social impacts.
- support reform of the Brazilian system of timber industry management, monitoring and enforcement to ensure that timber from the Amazon is produced legally and has not contributed to deforestation, forest degradation, biodiversity loss, or negative social impacts.



The Brazilian government must:

- undertake an immediate review of all forest management plans (FMP) approved in the Amazon since 2006.
- draw up and implement new, more stringent rules to ensure effective assessment and approval of forest management plans.
- create and implement a more robust governance, monitoring and enforcement system for Amazon timber extraction which is transparent and standardised nationally.
- review all sawmill licenses and create a new regulatory system for their operation.
- increase the capacity of state and federal environmental agencies by improving infrastructure and increasing funding for surveillance, monitoring and enforcement, and enforce the penalties for those convicted of forest crimes.
- make the development and implementation of an ambitious plan for effective functioning of community forest management a priority.



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Brazil's Federal Council of Engineering and Agronomy (CONFEA) must:

- suspend the professional licenses of forestry engineers accused by authorities of being involved in illegalities, and cancel licenses of those convicted.