



ISO / IEC Guide 65 CP 001-01

FGP Inspection & Certification (Pvt) Ltd

Assessment of Organic and Forest Garden Production (FGP) System

(Farming / Bio diversity & Environment / Collection / Processing / Fair Trade/ Administration/Export)

Name of client: Consortium of Produtores Sátère Mawé
Number of client:FGPICBR009
Report no.:
<p>Location/s inspected:</p> <p>Group Farmers/Collectors Units: Communities / Group farmers of Rio Andira,FGPICBR009-AG001&FGPICBR/009F-002 River Andirá, Territory Satere Mawé, Amazonia, Brazil Units No. AVQ/2, A.VN1/173/059/063; A.CA/023/180; A.NU/009/097/011/010/170/096; A.PA/134; A.Gu/003/004,008</p> <p>PROCESS UNITS UNITS FOR FGP ADMINISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION</p> <p>CPSM – Parintins Management & Administration of FGP products Rua: Governador Leopoldo Neves nº 516 -Parintins Amazonas Cep: 69.151.460</p> <p>Internal Control System - Mr. Sergio García Rua: Governador Leopoldo Neves nº 516 -Parintins Amazonas Cep: 69.151.460</p> <p>PROCESSING UNITS</p> <p>UNIDAD DE PROCESSAMIENTO DE PRODUTOS FGP – Escola Agrícola, San Pedro, River Andirá, Territory of Satere Mawé, Amazonia, Brazil</p> <p>CENTRO DE BENEFICIAMENTO - CPSM - Parintins Rua: Governador Leopoldo Neves nº 516 -Parintins, Amazonas, Cep: 69.151.460</p>

Inspection
<input type="checkbox"/> First inspection for FGP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Repeated inspection <input type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Inspection <input type="checkbox"/> New unit/production changed <input type="checkbox"/> New field and/or farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Soil samples)



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PREAMBLE

- This report is destined exclusively for FGP Inspection & Certification (Pvt) Ltd. (FGPIC) board of directors for the purpose of FGP certification inclusive of EEC Organic Regulation 834/2007 & 889/2008.
- The report cannot be used for advertising or commercial purposes. The signatures on this page by the board implicates acceptance of this report, which prior to signing, has to be approved by the Certifier of FGPIC.
- Inspection & Certification is according to The International Analog Forestry Network Standards (IAFN) for Forest Garden Production with EEC Organic Regulation 834/2007 & 889/2008, as accredited by:
 1. International Analog Forestry Network, Costa Rica (IAFN), C01A,
 2. ISO/IEC Guide 65 Accreditation CP 001-01 Sri Lanka Accreditation Board (SLAB) for ISO/IEC Guide 65.

Fair Trade Social criteria responsibilities and implementation are bench marked with that of Fair Flowers Fair Plants, The Netherlands (FFP) No.20100312153428298_0001 dated 12 March 2010.

Approval by the Certifier:

Name:

Stamp, Signature:

Place, Date:

Remarks certifier:

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GENERAL DATA

1. Course of the visit

Date & time	Tasks of inspection :
6 th January	Arrival: to Manaus, Amazonía, Brasil
7 th Jan.	Depart to Parintins . Arrival at Parintins. Lunch. Opening meeting with Sidney Michiles, President of CPSM, Obadiás Batista García, Director of CPS, Sergio B. García, leader of ICS, General coordinator of Fair Trade, Eudes Lopes Batista, in charge of administration of CPSM at CPSM office and ICS audit in Parintins communities
8 th Jan.	Depart to Andirá River by "speed Boat" Field visits to Communities by ship: Veinte kilos (AVQ), Guaranatuba (AGU)
9 th Jan.	Field visits to Communities by ship: Nova Uniao (ANU), Boa Fé (ABF), Vida Feliz (AVF), Araticum Novo (AAN), Castanhal (ACA)
10 th Jan.	Field visits to Communities by ship: Nova Satere (ANS), Visit to Products Processing Unit at "Escola Agrícola" Travel to Parintins by Speed boat.
11 th Jan.	CPSM are located in the Paraná University facilities. This day (Sunday) CPSM office was used by university and no inspection work has been done. Start writing inspection report.
12 th Jan.	Meetig with Sergio Batista (ICS), Eduvaldo Ferreira Batista (Processing unit) and Eudes Lopes (administration) at Parintins office and visit to Products processing Unit at Parintins. Audit trail and mass balance.
13 th January	Documentation audit, closing meeting
14 th January	Depart to Manaus
16 th Jan.	3.40 am Depart to Panamá and san José final destination.

2. Interlocutors

Name	Position	Address (phone, fax, email)
Sidney Michiles	President of CPSM	Consortio dos Produtores Sateré Mawè CPSM Avenida Nações Unidas, Santa Rosa Center 532 Centro Parintins, Amazonas Brazil
Obadias Batista Garcia	Director of CPSM	Rua Glacio Goncalves, 4011, Itauna II,-AMBrazil obadias.garcia@hotmail.com
Sergio García	Internal Control Agent, Responsible of Fair Trade Programe and International Relations at CPSM	Consortio dos Produtores Sateré Mawè CPSM Avenida Nações Unidas, Santa Rosa Center 532 Centro Parintins, Amazonas Brazil
Eudes Lopes	CPSM administration responsible	Consortio dos Produtores Sateré Mawè CPSM Avenida Nações Unidas, Santa Rosa Center 532 Centro Parintins, Amazonas Brazil
Eduvaldo Ferreira Batista	Parintins Processing Unit and exportation responsible	Consortio dos Produtores Sateré Mawè CPSM Avenida Nações Unidas, Santa Rosa Center 532 Centro Parintins, Amazonas Brazil



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3. Improvement actions previous inspection

(comments on each of last year's certification decision deviations and improvement actions and, if still applicable include again in the list of deviations at the end of this report; indicate code of certification decision and if applicable to the inspection report).

Condition / Improvement Action	Actions taken / Compliance
Inspector is not aware about corrective actions demanded by FGP	Na



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PART A:

INSPECTION FARMING IAFN FGP standards and organic EU regulation 834/2007 & 889/2008

1. General

(general description, location and size of all farming units; completed farm profile documents and maps need to be attached, details on multiple certification, structure of growers co-operatives)

Description of the Region

The Amazonian region is the world's largest tropical rainforest. A huge Bioma composed by a diversity of ecosystems integrated in a balanced way. 65% of the total amazonic area is composed by humid tropical forests, while the rest is constituted of dry forest, varzeas, river forest, igapós, flat lands and patches of bamboo forests. (Ecosistemas Brasileiros, google serch). Amazonia receives about 9 feet of rain every year. Between June and October, the water level rises by 30 to 45 feet. Floods reach as far as 12 miles inland. (Amazon Rainforest, google search)

The project is located in the Brazilian Amazonia region. This territory was legally demarcated and denominated Sáteré Mawé's Indigenous Territory through a presidential decree, in 1973. Located in the Municipalities of Mauves, Barrerinha, Parintins, Itaituba and Abeiro within the Amazonas and Pará Estates of Brazil. The total territory comprises 780.000 hectares. However, most of the land remains under primary and secondary forest. Only approximately 50,000 hectares of this vast territory are areas of production and collection of Forest Garden Products.

Description of Producers/Collectors & Production Units.

The Sáteré Mawé people are the traditional inhabitants of these lands. Presently, there are 81 Sateré Mawé communities by the rivers Andirá, Marau & Urupadi and other smaller watercourses.

The communities established without impacting the forest at large, vary in size but are generally small (around 5 hectares). However, few communities gather more than one family group, have more infrastructures built and occupy larger areas (up to 10ha). The present population is of approximately. 13 000 people (according to Sergio Batista statement 2015).

The Sáteré Mawé people, practice an agriculture of subsistence, collection of Natural Forest Products (NFPs) and artisanal fishing. Forest Gardens, composed of a diversity of tree, bushes, vines and herbal species are planted and maintained around the family house surroundings. It is from these Forest Gardens that part of the food (fruit, nuts, dyes, resins) and other products are harvested.

The main productive activities of these communities are: guaraná & manioc production and processing, as well as collection and marketing of Forest Gardens and Natural forest products (NFPs).

The agricultural activities take place in the Terra Firme, upland forest, which is not seasonally flooded, often low in nutrients but rich in biodiversity. However, NFPs are collected from rainforest, varzeas and river forests.

All the Sáteré Mawé FGP producers/collectors groups are from the same ethnic origin, with homogenous cultural and social backgrounds and living in a homogenous landscape.

All the producers/collectors are members of the Consortium of Producers Sateré Mawé (CPSM), which is the structure and producers organization assisting in collection, production, transportation, processing and marketing of the waraná and other organic & FGP products. The CPSM also promotes and supports projects

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for social and production improvements, that are decided in a democratic manner, in coordination with the Producers, guided by the bylaws of CPSM. **Annexe 02**

1.	General
1.1	In case of natural collection: Collection must not affect the stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species.
1.2	All applicable FGP documents shall be available & up-to-date. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a is a FGFP map available? if so annex and give ref number b Evidence of erosion control and soil conservation measures c Evidence of composting or crop improvement through natural means d Work plan for five years & map should be available.
1.3	Evidence of the vegetation gaining more mature species or biota.
1.4	Sufficient shade maintained on the whole farm by the tree dominated section.
1.5	organic garbage composted, non organic garbage deposited in responsible sites.

1. General

	Item	Complies to Regulations		Remarks
		Yes	No	
Availability of up to date International Analog Forestry Network standards in the enterprise		X		Updated IAFN /FGP standards available in Spanish. It s important to remark that CPSM staff only speak Portuguese and sataré. At the moment of the inspection they only have FGP standards in English but they don t understand this language at all. Inspector gave them FGP standards in Spanish.
Availability of the EU Regulation 834 / 2007 & 889 / 2008 in the enterprise		X		EU Regulations available
In case of natural collection: Collection does not affect the stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species?	1.1	X		Collections are not detrimental to the forest. These are regulated by community laws.



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Are all applicable Organic / FGP documents up-to-date and according to the reality?	1.2 a,b,c ,d		x	Farmer lists of the communities available but there are differences between lists (anexa 3), application form list and statement of number of producers told by Sergio Batista ICS responsible. Lists show 465 producers, application form presents 327 producers and ICS responsible says there are 342 producers. ICS officer explains the differences by the fact that some farmers are members of CPSM but don't produce organic or FGP certified products. Lists are not accurate. Agricultural product list available as well as harvest plan. Work plan for 5 years is not available. Overall map is available. Only a hundred of producers have map of their farm. Maps of <u>all</u> the communities and all the farmers are lacking.
Is seral succession in evidence?	1.3	X		Several stages of vegetative succession are noticed in the growth patterns and levels of forests.
Is the total shade in conformity to AF needs?	1.4	X		The minimum 40% is maintained in average. Some of the fields are less covered by shade and others have more shade cover. Guaraná is a crop which needs direct light to produce.
Is on and off farm garbage disposed of in a responsible manner to prevent health hazards?	1.5	X		On and off farm garbage is collected in bags for correct disposal. Only 2 of the 23 farms visited had few garbage spread around the house.

- 2 Indicators:
- 2.1 Environmental
- 2.1.1. Compaction/ bulk density should be recorded using a penetrometer or similar tool. Density to be measured by light, medium or heavy
 - 2.1.2. Measured by the depth of Ao, A and B horizon.
 - 2.1.3. Measured by the percentage of roots represented in upper soil horizons. To be measured by Dense or medium or absent.
 - 2.1.4. Quality measured by chemical test, pH, electrical conductivity etc.
 - 2.1.5. Measured by visual observations, turbidity, eutrophication, bacterial bloom etc.
 - 2.1.6. Garbage, sludge etc.
 - 2.1.7. Percentage representation of each seral stage or its analog.



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2.1.8.	Presence or absence of natural or designed corridors.
2.2	Species Species indicators refer to specific organisms that have a known significance in terms of sensitivity to perturbation or chemical inputs.
2.2.1	macro-organisms are those that are visible to the naked eye, they must be found in Ao to B horizons. E.g: earth worms, callembollids, coleopteren larvae, millipedes, mites, ear wigs, ants, termites and mole crickets (A to B horizons), crickets (Ao horizon)

2. Indicators :

2.1 Environmental

Aspects	Item	Comment	Complies to the regulation	
			Yes	No
Soil		Clay/Sand	X	
Compaction/bulk density	2.1.1	There is no evidence of soil compactation. No machines nor bulls or horses are used in the fields.	X	
Organic matter	2.1.2	According to humid tropic soils, there is few OM in the soil because mineralisation is very intense. There is abundant organic matter on the soil (Ao horizon) but very few in the soil (thin A horizon) see picture annexe 4 . Some farmer bring OM to their plants. No compost is done but there is a Project (PetroBras Project) to improve self production of vegetable that had provided some compost bags to some communities. The compost is used mostly for corn, vegetables and fruit trees (annexe 5)	X	
Rooting density	2.1.3	Good	x	
Water			X	
Chemistry	2.1.4	Acid	X	
Clarity	2.1.5	The water clarity is darkened by the tanins from the forest. This is a natural feature for these ecosystems	X	
Visible pollutants	2.1.6	None		
Vegetation			X	
% Cover (a) Early seral (b) Late seral (c) Mature	2.1.7	Some Guaranazais are planted in former "rozado" areas (areas burnt for planting Mandioca or rice and have few shade cover) so are "early stage", most of the plantations are late to mature seral stages Around 50 % coverage in the visited fields during this inspection. Multi-canopy structure maintained	X	
Corridors (a) Natural (b) Designed	2.1.8	Natural corridors surround almost all of the producing units.	X	

2.2 Species :

Species indicators refer to specific organisms that have a known significance in terms of sensitivity to perturbation or chemical inputs.

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Category	Species	Location	Remarks
Soil Macro-organisms:	Worms	Collection areas & Production Fields	Active soil ecosystem
Invertebrates	Euglossine bees Pepsis sp Morpho sp Ithinomines Darius sp Melonogaster sp Morpho butterfly Tabanus sp Noctuid sp. Atta sps. Scarabidae Theriidae sp. (spider) Plebotomus sp.	Collection areas & Production Fields	mid serial vegetation Mature Vegetation No toxins Climax vegetation
Vertebrates (birds, fish, reptiles, amphibians, mammals)	Birds: Tiger Heron (<i>Tiresome lineatum</i>) Toucan (<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>) Amazon Parrots Scarlet Macaws (<i>Ara macao</i>) Weaverbirds Fork Tailed Flycatcher <i>Tyrannus sp</i> <i>Aracari Pteroglossus sp</i> Emerald hummingbird (<i>Amazilia versicolor</i>) Black vulture (<i>Rynchops niger</i>) Black-collared hawk (<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>) Amazon kingfisher (<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>) Paradise tanager (<i>Tangara chilensis</i>) Snail kite (<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>) Reptiles: <i>Arrau Sideneck Podocnemis expansa</i> Yellow Headed Sideneck <i>Podocnemis unifillis</i> Anaconda Iguana (<i>Iguana iguana</i>) Anolis <i>Bothrops atrox</i> Amphibians <i>Hyla sps.</i> <i>Leptodactylus sp.</i> <i>Geochelone denticulata</i> Fish <i>Mylossoma.</i> <i>Colossoma</i> <i>Arapima gigas</i> <i>Arapaima gigas (Pirarucú)</i> <i>Trriportheus</i>	Collection areas & Production Fields	Mid to late serial stages vegetation, No toxic environment, High Biodiversity Mid to late serial stages vegetation, No toxic environment, High Biodiversity Mid to late serial stages vegetation, No toxic environment, High Biodiversity Mid to late serial stages vegetation, No toxic environment, High Biodiversity



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	<p><i>Pseudoplatysoma fasciolum</i> (Catfish) <i>Collosoma bidens</i> (Tambaquí) <i>Cichla ocellaris</i> (Tucunaré)</p> <p>Mammals Agouti (<i>Dasyprocta fuliginosa</i>) Tapir (<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>) Dog faced bat (<i>Molossops sp.</i>) Gray brocket Deer <i>Mazama gouazoubira</i> Red howler monkey (<i>Alouatta cupana</i>) <i>Tayassu pecari</i> Red howler monkey (<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>) (<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>) Deer</p>		Mid to late serial stages vegetation, No toxic environment, High Biodiversity
Woody vegetation :	<p>Woody Vegetation <i>Couepia subcordata</i> <i>Bocageopsis multiflora</i> <i>Holopxyidem latifolium</i> <i>Balata coquirana</i> <i>Simabura amata</i> <i>Sarglottis guianensis</i> <i>Virola colofila</i> <i>Tabubia impetiginosa</i> <i>Pouteria caimito</i> <i>Spondias mombin</i> <i>Spondias lutea</i> <i>Theobroma grandiflora</i> <i>Paulinia cupana</i> <i>Ptychopetalum olacoides</i> <i>Berthollita excelsa</i> <i>Copaifera officinalis</i> <i>Aniba roseadora</i></p> <p>Palms <i>Oneocarpus bacaba</i> <i>Bactris grassipes</i> <i>Euterpe Oleracea</i> <i>Mauritia flexuosa</i> <i>Orbignya Oleifera</i> <i>Asrtocaryum tucuma</i> <i>Jessenia batana</i> <i>Atelia olifera</i></p>	Collection areas & Production Fields	Mid to late serial stages vegetation, No toxic environment, High Biodiversity
Non woody vegetation	<p><i>Maieta sp</i> <i>Philodendron sp</i> <i>Epicia sp.</i> <i>Montrichardia</i> <i>Heliconias</i> Giant water lily (<i>Vicoria amazonica</i>)</p>	Collection areas & Production Fields	Mid to late serial stages vegetation, No toxic environment, High Biodiversity
Insects	See invertebrates	Collection areas & Production Fields	Present
Aquatic organisms	See fishes	Collection & Some Production watersources	Present

Note: operator's base line attached as annex, if acceptable to the inspector.

Note from the inspector: There is no operator's base line available at the time of the inspection.

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3. Internal Control System (ICS) for farmer Groups :
- 3.1.a The organisation in charge of the internal control system must have the following information available:
 - Legal status, structure, liability of organisation responsible for the ICS;
 - Authorisation for countersigning inspection-forms;
 - Rights and obligations of group-members as laid down in written farmer agreements available in a language understandable to the farmer
 - 3.1.b There must be a quality system, clearly documented in writing, that includes the procedures, standardised inspection-forms, (for e.g. By using a visit-book), responsibilities and timeframes.
 - 3.1.c The procedures indicating actions to be taken in instances of non-compliance with standards, sanctions and exclusion of members.
 - 3.1.d The field officers employed by the ICS-organisation have to be trained, qualified and independent.
 - 3.1.e The field officers employed by the ICS-organisation must have signed the field officers agreement
 - 3.2 Training programs for internal auditors must be in place and verified.
 - 3.3.a Farmer-lists with names, identification codes, location, status (in conversion first year, in conversion second year), crops and hectares have to be documented, up-to-date and available.
 - 3.3.b Administration of old products, stored products and bought agricultural inputs of each member has to be documented, up-to-date and available.
 - 3.3.c Overview realised yield of last year and estimated yield of current year per product has to be documented, up-to-date and available.
 - 3.3.d Overview map and detailed farm maps indicating individual fields per member and information on possible contamination risks from neighbouring fields have to be documented, up-to-date and available.
 - 3.3.e Field-history for each member with regard to the used fertilisers and plant-protection substances (including herbicides, fungicides, pesticides, etc.) has to be documented, up-to-date and available.
 - 3.4.a All the farms and fields of the members have to be inspected at least once a year by the internal auditor.
 - 3.4.b Quarterly the findings of the internal control and measures taken have to be summarised in writing.
 - 3.4.c Seasonal adequate results of analyses of samples on residues of sold products must be available. Sub-samples per member can be mixed and analysed as a mixed sample.

**3. Internal Control System (ICS)
for farmer groups
(Refer part B for collector groups)**

Item	Complies to Regulations		Remarks
	Yes	No	



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<p>Is the set up of the Internal Control System logical and clearly documented?</p>	<p>3.1 a,b,c, d,e</p>		<p>x</p>	<p>An ICS is set up within the CPSM. The Internal Controller is waiting for the CPSM general assembly to be realized (20 January 2015) to obtain the renewal of his contract as Internal control officer. According to Sergio Batista's statement, he and the other internal inspectors visit as many communities as possible at least once a year, but there are no written registers of the 2014 visits. The field officer of the ICS is trained and qualified, but there is no written evidence of the training received. The ICS is still not clearly documented. No procedures or inspection forms. No documents to demonstrate the training received. (By IBD 2011 according to Sergio Batista's statement) Inspectors Sergio Batista and Josebias Alencar Dos Santos.</p>
<p>Is a training program for internal auditors established?</p>	<p>3.2</p>		<p>x</p>	<p>A training program for internal auditors is not available at the time of inspection.</p>



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<p>Is all necessary documentation on all members of the farmer group available?</p>	<p>3.3 a,b,c, d,e</p>		<p>X</p>	<p>The farmer list with names, identification, codes and locations is available but without information about hectares and yields. (Annexe3) No in-conversion units, all organic. Overview map are available (Rio Andirá y Rio Maraú) and some of the communities' maps are available at the time of the inspection. (Annexe 3) Realized and estimated yield per product are up-to date, No fields history are need because there are no use of external inputs in the communities. Recently Petrobras (annexe2) started a project for local food self production and brought compost, natural phosphate and natural lime (CaCO3) to communities. These authorized inputs are use in orchards and for corn and vegetables production. It has not been seen the use of this natural inputs in Guaraná or other certified crops.</p>
<p>Are all farmers inspected at least once a year, and are samples taken of their harvest (to be examined on residues) and are the quarterly findings summarised in writing?</p>	<p>3.4 a,b,c</p>		<p>X</p>	<p>Some of communities have been visited at least once a year by the ICS's officer. The findings are not recorded. No samples have been taken as yet by the ICS.</p>

**3.1 Internal Control System (ICS)
Additional information for organic production**

	Item	Complies to Regulations		Remarks
		Yes	No	
<p><i>Does the organisation in charge of the ICS have all the required information available (legal status, structure, central management, decision procedures, liability, authorisation for countersigning, right and obligations of members)?</i></p>		<p>X</p>		<p>An ICS has been set up within the CPSM structure. Farmers agreements are signed and available for all productur. (annexe 10)</p>
<p><i>Are there procedures indicating actions to be taken in instances of non-compliance with standards, sanctions and exclusion of members and is FGPIC informed in case of irregularities and non-compliances, as well as of the corrective actions imposed?</i></p>		<p>X</p>		<p>They have a document called "Disciplinar of production", where all rules and measures in case of irregularities, are stated.</p>



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<i>Are the internal inspectors of the ICS trained, qualified and independent?</i>		X		Sergio Batista is in charge of the ICS. Josebias Alencar Dos Santos is another internal control officer. <u>No register of training available.</u>
<i>Did the internal inspectors sign the Internal Officer's Agreement?</i>			X	Not available during this inspection
<i>Are the internal inspectors not members of the grower group?</i>		X		The Internal Inspector is not member of any growers or collectors group.
<i>Is the organisation in charge of the internal control system established formally or otherwise?</i>		X		The Association of Producers Sateré Mawé is the organization in charge of the ICS and is formally established.
<i>Does the farmer group consist of a clear and homogeneous group of members, with regard to their agricultural production and first processing system and the geographical, social and economical aspects?</i>		X		The farmers group is homogeneous in all aspects in all the communities.
<i>Are the members all small farmers or if not are they annually inspected by FGPIIC?</i>		X		Yes, they are all small producers. Maximum 5 or 6 hectares. On average one hectare.
<i>Do all members have access and the knowledge of the applicable standards for organic farming in a language understood by them?</i>		X		Translations of the EC regulations are not available but have been explained to the members by the ICS.
<i>In case of export, is the marketing of the products carried out as a group?</i>		X		Yes, the export and marketing of products is carried out as a group, by the Consortium of Producers Sáteré Mawé (CPSM)
<i>In case an individual member of a group has not converted his whole farm into organic production, are there guarantees given with regard to separation?</i>		X		All individual community farmers have been organic certified since 2005. There is no history of use of chemical inputs.
<i>Are farmer-lists with names, identification codes, location, status (org, ic1, ic2, ic3), crops and hectares documented, up-to-date and available?</i>			X	Farmers lists with all indications (except fields areas and yields) are available but there are differences between lists and application form. The number of hectares or number of plants is not documented for a lot of farmers.
<i>Is the administration of sold, stored and bought agricultural inputs of each member documented, up-to-date and available?</i>		X		No external agricultural inputs are used for certified crops.



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<i>Is the overview of realised yield of last year and estimated yield of current year per product documented, up-to-date and available?</i>		x		Realized and Estimated yields are available in Product specification form and separate documents. (Annexe 9)
<i>Are there overview maps and detailed farm maps indicating individual fields per member and information on possible contamination risks from neighbouring fields documented, up-to-date and available?</i>			x	Some of the of community maps are available. All the collection and agricultural fields which are within forest and neighbouring areas are planned to be mapped but are still missing. However, contamination is not a possibility.
<i>Is the field-history for each member with regard to the used fertilisers and plant-protection substances (including herbicides, fungicides, pesticides, etc.) documented, up-to-date and available?</i>		x		No fertilizers or other non organic substances have been used ever.
<i>Did all members sign the farmer agreements with the licensee?</i>		x		Yes, all farmers have signed FGP agreements with the CPSM called "Carteira de produtor, termo de compromisso" (Annexe 10)
<i>Are all the farms and fields of the members inspected at least once a year by the internal inspector?</i>			x	According to ICS responsible Sergio Batista, some of the farms/fields have been visited this year but there is no written evidence of these visits. Not all the farmers/fields have been inspected by the ICS
<i>Are quarterly the findings of the internal control and measures taken summarised in writing?</i>			x	ICS reports are not available during this inspection.
<i>Are there seasonal adequate results of analyses of samples on residues of sold products available?</i>		na		No analyses of sample for residues have been done.

4. Separation, storage
- 4.1 Fields, production and storage locations of the FGP production unit must be physically clearly separated from those of any other units (e.g. roads, bushes, trees, empty row, etc) avoiding contamination with disallowed substances.
 - 4.2a For the storage of products, areas must be managed in order to ensure identification of the lots.
 - 4.2b For the storage of products, areas must be managed to avoid any mixing with or contamination by products and/or substances not in compliance with the regulation.
 - 4.2c No disallowed substances/products (e.g. Artificial fertilisers, pesticides, etc.) are allowed to be stored in the unit.
 - 4.3 Storage facilities must be of a capacity to preclude the pollution of water by direct discharge, risk from irrigation water, GMO crops in the vicinity or by run-off and infiltration of the soil.
 - 4.4 Treatment of storage rooms with disallowed substances is prohibited.



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4. Separation, storage

	Item	Complies to Regulations		Remarks
		Yes	No	
Are fields, production and storage locations of the organic / FGP production unit physically clearly separated from those of any other unit?	4.1	x		All fields are organic forest gardens. No chemicals are used anywhere.
Are field and closed storage areas managed in such a way that identification of the lots and avoiding of contamination are ensured?	4.2 a,b,c	x		No prohibited inputs are used in the Sataré Mawé territories and Guaraná is stored at "Fumeros" (smoke-house). Inspector considers that contamination risk is potentially impossible.
Are storage facilities of such a capacity to preclude the pollution of water by direct discharge, risk from irrigation water, GMO crops in the vicinity or by run-off and infiltration of the soil?	4.3	x		Storage facilities preclude from all types of contamination
No disallowed substance used for treatment of storage areas?	4.4	x		Storage areas are not treated with chemicals, pest/insect treatment, etc.



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5. Description of Production

(refer always to FGP and non-FGP units of the operator)

The area of the Organic and Forest Garden project of the Consortium of Producers Sáteré Mawé is located in the Amazonian Rainforest of Brazil, in Pará's Province, Amazonas Estate.

The Sáteré Mawé main agricultural crops of the Sáteré Mawé are: guaraná & manioc.

a) Organic/FGP Production Practices.

All FGP inspected crops, comply with the requirements of Organic Regulations (EC 834/2007 & EC 889/2008) and with the Forest Garden Standards requirements for production.

Waraná is the main organic/FGP crop, cultivated for local/traditional/ritual consumption, as well as for national and international markets.

The cultivation of Guaraná can be described as semi-wild. The Sateré Mawé pick in the forest the sapling's "children of guaraná" which are between one to four years old, and transplant them to their definitive place, where they will begin to produce two to three years after. Preferred areas for *guaranazais* are higher lands with dark soils. These areas are in most cases not very distant, by foot or canoe, from their villages and planting fields. (Lorenz, 2001).

Although, in the past the *guaranazais* were mostly composed of guaraná plants with some forest trees and palms standing in between and surrounded always by natural corridors, the Sáteré Mawé have recently started to grow in association with the guaraná, forest productive trees like: andiroba, copaiba, açai, Pau rosa, cumarú, Crajirú and others. The number of nurseries in the communities and in collective meeting/training sites have increased during the last years, showing a growing interest of the SM people in crop diversification and production.

Many tree crops are found in the forest gardens surrounding the houses, which are comprised of a diversity of native and exotic (naturalized) trees, palms, shrubs and vines like Jack fruit, orange, mangos, pineapple, passion fruit, cupuaçu, guayaba, jambú, banana, ingas, avocado, coconut, anonas, abiu and others. In addition, tree crops relevant for certification purposes that are included in these Forest Gardens are: Urucum, Brazilian nuts, Pau Rosa, Andiroba, Copaiba, Crajirú, Tucumá, Pequía, Patawá, Cashew, Ingá, Araçá, Jambú, Acerola & Açai. This ensemble of trees, shrubs and vines, form an multi-canopy formation dominated by trees, analogous to the natural forest of the area.

Thus, the last mentioned crops have a double status as "**cultivated**" within the Forest Gardens and "**collected**" from the natural forests.

b) Non Organic and non FGP Production practices

All crops are produced under organic conditions, with no chemical or no-allowed agricultural inputs used.

Manioc is widely produced for local consumption but the excedent is sold in the local and regional market, being the manioc "farinha", the base of the Sateré Mawé alimentation. The production of manioc is normally done in small areas (around 1 hectare), where forests have been cut down and burnt , and the manioc plants are planted for 2 to 3 years. After this, the land is abandoned and the natural succession of forest regrowth takes place or used to plant Guaraná.

Although manioc and other agricultural crops for local consumption are produced with no chemical inputs,

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the cultivation practices of these products do not conform with the requirements of Forest Garden production practices. After about 2 to 3 years of manioc cultivation in an area, another location is chosen for manioc cultivation. As the consumption of this crop extends, the impact on the soil and forest increases. However, in the last years it has been noticed a change of pattern and many producers are planting productive trees in these areas, helping to the recovery of the soil and forest functions and turning these into future Analog Forests.

c) Soil Inputs

The maintenance of the soil fertility in the production areas happens naturally as fallen leaves from the surrounding trees and organic matter collects in the soil, giving place to the formation of a layer of humic soil. Furthermore, most producers collect and place under the crop plants, all the organic material resulting from their agricultural practices like weeding, pruning, etc. **(annexe 11)**

In the last years, farmers have been thought to do compost using local inputs but none of the visited farmers have started composting activities at the time of the inspection.

Recently Petrobras project has given some bags of compost, natural phosphate rock and natural lime to communities. These natural inputs are used for own consumption crops as corn, fruit trees, banana but there is no evidence that farmers use them in Guaraná or other certified crop. **(annexe 5)**

d) Chemical inputs

No chemical inputs are used in any of the agricultural activities of the Sáterre Mawé. The surrounding ecosystem, allows for biological control, helping to prevent the spread of pests and diseases in the crops.

Even though, the non use of chemicals is a widespread practice within the SM FGP producers, the CPSM monitors that this requirement be strictly fulfilled.

For control of pests and diseases in the production areas, biocontrol plays an important role, with the maintenance of forest corridors and biodiversity around the mentioned areas.

e) Animals and free grazing poultry

Livestock like chickens and few cows are kept in the household for diet complementary purposes. The cows are maintained in cleared areas, separated from production sites. Poultry, is maintained around the houses, feeding on worms and insects. The manure deriving from these animals, is sometimes used in soil enrichment practices.

f) FGP canopy systems

The requirement of a multy canopy tree dominated system, is fulfilled in all the FGP production and collection areas. The guaranzaís, are intercropped with forest and fruit trees and shrubs, adding to the diversity and creating an analogous structure.

Three to four canopies are generally found in these productive systems, thus fulfilling the requirement of at least 40% of shade cover.

g) Bookeeping Practices (ICS)

Most FGP producers/collectors do not record activities done. However producers do not use any inputs,

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they only cut the weeds twice a year (at flowering time of Guaraná and after the harvest) and harvest the seeds . The receipts they get when they sale Guarana or other products to CPSM can be considered as harvest record. Information of production, harvest and sell of products is kept by CPSM staff. CPSM keeps records in its office premises of purchase, sellings, stocks and export documentation. Most of the relevant information (but not all of it) for inspection purposes was available at the time of the inspection.

ICS bookeeping practices are deficient as there is no maps of all the fields and there is no documented evidences of visits done to fields also, some receipts were not available to check the origin of certified products sold by CPSM..

5.1. Crops

(including Latin names, varieties, local names, specific characteristics of the crops)

Crop Name	Latin Name	Variety Name	Local Name	Characteristics of the variety
Warana (guarana)	<i>(Paulinia cupana)</i>	Warana (guarana)	Waraná	<i>Waraná</i> originates from the Amazon rainforest in Brazil. It is widely diffused throughout the world due to its therapeutic properties as cardiovascular tonic, stimulant, intestinal regulator and aphrodisiac (Barros et al., 2001). The SM Waraná is the best known variety of guaraná in the world for its high content in caffeine and for the traditional ways of production. Produced in powder and sticks. Native stock& semi domesticated stock.
Miranthan	<i>(Liriosma ovata)</i>	Miranthan	Muirapuama	Medicinal for diabethes and other diseases Wild Harvest Collection
Brazian nuts	<i>(Bertholletia excelsa)</i>	Brazian nuts	Castanha do Brasil	Nutsof good taste and quality. Oil extracted from nuts. Wild stock.
Urucum	<i>(Bixa orellana)</i>	Urucum	Urucum	Natural food colouring and dye, In powder adn seeds. Native stock.
Caju nuts	<i>(Anacardium occidentale)</i>	Caju nuts	Cajú	Food / Nuts. Native stock.
Copaiba	<i>(Copaifera multijuga)</i>	Copaiba	Copaiba	Wild Harvest Collection. Aromatic oil of very good quality for cosmetic & medicinal purposes, extracted from timber and trunk.
Pau Rosa	<i>(Aniba roseadora)</i>	Pau Rosa	Pau Rosa	Oil for several purposes,extracted from leaves and branches. Wild Harvest Collection.
Araçá	<i>(Eugenia stipitata)</i>	Araçá	Araçá	Native stock
Cumarù	<i>(Dipteryx odorata)</i>	Cumarù	Cumarù	Native stock

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Açaí	(<i>Euterpe oleracea</i>)	Açaí	Açaí	Purple fruits that taste like a mix of pears and Kaopectate. High content of anti-oxidants and used for slimming treatments.
Andiroba	(<i>Carapa Guianensis</i>)	Andiroba	Andiroba	Oil of very good quality for cosmetic and medicinal purposes. Also as natural repellent. Wild Harvest Collection.
Crajiru	(<i>Arrabidaea chica</i>)	Crajiru	Crajiru	Natural dye. Wild Harvest Collection
Honey	Meliponia Bee Honey	Honey	Honey	Good quality honey from forest bees. Wild stock.
Propolis	Meliponia Bee Propolis	Propolis	Propolis	Good quality propolis from forest bees Wild stock.
Pajurá	(<i>Caryotes sp.</i>)	Pajurá	Pajurá	Wild Harvest Collection
Inajá/Maripa	(<i>Attalea maripa</i>)	Inajá	Maripa	Wild Harvest Collection
Patawá	(<i>Jessenia batana</i>)	Patawá	Patawá	Wild Harvest Collection
Jambu	<i>Syzygium jambus</i> (tree)	Jambu	Jambu	Exotic tree from Asia. Beloved for its fruits and flower
Acerola	(<i>Malpighia glabra</i>)	Acerola	Acerola	Fruits with high content of Vitamine C. Either for juice or Vitamine C extraction. Native stock.

* Some of these tree crops are also present in the forest and their products come from wild collections, thus will be found in the list of collected products as well.

Crop 1: Guaraná		Cultivation Calendar
Time	Activity	
Nov - Dec	Preparation of sapplings, transport of sapplings to definitive place of planting	
July - Sept	Guaraná plants flower. Three months later the fruits begin to produce fruits. Weed control before flowering.	
Oct - Jan	Harvesting. Weed control after harvesting.	

Crop 2: Muirapuama/Miranthan		Cultivation Calendar
Time	Activity	
June - Oct	Harvest/ Collection	

Crop 3: Brazilian nuts		Cultivation Calendar
Time	Activity	
January - Feb	Harvest/ Collection (seeds)	

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Aug - Dec	
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Crop 4: Urucum		Cultivation Calendar
Time	Activity	
All year through 2 a 3 times/year	Planting and harvest of seeds	

Crop 5: Caju nuts		Cultivation Calendar
Time	Activity	
June - Oct	Harvest of fruits	

Crop 6: Copaiba		Cultivation Calendar
Time	Activity	
All year through	Collection sap (oil)	

Crop 7: Pau Rosa		Cultivation Calendar
Time	Activity	
Not yet collected	Harvest / Collection	

Crop 8: Araça		Cultivation Calendar
Time	Activity	
Not yet collected	Harvest/Collection	

Crop 9: Cumarù		Cultivation Calendar
Time	Activity	
October - December	Harvest/ Collection	

Crop 10: Açai		Cultivation Calendar
Time	Activity	

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Jan - May	Harvest of fruits
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Crop 11: Andiroba		Cultivation Calendar
Time	Activity	
March - June	Harvest/ Collection	

Crop 12: Crajiru		Cultivation Calendar
Time	Activity	
All through year	Harvest/ Collection of leaves	

Crop 13: Honey		Cultivation Calendar
Time	Activity	
Sept - Jan	Harvest of honey	

Crop 14: Propolis		Cultivation Calendar
Time	Activity	
Sept - Jan	Harvest	

Crop 15: Pajurá		Cultivation Calendar
Time	Activity	
March - May	Collection	

Crop 16: Inaja/Pajurá		Cultivation Calendar
Time	Activity	
March - May	Collection	

Crop 17: Patawá		Cultivation Calendar
Time	Activity	
May - June	Collection	

Crop 18: Jambú		Cultivation Calendar
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Time	Activity
Not yet collected	Collection

Crop 19: Acerola		Cultivation Calendar
Time	Activity	
Not yet collected	Harvest	

Note: in case of more crops attach extra columns or sheets

6. Manuring (soil conditioning and fertilisation)	
6.1a	The fertility and the biological activity of the soil must be maintained or increased by cultivation of legumes, green manure or deep rooting plants in an appropriate multi-annual rotation programme.
6.1b	It's not allowed applying livestock manure from non-organic livestock production, to maintain or increase the fertility and biological activity of the soil without permission of the inspection body.
6.1c	It's not allowed to apply other organic material, composted or not, from holdings not producing according to the FGP production rules, to maintain or increase the fertility and biological activity of the soil.
6.1d	In case of composted organic material the usage of preparations other than non-genetically modified plants or micro-organisms is prohibited to accelerate the process.
6.1e	Preparations of micro-organisms may be used to improve the overall condition of the soil or the availability of nutrients in the soil, where the need for such use has been recognised by the inspection body.
6.2a	Other organic or mineral fertilisers may only be applied, as a complement, when adequate nutrition can't be accomplished by means of cultivation of legumes (nitrogen fixation), green manure, deep rooting plants. Livestock manure from organic livestock. Other organic material.
6.2b	Other organic or mineral fertilisers may only be applied with livestock manure and/or animal excrements, when the total amount of manure applied does not exceed the amount of 170 kg of nitrogen per year/hectare of agricultural land.
6.2c	The use other organic or mineral fertilisers than those mentioned in Annex IIA fertilisers and soil conditioners) is not allowed.
6.3	Soil erosion control measures.

6.Manuring(soil conditioning and fertilisation)

	Item	Complies to Regulations		Remarks
		Yes	No	
Is the fertility and biological activity of the soil maintained or increased by means of ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cultivation of legumes, green manure, deep rooting plants? ■ Livestock manure from own / organic livestock? ■ Other organic material, either composted or not? 	6.1 a,b,c, d,e	x		Complies by the addition of all leaf debris and weeds as mulch under the plant.
If applied, are other organic or mineral fertilisers applied under the right conditions and are they mentioned in Annex IIB (permitted minerals for use in soil fertilizing and soil conditioning)?	6.2 a,b,c	x		Natural phosphate rock and lime (natural CaCO3) are used for crops that are sometimes associated with Guaraná.



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Soil erosion control measures?	6.3	x		Most of the cropping land is flat and free from erosion. Soil is always covered by natural mulch (cut weeds and leaves)
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7. Pest, disease and weed control				
7.1a	Pests, diseases and weeds must be controlled by a combination of the following measures.			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanical cultivation by hand and/or machine. - Crop rotation, inter-cropping or mixed cropping. - Selection of disease-resistant or -tolerant species/varieties. - Flame weeding. - Protection of natural enemies of pests through provisions favourable to them (e.g. hedges, nesting sites, release of predators). 			
7.1b	Usage of products referred to in Annex IIB (Pesticides) is only allowed in cases of immediate threat to the crop.			
7.1c	It's not allowed using other products than referred to in Annex IIB (Pesticides).			
7.1d	It's not allowed using products referred to in annex IIB other than in accordance with the conditions set for it.			
7.2	In case of natural collection, treatment with products other than referred to in Annex IIB are not allowed for a period of three years before the collection.			

7. Pest, disease and weed control <i>(description of disease, preparations and applications, possible sources for GMOs in pest control, attach labels, list of ingredients)</i>	Item	Complies to Regulations		Remarks
		Yes	No	
Are pests, diseases and weeds controlled by one or more of the following measures? x Mechanical cultivation by hand and/or machine. x Crop rotation, intercropping or mixed cropping. x Selection of disease-resistant or -tolerant species/varieties. ■ Flame weeding. x Protection by natural enemies of pests via biological/nesting sites/any other	7.1 a,b, c,d	x		Because is a semi-wild situation, the bio control of the forest is evident. Slashing of weeds is done manually or with motorized weed cutter (see annexe 8) and applied as mulch under the guaraná plants.
In case of natural collection: The areas were only treated with products referred to in Annex IIB (3 years)?	7.2	x		Maintained naturally, no treatment at all.

8. Starting material
(varieties, seed treatment, written proofs)

Crop Name/ Variety	Propagation method	Treatments (if any, with what?)	Written Proof for non-availability of org/natural seeds/plants
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Waraná	Seed	None	Wild seeds collected from the forest and semi-wild from Forest Gardens. See annexe 2 "Carta dos principios proyecto Petrobras 3.1" that states that is prohibited to import any kind of external seeds in the Sataré Mawé territories.
Muirapuama	Seed & roots	None	Wild seeds collected from the forest
Brazilian nuts	Seed	None	Wild seeds collected from the forest
Urucum	Seed	None	Home gardens
Cashew Nuts	Seed	None	Homegardens
Copaiba	Seed	None	Wild seeds collected from the forest
Pau Rosa	Seed	None	Wild seeds collected from the forest
Araçá	Seed	None	Forest Gardens
Cumarú	Seed	None	Wild seeds collected from the forest
Açaí	Seed	None	Wild seeds collected & Forest Gardens
Andiroba	Seed	None	Wild seeds collected from the forest
Crajiuru	Seed & cuttings	None	Wild seeds collected from the forest
Honey	Bees	None	Forest bees
Propolis	Bees	None	Forest bees
Pajurá	Seed/cutting	None	Wild seeds collected from the forest
Inaja	Seed/cutting	None	Wild seeds collected from the forest
Patawá	Seed	None	Wild seeds collected from the forest
Jambú	Seed	None	Forest Gardens
Acerola	Seed	None	Forest Gardens
Pau D'Arco	Seed	None	Wild seeds collected from the forest
Karami	Seed	None	Wild seeds collected from the forest

9. Labelling, transport

- 9.1a Transport to other units which are not subjected to the inspection system of the FGP legislation (conventional). Operators must ensure that products are transported, only in appropriate packaging, containers or vehicles closed in such a manner that substitution of the content cannot be achieved without manipulation or damage of the seal and provided with a label or an accompanying document. The document should be undeniably linked with the packaging, container or vehicle of the product. This document shall include information on the supplier and/or transporter.
- 9.1b Transport should take place only in appropriate packaging preventing contamination of the FGP product. Preferably, no use of permeable packing material.
- 9.2 Transport to units which are both subjected to the inspection system referred to of the FGP legislation. Closing of packaging, containers or vehicles is only not required when:
- Products are accompanied by a document (or label) giving the required information.
 - The inspection body or authority of both the expediting and the receiving operators have been informed of such transport operations and have agreed thereto.
- 9.3a Labels or accompanying documents of FGP products have to state the following indications (without prejudice to any other indication by law)
- Name and address of the operator and where different, of the owner or seller of the product.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Name of the product, including a reference to the FGP production method (correct term for language used). - The word 'FGPIC' and the client number. - Where relevant, the lot identification mark according to a marking system either approved at national level or agreed with the inspection body or authority and which permits to link the lot with the with the accounts.
9.3b	Products transported to units outside the project must be provided with a label.
9.3c	The client is only allowed to use indications, statements and symbols on products mentioned on the scope certificate and after the certificate is issued.
9.3d	Labels or accompanying documents of in-conversion products have to state the following indications (without prejudice to any other indication by law) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Name and address of the operator and where different, of the owner or seller of the product. - Name of the product, and the text "product under conversion to FGP farming", where the words 'FGP farming' is not more prominent than the word 'conversion'. - The word 'FGP' and the client number. - Where relevant, the lot identification mark according to a marking system either approved at national level or agreed with the inspection body or authority and which permits to link the lot with the with the accounts.
9.3e	On labels of In-conversion product the FGP logo cannot be present.
9.4	For each lot of product exported, the client must have a representative and sealed sample kept present for half a year.
9.5	On receipt of a product the operator must check the closing of the packaging or container where it is required and the presence of the indications.
9.6	It is not allowed to make reference to the FGP production method or conversion to the FGP production method, on labels while the products are not produced according the FGP production method.

9. Labelling, transport

	Item	Complies to Regulations		Remarks
		Yes	No	
Does transport to other (conventional) units, not subjected organic / FGP legislation, take place in accordance to this legislation?	9.1 a,b	na		No transport to non certified units.
Does transport to other (FGP) units, subjected to the organic / FGP legislation take place in accordance to this legislation?	9.2	X		According to Sergio Batista statement, raw material is collected from communities, packaged in polypoprelin sacs and sent in the CPSM ship to Parintins. Transport to the processing unit either by ship or in truck with no other products that FGP labelled. Transportation has not been seen during this inspection. Transport from Parintins to Manaus airport goes in closed containers (boxes or drums) and then containers by plane to the storage facility of Guayapá in Paris.



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Do labels and documents accompanying transport, state the right indications?	9.3 a,b, c,d, e,		x	Labels for exportation of EU certified products to Guayapi (France) doesn't show the code of FGP recognized by the EU (art. 24.1 (a) 834/2007) and does not refer to organic production methods art.31 1 (b) 889/2008.
Are representative sealed sample kept present for half a year for all exports made?	9.4	X		Samples of all exported products maintained at the new Processing Units
Has the operator on receipt of a product, checked the closing of the packaging or container where it is required and the presence of the indications?	9.5	X		Operators check packages, containers and the presence of right indications.
No use of labels referring to (in conversion to) organic/ FGP production method on products not produced according the respective production method?	9.6	N/A		This is not applicable as in conversion products or conventional products are not present

10. Administration	
10.1	Stock and financial records must be kept in the unit or premises.
10.2a	The operator or inspection body must be able to trace the following from the stock and financial records: The supplier and, where different, the seller, or the exporter of the products, The nature and the quantities of agricultural products delivered to the unit and, where relevant, of all materials bought and the use of such materials. - The nature, the quantities and the consignees and, where different, the buyers of any products, which have left the unit or the first consignee's premises or storage facilities, - Any other information required by the inspection body or authority for the purpose of proper inspection.
10.2b	The data in the account must be documented with appropriate justification documents.
10.2c	The accounts must demonstrate the balance between the input and the output.
10.2d	Quantities sold directly to the final consumer must be accounted on a daily basis.
10.2e	The result of verification of the packaging and indications must explicitly mentioned in the documentary accounts.
10.3	For all products and raw material for which gene technology is prohibited according to FGP regulation. The client must be able to prove the gene technology free origin by means of a "declaration free of genetic modification".
10.4a	The client shall centrally record and safeguard all complaints received from: anyone at any stage of the project, customer or other third parties concerning the certified production.
10.4b	Appropriate remedial actions to complaints shall be recorded.
10.4c	Clients must have on location, and available on request a clearly identifiable document for customer complaints.
10.4d	There shall be available a complaint procedure, which ensures that complaints are adequately recorded, studied or followed up.

10. Administration

	Item	Complies to Regulations		Remarks
		Yes	No	
Are stock and financial records kept on the unit or premises?	10.1	X		Stock and financial records available at the CPSM premises



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<p>Are adequate stock and financial records kept?</p>	<p>10.2 a,b,c, d,e</p>		<p>x</p>	<p>From the stock records maintained traceability to the origin farmer is available for Guaraná. Farmer list, stocks collected and delivered, product list, farmer agreements in local language, field histories, fair trade documentation, etc are available. For other certified products like Copaiba, Urucum, Honey, Miranta. There is no balance between input and output. There are not enough receipts to demonstrate that quantities sold came from certified producers of CPSM. In the case of Copaiba, CPSM has bought oil from persons who are not listed as certified producers or collectors (Elzanira Santana, Lazaro Trekewe and Romualdo De Souza Macedo). Eudes Lopes states that sometimes it s another person than the farmer that comes to sale the products and this name s person is registered on the receipt. And Sergio Batista told that those persons are organic producers but they are ot listed yet.</p>
<p>Is the client able to prove the gene technology free origin for all product and raw material for which gene technology is prohibited by means of a “declaration, free of genetic modification”?</p>	<p>10.3</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>GMO free declaration is available. Annexe 2 Most products come from natural and mature forest without detriment to the ecosystem. Waraná is cultivated in cleared areas as a rotation crop with other food crops for their own consumption and not for commercial purposes. All of which are not GMO</p>



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Does the client have sufficient complaint procedure, complaint form and records of all received complaints about the certified production and the related appropriate remedial actions?	10.4 a, b,c,d	X	Yes, through the annual general meeting of all stakeholders of CPSM, complains received are recorded and remedied, though a ISO type of complain and remedial register is not available
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11. FGP logo
 11.1 All off-product publications (including internet) on which the FGP logo is published must be according to the Regulation.
 11.2 Use of the FGP logo on labels must be according to the Regulation

11. Organic EU / FGP logo	Item	Complies to Regulations		Remarks
		Yes	No	
Are all off-product publications (including internet) on which the logo is published according to the regulation?	11.1	x		All publications with FGP logos were found to be according to the regulation
Is the use of the logo on labels according to the regulation?	11.2		x	Labels do not refer to organic production methods art.31 1 (b) 889/2008.

PART : B

INSPECTION Collection areas

12. General Data

(general description, location and size of all collection zones; completed operation profile documents need to be attached, details on multiple certification, structure of co-operatives)

The Amazonian region is a huge Bioma compose by a diversity of ecosystems integrated in a balanced way. 65% of the total amazonic area is composed by humid tropical forests, while the rest is constituted of dry forest, varzeas, river forest, igapós, flat lands and patches of bamboo forests. (Ecosystemas Brasileiros, google serch). Amazonia receives about 9 feet of rain every year. Between June and October, the water level rises by 30 to 45 feet. Floodsreach as far as 12 miles inland. (Amazon Rainforest, google search)

The collection zones are mostly the natural primary and secondary (intervened) tropical rainforest and river forests around the communities of the Satere Mawé territory. It is therefore, difficult to assess the exact size of the collection zones. However, it could be said that these areas represent no more than 10% of the territory.

Many of the products under applied certification status are: fruits, nuts, oils, saps and dyes that are collected from the forest trees and plants without detriment of the ecosystem.

All the collector groups are from the same ethnic origin, with homogenous cultural and social backgrounds

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and living in a homogenous landscape.

All the collectors of are members of the Consortium of Producers Sateré Mawé (CPSM), which is the structure and organization that assist in production, transportation, marketing and collection of the waraná and other products.

13. Internal Control System, Quality management

(ISO certifications, testing, internal QM and HACCP actions and responsible persons, organisation of internal control, frequency, percentage, list of all inspection documents, reports, conditions, evaluation of the internal control system)

FGP Certificates 2005, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2011.

Certification of Origen for Waraná products.

The Internal Control is structured under the Management of the CPSM. The responsabilites and processes of ICS are set in the CPSM governance documents and the person in charge is Mr. Obadias Batista, Responsible for Marketing and Exportation of Products within the CPSM. (Annexe 1)

The IC agent should visit the communities at least once a year, though in 2014 no all the producers and collectors have been visited and there is no documented evidencia at all of the visits performed. Also, there are production sites that are very unaccessible. However, in most communities, tuxabas (the local authorities), monitor the community producers activities as part of their traitional role in community.

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14.1. Internal Control System (ICS)

(Application mainly to community collector groups or subcontracted collector groups; narrative and table required)

Description (for ICS mainly related to farmer / collector / sub contracted groups)	Item	Complies to Regulations		Remarks
		Yes	No	
1. Internal control documented (report available with additional information required ?)	14.1.1		x	No Report available at inspection time.
2. Responsible person determined for internal control?	14.1.2	X		Sergio Batista
3. Is a training program for internal auditors established?	14.1.3		x	Last years, training was carried out by supporting Organizations like ICEI and Acopiama but, at inspection time, no training program is available.
4. Does questionnaires cover the main points of the organic / FGP Regulation?	14.1.4		x	No questionnaire available at inspection time.
5. Have all (100%) collectors been visited?	14.1.5		x	According to Sergio Batista statement, some of the collectors have been visited. There is no written evidence (records, fielbook or other) of the visits. Not all the areas of collection can be visited as they extend through large areas of the forest.
6. Could verification of the internal control be done?	14.1.6	x		Yes, verification of the efficiency of internal control was done. Results are that ICS control is deficient.



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15. Quality management for collections / collectors

(ISO certifications, testing, internal QM and HACCP actions and responsible persons)

None at the moment

16. Collectors and Collection area

16.1 Collectors

(description, organisation and attachment of a complete list of collectors, names of responsible persons, attachment of specimen of collection contract)

Most of the producers are also collectors. The Sáterre Mawé's main productive activities are the production of guaraná and manioc but families complement their needs (food, fibers, building material, etc.) and economic income, from products collected in the surrounding forests.

All the producers/collectors (327 according to application form, 342 according to ICS officer and 450 according to 2014 lists) are part of the Consortium of Producers Saterre Mawe (CPSM). Each individual collector has a collective and individual signed agreement with this Association. **(Annexe 10)**

16.2 Collection Area

(description of wild collection area and its vicinity, attachment of maps at least 1:50.000)

The wild collection areas are the primary and secondary rainforest surrounding the communities in the Sáterre Mawé territory. These areas have been traditionally used by the Sáterre Mawé for hunting of wild animals and collection of natural forest products, to cover or complement their dietary & medicinal needs, but also to access to raw materials for building, transport (canoes), firewood, handicrafts, natural dyes, etc.

These areas extend in a perimeter of around 10 to 20 hectares around the communities. There has not been any mapping or study done yet, to assess the extent of the areas of collection. However, there is an intention to look for opportunities to carry on an assesment on those areas.

16.3 History of the Collection Area

(description and proofs of past three years' history)

The last past years history of the Collection areas is similar at that of many years ago. The Sáterre Mawé have traditionally carried on collection and harvest of Forest Products for as long as its oral history dates back. The changes of the last decades have been brought by the Sáterre Mawés more permanent settlement in the communities. The other small change has been on the demand of the collected products, as before they were only collected to serve their personal needs and few products for the local market. New products are being sought by the importers of their products, but the amounts requested are still small to provoke an impact on the forest or the trees themselves.

17. Description of Collection

The Brazilian government decree which legally declares the Sáterre Mawé their territory, authorizes them to manage the forest in a sustainable way but under their own traditional regulations. (See annexe 2)

The collection of natural forest products is carried on without detriment to the forest ecosystem.

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17.1 Collected Products

(including Latin names, plant species, specific characteristics of the plant species, part of the plant that is collected)

Plant	Latin name	Collected parts	Collection period
Miranthan	<i>(Liriosma ovata)</i>	Hard wood?chps/powder	January - May
Brazilian nuts	<i>(Bertholletia excelsa)</i>	Nuts	January - Feb August - December
Copaiba	<i>(Copaifera officinalis)</i>	Sap/Oil extracted from timber & trunk	All year through
Unha de gato	<i>(Uncaria tomentosa)</i>	Bark for powder. Medicinal	All year through
Xixica	<i>(Inga sp.)</i>	Sap for fixing dyes.	Not yet collected
Lacri	<i>(Vismia Guianensis)</i>	Sap	Not yet collected
Cumarú	<i>(Dipteryx odorata)</i>	Seeds to extract oil	October - December
Açaí	<i>(Euterpia edulis)</i>	Fruits. Fruit pulp	June - October
Andiroba	<i>(Carapa Guianensis)</i>	Sap (oil)	June - October
Muiraruirá	<i>(Cipo Muiraruirá)</i>	Bark	Not yet collected
Preciosa	<i>(Aniba rosaedora)</i>	Wood	Not yet collected
Genipapo	<i>(Genipa Americana)</i>	Fruit (dye)	Not yet collected
Crajiuru	<i>(Arrabidaea chica)</i>	Plant	All through the year
Mangarataia	<i>(Zingiber officinale)</i>	Plant	All through the year
Baccharis	<i>(Baccharis Trimerá)</i>	Fruit (oil)	June - October
Breu Branco	<i>(Protium hepataphyllum)</i>	Leaf	Not yet collected
Espina Santa	<i>(Maytenus sp.)</i>	N/R	Not yet collected
Pajurá	N/R	N/R	January
Inajá/Maripa	<i>(Attalea maripa)</i>	N/R	January
Babaçú	<i>(Orbignya phalerata)</i>	Oil for fruit	February - April
Tucumá / Tawara /	<i>(Astrocaryum tucuma)</i>	Edible fruit of palm. Oil extracted from seed. Wild Stock	Nov. - January
Pequíá	N/R	N/R	March - May
PauD'Arco/	<i>(Tabebuia serratifolia)</i>	Bark from tree medicinal	All through the year
Karami	N/R	N/R	N/R



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Camu camu	(<i>Myrciaria luvia</i>)	N/R	N/R
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17.2 Maintenance and Stability of the Habitat
(measures to avoid over-collection, monitoring procedures)

While collection of forest products is carried on, on a regular basis, the impact on the forest and ecosystem is minimum and the Stability of the habitat is maintained.

Measures to avoid overcollection of products that can be detrimental to the forest are:

- 1) The traditional collecting practices are maintained, which are using manual tools, collecting small quantities that can be transported by the collector as no other mechanical or animal transport is available and respecting the balance of the forest ecosystem.
- 2) The quantities of the collected products, required by the market at the moment, are small and do not make pressure over the resources. However, for some products as Andiroba and Copaiba which demand may increase fast in the future, the collectors/farmers, are now planting the trees within their Guaranazaís, or in their Forest Gardens, which will prevent overcollection or possible stress on the wild trees

Further, the maintenance and stability of the Habitat are ensured by:

- A management control based in community interests by the local governing authorities.
- Staff form CPSM visiting and evaluating community surroundings, through the ICS

In the governemnt declaration of land tenure, there are clauses refering to authorization to manage their own collection areas, under certain conditions, which ensure that the activities carried on in the forests are not detrimental to the ecosystem.

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18. Harvest (collection)

(description of the procedure, average collection quantity, expected collection quantity, post harvest activities, locations for drying and cleaning, packing, labelling)

Plant / Variety	Region (collection zone)	Size of collection zone	Estimation of expected collection quantity
Warana (guarana)	Most communitie	500 has.	8.5 Tonnes
Miranthan	Communities Rivers Andira : A.CA;A.BF;A.MN; AVN1	15 has.	500 Kgs
Brazilian nuts	Communities River Andirá: A.CA; A.NU	100 has.	150 Kgs.nuts 600 lts. Oil
Urucum	Most communities	50 has	500 Kgs
Caju nuts	Most communities	10 has	50 Kgs.
Copaiba	Communities Rivers Andira & Marau: A.SR; A.BJ; A.KU; A.NS; A.LM; A.Fo; A.Li; A.NS	53 Has.	200 lts.
Unha de gato	Communities River Andirá: A-BJ A.VN1; A.CU; A.SC; A.CM; A.NO; A.VK; A.BK, A.SR	6 has.	100 Kgs.
Pau Rosa	Communities River Andirá: A-BJ A.VN1; A.CU; A.SC; A.CM; A.NO; A.VK; A.BK, A.SR	50 has	100 Kgs
Araçá	Communities Rivers Andira & Marau	10 has	10 Kgs
Xixica	Communities Rivers Andira & Marau	5 has.	100 Kgs.
Lacri	Communities Rivers Andira & Marau:	4 has.	50 Kgs.
Cumarù	Communities Rivers Andira & Marau: A.NS; A.NU; A.VF	10 has.	500 lts
Açaí	Communities Rivers Andira & Marau	10 has.	500 Kgs.
Andiroba	Communities River Andira& Marau: A.NU;	30 has.	3,000 Kgs, 250 lits of oil



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	A.AN; A.VF; A.CA; A.PA; A.NS; A.F; M.MD; M.MS		
Muiraruira	Communities Rivers Andira & Marau	20 has.	50 Kgs
Preciosa	Communities Rivers Andira & Marau	5 has.	50 Kgs.
Genipapo	Communities Rivers Andira: A.SC	1 ha	20 Kgs.
Crajiru	Communities Rivers Andira & Marau: A.NU; A.VQ; A.VK; A.BJ	5 has	500 Kgs.
Honey	Communities Rivers Andira & Marau	na	200 kgs
Propolis	Communities Rivers Andira & Marau	na	10 kgs
Mangarataia	Communities Rivers Andira & Marau: A.NS	1,5 has.	50 Kgs.
Baccharis	Communities Rivers Andira & Marau	Not yet collected	100 kgs
Breu Branco	Communities Rivers Andira & Marau: A.NU	6 has.	1 Tonne
Espina Santa	Communities Rivers Andira & Marau	Not yet collected	20 Kgs.
Pajurá	Communities Rivers Andira & Marau: A.NU; A.BJ	2 has	40 lts
Inajá/Maripa	Communities Rivers Andira: A-VQ	50 has	100 Kgs
Tucumá / Tawara /	Communities Rivers Andira:A.NU	5 has	150 Kgs
Babaçú	Communities Rivers Andira & Marau	5 has	100 Kgs.
Pequiá	Communities Rivers Andira & Marau: A.CA; A.Gu, A.NU	2 has	40 Kgs.
Patawá	Communities Rivers Andira & Marau	20 has	400 Lts
Jambu	Communities Rivers Andira & Marau	1 ha	5 Kgs



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Acerola	Communities Rivers Andira	10 has.	250 Kgs.
PauD'Arco	Communities Rivers Andira	10 has.	500 Kgs.
Karami	Not yet found	Not yet collected	10 Kgs.
Camu camu	Not yet found	5 has	5 Kgs.

PART : C

INSPECTION PROCESSING

19. Processors and Products

(frequency of processing if not continuously, all subcontractors and their addresses must be listed (!))

Products concerned	Kind of operation (Processing unit, sub-contracted processor, store, subcontracted store)	Frequency of processing / year	Responsible person, Address and ph/fax/email
Products to be dried, dehydrated, powdered: Warana (guarana) Muirapuama/Miranthan Brazilian nuts, Urucum Caju nuts, Unha de gato Araça, Xixica, Laci, Açai Muiraruira, Preciosa Genipapo, Crajiru Honey, Propolis Mangarataia, Baccharis Breu Branco, Espina Santa , Pajurá, Jambú Acerola, PauD'Arco Karami, Camu Camu	CENTRO DE BENEFICIAMENTO - CPSM - Parintins Grinding, Powdering, Pulping , Storing, Packaging, Labeling	All year around	Mr. Eduvaldo Ferreira Batista Rua: Governador Leopoldo Neves nº 516 - Parintins, Amazonas Cep: 69.151.460
Products for oil extraction Brazilian nuts , Copaiba Pau Rosa, Cumarú, Andiroba, Inaja / Maripa Tucumá / Tawara, Babaçú, Pequía, Patawá	UNIDAD DE PROCESSAMIENTO DE PRODUTOS FGP - CPSM Crushing of nuts, Oil extraction, Packaging for transport, Labeling	All year around	Mr. Edinelson Monteiro Escola Agrícola San Pedro, River Andirá, Territory of Satere Mawé, Amazonia, Brazil



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FGP documentation & Exporting

Internal controller of FGP producer units for certification purposes

CPSM – Parintins
Management & Administration of FGP products. Storage of Processed/packaged Products
Internal Control System

All year around

Mr. Eudes Lopes
Rua: Governador Leopoldo Neves nº 516 - Parintins Amazonas
Cep: 69.151.460
Mr. Sergio Garcia

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20. Description of Processing

(including processing of non-organic / FGP products, list of all equipment available)

Most of products are collected by the collector and when is the case, processed (dried, smoked) and stored in the community family storage unit, with the collector being the responsible person.

Products needing further processing are sent to the FGP dedicated processing units by CPSM's ship.

At the moment of inspection no processing is done.

Finished products are labelled (although some products are not labelled at inspection time as urucum, Copaiba oil, Muriauria, guaraná sticks) and stored at the Administration office until shipped to the importer or sold locally.

CPSM takes over the administration of finished products.

Non organic processes do not take place.

Equipment:

Solar drier, grinder and oil extractor at San Pedro Escola de Agricultura processing unit.

Equipment to remove the shell of guaraná, grinder, freezer and Breu extractor in Parintins processing unit

21. Techniques

(description, processing capacity, cleaning measures)

- 1) Processing takes place as and when product arrival takes place.
Processing at communities level was carried on at the time of inspection, complying with organic and FGP regulations.
No processing activities were taking place at the time of the inspection, at the processing units.

2) For description of processing techniques, please, refer to attached process flow chart of products (Annexe 17)

3) Bookeeping records are not available for products processed (andiroba oil) at "Escola de agricultura, San Pedro " unit a general report is available at Printins unit (annexe 19)

22. Storage and Transport

(sketch of storage facilities, location, complete addresses (!), maps, packing during transport, products and quantities in stock)

stocks of raw materials of 2014 – 2015 crops:

Guaraná (seeds): 3.5 bags of 45 kg

Urucum: 23 bags of 5 kg

Muriariura: 6 bags of 10 kg

Cumarú seeds: 15 kg

Honey: 40 liters

Guaraná sticks: 133 units

Copaiba oil: 18 lts

Operation	Responsible person	Address
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Storage of raw collected agricultural products Processing: Cleaning, drying, grinding,	CENTRO DE BENEFICIAMENTO - CPSM - Parintins	Rua: Governador Leopoldo Neves nº 516 - Parintins, Amazonas Cep: 69.151.460
Storage of raw collected agricultural products. Drying and oil extraction. Administration, input/output storage, packing and labelling, separation and traceability, Export facilitation.	UNIDAD DE PROCESSAMIENTO DE PRODUTOS FGP CPSM - Parintins	Escola Agrícola San Pedro, River Andirá, Territory of Satere Mawé, Amazonia, Brazil Rua: Governador Leopoldo Neves nº 516 - Parintins, Amazonas Cep: 69.151.460

Processing Units Photos (Annexe15)

23. Separation measures

(description FGP, non-FGP conversion products, crops with other organic certification at all levels, labelling)

According to CPSM staff, and on site observation during inspection, in the two processing units of the CPSM, only organic certified & FGP products are stored and processed.

Labelling (see chapter 28 about labelling)

24. Documentation

(complete list of documents in the operation for internal QM and external inspection purchase)

- CPSM growing units lists and product documentation
- Agreements with producers
- Labelling and packing documentation
- CPSM Agreements processing with AGRORISA (non organic certified products)
- Bill of Lading
- Invoice
- Application form for certificate of transaction FGPIIC
- CPSM marketing and export documentation **(Annexe 6)**
- Labels

25. Quality management

(ISO certifications, testing, internal QM and HACCP actions and responsible persons)

na

26. Inspection, Certification, Consultation Service

(inspections by other certifiers, inspection / certification / consultation history)

na.

27. Product flow and Traceability

(products on stock from previous certifiers; internal control and balance of incoming and outgoing quantities of the current or past year, example of lot number system, calculation and result of balance check, audit trail documents, list of all suppliers, farms as well as processors, presence of documents to show origin of shipped produce)

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Product	Period checked	Result of balance check	Comments
Waraná	2013-2014	In 2014 CPSM exported 1700 kg of warana powder and 300 kg of warana seeds equivalent to a total of about 2500 kg of warana seed. According to purchase records, CPSM bought in 2014 1608.9 kg and in 2013 5856.7 kg of warana seeds to its producers. Sales of 2014 are justified. Export documents (annexe 6) are available and are able to demonstrate origin and destination of the certified Guaraná.	Complies
Andiroba	2013-2014	2.65 lts of andiroba oil have been sold locally and 98 kg of seeds have been bought. Documents available show the origin and destination of products. Mass balance is correct	Complies
Miranthan	2013-2014	According to receipts available, 190 kg have been purchased and 300 kilos have been sold. There is no information about previous stock.	Lack of documented information to demonstrate origin of 110 kilos of Miranta exported at the time of the inspection.
Urucum	2013-2014	115 kg of packed Urucum is stoked during inspection. Receipts available show that 79 kilos have been bought to certified producers. There is no more information available to demonstrate the origin of the 36 kg left.	Lack of documented information.



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Copaiba	2013-2014	160 lts have been exported in 2014. Receipts available show purchase for 116.5 liters and the name of the person who sold the oil to CPSM on the receipts are not listed as certified producers. There is no information to demonstrate the origin of this product.	Eudes Lopes explains that sometimes the person who come to sale the product is not the producer of the product himself. The difference between volume purchased and sale could be explain by stoked product of the previous year but there is no evidence of this.
Unha de gato	2013-2014	Local sales of 1.6 kg of this product. No receipts available for this product during this inspection.	Lack of documented information

28. Labelling, Invoicing and Commercialisation

(identification at each level, attachments of specimen of labels, organic notification on invoices, receipts and bills of lading, list of buyers)

Labels are not being used for storage of raw material stocks at the communities and for some of the products stored at Parintins facilities (example: Urucum, Copaiba oil, Muriariura, Honey, Cumarú) However, the labels are properly used at transport and at packaging for export and they state the product name, community origin, quantity, certification as FGP **(Annexe 16)**;

Labels for exportation of EU certified products to Guayapi (France) doesn't show the code of FGP recognized by the EU (art. 24.1 (a) 834/2007) and does not refer to organic production methods art.31 1 (b) 889/2008.

29. Comments

(suggestions for focus of further visits, announced and unannounced inspections, visits of subcontractors, completeness of this inspection)

- This is an annual follow up inspection for year 2015 for this project.
- Producers list are not clearly defined and accurate.
- The processing unit in San pedro was not working at inspection time. No records were available for processing done there (Andiroba and Brazilian nut Oil extraction)
- FGP bio diversity production, Fair Trade social and environmental criteria, are in conformance with the standards of IAFN for FGP.
- Organic EU standards are not completely in conformance regarding documentation (files, records, labelling, mass balance, etc) management. No risk for organic integrity has been detected during inspection on fields and processing units levels.
- ICS criteria are not in conformance: deficient record keeping and internal inspection doesn't cover 100% of the fields and collecting areas.
- Soil profile maps are not available yet.

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COMPLIANCE WITH PREVIOUS IMPROVEMENT ACTIONS

Comments / Remarks:

In the 2011 inspection s report, Lorena Gamboa inspector stated: “the mapping of 100% of the communities couldn't be completed, due to logistic limitations”. During this inspection (January 2015) maps of communities and farms are still not complete.

30. Complaints

(Notify and evaluate complaints regarding conformity of the products only)

Complaint	Record existent (Y/N)	Corrective action	Action documented (Y/N)	Action appropriate (Y/N) (if not, indicate proposed improvement)
None recorded	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

31. Analysis and Sampling

(attachment of analysis sample and sampling form, analysis and testing by operator **Annexe 6**)

Product	Field / collection/ processor/ exporter	Type of sampling	Sample code	Type of investigation
Copaiba oil	Exporter	Microbiologic and physico-chemical analysis	6823.13	Presence of Coliformes, Pseudomonas, etc pH, density, etc...
Miranta powder	Exporter	Microbiologic and physico-chemical analysis	3378.13	Presence of Coliformes, Pseudomonas, etc Cadmium, lead, etc...

32 Fair Trade Social Responsibilities :

Explanation of Non Conformity types in this document:	
NC type 1	Pre-condition
NC type 2	Condition

32.1 FREELY CHOSEN EMPLOYMENT

	NC	Complies to Regulations	Remarks
FGP Inspection & Certification (Pvt) Ltd.			
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	Type	Yes	No	
No forced, bonded or prison labour is permitted.	1	X		Applies to process units. Not to farmers or collectors who work in their own lands.
Workers are not required to lodge "deposits" or their identity papers with their employer.	1	X		Applies to process units. Not to farmers or collectors who work in their own lands.
Workers are free to leave their employer after reasonable notice.	1	X		Applies to process units. Not to farmers or collectors who work in their own lands.

32.2 CHILD LABOUR

	NC Type	Complies to Regulations		Remarks
		Yes	No	
There shall be no new recruitment of child labour, and child labour shall not be used.	1	X		No recruitment of child labor at process units. However, children participate in some production activities culturally. accepted.
Companies shall develop or participate in and contribute to policies and programmes which provide for the transition of any child found to be performing child labour to enable her or him to attend and remain in quality education until no longer a child; "child" and "child labour" as being defined by ILO.	1	X		No recruitment of child labor at process units. However, children participate in some production activities culturally. accepted
Children and young persons under 18 shall not be employed at night or in hazardous conditions.	1	X		No recruitment of child labor at process units.
These policies and procedures shall conform to the provisions of the relevant ILO standards (C138, C182).	2	X		Child labour policies and procedures conform with ILO standards at processing units.

32.3 ASSOCIATION & COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

	NC Type	Complies to Regulations		Remarks
		Yes	No	
Workers, without distinction, have the right to join or form trade unions of their own choosing and to bargain collectively. The employer adopts an open attitude towards the activities of trade unions and their organisational activities.	1	X		The worker rights are allowed in the process and packing unit
Workers representatives are not discriminated against and have access to carry out their representative functions in the workplace.	1	X		None are discriminated against and have access to carry out their functions



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Where the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining is restricted under law, the employer facilitates, and does not hinder, the development of parallel means for independent and free association and bargaining.	1	X	The right to freedom of association and collective bargaining is not restricted
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32.4 SAFE AND HYGIENIC WORKING CONDITIONS	NC Type	Complies to Regulations		Remarks
		Yes	No	
A safe and hygienic working environment shall be provided, bearing in mind the prevailing knowledge of the industry and of any specific hazards.	1	X		A safe and hygienic working environment is provided in the process unit of Parintins (San Pedro unit was not working during this inspection)
Adequate steps shall be taken to prevent accidents and injury to health arising out of, associated with, or occurring in the course of work, by minimising, so far as is reasonably practicable, the causes of hazards inherent in the working environment.	1	X		Adequate steps will be taken to prevent accidents and injury to health in the processing unit
Workers shall receive regular and recorded health and safety training, and such training shall be repeated for new or reassigned workers.	2	X		Health and safety training received by producers, Records are not available
Access to clean toilet facilities and to potable water, and, if appropriate, to rest areas, food consuming areas and sanitary facilities for food storage shall be provided. Accommodation, where provided, shall be clean, safe, and meet the basic needs of the workers.	2	X		Potable water rest areas, food consuming areas will be provided
The company observing the code shall assign responsibility for health and safety to a senior management representative.	2	X		Health and safety measures are maintained by the village elders

32.5 WAGES	NC Type	Complies to Regulations		Remarks
		Yes	No	
Wages and benefits paid for a standard working week meet, at a minimum, national legal standards or industry benchmark standards, whichever is higher. In any event wages should always be enough to meet basic needs and to provide some discretionary income.	1	X		Wages and benefits paid for a standard working week meet, industry benchmark standards
All workers shall be provided with written and understandable information about their employment conditions including wages before they enter employment and about the particulars of their wages for the pay period concerned each time that they are paid.	2	X		All the working conditions and wages are stated in the Purchase Agreement document



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Deductions from wages as a disciplinary measure shall not be permitted nor shall any deductions from wages not provided for by national law be permitted without the expressed permission of the worker concerned.	1	X		Not permitted
All disciplinary measures should be recorded.	2	X		None recorded

32.6 WORKING HOURS

	NC Type	Complies to Regulations		Remarks
		Yes	No	
Working hours comply with national laws and benchmark industry standards, whichever affords greater protection.	1	X		Working hours comply with benchmark industry standards at the processing units. Producers/Collectors manage thier working time according to their needs and arrangements.
Workers shall not on a regular basis be required to work in excess of 48 hours per week and shall be provided with at least one day off for every 7 day period on average.	1	X		Producers/Collectors manage thier working time according to their needs and arrangements.
Overtime shall be voluntary, shall not exceed 12 hours per week, shall not be demanded on a regular basis and is compensated at a premium rate.	2	X		Complies with standars

32.7 DISCRIMINATION

	NC Type	Complies to Regulations		Remarks
		Yes	No	
There is no discrimination in hiring, compensation, access to training, promotion, termination or retirement based on race, caste, national origin, religion, age, disability, gender, marital status, sexual orientation, union membership or political affiliation.	2	X		The concept of "discrimination" is different in every different culture. Tradition rules at Sataré Mawé territories according

32.8 REGULAR EMPLOYMENT

NC	Complies to Regulations	Remarks
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	Type	Yes	No	
To every extent possible work performed must be on the basis of recognised employment relationship established through national law and practice.	1	X		Work performed is on the basis of recognised employment relationship established through traditional and community practices
Obligations to employees under labour or social security laws and regulations arising from the regular employment relationship shall not be avoided through the use of labour-only contracting, sub- contracting, or home-working arrangements, or through apprenticeship schemes where there is no real intent to impart skills or provide regular employment, nor shall any such obligations be avoided through the excessive use of fixed-term contracts of employment.	1	-----		In farms, Sattré Mawé people do not use paid labour. Processing units comply with national labour regulations.

32.9 TREATMENT OF PERSONNEL

	NC Type	Complies to Regulations		Remarks
		Yes	No	
Physical abuse or discipline, the threat of physical abuse, sexual or other harassment and verbal abuse or other forms of intimidation is prohibited.	1	X		None mentioned are allowed by the community village elders



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FAIR TRADE AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PRACTICES

Fair Trade and Social Responsibilities are observed and practiced during the production and processing of the Sátere Mawé FGP products.

The collectors, farmers, as well as the operator’s rights are recognised in a mutually satisfactory manner and by regular dialog, with premium prices paid for Forest garden organic agricultural and natural forest collected products.

Lands and process units, under these standards are not sub-leased or contracted to other operators and maintain clean environmental and safe & healthy working conditions as required under International Analogy Forestry network (IAFN) Fair Trade Socially responsible standards.

Fair remuneration to workers at the process units is applied. To every extent possible employment is on a recognised employment relationship as per the National law with regular premium prices / wages, over time etc paid are recorded. Working hours and overtime comply with the National law and are recorded.

Collectors / workers do not have to lodge deposits or original identity papers, are not physically or sexually harassed or discriminated and can leave their employment giving reasonable notice.

Although, the dynamics and working aspects inherent to the Sátere Mawé culture, allows the participation of children in production, harvest and processing activities at community level, during their free time, this is not obligatory or imposed and thus, is not detrimental to their education, health and safety. Sataré Mawé people considers that child participation to fishing, hunting, agriculture work, harvesting, cooking activities etc... is part of education process and is not “child labor”.

Forced, prison or bonded labour too are not engaged nor employed in the lands or the process units. Workers have freedom of association and there is equality in work opportunities to both genders.

The Producers Organizations take decisions on the use of development prime payed for their projects. Together with CPSM, they decide on the projects to be invested in the communities to attend health, education and training in different aspects of production and processing.

Consequently a good and responsible social policy is implemented in keeping with IAFN Fair Trade Social criteria to ensure secure livelihoods and sustainability.

During this inspection, at the processing units, there has been no evidence that fair trade and social responsibility practices are not applied in accordance to the regulations.

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33. Economic Benefits: (comments)- To the collectors on wages, product pricing etc above the normal conventional prices

The products commercialized by the CPSM, are sold at premium prices to the international market and is one of the highest price payedfor Guaraná in powder to the producers, in the local and regional areas, as stated by the CPSM and corroborated by the importer. Guayapi, pays a current price of Eu 50 per Kg of Waraná powder and 17.5 Eu for Guarná seeds. (Guayapi, 2014 **Annexe 18**)

In the case of Waraná, CPSM pays the producers up to 50% of the price sold to the exporter. Currently producers receive about Eu. 10 for Kilo of Waraná seeds. The balance 50 % of the income received by the sale of the products is used for CPSM's Management, administrative and transport expenses.

In addition to the increased economic benefit for the producers/collector's, families and communities, CPSM, with support of the client/importer, promotes and implements collective programmes of general interest as: health, education and training The decision making ofthe projects to be implemented, is made in a democratic manner with the participation of community leaders.

The only importer on the Sátere -Mawé certified products at the moment, Guayapi Tropicals (the other importer CTM from Italy doesn t want certified products) in France has a signed agreement of "Prevision of Purchase for each year of transaction (**Annexe 18**), assuring the producers of the selling of their produce, as well as ensuring the payment of premium prices of at least 30% over the regular local price, for their FGP/organic products.

Additionally, as a transparency measure, Guayapi publishes in thier business promotional brochure an account of the purchasing and selling prices and the way these incomes are distributed. In this way, three of the requirements of Fair Trade: Transparency and traceability, Payment of Fair Price and Development Prime, are put in practice in the marketing of the CPSM products.

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34. IMPROVEMENTMENT ACTIONS

These conclusions are suggestions by the inspectors as they have been communicated to the operator during inspection and are not necessarily identical with the result of the decision-making process of certification. Only the certification decision issued by FGPIIC shall be regarded as reliable certification document. Recommendations are not subject to certification conditions if found not to be linked to stipulations made by the FGP regulation.

34.1 FARMING / COLLECTION	
Documents to provide	Deadline
Complete maps of farms and communities	May 2015
Conditions	Deadline
None	N/A
Recommendations	Proposed Deadline
Maps have to show main features of agricultural and landscape context	May 2015
34.2 PROCESSING	
Documents to provide	Deadline
Sketch of facilities and flow chart for Parintins and San Pedro facilities	May 2015
Conditions	Deadline
None	na
Recommendations	Proposed Deadline
None	na
34.3 HANDLING AND EXPORTATION	
Documents to provide	Deadline
Labels in conformity	May 2015
Conditions	Deadline
None	N/A
Recommendations	Proposed Deadline
N/A	N/A



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**Summary
Assessment of forest garden production unit
(Farming/ Collection/ Processing)**

35. DEVIATIONS

(delete deviations which are not applicable and precise description of affected fields and products, you may make reference to certification codes)

FARMING / COLLECTION	Ref. FGP Regulation.
Labelling not in conformity	EU regulation
Incomplete unit description and practical compliance measures provided by the operator (indicate missing parts):	Base line, Maps of communities and fields
Incomplete accounts and justification documents	See chapter 36.
Inappropriate packaging and/or labelling during storage or transport	See chapter 36
Insufficient separation and identification during storage	See chapter 36
Insufficient internal control of incoming goods and/or lack of records	See chapter 36
No maps of farming, collection and storage areas	See chapter 36
PROCESSING	
Labelling not in conformity	Stored products in farms and some stored products in Parintins processing units are not labelled. Label for exportation does not show code of FGPIIC recognized by the EU (art 24.1 (a) 834/2007 and does not refer to organic production methods art.31 1 (b) 889/2008
Incomplete unit description and practical compliance measures provided by the operator (indicate missing parts):	No flow chart available.
Incomplete accounts and justification documents	See chapter 36
Inappropriate packaging and/or labelling during storage or transport	See chapter 36
Insufficient separation and identification during storage	Not all stored product are identified.
Insufficient internal control of incoming goods and/or lack of records	See chapter 36
HANDLING AND EXPORTATION (in equivalency to prescriptions for importers in the EC)	
Labelling not in conformity	See chapter 36
Inappropriate packaging and/or labelling during storage or transport	See chapter 36



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36. Conclusions

Inspector considers there is potentially no risk of losing organic integrity in fields, transportation and processing units because of the culture of Sataré Mawé people who doesn't use any kind of synthetic inputs and because CPSM farmers, collectors, staff and ICS know very well that organic and FGP certified products can not be produced or processed using prohibited substances nor contaminated with them.

ICS work is deficient because not all the farms and collecting sites are visited annually and ICS documentation is deficient. Producers lists are not up to date. ICS staff needs to have access to FGP certification documents in Portuguese since they don't understand English and needs to be trained.

Traceability and mass balance are reasonably accurate for Guaraná but not for all certified products especially those sold locally. CPSM handles documentation in order to prove the origin and destination of Guaraná (but not for all certified products) from farms to exportation and vice versa although labelling at all levels should be improve in order to comply EU and FGP standards.

36.1. Improvement actions

The inspector can not fill this part of the report since it s the first time he performs CPSM inspection and he didn't received previous inspection report of 2014.

36.2. Non Conformities:

1.2 a,b,c,d: Producers listsL are not accurate: Farmer lists of the communities available but there are differences between lists **anexa 3**, application form list and statement of number of producers told by Sergio Batista ICS responsible. Lists show 465 producers, application form presents 327 producers and ICS responsible says there are 342 producers. Work plan for 5 years is not available. Only a hundred of producers have map of their farm. Maps of all the communities and all the farmers are lacking.

3.1 a,b,c,d,e: There are no written (documented) registers of the 2014 visits of the ICS officials to fields. The field officer of the ICS is trained and qualified but there is no written evidence of the training received. The ICS is still not clearly documented.

No procedures available for ICS, nor inspection forms. No documents to demonstrate the training received. (By IBD 2011 according to Sergio batista statement) Inspectors Sergio Batista y Josebias Alencar Dos Santos.

3.2: A training program for internal auditors is not available at the time of inspection.

3.3 a,b,d: The farmer list with names, identification, codes and locations is available but without information about hectares and yields. Not all the fields have a map.

3.4: Not all the communities have been visited in 2014by the ICS's officer. The findings for visited communities are not recorded.

9.3 a and 11.2 : Labelling not in conformity: Stored products in farms and some stored products in Parintins processing units are not labelled. Label for exportation does not show code of FGPI recognized by the EU (art 24.1 (a) 834/2007 and does not refer to organic production methods art.31 1 (b) 899/2008.

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10a,b,c,e: For certified products like Copaiba, Urucum,Honey, Miranta. There is no balance between input and output. There are no enough receipts to demonstrate that quantities sold come from certified producers of CPSM. In the case of Copaiba, CPSM buy oil from persons who are not listed as certified producers or collectors (Elzanira Santana, Lazaro Trekewe and Romualdo De Souza Macedo).

14.1,2,4,5: No Report of ICS visits to collectors available at inspection time. No training program available. No questionnaire available at inspection time. Not all the collectors have been visited last year.

36.3. Recommendations:

1. Mapping of all production units need to be finished
2. The practice of "adoçado" (lifting the waraná's branches up from the soil), seen in some communities, should be replicated in all productive units in order to improve crop production.
3. FGP labelling needs to be implemented on all raw at storage in the communities and processing units in San Pedro and Parintins.
4. CPSM ICS must seek training in Portuguese language in order to improve its work.

Date of inspection	Signature client (Signed for approval)	Name and signature inspector
7 th to 13 th of January 2015		

37. LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

38. Advisory board to certifier: approval to issue certificate / further evaluation to Issue the certificate:

Advisory Board members: _____

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