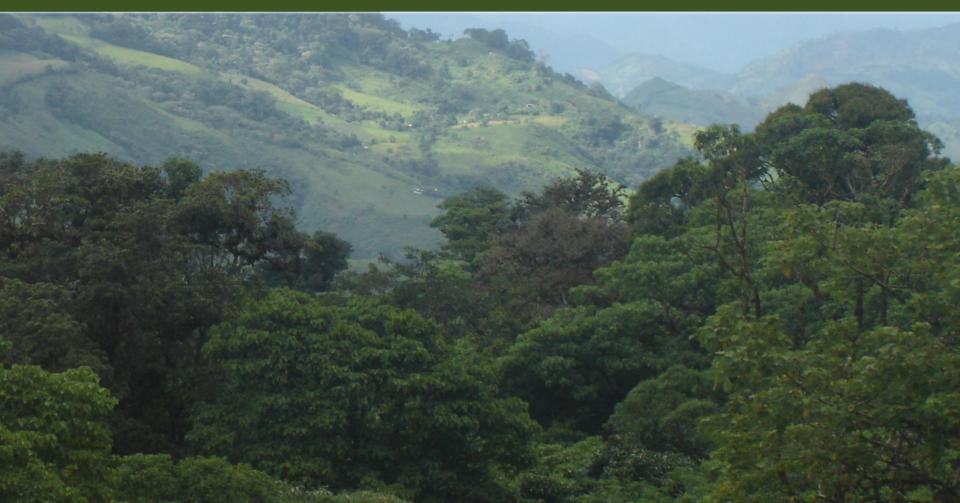
Illegality in forest conversion: A global perspective

TRENDS

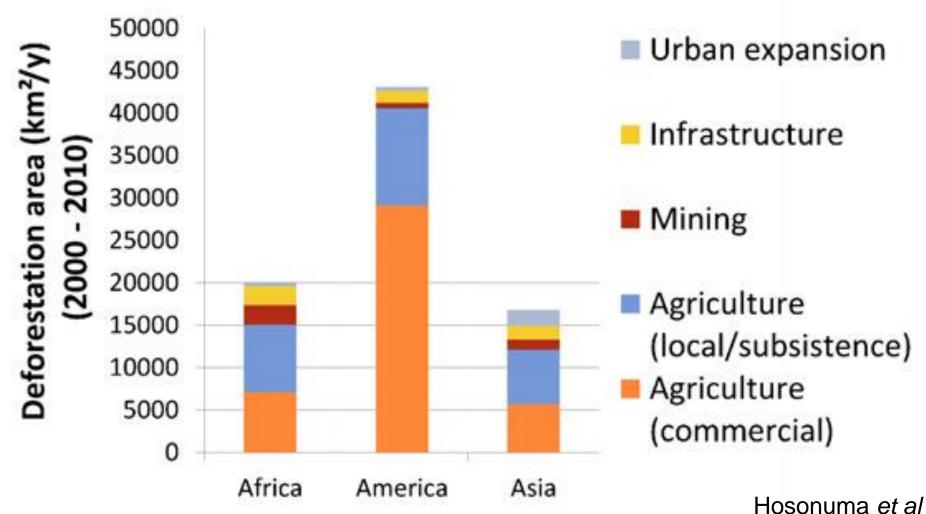
Forest Trade and Finance

July 2014

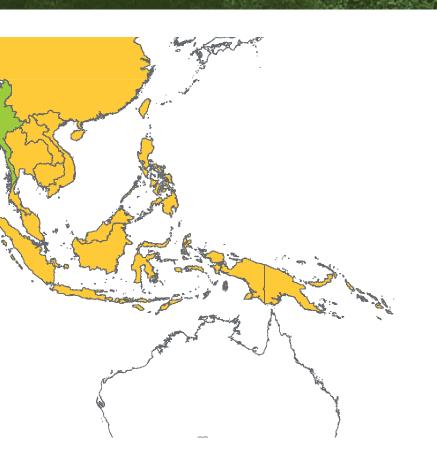


drivers of deforestation 2000-2010









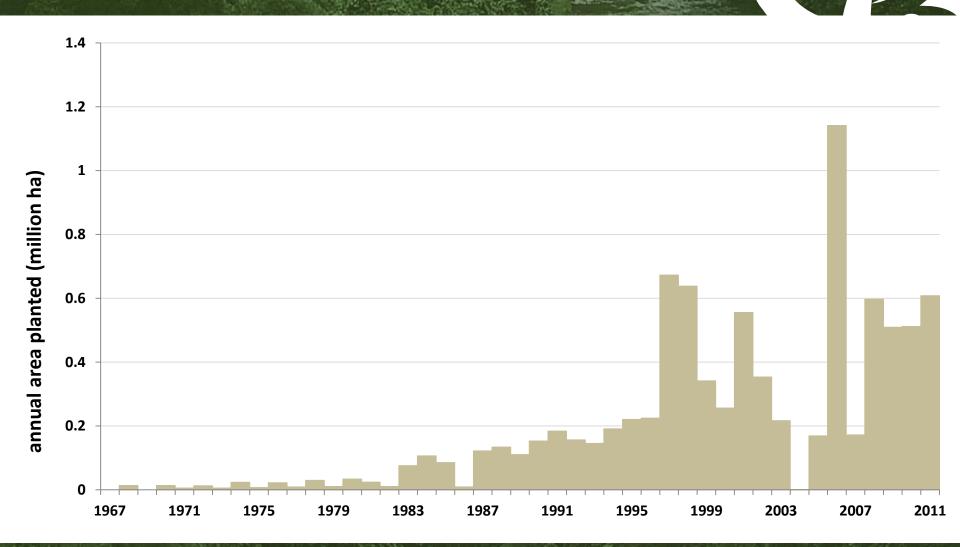
Dominance of subsistence versus commercial drivers of degradation

- Subsistence degradation
- Commercial degradation

Palm oil; pulp plantations

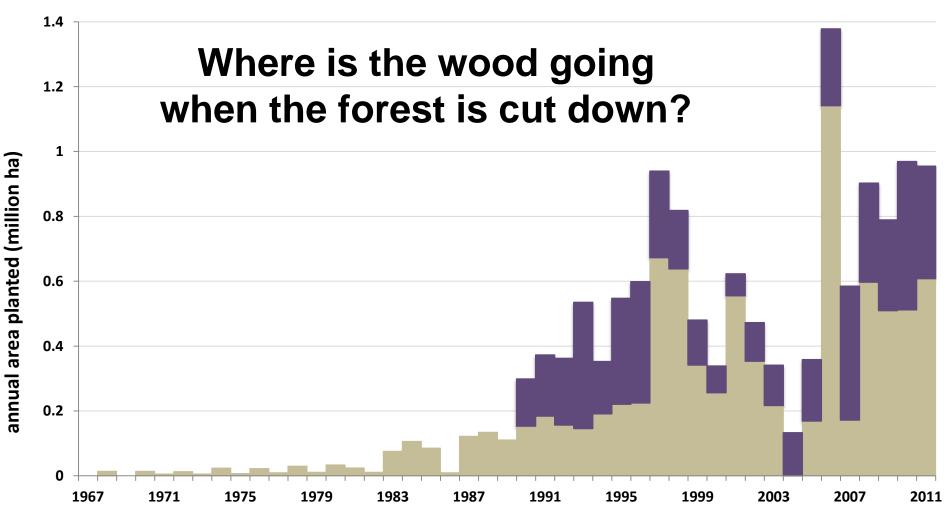
Soy; beef → EXPORT

Indonesia: area planted in oil palm in each



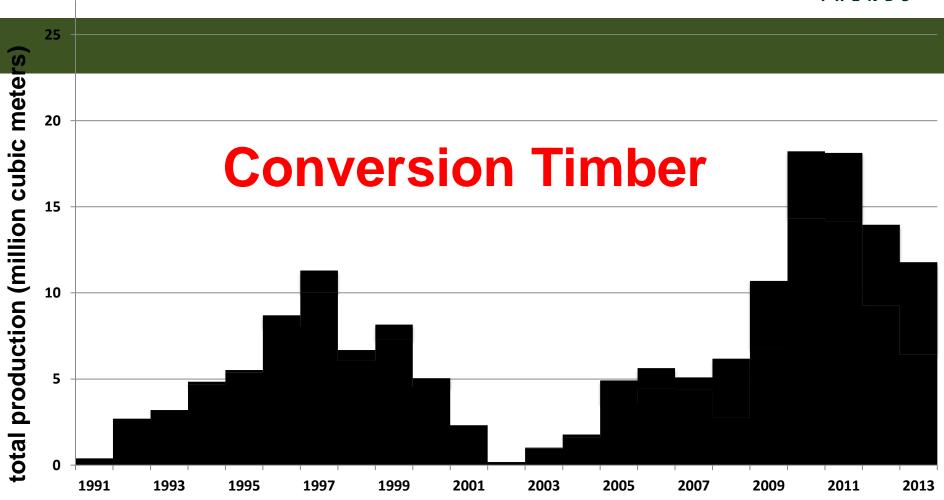
+ area for pulp plantations





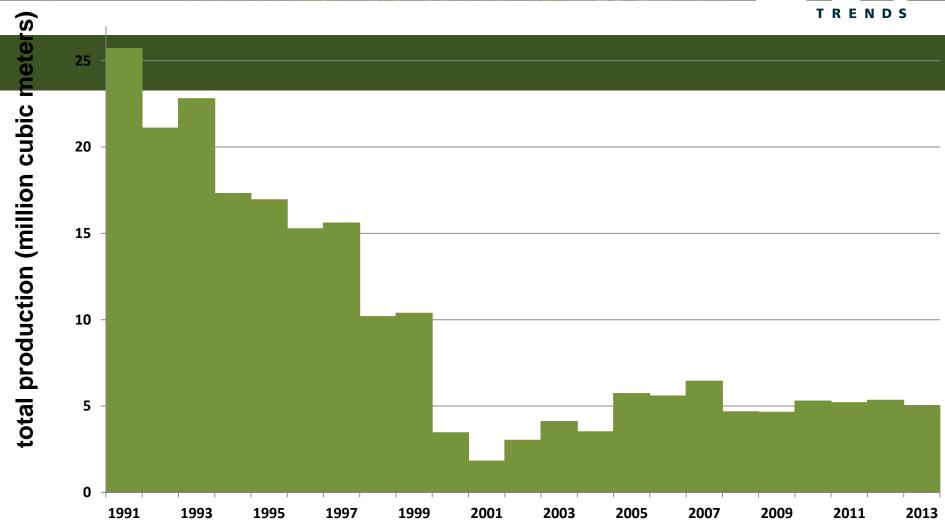
timber harvested through deforestation





timber from logging concessions









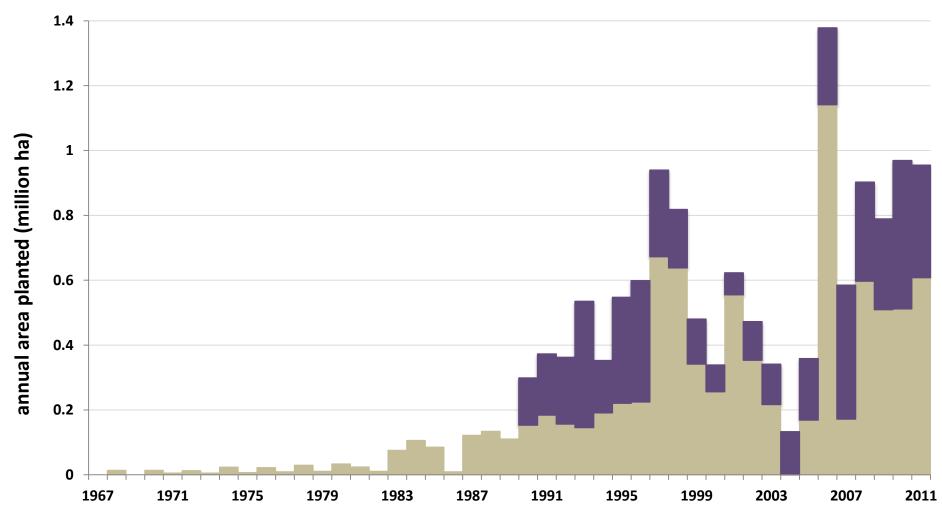
Conversion Timber now ²/₃^{rds} of wood reportedly used from forests

Concern about sustainability of forests & forestry & livelihoods requires a focus on land use change

Reason to believe this underestimates situation

area in plantations

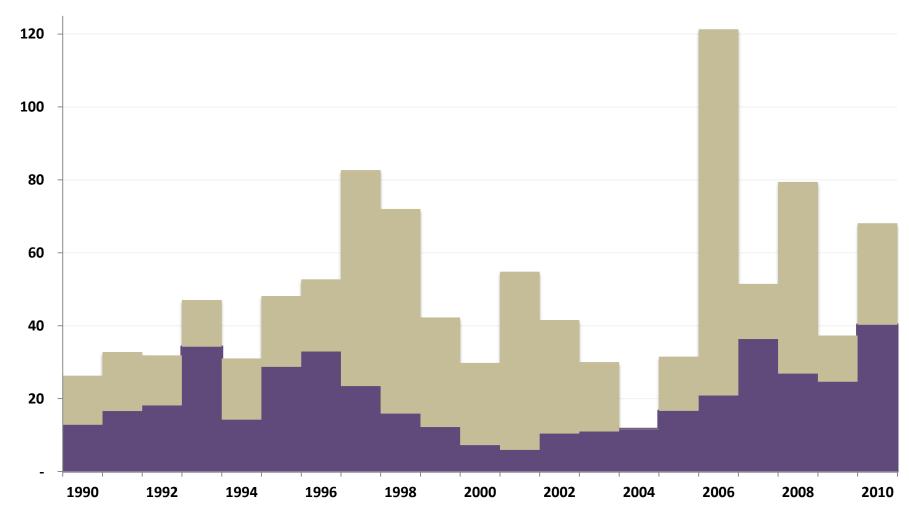


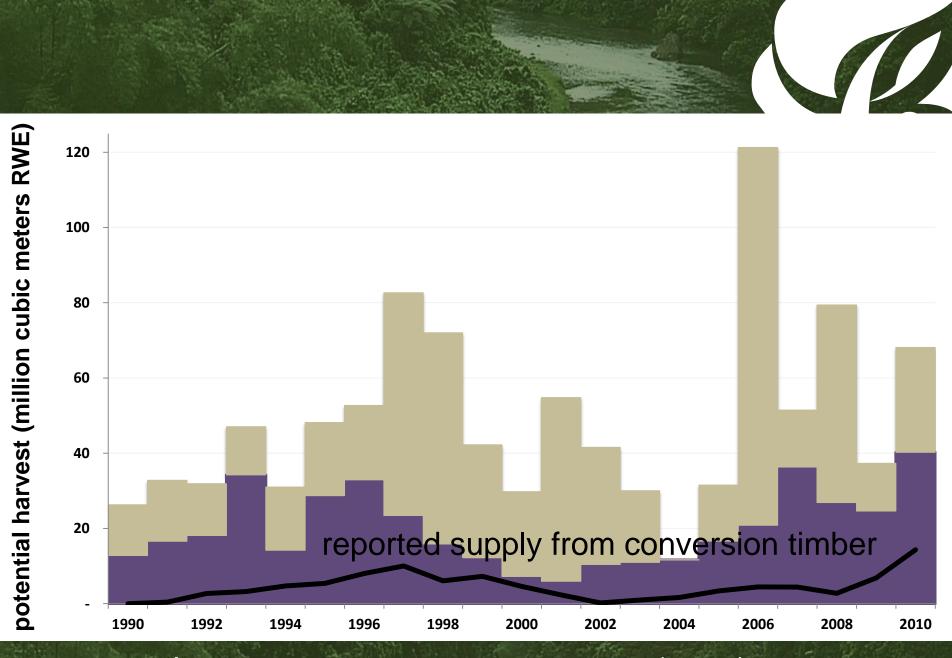


likely timber from deforestation



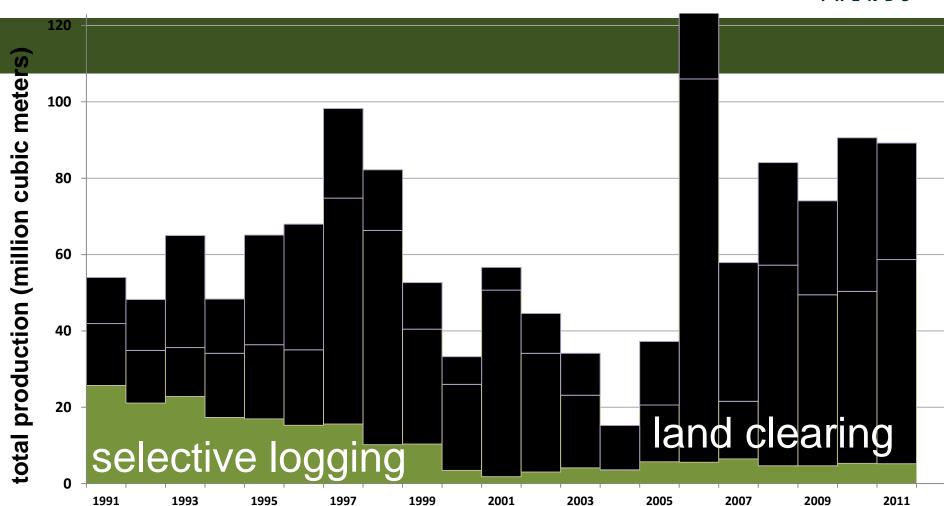












Forest Trends

Advanced REDD+ Finance

+ area for pulp plantations

Forest

[rends

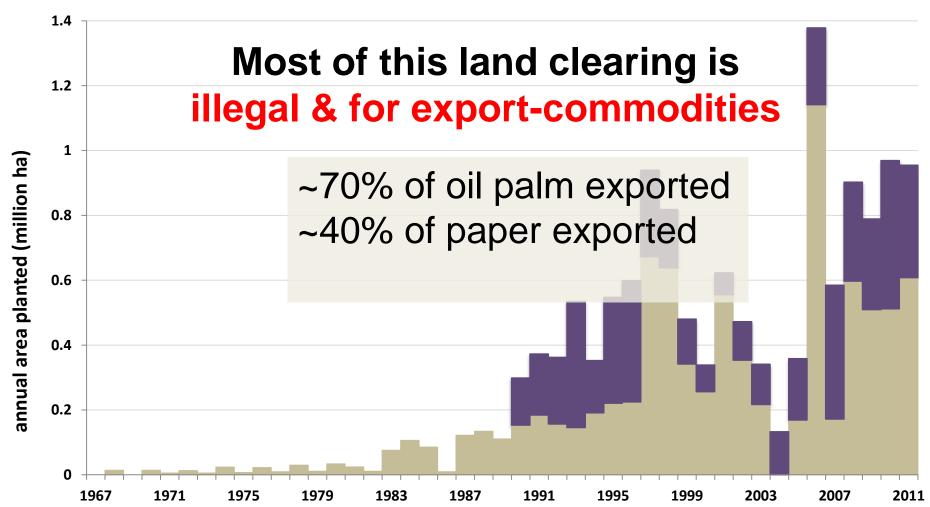




Fraud, tax evasion -> corruption nance

+ area for pulp plantations





How common is illegal land clearing for export-commercial agriculture?



Brazil:

- Stickler et al: 90% of clearing in Para illegal
 - Violates the legal reserve
- Karstensen et al: 30% of deforestation for export ag

How common is il export-commercia

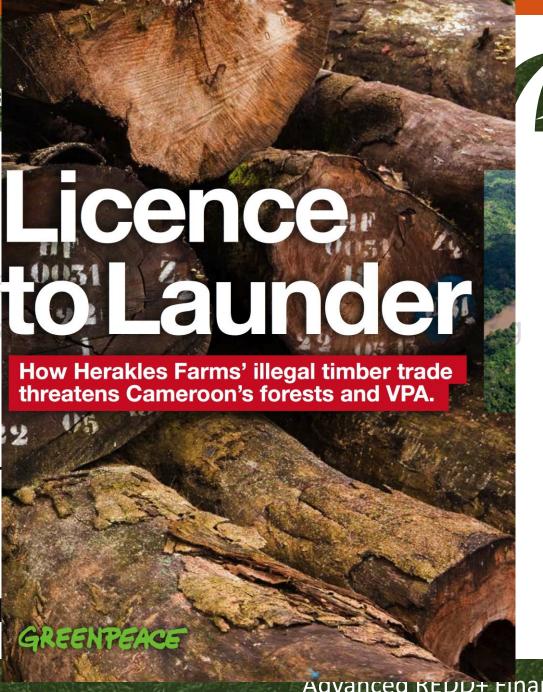
Brazil:

- Stickler et al: 9
 - Violates the
- Karstensen et

Cameroon:

Greenpeace: H

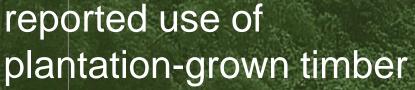
Forest Trends: for





Where is this unreported wood going?

Examine the reported supply chain & processing capacity

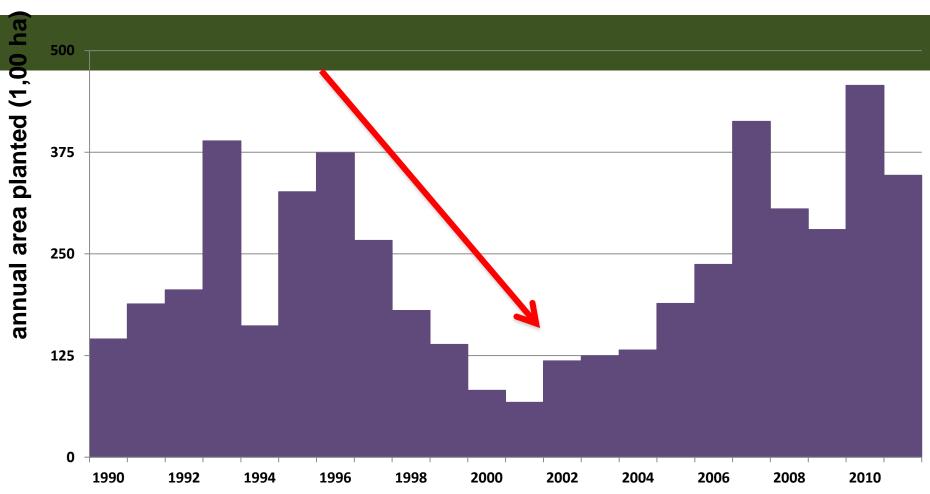




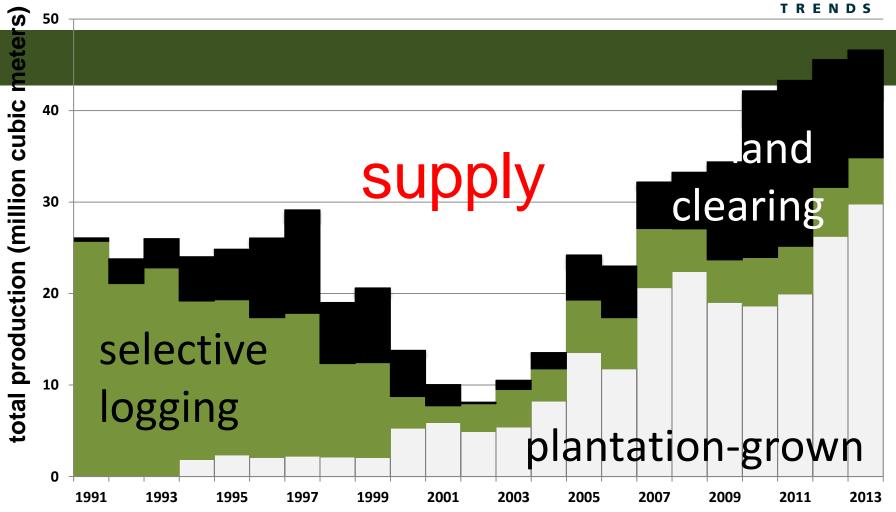


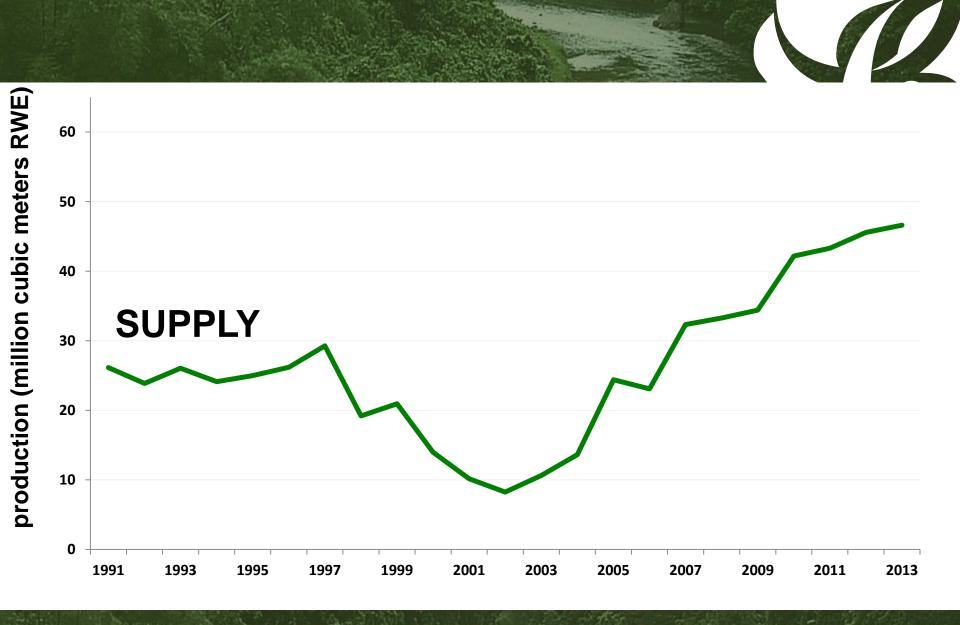
area planted for pulp plantations

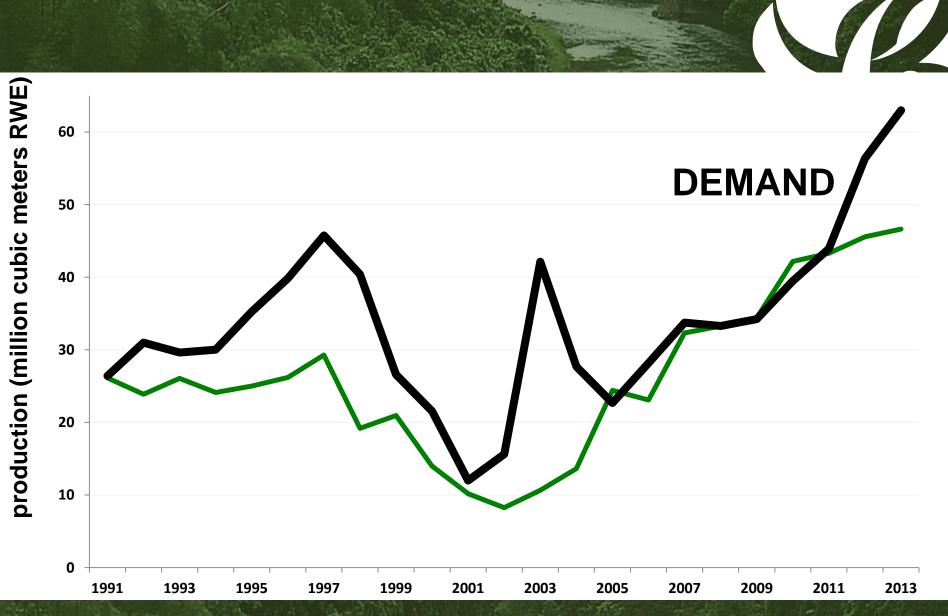










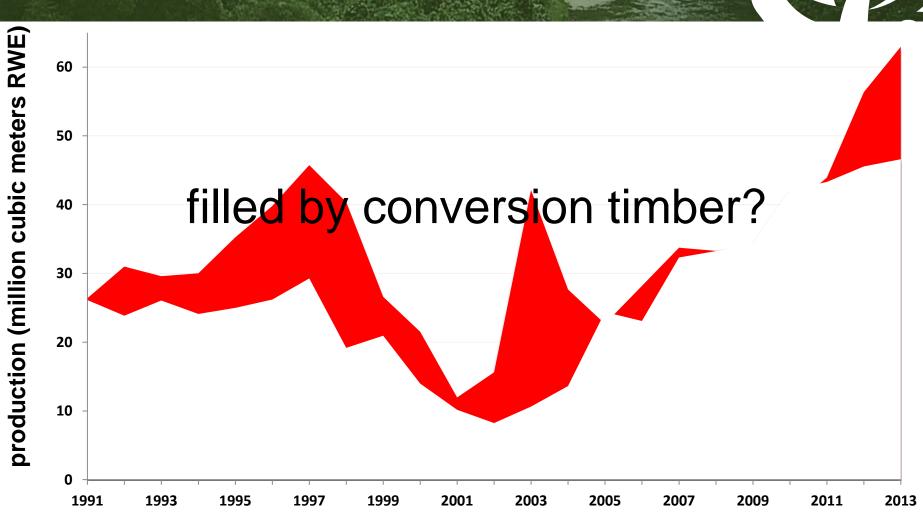


Forest Trends

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Illegal gap





underestimate

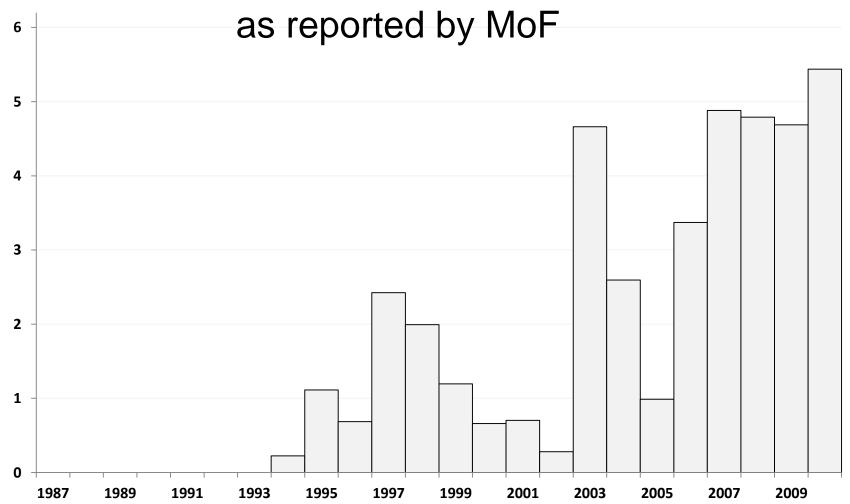


No unreported use (e.g., smuggling, tax evasion)

Industry self-reporting to MoF appears low

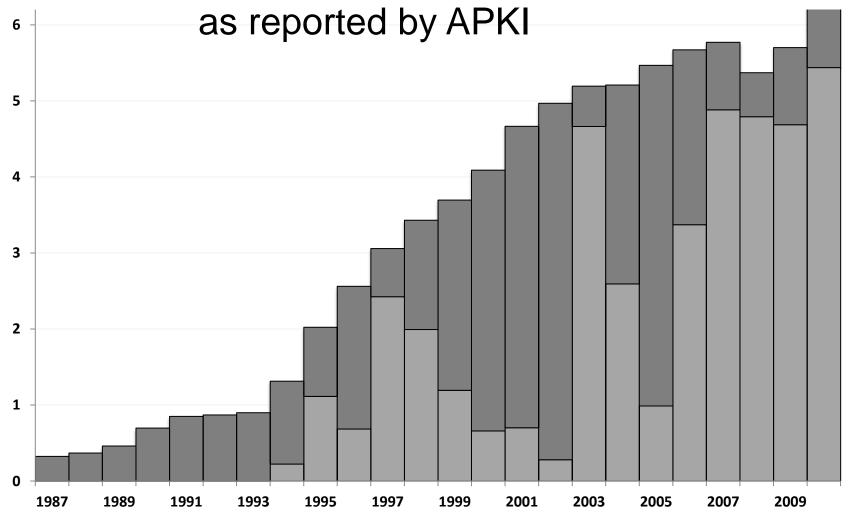




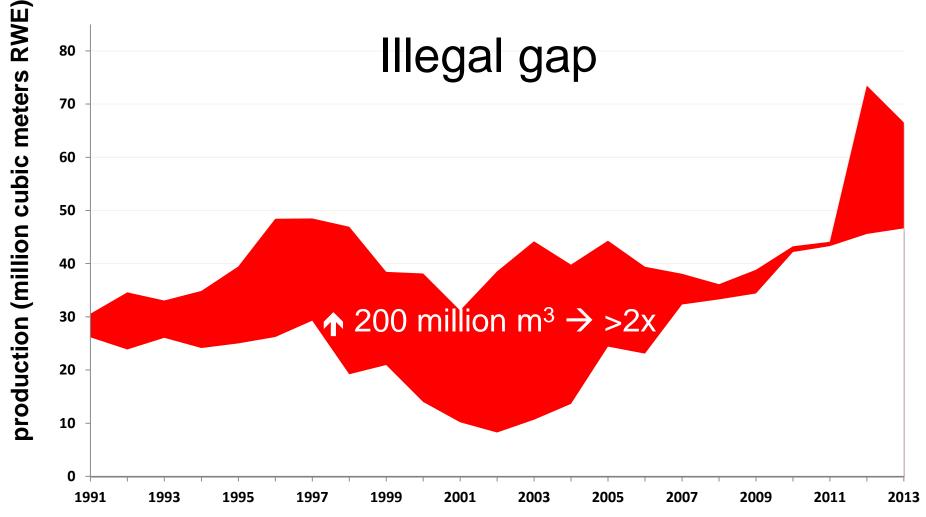












Implications - Indonesia



Human Rights Watch estimates

\$2billion in tax loss > national budget for health Fuels corruption

No plausible deniability

Requires enhanced due diligence

Implications for conflict from the increase in plantations



President office (2012): 8,495 agrarian conflicts

2,002 were "likely to erupt into violence"

Government Fact Finding Team

- Review the legality of permits, especially where concessions overlap with communities
- Establish an independent body to address agrarian conflicts

role of international trade legality legislation

Use the VPA to reinforce regulations

SVLK = Legality Assurance system agree

SVLK Flawed: An Independent Evaluation of Indonesia's Timber Legality Certification System













Indonesian Timber Legality System SVLK



Does not verify consultation/consent

- P1. Certainty of area and use rights
 - Legal documents related to business license

Does not verify compensation

- K3.2 Permit holder has settled the payment of applicable fees
 - Proof of deposit made for government taxes

Independent test



Independent Forest Monitors Network

- As of June 2013: of >600 audits, 25 reviewed
 - 15 complaints lodged
 - Only 2 resolved
 - 1 suspended
 - 1 cancelled

Believe auditors "hide failures"

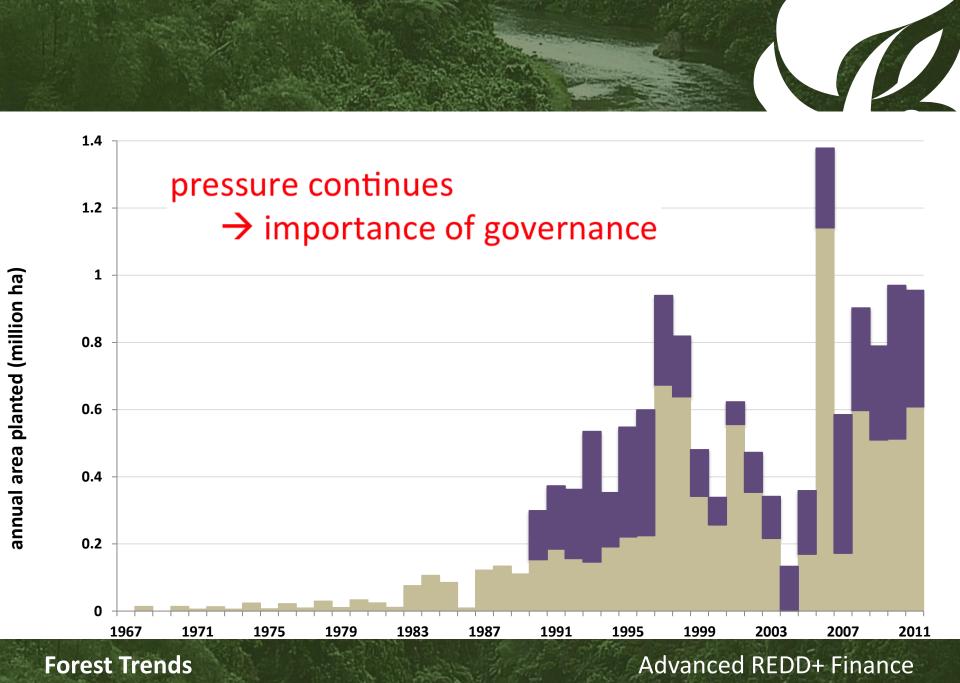
European Forestry Institute SVLK evaluation

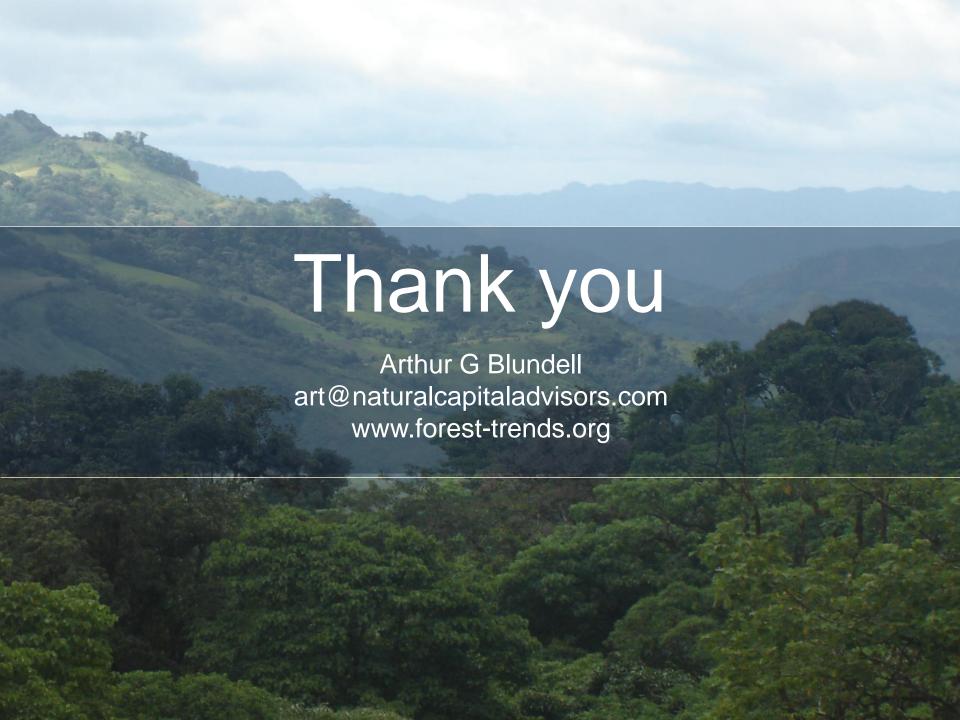
unreleased

Difficult to obtain accountability



- Unwarranted restrictions on access to information about forest concessions and land claims
- Citizen oversight under threat from criminal defamation laws
- New regulations used to exert control over funding and activities of civil society
 - Restrictions of:
 - Free Speech
 - Freedom of Association





Implications of insufficient supply



Pulp mills operating at ~70% of capacity

If at full capacity, illegal gap grows by a third

No new mills

At least until a proven supply from plantations