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#### European public procurement policies for timber products and impacts on the market for certified products

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Forest Governance & Sustainability Standards COMIFAC/GTZ workshop 29 September-1 October 2010, Kinshasa (DRC)



#### The Central Point of Expertise on Timber





#### **CPET's role**

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- Funded by UK Government
- Operated by Proforest
- Information on the UK Government's timber procurement policy requirements
- Advice on how public sector buyers and their suppliers can meet the policy
- Support UK Government



# Purpose and drivers of procurement policies



- 1. International commitments
- 2. Concerns about illegal logging and unsustainable forest practices
- 3. National strategies for sustainable consumption
- 4. Climate change mitigation

Identified in: The pros and cons of procurement, ITTO Technical series, April 2010

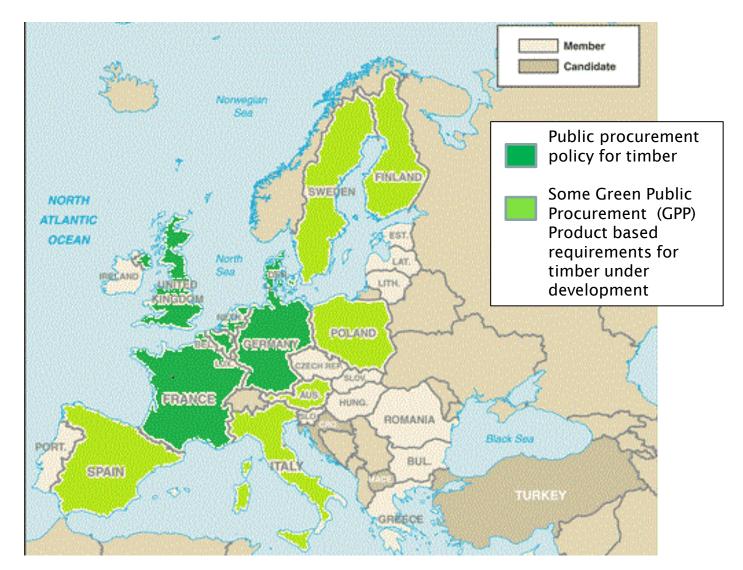
#### Strongest direct driver: NGO pressure



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## Requirements from public sector in EU





Source: EU Market conditions for 'verified legal' and.., Oliver (2009)

#### **EU Timber regulation** -The 'Due Diligence regulation'



#### 'The placing on the market of illegally harvested timber or timber products shall be prohibited'

Due diligence on import and production in EU Traceability of timber through the EU supply chains

The legislation will be implemented end 2012 and enforced via checks at national level, penalties and monitoring organisations.

Equivalent to the US Lacey Act 'prohibition'

Source: Due diligence draft regulation voted for in European Parliament July 2010. European Council expected to adopt regulation end 2010

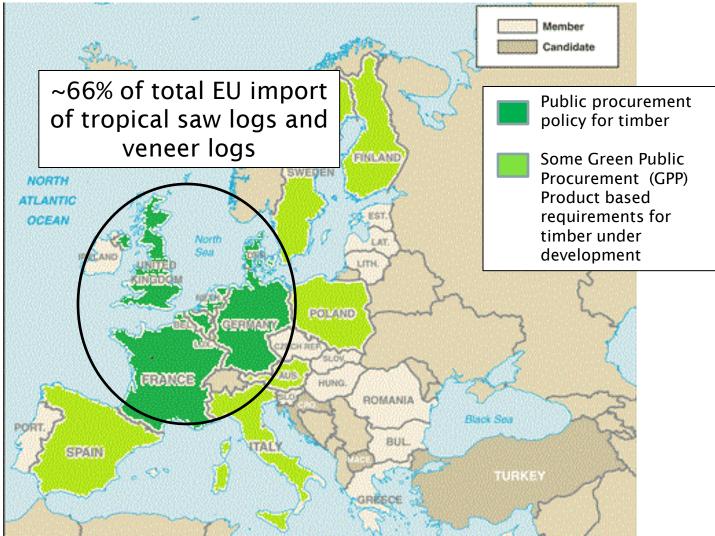
### **EU Timber market**

- EU is the largest consumer of timber products in the world
- 14% of imports from tropical zones ~26% by volume
- 53% of Africa's total export value to EU
- UK is 4<sup>th</sup> biggest net importer of wood products after US, China and Japan

Source: EU Market conditions for 'verified legal' and.., Oliver (2009)

#### Public procurement policies





Source: EU Market conditions for 'verified legal' and.., Oliver (2009)

# The effect of the public policies



	France	Germany	Belgium	DK	K NK	NL
Federal/central government	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Voluntary <sup>1</sup>	Mandatory	Mandatory
Local Authorities	Guidance and active promotion	Guidance and active promotion	Guidance	Guidance and active promotion	Guidance and active promotion	Guidance and active promotion
Coverage of public sector <sup>2</sup>	Up to 25%	Fed. 5% states more significant	5-10 %	15-25% of tropical timber	8%-15%	N/A

- Significant spill-over effect on private sector with alignment of requirements
- Indirect implementation of policy by private sector

1. Mandatory for furniture and paper via central government framework contracts.

2. Source: EU market conditions for "verified legal" and "verified legal and sustainable" wood products, FFI, 2009

## The UK Government's **Timber Procurement Policy** 2000-2009: The UK Government will actively seek to procure only legal timber, and preferably sustainable timber 2009 (1 April) ~ 2015:

All timber and wood-derived products must be from independently verifiable Legal and Sustainable sources or FLEGT-licensed timber

~ 2015- : Sustainable timber only



## The requirements of the public policies



	France	Germany	Belgium	DK	<u> К NK</u>	NL
Current requirement	Legal, sustainable preferred	Sustainable only	Sustainable only	Legal, sustainable preferred	Sustainable or FLEGT licensed	Sustainable
Govt. criteria to evaluate schemes/evidence	No	No not published <sup>,</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



1. The German policy is currently under review.

#### Sustainability requirements (in broad outline)



		<b>Belgium</b> (Draft)	<b>Denmark</b> (Draft)	UK	Nether -lands	
Legality		✓ Identical				
	Forest health and vitality	✓	✓ Identical		✓	
S	Production functions of forest resources	~	✓ Identical		~	
ustain	Protection functions of forest resources	~	✓ Identical		✓	
Sustainability	Biological diversity	✓	✓ Identical		✓	
	Extent of forest resources (conversion)	✓	~	✓	<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>	
	Social requirements	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	

For details see <a href="http://www.cpet.org.uk/international-context/international-policies-1">http://www.cpet.org.uk/international-context/international-policies-1</a>

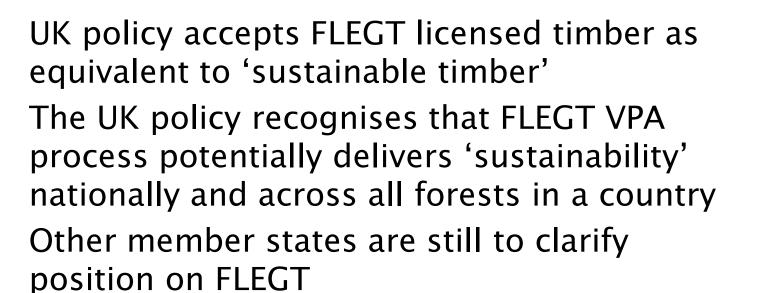
#### **Evidence** accepted



		FR	Germany	BE	NL	UK	DK
	Current requirement	Sustainability				Legal, <mark>Sust.</mark> Pref.	
No.	Forest certification schemes accepted as ensuring sustainability	FSC +PEFC	FSC +PEFC	FSC +PEFC	FSC+ PEFC <sup>1</sup>	FSC +PEFC (+FLEGT)	FSC +PEFC
	Alternative evidence/the 'or equivalent' to meeting the requirements	Limited guidance	No guidance	No guidance	Detailed guidance	Detailed guidance	Some guidance

1. National schemes relevant for NL market assessed.

### **FLEGT licensed timber**



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### **Certification schemes**



-Category A evidence UK

Assessed against the sustainability criteria

+ criteria for the standard-setting process, certification, accreditation and chain of custody

Bi-annual review of accepted schemes and of other relevant schemes



Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)



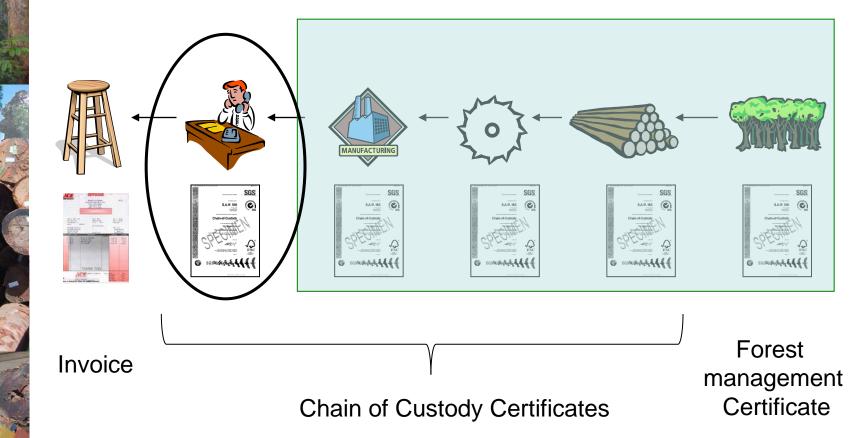
Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC) KP **PEFC** 28 endorsed national schemes

UK assessment results, 2008

#### **Certification schemes**

#### -Category A evidence UK





# Availability of certified timber



 Certified wood in the UK supply chain grew from 65% in 2006 to an estimated 85% in 2010

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Tropical timber: estimated 20% certified in UK

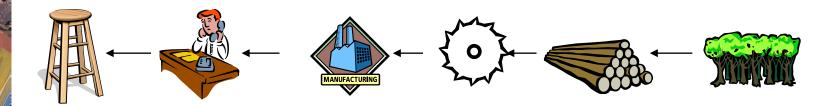
Source: EU Market conditions for 'verified legal' and.., Oliver (2009) and UK TTF (2009)

#### Other types of credible evidence -Category B evidence UK



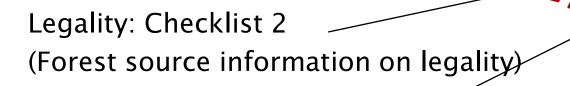
et

- Evidence that shows
  - Traceability through supply chain (CoC)
  - Compliance with legality and sustainability criteria
- Equivalent to Category A evidence
  - Assessed on a case-by-case basis



#### **Preparing Category B evidence**

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Sustainability: Checklist 3 (Forest source information on sustainability)

Checklist 1

Supply chain information



### Legality in UK



•Only where no Sustainable or FLEGT-licensed or alternative timber is available, will evidence ensuring legality only be accepted

•Preference will here be given to timber from sources that are demonstrably in an active programme to improve and certify forest management

# Legality verification systems



There are several verification schemes that may provide adequate assurance of legality for example:

- OLB (Origine et Légalité des Bois)
- SmartWood VLC
- SGS Timber Legality & Traceability Verification (TLTV) VLC

Support programmes:

- Global Forest and Trade Network
- Timber Trade Action Plan TTAP

The systems are evaluated by CPET under the Framework for evaluating Category B evidence



## **Concluding comments**



- The ultimate aim of procurement policies is to promote sustainable forest management especially in the tropics.
- Do not want to discourage the use of tropical timber, but ensure legality and sustainability
- Recognise that there are challenges and a need to work with tropical producers
- The theory: A demand and a market create an incentive for producer countries to ensure legality and sustainability

<sup>1</sup>Identified in: *The pros and cons of procurement*, ITTO Technical series, April 2010

### **Concluding comments**

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- UK, Denmark, Netherlands and other EU member states see significant merits in further alignments and cooperation on key issues in PPP via the European Commission
- Working to harmonise requirements to create a level playing field for suppliers

<sup>1</sup>Identified in: *The pros and cons of procurement*, ITTO Technical series, April 2010



#### Recommendations



COMIFAC member states should work towards enforce legislation as a first step with the aim of ensuring sustainability

Join the FLEGT VPA process

And encourage FSC (and PEFC) forest certification

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