

## CONTACTS AND MORE LINKS

### EUTR text:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32010R0995:EN:NOT>

### Summary of the EUTR:

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

### Guidance Document for the EUTR:

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/pdf/guidance\\_document.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/pdf/guidance_document.pdf)



## Do you deal in wood?

Have you heard? On 3 March 2013, an EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) to stop the placing of illegally logged wood on the European Union market will apply.



### Find out how:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eutr2013>

# THE NEW EU TIMBER REGULATION (EUTR)

Under the EUTR, placing illegally harvested timber and products derived from such timber on the EU market is prohibited. The Regulation applies to wood and wood products being placed for the first time on the EU market.

## WHY DO WE NEED NEW LEGISLATION?

The EU wants to stop illegal logging at the source: the harvesting of wood in a way that breaches the laws or regulations in the *country of harvest*.

## WHAT'S THE PROBLEM WITH ILLEGAL LOGGING?



### Economic

It results in **lost revenues** and **undermines** the efforts of **legitimate operators**.



### Environmental

It is associated with **deforestation**, **climate change** and **loss of biodiversity**.



### Social

It is linked to **conflicts** over land and resources, and the **disempowerment** of **local communities**.



## WHO IS AFFECTED?

The Regulation divides those who deal in timber and timber products into two categories: **operators and traders**.

OPERATORS	TRADERS
You place timber or timber products <i>for the first time</i> on the EU market.	You sell or buy — for commercial purposes — timber or timber products <i>already placed</i> on the internal market.
<b>Your responsibility</b>  You are required to exercise <b>'due diligence'</b> when placing wood on the EU market. It is down to you to minimise the risks of the wood coming from, or being made from, illegally harvested sources. This means that you must implement a risk management system called a 'due diligence' system, based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Information</b></li><li>• <b>Risk assessment</b></li><li>• <b>Risk mitigation</b></li></ul>	<b>Your responsibility</b>  You are required to keep information about your suppliers and customers so that the wood you handle can be traced as easily as possible.



## HOW DO OPERATORS EXERCISE 'DUE DILIGENCE'?

As an operator, you can develop your own due diligence system or use one developed by a monitoring organisation. Find a **monitoring organisation** near you on our website.

## WHAT ABOUT FLEGT LICENCES OR CITES PERMITS?

If the timber or timber products that you deal with have a valid **FLEGT** licence or **CITES** permit, they already comply with the requirements of the Regulation.

## WHICH PRODUCTS ARE COVERED?

The legislation applies to a wide range of timber and timber products produced within the EU and imported from outside. It does not, however, cover all timber and timber products. A comprehensive list of products covered by the law can be found in the Annex of the EUTR.

## WHICH PRODUCTS ARE NOT COVERED?

It is important to note that the list below is not exhaustive.

- Recycled products
- Printed paper such as books, magazines and newspapers
- Packing material containing goods and used exclusively to support, protect or carry another product
- Some bamboo and rattan products
- **Other products not included in the Annex<sup>(\*)</sup>**

## HOW IS THE LAW ENFORCED?

The Regulation is binding in every EU Member State. The legislator in your country lays down penalties so that the Regulation is complied with. There is a **competent authority** in each country which coordinates the enforcement of the Regulation. The EUTR is not a border measure: imports will not be checked at the border.

(\*) To learn whether or not a product is covered, importers should consult the Combined Nomenclature set out in Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87.