

INITIAL COMPANY INFORMATION AND DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Part A: General Company Information

Item 1 The exact name of the issuer and its predecessor (if any).

Amazonas Florestal, Ltd., formerly known as Ecologic Systems, Inc., Amazonas Florestal. Ltd., is a Nevada corporation. The name change occurred on April 11, 2012.

Item 2 The address of the issuer's principal executive offices.

Amazonas Florestal, Ltd.
1110 Brickell Ave, Suite 430
Miami, Florida 33131
PH: (855) 332-6296
www.amazonasf.com

Item 3 The jurisdiction(s) and date of the issuer's incorporation or organization.

Nevada - December 16, 2008

Part B: Share Structure

Item 4 The exact title and class of securities outstanding.

Title:	Common Shares
Class:	Common equity
Cusip:	02314H109
Symbol:	AZFL

Title:	Preferred Shares
Class:	Preferred equity
Cusip:	None
Symbol:	None

Item 5 Par or stated value and description.

Class:	Common Equity
Par Value:	\$0.001
Dividend:	No fixed dividend policy. Has paid no dividends over the past two (2) fiscal years.
Voting Rights:	Yes
Preemption:	No

Class:	Preferred Equity
Par Value:	\$0.001
Dividend:	Not yet designated.
Voting Rights:	Not yet designated.
Coverison Rights:	Not yet designated.
Preemption:	Not yet designated.

Item 6 The number of shares or total amount of the securities outstanding for each class of securities authorized.

Common:

As of the end of the issuer's most recent fiscal quarter:

Period Ending	June 30, 2012
Authorized	500,000,000
Outstanding	401,880,000
Public Float	180,000,000
Number of Beneficial shareholders	6
Total shareholders of record	50

As of the end of the issuer's most recent fiscal year end:

Period Ending	December 31, 2011
Authorized	500,000,000
Outstanding	2,000,000
Public Float	0
Number of Beneficial shareholders	1
Total shareholders of record	1

As of the end of the issuer's December 31, 2010 fiscal year:

Period Ending	December 31, 2010
Authorized	500,000,000
Outstanding	2,000,000
Public Float	0
Number of Beneficial shareholders	1
Total shareholders of record	1

Preferred:

As of the end of the issuer's most recent fiscal quarter:

Period Ending	June 30, 2012
Authorized	10,000,000

Outstanding	0
Public Float	0
Number of Beneficial shareholders	0
Total shareholders of record	0

As of the end of the issuer's most recent fiscal year end:

Period Ending	December 31, 2011
Authorized	10,000,000
Outstanding	0
Public Float	0
Number of Beneficial shareholders	0
Total shareholders of record	0

As of the end of the issuer's December 31, 2010 fiscal year:

Period Ending	December 31, 2010
Authorized	10,000,000
Outstanding	0
Public Float	0
Number of Beneficial shareholders	0
Total shareholders of record	0

Item 7 The name and address of the transfer agent.

Name: Bay City Transfer Agency and Registrar, Inc.

Address: 7075 Gratiot Road, Suite 1, Saginaw, Michigan 486091

Telephone: 989-891-9720

Registered under the Exchange Act: Yes

Regulatory Authority: Securities & Exchange Commission

Part C: Business Information

Item 8 The nature of the Issuer's business.

A. Business Development and Distribution

1. Form of Organization – Corporation

2. Year organized – December 16, 2008

3. Fiscal year end – 12/31

4. Bankruptcy/receivership/similar proceeding – None

5. Any material reclassification, merger, consolidation, or purchase of significant amount of assets.– On March 16, 2012, AFL entered into a share exchange agreement with Ecologic Systems, Inc. (“ECOSYS”). ECOSYS acquired one hundred percent (100%) of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Amazonas Florestal, Ltd. (“AFL”) in exchange for seventy million (70,000,000) shares of common stock of ECOSYS to be issued to the former AFL shareholders.

6. Any default of terms – None

7. Any change of control – See response to Section 8(a) (5) above.

8. Any increase of 10% or more of the same class of outstanding equity security – From January 1, 2012, through June, 30, 2012, the number of issued and outstanding shares of common stock increased from 2,000,000 shares to 401,880,000 shares.

9. Any past, pending or anticipated stock split – On April 30, 2012, the Company underwent a 3 for 1 forward split

10. Any delisting – None

11. Any threatened legal proceedings – None

AFL was formed in December of 2008 under the name of ECOLOGIC RENTALS, INC. In June of 2009, ECOLOGIC RENTALS, INC. sold all of its capital stock, pursuant to a Stock Purchase Agreement, to EGCT and it became a wholly owned subsidiary of EGCT. In July of 2009, ECOLOGIC RENTALS, INC. filed a Certificate of Amendment to change its name to ECOLOGIC SYSTEMS, INC.

AFL is the owner of one hundred percent (100%) of Amazonas Florestal, Inc. a Florida corporation (“AFI”), is a forest management company with land holdings in the Brazilian Rainforest. It was organized in 2010 as a Florida Limited Liability Corporation and later in 2011 was converted into a C Corporation, Amazonas Florestal, Inc., (“AFI”). AFI was founded under the guiding principle that it would generate profit while preserving the Forest’s integrity, protecting the bio-diversity contained within the forest, and socially and economically enhance the lives of the communities and peoples that reside in and around the forest. The Amazonas vision and mandate was created by and between Michael Ibar and Ricardo Cortez, Entrepreneurs based out of Miami, Florida with decades of family history and experience in the South American and overall Timber Industry. The objective was to purchase and hold large tracts of Rainforest properties that were targeted for sustainable harvesting of their natural resources and long-term conservation.

Among these resources, the company would focus first on the development, production and marketing of sustainable wood products such as lumber, flooring and decking. The Company would also prepare most of the virgin areas contained within its properties for environmental conservation. The conservation of these properties would not only help protect the environment but could also potentially provide revenues to the Company through the development and commercialization of carbon credits through UN REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation & Forest Degradation) and other offset programs. Furthermore, the “waste wood” created in Timber harvesting and production can be recycled into clean energy for use in Bio-Thermal Energy Plants as well as being commercialized as carbon credits.

The first foundational milestone achieved towards these goals was the negotiation and acquisition of approximately 90,000 continuous acres (or 141 square miles) of Virgin Primary Rainforest Land located in the Brazilian State of Amazonas. This track of land known as “Fazenda Jatuarana” was purchased from Amazonas, Industria, Comercio e Exportacao de Produtos de Madeira, Ltda. (“AICEM”) and its principle Reny De Oliveira. The Land and Timber contained within Fazenda Jatuarana was commercially appraised in 2010 at over \$46,000,000, by EB da Amazonia, credentialed through Banco do Brazil. The parties then executed the acquisition by issuing 49% of the equity in AFI to AICEM in exchange for Fazenda Jatuarana.

The next step was to prepare these lands for use and development by making sure these lands were geo-referenced, legalized and unencumbered. Contemporaneous with these actions of strategic positioning and development the company also acquired two (2) approved Sustainable Forest Management Plans for the licensed harvest of over 14,000 cubic meters of Timber. The company then targeted, contacted, negotiated and closed a purchase order for the sale \$1,320,000 worth of railroad “Sleepers” (aka Railroad Ties) to a UK railroad supply company.

In late 2011, AFI also began generating revenues by beginning to fulfill its \$1,320,000 order for Sleepers. AFI did so by purchasing timber from multiple third party suppliers, testing different sawmills, transporters, and shipping means. AFI also prepared for and passed, an initial on-site quality control inspection, from its UK client, to demonstrate, on a small scale, its ability to produce the client’s product to spec and within their tolerance limits. These processes were critical to the company’s development, to work out all the logistical and production kinks before embarking on the future and larger scale, harvesting and production of the companies own inventories of Timber.

In October 2011 AFI met with Ecologic Systems Inc. (“ECOSYS”), a wholly owned subsidiary of Ecologic Transportation, Inc. (“EGCT”) and executed a mutual Non-Disclosure Agreement. ECOSYS was primarily in the business of acquiring contracts to aggregate alternative fuel sources including Ethanol, electric, and natural gas. The ECOSYS business plan was to acquire the alternative fuel contracts and thereafter to set up a series of alternative fuel stations at existing gas stations along various freeways in the state of California.

After the two companies completed their respective due diligence in January, 2012, the two (2) companies decided that there existed an opportunity to establish a mutually beneficial and viable business combination. In March of 2012, AFI entered into a share exchange agreement with ECOSYS. ECOSYS acquired one hundred percent (100%) of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of AFI in exchange for seventy million (70,000,000) shares of common stock of ECOSYS to be issued to the former AFI shareholders.

This constituted a change in control of ECOSYS, whereby it ceased to be a wholly owned subsidiary of EGCT and control passed to AFI's former shareholders. As a result of the transaction, AFI became a wholly owned subsidiary of ECOSYS. Edward W. Withrow III, ECOSYS' founder, remained on the board of directors. In addition to carrying out the business of AFI, AFL is to develop and carry out the alternative fuel distribution business model already being developed by ECOSYS.

In April of 2012, AFL filed a Certificate of Amendment with the state of Nevada, to change its name to AMAZONAS FLORESTAL, LTD. Later, in April of 2012, AFL affected a 3-1 forward split increasing its total number of issued and outstanding common stock to 401,880,000.

Thereafter, AFL filed a Rule 15c2-11 Exemption Request Form to be filed and in July of 2012, AFL received the ticker symbol "AZFL" from FINRA.

AFL has never filed for Bankruptcy or been in receivership, or any other similar proceeding. The Company has not been in default of any loan, note, lease or any other indebtedness. AFL has never had its securities delisted or removed from any exchange. There are not any current, past, pending or threatened legal proceedings or administrative actions by or against AFL.

B. Business of Issuer:

Overview

Headquartered at 1110 Brickell Avenue, Ste 430, Miami, Florida, 33131, and with operations in Amazonas, Brazil, at Rua Sao Salvador 120 Andar Verialves, Business Center Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil, AFL's through its wholly owned subsidiary AFI, is a diversified timber company, with a focus on sustainable practices in the management of its forestry holdings in the Brazilian state of Amazonas. The AFL management team and its shareholders, some of whom have owned large tracts of land in the Amazon Rainforest for over fifty years, are committed to sustainable forest management and the bio-diversity of the Amazon Rainforest. AFL intends to follow a business strategy that management believes will enable AFL's development into a profitable enterprise, as well as preserve the balance between environmental integrity and consumer needs. AFL is also continuing to develop and implement the alternate fuel business which ECOSYS was developing.

AFI currently owns 90,108 acres of virgin Rainforest (141 square miles), known as *Fazenda Jatuarana*, located in Amazonas, Brazil. The *Fazenda Jatuarana* is unencumbered by any debt, and has an appraised value of over \$47,000,000 (which has been audited under US GAAP accounting principles). The AFL business strategy will include the harvesting and extraction of timber, both from the *Fazenda Jatuarana* and third-party land, and the production of quality wood products such as lumber, flooring and decking, all while maintaining Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) practices, further described below, which are congruous with the preservation of the bio-diverse Rainforest land and its people.

The AFI approach addresses local poverty alleviation, sustainable development and bio-diversity conservation, and restoration, and also combats the new challenges of climate change. AFI is committed to working closely with the local forest communities, and providing employment opportunities to the indigenous peoples. AFI offers an innovative way of doing business, and a new way of life for individuals, forest communities and the natural environment, while generating company profits and benefits from preservation incentives.

AFI's forest property and assigned and approved forest management plans, have been recently audited by Labrozzi & Co., P.A., a Miami, Florida, certified public accounting firm as collateral to fund AFI's capital requirements needed to develop the properties and bring them into a profitable commercial status.

AFL is also heavily involved in alternate fuel distribution and related technologies. AFL Believes that such alternate fuel distribution systems and related technologies will help in controlling increasing fuel cost and decreasing pollution (and climate control issues) caused by dependence on traditional fuel sources.

Current Operations

Timber Market

Production and consumption of key wood products and wood energy are expected to rise from the present to 2030⁽²⁾; largely following historical trends of 1-2% increases per annum. Two main factors affecting long-term global demand for wood products are demographic changes and continued economic growth. The world's population is projected to increase to 8.2 billion in 2030. During a 40 year span from 1970-2010 global GDP increased approximately \$42 trillion. It is projected to grow another \$42 trillion in the next 20 years. Global trade of all wood products doubled in a six-year span from 2002-2008, increasing from approximately \$300 billion to approximately \$600 billion. Income derived from high global timber demands is a primary determinant for investment in forest management. This escalating growth not just increases global wood demands but creates a need for conservative forest management initiatives.

⁽²⁾ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, "*Status of the World's Forests 2009*", www.pefc.org

Timber Agent Operations

Since inception, AFI has acted as Timber Agent providers of various species of wood products from the Amazon Rainforest. As Timber Agents, AFI acts as originating broker and sales agent for various timber products. Current operations focus on the sale of wood products procured from third-party forest land owners and producers in Brazil. AFI coordinates several factors when fulfilling the requirements of clients' timber orders:

1. Quantity of Timber
2. Species of Timber
3. Finish and specifications of desired product
4. Shipment of finished product

As a natural resource, wood is available in many species. AFI spends time researching the various species that will best fit the needs of their customers and the availability of the raw wood. Different woods have geographical, seasonal, and cutting season differences. The decisions made regarding these three differences are crucial to the business.

Geographical decisions include determining the region the wood specie is located, and which third-party owns the land to be focused on for harvesting.

Seasonal decisions include at what time felling (the cutting of trees) should commence, and also the amount of time felling will take, factoring in weather patterns to minimize erosion. There can be substantial differences in weather patterns from one season to another in the northern parts of Brazil, as in most places. More or less rainfall can cause river water levels to fluctuate at different times of the year sometimes dictating the total amount of timber that can logistically be transported.

The cutting season is substantially affected by the weather conditions. Rain hampers the ability to work in the forest using heavy equipment. As a result, when there is more rainfall, the cutting season is shorter, and less active days of extraction work is performed. In addition, more or less timber may be harvested from one season to the next.

Timber Revenues

Currently AFI is fulfilling its first order from a U.K. based railroad supply company, for \$1,320,000 in Railroad Ties or "Sleepers".

Governmental Regulations

The Timber industry and all wood products produced are regulated by the State and Federal Government of Brazil as to their origin, chain of custody, extraction, production and shipment, under the prescribed Environmental standards. As a “Timber Agent,” AFL requires that all of its suppliers maintain and provide the proper documentation and licenses in reference to any wood products AFL may broker. These Government and Environmental regulations are more specifically described below in Item 16A, Plan of Operations, in the Risk Factors section.

Employees

AFL has 5 full time employees. AFL’s key employees are: Mr. Michael Ibar, AFL’s CEO/Director, and Mr. Ricardo Cortez, AFL’s secretary and treasurer. Employees do not currently receive stock for their services. There is no consulting contract with any individual or company at this time.

Intellectual Property

AFL owns the domain name www.amazonasf.com. AFL does not currently own any patents, trademarks, or copyrights. AFL plans to file for certain Trademarks and Copyrights in the near future.

Additional Disclosures

AFL’s primary SIC code is 800 5 FORESTRY. The Company is currently conducting operations and it has never been a “shell company”. AFL is the parent of AFI which is a wholly owned subsidiary of AFL. The Company has not spent any considerable funds on research and development over the past two (2) years. Cost of compliance with environmental Laws, while operating as a Timber Agent, are nominal as they are generally borne by the supplier. However, once AFL develops into a producer of wood products it shall incur greater compliance costs. This primarily relates to the cost of the approved Sustainable Forest Management Plans and corresponding Harvesting Licenses necessary to extract and produce Timber in the region. These costs are indirectly passed on to the end customer as they relate to the total cost of goods produced.

Alternate Fuel Distribution

Prior to the business combination with AFI, ECOSYS was a developmental stage business designed to provide alternative fuel options along California freeways. ECOSYS commenced the development of its corporate plan of operations by "to acquire contracts to aggregate alternative fuel sources including Ethanol, electric, and

natural gas." These operations commenced during 2009 and continued through the present. While it is true that the Company has limited financial resources, it does not mean that the Company is not working on the development of its business.

ECOSYS was initially focused on integrating alternative Energy, Solar, Electrical and Natural Gas [including Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Hydrogen Compressed Natural Gas (HCNG)], Electrical Charging Stations (Electricity), Solar Energy, Bio-Diesel, and Ethanol (E-10, E-15 & E85).

ECOSYS created a business plan that centered on enhancing gas stations, parking structures, corporate offices, employee parking structures, government and municipality fleets, and other locations with car traffic, both mobile and stationary, with alternative fuel and energy improvements.

In addition, ECOSYS intended to develop and manage the "greening" of gas stations along with retrofitting them with alternative energy options and solutions. In order to build this infrastructure, ECOSYS intended to provide turnkey management, installation, and integration of equipment procurement, equipment installation, contraction, fuel, and regulatory tax incentive and grant subsidization proposals.

AFL intends to continue, and is continuing, to develop and implement the ECOSYS business plan for the development, retrofitting, and packaging of service stations in California for alternative fuel distribution. AFL continues to work on this project and intends to do so in the future.

Item 9 The nature of products or services offered.

Currently, AFI engages in the wholesale export of tropical hardwood products from Brazil to potential customers in the US and abroad. Wood in general is one of the most consumed commodities worldwide and the sustainable supply of wood is under consistent pressure from population growth and environmental concerns. Tropical hardwoods specifically, are a marketable type of wood for export out of Brazil and have numerous applications and product derivatives including but not limited to, Sleepers, Decking, Flooring, Lumber and Furniture. There is worldwide demand and for these types of products and while AFI currently represents an inconsequential market share for such, AFL believes it can be competitive as it grows in this sector due to its access, contacts and experience in relation to the direct supply and production of these materials at their source.

To date, AFI has only sold Railroad Ties or Sleepers to one customer in the UK. While AFI has other prospective clients that it can potentially market more products to, it has chosen to focus first on increasing its volume of this product to this one customer. This does currently create a dependence on this one customer and a lack of diversity in its client and product base more specifically detailed in the Risk Factors section of Item 16 A "Plan of Operations." AFI has abundant access to supply of this product through its existing contacts with producers in the region, who are named in later sections. Our

Railroad Sleepers are shipped by means of cargo vessel to the client from the respective port of departure, usually the port of Manaus, Brazil. The company does not have any pending publicly announced “new product or services” other than those described herein. AFI does not have any patents, trademarks, licenses, franchises, concessions, royalty agreements on these products. Any government or Environmental approval necessary for the products are achieved by the supplier prior to AFI’s purchase of said product as AFI is currently only acting as a Timber Agent.

AFL also retains the original ECOSYS business plan and will pursue setting up a series of alternative fuel stations at existing gas stations along various freeways in the state of California.

Item 10 The nature and extent of the issuer’s facilities.

AFI, the subsidiary of AFL, holds title for a property denominated Fazenda Jatuarana. This property contains some 36,481 hectares or 90,146 acres of rainforest land located in the southern part of the State of Amazonas in Brazil. Along with and completely independent of Fazenda Jatuarana, AFI also holds title for two (2) fully approved forest management projects and their associated permits and licenses in preparation for expansion into Timber Production. Through these licenses AFI is authorized to harvest approximately 14,000 cubic meters of timber.

AFL’s corporate operations, sales and marketing, and accounting are conducted at its Miami, Florida location at 1110 Brickell Ave, Suite 430, Miami, Florida 33131. AFI’s division’s timber operation is conducted at its Brazil location at Ru Salvador, Numero 120, 12 Andar, Edif Vieralves Business Center, Bairro Adrianopolis, Manaus, Amazonas Brazil CEP: 69.057-040.

Part D: Management and Structure Information

Item 11 The name of the chief executive officer, members of the board of directors, as well as control persons.

A. Officers and Directors:

1. **Michael Ibar** (Company’s Chief Executive Officer and a member of the Company’s Board of Directors.)
2. 1110 Brickell Ave, Suite 430, Miami, Florida 33131
3. Employment History:

The Law Center for Foreclosure Protection, 10/05 – 01/10 , Director of Operations, Develop and implement marketing plan, hire and train staff, develop computer and paper system to track all cases, customer service updates, filings,

court schedules, incoming sales calls and appointments, etc., oversee all aspects of operations.

4. Michael Ibar has no other board memberships or affiliations.
5. No compensation paid or agreed on to date.
6. Michael Ibar owns 12,600,000 shares of common stock.

1. **Edward W Withrow, III** (Chairman of the Board of Directors)

2. 1327 Ocean Ave Suite M, Santa Monica, CA 90401

3. Employment History:

His role as Chairman of the Board of the below listed companies during his respective tenures has been to bring to the table both hands on corporate structuring and visibility to financial investors, in both the public and private sectors. He has worked with the founding teams in the development of their respective business plans and the complete structuring of the existing business models for these companies. He works hands on with the management team in the development and expansion of the companies as a whole.

4. 2008-Present: Chairman of the Board of Ecologic transportation, Inc.
2006-Present: Chairman of the Board of Montecito Bio Sciences, Inc.
2009-Present: Chairman of the Board of Parallax Diagnostics, Ltd.

5. No compensation paid or agreed on to date.

6. Mr. Withrow holds no Beneficial Ownership in AFL.

1. **Ricardo Cortez** (Treasurer, Secretary)

2. 1110 Brickell Ave, #430, Miami, FL 33131

3. Employment History:

2005-2010 Noble Holdings, Inc. – President/Chairman of the Board-
Responsible for the complete operation from inset to development. Instrumental in the development of wood products trading operations with sales averages of more than \$1,000,000 monthly.

4. No board memberships or affiliations.

5. Has not yet received any form of compensation the company.

6. Mr. Cortez owns 33,600,000 shares of common stock

B. *Control Persons*

1. **Candido Ibar** (“Control Person” by way of owning more than 5% of the issuer’s stock)

2. 730 Osco Parkway, Woodstock, GA 30188

3. Employment History:

Splendid Stairs, 2005-2012, setting up the business, sales and marketing and foreman of all jobs.

4. No other board memberships or affiliations
5. No compensation paid or agreed on to date.
6. Candido Ibar owns 54,600,000 shares of common stock

1. **Gloria Bravo** (“Control Person” by way of owning more than 5% of the issuer’s stock)

2. 3440 Hollywood Blvd, STE 415, Hollywood, FL 33021

3. Employment History:

Millennium Insurance and Investment Corp., 2004-2012, Owner, created the business model, obtained all necessary financial licenses and permits, established the customer base, became affiliated with the corresponding carriers in order to underwrite policies, set up all systems for quotation and binding of policies, and everything else necessary to drive the business from inception.

4. No board memberships or affiliations.
5. No compensation paid or agreed on to date.
6. Mrs. Bravo owns 41,947,509 shares of common stock.

1. **Keitiane Da Gama Silva** (“Control Person” by way of owning more than 5% of the issuer’s stock)

2. 1110 Brickell Ave, #430, Miami, FL 33131

3. Employment History:

Amazonas, Industria, Comercio E Exportacao de Produtos de Madeira Ltda. Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil, 2006-201, Administrative Director, responsible for the day-to-day management of the company office.

4. No board memberships or affiliations.
5. No compensation paid or agreed on to date.
6. Mrs. Silva owns 33,600,000 shares of common stock
1. **Ricardo Cortez** ("Control Person" by way of owning more than 5% of the issuer's stock)
2. 1110 Brickell Ave, #430, Miami, Fl 33131
3. Employment History:

2005-2010 Noble Holdings, Inc., President/Chairman of the Board, responsible to complete operations from inset to development. Instrumental in the development of wood products trading operations with sales averages of more than \$1,000,000 monthly.

4. No board memberships or affiliations.
5. Has not yet received any form of compensation the company.
6. Mr. Cortez owns 33,600,000 shares of common stock
1. **Reny De Oliveira** ("Control Person" by way of owning more than 5% of the issuer's stock)
2. 1110 Brickell Ave, #430, Miami, Fl 33131
3. Employment History:

Amazonas, Industria, Comercio E Exportacao de Produtos de Madeira Ltda. Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil, 2006-2012, Executive Director, responsible for the control and supervision of the company. Directed field operations to accomplish company owned Sustainable Forest Management Projects.

4. Currently a Member of the Board of Amazonas, Industria, Comercio E Exportacao de Produtos de Madeira Ltda., a Brazilian company.
5. No compensation paid or agreed on to date.
6. Mrs. De Oliveira owns 33,600,000 shares of common stock.

1. **Pedro De Oliveira Sa** (“Control Person” by way of owning more than 5% of the issuer’s stock)

2. 1110 Brickell Ave, #430, Miami, Fl 33131

3. Employment History:

Amazonas, Industria, Comercio E Exportacao de Produtos de Madeira Ltda. Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil -2006-2012, Financial Director, responsible for the control and supervision of the company finances, bank accounts, daily accounting, record keeping, and reporting the company’s financial health and condition to board and other directors.

4. Currently a Member of the Board of Amazonas, Industria, Comercio E Exportacao de Produtos de Madeira Ltda., a Brazilian company.

5. No compensation paid or agreed on to date.

6. Owns 33,600,000 of common stock

B. Legal/Disciplinary History

There is no Legal/Disciplinary History for any kind for any of the foregoing persons.

C. Family Relationships

Michael Ibar CEO and Board Member is the son of Candido Ibar, affiliate shareholder.

Reny De Oliveira, an affiliate shareholder, is the mother of Pedro De Oliveira Sa who is also an affiliate shareholder.

Gloria Bravo, an affiliate shareholder, is related to the Company’s CEO, Michael Ibar, by way of the fact that Mrs. Bravo is Michael Ibar’s Aunt. Mrs. Bravo does not live with Michael Ibar.

Item 12 Financial information for the issuer’s most recent fiscal period.

AFL has published its Financial Statements which can be found at <http://www.otcm Markets.com/stock/AZFL/filings>. Labeled “Interim Financial Report” and titled “AZFL Consolidated Financials” these statements are incorporated by reference and contain the following:

1. Unaudited Consolidated Interim Financial Statements of Amazonas Florestal, Ltd. from December 31, 2011 to March 31, 2012, including Balance Sheet, Statements of Income, Statements of Cash Flows and Notes to Financial Statements.

2. Audited Annual Financial Statements of Amazonas Florestal, Inc. for fiscal years ending December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, including Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, Balance Sheets, Statement of Income, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Stockholders' Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements.

Item 13 Similar financial information for such part of the two preceding fiscal years as the issuer or its predecessor has been in existence.

Incorporated above in Item 12.

Item 14 Beneficial Owners: of more than five percent (5%)

All Beneficial shareholders are listed and described as "Control persons" in the previous section, Item 11 A

Item 15 The name, address, telephone number, and email address of each of the following outside providers that advise the issuer on matters relating to operations, business development and disclosure

1. At this time the company has not entered into any agreements for the services of an Investment Banker.

2. At this time the company has not entered into any agreements for the services of any Promoter for AFL common stock.

3. **Corporate Counsel:** Lawrence I. Washor, Esq., 21800 Oxnard Street, Suite 790, Woodland Hills, California 91367 (310) 479-2660.

4. **Corporate Auditor:** The Company's Auditor is Labrozzi & Company, P.A. 1395 Brickell Ave, Ste. 3311, Miami, Florida 33131. The general telephone number is (855) 272-4255. The Company's auditor of contact at the firm is a Mr. Doug Labrozzi.

5. At this time the company has not entered into any agreements for the services of any Public Relations Consultant for the company.

6. At this time the company has not entered into any agreements for the services of any Investor Relations Consultant for the company.

7. No outside advisors provided information with respect to this disclosure statement.

Item 16 Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation

A. Plan of Operations

Overview

AFL has had a brief operating history, and its revenues to date have been generated from AFI's Timber Agent activities. In this capacity, AFI coordinates the fulfillment and shipment of its customers' timber needs through the purchase of finished timber product from third-party suppliers. Although these operations have produced gross profit, the low volume of sales has resulted in these profits to not yet exceed the Company's fixed general and administrative expenses, thus resulting in an overall net loss. While AFL's Board of Directors believes that it can continue its current operations during the next twelve months, it is AFL's intent to grow and expand its operations to include harvesting and production of timber from its own forest land. AFL will, however, require additional capital in order to implement this expansion and its future Plan of Operations.

Primarily, AFL is seeking to expand its operations from just a Timber Agent to a harvester and producer of wood products from its own inventories. This plan would increase AFL's inventory of timber product, and in turn increase its sales volume, thereby substantially increasing its profit margins. In addition to the establishment of its Timber Division, two (2) additional divisions will be created as part of AFL's expansion, structured as follows:

- I. Timber Division(AFI)
 - a. Timber Agent Activities (third-party supply)
 - b. Sustainable Forest Management (harvesting land owned by Company)
 - c. Timber production
 - d. Transport and shipping
- II. Forestry Carbon Credits & Offsets (REDD) Division
- III. Clean Energy Division

Timber Division

Timber Agent Activities

AFI's ongoing operations since inception have been that of a Timber Agent (see Current Operations). The only source of timber product AFI will not produce involves its Timber Agent activities, where already produced and finished product is purchased. AFI intends to significantly increase its Timber Agent activities. Moreover, the expansion

will encompass the sales and brokering of a variety of wood products, as well as an increase in clientele.

AFI has acquired enough timber supply to substantially increase its Timber Agent sales volume, and will begin to demonstrate larger export volumes, while monitoring the consistency of the production quality. AFI believes that the consistency of quality production at higher volume levels must be at an optimal level, so it can demonstrate the ability to fulfill increasingly larger, and in some cases, open-ended orders that are anticipated for the next season.

Harvesting and Sustainable Forest Management Practices

A major part of AFI's expansion involves the harvesting and production of timber from its own land. It is estimated that the *Fazenda Jatuarana* contains approximately 1,439,979m³ of harvestable timber. The ability to harvest timber from its own land will not only provide AFI with additional sources of revenue, but will also enable AFI to become a steward of the forest, and maintain an integral influence on the protection of the environmental and social resources that the forest provides.

AFI is focused on a selective method of harvesting timber, called Sustainable Forest Management, for the development, production and marketing of its sustainable wood products. *Sustainable Forest Management* (SFM) is defined by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) as follows:

"The stewardship and use of forests and forest lands in a way, and at a rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and their potential to fulfill, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic and social functions, at local, national, and global levels, and that does not cause damage to other ecosystems."⁽³⁾.

⁽³⁾ The FAO adopted this definition, developed by the "Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe," www.Mcpfe.org. November, 2011.

In simpler terms, SFM is the balance between the need for harvested timber products, and the preservation of the forest and its biodiversity. The SFM practices include the consideration for demand, both commercial and non-commercial, and community needs, as well as environmental factors. In this way, both the forests, and the communities that depend on them, will continue to thrive.

The expansion of operations into harvesting the *Fazenda Jatuarana* adds additional considerations beyond those acting as Timber Agents. As a landowner and harvester, AFI must consider the same geographical, seasonal and cutting season differences that are considered when acting as Timber Agents (see Current Operations). However, in addition, other crucial decisions include the allocation of equipment that will create access ways to and from the harvest area, as well as skidders, front loaders, and trucks, which are used to extract and transport the felled trees. All equipment must follow specific low-impact logging procedures.

To aid in these critical decisions, AFI has retained the services of an expert forest engineer, who is responsible for all technological and legal matters affecting any land parcel harvested by AFI, including the fulfillment of the work described within the Environmental Impact Study that forms a part of all SFM Plans (described below).

Based on early prognostications of these factors, as part of its annual operating plan, AFI estimates how much timber it expects to harvest or produce in any given year. These calculations further provide a basis for the marketable amounts of product AFI expects to bring to market in any given year.

Sustainable Forest Management Plans

The majority of AFI's wood products will be provided through harvesting and extraction, which cannot commence until an approved Sustainable Forest Management Plan ("SFM Plan") has been obtained. SFM Plans, and the method in which they are created, not only require harvesters to adhere to all governmental regulations, but also serve as the road map to harvesting any rainforest land by providing all specifications for harvesting and extraction. An SFM Plan includes such details as location of approved harvestable parcel, quantity of timber on parcel, and species of timber on parcel. In addition, a fully approved SFM Plan contains all required licenses and permits for the parcel of land to be harvested.

Governmental Regulations

High rates of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon are the focus of both national and international concern. The Brazilian government heavily regulates the Timber Industry to make sure that all forest management practices are conducted in a sustainable and environmentally friendly way. In the State of Amazonas specifically, the regulatory environmental protection agency known as IPAAM regulates, approves, and enforces all SFM Plans. These regulations are so specific that an inventory of the forest resource is taken whereby 100% of the trees existing on a particular property are inventoried and cataloged by specie, diametric size and age.

There are two basic types of SFM Plans that are authorized by IPAAM:

1. *Simplificado*: for harvestable areas up to 1,000 hectares
2. *Empresarial*: for harvestable areas greater than 1,000 hectares.

For either type of SFM Plan, the governmental regulation is that no more than 25m³ total of rough logs can be harvested on an annual basis from each hectare (2.47 acres) of property approved for the harvest of tropical timber species, all species inclusive. Furthermore, each of the harvestable trees more than 60 cm at chest height, and in the species of commercial value, is tagged and numbered. Forest engineers then determine the environmental impact of felling and the direction each tree is to be felled in order to

minimize damage and potential erosion. In addition, no trees are felled within 50 meters of any stream, lake or river to protect the natural erosion of its bank. The engineers also prepare an extraction plan by breaking down the property into 50 x 50 meter sectors and indicating the paths where equipment can be introduced and roads built when needed. Once the plan is formulated in its entirety, it is submitted to IPAAM for approval. Once approved, IPAAM then issues an Operating License, and Harvest Authorization.

This federal control and regulative system not only fulfills verification that timber extracted from each project is of legal origin, but also controls the transportation of each tree from standing to finished product, whether shipped locally or exported. In addition, any and all operations may be immediately suspended should any impromptu regulatory inspection reveal discrepancies in size, quantities, species or environmental practices. Adhering to these regulatory systems ensures that the rainforest is protected, and the native community is in balance with the need for timber.

Timber Season

Timber production and distribution is structured around a Timber Season. Traditionally, the Brazilian Timber Season commences in the month of May, and continues until the end of December. However, seasons can be directly affected by heavy rains and weather patterns. For example, the commencement of the current year's season was delayed until June 1, 2012 due to the heavy rains. Regardless of the season's start date, all heavy machinery must be out of the forest by December 31st of each year due to environmental reasons, and cannot return until May 15th of the following year. During the period between January and May, milling and production of finished timber products continues, as well as transporting the wood products to customers. For the purposes of this Plan of Operations, AFI has used a timeline of June 1, 2012 through May 31, 2013. All anticipated costs or revenues attributable to this season are projected with this timeline.

Timber Inventory

All wood products intended for clients are referred to as inventory. In order to fulfill a client's order, the appropriate inventory must be on-hand, produced and/or procured. AFI currently produces inventory through the purchase of SFM Projects from third-party landowners. AFI's expansion will include the procurement of approximately 27,000m³ of timber supply from various sources. Once enough Timber is held in inventory, AFI will begin to demonstrate to its existing customers the capability to act as a harvester and producer of quality wood products and should be able to produce and satisfy orders on a larger scale while maintaining quality control. AFI intends on obtaining its increased inventory in the following three ways:

1. Purchasing SFM Plans for harvesting third-party land
2. Harvesting *Fazenda Jatuarana* with SFM Plans

3. Purchasing of Extracted Logs from third parties

AFI owns two (2) SFM Plans, Dos Ramos I and Dos Ramos II. These forest management plans have undergone all the necessary permitting and licensure, and are approved for the harvest of 14,877m³ of hard and semi-hard wood logs. AFI will utilize the supply to increase its inventory on hand to fulfill existing and future client orders.

AFI has commenced the approval process for four SFM Plans on the *Fazenda Jatuarana*, for the extraction of approximately 40,000m³ of timber for the 2013-2014 season and expects final approval and licensing within the next six (6) months. This process will be administrated by one of AFI's principals, Reny De Oliveira, who has decades of experience and political relationships throughout the Timber industry of Brazil. In order to facilitate and coordinate the approval process, AFI will also retain a team of engineers and forest specialists, who will conduct inventories and prepare environmental studies for the *Fazenda Jatuarana* SFM Plans. AFI's team of experts has collaborated on many SFM Plans that have successfully gained government approval, including the two plans that AFI purchased in 2011.

AFI will also increase its inventory by purchasing Extracted Logs from third party suppliers. Similar to AFI's Dos Ramos Plans, these logs come from licensed SFM Plans. The logs are purchased from third-party harvesters, and are transported to the appropriate mill for sawing. AFI is currently in negotiations with Cofaam Cooperativa Florestal Da Amazonas to procure 12,500m³ of select hardwood logs, and anticipate production in the immediate future.

Timber Extraction

The timber extraction company plays a vital role in the harvesting of rainforest land. Once AFI receives approval and licensure for its SFM Plan(s), the extraction company will be responsible for carrying the Plan out. The *Fazenda Jatuarana* SFM Plans will contain all pertinent information regarding the actual harvesting of trees and the extraction of logs. Once extracted, the logs are then transported to the river bank, loaded onto barges, and transported to the saw mill for production.

AFI has initiated contractual discussions with three (3) of the largest timber extraction companies in Belen, Brazil to perform the timber extraction:

1. Manuel Perreira e Cia
2. Madenorte
3. CIKEL

Timber Production

The principal products offered by AFI are select wood products harvested directly from the Amazonas rainforest. These products are of specific species, quantity, and finished product indicated by the client. AFI intends to produce a variety of products from both the harvested logs from its own SFM Plans and the Extracted Logs it purchases from third parties. From these two (2) sources of supply, AFI projects to have approximately 17,100m³ of hardwood logs to mill for the upcoming season.

AFI intends on contracting multiple local sawmills (“mills”) to “saw for service” and produce the products that it intends to sell. AFI currently anticipates working primarily with the Madespon Mill. Based on the trials from last season, AFI has already determined and reached a verbal understanding with the mills that will be best suited for the different types and volumes of future production. AFI has maintained consistent communication with these mills in preparation for the planning of the upcoming season. While sub-contracting this process to the mills, AFI will maintain the proper staff onsite at each mill to oversee and accompany the production in order to maintain quality control.

Quality Control

During the 2011-12 timber season, AFI tested different sawmills, suppliers, transporters, and shipping containers. This process was essential in order to ensure all harvesting and extraction processes are fail-safe, before implementing a larger-scale production, which will be required when meeting, anticipated larger-scale orders for timber product. AFI believes that the consistency of quality timber production at higher volumes must be at an optimal level, in order to demonstrate AFI’s ability to fulfill increasingly larger, and in some cases open-ended, orders that are anticipated for the next season.

AFI received an initial on-site quality inspection from one of its largest customers, and passed with enthusiasm. This process was essential as it allowed for the working out of all the logistical kinks before implementing such a large-scale production.

Transport and Shipping

All timber shipments will be transported by barge from harvesting to the mill. AFI is working with three different shipping providers:

1. Irmaos Soares Navegacao e Transportes Ltda.;
2. Edivaldo Magalhaes Transportes Fluvias e Despachos Ltda.; and
3. Tanaka Balsas Ltda.

After production, the finished product must be shipped by truck from the mill to the port. Previous season’s efforts and testing of different trucking companies has been critical in the preparation for increased production. The following trucking companies will provide transportation services to the Manaus Port:

- a. Diondero transportes; and
- b. Rivas e Companhia Transporte Terrestre Ltda.

Once the finished timber product reaches the port, a customs broker is required to prepare the shipment. AFI has established a relationship with a Brazilian independently contracted customs broker who will represent AFI as its customs broker in all of its customs related matters. The customs broker will process all the necessary paperwork that will allow for AFI's timber product to board the vessel and ship to AFI's client in a timely manner.

Revenues & Capital Requirements

Revenues are derived from the sale of wood products. The future financial success of AFL will be dependent on the continued success of AFI's Timber Agent operations, and expansion into harvesting through Sustainable Forest Management. AFI has been developing its business model for the last three (3) years, focusing on the guiding principles of protection, preservation, people, and profitability to which it operates. The plan of operations is built upon the upcoming 2012-2013 Brazilian timber season. AFI anticipates that the increase in its timber inventory will increase the volume of wood products sold this year, as well as increase the profit margin on its products, as production will primarily become in-house from AFI's own rainforest land.

AFI initial objective is to expand its development of its resources to increase sales revenues. AFI's first closed purchase order from the UK based railroad supply company, currently AFI's largest customer, is in the amount of \$1,320,000 in wood products. AFI intends to seek to substantially increase this order in the coming season once AFI can establish its own production and realize its projected increased inventory. Once this primary production for the UK buyer and corresponding inventory is established, AFI will then have an accurate account of the remaining m³ of hardwood species it has on hand in inventory. Based on this supply, senior management will market the different products that can be made from the remaining inventory or species to their existing book of contacts and buyers and write purchase orders for said products.

This increased expansion in Timber Operations is completely contingent on AFI's ability to meet its capital requirements as detailed in the subsequent Risk Factor.

Forestry Carbon Credits & Offsets (R.E.D.D.) Division

Forest offsets are part of a market-based cap-and-trade program for reducing greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Offsets promote market efficiency by allowing polluters to seek low-cost opportunities to meet greenhouse gas emissions targets. In a forest carbon offset program, landowners or their partner, or representatives, may sell credits for the storage of carbon in the forests they own. For every credit sold,

representing a ton of carbon stored in the forest, a polluter is able to emit an extra ton of carbon monoxide.

AFI will work to generate carbon credits for a class of mechanisms referred to as REDD schemes (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation). REDD Credits provide carbon offsets for the protection of forests, and provide a possible mechanism to allow funding from developed nations to assist in the protection of native forests in developing nations. Many of the current REDD projects focus on forest conservation that create reserves and parks to protect threatened forests and their bio-diverse inhabitants.

AFI's strategy rehabilitates ecosystems through habitat and water resource preservation. AFI intends to preserve these properties through REDD incentive programs, while selectively harvesting their resources through sustainable "Green" government approved forest management projects. Towards this end, AFI has entered into a strategic relationship with Carbon Forest Group, a financial management company that is charged with the development and monetization of Carbon Credits through Sustainable Forest Management, Agro Forestry and/or REDD.

AFI also believes its SFM practices will qualify AFI to receive carbon offset credits. Forest Management, also called "improved forest management" or "active forest management", is defined as changing management approaches so that the standing volume in the forest is increased. Management practices may include extended rotations or greater retention of trees at harvest. Practices such as forest thinning can both reduce fire risk and stimulate growth that, over time, increases carbon storage.

Clean Energy Division

AFL in this division plans on continuing the work initiated by ECOSYS prior to the acquisition of AFI in its development of a viable Alternative Fueling Network, and the "greening" of gas stations along with the retrofitting of them with alternative energy options and solutions. AFL will look to further develop and implement the business model centered on enhancing gas stations, parking structures, corporate offices, employee parking structures, government and municipality fleets and other locations with car traffic, both mobile and stationary, with alternative fuel and energy improvements.

In relation to its prospective Timber Operations in the Brazilian State of Amazonas, AFL sees an opportunity to develop a clean energy source through its Biomass stocks. The State of Amazonas is not on the main Brazilian electric grid system and currently generates the majority of its energy through the "dirty" practice of burning diesel. The utilization of the SFM process during harvesting, creates a by-product called "biomass" which is the waste-product produced by tree trimmings, branches, leaves, bark, etc. The Biomass produced under the SFM process, is considered a renewable energy source and can be used to generate electricity and produce heat. AFI intends to

accumulate its Biomass as part of its harvesting process and commercializing it in one or all of these three ways in the future:

1. Direct sale of the power generated from the biomass to the local area's energy providers;
2. Production and Sale of "wood pellets" as fuel for Biomass Energy Plants; and
3. Sell certified carbon credits or offsets (generated by the renewable energy from what is normally considered wasted biomass) on the European Carbon Exchange (see Forestry Carbon Credits & Offsets Division).

Risk Factors

You should be aware that any of the following risks could adversely affect AFL's business, financial condition and results of operations. AFL has incurred substantial losses from inception while realizing limited revenues and may never generate substantial revenues or be profitable in the future.

Engaging In Importing/Exporting Wood Products Involves A High Degree Of Risk.

The wood importing/exporting industry is significantly affected by changes in economic activity. Because of the cyclical demand for the products, AFI may have short or long-term overcapacity. A decreased demand for wood products may result in an inability to maximize AFI's resources. Furthermore, it is possible that AFI's expected growth in demand from companies in the furniture manufacturing and construction industries may not occur. The demand for such products can be adversely affected by several factors, including: (i) decreases in the level of new residential construction activity, which is subject to changes in economic conditions; (ii) increases in interest rates; (iii) decreases in population; and (iv) other factors. Additionally, weakness in the economies of countries in which AFI sells products, especially in the United States, as well as any downturn or continuation of current downturns in these economies, are likely to have a material adverse effect on the construction, home building and remodeling industries, and other conditions, such as:

- a. Geographic availability;
- b. Seasonal availability;
- c. Cutting seasons;
- d. The popularity of a wood species at any a given time; and
- e. Macroeconomic cycles.

These factors can negatively affect the supply of, demand for, and pricing of AFI's wood products. AFI is also subject to a number of factors, many of which are beyond AFI's control, including:

1. Delays in clients' delivery of the raw materials to AFI;
2. Changes in governmental regulations regarding the importing and exporting of the products;
3. Increases in shipping costs; and
4. A shortage of raw wood.

Obviously, any adverse change in AFI's business plan will have a material adverse effect upon the operations of AFL and any significant material change in the business of AFL and, if severe, may prevent AFL from carrying out its plan of operations.

Dependence On A Small Number Of Key Third Party Sales Agents To Distribute Products May Affect Profitability.

Most of the wood sales are currently made through commission-based sales agents. Other wood product sales are sold through AFI's in-house sales person. The commission-based sales agents perform various tasks in the supply of the products to the customer. Profitability might be negatively affected if AFI's present relationships with key sales agents or customers were disrupted or became unstable.

Problems May Occur With Outside Mills And Exporting Due To A Lack Of Supply Of Quality Logs.

AFI depends on the supply of logs that produce the wood products. Any interruption of the flow of wood logs from one of AFI's main suppliers, or the lack of an adequate supply of indigenous logs, may cause a disruption of AFI's exporting. In addition, AFI may not be able to continue to secure quality logs as raw material for the products from other countries. If AFI loses its existing supply of quality logs, it might not be able to find adequate new suppliers of such logs.

Lower Than Expected Growth Or A Downturn In Demand For Products In Certain Industries Could Adversely Affect Results Of Operations.

The product sales are dependent to a significant degree on the level of activity in the furniture manufacturing and construction industries. The global recession and decreased rates of gross domestic product growth may continue and future developments in, or affecting, the world's economy could affect the furniture and construction industries, which could impair AFI's ability to proceed with its business plan or materially adversely affect its business, financial condition, or results of operations.

Dependence, To A Large Extent, On Maritime Transport May Affect Ability To Deliver Products To Our Offshore Markets.

AFI is highly dependent on maritime shipping to transport products to its offshore markets. Space on international maritime shipping vessels is limited and difficult to secure. AFI has at times experienced difficulty in arranging shipping to its export markets. While operating more than 1,000 miles inland, the closest port is the port of Manaus, a large river port. Furthermore, AFI may not be able to secure adequate container space on ships that deliver the products to AFI's offshore markets in the future. AFI has no control over established marine shipping routes and the present routes that transport ships use may not continue to be used by maritime transport services. Although several large shipping companies service this port with regular weekly service including, Mearsk, Mitsui Overseas Lines, and CGM-CMA, shipping rates can sometimes become expensive because of the extra 1,000 miles the ships need to travel in order to reach the ocean.

Increases in fuel prices may also increase AFI's shipping costs. These increases have led to increased fuel surcharges on the total freight costs. The impact of these increases, however, has been minimal in comparison to AFI's overall shipping costs. The shipping companies in Manaus have offered recent cost discounts or allowances in an attempt to keep their rates competitive with the shipping providers in Belem, the nearest ocean port, located 1,000 miles down-river from Manaus. In addition, the products AFI transports may not reach its markets in marketable condition. Moreover, strict security measures regarding maritime transport may be implemented in the future and may increase the cost of shipping the products. These challenges to the maritime transport of the products to AFI's offshore markets could cause an adverse effect on AFL's profitability.

AFL May Face Significant Competition In The Markets In Which Products are Sold, Could Adversely Affect AFL's Share Of Those Markets As Well As The Price At Which AFL and Its Divisions Sell Products.

Currently, AFI faces strong competition from competitors in all of the countries and regions in which it operates. In the case of wood products, AFI faces competition from foreign competitors in other regions of the world, such as West Africa and China. In the future, AFI may face increased competition in other countries in which it operates from, domestic or foreign competitors, some of which may have greater financial resources than AFI does. In addition, AFI may face increased competition as a result of existing competitors increasing their production capacity. An increase in competition in the wood market or other value added wood products markets could adversely affect both AFI's share of those markets and the price at which AFI is able to sell the products.

Dependence On Free International Trade And The Absence Of Import And Export Restrictions In Principal Markets May Adversely Affect AFI's Ability To Compete.

AFI's ability to compete effectively in its principal markets could be materially and adversely affected by a number of factors relating to government regulation of trade. Exchange rate manipulation, subsidies or the imposition of increased tariffs, or other trade barriers could materially affect AFI's ability to move raw materials and/or finished products across national borders. If AFI's ability to have its third party mill make, transport, or sell the products competitively in one or more of its principal export markets, or became impaired by any of these developments, it could be difficult for AFI to re-allocate the products to other markets on equally favorable terms. Thus, AFI's business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

The Majority Of Raw Wood Materials Used To Produce Wood Products Are Supplied By Outside Mills And Companies.

AFI currently procures the majority of the raw wood materials that it uses in the products from unaffiliated entities in the Amazon Rainforest in accordance with long standing relationships between AFI and its suppliers. AFI may not be able to maintain these relationships and continue to secure the raw materials to have its contracted manufacturers produce the products. In addition, the prices AFI pays for raw materials may increase as a result of higher fuel costs paid by its suppliers. An inability to secure the raw materials used in the production of the wood products or to transport such materials in a cost-effective manner could have an adverse effect on AFI's operations.

Currency Devaluations And Foreign Exchange Fluctuations May Adversely Affect AFI.

AFI is exposed, both in terms of assets and liabilities, to fluctuations in the value of foreign currency. Changes in the value of the Brazilian Real against other currencies in which AFI completes transactions, such as the Euro and certain other currencies, could adversely affect AFI's financial condition and results of operations. The value of any of the currencies in which AFI trades against the Brazilian Real may fluctuate significantly in the future. As a result, fluctuations in the local currency or Brazilian Real exchange rate may affect AFI's financial condition and results of operations. On the other hand, a decrease in the value of the Brazilian Real against the currencies of other countries from which AFI exports products can also hurt AFI's sales margins on sales of such products.

We May Not Be Able To Satisfy Our Financing Requirements.

AFI is the only operating subsidiary of AFL. Therefore, AFL's ability to satisfy its capital expenditure needs and debt service requirements depends in large part on AFI's ability to generate funds from its sales. AFL might not be able to satisfy its capital expenditure and debt service requirements in the future if it is not able to generate sufficient funds or, alternatively, to obtain access to capital markets for sufficient amounts and at acceptable costs. AFL has held discussions with investors about investing in AFL. During these discussions, the assets of AFI were viewed as a hedge against the risk of the proposed investment. To date, no specific valuations and/or written investment proposals in either equity or debt form has been created. To date, the discussions have

not been formal, and at best, should be viewed as early stage discussions with investors. In the event AFL secures capital through debt, AFL may be unable to meet the debt service requirements.

AFL's financial condition may adversely affect our ability to continue as a going concern

AFL anticipates that additional funding will be required in the form of equity financing from the sale of common stock. At this time, AFL cannot provide investors with any assurance that it will be able to raise sufficient funding from the sale of its common stock or through a loan from its directors to meet its obligations over the next twelve months. AFL does not have any arrangements in place for any future debt or equity financing. These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about AFL's ability to continue as a going concern.

Changes in Environmental Regulations Could Adversely Affect AFL's Business, Financial Condition, Results of Operations, And Prospects.

AFL is subject to extensive and changing international, national and local environmental laws concerning, among other things, health, the handling and disposal of wastes, and discharges into the air and water. AFL has made, and expects to continue to make, substantial expenditures to comply with such environmental requirements.

Among these expenditures includes the additional cost in retaining the services of Ricardo Ludke, an expert forest engineer and timber harvester. Mr. Ludke will act as liaison between AFI and IPAAM (Instituto de Proteção Ambiental do Amazonas or the Environmental Protection Agency of the Amazon), and will be responsible for overseeing AFI's compliance with environmental regulations. Mr. Ludke has an extensive background tending to the environmental responsibilities of Sustainable Forest Management Project ("SFMP") owners, and will ensure that all of AFI's environmental and legal responsibilities with regards to the SFMP's are upheld.

Environmental regulations have become increasingly stringent in recent years, particularly in connection with the approval of new projects, and this trend is likely to continue. Future developments in the establishment or implementation of environmental requirements, or in the interpretation of such requirements, could result in substantially increasing AFI's capital, operating, or compliance costs and thereby adversely affect AFL's business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

There are certain risks related to the implementation of environmental regulations. For example, if Mr. Ludke were not to perform his duties in a responsible manner according to these present regulations, and, for example, allow tractors to work on wetland areas, creating unwarranted damaging erosion, or allow workers to pour gasoline or other wastes in the river, or a tree was felled in a manner other than that specified for each tree in the project studies and approved harvest plan, it is likely that one of IPAAM's inspectors may apply a hefty fine to AFI. Fines can also be applied by the Receita

Federal, similar to the US EPA, if documentation is not provided that covers each shipment, or if taxes are not paid in a timely manner.

Additionally, AFI may be subject to forestry management, endangered species, and other environmental regulations in these jurisdictions. Changes in such laws, or the interpretation of such laws, may require AFI to incur significant unforeseen capital or operating expenditures to comply with such requirements. The occurrence of such events could have an adverse effect on AFI's business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects and as a result have a material adverse effect on AFL.

Currently, no further regulatory changes to the applicable laws and regulations that specifically govern SFMPs in Brazil are expected. Present regulations, however, are considerably strict. For example, each chain saw used in the felling of trees or cutting of branches, and later firewood, needs to be licensed. If an IPAAM inspector, or Environmental Military Police officer were to request the license, at least a copy must be presented, otherwise the saw is confiscated and a fine is generated by IBAMA.

Adverse Climate Conditions, Wind Storms, Fires, Disease, Pests, And Other Natural Threats Could Adversely Affect Forests

Forests that produce the wood are subject to a number of naturally occurring threats such as adverse climate conditions, wind, fire, disease and other pests. Damage caused by strong windstorms, such as uprooting and stem breakage, is considered by management to be a major natural risk to the forests that produce the wood. Fire is a risk to all forests and AFI's warehouses and operations. Accumulation of combustible raw materials and possible deficiencies in AFI's preparation for fires could cause fire hazards and no preventative measures can provide assurance that fires will not occur. AFI may experience fire in the future and such a fire may materially adversely affect operations. Disease or pests may have a material adverse effect on forests and plantations in the future. Other risks to forests that produce the wood include, but are not limited to, losses caused by earthquakes, floods, and other non-man-made catastrophic events.

Political Developments In Brazil May Adversely Affect AFI And As A Result, AFL.

AFI's business strategies, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected by changes in policies of the Brazilian government, other political developments in or affecting Brazil, and regulatory and legal changes or administrative practices of Brazilian authorities over which AFI has no control.

A Downturn In The Global Economy May Adversely Affect AFL.

AFI intends to sell a large part of its products globally, and accordingly, the results of AFI's operations and financial condition are sensitive to and dependent upon the level of world economic activity. The global recession and decreased rates of gross domestic product growth may continue in the future, and future developments in or affecting the

world's economy could impair AFI's ability to proceed with its business plan or materially adversely affect its business, financial condition, or results of operations.

Being A Florida Corporation With Operations Located In Brazil, AFI's Shareholder Rights Are More Limited Under Brazil Laws Than Under U.S. Law. This May Result In Less Protection Of Shareholder Rights Than Under U.S. Law.

AFI's corporate affairs are governed by its Articles of Incorporation, its Bylaws, and Florida law, and its operations in Brazil are governed by the laws of Brazil. The rights of shareholders to take action against AFI and its directors are to a large extent governed by the laws of Florida. However, the rights of AFI's shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of AFI's directors under Brazilian law are not as clearly established as they would be under statutes or judicial precedent in the United States. In addition, some U.S. states, such as Florida, have more fully developed and judicially interpreted bodies of corporate law than Brazil

AFI is a Florida corporation and substantially all of AFI's assets are located outside of the United States. All of AFI's current operations are conducted in Brazil. However, AFI's directors and officers are citizens of the United States. It may be difficult for shareholders to enforce judgments obtained in United States courts based on the civil liability provisions of the United States federal securities laws against AFI and its future officers and directors, who are not residents of the United States and the substantial majority of whose assets are located outside of the United States. In addition, there is uncertainty as to whether the courts of Brazil would recognize or enforce judgments of United States courts against AFI or such persons predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state or other judgments. In addition, there is uncertainty as to whether such Brazilian courts would be competent to hear original actions brought in Brazil against AFI or such persons predicated upon the securities laws of the United States or any state or other US laws.

Conflict With Native Communities In Brazil Could Threaten A Large Portion Of Product Sales.

Brazilian law protects the rights of indigenous people. It is possible that AFI's distributors might not be able to maintain good relations with native communities in Brazil. One hundred percent (100%) of AFI's business is generated from distributors in Brazil. A deterioration of the relationship between AFI's distributors and the indigenous peoples of Brazil could affect AFI's sales through its distributors, thereby adversely affecting AFL.

Any disruption in the distributors' relationships with the local population would likely negatively affect their sales. Consequently, such a disruption would cause a reduction in the distributors' orders from AFI, negatively affecting AFI's sales to those distributors and AFI's ability to generate profits. Accordingly, AFL's shareholders would be at risk of losing all or most of their investment.

Energy Shortages And Increased Energy Costs Could Adversely Affect Business.

Any shortage of energy could cause disruptions in AFI's manufacturers operations as well as AFI's operations. Higher electricity costs or disruptions in the supply of electricity or natural gas could adversely affect AFI's financial condition and results of operations.

Stained Ends on Logs Reduces the Size of the Log.

When AFI receives and mills the wood logs, the ends are checked for stains. When a log has a stained end, the ends must be cut thereby reducing the size of the log for product use. This reduction in size of AFI's logs would cause AFI to use more logs resulting in a decrease in AFI's profit margins.

AFI Currently Relies on One Customer For a Majority of Its Revenues.

Any disruption in the relationships between AFI and this client would adversely affect AFI's business. In the event of any disruption and loss of business from this client, purchasers of AFI's stock would be at risk to lose most or all of their investment.

Shareholders May Never Receive Cash Distributions Which Could Result In Shareholders Receiving Little Or No Return On His Or Her Investment.

Distributions are payable at the sole discretion of AFL's board of directors. AFL does not know the amount of cash that will be generated, if any, once AFL has more productive operations. Cash distributions are not assured, and AFL may never be in a position to make any distributions.

Dependence On Directors And Persons To Be Hired May Adversely Affect AFL's Business.

AFL's success will be dependent to a significant degree upon the involvement of AFL's officers and directors and the directors and officers of AFI, who are in charge of the development and operations. It would be difficult for AFL to find adequate replacements for these key individuals. In addition, AFL will need to attract and retain additional talented individuals in order to carry out AFL's business objectives and AFI's business objectives. The competition for such persons will be intense and there are no assurances that these individuals will be available to AFL.

Compliance With Changing Laws And Rules Regarding Corporate Governance And Public Disclosure May Result In Additional Expenses To AFL Which, In Turn, May Adversely Affect AFL's Ability To Continue Its Operations.

Keeping abreast of, and in compliance with, changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, new SEC regulations and, in the event AFL is approved for listing on either an automated quotation system or a registered exchange, any system or stock

exchange rules, will require an increased amount of management attention and external resources. AFL intends to continue to invest all reasonably necessary resources to comply with evolving standards, which may result in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance and disclosure activities. This could have an adverse impact on AFL's operations.

AFL's Alternate Fuel Distribution Business Has Generated No Revenue To Date And Its Business Model Remains Unproven.

AFL's alternate fuel distribution plan of operations is a novel business concept which AFL management believes will prove successful and profitable. However, to date, the business plan has generated no revenue and it has not been successful as implemented by any other company. Therefore, there can be no assurance that the business model will ever prove successful or generate revenue.

C. Off Balance sheet arrangements

AFL has not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources and would be considered material to investors.

PART E: Issuance History

Item 17 Offerings and shares issued for services in the past 2 years:

There have not been any Offerings or Shares Issued for services in the past 2 years by AFL.

Part F: Exhibits

Item 18 Material Contracts

Except for the Share Exchange Agreement described above AFL. has not entered into any material contract other than those made in the ordinary course of doing business. A copy of the Share Exchange Agreement can be found at <http://www.otcm Markets.com/stock/AZFL/filings>.

Item 19 Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws

AFL's original Articles of Incorporation, subsequent amendments to the Articles of Incorporation and corporate Bylaws have been published and can be found at <http://www.otcm Markets.com/stock/AZFL/filings>.

Item 20 Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchases

During the past two (2) years, AFL has sold a significant number of its common shares. The sales are as follows:

1. On March 16, 2012, entered into a Share Exchange Agreement and Plan of Merger with ECOSYS. Under that Agreement, AFL issued 70,000,000 shares of its common stock to the shareholders of AFI in exchange for all of the issued and outstanding stock of AFI;
2. On March 26, 2012, Deepak Bhatia converted \$2,600 in debt into 2,600,000 shares of AFL common stock;
3. On March 26, 2012, Samuel R. Brown converted \$6,600 in debt into 6,600,000 shares of AFL common stock;
4. On March 26, 2012, The Kasper Group, Ltd., a Nevada Corporation converted \$6,500 in debt into 6,500,000 shares of AFL common stock;
5. On March 26, 2012, Gloria Broavo converted \$32,050 in debt into 32,050,000 shares of AFL common stock;
6. On March 26, 2012, Carlos Contreras converted \$5,750 in debt into 5,750,000 shares of AFL common stock; and
7. On March 26, 2012, Robert Thomas Hynes Jr. converted \$6,500 in debt into 6,500,000 shares of AFL common stock.

There have been no other sales of AFL common stock during the past two (2) years.

THE SPACE BENEATH THIS LINE WAS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Item 21**Issuer's Certifications.**

I, Michael Ibar, certify that:

I have reviewed this Initial Company Information & Disclosure Statement of Amazonas Florestal, Ltd. Based on my knowledge, this disclosure statement does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this disclosure statement; and based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included or incorporated by reference in this disclosure statement, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this disclosure statement.

Date: 09/26/12

/s/ Michael Ibar

Michael Ibar
CEO