

Tackling Illegal Logging: The United
Kingdom's Programme
解决非法采伐问题：英国的项目

China and the Global Forest Products Trade:
Strengthening Production and Policy
中国木材供给与林产品贸易国际研讨会

Beijing, 20 September 2006
2006年9月20日，北京

John Hudson, DFID
John Hudson，英国国际发展部

Why does the UK have a programme? 为什么英国要进行打击非法采伐的项目？

Because illegal logging and associated trade:
因为非法采伐与相关的贸易会：

- ◆ Worsens poverty 加剧贫困
- ◆ Distorts legitimate trade and depresses world prices
扰乱合法贸易并使世界木材价格受挫
- ◆ Undermines governance 削弱管理
- ◆ Causes and sustains conflict, e.g. Cambodia, Liberia,
引起并使冲突持续
- ◆ Causes environmental damage... 导致环境破坏

Evolution of an Approach

项目演进历程

- ◆ 1998: Origins in G8 Birmingham Summit 起源于八国集团伯明翰峰会
 - “Action Plan on Forests” identified the need to combat illegal logging and associated trade. Political buy-in. “森林行动计划”阐明打击非法采伐与相关贸易的必要性。获得政治认同。
- ◆ 2000: Adoption of demand-side measures 采取木材需求方可实施的措施
 - UK Government procurement policy provided market leadership 英国政府采购政策获得市场领先
- ◆ 2001: Political commitment through regional processes 通过地区进程达成政治承诺
 - East Asia FLEG recognised basic causes and actions needed to address them. Hilary Benn proposed a bilateral agreement. 东亚“森林执法与施政”进程认清了导致非法采伐的基本原因及应采取的对策。 Hilary Benn 提出制定一个双边协议。
- ◆ 2002: Action on the ground 开始实施具体行动
 - Memorandum of Understanding with Indonesia – Recognition that the UK, as an importer, shared responsibility. Triggered others. 与印度尼西亚签署“谅解备忘录”——标志着英国作为木材进口国与木材出口国共同承担责任。此行动触发了其他措施的实施。
- ◆ 2002-2006: Coherent action programme 实施与以往连贯一致的项目

What have we done so far? 到目前为止我们都做了什么？

- ◆ Introduced a public procurement policy 引入公共采购政策
- ◆ Helped develop understanding of causes and solutions 帮助理解导致非法采伐的原因及应采取的对策
- ◆ Helped build awareness and momentum 帮助提高对非法采伐的认识并增强解决问题的动力
- ◆ Promoted policy coherence 保持政策的一贯性
- ◆ Helped develop tools and systems 帮助建立打击非法采伐的手段与体系
- ◆ Supported regional policy processes 支持地区性的政策进程
- ◆ Learned from practice 从实践中积累经验

Public procurement policy

公共采购政策

- ◆ All contractors to government departments must supply legally harvested timber as a condition of contract
作为签订合同的一个条件，所有政府部门的承包商都必须提供合法采伐的木材
- ◆ Preference is given to products independently shown to be from sustainable sources
获得独立证明的来自于可持续来源的木材产品受到格外的偏好
- ◆ Free advice and guidance is given to all public sector buyers by a Central Point of Expertise on Timber procurement (CPET) 木材采购专家中心为所有公共部门的木材购买者提供免费的建议和指导

Understanding causes and solutions 理解原因，制定对策

Supported work about...支持下列工作的研究和开展

- Links between illegal logging and poverty 非法采伐与贫困的关系
- The role of forest industry investment 林产工业投资的作用
- Trends in forest products trade and their implications 林产品贸易的发展趋势与影响
- Compliance of potential solutions with WTO rules 可能的非法采伐解决办法与WTO规则的相容性
- Effectiveness of independent monitoring 独立监控的有效性
- Promoting private sector measures in international trade 在国际贸易中推行私营部门的措施

Helped build awareness and momentum 提高认识，增强动力

- Regular stakeholder meetings at Chatham House (in London) to share information on activities and lessons learnt and to maintain advocacy
定期在英国皇家国际事务学院（伦敦）举行利益相关方的集会以共享活动信息及经验，并进行宣传
- Provision of a central point of information on illegal logging for the international community through a website (www.illegal-logging.info)
通过网站(www.illegal-logging.info)向国际社会提供关于非法采伐的信息

Promoted policy coherence 保持政策一贯性

Within the UK Government - and beyond 在英国政府内外

- Interdepartmental Group in the UK chaired by ministers
在英国内部，由部长领导的部门间组织
- Helped to drive the EU FLEGT Action Plan
协助推动欧盟“森林执法、施政与贸易”行动计划的实施
- Maintained debate within G8
在八国集团内部进行辩论

Helped develop tools and systems 帮助建立打击非法采伐手段与体系

Examples:例如 :

- Defining standards of legality 定义合法性的标准
- Development of tracking systems 建立木材追踪体系
- Promoting independent monitoring solutions 推行独立监控措施
- Development of criteria for timber chain of custody and verification of legality 建立木材产销监管链及合法性认证的标准
- Regional enforcement mechanisms 建立地区执行机制

Supported regional policy processes 支持地区性的政策进程

- East Asia FLEG: Bali 2001
东亚“森林执法与施政”部长级会议：2001年巴厘
- Africa FLEG: Yaoundé 2003
非洲“森林执法与施政”部长级会议：2003年雅温德
- Europe-North Asia FLEG: St Petersburg, 2005
欧洲与北亚“森林执法与施政”部长级会议：2005年圣彼得堡
- WSSD Type II initiatives (Asia Forest Partnership and Congo Basin Forest Partnership)
世界可持续发展峰会第二类提案（亚洲森林伙伴合作与刚果盆地森林伙伴合作）

Learned from practice 从实践中积累经验

Learning from the Indonesia-UK MoU 从印度尼西亚-英国谅解备忘录中积累经验

- Defining legal timber and development of audit systems
定义合法木材并建立审计体系
- Support to development of timber tracking systems
协助建立木材追踪体系
- Capacity building for civil society in monitoring
民间组织能力建设以进行监控
- Promoting collaboration between enforcement agencies
在执行机构间推进合作
- Working with the private sector
与私营部门合作

What will we do next? 我们下一步的工作计划

New programme of work started June 2006:

2006年6月开始实施的新项目：

- Support for implementation of EU FLEGT Partnership Agreements in Africa and Asia 帮助在非洲和亚洲实施欧盟“森林执法、施政与贸易伙伴合作协议”
- Influencing business practices 影响商业行为
- Working with other major timber importing countries 与其他主要木材进口国合作
- Continuing and expanding the UK's public procurement policy on timber 继续实行并扩展英国木材公共采购政策
- Learning, communicating and advocating 学习,交流与宣传

EU FLEGT: What's involved?

欧盟“森林执法、施政与贸易”的内容

Partnership Agreements between EU and timber producing countries

欧盟与木材生产国之间的伙伴合作协议

- Development assistance for governance reforms
为改善施政提供帮助
- Measures by both parties to control trade in illegally harvested timber
双方采取措施控制非法采伐木材的贸易
- Additional measures: public procurement policies, private sector initiatives, better financial due diligence
额外的措施：公共采购政策，私营部门提案，金融审慎调查

Potential FLEGT Partner Countries

潜在的“森林执法、施政与贸易”伙伴国

Countries with a lot of forests, poor governance and significant trade with the EU

拥有大面积森林，管理薄弱且与欧盟进行大量贸易的国家

- Africa: Cameroon, Congo, DRC, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia
非洲: 喀麦隆, 刚果, 刚果民主共和国, 加蓬, 加纳, 利比里亚
- Asia: Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia
亚洲: 柬埔寨, 印度尼西亚, 老挝, 马来西亚
- Elsewhere: Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Russia
其他: 玻利维亚, 巴西, 厄瓜多尔, 秘鲁, 俄罗斯

Support to governance reforms 为改善施政提供帮助

- Policy and legislative reforms 改善政策和立法
- Measures to promote transparency 采取措施提高透明度
- Civil society engagement 加强民间团体的参与
- Help to build systems to verify timber has been harvested legally 帮助建立木材合法采伐的认证体系
- Develop capacity of government and civil society organisations 对政府和民间团体进行能力建设

How does legality assurance work?

如何确保“合法性”发挥作用？

- ◆ A definition of legal timber based on the laws of the exporting country 根据木材出口国法律制定合法木材的涵义
- ◆ A verification system to check legal compliance on the ground 建立一个查证体系以在当场检查出口木材是否合法
- ◆ Chain of custody systems to trace timber products from forest to export 建立产销监管链体系以从森林追踪木材至出口港
- ◆ Export licensing covering shipments and exporters 颁发包含运输班次和出口商的出口许可证
- ◆ Independent monitoring and reporting to ensure credibility of whole system 独立监控与报告以保证整个体系具有可信性
- ◆ EU customs checks for presence of licences for all applicable imports from partner countries 欧盟海关检查所有从伙伴国进口的木材是否持有许可证

What products will be covered by FLEGT licences? 何种产品须获得“森林执法、施政与贸易”许可证

- ◆ Basic coverage in all agreements
所有协议中均涵盖的基本产品
 - HS Codes 4403, 4406, 4407, 4408, 4412
海关编码 4403, 4406, 4407, 4408, 4412 所涵盖的产品
- ◆ But partner countries may extend this list to other products
但是伙伴国可扩展这个名单而包含其他产品

Thank you
谢谢

John Hudson
DFID
1 Palace Street
London SW1E 5HE
England
j-hudson@dfid.gov.uk