

Tackling deforestation and illegal logging Brussels, 21 · 23 June 2017
PROGRESS MADE AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE ACTION

Draft working paper on FLEGT



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as stating an official position of the Commission.**

2. Demand side measures

2.1. EUTR implementation

- more effective and uniform EUTR implementation across the EU as overriding priority
- EC compliance strategy: "stick and carrot"
- New set of activities to support implementation of the regulation (Trade analysis, industry/SMEs study)
- Impact Assessment on Review of the product scope
- Increased synergies with VPA process

2. Demand side measures cont'd

2.2 Cooperation with other major consumers and processing countries

- Explore options to strengthen bilateral cooperation with countries with "EUTR-like" regulation (USA, AUS, JPN + ROK)
- Bilateral Cooperation Mechanism with China (legislative development, CTLVS, cooperation vs third countries, i.e. EU-China-IDN or EU-China-Africa)
- Demand-side measures dialogue/conference to explore options for enhanced cooperation?

Other demand side measures

- **2.3.1 Public procurement in the EU:**
- EC will continue to promote the development of voluntary GPP criteria and their use by MS.
- EUTR provisions as the basis and FLEGT licences recognised as automatically compliant
- New opportunities under the revised 2014 PP directives, but for MS and local authorities to take them

3. Multilateral framework

Progress, but still far from a multilateral framework. New context present new opportunities/entry points:

- *Agenda 2030/Paris Agreement/UN strategic Plan for Forests*
- *Continued engagement in UNFF, ITTO, FAO*
- *More focus on law enforcement: UNODC, INTERPOL and UNEP*
- *Synergies with EU Wildlife Action Plan*
- *FLEGT and REDD+ synergies + INDCs*
- *Further opportunities to be explored under the scope of UN, G7-G20, OECD and WTO (in line with Trade for All)*

4. Operational issues

4.1. Financing

FLEGT has used numerous financial sources, mostly development cooperation. But it has also required high internal human and financial resource dedication by COM and MS.

VPA negotiation and implementation progress and other interventions have largely depended on significant EU finance. COM and MS could provide further finance if efficiency and results are ensured.

Increased attention to financial sustainability of VPA. Cost assessment and financing strategy to inform decisions on way forward for each VPA.

4.2. Management arrangements for EU collaboration

FLEGT is joint COM and MS. Council conclusions reiterated MS commitment, but highlight the need to prioritise and step up involvement in implementation.

Enhanced coordination between COM and MS: EUTR FLEGT expert group, ad hoc FLEGT group, in country through EUD, in bilateral dialogues like BCM.

“Lead MS” on technical coordination for a VPA.

4.3. Monitoring

1. *Assessing impact of FLEGT at global level.*

2. *Progress in implementation of future FLEGT work plan:*

- Biennial reporting against work plan (annex).
- Complementing reporting under FLEGT regulation and EUTR regulation.
- MS to report on their activities.
- Evaluation at the end of implementation period.

3. *FLEGT AP implementation progress at national level in producing countries:*

- Data base of 32 indicators for all supported countries.
- VPA annual reports (by JIC)
- VPA independent Audit
- National VPA impact monitoring system (mandatory VPA obligation)
- Independent market monitoring of FLEGT licensed timber

4.4. Communication

Communication strategy to be developed to:

- Enhance understanding of broad range of FLEGT objectives.
- Target broader range of audiences.
- Better manage expectations.
- Highlight contribution of FLEGT to Agenda 2030 and Paris Agreement.



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Thank you

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