

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FOOD SUPPLY
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
OFFICE OF THE MINISTER
JOINT NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 17, OF May 28, 2009
D.O.U., 5/29/2009 - Section 1

THE STATE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FOOD SUPPLY
AND THE STATE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, exercising the power conferred
upon them by art. 87, sole paragraph, clause II, of the Constitution, based on the
statements of Law No. 10,831, of December 23, 2003, in Decree No. 6,323, of
December 27, 2007, and consists of the Process No. 21000,003575/2008-10, decides:

Art. 1 To approve the technical standards for organic products from organic
sustainable extractivism, in accordance to the annex to this Joint Normative Instruction.

Art. 2 This Joint Normative Instruction goes into effect on the date of its publication.

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ANNEX

TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR THE ACQUIRANCE OF ORGANIC PRODUCTS
FROM THE ORGANIC SUSTAINABLE EXTRACTIVISM

Art. 1 These norms are applied exclusively to non-timber products of vegetal or
fungus origin that have as objective its identification as organic product

CHAPTER I

OF THE DEFINITIONS

Art. 2 For the purpose of this Joint Normative Instruction, it is considered:

I-Agriextractivism: combination of extractive activities with cultivation, creation and
processing techniques; it is oriented towards diversification, consortium of species,
imitation of the structure and standards of the natural environment, and usage of
techniques generally developed from traditional knowledge and practices, knowledge
of ecosystems and regional ecological conditions;

II - Especially Protected Areas: the Areas of Permanent Preservation and the Legal
Reserves are included in this category, disciplined by [Law No. 4,771, of September 15, 1965](#);

III - Biodiversity or Biological Diversity: Biodiversity is the variety of living organisms
from all sources, including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the
ecological complexes of which they are part, including the diversity among the same
species, between species and between ecosystems;

IV - Sketch of the production unit: simple map, which can be done in by hand, without
formalizing of scale or geographic coordinates, showing clearly the location of the
main elements contained in the unit of production, such as roads, water courses,
facilities and management areas;

V - Sketch of location: simple map that can be done by hand, without formalizing of
scale or geographic coordinates, showing clearly the path to the production unit;

VI - Ecosystem: set formed by all biotic factors (living beings) and abiotic (soil, water
and atmosphere), which operate concurrently over a given region;

VII - Exudates: material produced by plants, associated to its sap, excreted naturally or
provoked, such as latex, resins, oil-resins and gums;

VIII - Extractivist: one that practices the extractivism or agriextractivism;

IX - Frequency: amount of interventions throughout a period of determined time, in a
population or individual; its adequacy is necessary to diminish or to neutralize the

negative impacts a in long stated period on the vigor and production of the explored individuals; the frequencies are adjusted in accordance to the combination of the increment, re-sprout and natural regeneration of the plant;

X - Ecosystem functions: set of functions of ecosystems, basic for the maintenance of life, such as nutrient, water and gas cycles;

XI - Individual: the specimen of a species any that constitutes a distinct unit;

XI - Intensity: degree, measure or severity with a resource is explored in relation to a determined frequency;

XIII - Population: group of individuals that mate with one another, producing descents;

XIV - Production Practices: activities directly linked to a stage of production of an extractivist product;

XV - Social-biodiversity Products: goods and services (finished products, raw materials or benefits) generated from biodiversity resources, geared to the formation of productive chains of interest of people and traditional communities and family farmers, promoting the maintenance and enhancement of its practices and knowledge, and ensuring the rights arising, generating income and promoting the improvement of their quality of life and environment in which they live;

XVI - Non-timber products: all biological material, except round wood and by-products of sawed wood, plates, panels and wooden pulp, that can be extracted from natural or modified ecosystems, and used domestically or commercially, or endowed with a specific social, religious or cultural significance, such as roots, mushrooms, rinds, lianas, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, exudates and fibers;

XVII - Organic Sustainable Extractive Project: document that describes a set of practices and technical foundations organized for the Organic Sustainable Extractivism of a particular area, aiming at the acknowledgement of the organic quality;

XVIII - Natural regeneration: renewal or restoration of the population through germination of seeds, clonal growth, survival or growth of new individuals to higher age groups;

XIX - Seasonality: climate property that characterizes the occurrence of regular events throughout the seasons;

XX - Agribiodiverse Systems: productive systems composed of various plant species, which may be aimed at the generation of economic interest products, nutrient cycling or other ecosystem functions;

XXI - Recruitment rate: relationship between the initial amount of individuals generated for reproduction of species versus the actual amount established; in the long term, the death rate may not exceed the recruitment, because a fall in recruitment may cause a dramatic change in the future structure of the population; and

XXII - Sustainable Use Conservation Units: areas where it is possible to combine nature conservation with sustainable use of a portion of natural resources; exploration and direct economic use are permitted provided that such are planned and regulated; changing of ecosystems by human action should be limited to a level compatible with the permanent survival of plant and animal communities; they are composed by the following categories of protected areas:

- a) Environmental Protection Area;
- b) Relevant Ecological Interest Area;
- c) National Forest;
- d) Extractivist Reservation;
- e) Animal Reservation;
- f) Sustainable Development Reserve;

g) Natural Heritage Private Reservation.

CHAPTER II

OF THE GENERAL PROVISIONS

Art. 3 There may be recognized as products from sustainable organic extractivism all those taken or collected in native ecosystems or modified, where maintaining the sustainability of the system does not depend on the systematic use of external inputs.

Sole Paragraph. In cases where it occurs in the area of organic sustainable extractivism the production of other products, for these it will be necessary to observe what is stated in the technical norms for animal and plant organic production and on the basis of the Organic Management Plan

Art. 4 Organic Sustainable Extractivist Management in Sustainable Use Conservation Units or Specially Protected Areas considers the joint or alternating use of multiple species managed and eventually planted, its products and by-products. (*Text taken from [Inter-ministerial Normative Instruction 25/2010/MMA/MAPA](#)*)

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Art. 5 The Organic Sustainable the Extractivist Management of the species for attainment of non-timber products can be combined, in the same area, with the legal wooden exploration, since there is compatibility between the specific environmental practices.

Art. 6 Organic Sustainable Extractivist Management must adopt practices that observe the following general principles:

I - conservation of natural resources;

II - maintenance of the structure of ecosystems and its functions;

III - maintenance of biological diversity;

IV - socioeconomic and environmental regional and local development;

V - respect to the cultural singularity of the peoples and traditional communities and family producers; and

VI - proper disposal of production waste, seeking its absolute use.

Art. 7 The Organic Sustainable Extractivist Management will have to be described in the Organic Sustainable Extractivist Project, equivalent to the Organic Management Plan for the organic rural production.

Sole Paragraph. The organic compliance assessment carried out by means of audit certification or participatory system will be linked to the guarantee of Sustainable Organic Extractivist Project presentation.

Art. 8 The Organic Sustainable Extractivist Project will have to be evaluated and approved by the agency responsible for the evaluation of its compliance.

Art. 9 The agency responsible for the Organic Sustainable Extractivist Project will be able to request the inclusion of new species to be managed by an already approved project, in case it presents the information demanded in this Annex.

Art. 10. For implementation of production practices of the organic sustainable management, the following technical guidelines must base the Project of Organic Sustainable Extractivism:

I - survey of the available natural resources, considering the ecological characteristics of the species to be managed, considering the potential of enrichment, to contemplate the maintenance or increase of supplies and productivity of the species of interest;

II - mechanisms that make possible the maintenance of populations of the managed species in ecosystems and their ecological functions;

III - use of the natural resources compatible with the local capacity, assuring the supply and sustainability of the used species;

IV - adoption of compatible management techniques to the maintenance and natural regeneration of the ecosystem; and

V - adoption of monitoring of production practices that evaluate the compliance with the Organic Sustainable Extractivist Project to be approved, ensuring measures to mitigate the negative social and environmental impacts.

Art. 11. The Organic Sustainable Extractivist Project for Conservation Units of Sustainable Use or Specially Protected Areas will have to be elaborated according to what is stated in Chapter IV of this Annex.

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§1 Other Extractivist Organic Sustainable Management practices, in addition to those written in this annex, adapted to local social reality may be adopted at State level and, whenever observed the following:

I - they are presented, with appropriate justification, to the Committee on Organic Production of the unit of the Federation - CPOrg-UF for consideration;

II - in case the CPOrg-UF judges them pertinent, it will have to forward the favorable Technical Report to the Coordination of Agroecology - COAGRE/MAPA, for acknowledgement in the proponent unit of the federation.

§2 By reasoned decision of MAPA and MMA, the practices adopted for use in the unit of the Federation may have their accreditation revised.

§ 3 In the cases foreseen in § 2 of this article, there may be granted a compatible deadline, of at least 30 (thirty) days, so that the extractivists adjust themselves to the new guideline.

Art. 12. The area of Organic Sustainable Extractivist Management may be located in public or private properties, or both, except the cases foreseen in the law.

§ 1 The transference of title of the property object of the Organic Sustainable Extractivist Project will have to be communicated to the Agency of Evaluation of Organic Compliance or Organization of Social Control tied to it.

§ 2 In cases where it configures transference of responsibility in relation to the area of the Organic Sustainable Extractivist Project, in order to maintain the accreditation of the organic compliance of the project, the buyer must:

I - assume, next to the Agency of Evaluation of Organic Compliance or Organization of Social Control that controls the project, the obligations established in approved Organic Sustainable Extractivist Project for the related area; or

II - present and have approved a new Organic Sustainable Extractivist Project for an Agency of Evaluation of Organic Compliance or Organization of Social Control in regular situation with MAPA.

Art. 13. In the case of practice of Sustainable Organic Extractivism in Units of Conservation of Sustainable Use, beyond the stated in this Joint Normative Instruction, the exploration of products and by-products is subjected to the specific regulation, in which control and monitoring are competence of the managing agency of the unit
Sole Paragraph. The competent agencies for the management of the Conservation Units of Sustainable Use must stimulate, facilitate to promote the development of the Sustainable Organic Extractivism of products and by-products of the extractivism and

agriextractivism of such Conservation Units, as well as the evaluation of their compliance (*Text taken from [Inter-ministerial Normative Instruction 25/2010/MMA/MAPA](#)*)

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Art. 14. The agencies of control, promotion, research, technological innovation, technical assistance and rural extension should encourage, promote and support, by means of plans, programs, projects, actions and specific instruments, the sustainable organic extractivist management of products derived from the Brazilian biodiversity and sociobiodiversity.

Sole Paragraph. The incentive and support foreseen in the caption of this article must preferentially be destined to traditional populations and communities and familiar producers.

CHAPTER III

OF THE BASIC PROCEDURES FOR THE ELABORATION OF ORGANIC SUSTAINABLE EXTRACTIVIST PROJECT

Art. 15. The Organic Sustainable Extractivist Project must follow the following script:

I - title: "ORGANIC SUSTAINABLE EXTRACTIVIST PROJECT";

II - identification:

a) proponent:

1. name;
2. complete address;
3. contact address;
4. legal nature;
5. date of legal registration;
6. CNPJ/CPF/RG; and
7. legal representative(s);

b) executors (in the case of not being the proponent, or when he/she represents a group)

1. name(s) of the producer(s);
- 2 CPF/RG;
3. name(s) of the property(s) or unit(s) of production;
4. location;
5. state;
6. municipality;
7. localization sketch;
8. sketch of the manufacturing plant;
9. size of (s) the area (s); and
10. main activities developed in the area;

III - detailing:

- a) estimate of production capacity of the species explored in relation to the product (s) obtained in a given period of time, with a description of the method used;
- b) definition of the rates of intensity, frequency and seasonality of the exploration;
- c) definition of practices and collection method being used, identifying parameters such as: size, diameter, minimum age and phenological phase, considered in isolation or cumulative for the species to be explored;
- d) description of procedures for storage, transportation and processing;
- e) description of the applied mitigating measures for reduction of the possible negative impacts of the management; and

f) description of the monitoring system employed for assessing the sustainability of management;

IV - Statements that the rates of intensity, frequency and seasonality of the exploration do not exceed the support capacity, based on scientific studies, consolidated local experiences or traditional knowledge; and

V - Specific guidelines and precautions related to cases where:

a) the exploration implies the suppression and removal;

b) the exploration causes damage to the individual, other species or other forest products;

c) the products are collected for subsistence;

d) the exploration offers risks to the physical integrity or the life of the collectors;

e) the possession or rights to land and the products object of the management are entitled to disputes, affecting the physical integrity of collectors, communities or the environment; and

f) the species explored are under legal restrictions.

CHAPTER IV

OF THE ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE ORGANIC EXTRACTIVIST PROJECT IN CONSERVATION UNITS OF DIRECT USE OR SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

Art. 16. For the elaboration of Organic Sustainable Extractivist Project on Sustainable Use Conservation Units or Specially Protected Areas, there must be observed, in addition to what is stated in Chapter III of this Annex, the following: *(Text taken from the [Interministerial Normative Instruction 25/2010/MMA/MAPA](#))*

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I - to be considered within the ecosystem to be managed, the need for maintenance of species in sufficient quantity and quality for the maintenance of ecosystem functions;

II - that, in the absence of reliable technical information, it may not be collected, explored or extracted more than 30% of the resource; and

III - the technical parameters laid down to ensure that the recruitment rate of the population is positive with regard to the management action.

Sole Paragraph. Established management practices must be based on scientific studies, consolidated location experience or traditional knowledge.

Art. 17. For the products and by-products of the extractivism in Conservation Units of Sustainable Use or Specially Protected Areas, the Organic Sustainable Extractivist Project should submit, in addition to those stated in section V, of art. 15, of this Annex, guidelines and specific precautions for the cases that: *(Text taken from the [Interministerial Normative Instruction 25/2010/MMA/MAPA](#))*

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I - the exploration affects the growth or productivity of other species;

II - the explored species is endowed of a high value for the survival of the wild fauna; and

III - the explored species is endowed of specific ecological interdependences.

Art. 18. The monitoring of the Sustainable Organic Extractivist Project in Conservation Units of Sustainable Use or Specially Protected Areas in production must consider: *(Text taken from the [Interministerial Normative Instruction 25/2010/MMA/MAPA](#))*

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I - the survival or recovery rate of individuals explored on the production unit, using as a reference the period of six months after the extraction and subsequently every year, do not apply to individuals which the exploration is from naturally detached parts of plants;

II - the annual records of the total production of the managed area;

III - the evaluation of the population structure every three years after the beginning of the management, by means of survey; and

IV - the observations perceived in the fauna.

Sole Paragraph. The data obtained from the monitoring should be systematized and compared to previous data.