

Actions taken by Tropical Timber-Producing Countries to Reduce Illegal Logging and Meeting Timber Legality Assurance Requirements

INDONESIA EXPERIENCE

Develop, Update, Opportunities/Challenges

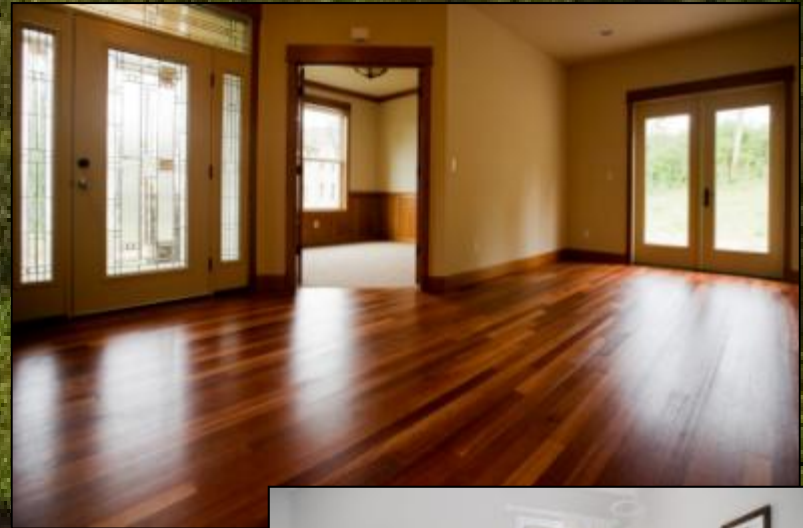
Arbi Valentinus

National FLEGT Expert for Indonesia

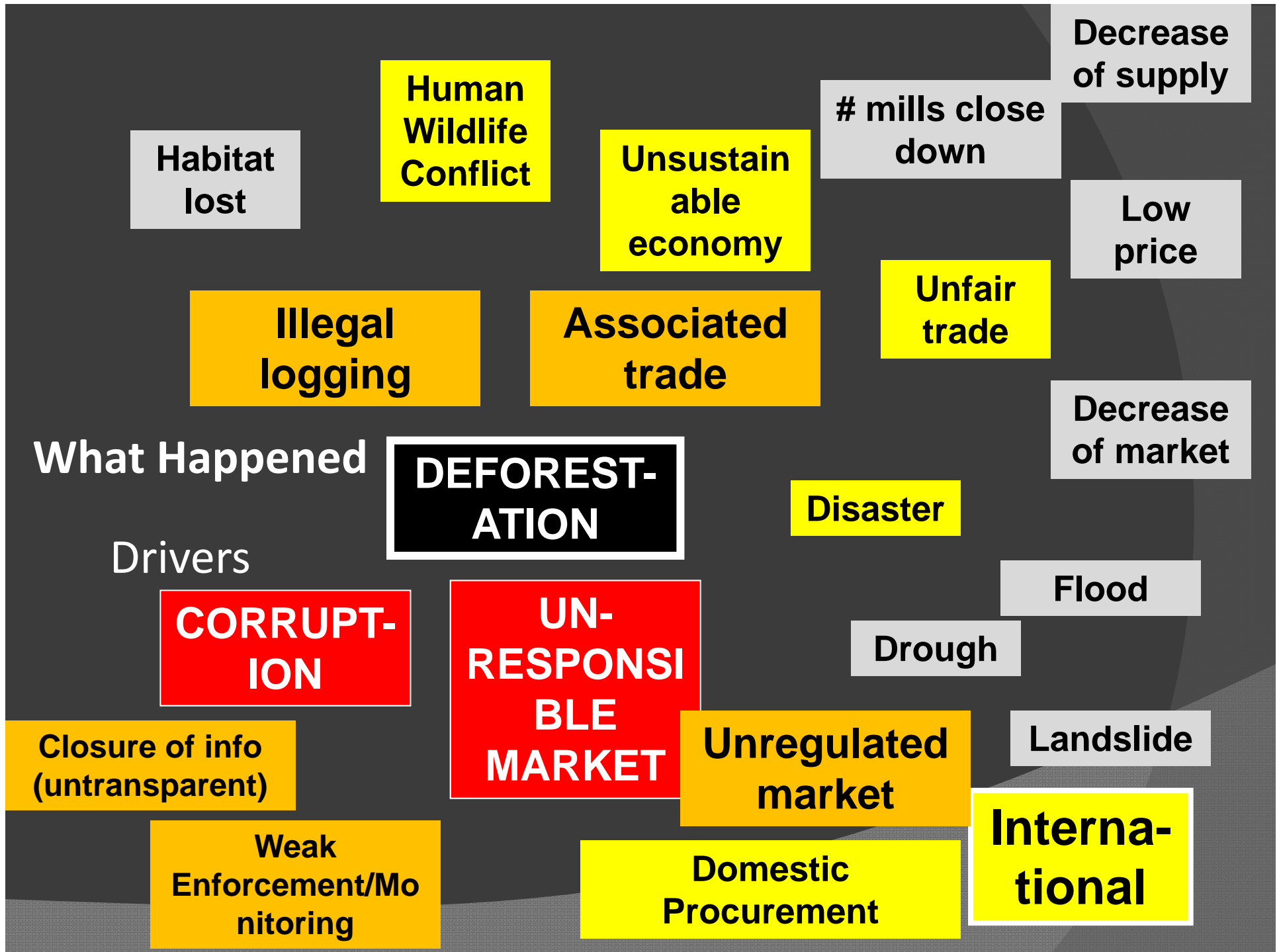
**International Symposium on Timber Trade Legality Assurance
Tokyo, 12.06.2015**



Legal or Illegal?



Source: Telapak/EIA



Corruption!

- Unresponsible/unfair business practices
- No reliable assurance system



ROGUE TRADERS:

The Murky Business of Merbau Timber Smuggling in Indonesia



Source: Telapak/EIA

Enforcement efforts



Source: Telapak/EIA



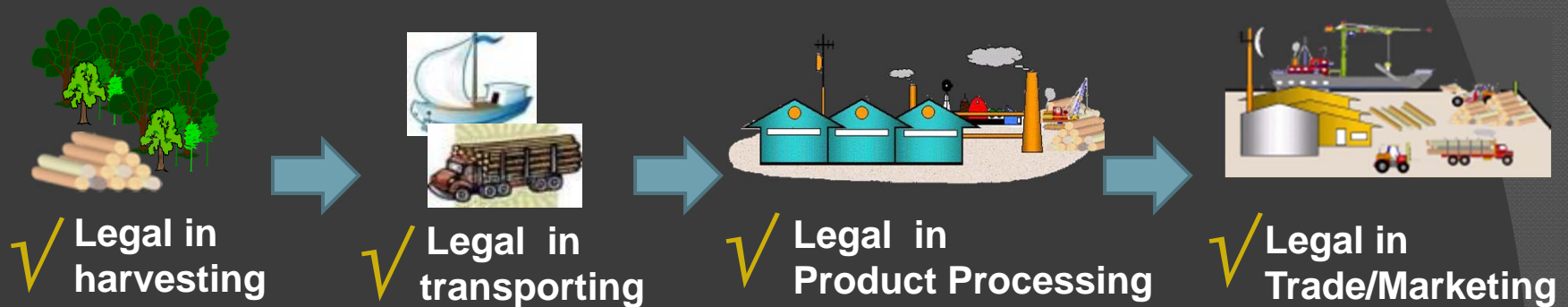
Why TLAS (SVLK)

- ❑ **Political:** tackling illegal logging and associate trade → promote legal timber trade.
- ❑ **Economical:** the significant value of trade (and market access)
- ❑ **Ecological/environment:** uniquely mega-biodiversity in Indonesia, climate change prevention
- ❑ **Social/development:** forests provide an income for millions of people of Indonesia → poverty eradication

Joint Responsible/Effort of Producer-Consumer!

WHAT IS LEGAL TIMBER

(as define in SVLK)



LEGALITY DEFINITION

Timber is deemed legal when its **origin** and production **process** as well as subsequent processing, transport and **trade** activities are verified as meeting all applicable Indonesian laws and regulations

CRITERIA AND INDICATORS

Different set of criteria and indicator for **each scope** (big scale, small scale, on farm, off farm)

INSTITUTIONS

Independent accreditation for **3rd party auditor** and **CSO monitor**

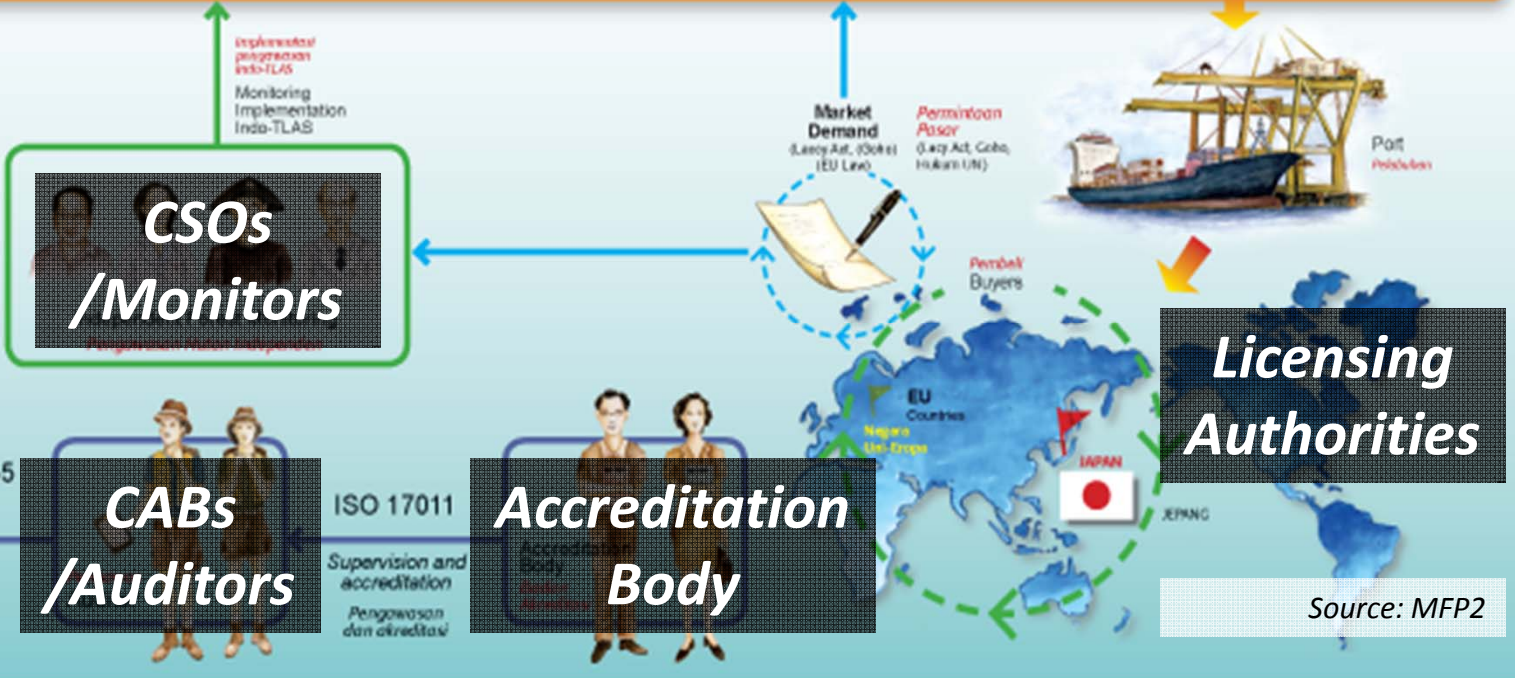
SVLK/FLEGT Implementation

(GFG aspects)

- a. Participatory national decision making: establishment and representative of stakeholder voices, participatory mechanism.
- b. Broader legislative and policy reform: action to prevent and mitigate corruption, broader land tenure reform (and other governance challenge).
- c. Substance of legality matrix (accountability and credibility)^{*} : tracking and control, approach for imports, legality verification, licensing procedure for export, complaint mechanism, independent monitoring, law enforcement and non-compliance, FLEGT: joint assessment and periodic evaluation.
- d. Markets: regional and global market (FLEGT: incl. EUTR measures), tracking domestic trade.
- e. Transparency.
- f. Institutional strengthening and capacity building: to comply and adapt business practices (incl. house-hold and SMEs sector), to monitor forest crime, to monitor impact, cross-government coordination.

How Indonesian Timber Legality Assurance System Works? and the institutional roles

Regulator



Source: MFP2

Progress of SVLK certification until May 2015

(compiled for JWG of FLEGT)

Permit /Rights	Area	Applied for SVLK certification	SVLK certified
Natural forest concessions	State forest	144	135
Plantation forest	State forest	71	68
Community concessions	State forest	4	4
Convertible forest/IPK	State forest/land	18	18
Privately-owned forest/land*	Privately-owned	99	93
Depots/TPT	-	11	11
Primary industries	-	311	299
2ndary SMEs	-	63	33
2ndary big industries	-	1102	823



Source: MFP2

Challenges in SVLK Implementation

- ⦿ Certification mean additional cost and is perceived as export disincentive
- ⦿ Insufficient documentation, esp. of SMEs, performance evidence (full roll-out of SVLK)
- ⦿ Capacity of Independent Monitor in performing its role independently
- ⦿ Coordination amongst key Ministries

Way Forward

- **Accelerate SVLK recognition and acceptance (actions from both producer and consumer/market)**
- Facilitate and assist SMEs in performing SVLK
- Increase understanding the equally important each of SVLK element
- Intensify communication for better understanding the role of key Ministries in SVLK
- Improve dissemination of SVLK goal: improve forestry governance

Share



More info



One of the approaches to stopping illegal logging from the buyer or consumer side is to **prevent illegal timber** from **entering the country**



Terima Kasih (Thank You)

Arbi Valentinus

arbivalentinus@gmail.com

+62.811.11.7143



A close-up photograph of several wooden planks, likely pine, arranged in a diagonal pattern. The wood has a warm, yellowish-brown hue and visible grain patterns, including several knots. The planks are supported by a row of logs at the bottom. The text "ADDITIONAL SLIDE(S)" is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font in the center of the image.

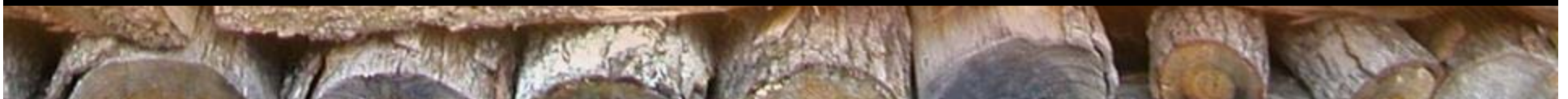
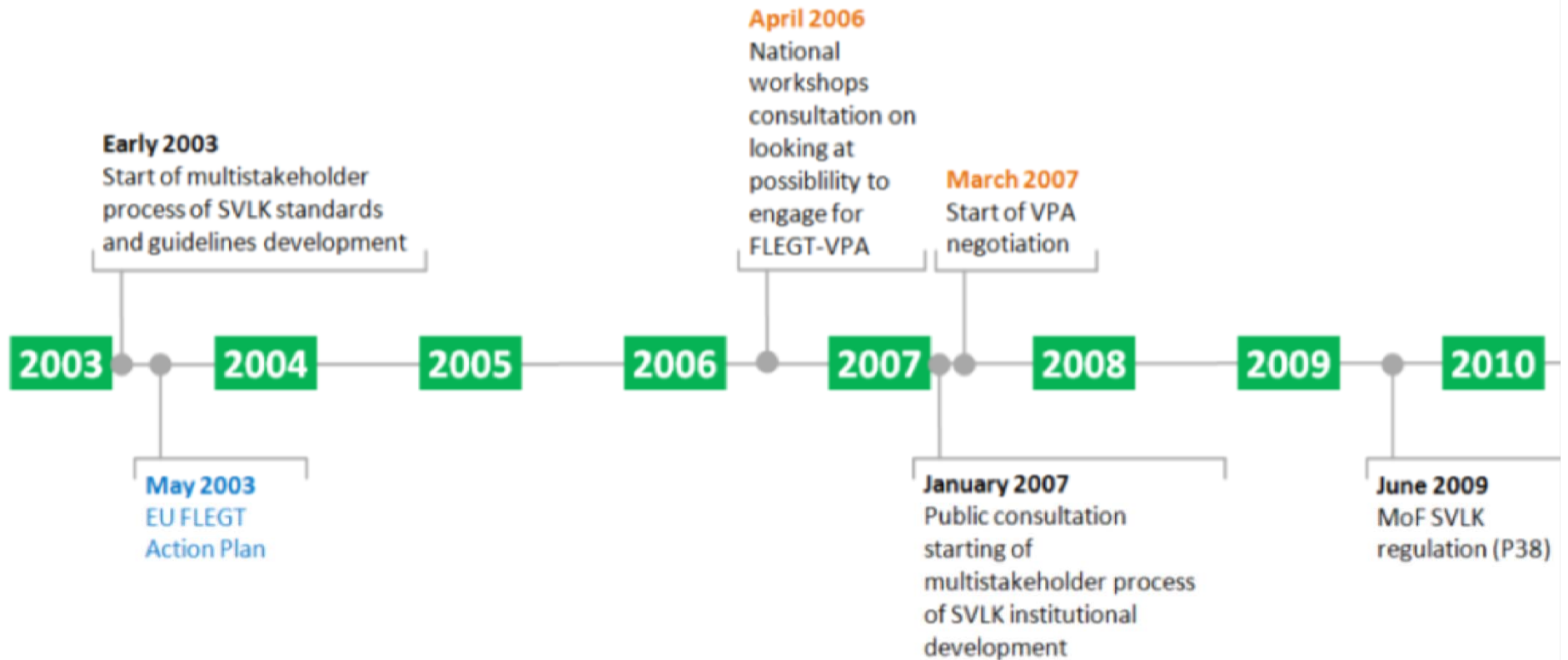
ADDITIONAL SLIDE(S)

V-LEGAL ISSUANCE (SVLK FOR EXPORT)

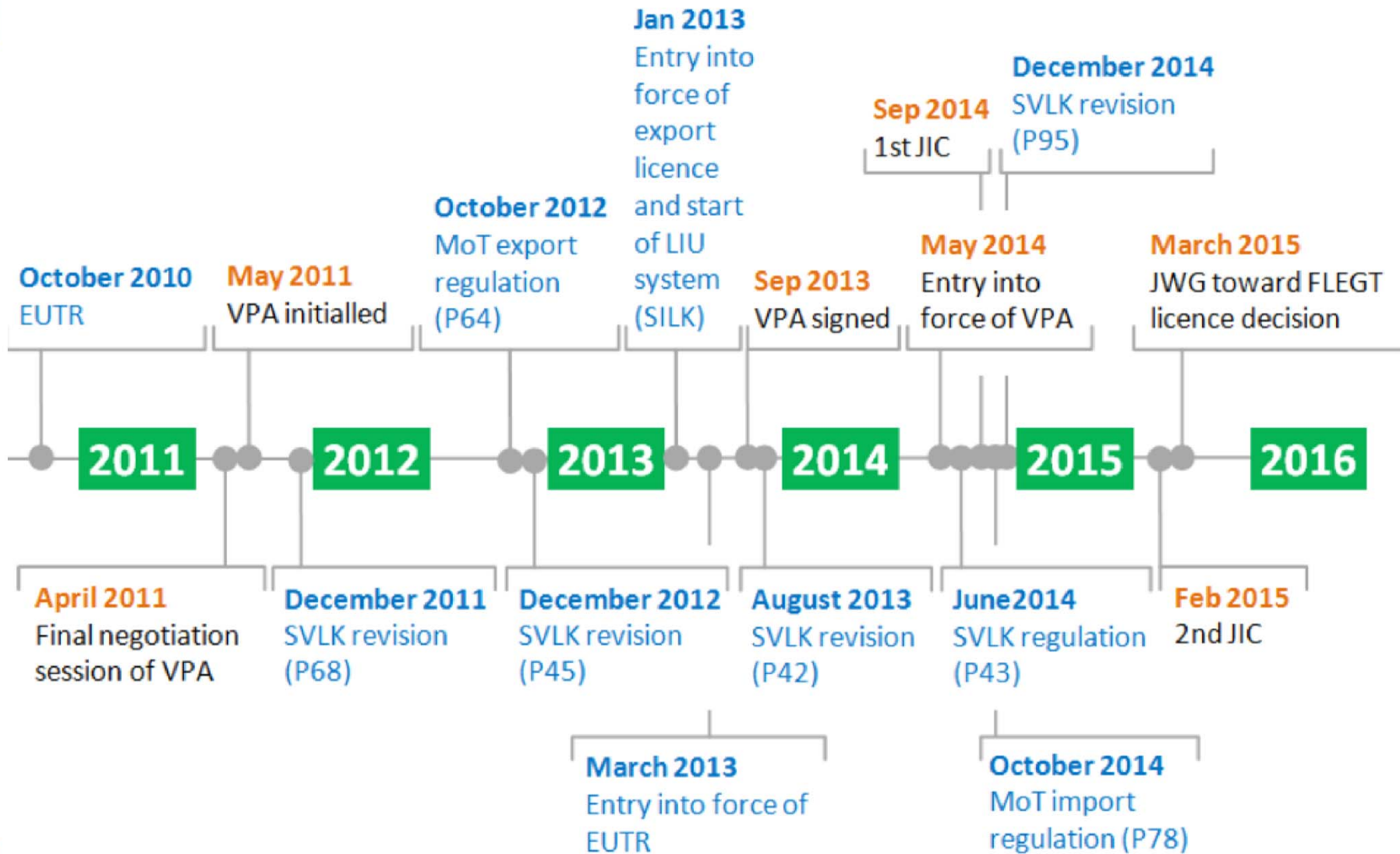
1 January 2013 - 1 June 2015

TOTAL ISSUED	166.056
DESTINATION COUNTRIES	173
HS CODE (10 DIGIT)	142
PORT OF LOADING	77
PORT OF DESTINATION	1.530
VOLUME (TON)	16,811,700.05
VALUE (THOUSANDS USD)	12,200,811.84

Roadmap of SVLK (and FLEGT-VPA)



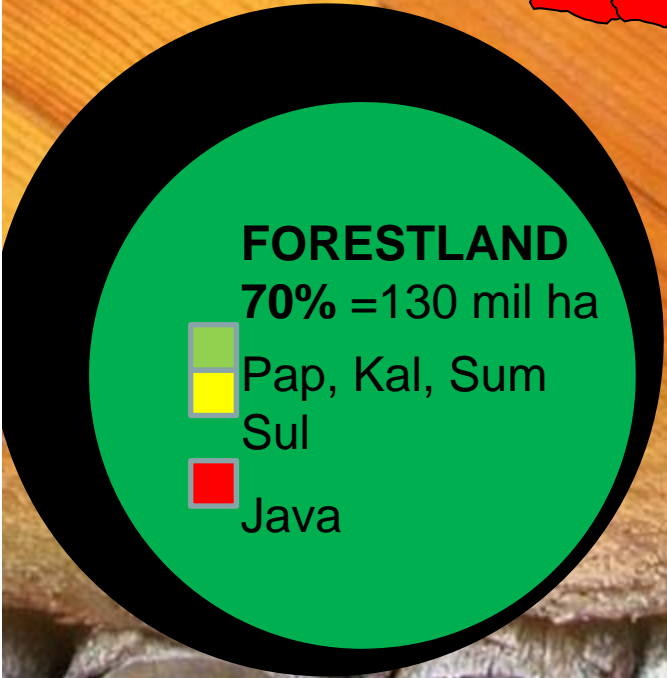
Roadmap of SVLK



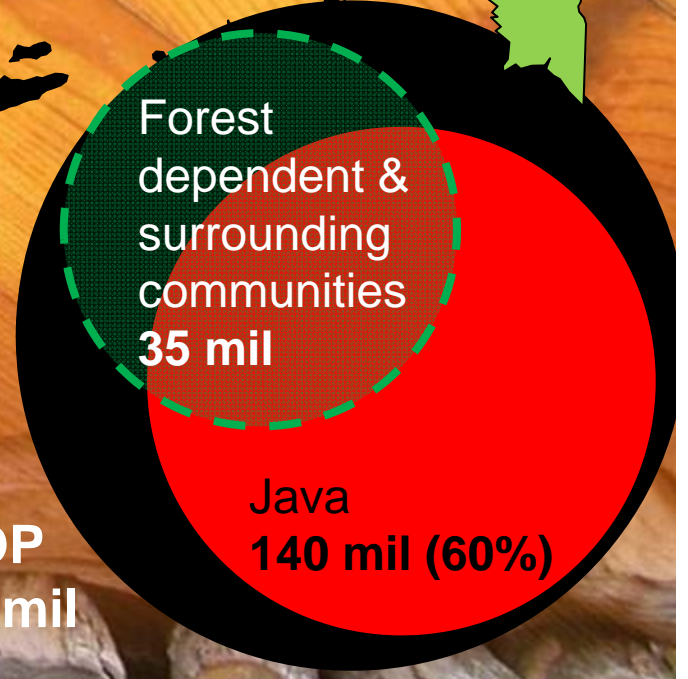


≥ 17,000 ISLANDS

LAND
180 mil ha



POP
240 mil



Other Essential SVLK Improvement

1. Improve criteria and indicator for legal compliance
2. Timeframe for implementation
3. Export licence
4. Clearer reporting mechanism and public resume; also for monitoring and complaint mechanism
5. Mechanism for legal timber sourced from import



Continues engagement (challenges)

Communication for **Verified Legal (and Sustainable)** effort and the products

- Continueing to assist/support for (i) community forest and (ii) SMEs to implement SVLK (esp. group).
- Continueing to strengthen market access/acceptability → national and international (procurement).
- Continueing to strenghten public disclosure (and CSOs Monitoring) → maintain accountability.
- Full roll-out of the SVLK system.



Source: MFP2