



EU FLEGT Action Plan Evaluation

(i) Overview and (ii) relationship between FLEGT Action Plan and EC Regulation 995/2010

**EUTR / Lacey
Enforcement Group
meeting, Barcelona**

**James Hewitt
14th-16th April 2015**

TEREA



S-FOR-S

TOPPERSPECTIVE

**Name
Date**

Contractual framework

- EU/EC level: coordinated by DG Devco Requested and is funding the evaluation
- Contracting party: EFI FLEGT Facility, through contracting framework
- Contractor: TEREA Partnership with S-FOR-S and TOPPERSPECTIVE, a team of 8 consultants
 - . EFI procurement reference number F-2014-8.2-24
 - . Title: 'Independent Evaluation of the Implementation of the EU Action Plan on Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) 2003-2014'
- Governance: 'FAPE' Steering Committee
DG Devco (Chair), other DGs/EC (DG ENV, GROW, SG), EU MS, EFI

Scope of the Evaluation

FLEGT Action Plan implementation 2003 – 2015:

➤ The AP and its **seven pillars**

- I. Support to Producer Countries
- II. Licensing scheme/Multilateral frameworks
- III. Public procurement
- IV. Private sector
- V. Finance & investment
- VI. Use of existing laws
- VII. Conflict timber

➤ The AP subsequent **regulations:**

- . Licensing scheme in VPA countries,
- . Timber Regulation (EUTR)

Country selection

Country visits

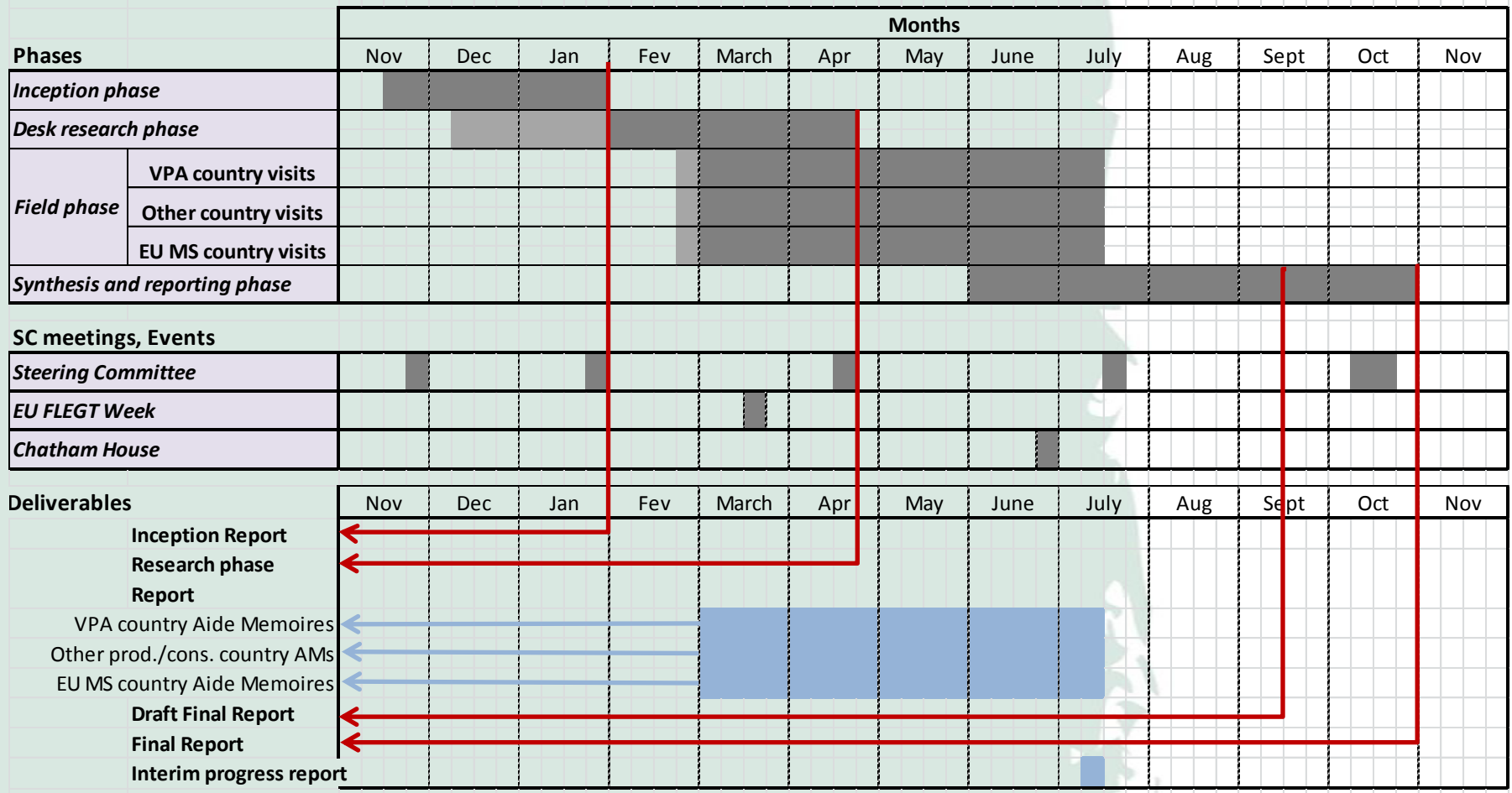
VPAs concluded:	Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia
VPAs in negotiation:	Ivory Coast, Guyana, Vietnam
Non VPAs:	Colombia, Bosnia-Herzegovina
Consumer country:	China
EU MS:	UK, Germany, Italy, Finland, Romania, Netherlands, France

Teleconferences

Producers:	Brazil, Chile, Russia, Canada
Consumers:	India, Australia, Japan and USA

Overall workplan / Outputs / Update

EU FLEGT Action Plan Evaluation - Overall work plan



Estimates of trade in timber sector products which might be “illegal” (2013)



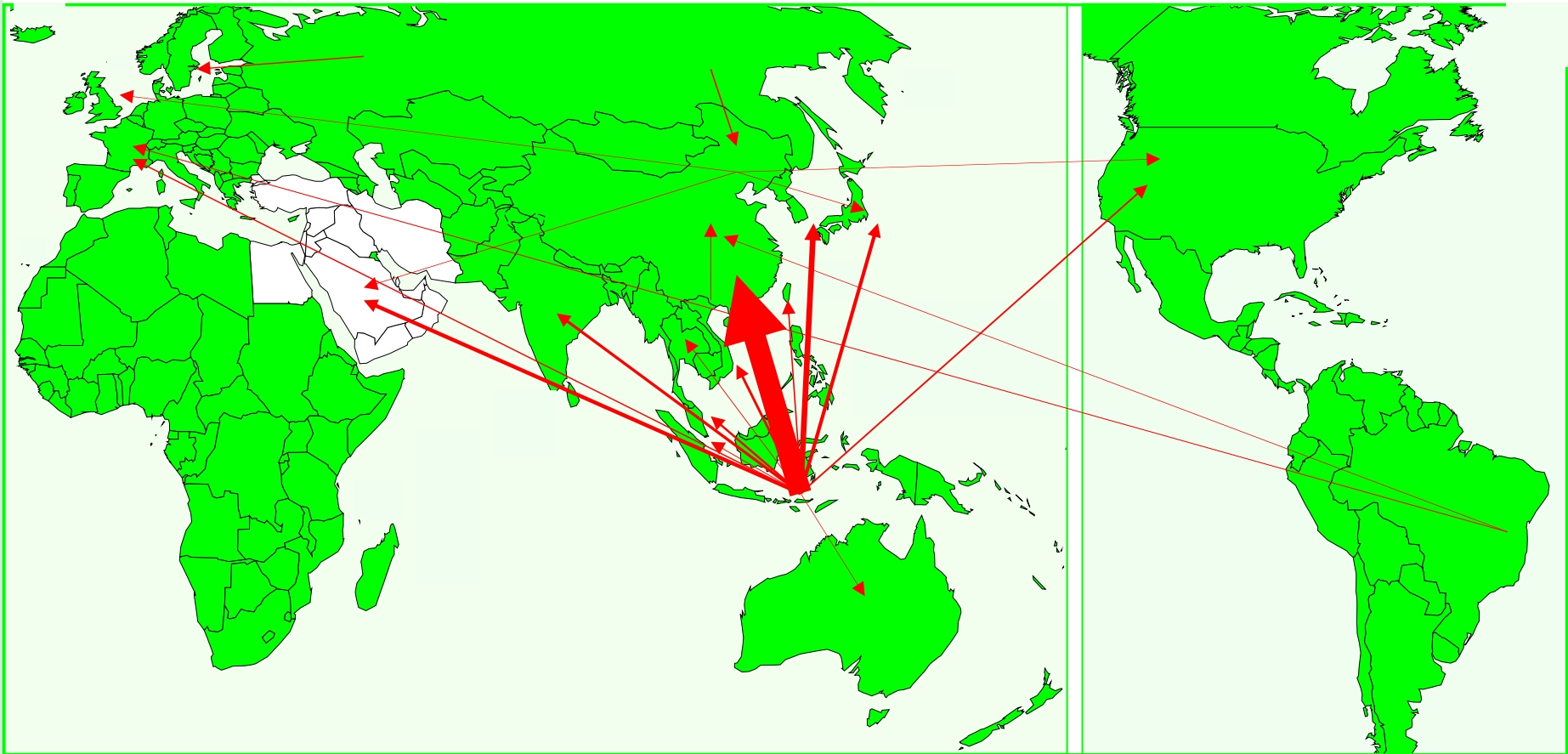
Minimum shown: 200,000 cubic metres. RWE volume

Source: based on official trade statistics of “VPA” countries or those of their counterparts – multiplied by a notional percentage reflecting their potential illegality as per Chatham House evaluation (2014)

Arrow width directly proportional to *estimated* RWE volume:

- Represents 200,000 m3 RWE
- Represents 1 million m3 RWE

Estimates of trade in paper sector products which might be “illegal” (2013)



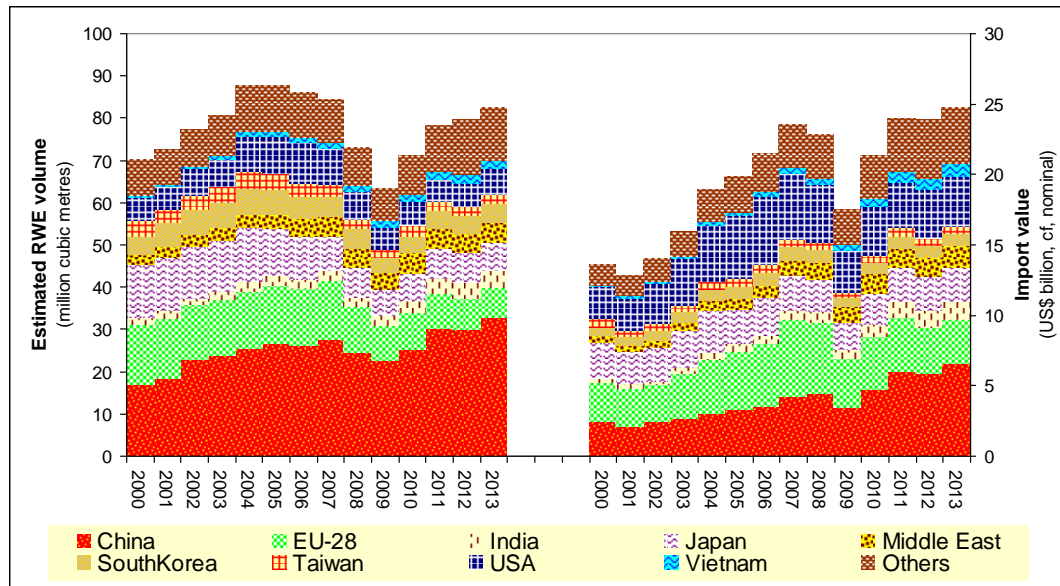
Minimum shown: 200,000 cubic metres. RWE volume

Source: based on official trade statistics of “VPA” countries or those of their counterparts – multiplied by a notional percentage reflecting their potential illegality as per Chatham House evaluation (2014)

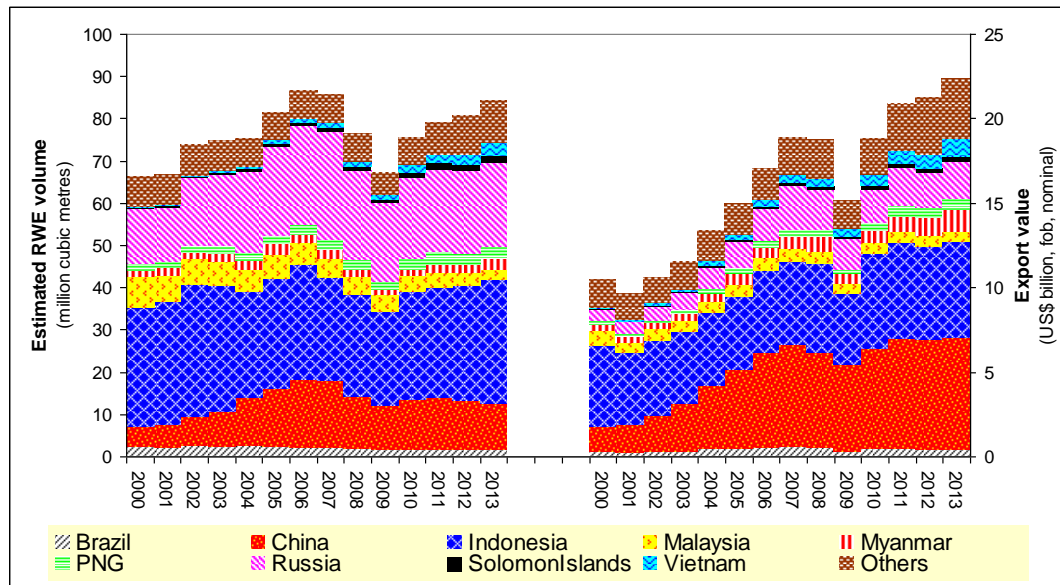
Arrow width directly proportional to *estimated* RWE volume:

- > Represents 200,000 m3 RWE
- > Represents 1 million m3 RWE

Estimates of world imports & exports of wood-based products which might be illegal

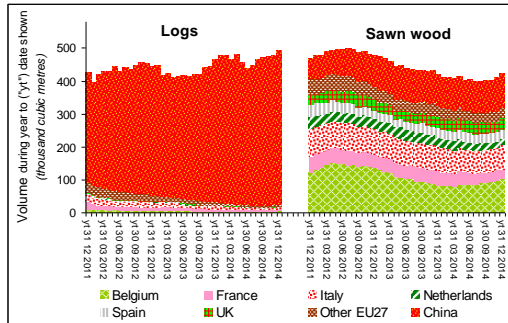


Imports by the given country

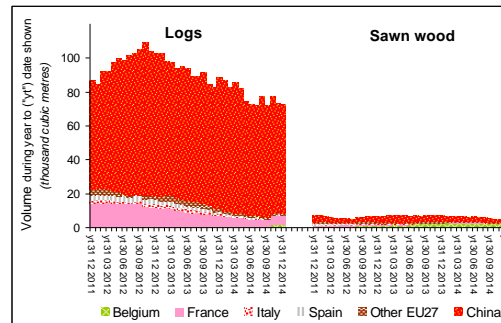


Exports from the given country

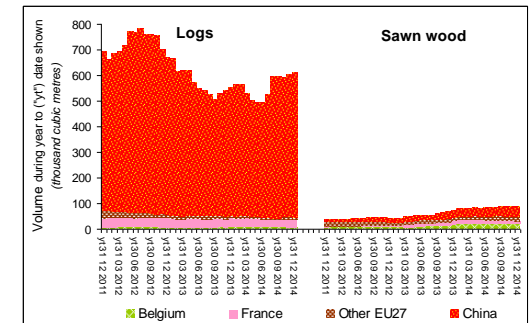
China and EU's imports of timber from the Congo Basin and western Africa



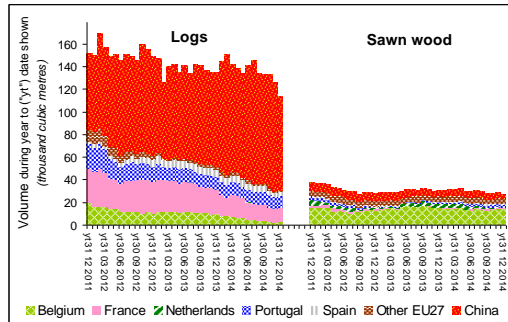
Cameroon



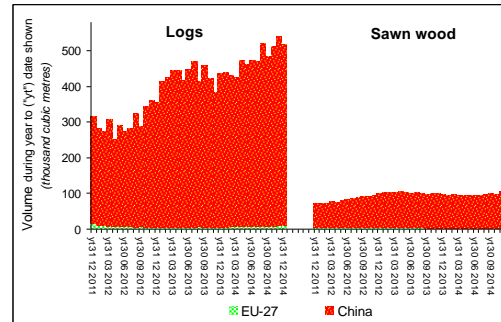
Central African Republic



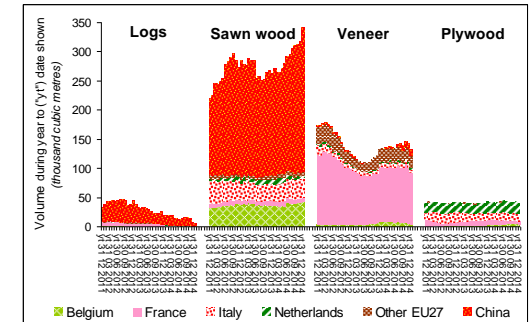
Republic of Congo



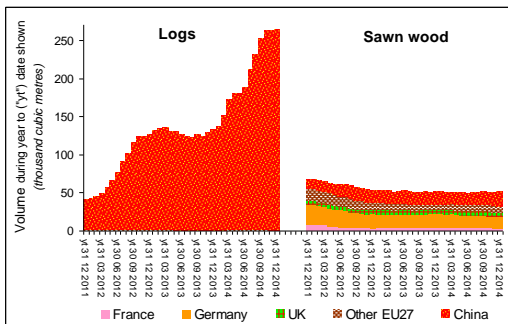
Dem. Rep. of Congo



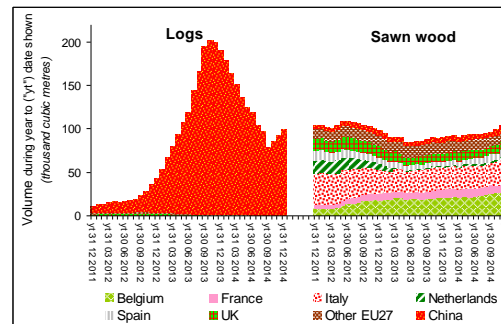
Equatorial Guinea



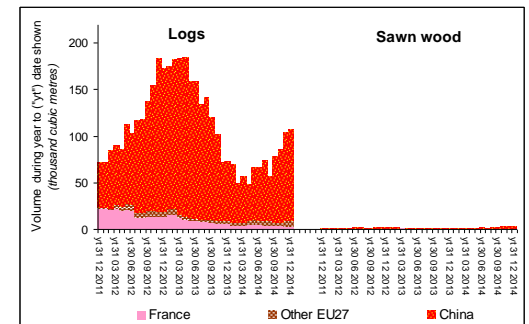
Gabon



Ghana

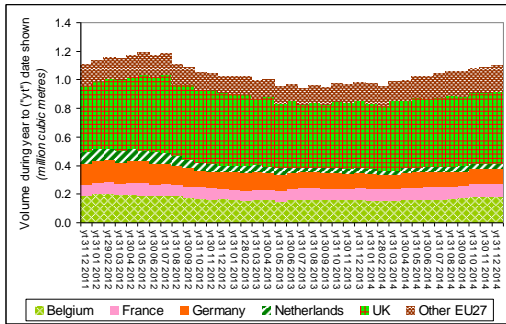


Ivory Coast

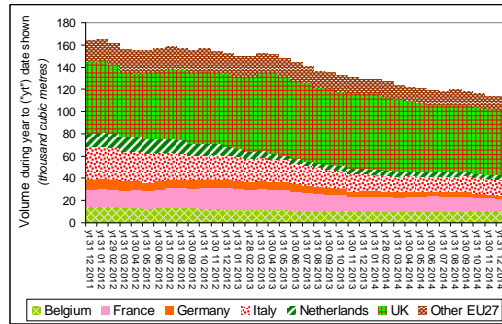


Liberia

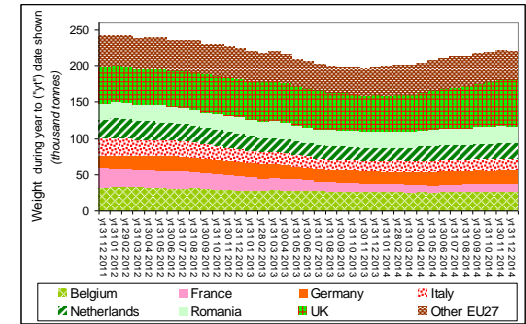
EU imports of wood-based products from China and Vietnam



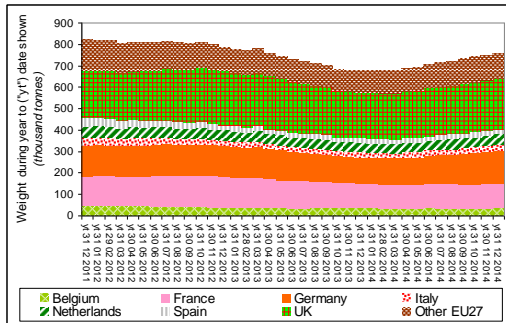
Non-coniferous plywood



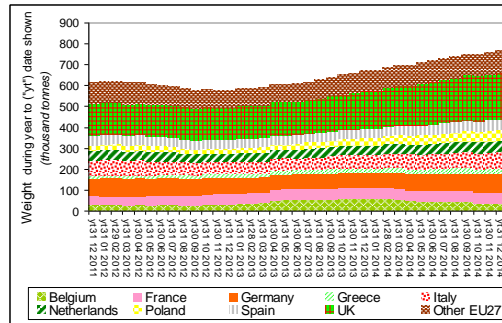
Non-coniferous mouldings



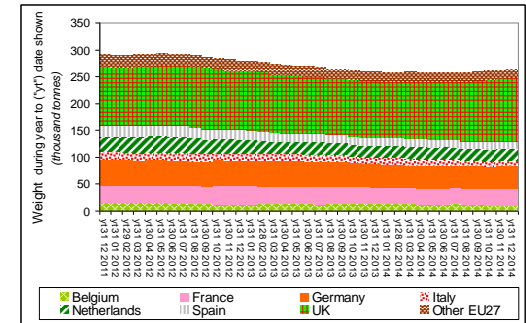
Joinery



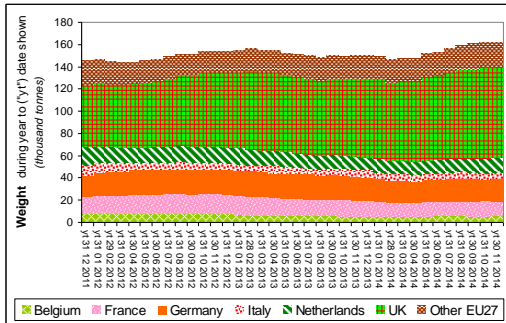
Furniture excluding seats



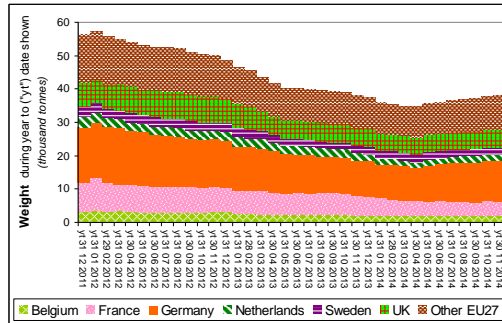
Paper



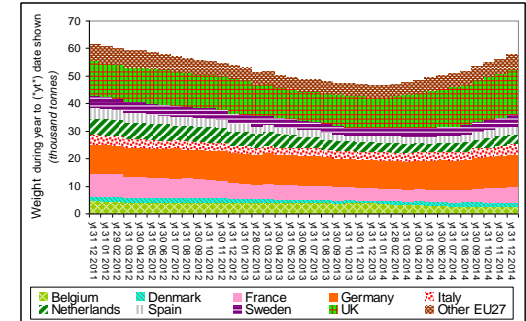
Printed paper



Furniture excluding seats

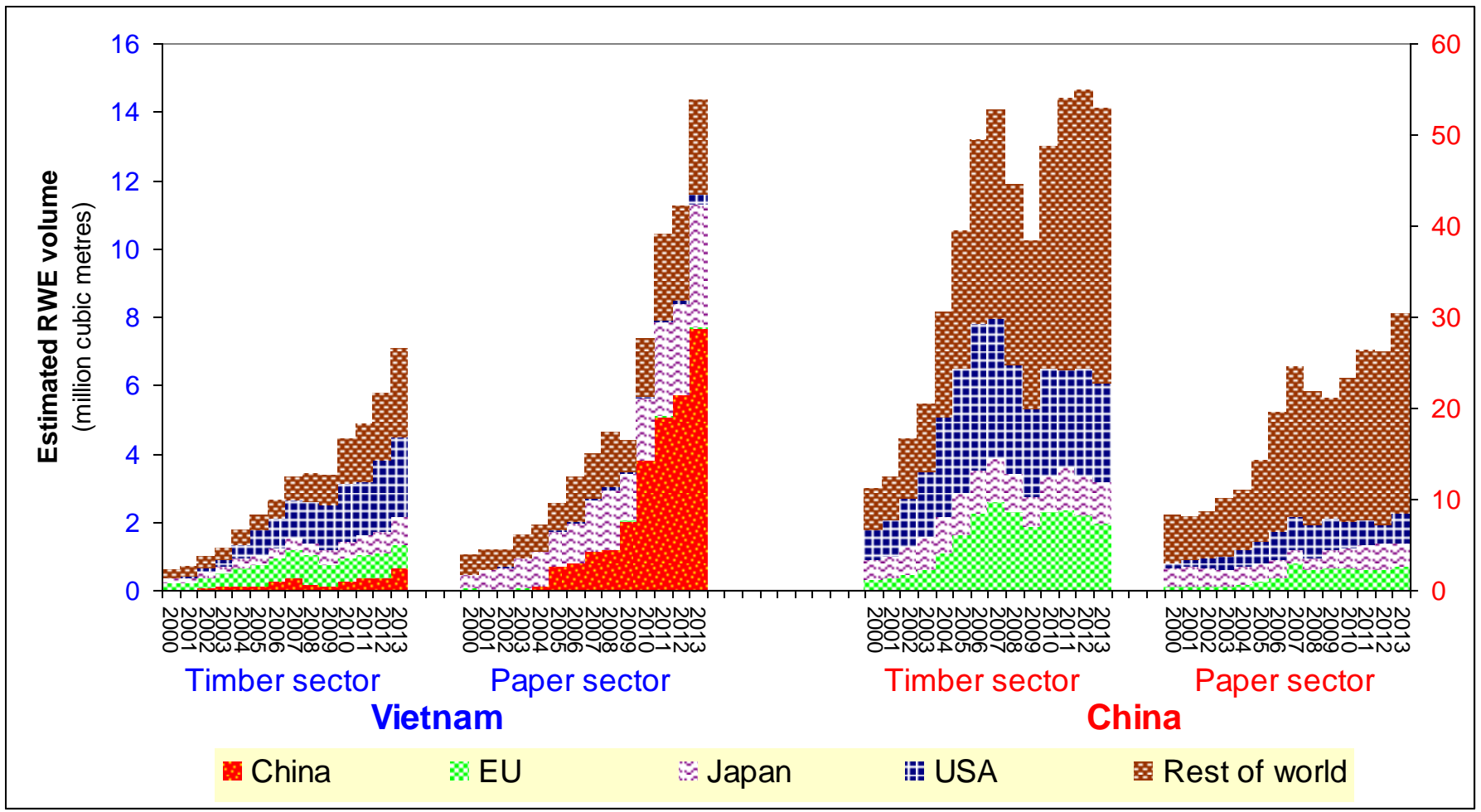


Seats excluding upholstered



Seats excluding upholstered

China and Vietnam's exports of wood-based products



Questions to explore

- 1) To what extent - and how - have Competent Authorities identified the nature and extent of the their Member State's imports of illegal wood-based products?
- 2) What are the key factors which have affected the pace at which Competent Authorities have (i) prepared for Regulation 995/2010 since 2010 and (ii) tried to enforce it since 03 03 2013?
- 3) What additional support do Competent Authorities need?
- 4) To what extent has the EC tried to co-ordinate implementation of Regulation 995/2010 – to a) accelerate VPAs, b) address indirect trade, and c) establish best practice?
- 5) In order to maximise leverage, particularly in the absence of convictions (for insufficient due diligence or placing illegal products on the market), do Competent Authorities and/or the EC have a strategy to communicate their progress under Regulation 995/2010?
- 6) To what extent has the EC tried to learn from the experience of Competent Authorities?
- 7) How is the performance of Competent Authorities being appraised?

For further information about trade in “illegal” wood-based products, see

<http://www.globaltimber.org.uk/info.htm>

<http://www.duediligencetimber.eu>

For a library of estimates of trade in “illegal” wood-based products and monthly data for EU member states’ (& China’s) imports of wood-based products, see:

<http://www.duediligencetimber.eu/data.htm>

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