

FLEGT:

(Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade) Opportunities & challenges

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EU CONTEXT

- Domestic: over 90% of EU's timber home grown
- Domestic: EU net exporter of timber
- Domestic: EU average forest cover is 42.2% per country
- Domestic: EU forests grow ca 700k ha pa; 64% of annual growth cut
- Domestic: Increasing volumes certified legal timber
- Import: less then 10%; 1: China 2: US, Russia, Brazil 3: Switzerland, Norway, Canada 4: Indonesia, Malaysia, Chili 5: Vietnam
- Imports (particularly tropical timber) associated with trouble;
- an estimated 20% of imports is illegal





EU response: FLEGT

- Civil society, industry, governments pressure: stop the EU acting as a market for illegally harvested timber
- 2003 FLEGT Action Plan. Towards SFM, good governance, transparency, halt deforestation, poverty eradication. Encourage trade in guaranteed legal timber
- 2013 all FLEGT elements operational.
 - Voluntary Partnership Agreements
 - EU Illegal Timber Legislation (Due Diligence Regulation)
- EU FLEGT Asia Program, emphasis on new EU legislation; focus Mekong & China





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EU Timber Regulation- WHAT IS LEGAL?

- Legality is defined on the basis of the applicable legislation of the country of harvest, covering:
 - Rights to harvest within legally gazetted boundaries;
 - Payments for harvest rights and timber, incl. duties related to timber harvesting;
 - Timber harvesting, incl. environmental and forest, legislation;
 - Third parties' legal rights concerning use and tenure affected by timber harvesting;
 - Forest sector-related **trade and customs legislation**.

