

European Union Timber Regulation (EUTR)

- The total global forested area covers around 4 billion hectares (ha) – that's about 0.6 ha per inhabitant.¹
- Around 13 million hectares (ha) of forest were lost per annum during the period 2000-2010, compared to 16 million ha for 1990-2000.²
- Forests and trees provide at least €180 billion per annum in income from timber, fuel wood and non-timber forest products.³
- 1.3 billion of the world's poor depend on forests for part or all of their livelihoods – 630 million mosaic forest farmers, 430 million in forest frontier communities and 200 million primarily indigenous forest dwellers.⁴
- In 2011, the global trade of primary timber products was worth over €108 billion. Of this, 35% (€37.8 billion) was by and within the EU.⁵
- Tropical timber accounted for 13% - €27 billion - of overall timber imports in the EU in 2010.⁶
- For some countries, timber represents an essential resource for the economy, comprising up to 40% of export earnings. In some Central African countries the forestry sector is the most important provider of jobs after the public administrations.⁷
- Globally, illegal logging has been estimated to cause losses of €7 billion per year⁸, half of this in lost royalties and taxes for governments, not to mention the losses in relation to ecosystem services.
- Illegal logging is thought to depress world prices for forest products by 7-16%.⁹
- Illegal logging has serious repercussions for small- and medium-size forest enterprises in developing countries which provide millions of jobs.¹⁰
- Between 2000 and 2008, Sumatra and Kalimantan in Indonesia lost 1.08 million hectares (ha) of their forest cover to illegal logging.¹¹
- According to WWF, 73% of timber production in Indonesia is believed to stem from illegal logging, 25% of Russia's timber exports originate from illegal logging and 70% of harvested timber in Gabon is considered illegal.¹²
- According to WWF, the EU causes almost €3 billion in lost revenue globally due to its trade with countries in the Amazon Basin, the Baltic States, the Congo Basin, east Africa, Indonesia and Russia.¹³

1 FAO – Forest resources assessment 2010 (in Combatting Illegal Logging – Lessons from EU FLEGT Action Plan)

2 FAO – Forest resources assessment 2010 (in Combatting Illegal Logging – Lessons from EU FLEGT Action Plan)

3 FAO – Forest resources assessment 2010 (in Combatting Illegal Logging – Lessons from EU FLEGT Action Plan)

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5 Combatting Illegal Logging – Lessons from EU FLEGT Action Plan

6 Combatting Illegal Logging – Lessons from EU FLEGT Action Plan

7 Combatting Illegal Logging – Lessons from EU FLEGT Action Plan

8 World Bank 2006 (in Combatting Illegal Logging – Lessons from EU FLEGT Action Plan)

9 Combatting Illegal Logging – Lessons from EU FLEGT Action Plan

10 Combatting Illegal Logging – Lessons from EU FLEGT Action Plan

11 Combatting Illegal Logging – Lessons from EU FLEGT Action Plan

12 http://wwwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_forests/deforestation/forest_illegal_logging/

13 http://wwwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_forests/deforestation/forest_illegal_logging/