Mitigating risk importing tropical wood
Some facts

FAO- and OECD-founded in 1951

Worldwide reputation (nomenclature and grading rules)

60+ years experience in tropical timber trade

Since 2013 all timber producers are “legality verified”

Members: Govts, industry, NGOs, academia, donors, intl orgs
Demand side tools

- Tropical wood products **public procurement policies** in some EU countries,
- **EU Timber Regulation** in all EU countries.
Legality today in central Africa

- FSC
- Legally audited
- Management plan
- No management plan

Clusters of business groups

Sustainability

Legality
Illegality in large industry

- 25% of the large forest concession area
- 75% of the large forest concession area

Clusters of business groups

FSC

Legality

Sustainability

Management plan

No management plan

Legally audited
EUTR compatibility

- Sustainability
- Legality

Clusters of business groups:
- FSC
- Legally audited
- Management plan
- No management plan
Challenges undermining EUTR

• EUTR triggered a market for government issued legality documentation.

• Least legal operators have most legal documentation. Consequently EUTR appears unable to reject illegally produced timber from entering the EU.

• Market operators are confused with different due diligence systems in different EU MS and a plethora of available legality documentation. How much is enough? Which documents are real and relevant?
Please bear in mind that the full responsibility of exercising due diligence lies with the operator. Legal-timber.info provides the necessary information in this regard. Neither risk analysis nor mitigation.

See a standard due diligence system.
Association Technique Internationale des Bois Tropicaux

A DDS (Due Diligence System) and Its Main Components

Elaborated and tested with the private sector

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Cameroon

- Harvesting and processing of national resources (coming from natural forests)
- Products exported: logs, plywood, sawn wood, veneer.
- Species exported: acajou (Khaya anthotheca), afrormosia/assamela (Pericopsis elata), aningre (Aningeria altissima), ayous (Triplochiton scleroxylon), azobe (Lophira alata), bete (Mansonia altissima), bilinga (Nauclea diderrichii), bosse (Guarea cedrata), cubinga (Guibourdia tessmanii), dabema (Piptadeniastrum africanum), dibetou (Lovoa trichiliodes), doussie (Afzelia bipindensis), frake (Terminalia superba), framire (Terminalia ivorensis), iatandza (Albizia ferruginea), ilomba (Pycnanthus angolensis), iroko (Milicia excelsa), kosipo (Entandrophragma candollei), koto (Pterygota macrocarpa), lotofa (Sterculia rhinopetala), moabi (Baillonella toxipera), movingui (Distemonanthus benthamianus), niawe (Staudtia stipitata), okan (Cyclodiscus gabunensis), padouk (Pterocarpus soyauxii), sapelli (Entandrophragma cylindricum), sipo (Entandrophragma utile), tali (Erythrophleum ivorense), tiama (Entandrophragma angolense), wenge (Millettia laurentii).

Is timber trade licit?  

Accompanying documents for timber product(s)  

Companies known not to be involved in illegal practices  

Are illegal practices a concern?  

Key legality documents  

To know more
**Is timber trade licit?**

Timber trade sanctions from the United Nations Security Council or the Council of the European Union item: None.
Species(s) for which trade is prohibited by CITES (Appendix I): None.
Product(s)/specie(s) subjected to a specific regulation:
- Export ban on those products: logs of around twenty species (see the list in to know more).
- Export ban on those species: None.
- Harvest ban on those species: None.

**Accompanying documents for timber product(s)**

FLEGT (VPA) license
- Products covered: None.
- Issuing authority for the FLEGT license + visual template and other information:
The VPA is signed and is currently being implemented (no FLEGT licenses yet).

Species(s) which must hold a CITES permit
- under Appendix II: afrormosia/assamela (Pericopsis elata).
- under Appendix III: None.

Existing third-party certificates & their EUTR compatibility:

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To know more

Species with an export ban on logs:
acajou (Khaya anthotheca), afrormosia/assamela (Pericopsis elata), aningre (Aningeria altissima), bete (Mansonia altissima), bosse (Guarea cedrata), bubinga (Guibourtia tessmanii), dibetou (Lovoa trichiliodes), douka (Tieghemella heckelii/africana), doussie (Afzelia bipidensis), fromager (Ceiba pentandra), ilomba (Pycnanthus angolensis), iroko (Milicia excelsa), longhi (Gambeya spp.), moabi (Baillonella toxinperma), movingui (Distemonanthes benthamianus), ovengkol (Guibourtia ehie), padouk (Pterocarpus soyauxii), pao rosa (Bobgunnia fistuloides), sapelli (Entandrophragma cylindricum), sipo (Entandrophragma utile), teck (Tectona grandis), wenge (Millettia laurentii), zingana (Microberlinia bisulcata)

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Recommendations to competent authorities:

• Accept certified wood imports (FSC, OLB/Bureau Veritas, TLTV/TLAS/SGS, legality standard/Rainforest Alliance) without further controls!

• Verify thoroughly the non-certified wood imports! Minimum EUTR requirements per country are identified in legal-timber.info

• Contribute to legal-timber.info

• Reforming EUTR to limit imports to legality audited timber according to standards recognized by producer governments!
Amsterdam Forum, 5-7 Nov 2014

Strengthening Trust in Tropical Wood

An STTC Event

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