



Updated Information on Market Access (2022)

ITTO Secretariat

ITTC-59th

13-17 Nov 2022, Pattaya, Thailand

Updates of Four major legislative instruments:

- [EU Timber Regulation/EU Deforestation Regulation](#)
- [Lacey Act Amendments](#)
- [Australia Illegal Logging Prohibition Act](#)
- [Japan Clean Wood Act](#)

Attention on developments:

- Korea
- China
- Viet Nam
- CITES



- **EC holds 8th meeting** of its Multi-Stakeholder Platform, updated Member States on sanctions adopted by the EU on 2 March 2022 on timber and timber-derived products from Belarus as well as the Russian Federation's ban on the export of certain wood products enacted on 8 March 2022. (March 2022)
- **EC holds 9th meeting** of its Multi-stakeholder platform, agreed upon guidance for timber and timber- derived products originating from Ukraine and updated on sanctions adopted by the EU on timber and timber-derived products from Belarus and the Russian Federation. (April 2022)
- **EC holds 10th meeting** of its Multi-Stakeholder Platform with a focus on implementation of the EUTR and FLEGT Regulation (June 2022)
- **EC holds 11th meeting** of its Multi-Stakeholder Platform with a focus on implementation of the EUTR and FLEGT Regulation (September 2022)

EU Deforestation Regulation



- The EUDR entered into force on 29 June 2023. From 30 Dec. 24 to 30 Dec. 27, EUTR and EUDR will exist in parallel.
- EUTR continues to apply in case of: harvest before 29.06.2023; placing on the EU market between 30.12.2024 until 30.12.2027.
- EUDR applies to all wood harvested from 29.6.2023.
- The EUDR covers a wide range of timber products, including sawn timber, wood-based materials, paper and furniture.
- Exporters will need to provide EU importers with the following information and documentation: *Tree species, country of harvest, Geo-coordinates of all plots of land where the timber was harvested, Date of time range of harvest information, Evidence that the timber was legally harvested, and Evidence that the timber is deforestation-free.*



- USDA-APHIS (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service) launched an outreach campaign in October 2022 to provide information about the upcoming declaration implementation phase.
- APHIS announces the Enforcement Schedule for Phase VII of Lacey Act declaration implementation in March 2023.
- Declarations will be required for all remaining plant product Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) codes that are not 100% composite materials.
- APHIS is currently reviewing HTS codes to determine the complete list of materials and products that will be included in Phase VII.
- Declaration must contain plant scientific name, value of importation, quantity of the plant, and name of the country from which the plant was taken.



Australian Act

- **Australia Illegal Logging Prohibition Act 2012** came into force in 2013.
- Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment conducted in 2021 a Sunset Review of the Illegal Logging Prohibition Regulation 2012.
- Potential reforms and changes to strengthen both the Regulation and the overarching Act are being considered.
- In December 2022, the Minister agreed to pursue the recommended option to reform the legislation over the other options to let the Regulation sunset or remake the Regulation.
- Australian Government is now progressing these reforms, which require changes to both the Act and Regulation and will be considered by the government once substantially drafted.



Japan Clean Wood Act

- **Japan Clean Wood Act (CWA)** came into force in May 2017, which is based on a **voluntary-third party** registering system.
- CWA promotes the use of legally-harvested wood products by creating provisions for entities may **apply to a registration body**.
- Registered operators are required to **report annually** on the implementation of measures to ensure legality.
- As of March 2022, **581 entities** has been registered.
- The scope of the CWA is expected to be **reviewed and revised**.
- The Forestry Agency of Japan held 8 seminars on reviewing the implementation of CWA from September 2021 to March 2022.

Korean Revised Sustainable Use of Timber Act



- The **Korean Revised Sustainable Use of Timber Act** entered into force in Sept 2017
- The **official implementation** of the revised Act started from 1 October 2019.
- Under the Act, importers are required to file an import **declaration** stating the products are legally sourced.
- As of 2022, the government developed around **50** Country Specific Guidelines (**CSGs**) providing information of exporting countries.

Chinese Forest Law Amendment



- China Congress adopted **3rd Amendment of Chinese Forest Law** on 28 December 2019.
- The amendment **came into force** on 1 July 2020.
- **Article 65** bans the buying, processing or transporting of illegally sourced timber.
- **NFGA** launched a revision of the "Regulations on the Implementation of the Forest Law", with a public consultations, which is still in progress in 2022-2023.

Vietnam VPA Agreement with EU



- The Vietnam-EU **VPA agreement** came into force on 1 June 2019. Implementation will take several years.
- Vietnam Due Diligence System (DDS) launched in July 2021.
- Discussions continued on full implementation of the Timber Legality Assurance System (**VNTLAS**), effective from Oct 2020.
- An **e-training** course launched in Sept 2021 with **GIZ** on DDS for timber imports into Vietnam and Vietnam-EU VPA as well.
- **Agreement** with US announced in October 2021, including commitments to improve its VNTLAS in 2022-2023.

International Legal Instrument CITES CoP19



Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

- CITES CoP19 was held in Panama on 14-25 November 2022.
- The 4th Global meeting of Wildlife Enforcement Networks (WENs) was held in November 2022.
- CITES Secretariat launched a new tool of the Review of Significant Trade (RST) Management System in 2022.
- The CITES Secretariat published the World Wildlife Trade Report.
- A new, interactive, online tool, CITES Wildlife TradeView was launched for visualising data and trends in the international trade in endangered species.

International Legal Instrument CITES CoP19



Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

- CITES CoP19, held in Panama on 14-25 November 2022, granted Species new protections include Malagasy ebonies (*Diospyros* spp.) and brazilwood (*Paubrasilia echinate*).
- Other tree species impacted by decisions at the meeting were *Boswellia* and rosewood species as well as agarwood-producing taxa.
- Parties also moved to tighten customs checks on timber shipments to counter illegal trading in CITES-listed tree species.
- CITES have listed more than 100 tree species in its Appendixes with the aim of ensuring their sustainability in the wild while allowing their international trade.



Thank You!

