



Padova  
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UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
DI PADOVA

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

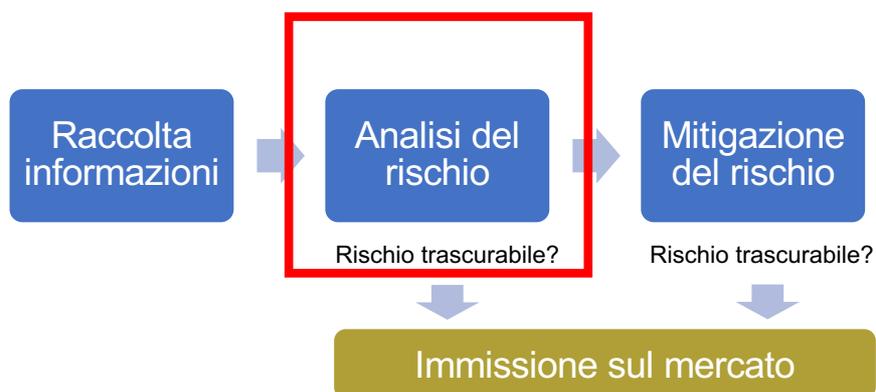
# Criteri e indicazioni utili per l'analisi del rischio: alcuni esempi

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**
  - **produzione illegale/pratiche illegali nel paese** (o regione sub-nazionale) **di origine**
  - 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<sup>1</sup>  
 FORESTED AREA: 16.7% of total land area<sup>2</sup>  
 FOREST TYPE: 0.6% primary regenerated<sup>2</sup>  
 FOREST OWNERSHIP: 43.2% naturally regenerated<sup>2</sup>  
 FOREST TYPE: 43.2% naturally regenerated<sup>2</sup>  
 FOREST OWNERSHIP: <1% private ownership<sup>2</sup>  
 PROTECTED AREAS: 2.4 million hectares<sup>2</sup>  
 23% of forest land in protected areas<sup>2</sup>  
 VPA STATUS: No VPA currently<sup>2</sup>

**ECONOMIC VALUE OF FOREST SECTOR:**  
 USD 1.5 billion in 2011<sup>3</sup>  
 25<sup>th</sup> highest exporter of EUTR products in 2015 by weight (kg)<sup>4</sup>  
 45<sup>th</sup> highest exporter of EUTR products in 2015 by value (USD)<sup>4</sup>

**ANNUAL DEFORESTATION RATE:**  
 86 thousand hectares of tree cover loss in 2017<sup>5</sup>  
 Average of 65 thousand hectares per year 2013-2017<sup>5</sup>

**CERTIFIED FORESTS:**  
 FSC certification: 4.1 million hectares (2018)<sup>6</sup>  
 PEFC certification: 0 hectares (2017)<sup>6</sup>

**CHAIN OF CUSTODY CERTIFICATION:**  
 FSC certification: 231 CoC certificates (2018)<sup>6</sup>  
 PEFC certification: 0 (2017)<sup>6</sup>

**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*)<sup>7</sup>

**CITES-LISTED TIMBER SPECIES:**  
 None<sup>8</sup>

**RANKINGS IN GLOBAL FREEDOM AND STABILITY INDICES:**

Rule of law index <sup>9</sup> 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter 77.013 in 2017	Corruption perceptions index <sup>10</sup> 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter 3.59/100 in 2017	Peace status index <sup>11</sup> 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter 165.710 in 2017	Freedom in the world <sup>12</sup> 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter 58.83 in 2018
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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 enforcement of the Timber Regulation. For more information on the Timber Regulation, visit the website: [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/timber\\_regulation.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/timber_regulation.htm). These profiles are updated regularly based on available information and are subject to regular review. These and other specific details may vary from time to time. Please refer to the website for the most up-to-date information.

[https://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/timber\\_regulation.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/timber_regulation.htm)

### Linee-Guida CE

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

**CAMEROON**

Industry Profile | Legality Profile | Contacts & Review

**LEGALITY FRAMEWORK**

**Forest governance**  
 The Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune - MFFWF) 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 MFFWF, there are three main technical directorates dealing with forestry: 1) the Directorate for Policy (DGF), the Directorate for Administration and Management (DGA) and the Directorate for Forests and Wildlife (DFF). The Directorate for Forests and Wildlife (DFF) is the main technical directorate dealing with forestry. It is the Directorate for Forests and Wildlife (DFF) that is responsible for the implementation of the Timber Regulation and the EU Timber Regulation.

**Legal rights to harvest**  
 Cameroon's forestry system is based on the government forest domain through logging concessions which are allocated by public tender to the Commission and foreign entities. Forest Management Units (FMUs) are established by the government and are managed by the state or a private company. FMUs are the basic unit of harvesting with a maximum of 20,000 hectares and are managed for the term of 20 years. A forest concession consists of one or several FMUs. According to their terms, FMUs are subject to forest management plans that their concession holders must develop. They guarantee stable employment in rural areas and additional income flows for the state (FDI, 2015).

**Timber harvest**  
 Timber harvest concessions have an average size of 10,000 hectares. They are: 100% state-owned.

**Control bodies**  
 Rural councils have the legal rights to apply for a forest concession within the permanent forest domain. However, the implementation of the Timber Regulation is not the responsibility of the Rural Councils.

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

Completion perception index: 25

### Strumenti e report ONG

**GLOBAL TIMBER PORTAL**

Incentivizing legal timber by improving access to information

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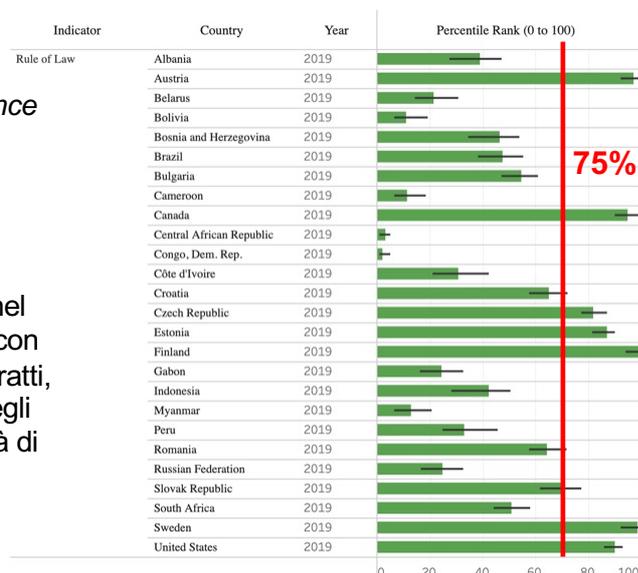


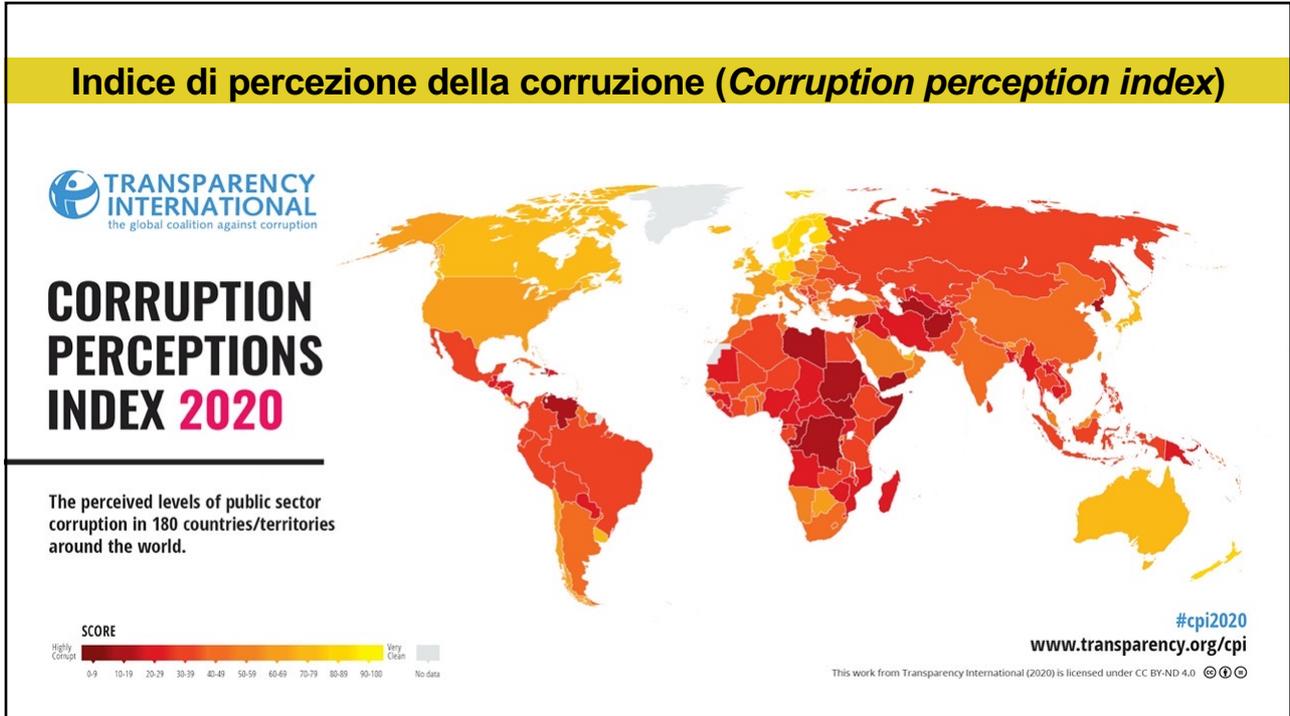
## Worldwide Governance Indicators (Banca Mondiale)

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

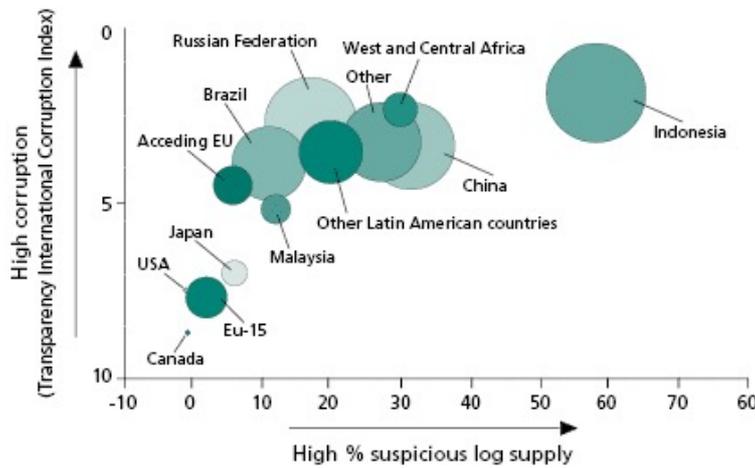
**Bribe Payers Index 2011**  
www.transparency.org

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



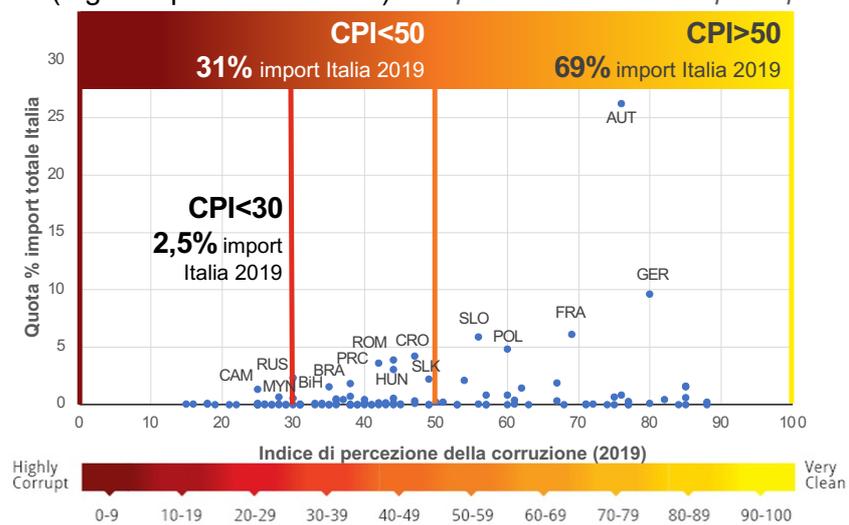
Nota:  
Le dimensioni di ciascuna "bolla" sono indicative del volume di legname di origine sospetta destinato a un determinato mercato nazionale/regionale

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

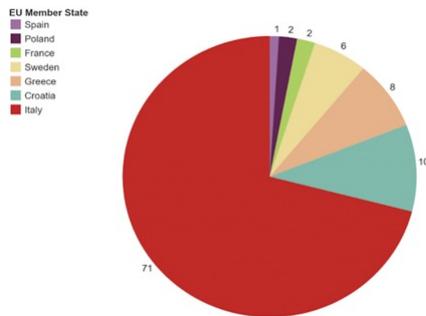


Ns. elaborazione su dati COMTRADE (2021) e Transparency International (2021)



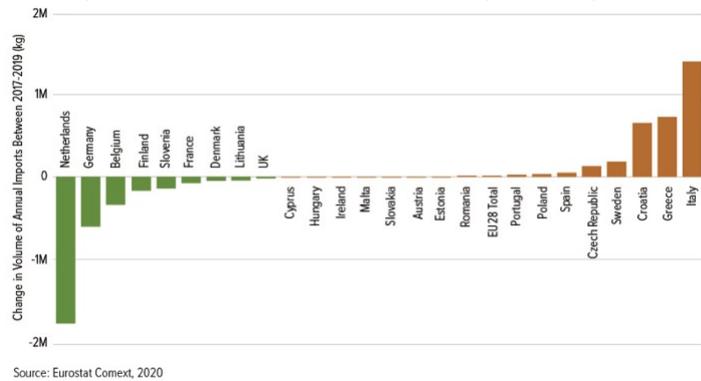
## Un esempio: Myanmar (CPI = 28)

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)

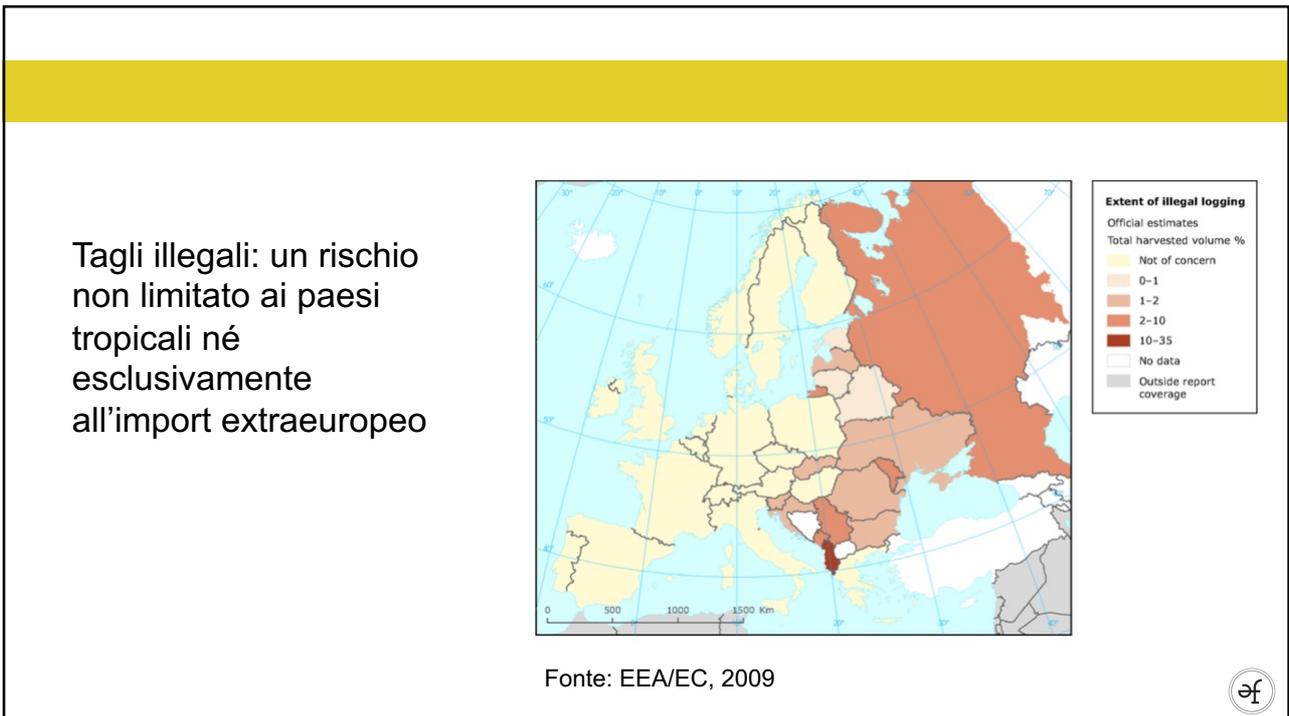
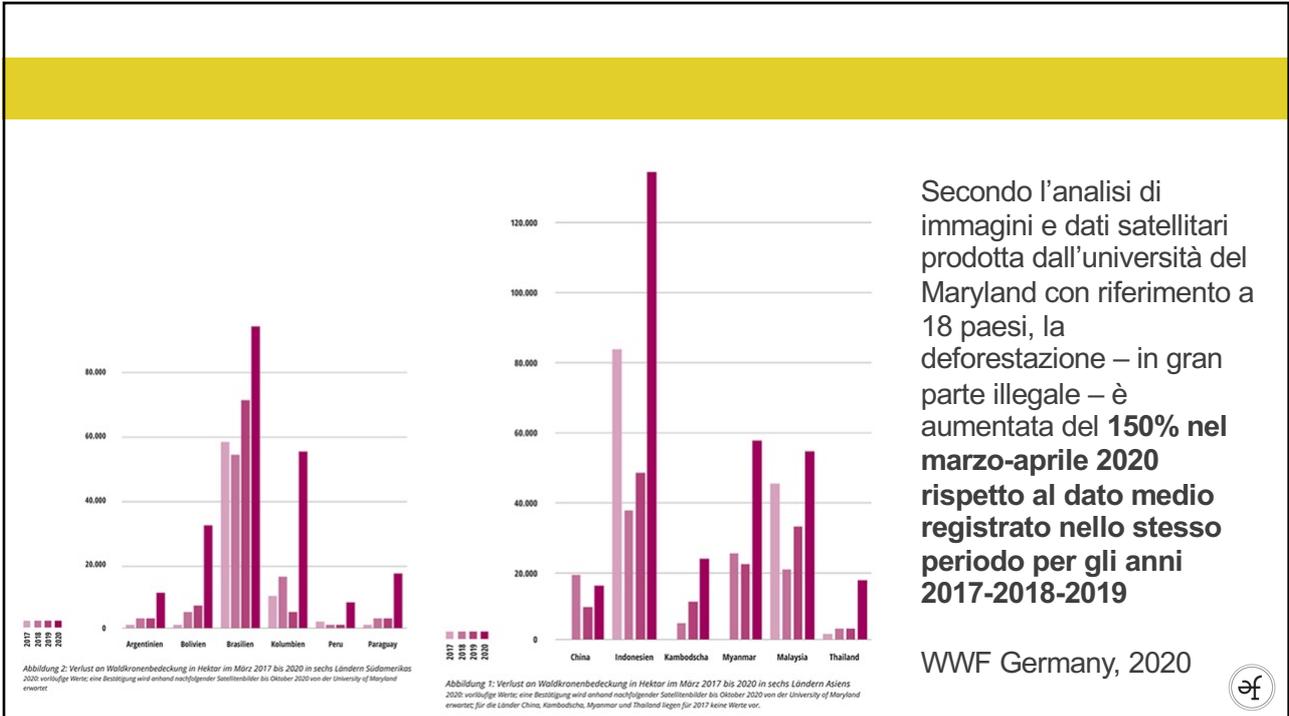
**30-100 Mid US\$**  
= **10-30%** del valore del commercio globale

Source: UNEP and INTERPOL, 2012

## Alcuni dati relativi a paesi tropicali e subtropicali

AFRICA			AMERICA CENTRALE E MERIDIONALE		
Paese	Tagli illegali come % dei prelievi di legname	Fonti	Paese	Tagli illegali come % dei prelievi di legname	Fonti
Benin	80%	SGS 2002 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007	Bolivia	80%	Contreras-Hermosilla, 2002 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007
Camerun	50%	European Commission 2004 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007		50%	Cordero 2003 cit. Gutierrez e MacDicken, 2008
	50%	WWF 2002 cit. SCA e WRI, 2004	Brasile	80%, Amazzonia	Viana, 1998 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007
Gabon	9% (2004)	Genetti e Tacconi, 2006		20% - 47%	SCA e WRI, 2004
	10%	World bank		50% in Mato Grosso	Università di Brasilia cit. SCA e WRI, 2004
	50%	WWF, 2005b	Colombia	42%	Estratégico, 1996 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla, 2002
	60%	WRI, 2000 cit. SCA e WRI, 2004		80 - 90%	WWF, 2007b
Ghana	60 - 70%	Balochi, 2006	Costa Rica	35% (2001)	AE, 2005
	almeno 66%	Binkorang, 2001 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007		25%	MINAE, 2002 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007
Guinea Equatoriale	70%	WRI, 2000 cit. SCA e WRI 2004		15% (2004)	AE, 2005
Mozambico	50%	WRI, 2000 cit. SCA e WRI 2004	Ecuador	70%	Thiel, 2004 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007
Repubblica del Congo	50-70%	del Gatto, 2003 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007	Honduras	75 - 85% latifoglie 30 - 50% conifere	<a href="http://www.talailegal-centroamerica.org/eng_honduras.htm">http://www.talailegal-centroamerica.org/eng_honduras.htm</a>
	50%	WWF, 2005b	Messico	26.000 ha/anno	Bremer, 2007 <a href="http://www.reuters.com/article/environmentNews/idUSN0837957320070608">http://www.reuters.com/article/environmentNews/idUSN0837957320070608</a>
ASIA			Nicaragua	50% latifoglie 40 - 45% conifere (pini)	<a href="http://www.talailegal-centroamerica.org/eng_nicaragua.htm">http://www.talailegal-centroamerica.org/eng_nicaragua.htm</a>
Cambogia	90%	Global Witness, 1999 cit. Contreras-Hermosilla et al., 2007	Perù	80%	SCA e WRI, 2004
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			
	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			
	Meno del 5%	SCA e WRI, 2004			
Nuova Guinea	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			

**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 m<sup>3</sup>  
 2015: terzo impianto, 4M m<sup>3</sup> (>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

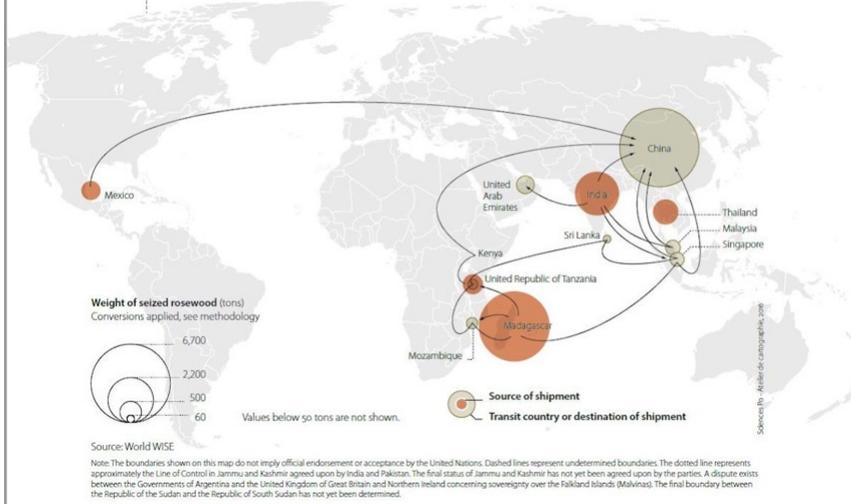
RED LIST SPECIES

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.)

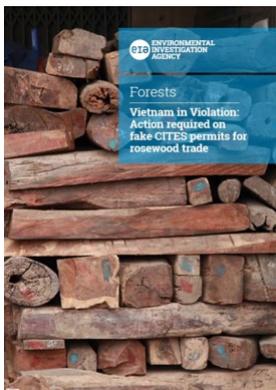
Map 1 Main flows of rosewood logs and timber seizures (tons), 2005-2015



YaleEnvironment360

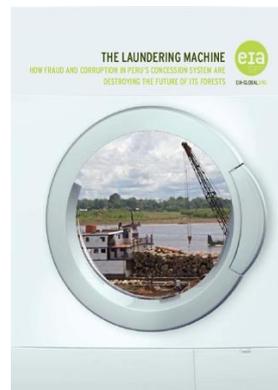


## Alcuni esempi



Cambogia/Vietnam  
2014  
5.300 m<sup>3</sup> 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

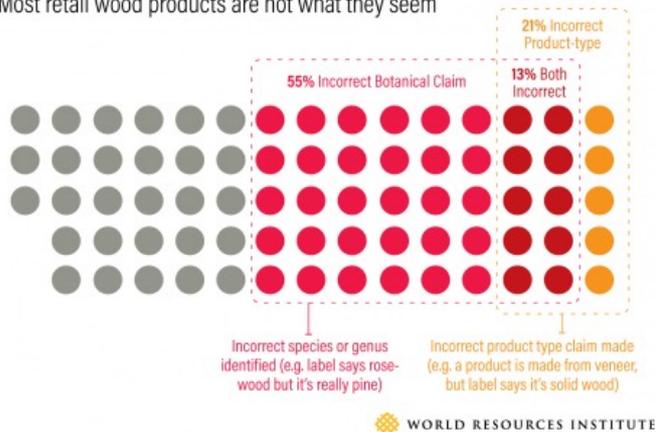
>35% del commercio di materiale con permessi CITES tra Perù e USA nel periodo considerato

<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](http://www.wri.org/insights/buyer-beware-one-study-finds-62-wood-products-mislabeled)



## Analisi del rischio: riferimenti normativi e criteri

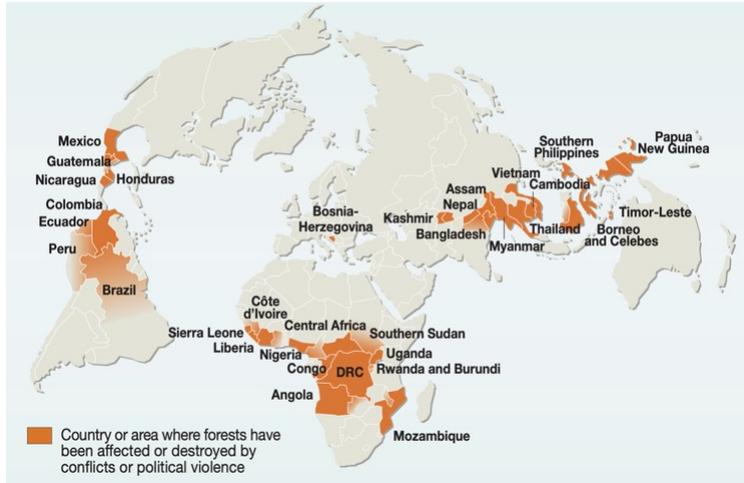
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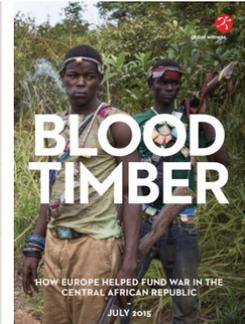
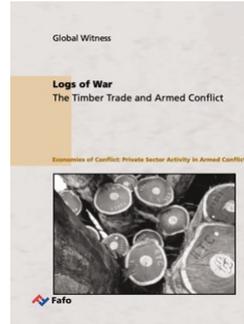
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## Presenza di conflitti armati



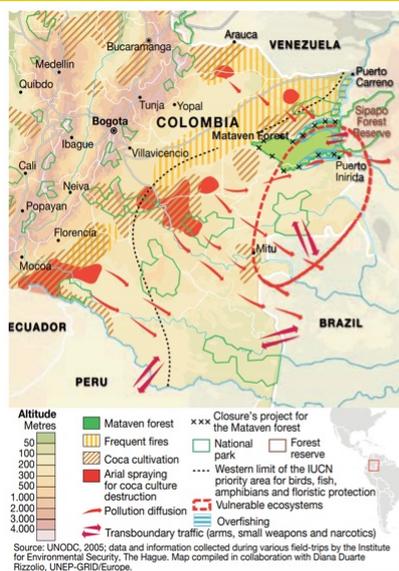
UNEP, FAO & UNFF, 2009



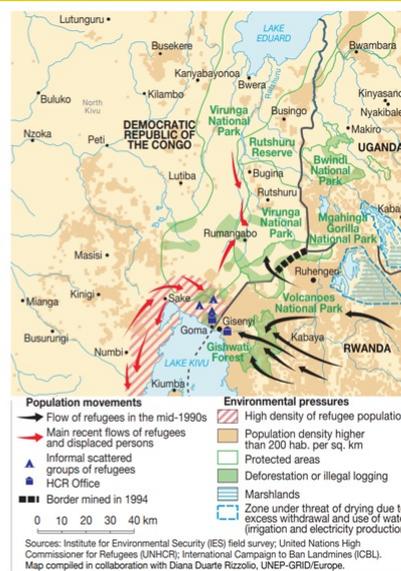
**Impatti diretti: *conflict timber***  
Taglio (illegale) di legname per alimentare conflitti (guerriglia, traffico d'armi...)



## Presenza di conflitti armati e impatti sulle risorse forestali



UNEP, FAO & UNFF, 2009



### Impatti indiretti

2 esempi del recente passato:

- Coltivazione e produzione di coca in Colombia
- 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**

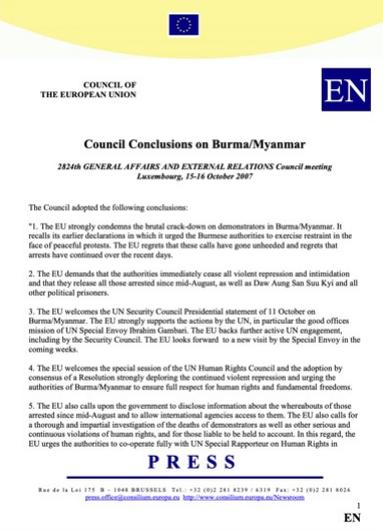
Measure	Description	Exemptions/Exceptions to the measures
Charcoal Ban	All Member States are required to take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia, whether or not such charcoal originated in Somalia.  Somali authorities are required take the necessary 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**

*3216th 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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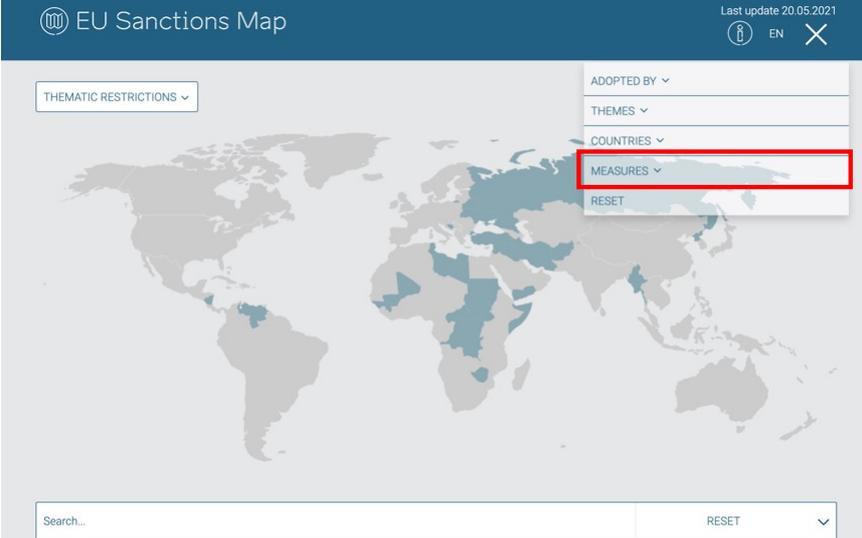
...the EU deems it necessary to increase direct pressure on the regime through stronger measures as well as the following additional restrictive measures:

**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 ▾**

RESET

Search...

RESET ▾

[www.sanctionsmap.eu](http://www.sanctionsmap.eu)

Last update 20.05.2021

EN X

- 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](http://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](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/sanctions)

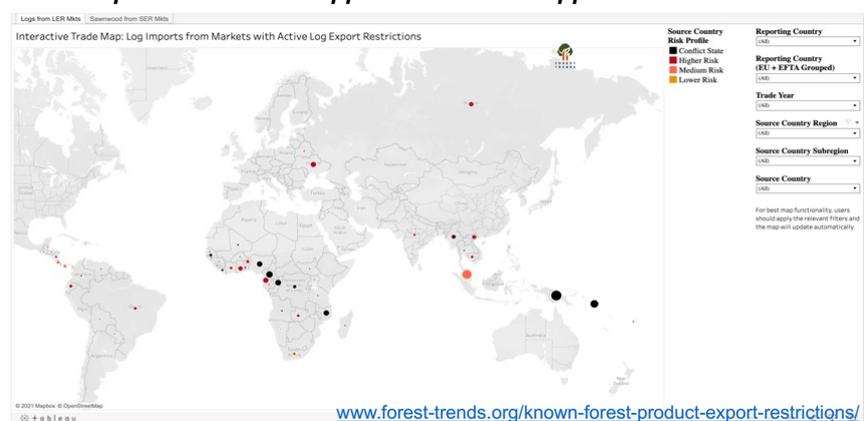


## Bandi/restrizioni nazionali al commercio

### 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/](http://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, ...)

