

The EU policy on Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) in the Asia-Pacific

Kyoto, 29 February 2016



Overview

- Why combat trade in illegally logged timber and timber products?
- The EU FLEGT Action Plan
- The EU Timber Regulation
- Voluntary Partnership Agreements
- FLEGT in Asia
- Next steps

Why combat trade in illegally logged timber?

Pressure from our constituents





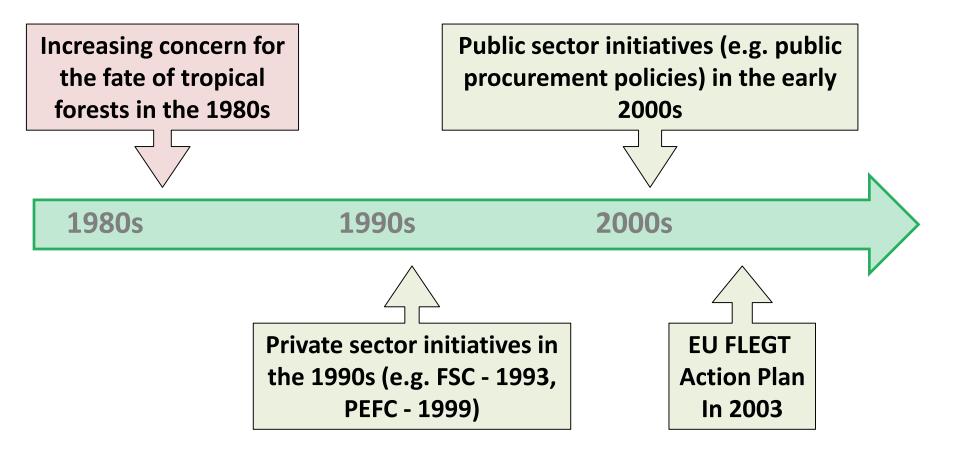
What is needed for real change?

- Will measures on one side alone be enough to combat illegal logging?
 - Consumer boycotts of tropical hardwood products
 - Industry codes of conduct
 - Voluntary certification schemes
 - Public procurement policies
 - Timber regulations
- Could something be missing...
 - ... a combination of demand & supply side measures?



The EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan (2003 – 2015)

Towards a European approach to combat illegal logging

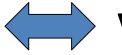


FLEGT Action Plan – 7 areas

- 1. FLEGT integrated in development cooperation
- 2. Bilateral trade agreements (VPAs)
- 3. New legislation (EUTR) legal minimum requirement
- 4. Public procurement policies more than legal
- 5. Private sector initiatives more than legal
- 6. Financing and investment safeguards
- 7. (Address conflict timber)

FLEGT – Key demand & supply side measures

EU Timber Regulation (EU TR)



Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA)

 Prohibits sale of illegal timber in the EU Ensures export of only legal timber to EU from participating countries





No more illegal timber on the EU market, the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR)

The EU Timber Regulation (2013)

It <u>prohibits</u> the placing on the EU market of illegally harvested timber and products derived from such timber



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It requires EU traders who <u>place timber</u> products on the EU market <u>for the first time</u> to exercise <u>'due diligence'</u> (information, risk assessment and mitigation)



Other traders further down the supply chain must <u>keep records</u> of their suppliers and customers

What is due diligence?

1. INFORMATION

Operator must have access to information describing the timber and timber products, <u>country of harvest</u>, species, quantity, details of the supplier and information on <u>compliance with</u> <u>national legislation</u>.

2. RISK ASSESSMENT

Operator must assess the risk of illegal timber in his supply chain, based on the information in 1. and taking into account criteria set out in the regulation.

3. RISK MITIGATION

When there is a risk of illegal timber in the supply chain, the operator must mitigate that risk by requiring additional information and verification from the supplier.

Who is involved?

The European Commission Member States

Monitoring Organisations



Civil Society

Industry (Operators & Traders)

Implementing the EU TR

Competent Authorities

Each EU Member State appointed one or more Competent Authorities, responsible for the correct application of the regulation. CAs ensure that the regulation is effectively implemented and enforced.

Monitoring Organisations

Legally EU based entities who offer systems that help EU operators comply with the due diligence requirements.

Voluntary Partnership Agreements – trade agreements legal timber between EU and partner countries

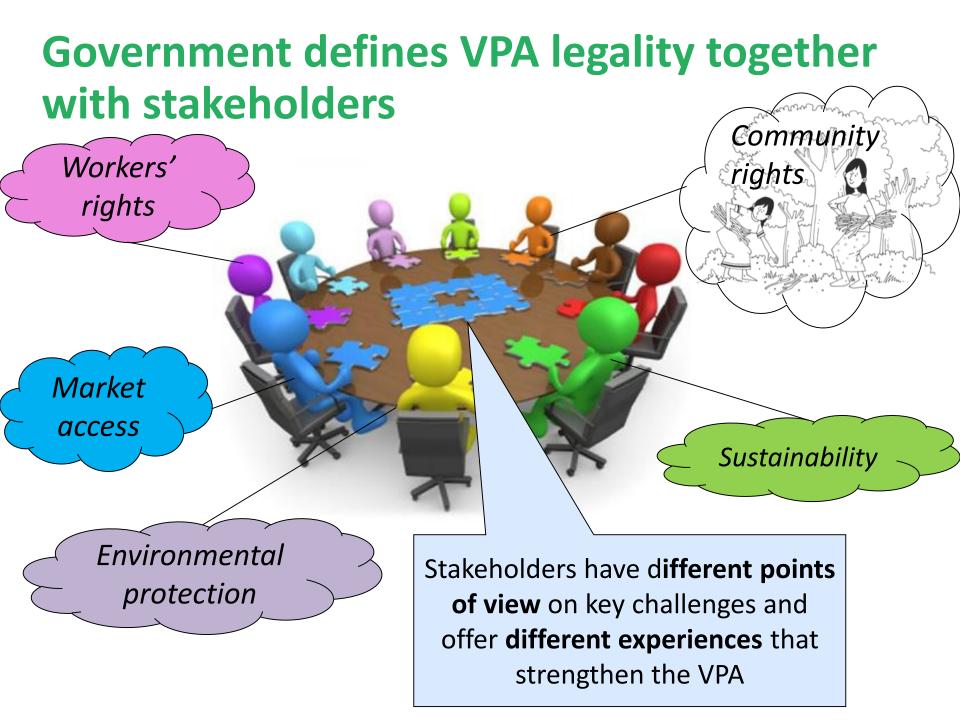
FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPA)

- Bilateral agreement between the European Union and a timber-exporting country.
- To ensure that timber and timber products exported to the EU come from legal sources.
- The timber-exporting country agrees to control and license its timber exports as legal.
- The EU agrees to accept only licensed imports from that country (FLEGT licensed timber).
- Legality is assured through an agreed VPA Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS).

What is legal under EU TR and VPAs?

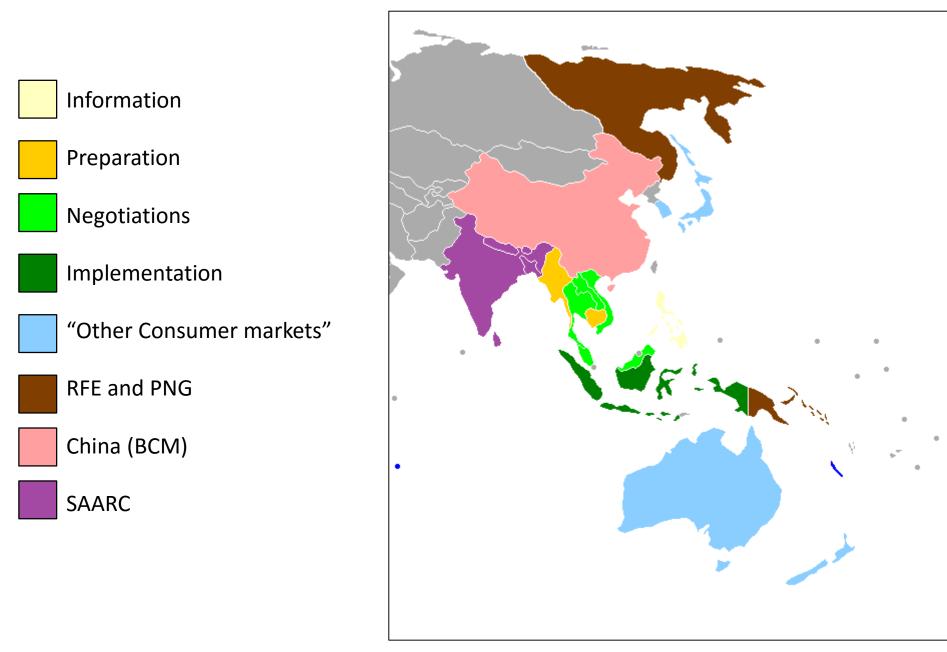
The legislation should cover environmental, social and economic principles

- Legal rights to harvest
- Payments taxes and fees related to harvesting
- Timber harvesting laws including environmental and forest legislation
- Third parties tenure and use rights (affected by harvesting)
- Trade and customs



FLEGT in Asia

FLEGT engagements in the Asia-Pacific Region



SAARC Region



ASEAN



FLEGT developments in ASEAN

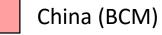
Information
Preparation
Negotiations

Implementation

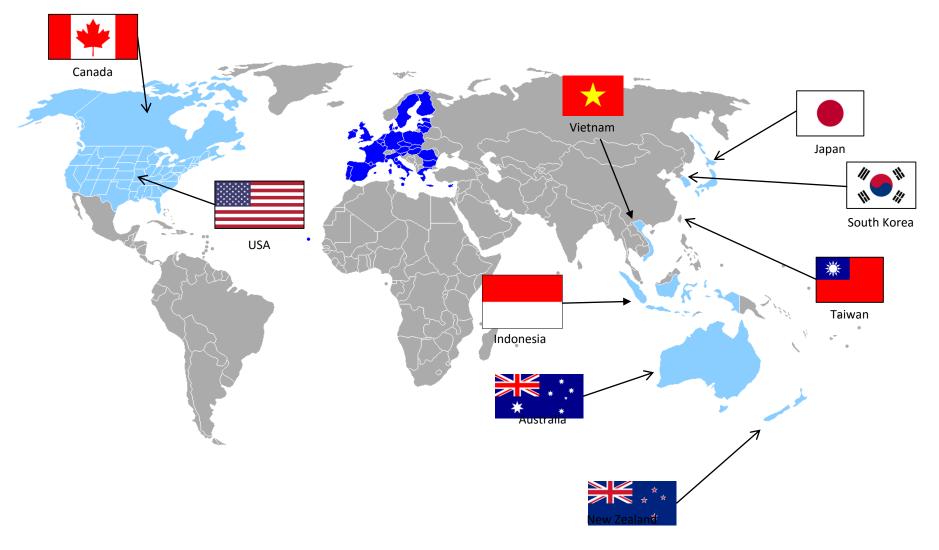


China – Bilateral Coordination Mechanism



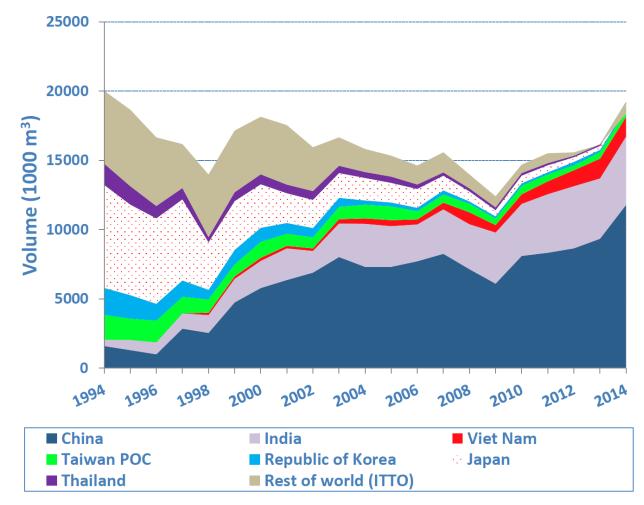


Illegal logging 'legislation' in place or considered



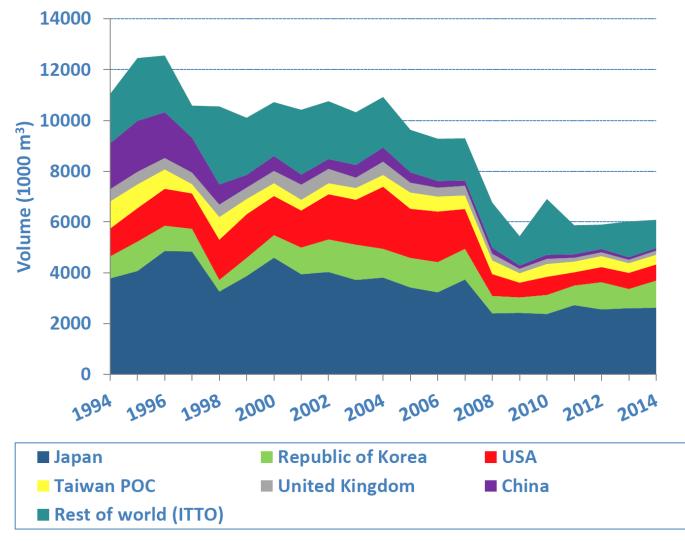
Other markets

Major importers of tropical logs



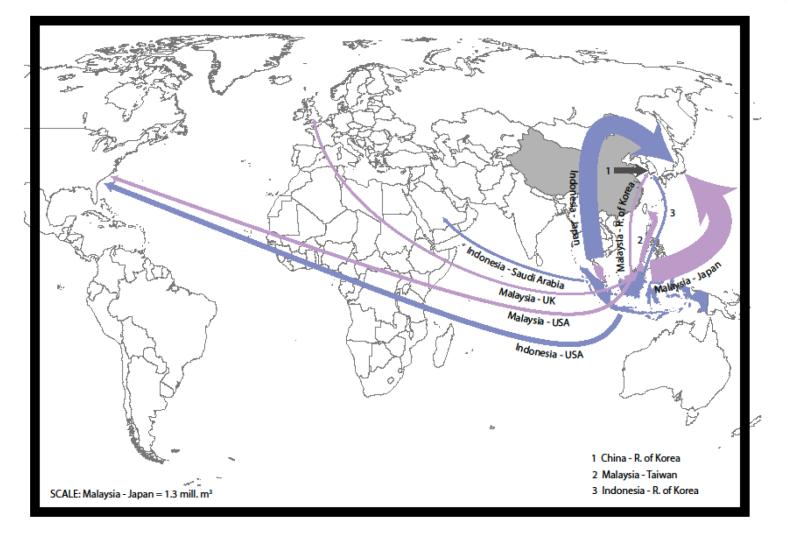
Sources: ITTO Statistics Database, COMTRADE

Major importers of tropical plywood



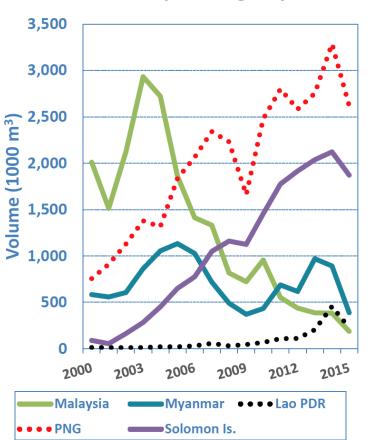
Source: ITTO Statistics Database

Major Trade Flows: Tropical Plywood, 2013

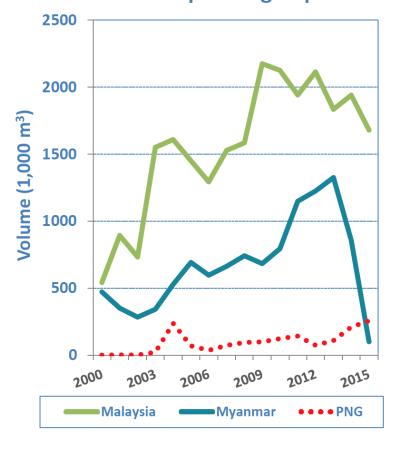


Sources: ITTO Statistics Database, COMTRADE. Note: Major directions of trade as recorded by exporting countries.

China and India: Imports of tropical logs by major Asia-Pacific supplier



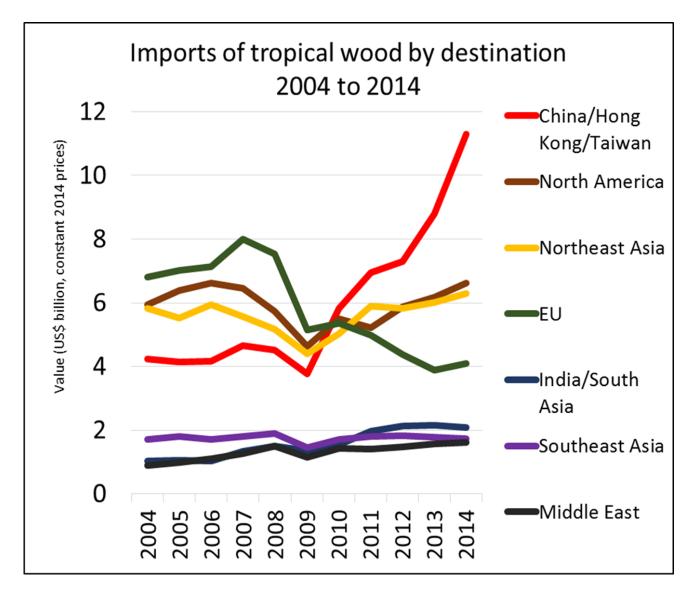
China: Tropical log imports India: Tropical log imports



Sources: World Trade Atlas, ITTO Statistics Database, COMTRADE. Data for 2014/2015 converted from weights to volumes.

Sources: World Trade Atlas, ITTO Statistics Database. Data for 2015 estimated from YTD November data.

Trade context



Source: ITTO FLEGT Independent Market Monitor Baseline Report Next Steps

2016

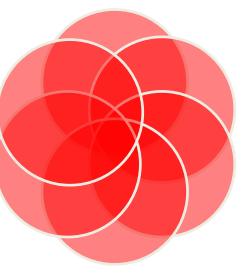
- New momentum due to FLEGT licenses
- Follow up of Court of Auditors; FLEGT Action Plan & EUTR Evaluations
- Feasibility study on EU deforestation action plan
- Cooperation with other consumer markets
- More emphasis on China cooperation
- Small forest enterprises

Challenges to small forest enterprises in FLEGT processes

Regulatory compliance

Marketing power

Market knowledge



Access to resources

Lobbying influence

Access to finance

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Do you want more information?

European Commission website on EUTR for EU operators http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eutr2013

EU FLEGT Facility website on VPAs and FLEGT-licensed timber http://www.euflegt.efi.int



And more information

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/flegt.htm http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/home_en.htm http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/illegal_logging.htm