



Padova
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Spin-off



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

Webinar
Una sintesi sull'EUTR: la norma e i relativi strumenti d'attuazione

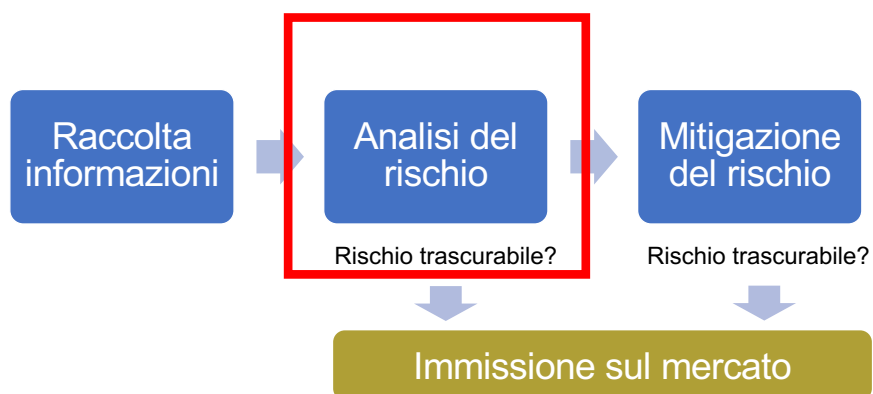
Criteri e indicazioni utili per l'analisi del rischio: alcuni esempi

Mauro Masiero e Nicola Andrighetto

27 Maggio 2021

LIFE Legal Wood - LIFE18 GIE/DK/000763 – Support EUTR II

Dovuta Diligenza e Analisi del rischio



Analisi del rischio: riferimenti normativi e criteri

→ Regolamento 995/2010, art. 6, b)

Procedure di valutazione del rischio che consentono all'operatore di analizzare e valutare il rischio che il legno o i prodotti da esso derivati immessi sul mercato siano di provenienza illegale.

Tenendo conto di:

- **Informazioni raccolte**
- **Criteri di valutazione** (tra i quali):
 - garanzia del **rispetto della legislazione applicabile**
 - **produzione illegale** di determinate **specie**
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 - presenza di **conflitti armati**
 - **sanzioni** del Consiglio di sicurezza delle Nazioni Unite o del Consiglio dell'Unione europea sulle importazioni o esportazioni di legno
 - la **complessità della catena di approvvigionamento** del legno e dei prodotti da esso derivati



Alcune fonti informative ampie e articolate

Schede UNEP-WCMC

UKRAINE
COUNTRY SUBJECT TO AN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUTR

LAND AREA:	57.9 million hectares ¹
FORESTED AREA:	5.7 million hectares ² 16.7% of total land area ²
FOREST TYPE:	0.6% primary 43.2% naturally regenerated ²
FOREST OWNERSHIP:	98% public ownership ² +1% private ownership ²
PROTECTED AREAS:	2.4 million hectares ³ 23% of forest land in protected areas ³
VPA STATUS:	No VPA currently ⁴

ECONOMIC VALUE OF FOREST SECTOR:
USD 1.5 billion in 2011⁵
25th highest exporter of EUTR products in 2015 by weight (kg)⁶
45th highest exporter of EUTR products in 2015 by value (USD)⁶

ANNUAL DEFORESTATION RATE:
86 thousand hectares of tree cover loss in 2017⁷
Average of 65 thousand hectares per year 2013-2017⁷

CERTIFIED FORESTS:
FSC certification: 4.1 million hectares (2018)⁸
FSC certification: 0 hectares (2017)⁸

CHAIN OF CUSTODY CERTIFICATION:
FSC certification: 231 CoC certificates (2018)⁸
FSC certification: 0 (2017)⁸

MAIN TIMBER SPECIES IN TRADE:
Silver fir (*Abies alba*), common alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), common silver birch (*Betula pendula*), hornbeam (*Cornus alba*), European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), English oak (*Quercus robur*)⁹

CITES-LISTED TIMBER SPECIES:
None¹⁰

RANKINGS IN GLOBAL FREEDOM AND STABILITY INDICES:

Rule of law index ¹¹	Corruption perceptions index ¹²	Political rights index ¹³	Freedom in the world ¹⁴
3 rd quarter: 77.013 in 2017	3 rd quarter: Score: 30; 2.67/100 in 2017	3 rd quarter: 95.7/100 in 2018	3 rd quarter: 88.63 in 2018

These 10 Timber Regulation country profiles were developed by UNEP-WCMC for the European Commission. However, these countries are not listed in the annex of the Timber Regulation. UNEP-WCMC, the European Commission, and the European Forest Organisation, all have a role in the development, adoption, and implementation of the Timber Regulation. For more information on the Timber Regulation, visit the website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eutrade/timber-regulation/>. These profiles are published periodically based on available information and are subject to regular review. These and other specific details may vary from time to time. Please refer to <http://ec.europa.eu/eutrade/timber-regulation/> for the most up-to-date information.

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/timber_regulation.htm

Linee-Guida CE

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 12.2.2016
C(2016) 755 final

COMMISSION NOTICE
of 12.2.2016

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT
FOR THE EU TIMBER REGULATION

Portali e database MO

Click on the map to access country risk information and tools

Piattaforme Associazioni/Federazioni

arbor

CAMEROON

Industry Profile | Legality Profile | Contacts & Review

LEGALITY FRAMEWORK

Forest governance
The Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune - MFFCF) is primarily responsible for forest policy in the forest regulatory framework and the enforcement of forest laws, as well as the operational execution with regard to forests and wildlife. Within MFFCF, there are three main technical directorates dealing with forestry: 1) the Directorate des Forêts (DIF) the Directorate de l'Administration des Forêts (DAF) the Directorate des Produits Forestiers et de la Direction de la Faune et des Aires Protégées.

Legal rights to harvest
Commercial forestry is governed by the government forest decree through logging concessions which are allocated by public tender with the Commission and foreign entities. Forest Management Units (FMUs) are established through a concession agreement with the government with a maximum of 20,000 hectares and are managed for the term of 20 years. A forest concession consists of one or several VPA. According to their terms, contracts include forest management plan that their companies will implement over time. They guarantee stable employment in rural areas and additional income from the state (FDI in 2015).

Timber harvest
Timber harvest concessions have an annual volume limit of 100,000 m³ of wood. They are: 100% state-owned.

Control Panels
Rural councils have the legal rights to apply for a forest concession within the permanent forest domain. Information on concession applications is available on the forest administration's Control Panels website.

First published: 23 May 2016
Last updated: 30 July 2020

Quality profile: see quality certificate Sample Maps

See the preparation of quality certificate

Completion perception index: 25

Strumenti e report ONG

GLOBAL TIMBER PORTAL

Incentivizing legal timber by improving access to information

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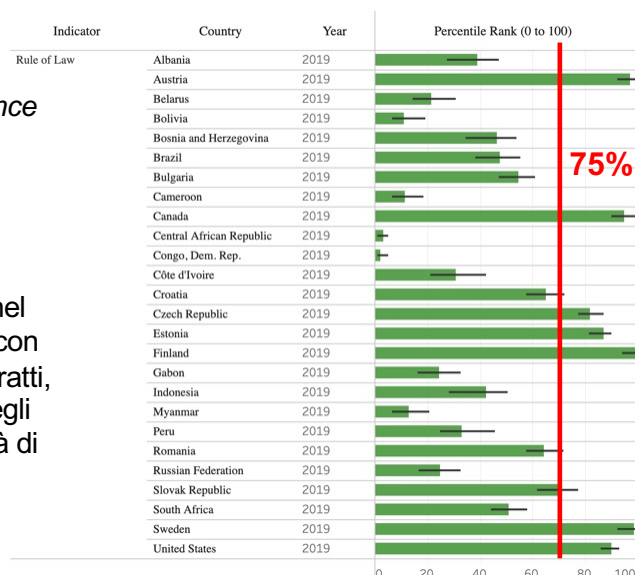


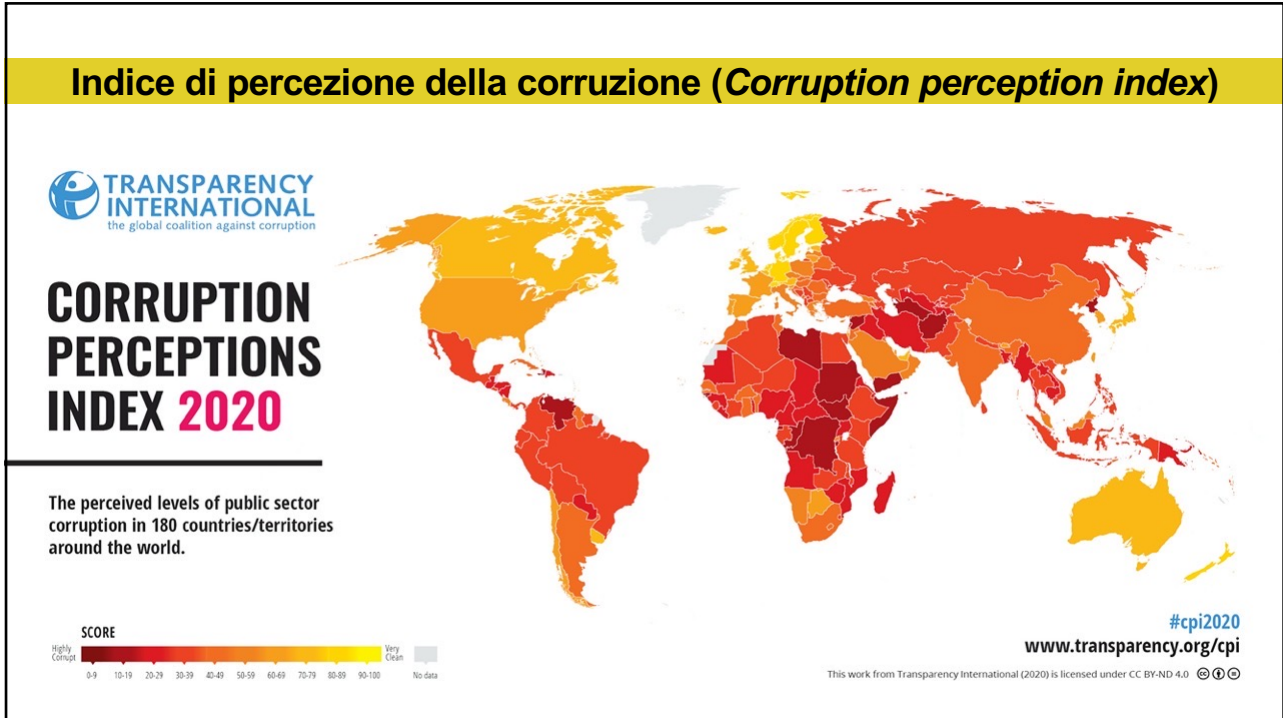
Worldwide Governance Indicators (Banca Mondiale)

Set di 6 indicatori/dimensioni di *governance*
(200 paesi, 1996-2019)

Esempio

Rule of law → percezione della fiducia nel rispetto di norme e regole della società, con particolare riferimento a rispetto dei contratti, diritti di proprietà, e attività di polizia e degli organi di giustizia, nonché alla probabilità di crimini e violenze associati





Settore forestale: livello di corruzione “nella norma”

Settori produttivi secondo il grado di probabilità di corruzione nei confronti di pubblici ufficiali

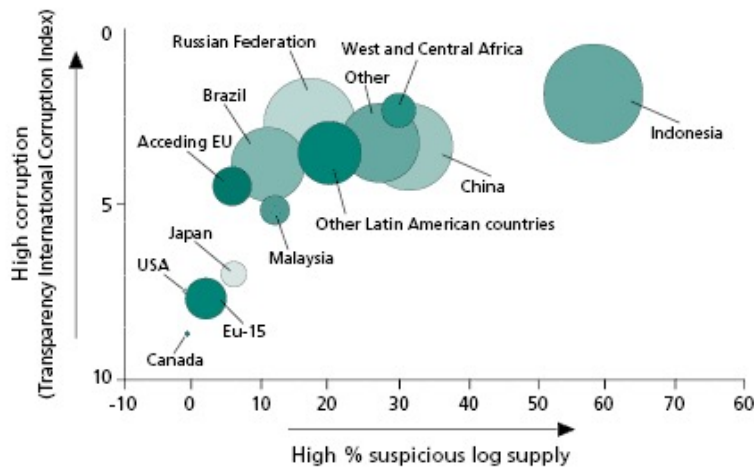
Bribe Payers Index 2011
www.transparency.org

Livello medio di corruzione percepita per tutti i settori produttivi: 6,6
per il settore forestale: 6,9
(ma con esternalità sociali, ambientali ed economiche rilevanti)

0 = forme di corruzione avvengono regolarmente
10 = non si verificano forme di corruzione

RANK	SECTOR	SCORE
1	Agriculture	7.1
1	Light manufacturing	7.1
3	Civilian aerospace	7.0
3	Information technology	7.0
5	Banking and finance	6.9
5	Forestry	6.9
7	Consumer services	6.8
8	Telecommunications	6.7
8	Transportation and storage	6.7
10	Arms, defence and military	6.6
10	Fisheries	6.6
12	Heavy manufacturing	6.5
13	Pharmaceutical and healthcare	6.4
13	Power generation and transmission	6.4
15	Mining	6.3
16	Oil and gas	6.2
17	Real estate, property, legal and business services	6.1
17	Utilities	6.1
19	Public works contracts and construction	5.3

Corruzione e commercio illegale



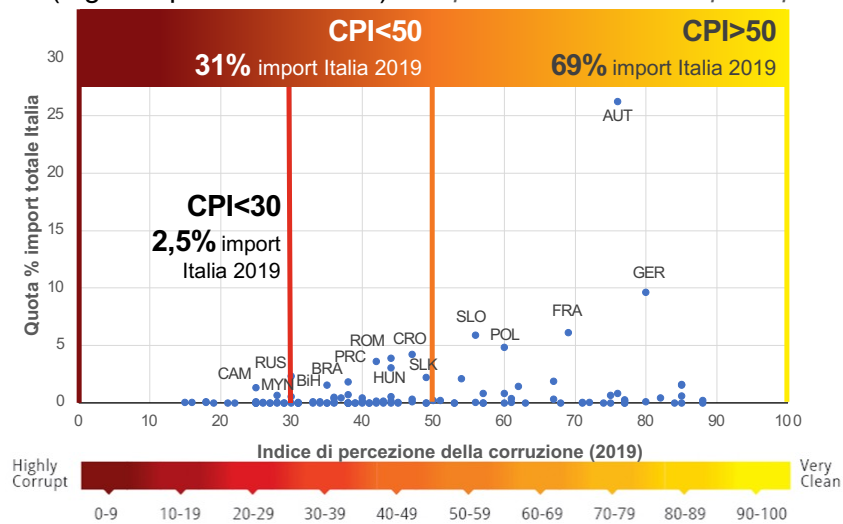
Nota:
Le dimensioni di ciascuna "bolla" sono indicative del volume di legname di origine sospetta destinato a un determinato mercato nazionale/regionale

Fonte: Seneca Creek Associates and Wood Resources International (2004)



Un esempio: import italiano e CPI dei paesi partner

Capitolo 44 (legno e prodotti derivati) - Import Italia 2020 e CPI paesi partner 2019

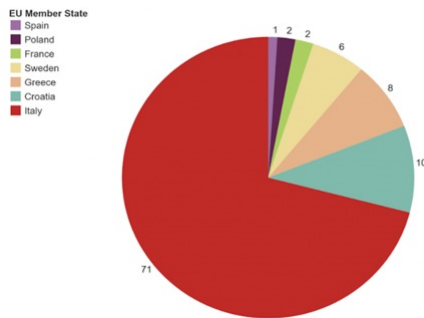


Ns. elaborazione su dati COMTRADE (2021) e Transparency International (2021)



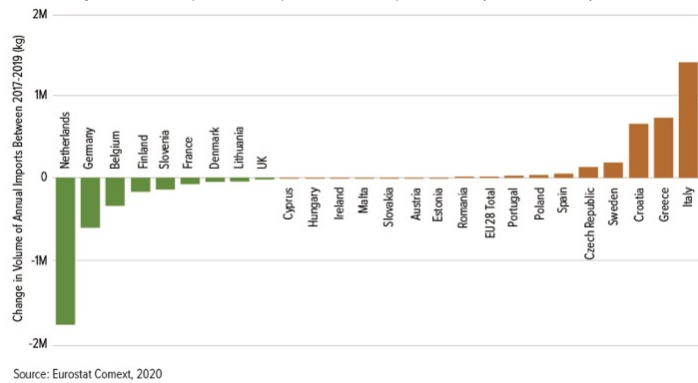
Un esempio: Myanmar (CPI = 28)

Import di prodotti in legno (44) da Myanmar, % per paesi EU importatori sul totale degli import EU (2020)



Fonte: Eurostat Comext, 2020
Forest Trends, 2020

Variazione dell'import totale di prodotti in legno (44) da Myanmar da parte dei paesi EU importatori (2017-2019)



Source: Eurostat Comext, 2020



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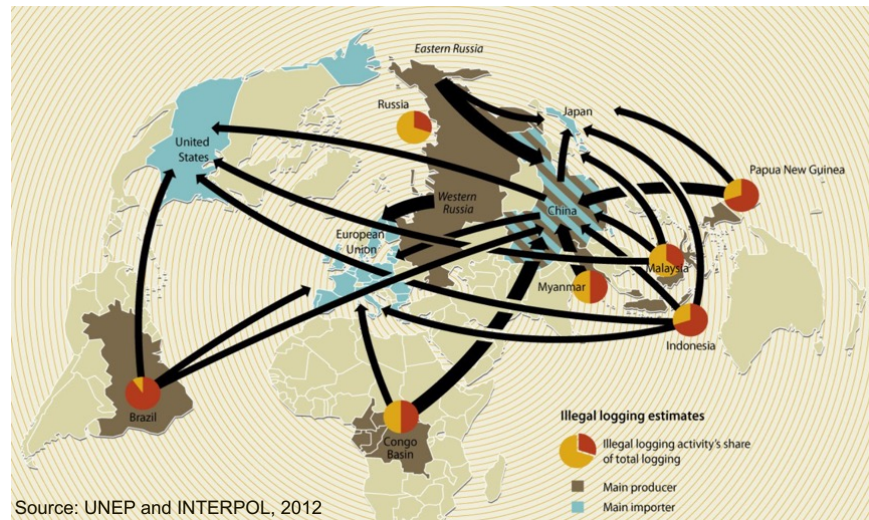


Produzione illegale di legname

Commercio illegale di legname:

15-30% dei volume commercializzati globalmente (50-90% in alcuni paesi tropicali)

30-100 Mld US\$
= 10-30% del valore del commercio globale



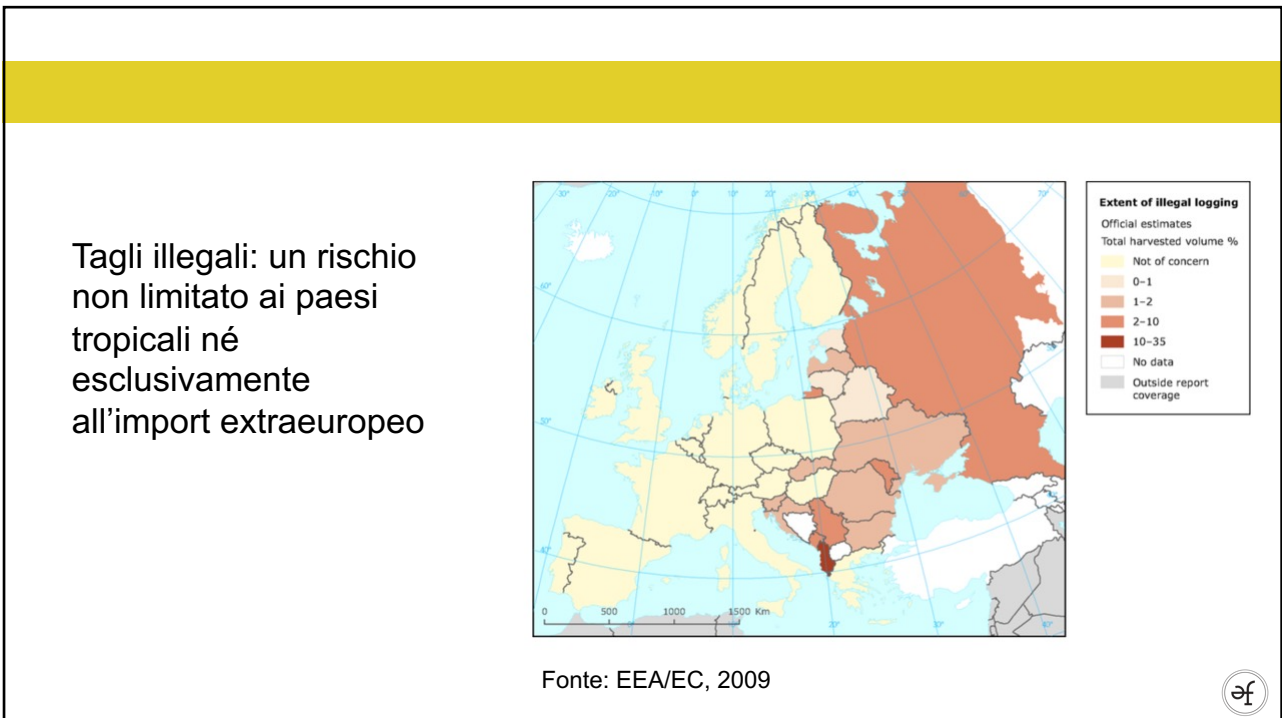
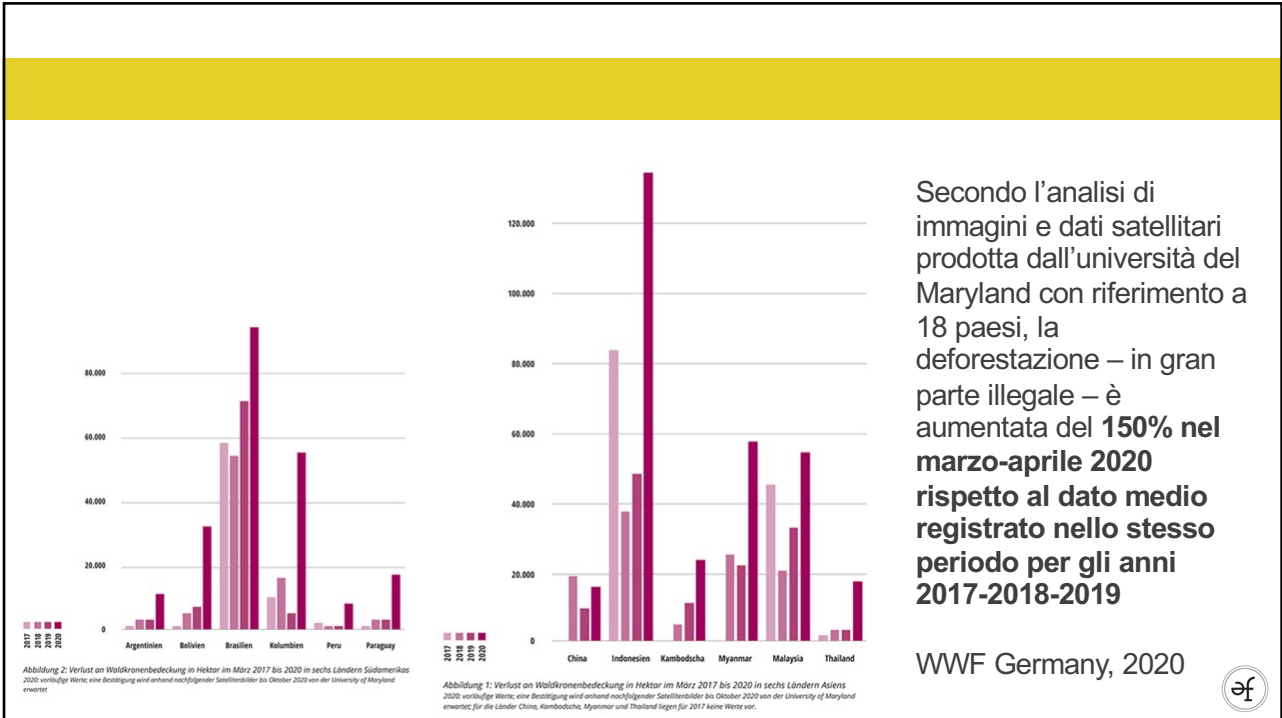
Alcuni dati relativi a paesi tropicali e subtropicali

AFRICA		
Paese	Tagli illegali come % dei prelievi di legname	Fonti
Benin	80%	SGS 2002 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007
Camerun	50%	European Commission 2004 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007
	50%	WWF 2002 cit. SCA e WRI, 2004
Gabon	9% (2004)	Genetti e Tacconi, 2006
	10%	World bank
	50%	WWF, 2005b
	60%	WRI, 2000 cit. SCA e WRI, 2004
Ghana	60 - 70%	Balochi, 2006
	almeno 66%	Binkorang, 2001 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007
Guinea Equatoriale	70%	WRI, 2000 cit. SCA e WRI, 2004
Mozambico	50%	WRI, 2000 cit. SCA e WRI, 2004
Repubblica del Congo	50-70%	del Gatto, 2003 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007
Repubblica del Congo	50%	WWF, 2005b
ASIA		
Cambogia	90%	Global Witness, 1999 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007
Cina	21 - 31%	Ministero delle foreste della Cina, 1997 cit. SCA e WRI, 2004
	30%	National Timber distribution association, 2002 cit. SCA e WRI, 2004
Filippine	46%	WWF, 2004a
Indonesia	Fino al 66%	World Bank, 2006 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007
	73 - 88%	Schroeder-Wildberg e Carius, 2003 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007
	Fino al 50% (anni '90)	Richards 2004 cit. FAO 2005
Laos	40 - 80%	Different sources cit. SCA e WRI, 2004
Laos	45%	World Bank, 2006
Malaysia	Fino al 33%	Dudley et al., 1995 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007
Nuova Guinea	Meno del 5%	SCA e WRI, 2004
	70%	World Bank, 2006
Myanmar	80%	Brunner et al. 1998 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007
Tailandia	40%	World Bank, 2006
Vietnam	20 - 40%	World Bank, 2006

AMERICA CENTRALE E MERIDIONALE		
Paese	Tagli illegali come % dei prelievi di legname	Fonti
Bolivia	80%	Contreras-Hermosilla, 2002 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007
	50%	Cordero 2003 cit. Gutierrez e MacDicken, 2008
Brasile	80%, Amazzonia	Viana, 1998 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007
	20% - 47%	SCA e WRI, 2004
	50% in Mato Grosso	Università di Brasilia cit. SCA e WRI, 2004
Colombia	42%	Estratégico, 1996 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla, 2002
	80 - 90%	WWF, 2007b
Costa Rica	35% (2001)	AE, 2005
	25%	MINAE, 2002 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007
	15% (2004)	AE, 2005
Ecuador	70%	Thiel, 2004 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007
Honduras	75 - 85% latifoglie 30 - 50% conifere	http://www.talailegal-centroamerica.org/eng_honduras.htm
Messico	26.000 ha/anno	Bremer, 2007 http://www.reuters.com/article/environmentNews/idUSN0837957320070608
Nicaragua	50% latifoglie 40 - 45% conifere (pini)	http://www.talailegal-centroamerica.org/eng_nicaragua.htm
Perù	80%	SCA e WRI, 2004

Un problema sostanziale:

Variabilità dei dati in relazione alla **fonte** (governativa/non governativa), alla **regione** (es. Russia europea/asiatica, Amazzonia brasiliana e altre regioni del Brasile...), al **periodo**...



Un caso esemplare

Schweighofer in Romania e Ucraina

2 impianti (segherie) in Romania, capacità produttiva: 3M m³
 2015: terzo impianto, 4M m³ (>MAI Romania)
 → Import tondo ucraino

Lobby contro norme anti-monopolistiche

Video EIA: un manager aziendale dichiara interesse per l'acquisto di legno di origine illegale

The screenshot shows the Guardian website interface. The main article headline is "Major Austrian timber firm accused of illegal logging in Romania". A sub-headline reads: "Two-year investigation links Holzindustrie Schweighofer to destruction of Europe's last remaining virgin forests in Romania". To the right, there is a smaller article snippet titled "Clear-Cutting Romania: Logging Threatens One of Europe's Last Virgin Forests" with a photograph of a forest.

Rischio associato alle specie

CITES

Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CITES APPX.	LISTING DATE	NOTES
Afromosia	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	II	1992.06.11	Includes "transformed" wood such as edge-shaped millwork
Agarwood	<i>Aquilaria spp.</i>	II	1995.02.16	Includes wood chips, beads, prayer beads and carvings
Ajo	<i>Caryocar costaricense</i>	II	1975.07.01	Includes finished wood products
Alerce	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i>	I	1975.07.01	Includes finished wood products
Almendro	<i>Dipteryx oleifera</i>	III	2003.02.13	Only wood from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, includes finished wood products
Aloewood	<i>Gyrinops spp.</i>	II	2005.01.12	Includes wood chips, beads, prayer beads and carvings
Ash, tamo	<i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i>	III	2014.06.24	Only wood from Russia
Ayuque	<i>Balmea stormiae</i>	I	1975.07.01	Includes finished wood products
Brazilwood	<i>Paubrasilia echinata</i>	II	2007.09.13	Includes unfinished wood bow products
Bubinga	<i>Guibourtia spp.</i>	II	2017.01.02	Includes finished wood products exceeding 10 kg; musical instruments exempt
Cedar, Mulanje	<i>Widdringtonia whytei</i>	II	2019.11.28	Includes finished wood products

IUCN Red List

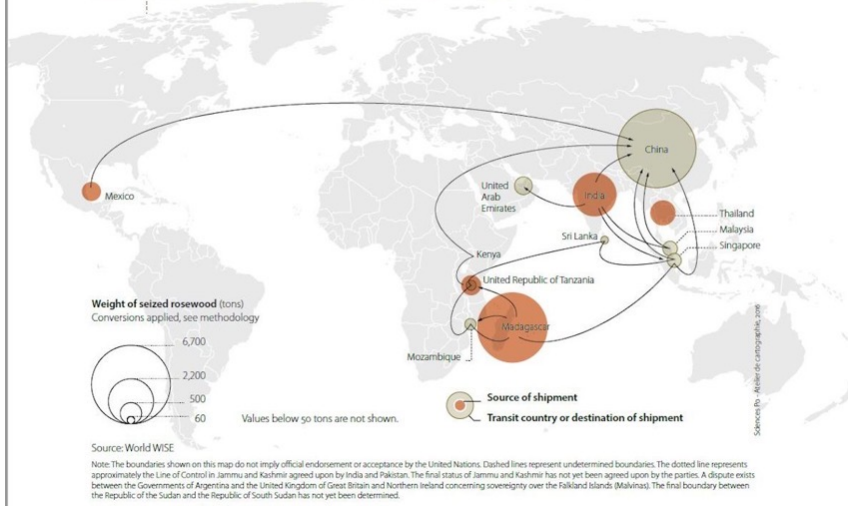
Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable
 RED LIST SPECIES

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN RED LIST STATUS
Abura	<i>Mitragyna spp.</i>	Vulnerable
Afromosia	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	Endangered
Afzelia	<i>Afzelia spp.</i>	Vulnerable/Endangered
Balau	<i>Shorea spp.</i>	Critically Endangered
Bois de Rose	<i>Dalbergia maritima</i>	Endangered
Bosse	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>	Vulnerable
Brazilwood	<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i>	Endangered
Brownheart	<i>Vouacapoua americana</i>	Critically Endangered
Cedar of Lebanon	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Vulnerable
Cedar, Port Orford	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Vulnerable
Cedar, Spanish	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Vulnerable
Cerejeira	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>	Endangered
Chestnut, horse	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Vulnerable
Cocobolo	<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	Vulnerable



Alcuni esempi: rosewood (*Dalbergia* spp.)

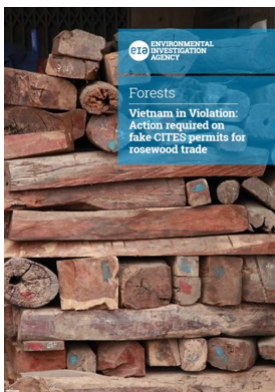
Map 1 Main flows of rosewood logs and timber seizures (tons), 2005-2015



YaleEnvironment360



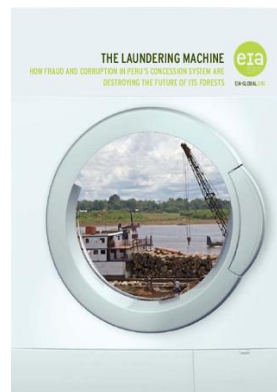
Alcuni esempi



Cambogia/Vietnam
 2014

5.300 m³ di rosewood (*Dalbergia Cochinchinensis*) importati dalla Cambogia con permessi CITES illegali e riesportati verso la Cina

<https://eia-international.org/news/un-must-censure-vietnam-using-fraudulent-cites-permits-trade-stolen-rosewoods/>



Peru → USA
 2008-2010

Oltre 100 spedizioni con permessi CITES di *Cederela odorata* e *Swietenia macrophylla* contenenti legname proveniente da tagli illegali

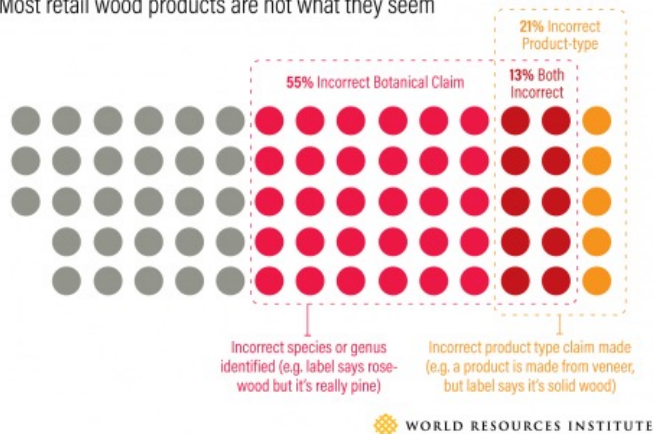
>35% del commercio di materiale con permessi CITES tra Perù e USA nel periodo considerato

<https://eia-global.org/reports/the-laundrying-machine>



Correttezza delle informazioni disponibili?

Most retail wood products are not what they seem



WRI, WWF e U.S. Forest Service (2019), analisi di un campione di 73 prodotti in legno prelevati da punti vendita al dettaglio della GDO negli Stati Uniti:

- **62%** dei prodotti etichettati in maniera non corretta
- **55%** con indicazioni non corrette relative alla specie o al genere

www.wri.org/insights/buyer-beware-one-study-finds-62-wood-products-mislabeled



Analisi del rischio: riferimenti normativi e criteri

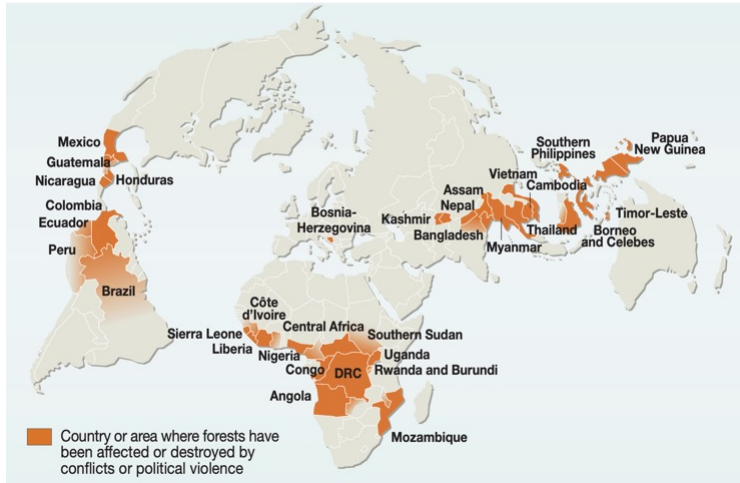
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Presenza di conflitti armati



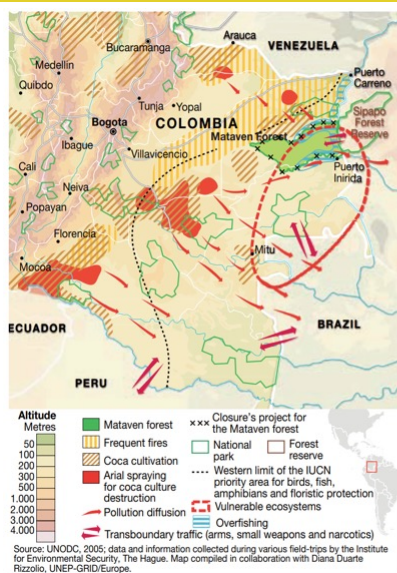
UNEP, FAO & UNFF, 2009



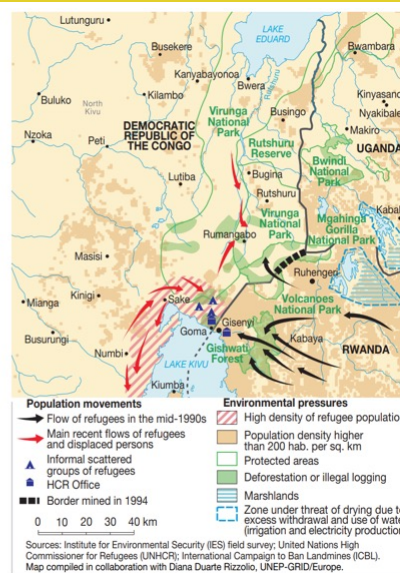
Impatti diretti: *conflict timber*
 Taglio (illegale) di legname per alimentare conflitti (guerriglia, traffico d'armi...)



Presenza di conflitti armati e impatti sulle risorse forestali



UNEP, FAO & UNFF, 2009



Impatti indiretti

2 esempi del recente passato:

- A. Coltivazione e produzione di coca in Colombia
- B. Flussi e campi di rifugiati Ruandesi tra Uganda e Rep. Democratica del Congo



Bandi e sanzioni al commercio di legname

Consiglio di Sicurezza delle Nazioni Unite

The resolution, adopted unanimously, continues the arms, diamond and travel sanctions for another 12 months. The Council initially approved the measures in May 2001, after determining that President Charles Taylor's government had helped the rebel Revolutionary United Front (RUF) in Sierra Leone fight the government there, and renewed them last May.

The new ban on timber exports begins on 7 July and will run for 10 months, but the Council will review the sanctions by 7 September to consider how best to minimize their impact on the country's humanitarian situation and could allow exports to resume to fund relief programmes. The ban was prompted, according to the text, because the Government has not shown that revenue from the timber

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2003/05/66992-extending-sanctions-against-liberia-security-council-adds-ban-timber-exports>

Il caso della Liberia:

2001: sanzioni e bando all'export di diamanti, embargo sulle armi

2003: estensione di sanzioni e bandi al **legname tondo esportato dalla Liberia**

2006: eliminazione del bando all'export di legname tondo

2012: Criticità ed evidenze di possibile commercio di legname illegale da permessi di taglio privati



Somalia: sanctions measures

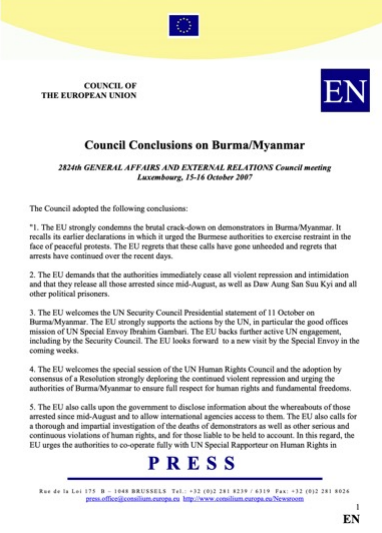
Measure	Description	Exemptions/Exceptions to the measures
Charcoal Ban	All Member States are required to take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia, whether or not such charcoal originated in Somalia. Somali authorities are required take the necessary measures to prevent the export of charcoal from Somalia.	None

Somalia

Bando rinnovato più volte, l'ultima per effetto della Risoluzione 2498 (2019) del Consiglio di Sicurezza dell'ONU



Consiglio dell'Unione europea (UE)



COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Council Conclusions on Burma/Myanmar

*3426th GENERAL AFFAIRS AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS Council meeting
Luxembourg, 15-16 October 2007*

The Council adopted the following conclusions:

1. The EU strongly condemns the brutal crack-down on demonstrators in Burma/Myanmar. It recalls its earlier declarations in which it urged the Burmese authorities to exercise restraint in the face of peaceful protests. The EU regrets that these calls have gone unheeded and regrets that arrests have continued over the recent days.
2. The EU demands that the authorities immediately cease all violent repression and intimidation and that they release all those arrested since mid-August, as well as Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and all other political prisoners.
3. The EU welcomes the UN Security Council Presidential statement of 11 October on Burma/Myanmar. The EU strongly supports the actions by the UN, in particular the good offices mission of UN Special Envoy Ibrahim Gambari. The EU backs further active UN engagement, including by the Security Council. The EU looks forward to a new visit by the Special Envoy in the coming weeks.
4. The EU welcomes the special session of the UN Human Rights Council and the adoption by consensus of a Resolution strongly deploring the continued violent repression and urging the authorities of Burma/Myanmar to ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.
5. The EU also calls upon the government to disclose information about the whereabouts of those arrested since mid-August and to allow international agencies access to them. The EU also calls for a thorough and impartial investigation of the deaths of demonstrators as well as other serious and continuous violations of human rights, and for those liable to be held to account. In this regard, the EU urges the authorities to co-operate fully with UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in

P R E S S

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Myanmar, Sergio Pinheiro, including through the urgent facilitation of a visit by him to Burma/Myanmar.

6. In line with the Presidency statement of 25 September and in view of the seriousness of the current situation and in solidarity with the people of Burma/Myanmar, the EU deems it necessary to increase direct pressure on the regime through stronger measures as well as the following additional restrictive measures: an export ban on equipment to the sectors of logs and timber and mining of metals, minerals, precious and semi precious stones; an import ban of products of the sectors mentioned before; and an investment ban in these sectors. It will therefore adopt a package of measures that do not harm the general population but that target those responsible for the violent crack-down and the overall political situation in the country. The EU stands ready to review, amend or reinforce these measures, in the light of developments on the ground and the results of the Good Offices Mission of the United Nations Special Envoy to Burma/Myanmar Mr. Ibrahim Gambari. The Council requests relevant bodies to elaborate further restrictive measures, including a ban on new investments.

7. The EU confirms the continuation of its substantial humanitarian aid programmes aimed at the most vulnerable populations of Burma/Myanmar and Burmese refugees in neighbouring countries. The EU stands ready to increase this assistance, subject to further assessments of the humanitarian situation. In this context, the EU urges the government to keep channels for the delivery of assistance open and calls on the authorities to co-operate with international actors in this regard.

8. The EU welcomes the unanimous condemnation of developments and the efforts by ASEAN and neighbours of Burma/Myanmar to positively influence the Burmese authorities. As the situation requires the sustained engagement of the UN and the support of the international community and all regional actors, the EU encourages all of Burma's neighbours to maintain pressure for a credible and fully participatory reform process.

9. The EU urges the Burmese authorities to recognize that a return to the situation before the recent demonstrations is both unacceptable and unsustainable. Only a genuine process of internal reform and reconciliation with the involvement of the opposition will deliver stability, democracy and prosperity to the country. The EU supports steps towards such an inclusive process leading to democracy, full respect for human rights and the rule of law.

10. The EU again expresses its readiness to assist Burma/Myanmar in its process of transition. The EU regrets that the Burmese government has made this impossible so far. Should this situation improve, the EU stands ready to review the restrictive measures, to engage with Burma in its development and to find new areas of cooperation.

11. The EU is determined to assist the people of Burma/Myanmar further on their path to democracy, security and prosperity.*

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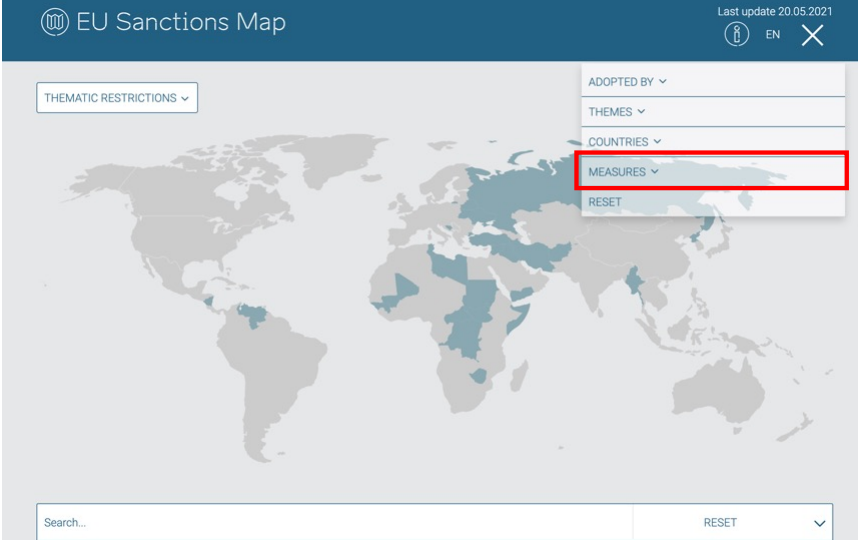
...the EU deems it necessary to increase direct pressure on the regime through stronger measures as well as the following additional restrictive measures:

an export ban on equipment to the sectors of logs and timber and mining of metals, minerals, precious and semi precious stones;

an import ban of products of the sectors mentioned before;

and an investment ban in these sectors.

Mappa delle sanzioni ONU e del Consiglio UE



EU Sanctions Map

THEMATIC RESTRICTIONS ▾

ADOPTED BY ▾

THEMES ▾

COUNTRIES ▾

MEASURES ▾

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Last update 20.05.2021

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- Restrictions on goods
 - Aviation and jet fuel
 - Crude oil
 - Cultural property
 - Earth and stone
 - Food and agricultural products
 - Gold, precious metals, diamonds
 - Luxury goods
 - Machinery and electrical equipment
 - Other items
 - Petrol products
 - Refined petroleum products
 - Seafood
 - Telecommunications equipment
 - Vessels
 - Wood**
 - Industrial machinery, transportation vehicles, and iron, steel and other metals



www.sanctionsmap.eu

26 February

Additional sanctions against the DPRK: transposition of UN listings (UNSC resolution 2397)

The Council **finalised the transposition** into EU law of the measures imposed by the latest UN Security Council resolution 2397 (2017). The measures transposed include:

- the strengthening of the export ban to the DPRK of all **refined petroleum products** by reducing the amount of barrels that may be exported from 2 million barrels to 500,000 barrels per year
- a ban on imports from the DPRK of **food and agricultural products, machinery, electrical equipment, earth and stone, and wood**
- a ban on exports to the DPRK of **all industrial machinery, transportation vehicles, and expansion to all iron, steel and other metals**
- further **maritime restrictive measures** against vessels where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel has been involved in the breach of UN sanctions
- the **requirement to repatriate all DPRK workers abroad** within 24 months, subject to applicable national and international law

› North Korea: EU aligns sanctions with latest UN Security Council resolution (press release, 26/02/2018)

www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/sanctions

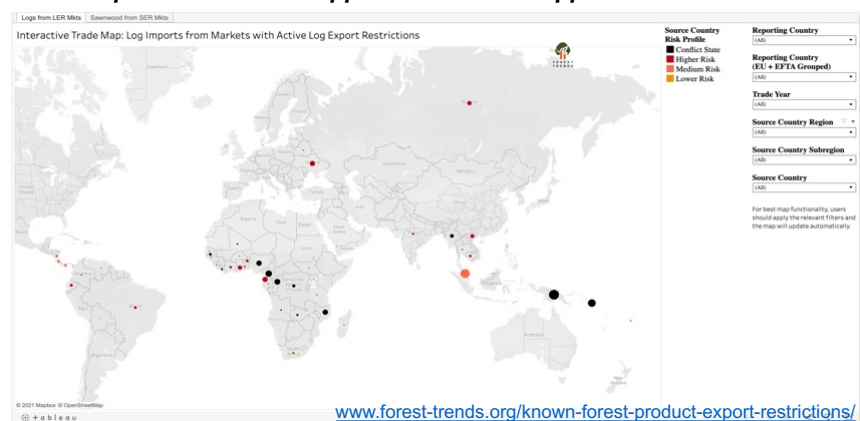


Bandi/restrizioni nazionali al commercio

Un esempio: database e mappa interattiva sviluppati da Forest Trends

Misure adottate per ragioni di tutela del patrimonio forestale e/o per supportare la trasformazione di prodotti e la creazione di Valore Aggiunto in loco

Prevalentemente limitazione all'export di tondo o prodotti grezzi in genere



www.forest-trends.org/known-forest-product-export-restrictions/

Nel 2019: **4.88 Mld US\$ (tondo) e 5.03 Mld US\$ (segati)** commercializzati da paesi con bandi/restrizioni attivi su tali categorie di prodotto (= **29% e 13%** rispettivamente del commercio internazionale di tali categorie)

In conclusione

- Regolamento (UE) 995/2010 fornisce **criteri di riferimento**, ma si tratta di **una lista «aperta e flessibile»**
- Alcuni criteri **consolidati** (es. CPI)
- Altri criteri di più **complesso inquadramento** (es. tassi di taglio illegale)
- Criteri non isolati, ma **associati/correlati**
- Principio di **precauzione**
- Possibile ruolo di **strumenti volontari** (es. certificazione) per la prevenzione e mitigazione del rischio Paese su singole filiere o singoli prodotti
- Uso di strumenti satellitari, open data, metodologie di identificazione/scelta specie legnose...
- Necessità di **coordinamento e armonizzazione** tra operatori, Organizzazioni di Monitoraggio e Autorità Competenti, nonché di **dialogo** con altri attori (ricerca, società civile, ...)

