Contribution ID: 7c8a5411-38d4-4cee-8a6e-6df7b404c23f

Date: 30/04/2021 10:10:06

II.III. Voluntary Partership Agreement (VPA) countries

Fields marked with * need to be filled in before the form can be submitted to the next level.

II. Verification of compliance - context and implementation

II.III. FLEGT VPA countries – FLEGT VPAs contribution to the objectives of the EUTR (ref. EUTR Article 3 and 20(2))

This chapter gathers information on whether the FLEGT VPA processes leading to the conclusion and operation of VPAs are having beneficial effects on EUTR implementation and enforcement, e.g. because access to information on the applicable legislation, its implementation and enforcement, and on supply chains in these countries becomes more transparent in the course of negotiations and implementation of the Legality Definitions and Timber Legality Assurance Systems of the VPAs. This would be reflected in a reduced complexity of checks. Another important aspect is whether there is evidence that illegal trade from these countries is reducing, indicated by a reduction of the perceived risk of illegally harvested timber and derived products originating in these countries over time. Relevant information is also gathered in other sections of the national report and will be taken into consideration during analysis.

1 What level of risk does the Competent Authority assign to each of these VPA countries in their risk based planning?

	high risk	medium risk	low risk	risk not assessed	no imports
*Cameroon	•	0	0	0	0
*Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	•
*Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	•
*Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	0	0	0	•
*Gabon	0	0	0	0	•
*Ghana	0	•	0	0	0
* Guyana	0	0	0	0	•
* Honduras	0	0	0	0	•
*Indonesia (non-FLEGT HS codes only)	0	0	0	0	0
*Laos	0	0	0	0	•
*Liberia	0	0	0	0	•
*Malaysia	0	•	0	0	0
*Republic of the Congo	0	0	0	0	•
*Thailand	•	0	0	0	0

* Vietnam	•	0	0	0	0

2 Please asses the **complexity of checks** relating to imports from below VPA countries. To do so, **compare** the average time spent on checks of these countries to the average time spent on checks relating to non-VPA countries which are considered to be of the same risk level and estimate the related **workload**:

	More time required	Similar time required	Less time required	Unknown (please explain in comment box)
*Cameroon	0	•	0	0
* Ghana	0	•	0	0
*Indonesia (non-FLEGT HS codes only)	0	•	0	0
* Malaysia	0	0	•	0
* Thailand	0	0	0	0
* Vietnam	0	•	0	0

3 Comments:

Our estimate is that in most countries still the same time is required since the VPA status of the countries differs and it generally depends on the type of product (e.g. slightly or highly processed) how much time is needed. For Malaysia it was easier to find relevant legislation and issued documents in the past. It would be good to keep MSCAs better updated on VPAs with regard to relevant legislation and issued documents in a certain VPA country.

Contact

ENV-DECLARE@ec.europa.eu