

Dealing with illegal logging: the state of international initiatives

MegaFlorestais, Peru 2015



Context

- Tropical timber trade
- EU FLEGT Action Plan
- Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA)
- Regulatory approached
 - EUTR, Lacey Act and other similar initiatives
- REDD+ jurisdictional approaches

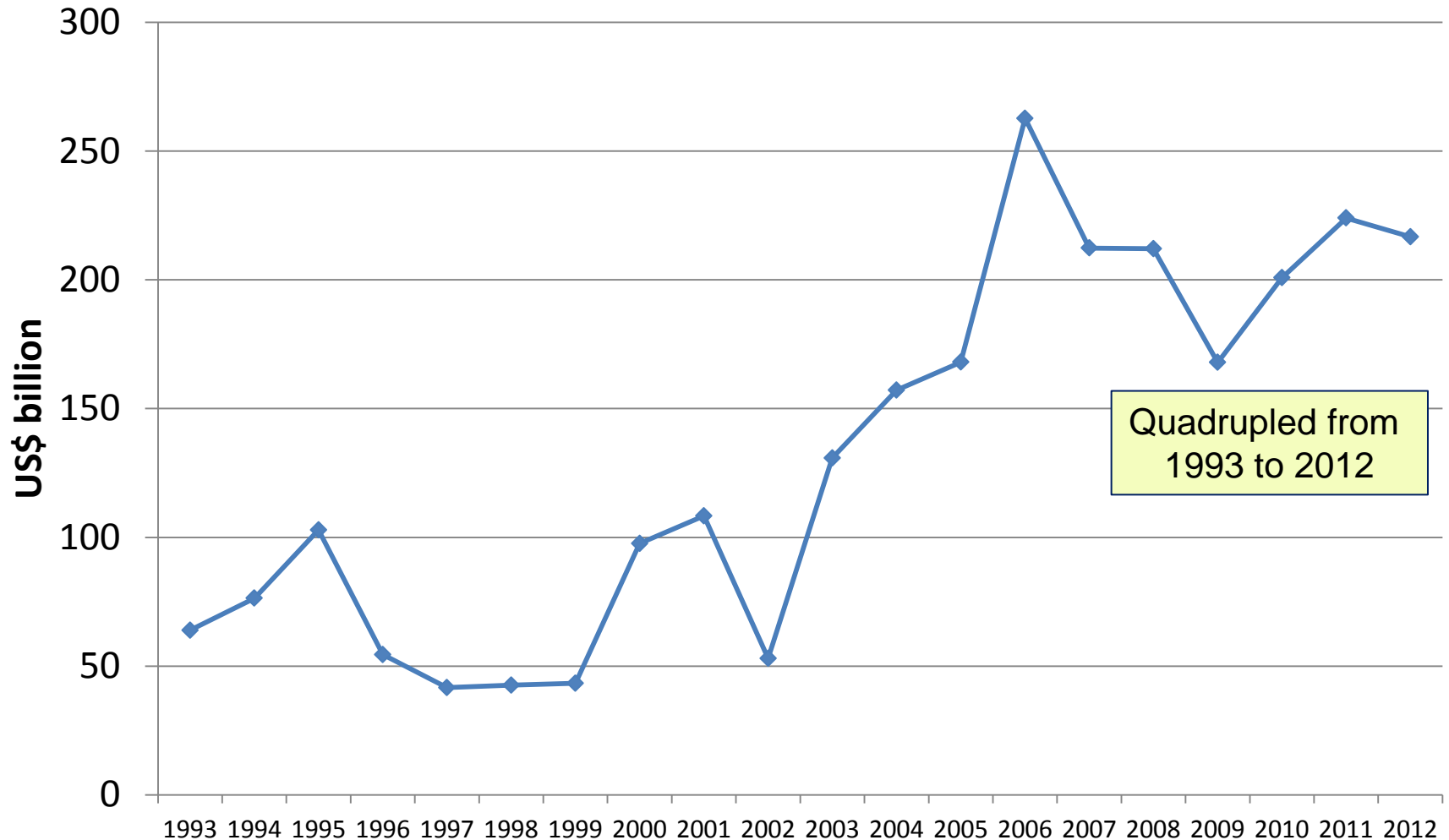
Some history

- 1985 – 1995 campaigning against import of tropical timber
- 1998 G8 Forestry Action Program
- 2001 Bali Action Plan - regional FLEG declarations
- 2003 EU FLEGT Action Plan
- 2006 Green Purchasing Law (Japan)
- 2008 US Lacey Act Amendment
- 2012 Australian Illegal Logging Prohibition Act
- 2013 EU Timber Regulation comes into effect

Recognise
the role of global timber
market in driving illegal
logging through
consumption

Global tropical timber trade

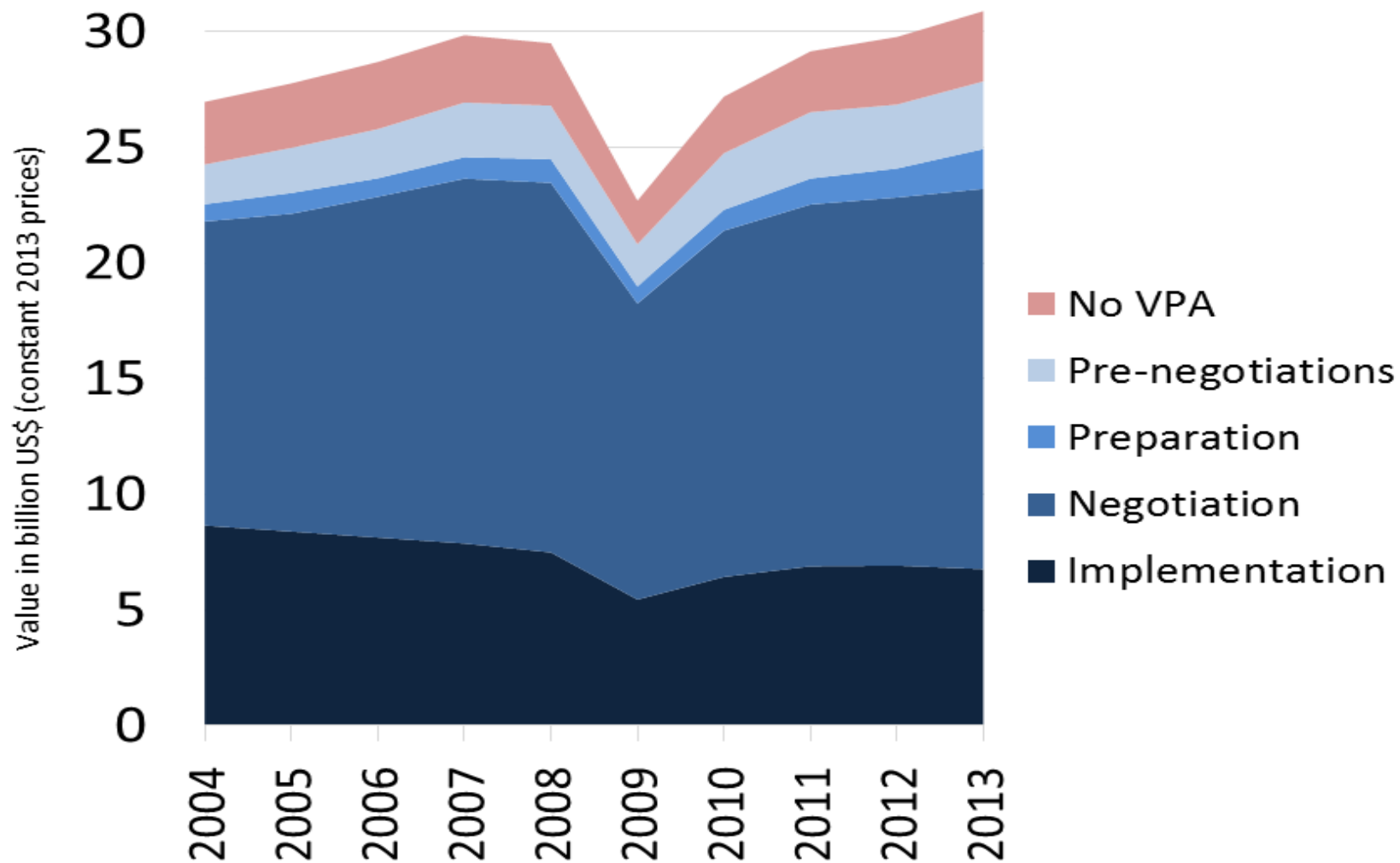
Global timber trade, last 20 years



Note: Primary- and secondary-processed wood and paper products. Globally imports = exports = “trade”

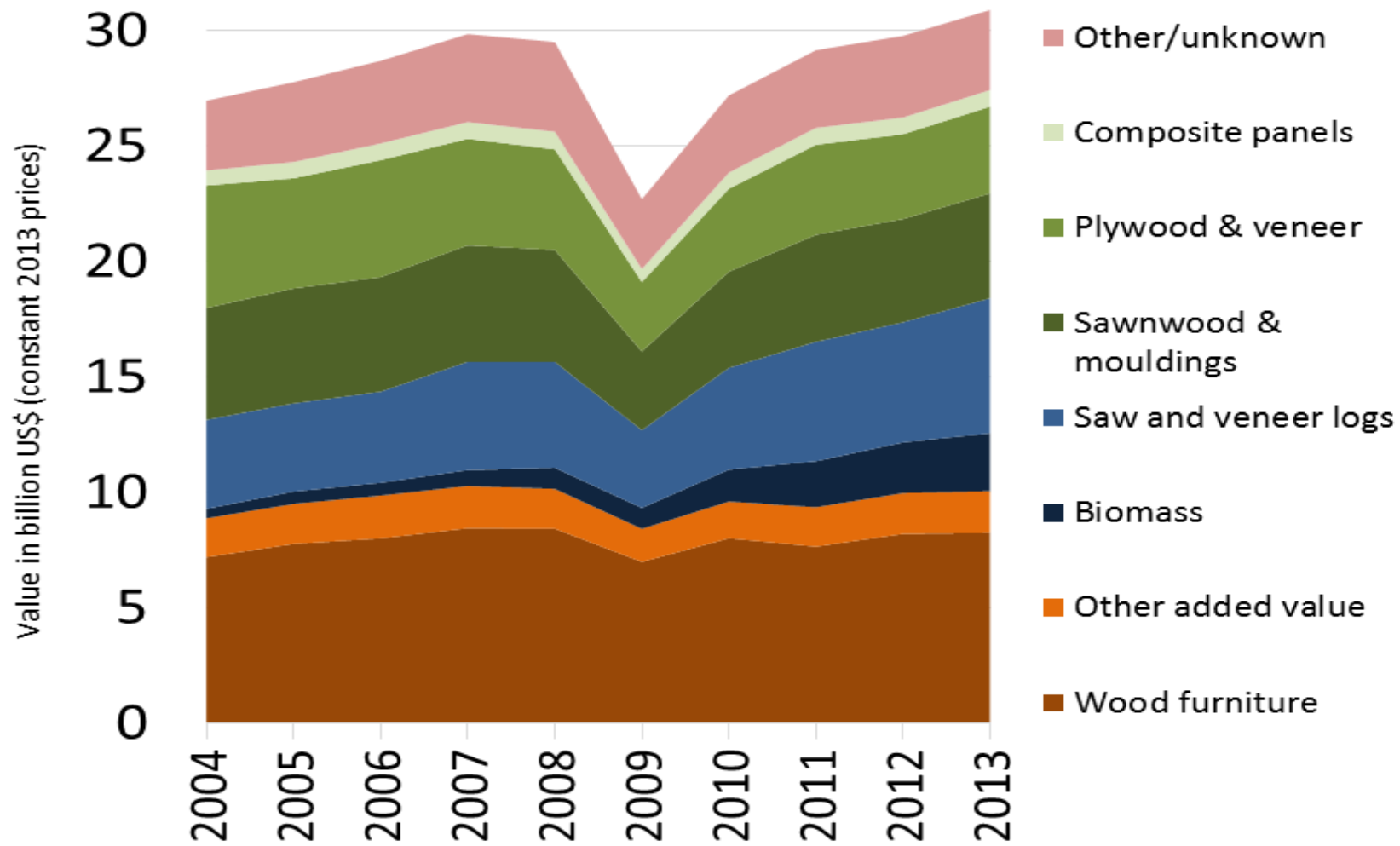
Source: UN Comtrade, 2014.

Chart S3: Global tropical timber trade by VPA status of suppliers - years 2004 to 2013



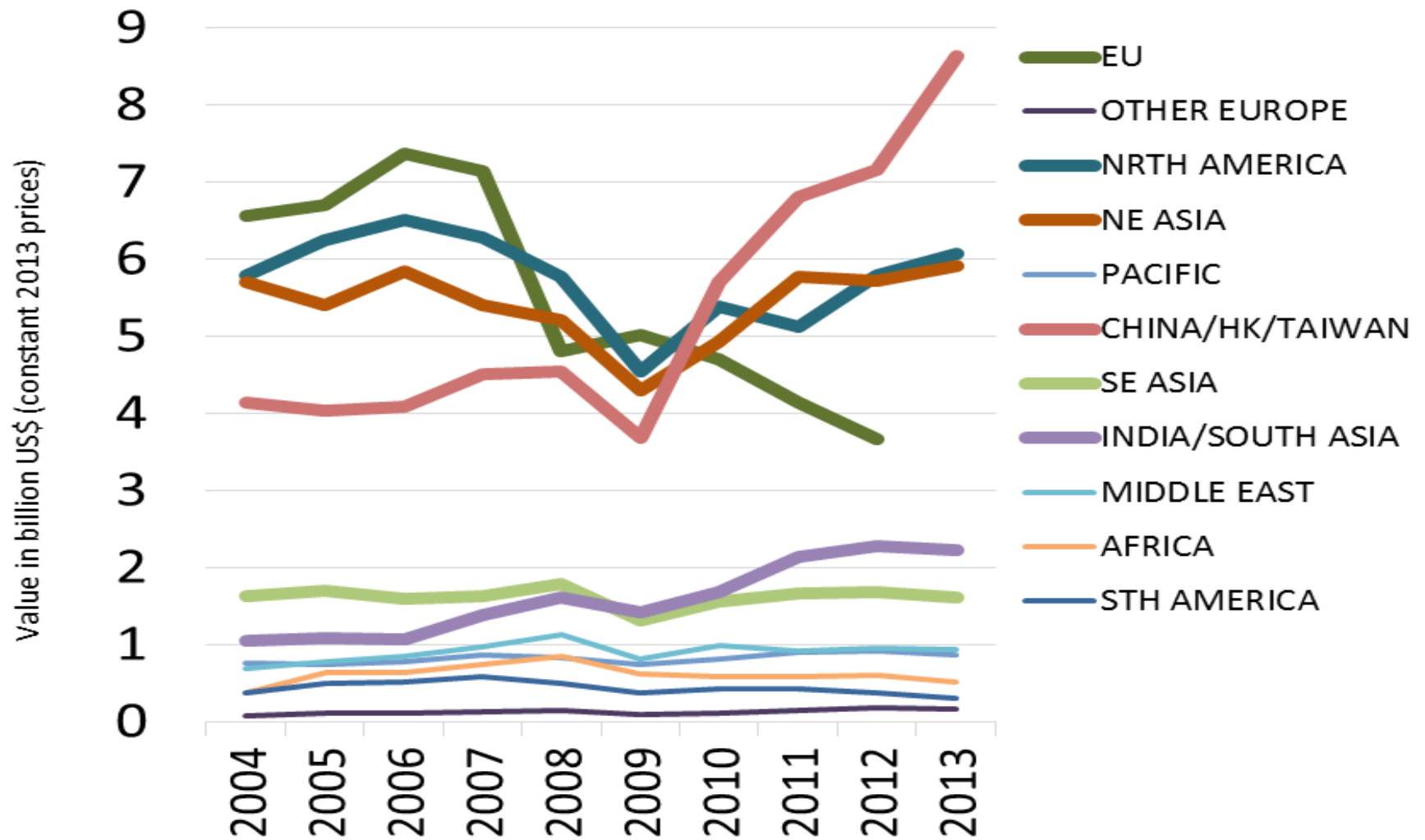
Source: IMM analysis of Global Trade Atlas/COMTRADE

Chart S4: Global tropical timber trade by product group - years 2004 to 2013



Source: IMM analysis of Global Trade Atlas/COMTRADE

Chart S6: Global tropical timber trade by import region - years 2004 to 2013



Source: IMM analysis of Global Trade Atlas/COMTRADE

EU FLEGT Action Plan

The EU FLEGT AP

aims
to reduce illegal logging
by strengthening
sustainable and
legal forest management,
improving governance and
promoting trade in
legally produced timber.

Seven broad areas:

1. Support to timber exporting countries
2. Voluntary Partnership Agreements
3. EU Timber Regulation
4. Public procurement policies
5. Private sector voluntary schemes
6. Safeguards for financing and investment
7. Addressing the problem of conflict timber



Support to
exporting
countries

1

VPAs



EU Timber Regulation



Public
procurement



Voluntary forest certification



Finance and
investment

Conflict timber



Voluntary Partnership Agreement

-

different trade agreement?

Purpose:

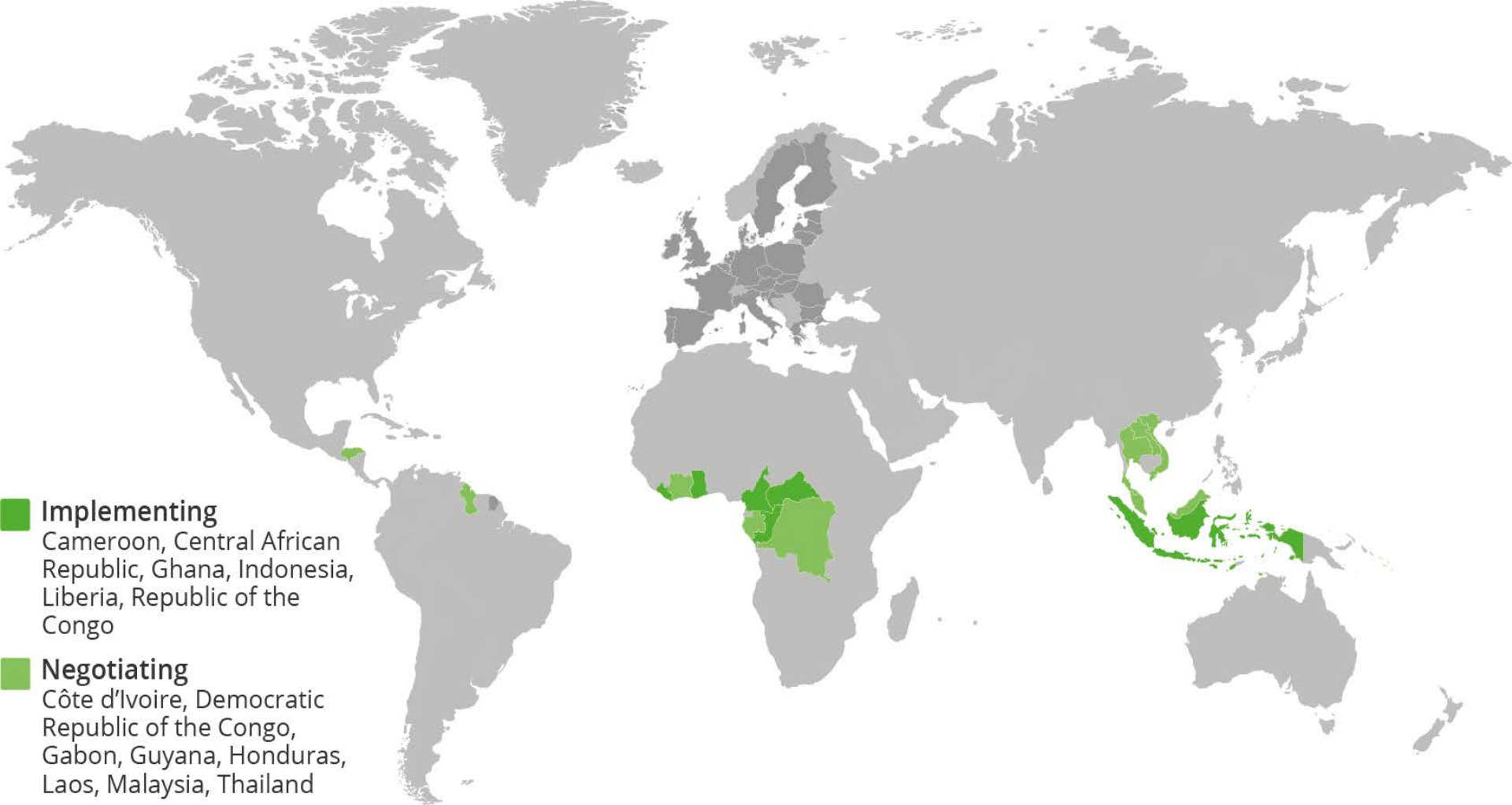
Timber and timber products exported to the EU come from legal sources

Timber-producing country agrees to control and license its timber exports as legal

EU agrees to accept only licensed imports from that country

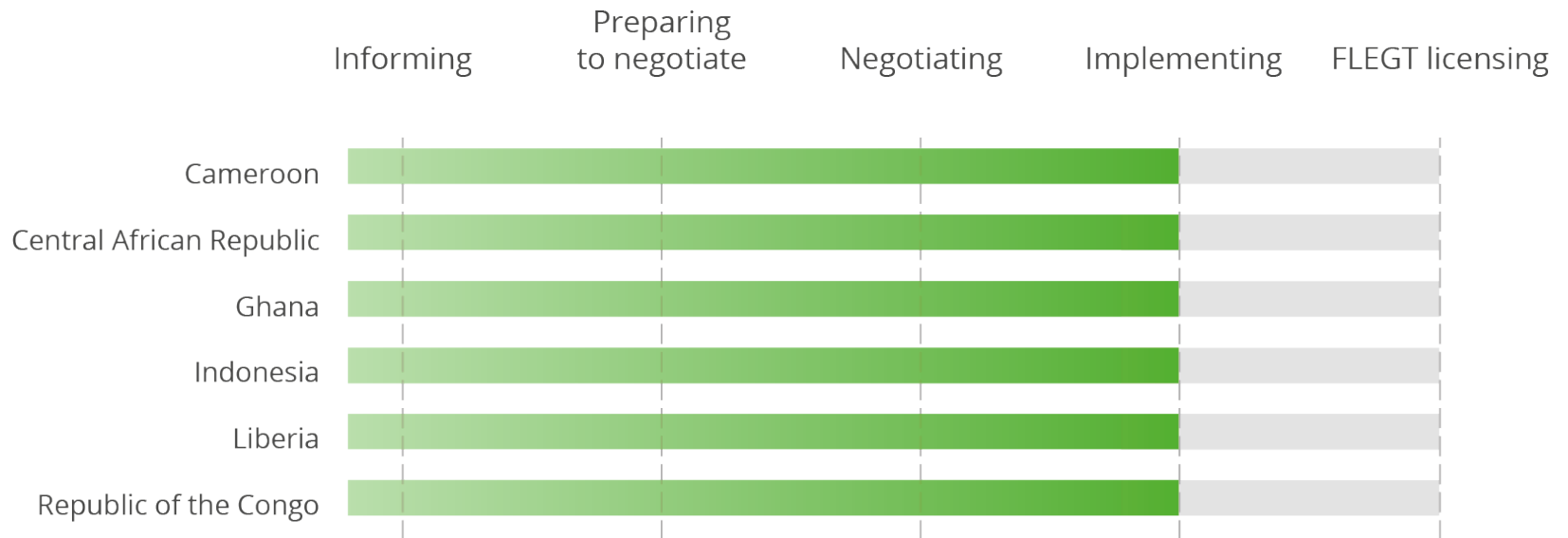
Legality is assured through an agreed timber legality assurance system

Once VPA is in full
implementation, the
partner country's exports
to the EU carry
a FLEGT-license

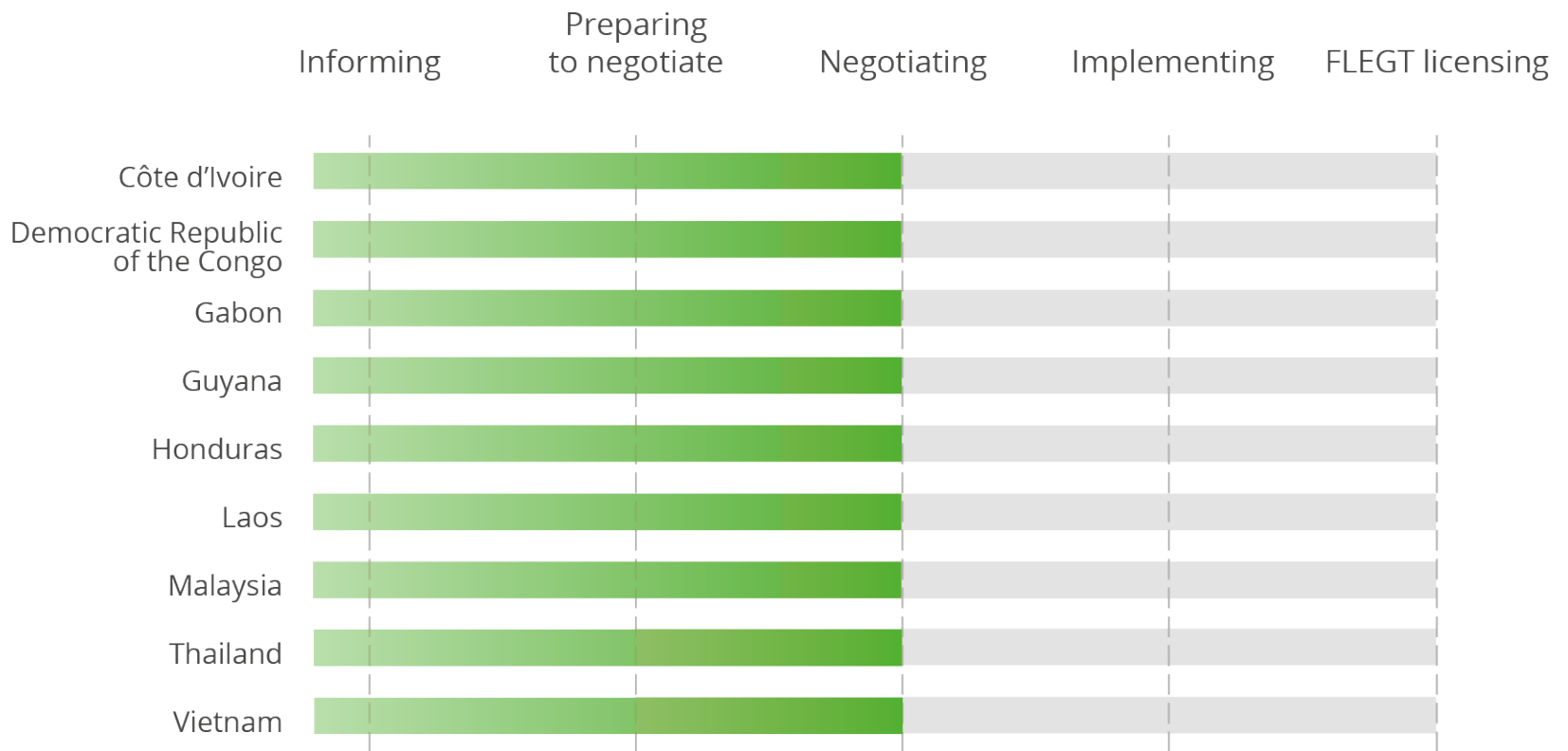


15 VPA countries globally

Six implementing countries



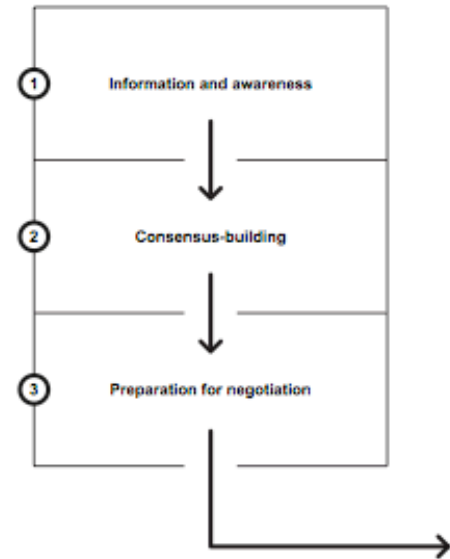
Nine negotiating countries



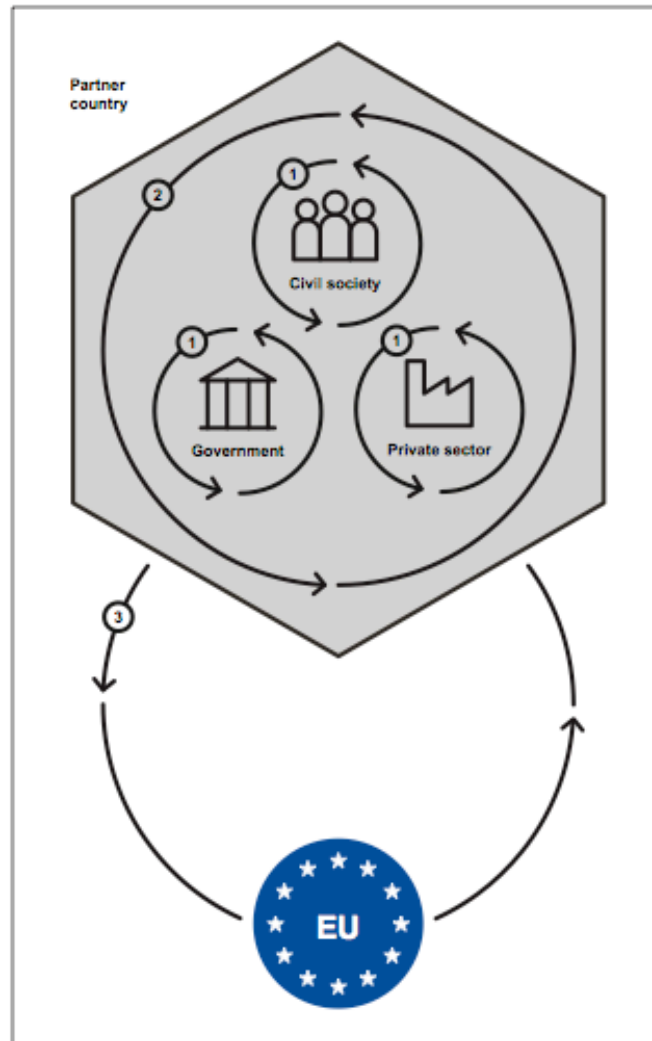
Lessons from VPA processes

- National ambitions frame the VPA
- Defined through national multi-stakeholders processes
- Country specific and based on national laws and policies
- VPAs are a driving force pushing governance in the EU FLEGT Action Plan

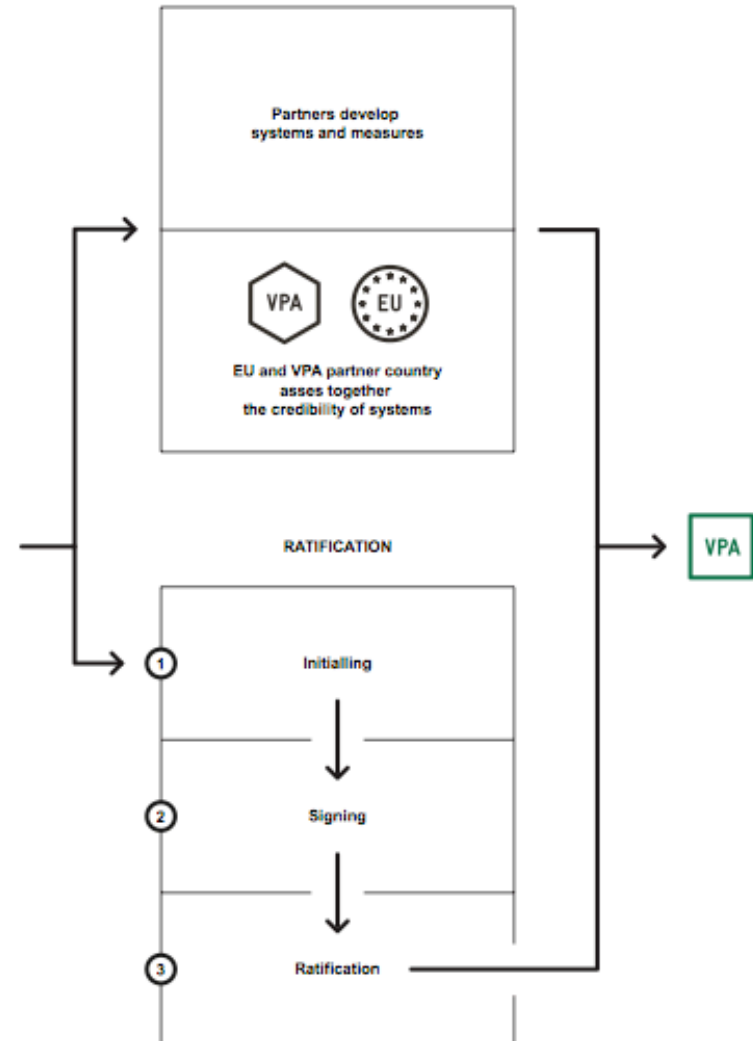
PRE-NEGOTIATION



NEGOTIATION



SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT



* Illustration reduced at 70%

<http://www.euflegt.efi.int/vpa-unpacked>



1

Clear,
uncontested,
verifiable
description of
legality

2

Capacity to
demonstrate
compliance

3

National
consensus
and
transparency

Free trade agreements
-
environmental standards to
level the playing field

Case: US – Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (PTPA)


Annex on Forest Sector Governance

- Aims to strengthen forest sector governance and combat illegal logging and illegal trade in timber and wildlife products
- Includes concrete steps the Parties will take, like helping to develop Peru's National Forestry and Wildlife Information System (SNIFF)

Regulatory approaches

-

regulations that prevent the
sale of illegally harvested
timber

- 
- EU Timber Regulation (EU TR)
 - Lacey Act Amendment
 - Australian Illegal Logging Prohibition Act

Main obligations

1

Prohibits the placing on the market of illegally harvested timber and products

2

Requires traders to exercise 'due diligence'

3

Traders must keep records of their suppliers and customers

REDD+

Jurisdictional scale

- establish models of REDD+ at a jurisdictional scale
- overcome the shortcomings of project-based approaches

Result-based finance

- Results-based finance is potentially a incentive that can help build political will and drive change.

Sustainable development pathway

- Need to move from the original payment for opportunity-cost approach to a transformational development model
- In-country finance and incentives such as domestic subsidies and rural assistance programs are the most important driver of change

THANKS
for your attention

European Forest Institute

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