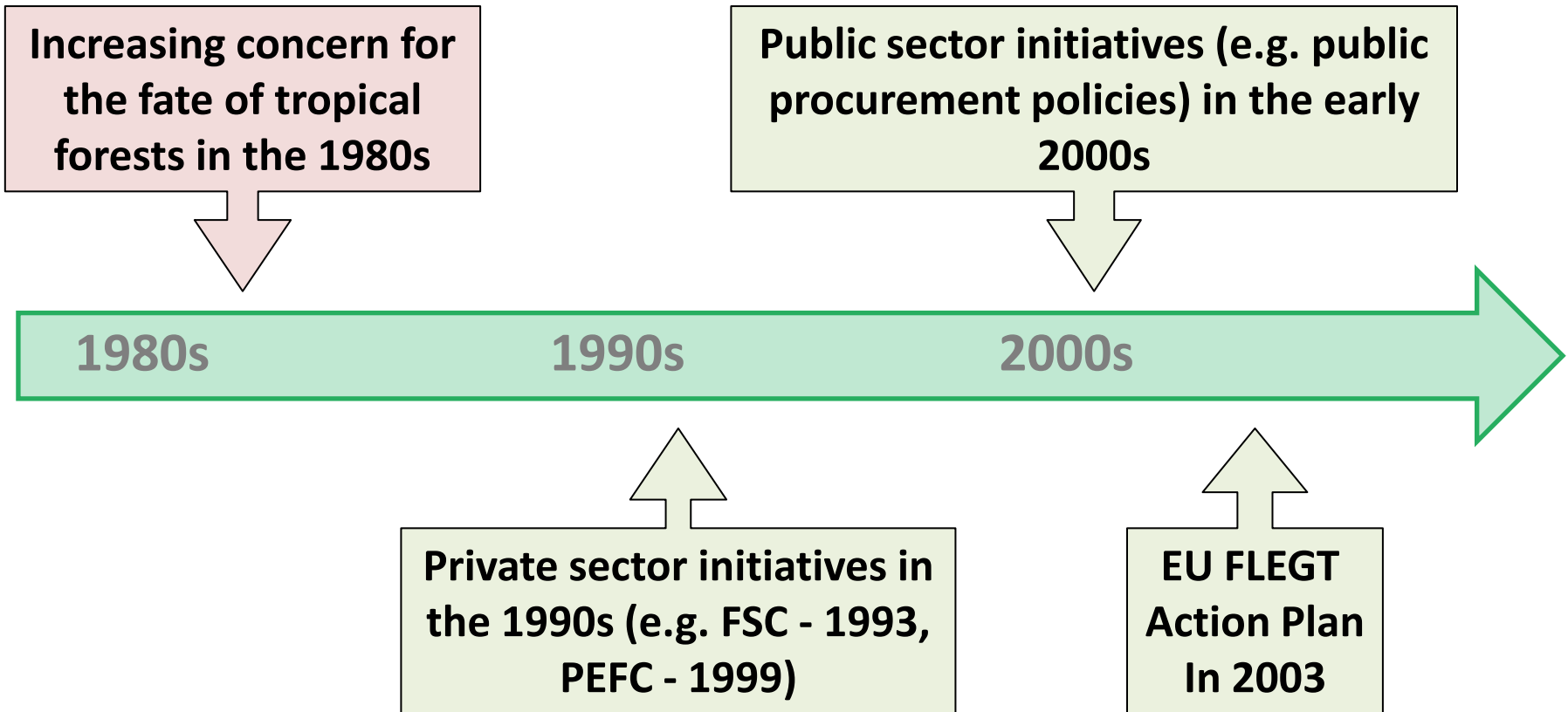


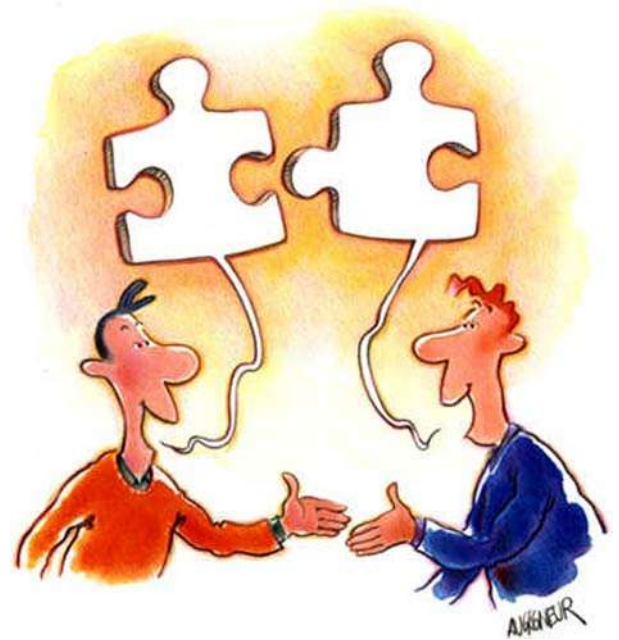
EU approach to Forest Law Enforcement, Governance & Trade (FLEGT) in Southeast Asia

European approach to combat illegal logging



What could work?

- **Will measures on one side alone be enough to combat illegal logging?**
 - Consumer boycotts of tropical hardwood products
 - Industry codes of conduct
 - Voluntary certification schemes
 - Public procurement policies
 - Timber regulations
 - ...
- ***A combination of demand & supply measures?***



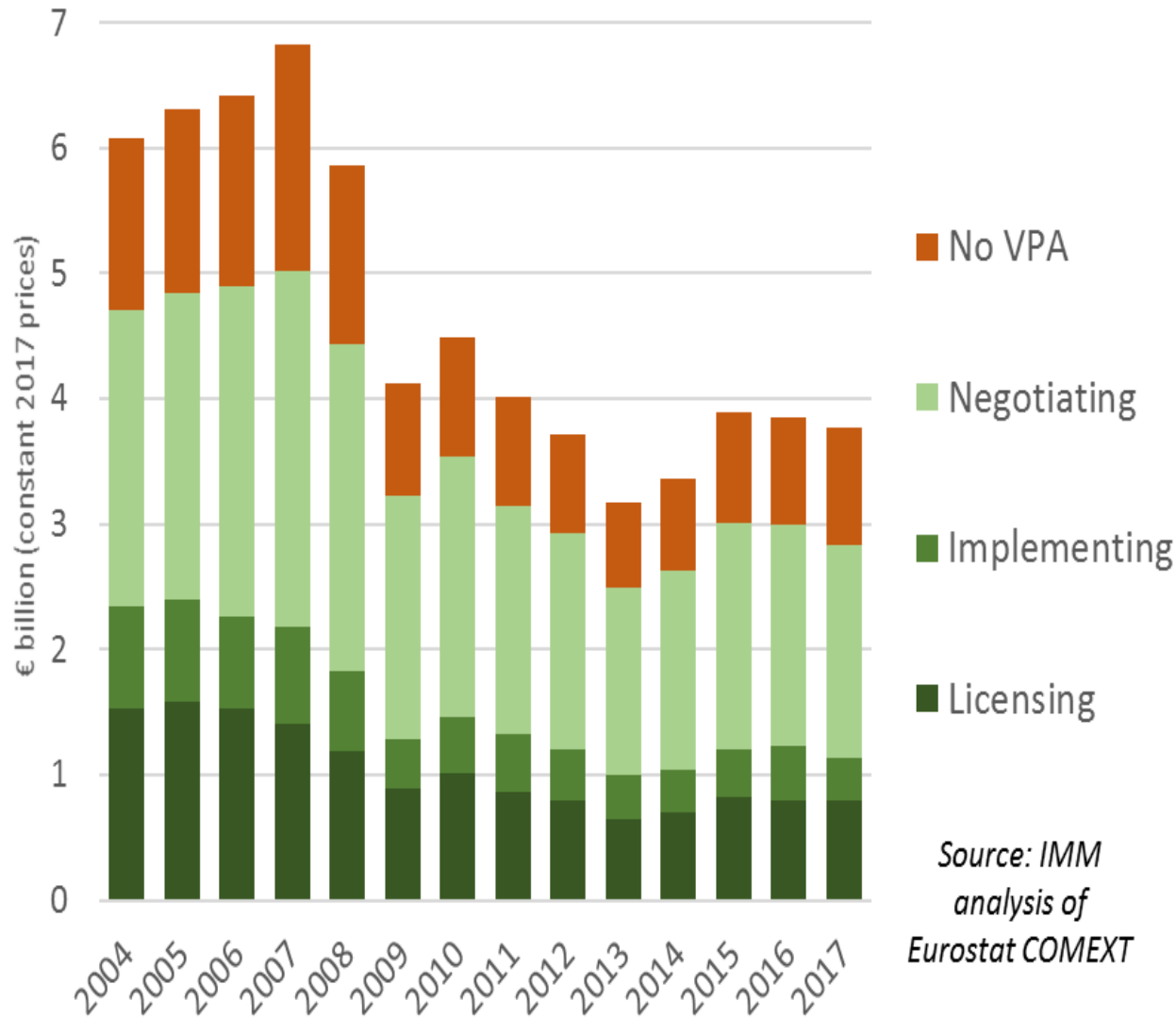
FLEGT Action Plan

- 2003 published - Towards Sustainable Forest Management, good governance & transparency. Mix of supply and demand sides activities:
 - Development cooperation with timber-producing countries
 - Trade arrangements between the EU and timber-producing countries
 - Public procurement
 - Encouraging private sector action
 - Encouraging financial institutions' action
 - Using existing or new EU legislation (EU Timber Regulation 2013)
 - Addressing conflict timber
- 2015 evaluated – still relevant, but markets have changed and deforestation due to agriculture has developed as new theme

FLEGT Action Plan – 7 areas

1. Bilateral agreements (Voluntary Partnership Agreements) – supply side
2. New legislation (EUTR) – demand & supply side
3. FLEGT integrated in development cooperation
4. Public procurement policies – demand side
5. Private sector initiatives
6. Financing and investment safeguards
7. (Address conflict timber)

Value of EU imports of wood products from the tropics, by FLEGT VPA status, 2004 to 2017



- Indonesia (21% of EU tropical imports in 2017): FLEGT Licensing since November 2016
- VPA Implementing (9%): Cameroon, CAR, Ghana, Liberia, Congo
- VPA negotiating (45%): Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Gabon, Guyana, Honduras, Laos PDR, Malaysia, Thailand, & Vietnam
- Tropical non-VPA (25%): notably Brazil (decking), India (furniture), China (tropical plywood)



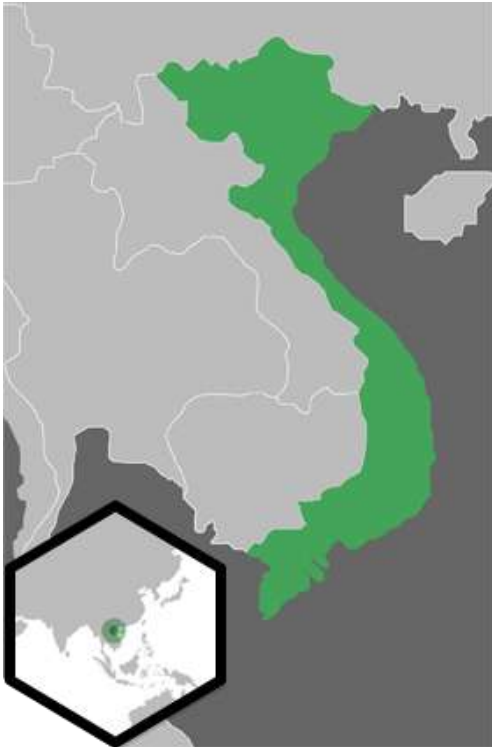
VPAs in South East Asia

Indonesia



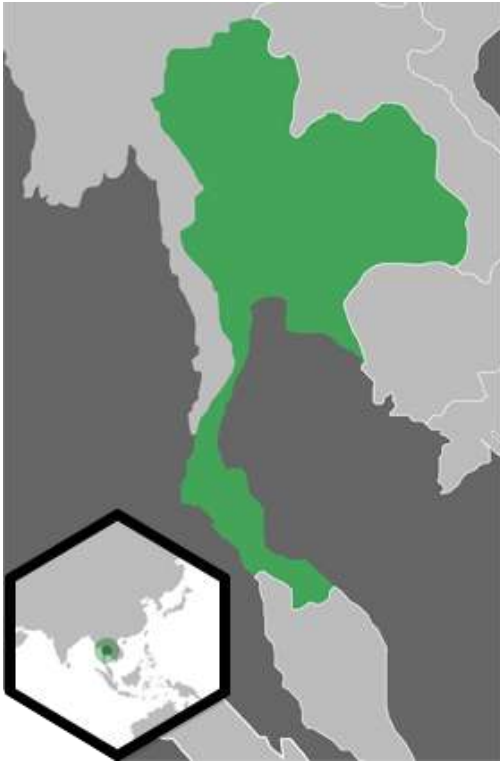
- FLEGT licensing started Nov 2016 – 37.000 licences to the EU in 1st year – one system to all markets
- “Checks and balances” – complaints mechanism - EU / IDN joint action plans - support by majority of NGOs
- SILK (<http://silk.dephut.go.id/index.php>)

Vietnam



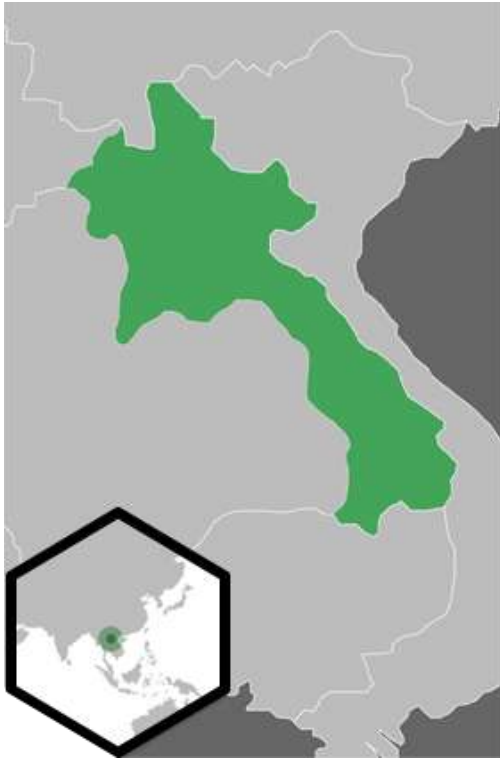
- VPA initialled in 2017
 - Signing in 2018
 - All markets
 - Joint implementation framework
 - Import control – regulation still needs to be issued

Thailand



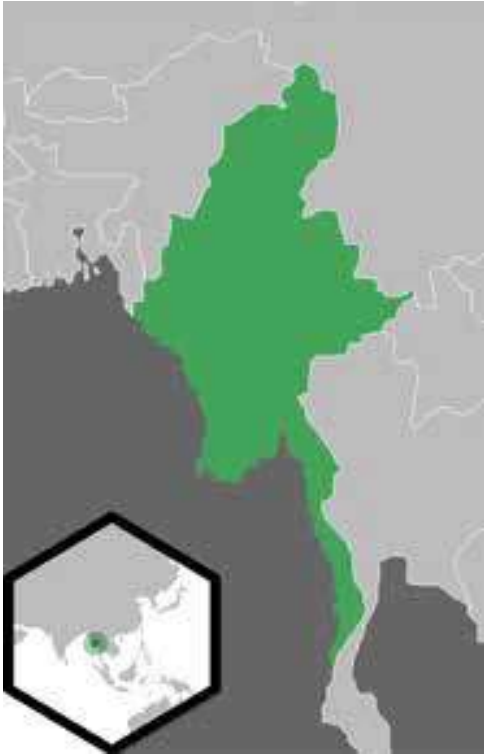
- 1st negotiation session June 2017 (process heavily affected by political turmoil), second July 2018
- National multi-stakeholder consultation process -> legal reform (Forest Act of 1941 under revision), TLAS development
- Main timber source: Smallholder plantations (rubber) and imports

Laos



- 1st negotiation session in April 2017, next June 2018
- Strong political commitment, legal reform -> log and sawn timber export ban
- Active multi-stakeholder processes, TLAS development
- Main timber source: conversion

Myanmar



- National FLEGT preparations
- Legal reform -> log export ban, reduced production
- EU focus: support national multi-stakeholder process



Other Regional FLEGT Developments

Asian Consumer Markets

- **Australia**
 - Illegal Logging Prohibition Act (2012) and Implementing Regulation (2014)
- **Japan**
 - Clean Wood Act (2017)
- **South Korea**
 - Forest law (2012) paved the way for actions against illegal timber import



Focus on Malaysia

Malaysia



- **VPA**

- VPA negotiations started in 2007 – since 2014 “on hold “
- TLAS in Peninsular Malaysia & Sabah far developed
- Sarawak wanted to join at their own “ pace and will“ – EU needs national agreement and offered time-bound entry of Sarawak

Malaysia



- **Private sector certification**
 - 20% of production forest certified
 - 4.1 mill ha by national scheme MTCS/PEFC
 - 0.8 mill ha by FSC
 - National Biodiversity Policy (2016-2025) states all production forests and agricultural lands to be managed and harvested sustainably by 2025. SWK targets 2022! Sabah wants FSC.
 - Problems: NCR and conversion
 - Also in PM: Kelantan (suspended), Terengganu (review)

Take home

- FLEGT process very active in Asia
 - 5 countries involved in VPAs (MY on hold)
 - Other ASEAN MS in general dialogue
 - Asian consumer markets sensitised
 - China “on its way”
- Real progress are legal reforms, reduction of illegal timber and transparency gains, but implementation takes time, illegal logging not the only driver of forest destruction
- Theme is global, beyond EU-Asia, but also Asia regional
- “FLEGT community” needs to link reforms to climate change agenda

FLEGT.org

FLEGT.org Combating illegal logging through forest governance

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1. Combating illegal logging
2. Promoting legal timber trade
3. Promoting transparency and jointly beneficial public-private sector relations
4. Empowering governments
5. Monitoring and assessing progress

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Map of FLEGT projects

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What is FLEGT VPA EU Timber Regulation EU FLEGT Action Plan evaluation Map of FLEGT projects Other issues

VPA Unpacked

VPA Unpacked

What is VPA Unpacked and how is it structured?

VPA Unpacked is the online information platform on FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreements. It contains information for stakeholders on FLEGT and VPA and for businesses, civil society, and academia on VPA Unpacked. VPA Unpacked is also available in Spanish, 2016 year in press, and French, 2017 in 2017.

VPA Unpacked is organized in six chapters, which describe the different aspects of VPAs in increasing levels of detail. Click on one of the icons below to explore the chapters.

What is a VPA?	VPA processes	VPA stakeholders
VPA elements	VPA and governance	VPA structures

Thank you

EFI EU FLEGT Facility

aimi.lee@efi.int

