



The EUTR enforcement procedures in Sweden

- presentation for ECRAN project Workshop on EUTR 2016

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Conditions

EU Timber Regulation applies in all EU member countries since the 3rd of March 2013

The Swedish law came into force on the 1st of August 2014

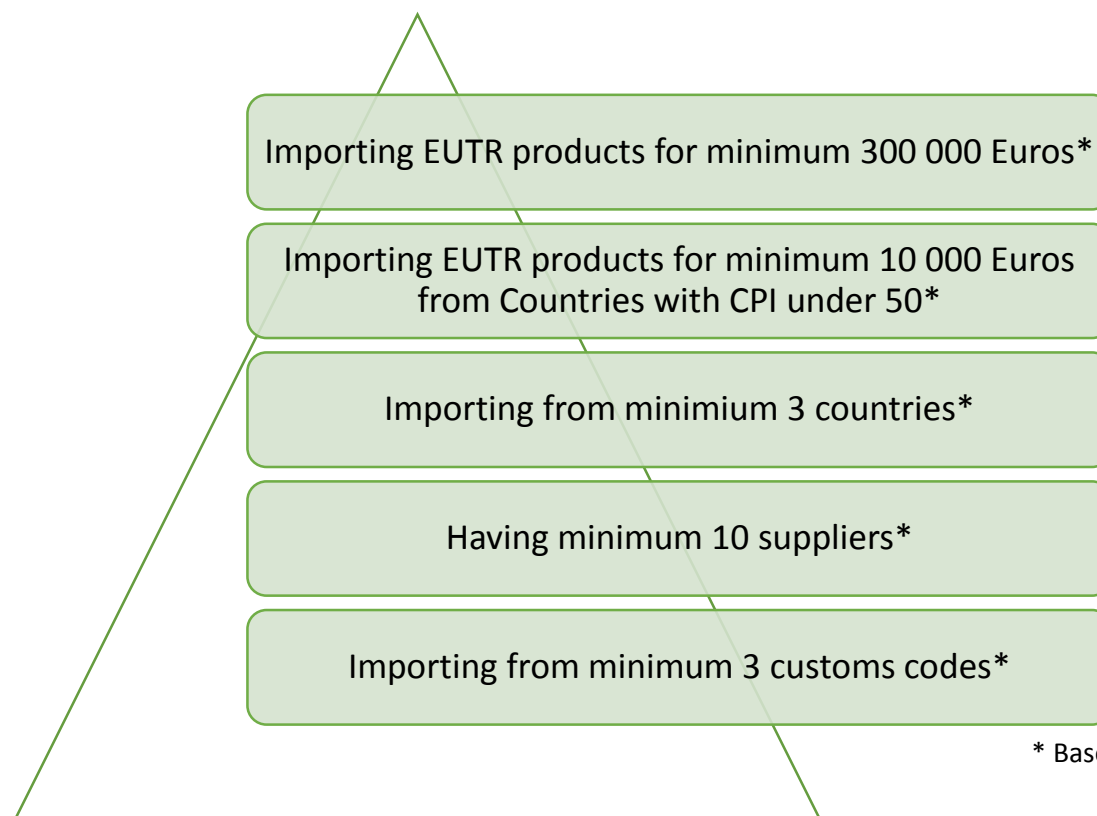
The Swedish Forest Agency is the responsible authority for implementing the European Timber Regulation (EUTR) in Sweden



We have a risk based
plan for choosing the
control objects

Different risk criterias
for importing
operators and buyers
of domestic timber

Risk criterias 2014-15



* Based on customs data 2013

Risk criterias for 2016



Importing EUTR products - min. 900 000 Euros*

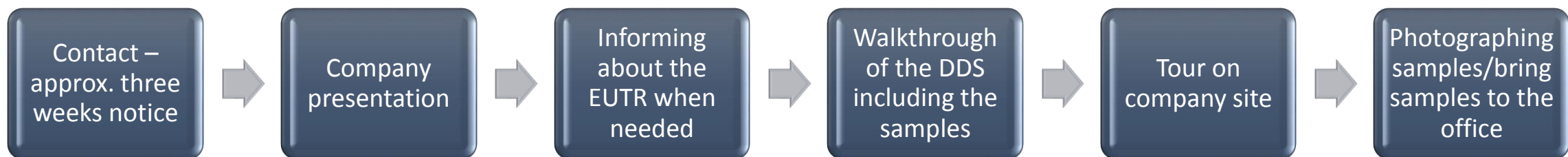
Importing EUTR products from countries with
CPI below 50 - min. 50 000 Euros*

*based on customs data 2014-2015

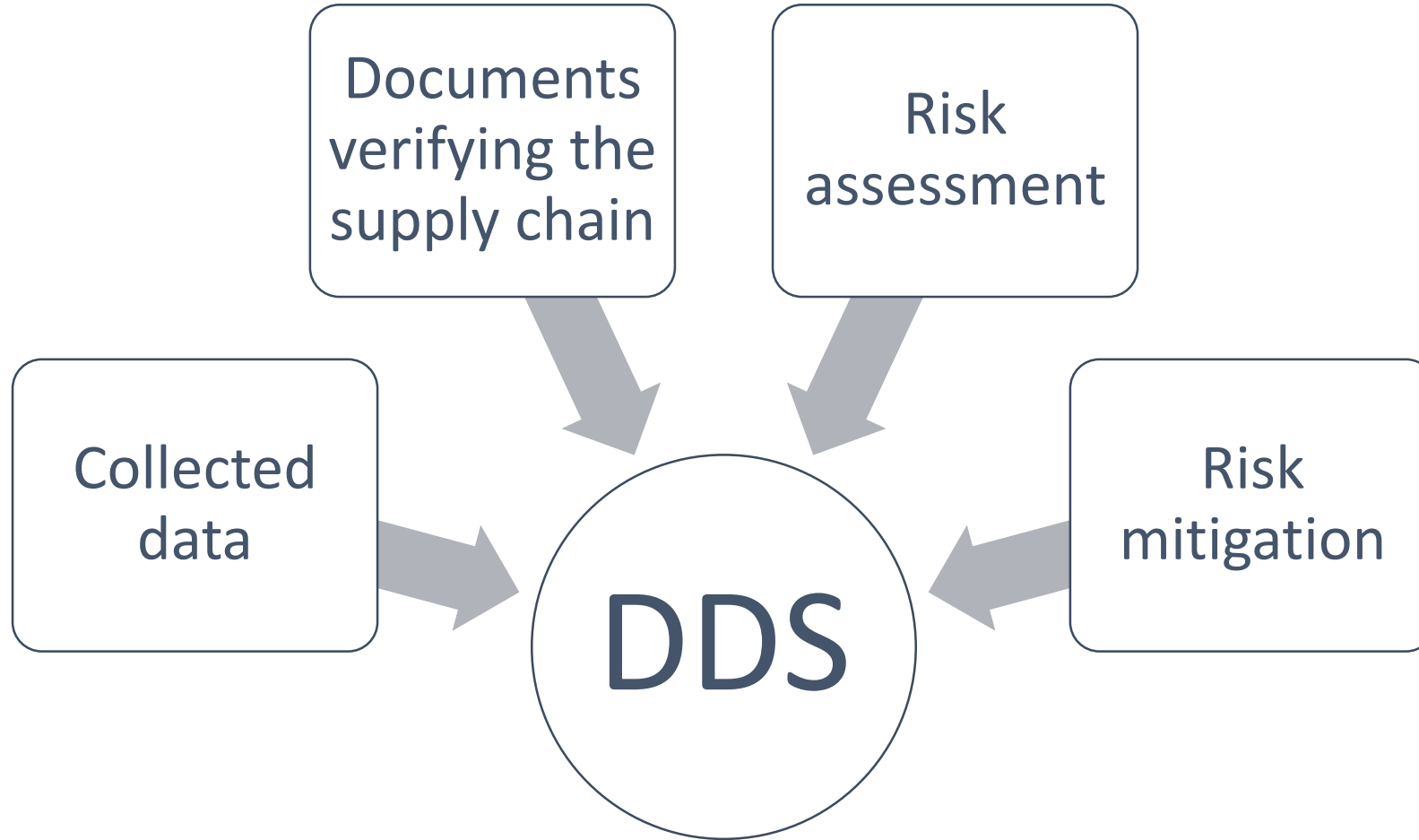
Checks on larger companies with imports of fewer product
types: pulp, fuel wood, pellets etc.



EUTR control procedure



What do we verify?







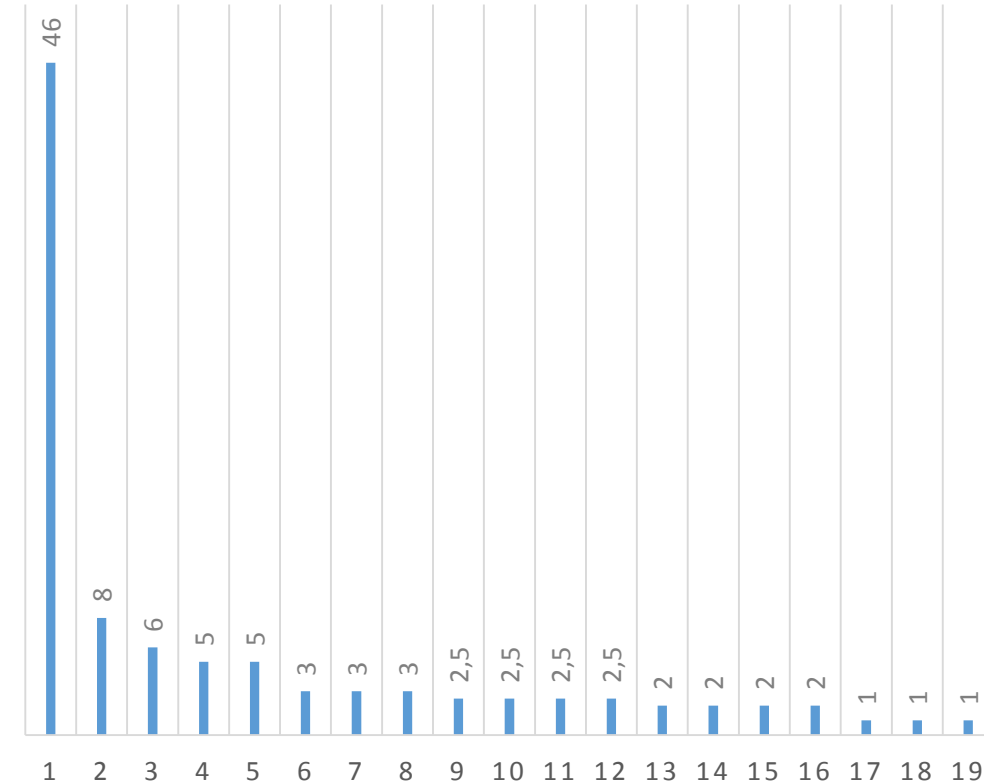
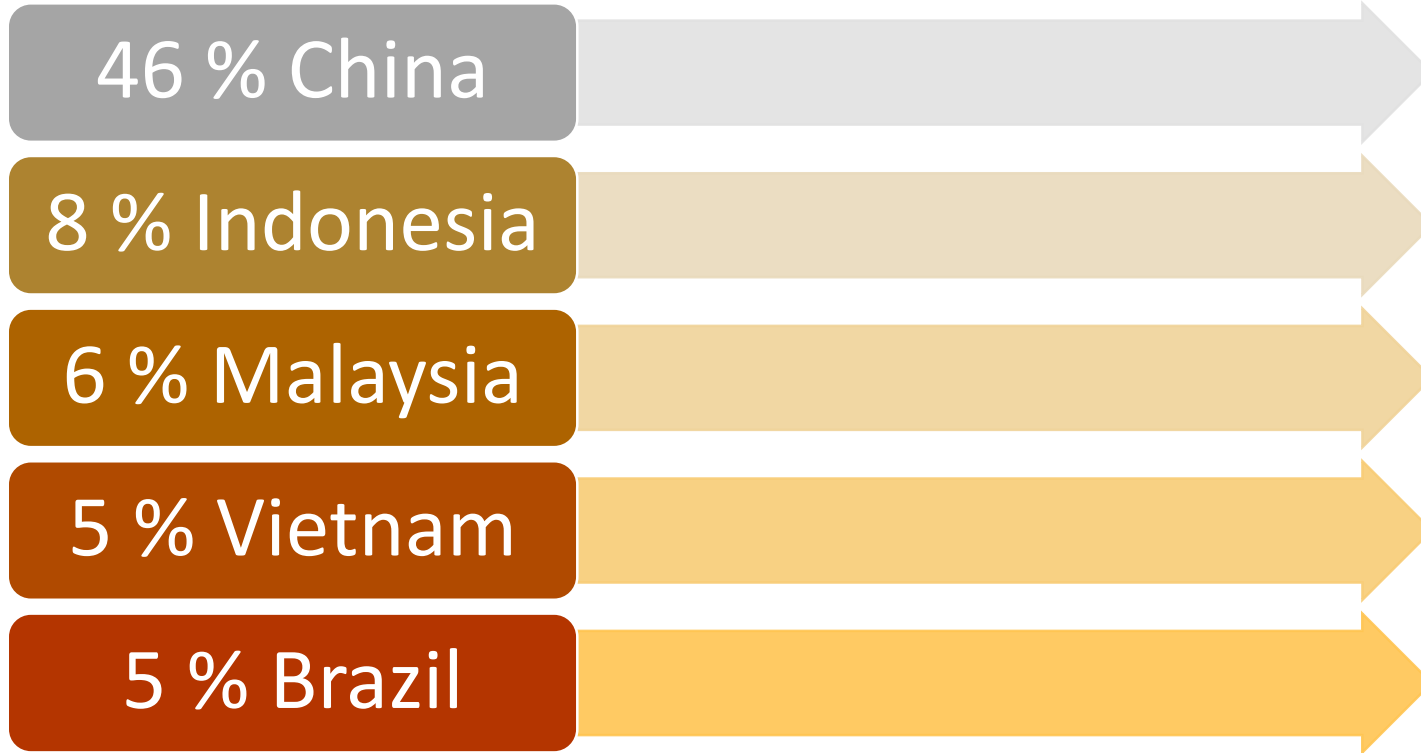
The largest wood products imports to Sweden are from China - 37% (furniture, paper, construction, carpentry).

Russia - 20% (unprocessed timber, fuel wood, plywood).

USA - 11% (pulp, paper, sawn wood).

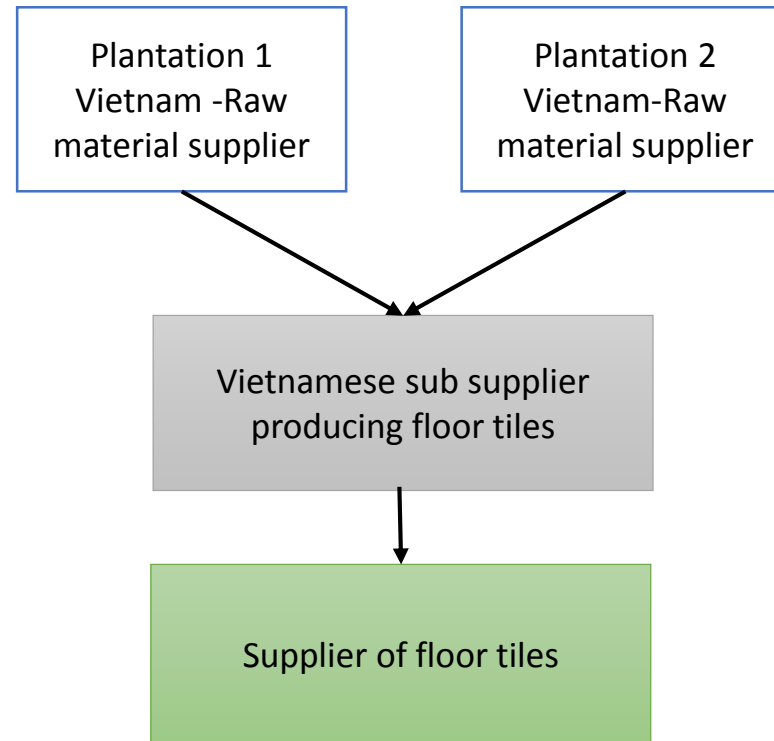
Brazil - 10%

We have checked 117 different samples from 19 countries.



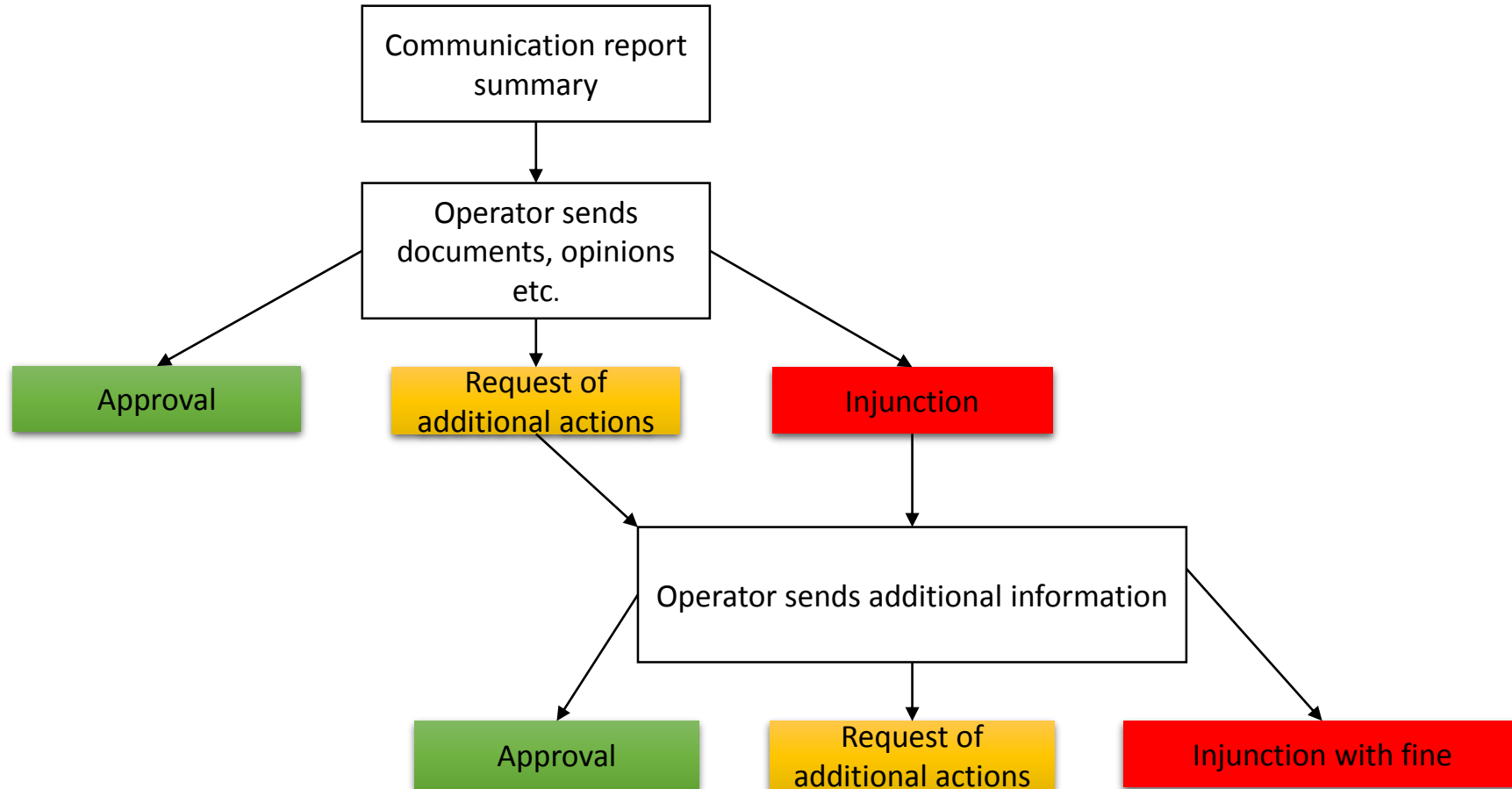


Example: supply chain for floor tiles



This sample was made of acacia from plantation.
- buying contracts and felling licenses from local authorities

What happens after inspection?



Sanctions:



No DDS in place or malfunction in DDS:
Injunction or injunction with a fine

Breaking the prohibition i EUTR:
Notification to prosecutor - *finer or prison
for maximum 6 months*

Results:



65
inspections
between
August
2014-
December
2015

31
injunctions
- 11 also
linked to
penalties
(fines)

16
ongoing
cases

49
approved
cases



**Goal for
2016:**

**40
inspections**

So what about
the domestic
market in
Sweden,
then?





Checking companies buying domestic timber

Same control
procedure as for
importers/operators

In Sweden you must
notify fellings to the
Swedish Forest Agency
– Six weeks notice

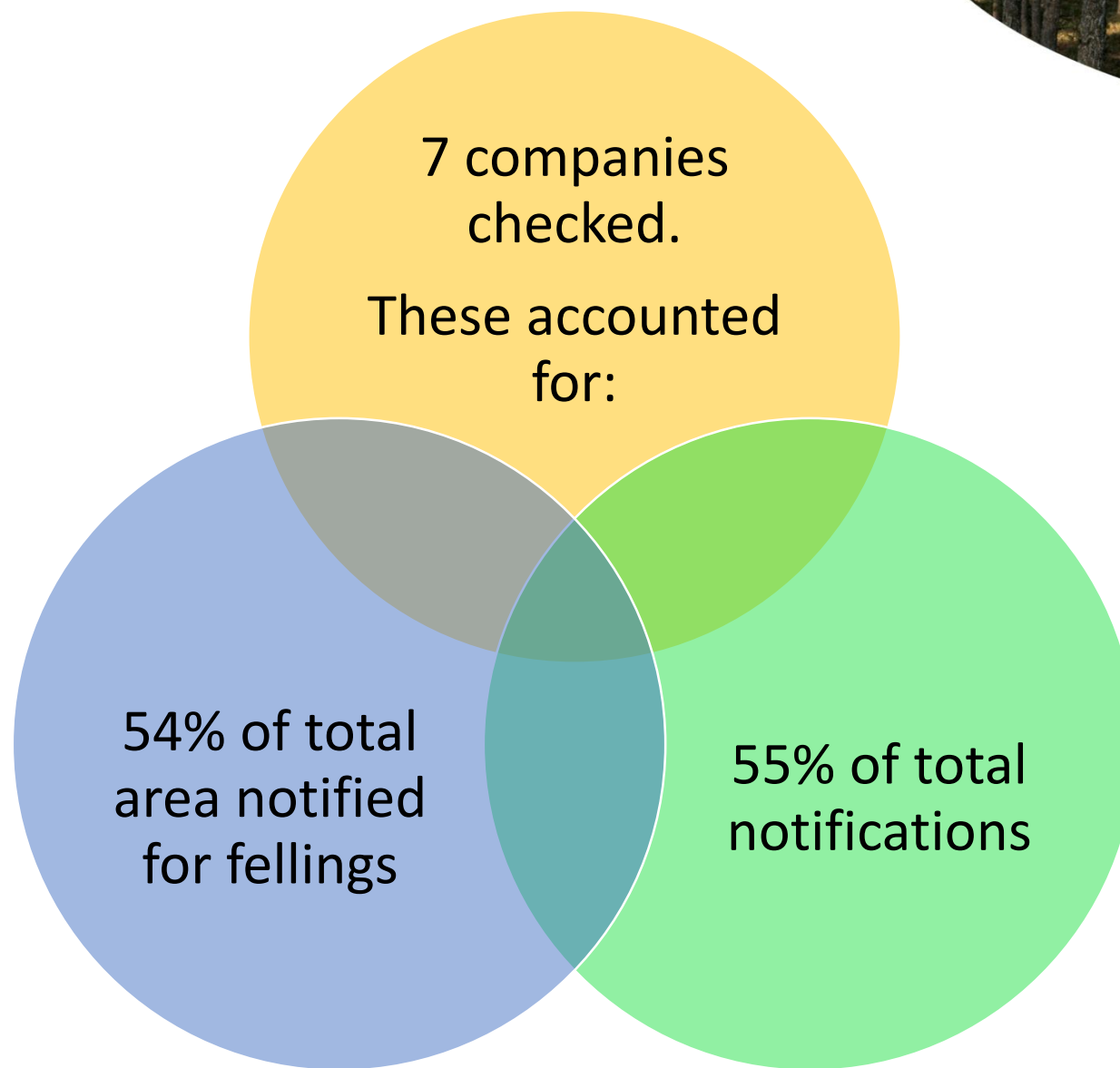
Samples - two
unnotified fellings
from geographic
analysis



Risk criterias for companies buying domestic timber 2014/15:

Largest number of notifications for
felling

Largest number of unnotified fellings





2016:

Follow-up inspections for three companies.

Four companies have been selected for inspection among companies which were notified to a prosecutor during 2015.



What we check:

We check how the company's felling notifications are done – through our online system eAvverka or on paper.

We check if the company have a system that warn about missing felling notifications or if six weeks has not passed between notification and actual felling.

We check procedures for handling deviations: action plans, feedback to the person reporting discrepancies, changed work methods / changes in the system.

Results:

Cases of illegal logging in Sweden:
approx. 80* notifications have been *sent to prosecutor*
for breaching the EUTR.

*(April 2016)

What is a punishable offense?



Felling timber without permission in subalpine and broadleaved forests

Felling without having notified felling

Felling before the six weeks of notice have passed

Felling in protected areas

Felling in violation of permit conditions



Thank you!

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