

## **LETTER REJECTING THE IFC LOAN TO SUZANO** **“Alert Against the Green Deserts” Network**

We, members of the “Alert Against the Green Deserts” Network of Brazil, oppose the approval of an IFC loan to the Suzano company to build a new pulp and paper mill, pipelines, roads, bridges and a chemical processing plant for eucalyptus trees, in the municipality of Ribas do Rio Pardo, in Mato Grosso do Sul.

Suzano's Cerrado project will take place in a threatened region: the Brazilian Cerrado biome (the Brazilian savannah). The project will generate risks, adverse and irreversible impacts to the environment and the local population in the area in and around the project.

The IFC (International Finance Corporation), part of the World Bank Group, claims that it “advances economic development and improves the lives of people by encouraging the growth of the private sector in developing countries. We achieve this by creating new markets, mobilizing other investors, and sharing expertise. In doing so, we create jobs and raise living standards, especially for the poor and vulnerable. Our work supports the World Bank Group’s twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity.”

However, with this loan to Suzano, what the IFC will be promoting is precisely worsening the quality of life of the entire population that lives in the project’s surroundings, removing their job opportunities, changing their ways of life and aggravating food insecurity.

Nevertheless, the company intends to expand its current pulp production capacity by approximately 20% in an endangered biome! It justifies this massive destruction of the cerrado with arguments such as the promise of creating 10,000 jobs during the construction phase of the mill, the employment of 3,000 people including direct and outsourced employees, as soon as the mill starts operating, and the sales of approximately 180 MW in electricity to the national grid.

We know that such promises do not proceed and do not compensate for the losses. We have been denouncing the impacts and conflicts of this company for decades, when it was still Aracruz Celulose and later on Fibria, including to the IFC. Suzano now accumulates a huge social and environmental debt, a history of violations and illegalities and it continues to expand its violence in the territories, especially of quilombola, riverine, peasant and indigenous communities.

There are direct impacts as a result of the overlapping of tree monocultures with forests, with local livelihoods, culture, food security. There is an increase in mental and physical insecurity and attacks on the lives of communities, as in the case of communities in the states of Bahia and Espírito Santo. Plantations and pulp mills lead to contamination of water, soil, fauna and flora, and food crops through aerial spraying and drones. And where springs are destroyed, erosion arises.

The local environmental impacts of tree monocultures make the affected communities more vulnerable to the consequences of the climate emergency, especially in a threatened biome such as the Brazilian Cerrado.

Here we reinforce what we reported in our Letter from the National Meeting of the “Alert Against the Green Deserts” Network (Annex 1), in September 2022: first, that the expansion of monocultures and its logistical and industrial chain results in the loss of biodiversity and quality of life, both in rural as well as in urban areas; and second, the denounce against the planting of transgenic trees by Suzano. Concerning the latter, the company already obtained three permits from the CTNBio (National Technical Commission on Biosafety) to plant genetically modified eucalyptus. One permit for an eucalyptus to obtain an increased wood productivity and two permits for eucalyptus trees resistant against the agrot toxin glyphosate (Annex 2).

*We are against all and any investment in cellulose and tree monoculture companies!*

**“ALERT AGAINST GREEN DESERTS” NETWORK**  
December 13<sup>th</sup>, 2022

## ANNEX 1

### The 'Alert Against the Green Desert' Network relights the flame of resistance

In a historic gathering, the 'Alert Against the Green Desert' Network (*Rede Alerta contra os Desertos Verdes*) from Brazil managed to meet again in September 2022, in the Far South of the State of Bahia. After the pandemic, and despite many difficulties owed to the economic and social situation of the majority of the population, peasant, *quilombola* (1) and indigenous communities, activists, organizations and social movements from various parts of the country came together and relit the flame of resistance in the face of the expansion of industrial-scale tree monoculture plantations that continue to invade their territories.

During the meeting, experiences of resistance were shared, information about the impacts of eucalyptus monoculture plantations and pulp factories was exchanged, and bonds of unity in struggles for land and life were strengthened. The meeting concluded with the publication of a letter in which the Network denounces the main impacts of a demonstrably unjust model, one that respects neither communities and their culture, nor the territories where it is deployed. (See below)

#### A Long-Running History of Resistance

Major monoculture plantations of eucalyptus, pine and other trees have expanded in different regions of Brazil, chiefly since the second half of the 1960s. In the early stages, one of the main states was Espírito Santo, with the establishment of a company called Aracruz Florestal in Aracruz municipality.

Using the most sordid of means and with the full support of the country's then military government, this company grabbed lands belonging to Tupinikin and Guarani Indigenous Peoples, expelling much of their population. A few years later, it advanced further North in the state, taking over lands of *quilombola* communities and expelling much of their populations too. The company devastated the dense Atlantic Forest (known as *Mata Atlântica*) that existed in the region and planted large areas of eucalyptus, meant mainly for the production of pulp for export. Meanwhile, other companies advanced with plantations in the state of Minas Gerais, producing charcoal from eucalyptus to supply steel corporations.

From the mid-1980s onward, devastation holds firm and heads for the Far South of the state of Bahia. Monoculture plantations also advanced into peasant communities and large estates, areas later demanded by the MST (Movement of Landless Rural Workers) in order to settle innumerable landless families. With the country's re-democratization and the emergence of several social movements, conflicts became ever more evident, while the struggles managed to advance more.

A buildup of violations of rights of the most varied groups of communities, resulted in the creation in the late 1990s in Espírito Santo of a network of resistance to eucalyptus plantations: the 'Alert Against the Green Desert' Network. It formed as a horizontal movement based on the concrete struggles of indigenous, *quilombola* and peasant communities impacted by eucalyptus monoculture and that sought to defend and recover their territories. A wide range of citizens, organizations, social movements, pastoral entities and churches joined these communities, ready to support their struggles and convinced of the need to confront capitalism, developmentalist thought and the large-scale tree monoculture plantation model based on large-scale projects that concentrated incomes and land. For example, beyond the MST,

movements like the MPA (Small Farmers' Movement), the MLT (Movement in Struggle for Land) and Vía Campesina started participating and questioning eucalyptus monoculture and the limits of its expansion, as well as carrying out protest actions.

The 'Alert Against the Green Desert' Network in Espírito Santo built connections with other regions affected by green deserts and gradually expanded, first to the states of Bahia and Minas Gerais, and later to Rio de Janeiro, Maranhão, Rio Grande do Sul and Mato Grosso do Sul.

Since then, the 'Alert Against the Green Desert' Network has been a space for exchanging experiences and strengthening the resistance in various regions of the country. National meetings, seminars, publications, interventions and marches denouncing multiple violations have been undertaken, as well as direct actions of re-occupation of territories in Espírito Santo, Bahia and Minas Gerais.

The sector of tree plantations for pulp and paper in Brazil, subsidized by the State at different levels (municipal, state, federal) and arenas (executive, legislative, judiciary), and under successive governments of different ideological hues, continues advancing onto fertile arable lands and impacting communities. Aracruz Celulose was only an example highlighted because it was one of the first companies in the sector. There are other equally destructive companies like CMPC (ex-Aracruz), International Paper, Eldorado and Veracel (a partnership between Stora Enso and Suzano). The names might change – Aracruz became Fibria, and today is called Suzano – but the impacts and the crimes remain the same, as does the responsibility for the legacy of violations caused.



## **Letter of the “Alert Against the Green Desert” Network National Meeting**

**Alert! Alert! September 21, 2022. Alert! Alert!**

On Tree Day, under the farcical mantle of “sustainable forest management” and “carbon neutrality”, pulp and steel corporations are intensifying their green propaganda, while celebrating their profits and arming their estates. While glorifying trees, they expand their eucalyptus monoculture plantations. With state support, agribusiness is more and more toxic. Monoculture = Monofuture.

We, the members of the “Alert Against the Green Desert” Network, made up of indigenous, quilombola, babassu coconut breaker and peasant communities, activists, researchers, people’s lawyers, labor unions, social organizations and movements, came together between September 16 and 19, 2022, at Escola Popular de Agroecologia e Agrofloresta Egídio Brunetto, Prado municipality, in the Far South of Bahia state, Brazil. During our gathering, we visited territories and exchanged experiences about the impacts of monoculture (mainly of eucalyptus) and the pulp industry on our lives, as well as about our resistance struggles and the building of other realities.

We once again denounce the fact that the expansion of monoculture plantations and their logistical and industrial chains produce countless environmental and social impacts, which result in losses in terms of biodiversity and quality of life, both in rural and urban areas.

One of its most perverse effects is the reduction in the possibility of generational succession among quilombola, indigenous and peasant families in their territories, with the abrupt worsening of conditions for agricultural practices and *extrativismo* (collecting and harvesting of fruits, medicinal plants, etc.), and consequently of their food security. This process marginalizes, criminalizes and expels communities from their ancestral territories.

Threats are constantly made in an attempt to expel the families that demand their territories in areas superimposed by eucalyptus plantations and agribusiness. These are made concrete by: attempts on the lives of members of these communities, as in the recent murder of 14-year-old indigenous male Pataxó Sarã (“root” in the Pataxó language), in the Comexatibá (Prado/Bahia state) Indigenous Land; arson attacks, such as the one against the Ponto de Memória Mesa de Santa Bárbara of the Linharinho Quilombola Community (Conceição da Barra/Espírito Santo state); and politically-motivated arrests, like that of teacher, poet and cultural producer Flávio Prates, after an eviction in the area of the Nova Trancoso Encampment (Trancoso/Bahia state).

The spraying, including by planes and drones, of agrottoxins on plantations contaminates the soil, water courses, the flora and fauna, the crops and the dwellers of the surrounding areas. This situation will be made worse by the licensing of transgenic eucalyptus resistant to the herbicide glyphosate. Furthermore, the massive blocks of monoculture plantations are responsible for the drying up of springs, streams, lagoons and wells, and for impoverishing and degrading soil fertility, culminating in its erosion. This is owed to the replacement of biomes’ diversity by a single, serially-replicated plant.

The local environmental effects of monoculture make the affected communities more vulnerable to the unfolding climate emergency, especially the ever longer-lasting dry spells and the increase in the temperature of the Earth’s surface.

The transport of eucalyptus logs by trucks from the plantation areas to pulp factories damages the roads, makes a noise day and night, affects air quality by raising dust and emitting greenhouse gases, increases road kill of wild fauna and dramatically heightens the risk of road accidents. Numerous accidents have taken place, some fatal, in different parts of the country.

The socio-environmental impacts of pulp factories are also significant in terms of the major volumes of water used and of industrial effluents that make their way to rivers. The latter may contain extremely toxic substances like dioxins and furans, produced because of the whitening of paper with chlorine. These industrial plants produce high levels of noise and emit particulate material, soot, sawdust and sulfur compounds (that have a strong, characteristic odor) into the atmosphere. Such pollution can cause countless respiratory problems like coughing, irritated airways, difficulty breathing and asthma, as well as stinging eyes, vertigo, head aches, nausea, lack of appetite and emotional disturbances like irritability and depression. It can also lead to cardio-vascular problems. There is also the permanent risk of accidents to which workers and surrounding populations are exposed.

Different spheres of the State are linked to capitalist corporate actions. This alliance between the tree monoculture sector and the Brazilian State has its roots in the military dictatorship and continues to this day. It is expressed through: tax breaks and public financing; protection by the police/military apparatus; the non-execution of suits for the recognition and titling of quilombola territories and for the demarcation and collective titling of indigenous lands (the Bolsonaro government has made good on that promise and was the first with zero demarcations of indigenous lands); the approval by the National Technical Commission on Biosafety (CTNBio) of transgenic eucalyptus varieties without studies about possible impacts on human health and the environment, and without providing information to potentially affected

populations; the gutting of the environmental legislation and its licensing and enforcement agencies; and the absence of actualization of policies for the permanence of peasant, quilombola and indigenous populations in the countryside.

Given the above, we call upon the whole of organized civil society to demand, particularly from the Brazilian State, the following measures with extreme urgency:

- The collective titling of quilombola and indigenous territories, with effective guarantees of these people's sovereignty over their territories;
- The earmarking of new lands for a land reform process guided by agro-ecological principles;
- All demands expressed in the 1<sup>st</sup> Letter of Quilombola Communities from the Far South of Bahia of December 2021 must be met;
- No new licensing of transgenic trees, and no planting of transgenic trees already permitted by CTNBio;
- CTNBio must respect the precautionary principle and careful evaluation based on scientific data, for the release of transgenic trees, criteria scandalously not respected in the authorizations granted, as was well denounced and documented in the case of the H421 transgenic eucalyptus;
- The non-approval of Bill 1366/22, which is making its way through the Chamber of Deputies (the lower house of the National Congress) and seeks to remove forestry from the list of activities that are "potentially polluting" and "users of environmental resources", thus revoking the need for environmental licensing;
- Higher taxes, tighter regulation and rigor in environmental licensing and inspection processes of monoculture plantations and the pulp industry;
- A ban on the aerial spraying of agROTOXINS;
- Guarantees of indigenous, quilombola and peasant communities' physical integrity. In defense of people's lives, not of corporations' interests.

We also stress that owing to the various violations of rights reported, we recognize the legitimacy and necessity of the re-occupation of territories belonging to traditional peoples and communities that had been invaded, pillaged and degraded by pulp corporations and other agribusiness monoculture plantations.

**September 21, 2022**

**International Day of Struggle against Monoculture Tree Plantations**

"Alert Against the Green Desert" Network  
<https://alertacontradesertosverdes.org/>

## ANNEX 2

### Open Letter Denouncing Suzano Papel e Celulose's Genetically Engineered (GE) Eucalyptus

*To the Chair of the National Technical Commission on Bio-security (CTNBio) and to the Federal Public Prosecution Service*

We hereby denounce the decision made by CTNBio on November 16, 2021, approving the new GE eucalyptus developed by FuturaGene, owned by Suzano Papel e Celulose, for release into the environment, for commercial use and for any other related activities.

The permission granted by CTNBio to plant GE eucalyptus on Brazilian territory is hasty and lacking in foresight. The GE eucalyptus resistant to glyphosate, identified as 751KO32, is a serious threat to life, to society and to nature. Its licensing demands greater precautions.

Approved without any democratic consultation with Brazilian civil society in general and the communities in the neighborhood of the areas where the plantations will be located, the granting of the license is only concerned about the commercial interests of Suzano Papel e Celulose, and not about the detrimental effect on life.

#### What is "GE eucalyptus"?

This is a technique driven by the interests of large paper and pulp companies to increase the productivity of their eucalyptus and, hence, their profits. The technique of genetic modification is complex and risky: it involves inserting genetic material from a different species into a eucalyptus tree. This gene or genes from the other species have certain characteristics desired by the company, and which the eucalyptus does not possess. In the case of the Suzano GE eucalyptus, the company managed to introduce a gene that made the eucalyptus tolerant to the application of the toxic glyphosate. Used to kill other plants, glyphosate has in its composition an active ingredient that has proven to be carcinogenic.

We wish, therefore, to express our indignation and repudiation of the approval granted for the licensing of the commercial planting of the Suzano GE eucalyptus for the following reasons:

- The approval was granted in the record time of five months, ignoring any previous, free, informed consultation with the communities already living with the impact of eucalyptus monoculture plantations. The company carried out field tests in Açailândia (Maranhão state), Caravelas (Bahia state), Angatuba and Araraquara (São Paulo state), without fully informing the local communities about the tests and the impacts of the activity.
- Resolution 32 of June 15, 2021, made environmental security measures more flexible. In the case of Suzano, CTNBio applied the article of this new resolution that eliminates the need for monitoring, attending merely to the commercial interests of the company.
- GE species threaten biomes and their biodiversity through contamination by way of pollen and seeds, and further increase the already existing impacts, such as the impoverishment of the soil and the contamination of the water-table, directly affecting the lives of those who live in the areas of cultivation.
- The absence of any studies as to the long-term behavior and consequences for the environment and for the life of the GE tree, as well as of other trees that may be contaminated.
- Disrespect of the precautionary principle, emphasized in international conferences on biodiversity, in which Brazil participates. Instead, the CTNBio approved the request made by Suzano in record time. It did this simply on the basis of studies presented by the company itself.

- This is the second approval of GE eucalyptus for the benefit of Suzano. The first, H421, was approved in 2015 and is about a genetically modified eucalyptus designed to guarantee an increase of 20% in the productivity of the tree. At the time, the company claimed that the measure would increase “competitiveness and bring about environmental and socio-economic gains through greater productivity, using less land and, therefore, fewer chemical products in general, with lower carbon release, as well as making land available for the production and conservation of foodstuffs”. (1)

Since 2015, however, when Suzano had 524,000 hectares of monoculture eucalyptus production to supply its pulp factories (2), its area of eucalyptus has almost tripled to 1,364,000 hectares in 2020 (3), making Suzano the largest company in Brazil and one of the largest in the world.

In order to justify the construction of its new factory in Mato Grosso do Sul state (4), the company used the fragile and unproven argument that gains in productivity result in fewer plantations. In practice, with genetic modification the company stands to increase its concentration of land, according to the denouncement made in 2015 by hundreds of national and international organizations. (1)

- A major concern in 2015 was that, with the first licensing of GE eucalyptus, in the future we will inevitably have honey in Brazil contaminated with traces of GE eucalyptus pollen, as eucalyptus trees are one of the main sources of pollen for the 350,000 honey producers and meliponiculturists in the country. (5)

- Equally problematic is the second GE eucalyptus. It is very much in Suzano’s interests because a monoculture of eucalyptus resistant to glyphosate would effectively prevent the survival of other species, creating a green desert even emptier than the current plantations, with far more harmful effects on health and the environment.

Over time, pests and weeds develop resistance to agrottoxins such as glyphosate, and more intense spraying becomes necessary. The use of glyphosate in Brazil has increased since the introduction of glyphosate-resistant soybeans.

- It is important to remember that when GE eucalyptus leads to the expansion of plantations, it also contributes to the enhancement of other impacts. In the case of Suzano, widespread socio-environmental degradation gets worse every year. The Suzano eucalyptus is the enemy of peasant populations, indigenous people, quilombola communities, babaçu nut breakers and other traditional peoples and groups. The enormous amount of documentation that exists on this subject was apparently not taken into consideration by CTNBio.

- We also wish to highlight the impacts on water in a country that is already “drying up” as a result of non-stop deforestation and climate chaos, phenomena to which the expansion of Suzano has contributed: the degradation of countless streams and rivers where eucalyptus is planted on a large scale.

- Suzano continues to plant eucalyptus in Pataxó territories – through its subsidiary Veracel - and quilombola territories in Bahia state, and in quilombola lands in Sapê do Norte in Espírito Santo state, as well as surrounding lands used by babaçu nut breakers in Maranhão. Communities resist, as is the case of the quilombolas and their retomadas (small occupations of quilombola lands to produce food and rehabilitate forest and water sources) and the MST (Movement of Rural Landless Workers) with its land occupations, while denouncing the slowness of the Brazilian state in regularizing these territories, and the truculence of the company on a daily basis. Despite everything, these communities produce food and help to feed a population that increasingly faces hunger and misery.

Meanwhile, Suzano is interested only in concentrating more lands, obstructing wherever possible the regularization of community lands and the agrarian reform. And for what? To be able to increase the wealth of its major shareholder, the Feffer family in São Paulo, a family that have long been billionaires and are one of the richest in the country.

For all these reasons, we request the immediate revocation of the license granted for the use of Suzano GE eucalyptus 751KO32, as well as the action and intervention of the Federal Public Prosecution Service to revoke the decision made by the CTNBio, a decision made without a full public debate, especially in regions of Brazil that have been exposed for many years to eucalyptus monoculture.

*Signatories:*

BRAZILIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Rede Alerta Contra o Deserto Verde

Campanha Permanente Contra os Agrotóxicos e Pela Vida

Acesso Cidadania e Direitos Humanos

Amigos da Terra Brasil

Associação de Meliponicultores do Estado do Espírito Santo - AMES-ES

Associação dos pequenos produtores e moradores de Xuri Vila Velha – ES

Associação Mães e Pais pela Democracia

Associação quilombola de volta miúda caravelas Bahia

Baía Viva

Coletivo Raízes do sapê

Comissão Nacional de Fortalecimento das Reservas Extrativistas e dos Povos e Comunidades Tradicionais Costeiros e Marinhos do Brasil-CONFREM

Coordenação Nacional de Articulação das Comunidades Negras Rurais Quilombolas–CONAQ

Comissão Pastoral da Terra - CPT

FASE-ES

Fórum Carajás

Fórum da Amazônia Oriental-FAOR

Fórum Mudanças Climáticas e Justiça Socioambiental-FMCJS

Fórum Permanente em Defesa da Vida

Fóruns e Redes de Cidadania do Maranhão

Fundação Padre José Koopmas

Movimento Ciência Cidadã

Movimento Cultural Arte Manha

Movimento de Luta pela Terra – MLT

Movimento de Pescadores e Pescadoras Artesanais – MPP

Movimento dos Atingidos pela Mineração – MAM

Movimento dos Pequenos Agricultores – MPA

Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem-Terra - MST

Movimento Interestadual das Quebradeiras de Coco Babaçu-MIQCB

Movimento Quilombola-Coordenação Estadual ES

Pastoral da Juventude Rural – PJR

Pretaria.Org

Rede de Agroecologia do Maranhão

Terra de Direitos

Via Campesina Brasil

Viola de Bolso arte e memória cultural



*Signatures in solidarity:*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| Acción Ecológica  | Ecuador              |
| Alianza Biodiversidad   | Latinoamérica        |
| Biofuelwatch  | USA                  |
| Campaign to Stop GE Trees                                       | Internacional        |
| Canadian Biotechnology Action Network (CBAN)                    | Canada               |
| Consejo del Pueblo Maya CPO                                     | Guatemala            |
| ETC Group   | Mexico               |
| Family Farm Defenders (U.S.)                                    | USA                  |
| Forum Ökologie & Papier   | Germany              |
| Fundação Montescola   | España               |
| GE Free New Zealand in Food and Environment                     | Aotearoa/New Zealand |
| GE Free Northland   | New Zealand          |
| GeneEthics  | Australia            |
| Global Justice Ecology Project                                  | USA                  |
| GMO Free USA  | USA                  |
| GMWatch   | UK                   |
| Heartwood   | USA                  |
| Indigenous Environmental Network                                | USA                  |
| Institute for Social Ecology                                    | USA                  |
| Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC)                      | Japan                |
| Marcha Mundial das Mulheres                                     | Internacional        |
| Movimiento de comunidades en defensa del agua Qana Choch        | Guatemala            |
| Movimiento Social Intercultural del Pueblo de Ixcán             | Guatemala            |
| MOVUS – Movimiento por un Uruguay Sustentable                   | Uruguay              |
| Ofraneh   | Honduras             |
| OLCA – Observatorio Latinoamericano de Conflictos Ambientales   | Chile                |
| Otros Mundos Chiapas, México                                    | México               |
| Rapal-Uruguay   | Uruguay              |
| RECOMA – Red Latinoamericana contra los Monocultivos de Árboles | Latinoamérica        |
| Red Ecuatoriana de Alternativas a la Palma Aceitera             | Ecuador              |
| Red Mesoamericana frente a la Palma Aceitera                    | Mesoamérica          |
| Red por una América Latina Libre de Transgénicos                | Ecuador              |
| REDES Amigos de la Tierra Uruguay                               | Uruguay              |
| Rettet den Regenwald  | Germany              |
| Salva La Selva  | España               |
| WRM – World Rainforest Movement                                 | Internacional        |
| Abibinsroma Foundation  | Ghana                |

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| Alberta Organic Producers Association                                    | Canada           |
| Alianza basura cero chile  | Chile            |
| Animal Interfaith Alliance   | UK               |
| Animals Are Sentient Beings, Inc.  | USA              |
| Asociacion de Cultura Latinoamericana                                    | USA / Chile      |
| Associazione Medici per l'Ambiente - ISDE Italia                         | Italia           |
| Aztlan Media - 2024  | USA              |
| Biodiversity Information Box   | JAPAN            |
| Bioscience Resource Project  | USA              |
| Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland (BUND)                       | Germany          |
| Caldera Environment Centre (Murwillumbah)                                | Australia        |
| Carbone Guinee   | Guinea           |
| Censat Agua Viva - Amigos de la Tierra Colombia                          | Colombia         |
| Centro de estudios Heñói   | Paraguay         |
| Earth Action, Inc.   | USA              |
| Earth Action, Inc.   | USA              |
| Extinction NS  | Canada           |
| Florida Keys Environmental Coalition                                     | USA              |
| Focus Association for Sustainable Development                            | Slovenia         |
| FORCERT - Forests for Certain: Forests for Life!                         | Papua New Guinea |
| Fort Berthold Protectors of Water and Earth Rights                       | Canada           |
| Friends of the Earth Japan   | Japan            |
| Fundación Pongo  | Chile            |
| Gap Mountain Goats   | USA              |
| GMO Free Canada  | Canada           |
| GMO/Toxin Free USA   | USA              |
| GMOScience   | USA              |
| Grassroots Center for Agroecology  | USA              |
| grassroots foundation  | Germany          |
| GreenRoots   | USA              |
| Grupo de Investigación de Suelo y Agua (GISA)                            | Venezuela        |
| Grupo Guayubira  | Uruguay          |
| Iniciativa Arcoiris de Ecología Política                                 | Argentina        |
| International Society Doctors for the Environment - ISDE                 | Switzerland      |
| Justica Ambiental - JA!  | Mozambique       |
| Justicia Paz e Integridad de la creación Claret CR                       | Costa Rica       |
| Last Tree Laws   | USA              |
| Latin American Solidarity Committee of the Western New York Peace Center | USA              |
| Mangrove Action Project  | USA              |

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| MCS-Global  | Canada               |
| Missionary Society of Saint Columban                  | Japan                |
| National Family Farm Coalition                        | USA                  |
| Nicaragua Center for Community Action                 | USA                  |
| No More GMOs - Toronto                                | Canada               |
| Northwest BC Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides | Canada               |
| Organic Agriculture Protection Fund (SaskOrganics)    | Canada               |
| Rainforest Action Network                             | USA                  |
| Red de Acción por los Derechos Ambientales RADA       | Chile                |
| Regeneration International                            | USA                  |
| RESTORE: The North Woods                              | USA                  |
| Save Estonia's Forests                                | Estonia              |
| Save Our Seeds (SOS)                                  | Germany              |
| Somi-Micla (Misioneros Claretianos de America)        | Republica Dominicana |
| SUHODE Foundation                                     | Tanzania             |
| The Democracy Center                                  | USA                  |
| The Enviro Show                                       | USA                  |
| Toronto Non-GMO Coalition                             | Canada               |
| Toronto Raging Grannies                               | Canada               |
| UNIÓN UNIVERSAL Desarrollo Solidario                  | España               |
| Vigilance OGM   | Canada               |
| Water Justice and Gender                              | Netherlands          |
| Water Justice and Gender                              | Perú                 |

#### NOTES

1. <https://www.wrm.org.uy/all-campaigns/open-letter-to-be-sent-to-the-brazilian-national-technical-biosafety-commission-ctnbio>
2. [https://s1.q4cdn.com/987436133/files/doc\\_downloads/sustainability\\_reports/pt/Relatorio-de-Sustentabilidade-2015-Suzano.pdf](https://s1.q4cdn.com/987436133/files/doc_downloads/sustainability_reports/pt/Relatorio-de-Sustentabilidade-2015-Suzano.pdf)
3. <https://r2020.suzano.com.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/RelatorioSuzano2020.pdf>
4. <https://www.suzano.com.br/suzano-investira-r-147-bilhoes-na-construcao-de-nova-fabrica-de-celulose-no-mato-grosso-do-sul/>
5. [http://www.esalq.usp.br/acom/clipping/arquivos/05-03\\_eucalipto\\_transgenico\\_CA.pdf](http://www.esalq.usp.br/acom/clipping/arquivos/05-03_eucalipto_transgenico_CA.pdf) and <https://oglobo.globo.com/brasil/sustentabilidade/eucalipto-transgenico-ameaca-mel-organico-14379745>