



Contents of the presentation

- The Italian forest sector and timber market.
- Organization of the national EUTR/FLEGT competent Authority.
- The enforcement agency: Corpo Forestale dello Stato.
- Illegal forest activities in Italy.
- EUTR implementation: national law, sanctions and first results of checks.

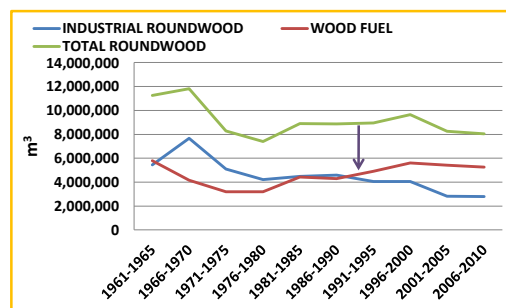
Forest Resources of Italy



Categories	Area (1000 ha)	Area (%)
Forest	9 149	30
Other wooded land	1 767	6
Total Forest Resources	10 916	36
Total land	30 133	100

- Forest
- Other wooded land

Wood removals in Italy



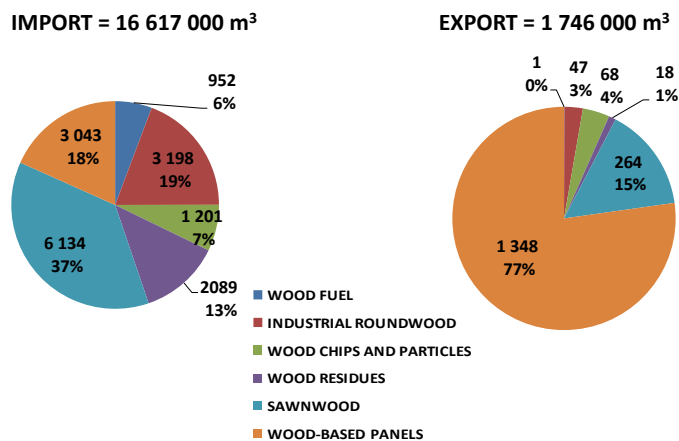
Official statistics reports a production of Just 6 million cubic meters in 2014

70% fuelwood

Is there a risk of illegal timber trade in Italy?

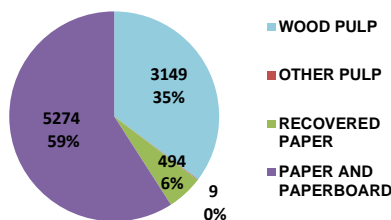
- Imports of large quantities of wood products: more than 10 billion € (primary products = 7.5; secondary prod = 2.7).
- High yearly number of forest illicit activities detected by Corpo Forestale dello Stato.
- Statistical discrepancy regarding production, import and consumption of fuel wood (recorded annual deficit of about 14 million tons).
- Potential underestimation of official wood removals from forest and difficulty in gathering regular data.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF WOOD PRODUCTS

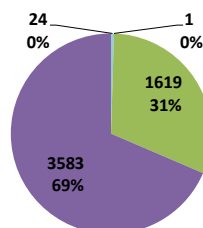


INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF PULP AND PAPER

IMPORT = 8 926 000 mt



EXPORT = 5 226 000 mt



IMPORT-EXPORT VALUE BALANCE OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PROCESSED WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCTS

Total value import
10.7 Billion €

Total value export
14.2 Billion €

3.5 Billion €

With an average turnover of more than 30 billion euro per year, the timber/furniture sector is the second Italian manufacturing industry.

ITALIAN IMPORT OF TIMBER PRODUCTS FROM CANDIDATES COUNTRIES

January-December 2015. Quantity (tons)

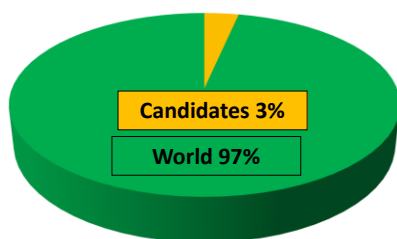
	TURKEY	Albania	Bosnia Erzegovina	Republic of Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia
Wood (chapter 44)	7.431	57.612	437.868	2.150	52.014	83.108
Pulp and paper	32.776	11.966	22.747	65	0	9.377
furniture	928	1181	2011	0	63	4451
costruzioni prefabbricate	-	30	337	0	-	33
TOTAL	41.135	70.789	462.963	2.215	52.077	96.969

January-December 2015. Value (euro)

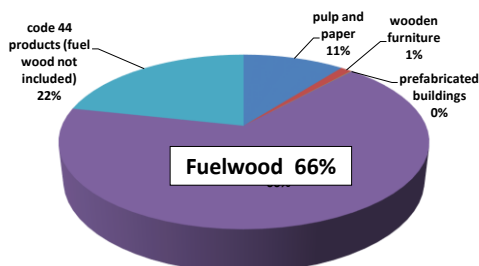
	TURKEY	Albania	Bosnia Erzegovina	Republic of Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia
Wood (chapter 44)	9.252.898	8.929.667	68.915.648	839.089	6.739.410	22.190.822
Pulp and paper	22.254.961	32.972.569	16.402.746	31.652	0	10.713.754
furniture	3.437.001	1.319.724	2.538.054	0	4.218	5.030.332
costruzioni prefabbricate	-	18.166	411.397	0	-	57.581
TOTAL	34.944.860	43.240.126	88.267.845	870.741	6.743.628	37.992.489

ITALIAN IMPORT OF TIMBER PRODUCTS FROM CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

Share of total
imported products



Share of products from
candidate countries





MINISTERO DELLE POLITICHE AGRICOLE
ALIMENTARI E FORESTALI

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Regolamenti FLEGT ed EUTR: nuovi strumenti per combattere il commercio di legno illegale

Al fine di contrastare il commercio di legname di provenienza illegale, l'Unione europea si è dotata di due specifici regolamenti (n. 2173/2005 e n. 995/2010), noti con gli acronimi FLEGT (*Forest Law Enforcement, governance and trade*) ed EUTR (*European Union Timber Regulation*). Quest'ultimo, anche conosciuto come "Regolamento Legno", obbliga gli Stati membri ad attenersi alle disposizioni in esso contenute, a decorrere dal 3 marzo 2013.

Regolamento FLEGT: Reg. (CE) 2173/2005

Si tratta del regolamento relativo all'istituzione di un sistema di licenze per le importazioni di legname nell'Unione europea i cui dettagli attuativi sono contenuti nel [Reg. \(CE\) n. 1024/2008](#). La licenza FLEGT è un documento verificabile e non falsificabile che attesta la conformità di una partita di legno alle prescrizioni normative vigenti nel Paese d'origine: tale sistema si basa su accordi volontari di partenariato (VPA) bilaterali, concordati tra l'Unione europea e gli Stati produttori di legname che desiderano eliminare il taglio illegale e facilitare l'accesso dei propri prodotti legnosi nell'UE. Per tale materia, la Commissione europea funge da rappresentante UE e conduce i negoziati con i Paesi desiderosi di sottoscrivere un VPA. Attualmente i paesi firmatari di un VPA sono: Camerun, Repubblica Centrafricana, Repubblica del Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Liberia. Altri 6 VPA sono in corso di negoziato. Per ulteriori dettagli sul Regolamento FLEGT: <http://www.euflegt.efi.int/portal/>

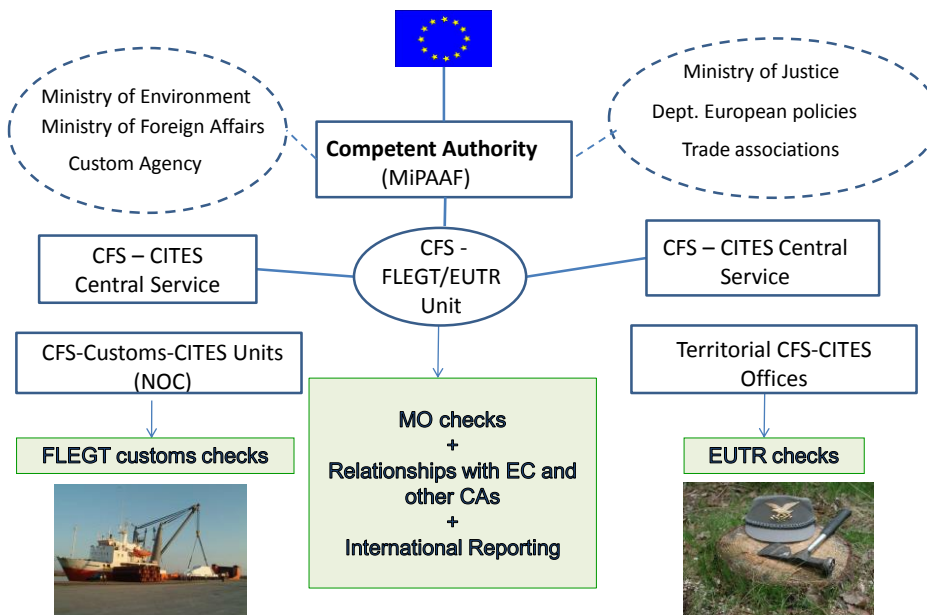
Che cos'è l'EUTR?

Reg. (CE) 995/2010

Il regolamento EUTR interessa tutti gli operatori e commercianti che trattano il legno e i prodotti da esso derivati provenienti sia da paesi UE, sia extra-UE.

Il regolamento contrasta il commercio di legname e di prodotti del legno tagliati illegalmente attraverso

STRUCTURE OF ITALIAN CA



INSTITUTIONAL CO-OPERATION

- The law for the implementation of the EUTR and FLEGT (D.lvo178/2014) in Italy stipulates that the Customs Agency provides the CA with the complete data sets concerning timber product import data.
- About 50.000 custom clearance records per year, corresponding to 20.000 EUTR operators.
- On this basis the CA conducts its own risk assessment and extracts the sample of operators to be checked by Corpo Forestale dello Stato.



INSTITUTIONAL CO-OPERATION



Verification of FLEGT licences

Exchange of information



FLEGT

CA shall collaborate with the customs authorities for verification of imported wood products and the possible notification of criminal and administrative offenses.

EUTR

Customs Agency provide the CA with timber importers' information:

- company name and legal asset;
- details of the responsible personnel;
- quantity of annually imported timber products by country of origin and CN codes set out in Annex 1.



Corpo Forestale dello Stato
Ispettorato Generale



“Corpo forestale dello Stato” (CFS) is a police force specialised in the repression of environmental crimes - mainly occurring in rural areas -, in forest fire fighting, in food controls and Civil protection activities. Other major technical activities are the National Forest Inventory and forest health monitoring.

CFS co-operates with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forest policies (CA) and is in charge of the EUTR and FLEGT enforcement in Italy. It has an exclusive mandate for the inspections of the EUTR Operators (Legislative Decree n. 178 issued in December 2014).



Corpo Forestale dello Stato
Ispettorato Generale



CITES' offices already or potentially dealing with:

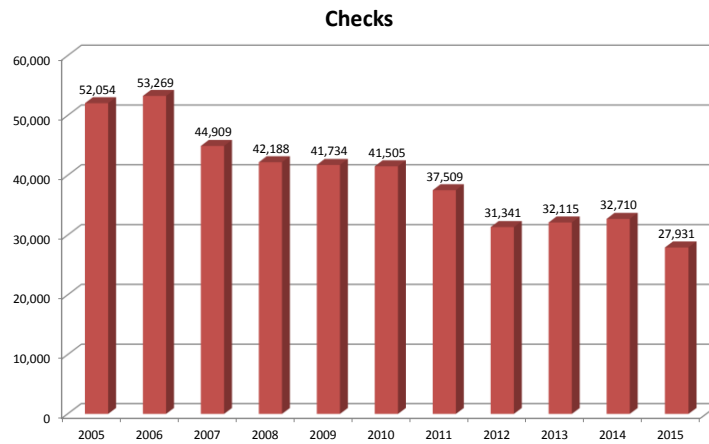
- FLEGT
- EUTR

Total number of Illegal forest activities detected in Italy (RilPol CFS 2015)

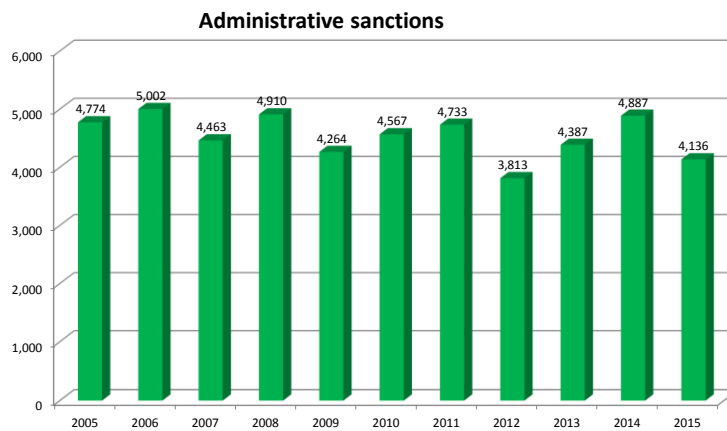
Number of checks	Administrative sanctions	Notified amount (€)	Arrested persons	Charged persons
36 401	4 300	2 511 680	23	445

Ranging from infringements of the forest law (excessive wood removals, non-compliant forest operations) to serious crimes such as theft of wood, illegal award of public forest concessions, bid rigging, illegal subcontracting, threats, corruption, criminal association and moonlighting.

Illegal logging and illicit forest operations detected n Italy (RilPol data base - CFS)



Illegal logging and illicit forest operations detected n Italy (RilPol data base - CFS)



EUTR CHECKS

OPERATORS

Chosen on the basis of a risk assessment based on information provided by the Custom Agency. Furthermore, the national regulation, brings also a commitment for operators to enroll themselves in a specific register on whose basis the AC can choose the sample to check (not yet in force).



TRADERS

No regular inspections planned. Anyway, traders denounced for infringement or deemed suspect for any other reason will be checked

MONITORING ORGANIZATIONS

At least every 2 years as required by art. 6 of the Reg. UE 607/2012. (A check carried out in 2015).

EUTR - Offences (left) and sanctions (right side)

An operator who:

- places illegally harvested timber on the EU market

- fails to apply due diligence when placing timber on the EU market or fails to maintain a due diligence system

- fails to maintain adequate records for five years for the purposes of the Regulation or obstructs an inspector during the inspection activities

- fails to enroll in the operator's register (to be finally provided by secondary legislation – ministerial decree)



- Trader who:
fails to comply with the requirements for traceability

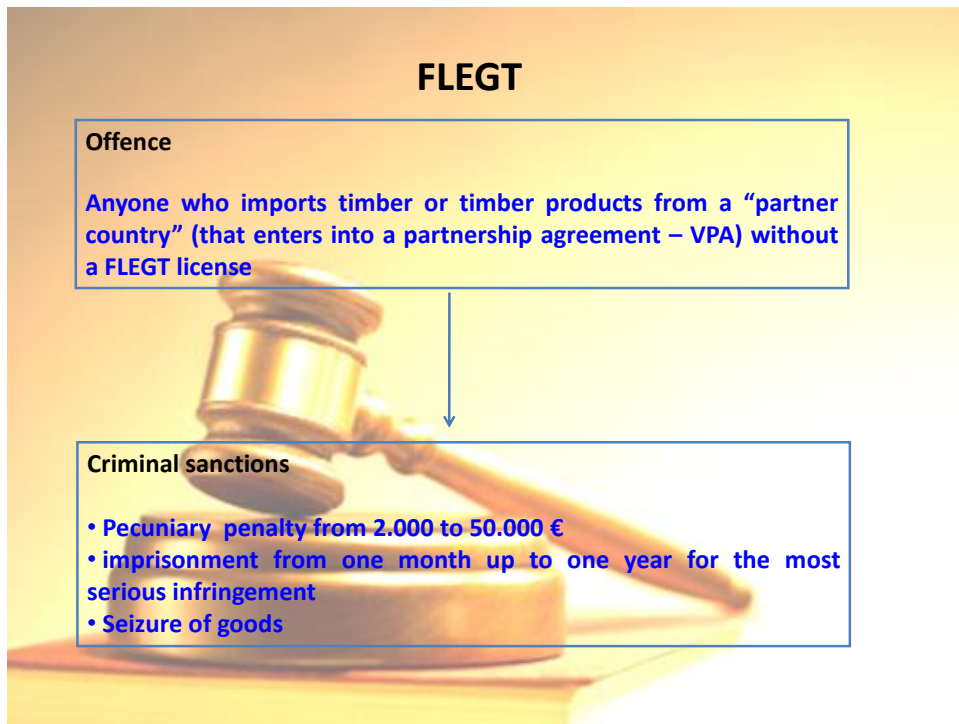
criminal pecuniary penalty from 2.000 up to 50.000 euro; imprisonment from one month up to one year; seizure of timber

- administrative sanction from 5 up to 5000 euro per each kg of timber (minimum 300 euro and up to the maximum level of 1.000.000)

- administrative sanction from 1.500 to 15.000 euro

- administrative sanction from 100 to 500 euro

- administrative sanction from 150 to 1.500 euro



General outcomes of the first EUTR checks

Insufficient knowledge of the Regulation and consequent misapplication of the Due Diligence principles mainly consisting in:

- Incomplete documentation of timber origin.
- Lack of risk assessment regarding the placing on the market of potentially illegal wood products.

The first campaign has focused on timber coming from Brazil, Ivory Coast, Myanmar, Russia, Bosnia and Herzegovina (no additional, specific resources allocated to CFS).

CHECK OF AN OPERATOR IMPORTING FROM BOSNIA-ERZEGOVINA

- Product: 10 tons of sawn wood of fir and spruce (CN 44071098).
- No DDS in place (no “adequate record” as provided by article 5 of the EU implementing Regulation 607/2012).
- Only documents available: customs bills and invoices.
- Brokerage made by a Swiss agent
- CFS’ inspector notified a double administrative sanction (as provided by the article 6, paragraphs 4 and 5) of the Legislative Decree 178/2014.
- In phase of appeal the operator provided the office, in charge of the validation and quantification of the sanction, with additional documentation, subsequently released by the agent.
- The case is still pending.

For the future...

- Possible emendament of the national law.
- Strategies to better inform the operators on the EUTR obligations.
- CFS’ reform.





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TAIEX ECRAN Workshop on Fighting Illegal Logging and Associated Trade: Cooperation on the Implementation of the EU Timber Regulation. Zagreb, 2-3 June 2016