

Background analysis for the 2017
annual synthesis report of the
implementation of the FLEGT
Licensing Scheme under Council
Regulation (EC) No 2173/2005

Background analysis for the 2017 annual synthesis report of the implementation of the FLEGT Licensing Scheme under Council Regulation (EC) No 2173/2005

Prepared for

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Executive summary

This report provides an analysis of the reports on the implementation and enforcement of the *Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade* (FLEGT) Regulation (Council Regulation (EC) No 2173/2005), submitted by EU Member States to the European Commission, as required by Article 8. Indonesia is the first of the FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) countries to start issuing licences, as of 15 November 2016; therefore all reports of licenses relate to trade with Indonesia. While the FLEGT reports usually cover the period from January to December, this reporting cycle only covers the period from 15 November to 31 December 2016 during which Indonesia issued licences. The annual reports of all EU Member States were analysed.

Competent Authorities

All Member States have designated a FLEGT Competent Authority, and in 7 Member States customs fulfils this role, either fully (4 Member States), or partly (3 Member States). Twenty of the remaining 21 Member States delegate tasks to their customs authorities to support FLEGT implementation. The exchange of information between the two different authorities is crucial for the implementation and enforcement of the Regulation and most Member States have reported on the establishment of specific mechanisms for information sharing. In 3 Member States, the Competent Authority and customs use an electronic system to collaborate, 7 have established formal agreements on the collaboration, 9 collaborate on a case-by-case basis and 1 receives annual feedback. Five Member States did not provide details on their arrangements between these authorities.

FLEGT Competent Authority and Customs are the same agency: 7 Member States (3 of which collaborate with other authorities)

National FLEGT legislation or Customs legislation defines the role of customs for FLEGT shipments: 25 Member States

Direct feedback from customs back to CA: 14 Member States

The tasks customs are required to perform when checking FLEGT shipments are defined either through national legislation specifically adopted for FLEGT enforcement, or through the national customs legislation in all but 2 Member States. In 14 of the 21 Member States where the Competent Authority and customs are different authorities, the Competent Authority receives feedback from customs on whether the shipment and licence matched, either as required or annually; 7 Member States did not provide this information or did not have measures in place at the time.

FLEGT Licences

Number of FLEGT licences received: 591

Main destinations: United Kingdom, Netherlands, Germany, France and Italy

Volume imported: 13 000 tonnes

Main HS codes: 4412, 4412.36, 9403.60, ex4409.29, ex4418 and ex4802

Penalties issued: None

Sixteen Member States reported having received FLEGT licences in 2016, with the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Germany, France, and Italy receiving the highest numbers. A total of 591 licences were received in the period from 15 November to 31 December 2016, with total imports of FLEGT licenced timber products into the EU in 2016 amounting to more than 13 000 tonnes. The main Harmonised System (HS) commodity codes imported were 4412, 4412.36, 9403.60, ex4409.29, ex4418 and ex4802 (see Annex B for a key to relevant HS codes). All shipments were covered by a valid FLEGT licence and none of the Member States took any

enforcement measures (e.g. penalties).

Verification of Shipments

Designated authority for additional checks and verification of FLEGT Licenced shipments in 17 Member States

Risk of illegality and document irregularities assessed by the majority of Member States to decide on additional checks

12 physical checks undertaken

12 Member States have assistance for timber identification

Seventeen Member States reported that they have designated an authority for carrying out additional verification of FLEGT licenced shipments. Member States primarily use the level of risk of illegal trade and document irregularities to decide whether to check a shipment in more detail. Three Member States carried out physical checks of shipments in 2016: Cyprus (3 checks), Italy (8 checks) and the United Kingdom (1 check). Twelve Member States also have measures in place for assistance by experts for the identification of timber species, if required, and an additional 3 are developing these measures.

Fees for processing FLEGT Licences

Member States may charge fees for the processing of FLEGT licences, and 5 Member States reported to do so. The levels of fees charged range from €11 to €390.

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Penalties foreseen in legislation

Penalties imposed in 2016: none

Possible financial penalties: €30 - €24 million

Possible imprisonment sentences: 8 days - 5 years

None of the Member States imposed penalties in 2016, but many of them provided information of the potential levels of penalties for breaches of the Regulation. In 25 Member States this includes the confiscation of the products. Six Member States reported that they can impose administrative

penalties, 8 reported that they can impose criminal penalties and 14 can impose both types of penalties. Penalties range from as little as a €30 fine to as much as €24 million fines, and possible prison sentences ranges from 8 days to 4 years.

Other implementing measures and challenges

Member States highlighted issues with document differences (e.g. FLEGT licence information and customs documentation), amongst other challenges. However, they underlined the usefulness of the TRACES/FLEGIT systems and the importance of close monitoring of trade levels in general.

I. Introduction

In 2005, the European Union (EU) adopted Regulation (EC) No 2173/2005¹ of 20 December 2005 *on the establishment of a FLEGT licensing scheme for imports of timber into the European Community* (hereinafter the FLEGT Regulation, or the Regulation), as part of the implementation of the 2003 Action Plan on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT). In 2008, the Commission adopted the implementing Regulation (EC) No 1024/2008² *laying down detailed measures for the implementation of the FLEGT Regulation*.

The FLEGT Regulation lays down EU procedures for the implementation of the FLEGT licensing scheme through the conclusion of Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) with timber producing countries, including a requirement for imports into the EU of timber products originating in FLEGT partner countries to be covered by a FLEGT licence.

Article 8(3) of the FLEGT Regulation requires the Commission to prepare and make public an annual synthesis report based on the information submitted by the Member States in their annual reports, covering the previous calendar year in accordance with Article 8(1).

This report provides an analysis of the first annual reports submitted by EU Member States on the FLEGT licencing scheme for 2016. During this reporting period, Indonesia was the only VPA country that had begun to issue FLEGT licences, starting on 15 November 2016; the data included here therefore covers the 1.5 months up to 31 December 2016³. This analysis provides an overview of the similarities and differences in national approaches in implementing and enforcing FLEGT across the EU, which will help to foster a consistent approach across the Member States.

Background

“Illegal logging is a pervasive problem of major international concern. It has a devastating impact on some of the world's most valuable remaining forests as well as on the people who live in them and who rely on the resources that forests provide. It contributes to tropical deforestation and forest degradation, which may be responsible for 7 to 14%⁴ of total CO₂ emissions from human activities; it threatens biodiversity and undermines sustainable forest management and has a negative impact on poverty reduction, sustainable and inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, including by undermining the commercial viability of operators who do act in accordance with applicable legislation”⁵.

The 2003 FLEGT Action Plan sets out the EU response to tackle illegal logging and associated trade by improving forest governance, strengthening law enforcement and promoting trade in legally and sustainably harvested timber and timber products.

The establishment of a FLEGT licensing scheme to ensure that only legally harvested timber is imported from countries participating in the scheme is one of the main elements of the FLEGT Action Plan. The FLEGT Regulation lays down EU procedures for the implementation of the FLEGT licensing scheme through the conclusion of VPAs with timber producing countries, including a requirement for imports

¹ OJ L 347, 30.12.2005, p.1

² OJ L 277, 18.10.2008, p.23

³ The FLEGT Regulation entered into force on 30 December 2015, but this is the first report to be prepared in accordance with Article 8, since the FLEGT licensing scheme only became operational with the start of FLEGT licensing from Indonesia.

⁴<https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/news/reporting-greenhouse-gas-emissions-deforestation-and-forest-degradation-pan-tropical-biomass-maps>.

⁵ Commission report 2016, <https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2016/EN/1-2016-74-EN-F1-1.PDF>

into the EU of timber products originating in FLEGT partner countries to be covered by a FLEGT licence. Under the FLEGT VPA, exporting countries develop systems to verify the legality of their timber exports to the EU and a licensing system to provide assurance that timber imported into the EU has been harvested in compliance with the legal requirements of the partner country, as set out in the relevant FLEGT VPA.

The FLEGT VPA between the EU and Indonesia entered into force on 1 May 2014. The VPA establishes the framework, institutions and systems of the FLEGT licensing scheme for Indonesia. It sets out the supply chain controls, legal compliance framework and independent audit requirements of the system, termed the Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS)⁶ or 'Sistem Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu (SVLK)' in Indonesian.

Following the positive joint assessment of the Indonesian TLAS, established by the Government of Indonesia to implement the VPA, and an agreement between the two Parties on the start of the FLEGT licensing scheme, Indonesia became the first country to operate a FLEGT licensing scheme as of 15 November 2016⁷. From that date, all timber shipments covered under FLEGT Licensing Scheme have to be covered by FLEGT licences when imported into the EU.

In line with Articles 10(1) and 10(3) of Regulation (EC) 2173/2005, the decision to start the operation of the FLEGT licensing scheme in Indonesia involved the amendment, through a Commission delegated Regulation⁸, of Annex I and III to the same Regulation in order to include Indonesia and its Licensing Information Unit under the list of "Partner countries and their designated licensing authorities" contained in Annex I, and the list of products covered by the FLEGT licensing scheme in Annex III "Timber products to which the FLEGT licensing scheme applies only in relation to the corresponding partner countries".

The product scope of the FLEGT licensing scheme covers a core list of mandatory products, as listed under Annex II to the FLEGT Regulation, as well as additional country-specific products to be listed in Annex III (in line with the product scope agreed in the relevant VPA).

For Indonesia, the product scope includes most of the products covered in the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR)⁹, as well as furniture, fuel wood, wooden tools, wooden packing material, builders' joinery and carpentry of wood, wood pulp, paper and paper products, kitchen and tableware, and additional products, as per Annex I of the Indonesia-EU VPA¹⁰. Two types of products are excluded from the scope of the FLEGT licensing scheme: 1) Rattan or bamboo products, and 2) paper made from recycled material. In addition, it should be noted that a number of products (e.g. logs), while covered in principle by the FLEGT licensing scheme, are prohibited from exports by Indonesian legislation and in line with Article 4 of the VPA cannot receive a FLEGT licence and hence cannot be imported into the EU.

Analysis of FLEGT annual reports

In line with Article 8, and using a reporting form established by the European Commission, EU Member States are required to submit annual reports¹¹ on the national application of FLEGT, covering the

⁶ Further information available here: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32015D1158&from=EN>

⁷ Licensing authorities in Indonesia use an electronic information system named 'SILK' to generate FLEGT licences. EU Competent Authorities can access the system to verify, as and when needed, the paper-based licence they have received from operators against the data in the system (further information available here: <http://www.flegtlicence.org/indonesian-flegt-licensing-procedures>).

⁸ COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2016/1387 of 9 June 2016 amending Annexes I and III to Council Regulation (EC) No 2173/2005 following a Voluntary Partnership Agreement with Indonesia for a FLEGT licensing scheme for imports of timber into the European Union

⁹ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32010R0995>

¹⁰ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32015D1158>

previous calendar year. The annual reports submitted by EU Member States provide an important mechanism for the European Commission to assess the effectiveness of the FLEGT Regulation and the status and progress of the licencing scheme. They also provide a basis for information sharing among Member States and with other stakeholders, and support the identification of developments, trends, gaps or challenges, as well as possible solutions.

This analysis is based on data as reported by EU Member States in their annual reports for 2016 on the FLEGT licencing scheme and the reporting period covers 15 November to 31 December 2016, as this was the period since Indonesia started issuing licences. Member States are required to submit their reports by 30 April every year and 15 Member States did so in 2017, whereas 13 submitted their reports after the deadline. This analysis therefore includes the reports of all 28 Member States.

This report presents an analysis of these annual reports for 2016 as laid out by Article 8(3) of the FLEGT Regulation and provides the basis for a synthesis report to be prepared by the European Commission and made publicly available by 30 June. It follows the same main sections of the FLEGT annual reports:

- Competent Authority,
- FLEGT licences,
- Verification of shipments,
- Fees,
- Penalties, and
- Other implementation measures.

II. FLEGT Licensing Scheme

This chapter provides an overview of the current status of national implementation of the FLEGT Licensing Scheme, as reported by EU Member States. The following sections correspond with the sections of the FLEGT annual reporting template.

The FLEGT Regulation must be implemented fully by Member States, which are required to put in place effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties to enforce the Regulation. The national reports provide an overview of the status of national implementation and enforcement, and are a means of assessing the level of consistency achieved across Member States.

1. Competent Authority

In accordance with Article 7(1), Member States are required to designate a Competent Authority (CA) or Authorities for FLEGT. All Member States have designated a Competent Authority or Authorities¹² and all but 1 (Portugal) reporting Member States provided information on the legislating act designating the Competent Authority(ies) (for details of the legislation see Annex A).

In 7 Member States, the customs authority has been designated as the CA for FLEGT licensing, or as part of the CA (Figure 1). In 21 Member States customs and the CA are separate authorities. In these Member States it is important that the authorities are able to fully cooperate on the processing of FLEGT licences and shipments, with the CA able to delegate relevant tasks to customs. This delegation has been established in all but 1 (Belgium) of these Member States. To ensure effective coordination between the two authorities, there should be arrangements in place for the exchange of information. Table 1 provides a summary of the arrangements that Member States reported having put in place. Table 2 provides a summary of the legal provisions through which Member States specify the tasks customs should perform on FLEGT shipments, as well as the arrangements they reported to have in place to receive feedback from customs on the comparison of shipments with the FLEGT licence. Official guidelines have also been established to support customs in implementing the requirements of the FLEGT Regulation¹³.

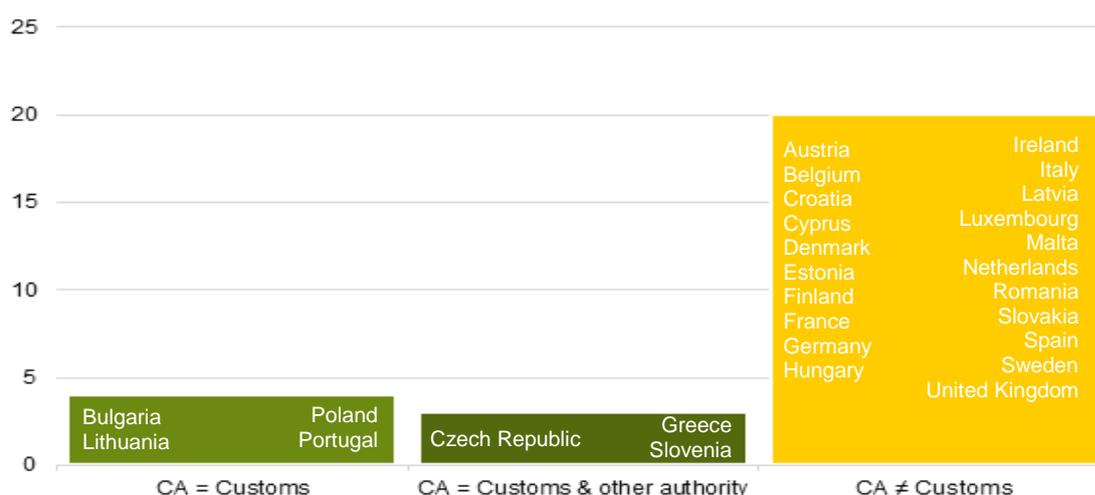


Figure 1: Overview of which Member States designated customs as their national Competent Authority for FLEGT, and in which ones another authority fulfils this role

¹² See http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/pdf/list_competent_authorities_flegt.pdf

¹³ See [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52014XC1104\(01\)](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52014XC1104(01))

Table 1: Competent Authority and customs interaction (FLEGT Reg. Art. 5, and 1024/2008 Art. 12, 13, 14)

Country	CA = customs	CA can delegate tasks to customs	Arrangement for exchange of information between CA and customs*
Austria	✘	✓	Exchange takes place as required, based on customs checks. Customs provides information upon request, but an automated system to provide weekly updates is under development.
Belgium	✘	✘	General framework agreement and informal arrangements are in place, and the cooperation is successful.
Bulgaria	✓	n/a	[Not applicable]
Croatia	✘	✓	Customs submits an annual report on work performed under the FLEGT implementing legislation to the CA.
Cyprus	✘	✓	Information shared directly between the two authorities.
Czech Republic	partly	✓	[Not applicable]
Denmark	✘	✓	Customs contact CA as needed during customs checks. A joint training session was held for customs and CA when FLEGT licences were introduced.
Estonia	✘	✓	Not specified
Finland	✘	✓	National legislation permits CA and customs to exchange any information necessary to monitor the FLEGT licensing scheme.
France	✘	✓	Memorandum of understanding regarding information exchange between the two authorities is in place. Customs informs CA on customs clearance authorisations or inconsistencies identified during clearance by e-mail.
Germany	✘	✓	Customs reports discrepancies to the CA. CA may then contact the importer/agent or the Licence Information Unit in Indonesia.
Greece	partly	✓	Not specified
Hungary	✘	✓	CA informs customs via the importer or agent whether they have approved/rejected a FLEGT licences. CA also checks licence information in FLEGIT, which customs are not yet using.
Ireland	✘	✓	CA and customs have shared access to an electronic FLEGT licence system. Customs confirm arrival of FLEGT-licensed consignment, CA notifies customs if licence has been approved. Only then can the shipment be cleared.
Italy	✘	✓	CA contacts customs to request information.
Latvia	✘	✓	CA and customs cooperate and [formalisation of] CA access to customs data planned for 2017.
Lithuania	✓	n/a	[Not applicable]
Luxembourg	✘	✓	A collaboration agreement is in place to describe the exchange of information.
Malta	✘	✓	CA and customs have shared access to an electronic system for information/documentation and they have regular exchanges and meetings.
Netherlands	✘	✓	Sharing of information is regulated through a framework agreement with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs.
Poland	✓	n/a	CA sends information on approved licences to customs, and communicate any concerns they may have on tariff classification, mismatch of weight, etc.
Portugal	✓	n/a	[Not applicable]
Romania	✘	✓	CA has an institutional "Cooperation Protocol" with customs.
Slovakia	✘	✓	Communication and information sharing takes place daily, and through meetings and training.
Slovenia	partly	✓	Joint meetings to exchange information are held a few times a year, or as necessary.
Spain	✘	✓	A collaboration agreement between the Spanish Agency of Tax Administration and CA details bidirectional information exchange and the verification checks by and validation by the CA.
Sweden	✘	✓	CA informs customs whether a licence has been approved/rejected; the CA can also request physical checks by customs
United Kingdom	✘	✓	All agencies involved in FLEGT process have signed Memorandum of Understanding on their functions. CA and customs have shared access to the UK FLEGIT system, so that customs can compare licences and customs declarations. Customs and CA coordinate daily and have monthly meetings.

* Information not clearly specified by Member States, but inferred based on their replies is indicated in square brackets "[...]".

Table 2: Provisions for checking of FLEGT shipments, by Member State (FLEGT Reg. Art. 5 and 1024/2008 Art. 6, 10)

Country	Legal provisions specifying the actions required by customs when they declare FLEGT shipments for release in the EU	Description of how the CA obtains information from customs, such as invoice, bill of lading, or confirmation whether a shipment matched the information on the associated FLEGT Licence*
Austria	National legislation: Customs are required to assist in enforcing FLEGT regulations and communicate information necessary for the enforcement of the regulations to the CA.	CA uses electronic system to request additional customs information, which is checked against FLEGT licences. Further internet research on exporters and importers are carried out randomly.
Belgium	Not specified in national legislation. Customs use their guidelines which also covers FLEGT shipments.	Information on customs clearance is available through TRACES/FLEGIT system and CA contacts customs for information if needed. The CA can carry out physical checks in cooperation with customs.
Bulgaria	Customs actions defined by EU and national legislation, EU FLEGT guidelines and national level instructions.	Document checks and physical checks are undertaken [CA = customs]. Customs consults tariff classification experts within their administration if there are issues with HS codes.
Croatia	Actions are set out in national legislation.	Customs informs the CA if products are attempted to be imported without a FLEGT licence. Customs can also request the CA to review FLEGT licence information if there are any concerns regarding the shipment.
Cyprus	Legislation defines tasks, actions and responsibilities. There are also guidelines for the process of FLEGT licence checks.	Physical checks are carried out for all shipments by the CA itself.
Czech Republic	National legislation defines actions (Act No. 17/2012 Coll.; Tariff Act No. 242/2016).	Checks use customs declarations and other accompanying documents, such as invoice or bill of lading [CA = customs].
Denmark	National legislation and further instructions ("VAB") inform customs of the checks they have to carry out.	Customs check the shipments prior to release, and record differences compared to the FLEGT licence in the TRACES/FLEGIT system.
Estonia	Customs actions defined by EU regulations.	Customs verifies licenses during customs clearance procedure. In case of doubts physical inspection are performed
Finland	Customs follow national Customs Act and actions relating to FLEGT are covered in a bilateral agreement between CA and customs.	Customs checks shipment information against licences.
France	No national provisions specific to FLEGT. National customs code applies and actions by customs on FLEGT matters were specified in an internet note to customs, as well as on trade profiles accessible to customs. Protocol between CA and customs specifies roles/responsibilities for both authorities.	Customs regularly informs CA of clearance of shipments or inconsistencies identified.
Germany	National legislation lays out that customs informs CA of any potential non-compliance with the regulation and they hold shipments until CA provides decision.	Customs reports any differences between FLEGT licence and customs data to CA; CA then contacts importers/transporters or the Licence Information Unit in Indonesia for clarification.
Greece	Customs may suspend the release or detain timber products until the CA verifies the FLEGT licence.	[Not specified]
Hungary	Cooperation Agreement between CA and customs relating to FLEGT processes.	Customs provides annual report to CA on shipments cleared within the FLEGT scheme.
Ireland	Legislation defines powers of enforcement and penalties for non-compliance with FLEGT regulations. Actions required by customs defined through exchanges between the CA and customs/revenue authorities.	Joint processing of FLEGT [shipments] by customs and CA have been established through a series of exchanges. Customs checking procedures apply and physical inspection of consignments can take place where deemed appropriate.
Italy	National legislation (DPCM of 4 November 2010 n°242) establishes dialogue required between authorities involved in customs clearance.	CA requests this information from customs.
Latvia	No national provisions specific to FLEGT.	Draft agreement for customs to send information on FLEGT licences to CA.
Lithuania	National legislation defines provisions for licence verification: FLEGT licences	FLEGT licences and customs declarations are submitted to the same authority [CA = customs].

Country	Legal provisions specifying the actions required by customs when they declare FLEGT shipments for release in the EU	Description of how the CA obtains information from customs, such as invoice, bill of lading, or confirmation whether a shipment matched the information on the associated FLEGT Licence*
	should be submitted to the customs office where timber products covered by the licence are intended to be released for free circulation.	
Luxembourg	National legislation refers to FLEGT Art. 4 and 5 and lays out that customs officers are to record infringements, carry out checks and take control measures.	Physical checks take place in collaboration with customs.
Malta	None	CA and customs have shared access to shipment information and documents.
Netherlands	Customs actions defined through national legislation, which does not contain specific duties related to FLEGT. Actions set defined in framework agreement.	Customs and CA use shared electronic system. Customs only release shipment if the information on the licence and declaration by importer correspond with the customs declaration.
Poland	None	CA = customs; customs checks invoice, bill of lading and other accompanying documents.
Portugal	National instructions detail tasks to be carried out by customs.	Physical checks are undertaken and products are compared to customs declaration [CA = customs].
Romania	Not specified	CA receives this information from customs.
Slovakia	Instructions for actions for customs were developed in cooperation with CA.	Customs provides information about every shipment delivered.
Slovenia	National FLEGT regulation defines actions of customs, incl. receiving, accepting and verifying FLEGT licenses.	[Not specified; CA = customs]
Spain	National legislation (Royal Decree 1088/2015) lays out that the release of products for free circulation cannot be authorised without the CA being informed that it has been validated.	Customs checks shipment information against licences.
Sweden	National regulation lays out that customs is to verify compliance of shipment with licence.	Customs checks that the shipment complies with the licences.
United Kingdom	National legislation on FLEGT (FLEGT 2012) lays out that customs are responsible for goods that are subject to customs supervision within EC Regulation 2913/92. Customs legislation (Customs and Management Act 1979) lays out general customs procedures, which are also applicable to FLEGT shipments.	Customs checks shipment information against licences.

* Information that was not clearly specified by Member States, but which was inferred based on their replies, is indicated in square brackets “[...]”.

2. FLEGT Licences (FLEGT Reg. Art. 8(1))

In line with Article 8(1), Member States should report on the *actual quantity* of timber products imported and the total number of FLEGT *licences received* in the previous calendar year. However, it is worth noting that due to some ambiguity of the wording of Article 8, Member States appear to have used different approaches to report on the number of licences and on the quantities on this section, which affects the comparability of the data:

I. Number of licences: Some Member States reported each licence separately and highlighted those licences that included more than one Harmonised Commodity (HS) code. Others reported by HS code, combining the quantities that may have been included on different licences. As the latter approach results in double-counting of some licences, Member States were contacted to confirm the total number of licences received in 2016; all relevant Member States replied to confirm the total number.

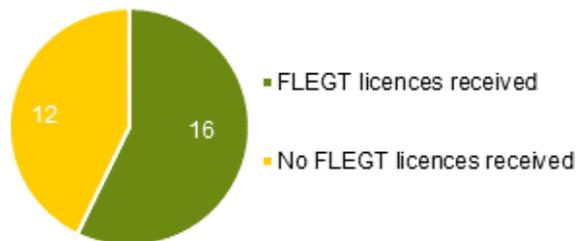


Figure 2: Number of Member States who received FLEGT licences in 2016

Sixteen of the 28 Member States received FLEGT licences in 2016 (Figure 2), with the numbers of licences varying considerably across Member States (Figure 3). A total for 591 licences were reported to have been received overall.

II. Quantities imported: Some Member States appear to have reported on the basis of the quantities on the FLEGT licences, whereas others reported on the basis of the quantities on customs declarations¹⁴. The former may lead to licences which were approved in late 2016 but where the shipment was only cleared by customs in 2017 being counted towards the totals imported in 2016 (“year-end trade”) and the quantities on the licences may not fully reflect the quantities of the actual shipments. Bulgaria reported that the shipments for 7 out of 8 licences they received in 2016 were only due in 2017 and did therefore not report the weight for the 7 shipments that were expected in 2017. Denmark also explained that the quantities reported were based on the customs data and they therefore omitted some quantity information where the shipment did not arrive in 2016. Finland also reported on a HS code without specifying the quantity, which may indicate the same situation. Article 8(1) specifies that Member States should be reporting on the actual quantities of timber products imported; the discrepancies in reporting appear to stem from different interpretations of the Regulation and the reporting template.

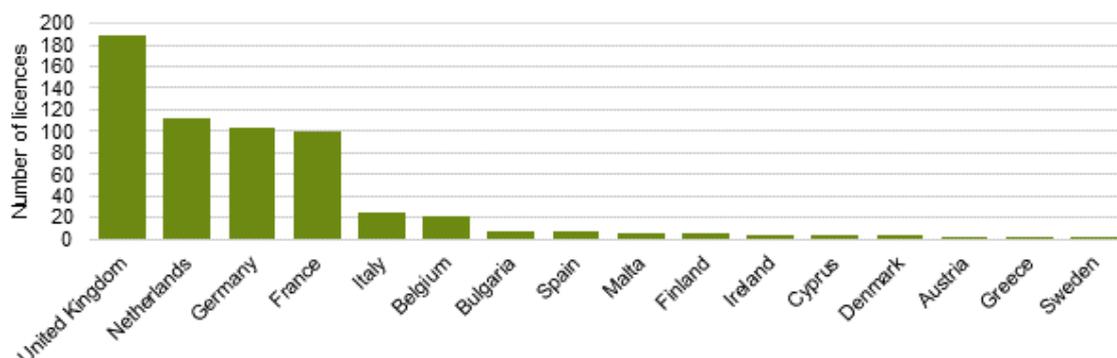


Figure 3: Number of FLEGT licences received in 2016, for those Member States that reported receiving licences

¹⁴ For Italy, it is unclear whether the reported quantities are based on actual imports or those included on the licences, although the latter appears to be the case.

EU Member States reported imports of more than 13 600 tonnes of FLEGT licenced timber and timber products over a period of 1.5 months in 2016 – the time between Indonesia starting to issue FLEGT licences on 15 November 2016 and the end of the reporting period for Member States, 31 December 2016. In addition, Germany reported the import of 1594 units of ‘Wood marquetry and inlaid wood’ (HS 4420.90), without a weight being specified¹⁵. The main product types¹⁶ included furniture (HS 9403), paper products (HS 4802), joinery and carpentry timber (HS 4418), plywood (HS 4412) and ‘continuously shaped’ wood (HS 4409) (Figure 4) and the United Kingdom was the main importer for 4 of these 5 product types (Figure 5, Table 3a and b).

In 2016, all relevant shipments from Indonesia were covered by FLEGT licences and none of the Member States applied Article 6(1), i.e. no penalties were issued or other enforcement measures taken.

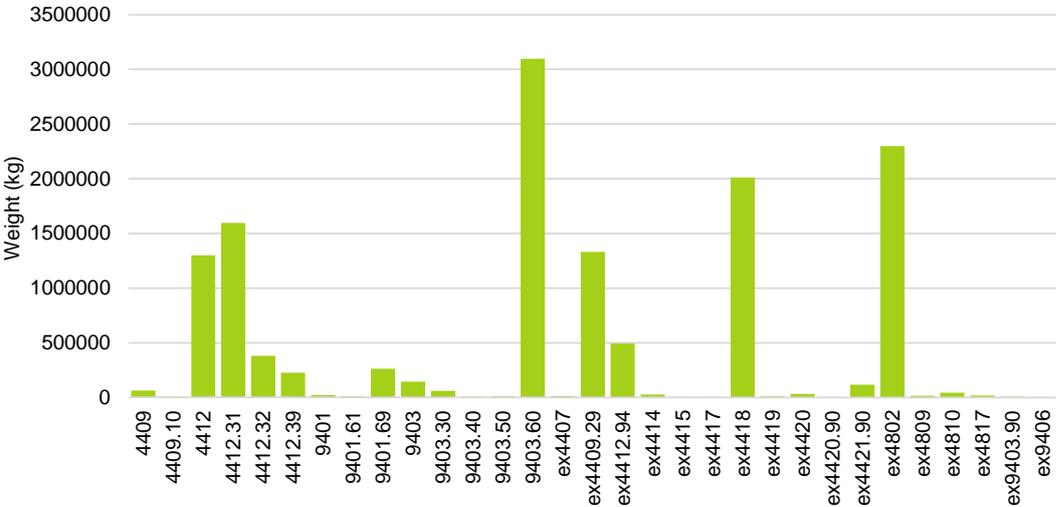


Figure 4: Imports of FLEGT-licenced products from Indonesia into the EU in 2016 reported by weight (kg), by HS code (see Annex B for key)

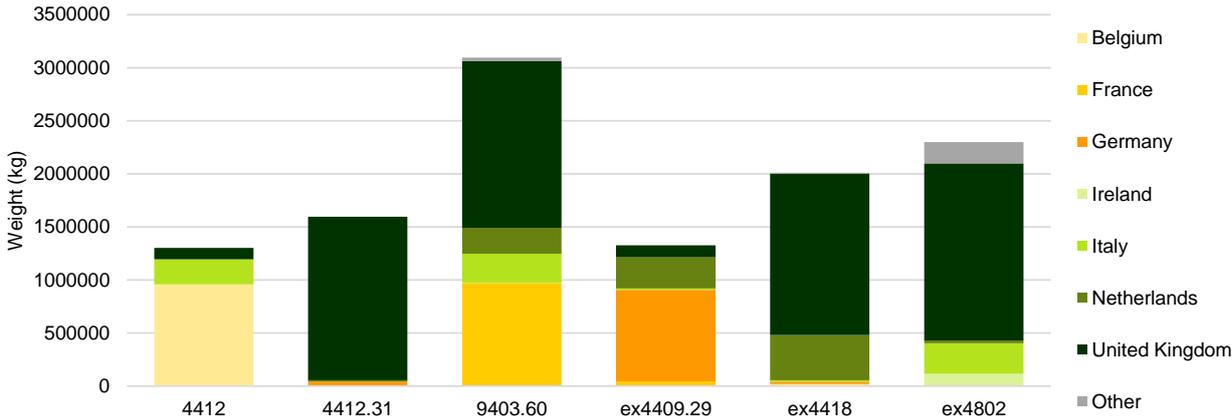


Figure 5: Main EU importing Member States for the 6 main FLEGT-licenced product groups (HS codes) from Indonesia into the EU in 2016, as reported by weight (kg) (see Annex B for key to relevant HS codes)

¹⁵ Due to an initial practice by Indonesia to include additional products in FLEGT licences issued for the EU, which, based on Indonesian legislation, can receive a legality verification certificate at the request of the exporter. The practice was discontinued as it was not in line with the content of the agreed product scope under the VPA.

¹⁶ France and the United Kingdom also reported receiving licences under HS code 4420 (4420.10, ornaments), which is not within the scope of the VPA and no FLEGT licences are required.

Table 3a: Imports of Chapter 44 FLEGT licenced products from Indonesia into the EU in 2016 reported by weight (kg), by HS code and Member State (quantities rounded to nearest whole number) (see Annex B for key to relevant HS codes)

Country	ex4407	4409	4409.10	ex4409.29	4412	4412.31	4412.32	4412.39	ex4412.94	ex4414	ex4415	ex4417	ex4418	ex4419	ex4420	ex4420.90	ex4421.90
Austria										3260							
Belgium		40828			957929					658			19591	7670			
Finland													603				
France		8000		43625					20503	6146		635				9470	
Germany	2819			862224		40695		56930	402903		69		20210	1150			
Greece									22235								
Italy		13598		14718	235583				24156	5255			14056			5255	
Malta										2							
Netherlands	3571		163	294289		14893			22905	1403			426394		2567	953	116397
Spain			3272	5000													
Sweden													11201				
United Kingdom	7441		3697	111701	107009	1539977	379958	169411		11144			1519001		15602		

Table 3b: Imports of Chapter 48 and 94 FLEGT licenced products from Indonesia into the EU in 2016 reported by weight (kg), by HS code and Member State (quantities rounded to nearest whole number) (see Annex B for key to relevant HS codes)

Country	ex4802	ex4809	ex4810	ex4817	9401	9401.61	9401.69	9403	9403.30	9403.40	9403.50	9403.60	ex9403.90	ex9406
Austria							3672					740		
Belgium					12369			35590						
Bulgaria	96798.24													
Cyprus	32666.5			17396.5										
Denmark								4372						
France					8607	1363.5	69828.31	55160.2	32690.5	6839	1018	972403	972.5	
Germany						7761.6	22203		870		301			
Greece	14570													
Ireland	114824.2						36				1492	3179		
Italy	288404.6	15675.14			462		81173.44					270547		
Malta	55623.64						2432				52	5532.2		
Netherlands	24349					1869	61973		28098	945	606	244882	370	
Spain							3149					27558	4767	
United Kingdom	1671407		43523.1				17039.82	49252.5			6229.42	1570900		450

3. Verification of shipments (FLEGT Reg. Art. 5(4) and FLEGT implementing regulation 1024/2008 Art. 10(1))

According to Article 5(4), the Competent Authorities shall decide on the need for further verification of shipments using a risk-based approach. Seventeen Member States have provisions in place on which agency is to carry out further verification on FLEGT-licenced shipments as and when required (Table 4). Member States reported using a number of risk criteria to establish whether additional verification of a shipment is needed, including mismatches between the FLEGT licence information and other shipment documentation, such as the bill of lading and customs clearance information (Table 4).

Arrangements for assistance with timber identification by experts have been put in place by 12 Member States, and 3 more Member States reported to be preparing arrangements (Figure 6, Table 5).

Of the 591 FLEGT licensed shipments reported to have entered the EU in 2016, 3 countries carried out physical checks of FLEGT shipments: Cyprus (3 checks), Italy (8 checks) and the United Kingdom (1 check). Twenty-three Member States confirmed that no physical checks were carried out; 2 Member States (Romania, Slovenia) did not specify whether physical checks had been carried out.

Table 4: Provisions and criteria used to determine the need for additional checks on shipments

Country	Authority to perform checks was designated	Criteria used to determine need for additional checks					
		Mismatch of licence and shipment documents	Document irregularities	General customs risk assessment	Risk assessment (e.g. origin, importer)	Random checks	Other
Austria	✗	✓					
Belgium	✗		✓		✓	✓	
Bulgaria	✓						Intelligence on importer or shipment
Croatia	✓		✓		✓		
Cyprus	✓						All shipments are checked
Czech Rep.	✓	✓	✓				
Denmark	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Estonia	✓		✓			✓	
Finland	✓				✓		
France	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Germany	✓	✓					
Greece	✗						Criteria not specified
Hungary	✗			✓			
Ireland	✓				✓	✓	
Italy	✓				✓		Substantiated concerns
Latvia	✓						Criteria not specified
Lithuania	✓						Criteria in FLEGT Reg. apply
Luxembourg	✗						Criteria not specified
Malta	✓			✓		✓*	*every 25 th shipment checked
Netherlands	✓				✓		
Poland	✗		✓				
Portugal	✗	✓					
Romania	✗						Criteria not specified
Slovakia	✓	✓					
Slovenia	✓		✓		✓		
Spain	✗						Criteria being developed. Criteria in FLEGT Reg. apply
Sweden	✓	✓	✓		✓		
United Kingdom	✓			✓	✓		Intelligence on importer or shipment

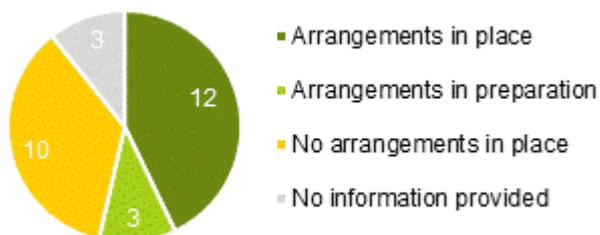


Figure 6: Proportion of Member States with arrangements in place for assistance from timber identification experts

Table 5: Provisions in place for the identification of timber species

Country	Details of agency that assists with identification	Arrangements in place for co-operation between the inspecting agency and customs?
Austria	In preparation	Only for doubts over HS classification
Belgium	In preparation: Expertise Centrum from Tervuren (Royal Africa Museum)	No formal arrangement, but cooperation can be arranged as needed
Bulgaria	Executive Forestry Agency	Yes, provided for in national legislation
Croatia	Not specified	Yes
Cyprus	FLEGT inspectors are Forest officers	Yes
Czech Rep.	Forest Management Institute	Yes
Denmark	CA, and other experts, as appropriate	Yes
Estonia	Environmental Inspectorate, CITES Scientific Authority	Not specified
France	Not specified	Memorandum of Cooperation specifies tasks of CA and customs
Finland, Hungary, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden	No arrangements in place	Not specified
Germany	Thünen Institute	Not specified
Greece	No arrangement, but booklets on timber identification provided to regional CAs; customs and regional CAs provided with magnifying lenses	Not specified
Ireland	Forestry experts within the Dept. of Agriculture Food and Marine, which includes the CA	Not specified
Italy	No arrangements in place	No arrangement, but in preparation
Latvia	Not specified	Yes
Malta	Phytosanitary Department within Ministry	Not specified
Netherlands	Customs Laboratory	Not specified
Portugal	Informal arrangements in place	Not specified
Romania	No information provided	Not specified
Slovenia	Inspector of the Inspectorate for Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fisheries	Checks permitted upon request
Spain	In preparation: Forest Research Center of the National Institute of Agricultural and Food Research and Technology	Port inspectors can take samples for species identification, in cooperation with customs
United Kingdom	No arrangements in place	Yes

4. Fees for processing FLEGT Licences (FLEGT Reg. Art. 5(6))

Member States may charge fees for the processing of FLEGT licences, as per Article 5(6), and 5 Member

States reported to do so, whereas 23 Member States do not currently charge fees (Figure 7). For those Member States that charge fees, and for Belgium that reported that plans are underway to introduce fees, details of the fees along with the basis for the fee calculation are provided in Table 6.



Figure 7: Number of EU Member States charging versus not charging fees for processing of FLEGT licences

Table 6: Approximate levels of fees and basis of calculation for those EU Member States charging importers for the processing of FLEGT licences

Country	Fees per FLEGT licence	Basis for calculation
Austria	€ 105.90	Based on number of imports in the last 1.5 years, time for processing licences and the estimated duration and costs of physical checks.
Belgium	May be introduced in 2017 (~ € 50)	Not specified
Finland	€ 390	Based on a cost recovery principle. Level of the fee was estimated before the beginning of FLEGT licensing but is currently under review.
Greece	€ 100	Not specified
Italy	€ 50	Based on 2h work to validate the licence by the CA.
United Kingdom	[€ 11.33] £9.60	Based on number of imports in the last 7 years, expected trade levels and cost recovery for CA/customs/Border Force; remains under review.

5. Penalties (FLEGT Reg. Art. 5(8), 6)

In line with Article 5(8), "each Member State shall determine the penalties to be imposed where the provisions of this Regulation are infringed. Such penalties shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive." None of the Member States reported imposing any penalties related to infringements of the FLEGT Regulation in 2016.

However, 19 Member States referred to the *potential* range of penalties. For the remaining 9 Member States, confirmation was sought as to whether previously submitted information on this area was still applicable, with all of them either confirming that this was the case or clarifying the situation applicable in 2016. Six Member States reported that they may impose administrative charges, 8 can impose criminal charges, and 14 reported that they may impose both types of charges. Fines may range from as little as €30 to as high as €24 million, and imprisonment was confirmed to be a possible penalty for infringement in 16 Member States.

In line with FLEGT Regulation Article 5(7), customs may suspend the release of or detain timber products where they have reason to believe that the licence may not be valid. Twenty-five Member States reported that they may seize timber products (Figure 8) and Cyprus, Germany, Portugal, Slovakia and Sweden specified that confiscated goods are disposed of by either one or more of the following: selling or destroying the shipment or by returning the shipments to the country of origin. In Germany, costs and any associated risks of such returns are to be covered by the importer. In Italy, confiscated goods can be used for educational or scientific purposes, sold by public auction or destroyed.

Table 7: Overview of penalties that can be imposed nationally for infringements of the FLEGT Regulation

Country	Criminal/ Administrative*	Financial sanctions	Imprisonment	Legal basis
Austria	A	€15 000; €30 000 for intent or repeated infringement	Not specified	Law "Holzhandelsüberwachungsgesetz" (BGBl. I Nr. 178/2013)
Belgium	A & C	€480 -1 200 000 (Administrative); €960 - 24 000 000 (Criminal)	Criminal: 8 days - 3 years	Law of 21 December 1998 on product norms – environmental law
Bulgaria	[A & C]	[€260-5110] BGN 500 - 10 000 (more severe penalty possible)	Not specified	Forestry Act
Croatia	C	[€1340 – 20 100] HRK 10 000-150 000	Not specified	Law on the Implementation of the European Union Decree on Trade in Illegally Cutting of Wood and Products of such Wood
Cyprus	[C]	€40 000	Up to 2 years	Law 125(I)/2010
Czech Rep.	A	[€150 400] CZK 4 000 000	Not specified	Tariff Act No. 242/2016
Denmark**	A & C	No minimum or maximum set in legislation – level determined by the court; seizure of goods	No minimum or maximum – level determined by the court	Legal Act of 18. Feb. 2013 no. 169
Estonia**	A & C	Up to €3200	Up to 5 years	Estonian Penal Code
Finland	C	Case dependant	Up to 4 years	Law "FLEGT-lupajärjestelmästä" 1425/2014; Criminal Code 39/1889
France	[A & C]	1-2 x the value of the goods; seizure of goods/associated objects	Up to 3 years	National customs code
Germany	A	€50 000	Not specified	Law "Holzhandels-Sicherungs-Gesetz"
Greece	A & C	€50	1-6 months (obstruction of inspection); 2 months - 2 years (possession/trafficking)	Law 86/1969 and Law 2637/1998; Joint Ministerial Decision 135279/159/2016/(A' 83)
Hungary**	A & C	[€323 – 3227] HUF 100 000 - 1 000 000 (administrative)	Activity without permission up to 3 years (criminal)	Hungarian Criminal Code (Act C of 2012), Hungarian Customs Code (Act XIII of 2016), Decree No. 11/2016 (IV. 29) of NGM
Ireland**	A & C	Up to €250 000	Up to 1 year	Statutory Instrument S.I. No. 251 of 2015
Italy	A & C	€2000 - 50 000	1 month - 1 year	Legislative decree No. 178/2014 (D. Lgs. 30-10-2014 No. 178)
Latvia**	A & C	Not specified; seizure of goods	Not specified	Administrative violations code and Criminal law
Lithuania	A	€30 – 6 000	Not specified	Code of Administrative Infringements of the Republic of Lithuania
Luxembourg	A & C	€251 – 250 000	8 days - 1 month	Law "Loi du 21 juillet 2012 (CE) n°2173/2005"
Malta	C	€1500 – 25 000 (first conviction); €2 500 – 50 000 (subsequent convictions); seizure of goods	30 days - 2 years	S.L. 549.95 Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Licensing Scheme Regulations
Netherlands**	C	Up to €8100; seizure of goods	Not applicable	Customs law and Customs regulation
Poland	A	2x the value of the goods	Not specified	Act on forests of 28 September 1991 (Official Journal of 2017, 788)
Portugal**	A & C	Up to €165,000; seizure of goods	Up to 3 years	General Law (No 15/2001) on tax offences
Romania	[A & C]	€950- 1500 (marketing of illegal timber/timber products); €3300-5000 (import, transport, possession and/or processing/marketing of FLEGT products); €250 (failure to submit a FLEGT licence)	Not specified	Law no. 171/2010 regarding the establishment and sanctioning of forest contraventions
Slovakia**	C	Up to €99 581.75; confiscation of the goods	Not specified	Customs Act (Act No 199/2004)
Slovenia	A	€1000- 20 000		Regulation on the implementation of Regulations (ES) on the establishment of a FLEGT licensing scheme for imports of timber the European Community (Official Journal No 77/2012)
Spain**	[A & C]	€500 – 350% of the value of the goods (administrative). Up to 6 times the value of the goods, confiscation of the goods and cancellation of right to import (criminal)	Up to 5 years	Ley Orgánica 12/1995, de 12 de diciembre, and Ley Orgánica 6/2011, de 30 de junio, por la que se modifica la Ley Orgánica 12/1995, de 12 de diciembre, de represión del contrabando
Sweden	C	Not specified	Up to 2 years	Reg. 2012:30; Reg. 2000:1225
United Kingdom	[A & C]	[€23 300] £20 000 or 3x the value of the goods (whichever is greater); conviction on indictment: penalty of any amount	6 months; conviction on indictment: up to 3 years	The Customs and Excise Management Act (CEMA) 1979

* Information that was not clearly specified by Member States, but which was inferred based on their replies, is indicated in square brackets "[...]".

** Based on information submitted to the Commission in 2014 and/or further clarification sought directly from Competent Authorities by email.

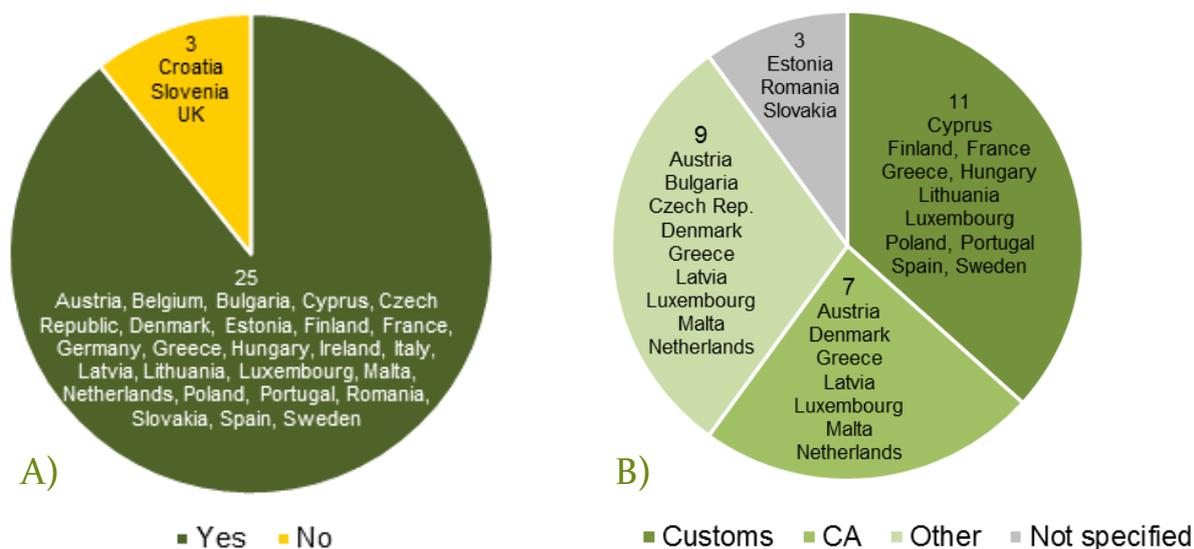


Figure 8: (A) Number of Member States where confiscation of timber goods is a penalty and (B) details of which authority is responsible for the disposal of seized goods (some MS have more than one agency responsible for disposal of goods)

6. Other implementing measures

Member States were asked to provide information on other relevant implementing measures and they considered the following *information to be of interest* to the Commission and other Member States:

Mismatch of information on licence and customs data: Bulgaria and Spain highlighted mismatches of information on FLEGT licences compared to customs declarations, and Spain suggested the development of guidelines on the assessment of FLEGT licences. Malta noted the need for more timely replies from Indonesia to clarify issues. Denmark suggested that the Commission may request the SILK licence data from Indonesia, so that it can be compared to the data in TRACES/FLEGIT and Portugal asked for guidance on cases where shipments are in breach with the Regulation.

TRACES/FLEGIT: Denmark underlined the usefulness of these platforms and access to SILK, although the importance of the latter may be reduced if and when data from the Indonesian SILK system is integrated into TRACES in the future. Denmark and Spain recommended that some adjustments to FLEGIT could be made.

Monitoring of trade: Spain recommended that trade patterns should be monitored and that data on FLEGT licences for the national reports should be sought directly from customs and not from CAs.

National implementation: Slovakia is preparing new legislation to implement and enforce FLEGT. The UK uses a national system for processing licences, which is linked to TRACES.

Awareness raising: Spain suggested promotion of consumer awareness of FLEGT licenced timber.

Member States also reported the *following challenges* with FLEGT implementation:

National implementation challenges: Spain noted that where the CA is not the customs authority, the dichotomy of competencies assigned to these two authorities through two different Regulations was challenging. Italy reported the delay of FLEGT implementation through the merging of ‘Carabinieri Forestali’ with the State Forestry Corps. Denmark noted that they have 3 people to validate FLEGT licences, but there are 16 points of entry where customs clearance takes place.

Annex A

Member State legislative Acts designating the Competent Authorities (FLEGT Reg. Art. 7(1))

Country	Relevant legislation*
Austria	Bundesgesetz über die Überwachung des Handels mit Holz (Holzhandelsüberwachungsgesetz – HolzHÜG), BGBl. I Nr. 178/2013
Belgium	Law of 21 December 1998 concerning product standards in order to improve sustainable production and consumption patterns and for the protection of the environment, public health and employees
Bulgaria	Forestry Act, Art. 127, paragraph 1
Croatia	[Zakon o provedbi uredbi Europske unije u vezi s trgovinom ilegalno posjećenim drvom i proizvodima od takvog drva]
Cyprus	L.125(I)/2010 - National law for the implementation of the FLEGT Regulation
Czech Republic	Act No. 17/2012 Coll., on the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic
Denmark	Order No. 849 of 27.06.2016 (Denmark noted that this order is to be renewed).
Estonia	Not specified
Finland	Laki FLEGT-lupajärjestelmästä 1425/2014
France	Not specified. Government established CA.
Germany	Holzhandels-Sicherungs-Gesetz (HolzSiG)
Greece	Joint Ministerial Decision 135279/159/2016 (A' 83)
Hungary	Government Decree 320/2010 (27 December)
Ireland	Statutory Instrument S.I. No. 251 of 2015 "European Union (FLEGT Licensing Scheme for Imports of Timber) Regulations 2015"
Italy	Ministerial decree n. 18799 of the 27.12.2012
Latvia	Regulation on Ministry of Agriculture
Lithuania	Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No 767 of 2 August 2006 concerning designating the Competent Authority for the implementation of FLEGT licensing scheme
Luxembourg	Loi du 21 juillet 2012 concernant certaines modalités d'application et la sanction du règlement (CE) n°2173/2005 du Conseil du 20 décembre 2005 concernant la mise en place d'un régime d'autorisation FLEGT relatif aux importations de bois dans la Communauté européenne
Malta	S.L. 549.95 Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Licensing Scheme Regulations
Netherlands	Artikel 3.1 Algemene Douanewet gelet op artikel 3.5, lid 1 Algemeen Douanebesluit en artikel 3.33 Douane regeling
Poland	Act of 16 November 2016 on National Tax Administration (Official Journal of Law of 2016, item 1947)
Portugal	Not specified
Romania	DECISION no. 876 /2011 On the designation of the competent authority responsible for the implementation of Regulation (EC) Council Regulation (EC) No 2.173 / 2005 of 20 December 2005 on the establishment of a FLEGT licensing scheme for imports of timber [into the European Community] ORDER no. 1.721/2013 approving the Methodological Norms for the receipt, verification and acceptance of FLEGT licenses of the European Community
Slovakia	Resolution of the Slovak government No. 889 from 26. October 2006
Slovenia	Regulation on the implementation of Regulations (ES) on the establishment of a FLEGT licensing scheme for imports of timber the European Community (Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia No 77/2012)
Spain	Real Decreto 1088/2015, de 4 de diciembre, para asegurar la legalidad de la comercialización de madera y productos de la madera. Artículo 3.
Sweden	Regulation (2012:30) on FLEGT licensing for import of timber
United Kingdom	The Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Regulations 2012 – as amended

* Information that was not clearly specified by Member States, but which was inferred based on their replies, is indicated in square brackets "[...]".

Annex B

Key to Harmonised System (HS) codes of products imported to the EU in 2016

HS code	Details
ex 4407	Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm.
4409	Wood (including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled) continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-jointed, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) along any of its edges, ends or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed.
4409.10	Wood; coniferous (including unassembled strips and friezes for parquet flooring), continuously shaped along any edges, ends or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed
ex 4409.29	Wood (including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled) continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V jointed, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) along any of its edges, ends or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or end jointed, non-coniferous (not from rattan)
4412	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood
4412.31	Plywood; consisting only of sheets of wood (not bamboo), each ply 6mm or thinner, with at least one outer ply of tropical wood
4412.32	Other plywood, consisting solely of sheets of wood (other than bamboo), each ply not exceeding 6 mm thickness: – – Other, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood
4412.36	Other plywood, consisting solely of sheets of wood (other than bamboo), each ply not exceeding 6 mm thickness: – – Other
4412.39	Plywood; consisting only of sheets of wood (not bamboo), each ply 6mm or thinner, with both outer plies of coniferous wood
ex 4412.94	Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard (not bamboo, and other than plywood consisting only of sheets of wood each ply 6mm or thinner)
ex 4414	Wooden frames for paintings, photographs, mirrors or similar objects (not from bamboo nor rattan)
ex 4415	Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood; cable-drums of wood; pallets, box pallets and other load boards, of wood; pallet collars of wood (not from bamboo nor rattan)
ex 4417	Tools, tool bodies, tool handles, broom or brush bodies and handles, of wood; boot or shoe lasts and trees, of wood (not from bamboo nor rattan)
4418	Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood, including cellular wood panels, assembled flooring panels, shingles and shakes
ex 4418	Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood, including cellular wood panels, assembled flooring panels, shingles and shakes (not from bamboo nor rattan)
ex 4419	Tableware and kitchenware, of wood (not from bamboo and rattan)
4420.10	Wood; statuettes and other ornaments of wood
ex 4420.90	Wood marquetry and inlaid wood; caskets and cases for jewellery or cutlery, and similar articles of wood; statuettes and other ornaments of wood; wooden articles of furniture not falling in chapter 94. Other - Wood in the form of logs or squared logs with simple process in the surface, carved or finely threaded or painted, does not have significant added-value and no significant change in shape (HS ex 4420 90 90 00 in Indonesia) (Prohibited from export under Indonesian law. In line with Article 3(3) of the EU-Indonesia VPA, products under this HS code may not be FLEGT licensed and therefore may not be imported into the Union).
ex 4421.90	Other articles of wood Other - Match splints (not from bamboo nor rattan) and - Other - Wooden paving blocks (not from bamboo nor rattan)
4802	Uncoated paper and paperboard, of a kind used for writing, printing or other graphic purposes, and punch card stock and punch tape paper, in rolls or sheets, other than paper of heading No 4801 or 4803 ; handmade paper and paperboard :
ex 4802	Uncoated paper and paperboard, of a kind used for writing, printing or other graphic purposes, and non- perforated punch-cards and punch tape paper, in rolls or rectangular (including square) sheets, of any size, other than paper of heading 4801 or 4803; hand-made paper and paperboard (not from non-wooden nor recycled material)
ex. 4809	Carbon paper, self-copy paper, and other copying or transfer papers (including coated or impregnated paper for duplicator stencils or offset plates), whether or not printed, in rolls or sheets (not from non-wooden nor recycled material)
ex 4810	Paper and paperboard, coated on one or both sides with kaolin (China clay) or other inorganic substances, with or without binder, and with no other coating, whether or not surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed, in rolls or rectangular (including square) sheets, of any size (not from non-wooden nor recycled material)
ex 4817	Envelopes, letter cards, plain postcards and correspondence cards, of paper or paper board; boxes, pouches, wallets and writing compendiums, of paper or paperboard, containing an assortment of paper stationary (not from non-wooden nor recycled material)

HS code	Details
9401	Seats (other than those of heading 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof
9401.61	Seats; with wooden frames, upholstered, (excluding medical, surgical, dental, veterinary or barber furniture)
9401.69	Seats; with wooden frames, not upholstered, (excluding medical, surgical, dental, veterinary or barber furniture)
9403	Other furniture and parts thereof
9403.30	Furniture; wooden, for office use
9403.40	Furniture; wooden, for kitchen use
9403.50	Furniture; wooden, for bedroom use
9403.60	Furniture; wooden, other than for office, kitchen or bedroom use
ex 9403.90	Furniture; parts - - Other (HS 9403 90 90 in Indonesia)
ex 9406	Prefabricated buildings – Other prefabricated buildings: – – Of wood (HS 9406 00 92 in Indonesia)