

Reducing Illegal Wood Trade: the European Union Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Action Plan Developments

By Ed Pepke
Senior Timber Trade Analyst
EU FLEGT Facility
European Forest Institute







Contents

- I. Introduction
- II. General market trends
- III. EU FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade) Action Plan
- IV. Causes of illegal logging and trade of illegal wood
- V. Combating illegal logging and trade
- VI. EU Timber Regulation
- VII. Conclusion and discussion





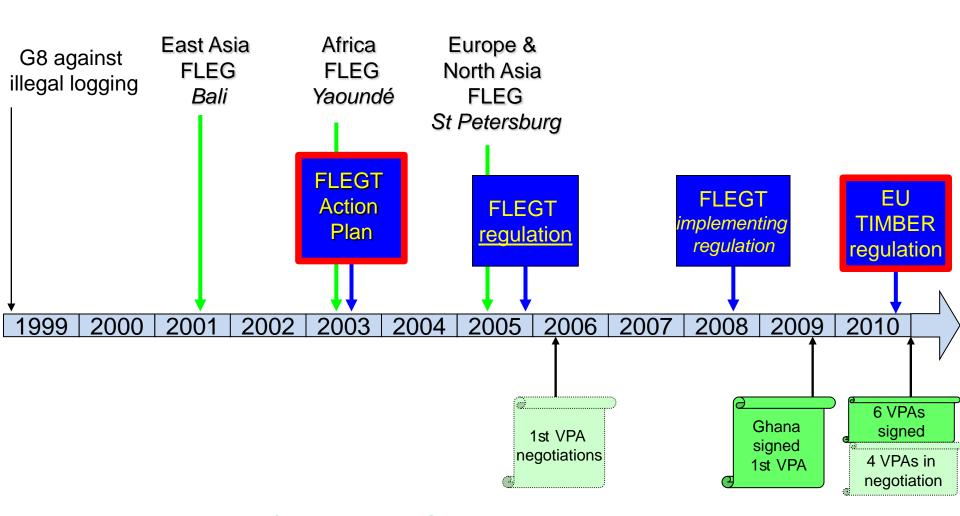


I. Introduction





Developments against illegal logging and trade



© European Forest Institute, 2012







Illegal logging

- Harvesting without permit
- Logging against harvest laws
- Evading taxes, fees
- Removing protected species, undersized
- In protected areas
- Not following management plans

Illegal trade

- Buying & selling illegal timber
- Illegal transport
- Illegal processing
- Illegal exporting







Illegal logging and trade

- \$15 billion loss annually
 - Revenues to crime, but
 - Not to industry
 - Not to people
 - Not to governments







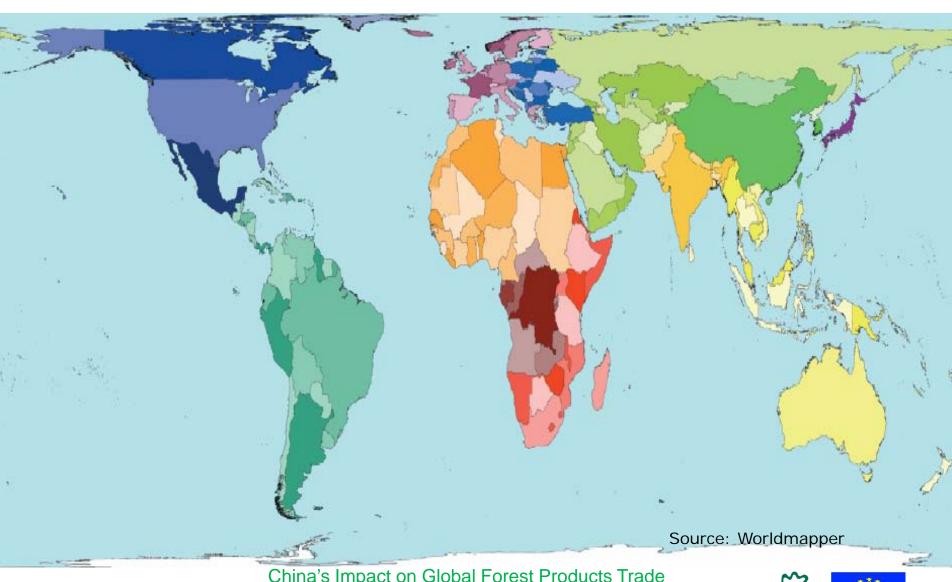
Why Europe?







World shaped by political boundaries

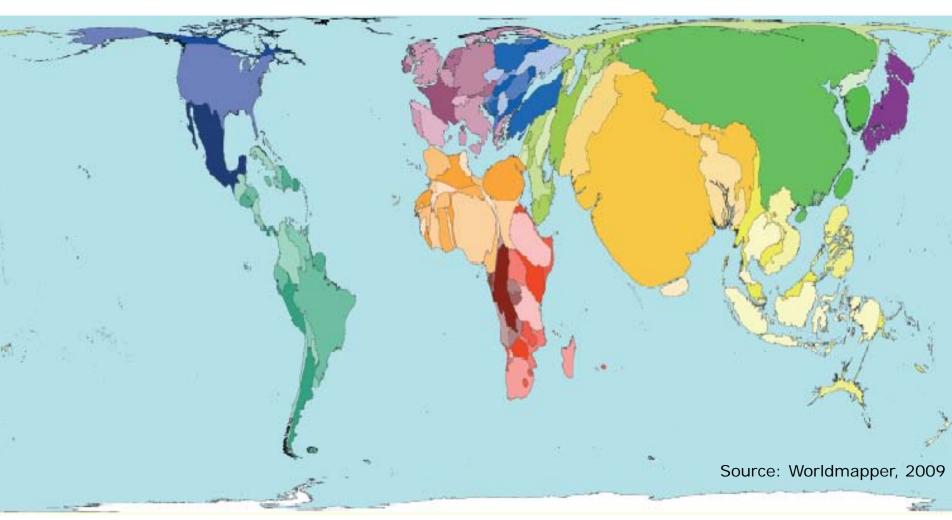


© European Forest Institute, 2012





World shaped by population



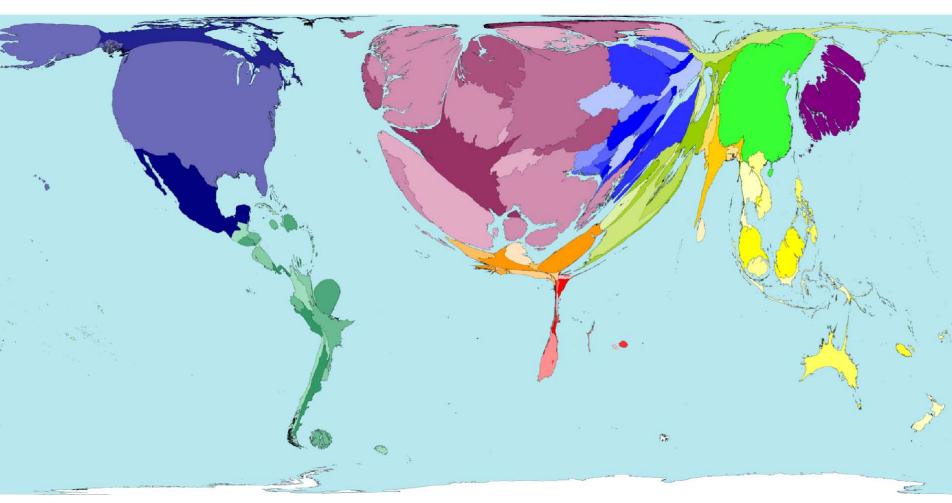
© European Forest Institute, 2012

China's Impact on Global Forest Products Trade Society of Wood Science and Technology Convention Beijing, China, 27 August 2012





As shaped by forest products imports



© European Forest Institute, 2012

China's Impact on Global Forest Products Trade Society of Wood Science and Technology Convention Beijing, China, 27 August 2012



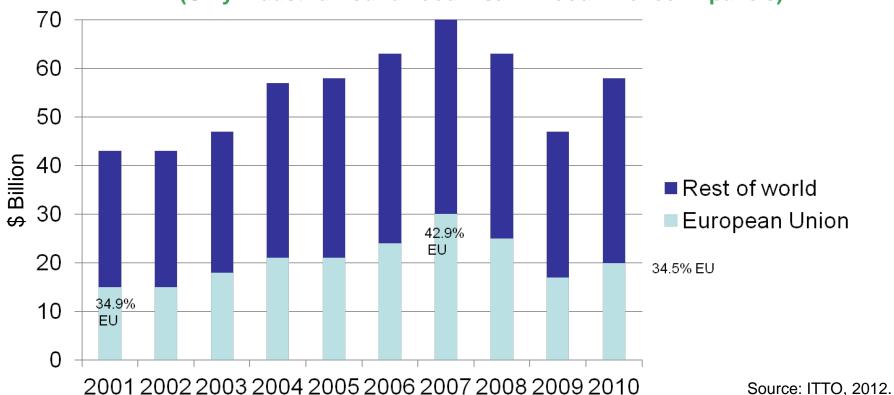


MPLEMENTING THE EU FOREST LAW ENFORCEMENT, GOVERNANCE AND TRADE (FLEGT) ACTION PLAN



EU forest products imports vs global imports

(Only industrial roundwood + sawnwood + veneer + panels)



© European Forest Institute, 2012



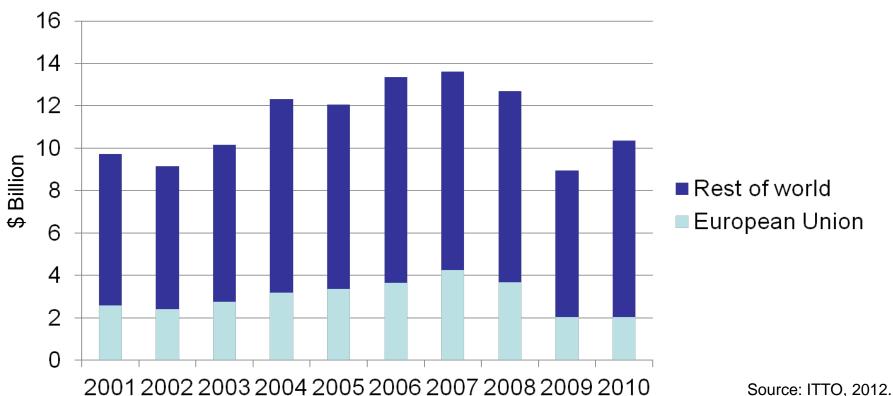


MPLEMENTING THE EU FOREST AW ENFORCEMENT, GOVERNANCE AND TRADE (FLEGT) ACTION PLAN



EU vs. global tropical forest products imports

(Only industrial roundwood + sawnwood + veneer + panels)



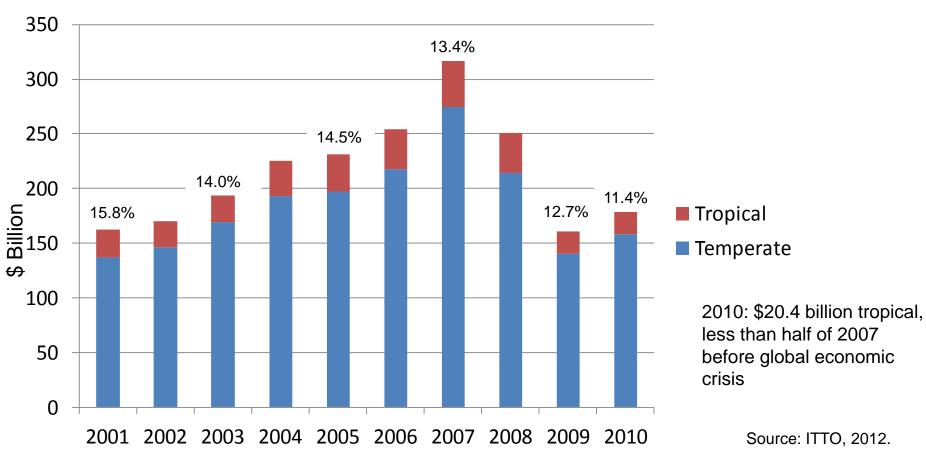
© European Forest Institute, 2012





Percent tropical EU forest products imports

(Roundwood + sawnwood + veneer + panels)



© European Forest Institute, 2012







II. European Union FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Action Plan evolution





FLEGT

- EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade initiative
- FLEGT Action Plan published in 2003
- EU response to the issue of forest governance and illegal logging
- Actions aimed at both production and consumption
 - Public and private sector procurement and investment policies
 - Regulation to allow control of illegal timber entering the EU, i.e. the EU Timber Regulation
 - Trade agreements between producer countries and the EU, i.e.
 Voluntary Partnership Agreements
 - Support for tropical producer country governments and industry







EU Voluntary Partnership Agreements

- Assist countries to evaluate forest sector through inclusive stakeholder process
- Signed with 6 countries
- Negotiating with other countries for VPA
- Result in FLEGT-licensed timber
- EU conducting high-level dialogue on forest issues with other countries, including China







FLEGT-licensed timber

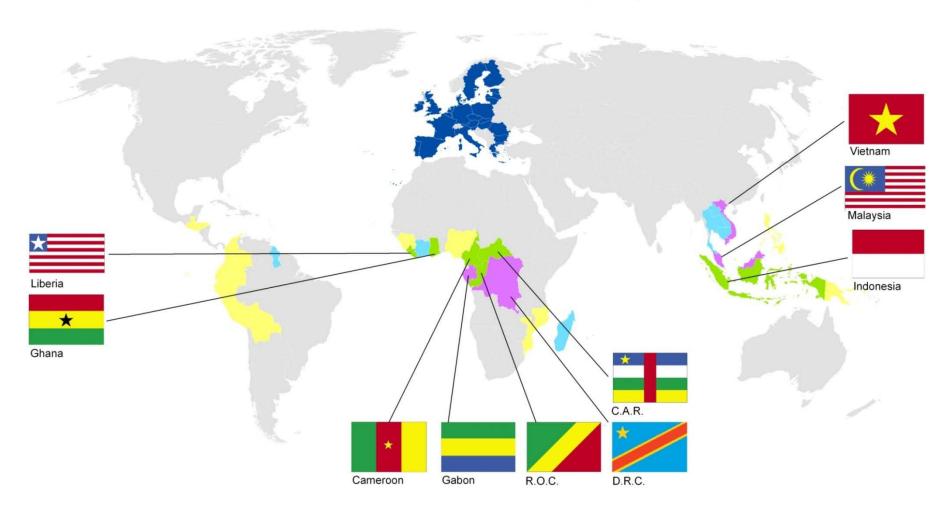
- Procedures to verify timber produced and exported legally
- Legality Assurance System
 - Control and independently audit
 - From harvest to export
- Independent Market Monitoring system
 - Collect trade and policy information
 - Analyze market trends
 - Provide evidence for FLEGT Action Plan functioning





Level of EC FLEGT country interaction

Information and awareness raising
Pre-negotiation/consensus building
Negotiation
Implementation



© European Forest Institute, 2012





III. Causes of illegal logging and trade of illegal wood





Causes of illegal logging and trade

- Poor governance
- Poor enforcement of national legislation
- Corruption
- Commercial vs subsistence
- Export vs domestic use

Source: World Bank, 2012.





IV. Combating illegal logging and trade





Combating illegal logging and trade: Policy recommendations

- Awareness of problems, causes, extent
- Develop integrated justice strategy
 - Improve domestic cooperation
 - Enlist private sector
 - Engage civil society actors
- Include justice reforms in development assistance programs

Source: World Bank, 2012.







Combating illegal logging and trade: Operational recommendations

- Improve international cooperation
- Collaborate forest sector stakeholders and criminal justice sector
- Attack corruption
- Target vulnerable individuals, groups, companies, forests
- Enforce anti-money laundering
- Enforce due diligence system requirements

Source: World Bank, 2012.







V. EU Timber Regulation







EU Timber Regulation

- Published in 2010
- Comes fully into force in 2013
- Obligations for operators who place wood and paper products on the EU market for the first time
- Due diligence systems required
- FLEGT-licensed timber from VPAs automatically accepted
- Applies to intra-EU trade too
- Enforcement by each country's "Competent Authority"





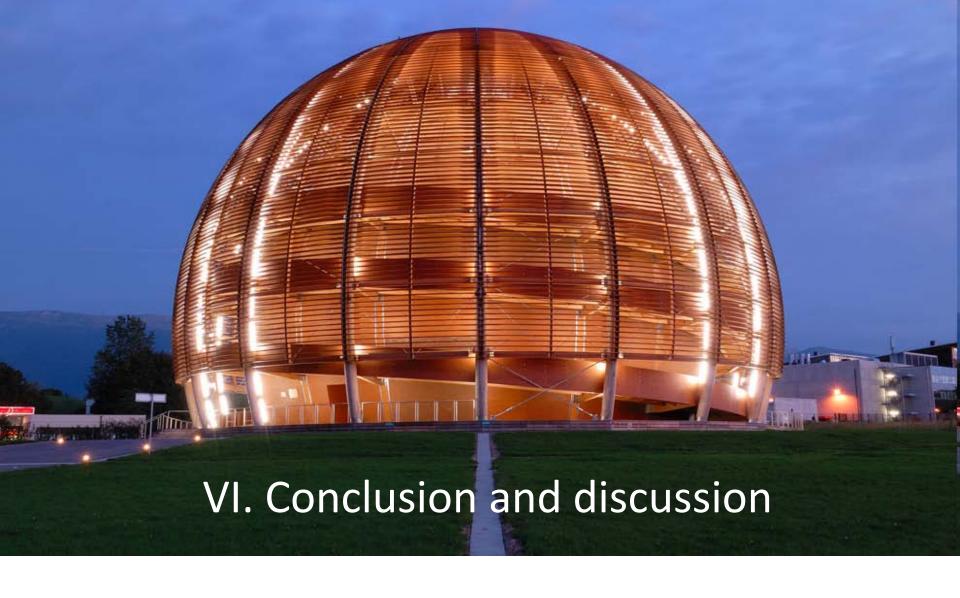


Other timber regulations

- US Lacey Act Amendment, 2008
- Australia's Illegal Logging Prohibition Bill, 2011
- Japan and other countries considering legislation
- Public procurement policies











www.euflegt.efi.int



Ed Pepke
Senior Timber Trade Analyst
EU FLEGT Facility
European Forest Institute
Ed.Pepke@efi.int



