

The background of the slide is an aerial photograph of a lush green tropical forest. A wide, dark blue river winds through the landscape, reflecting the sky. The forest is dense and vibrant green, with some lighter green areas indicating different types of vegetation or perhaps a clearing. The river's path is S-shaped, creating a sense of movement through the vast expanse of the forest.

Mitigating risk importing tropical wood

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Some facts

FAO- and OECD-founded in 1951

Worldwide reputation (nomenclature and grading rules)

60+ years experience in tropical timber trade



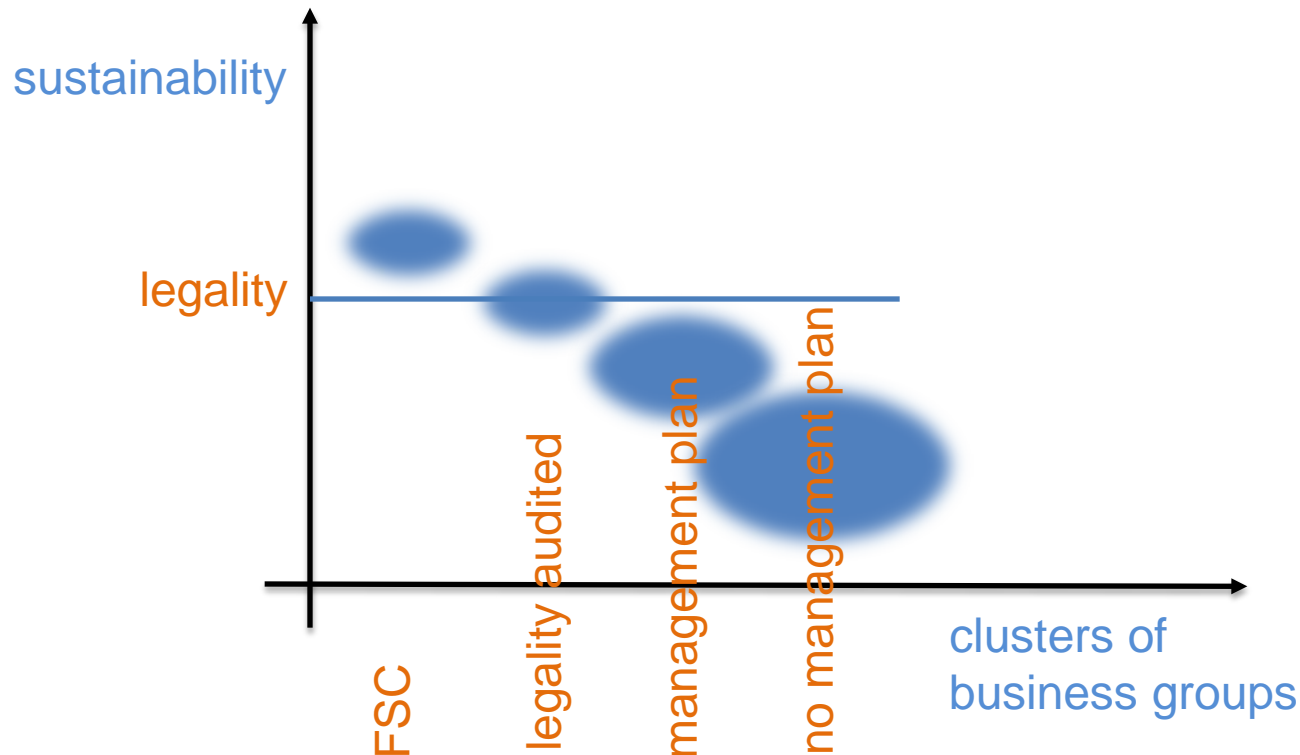
Since 2013 all timber producers are “legality verified”

Members: Govts, industry, NGOs, academia, donors, intl orgs

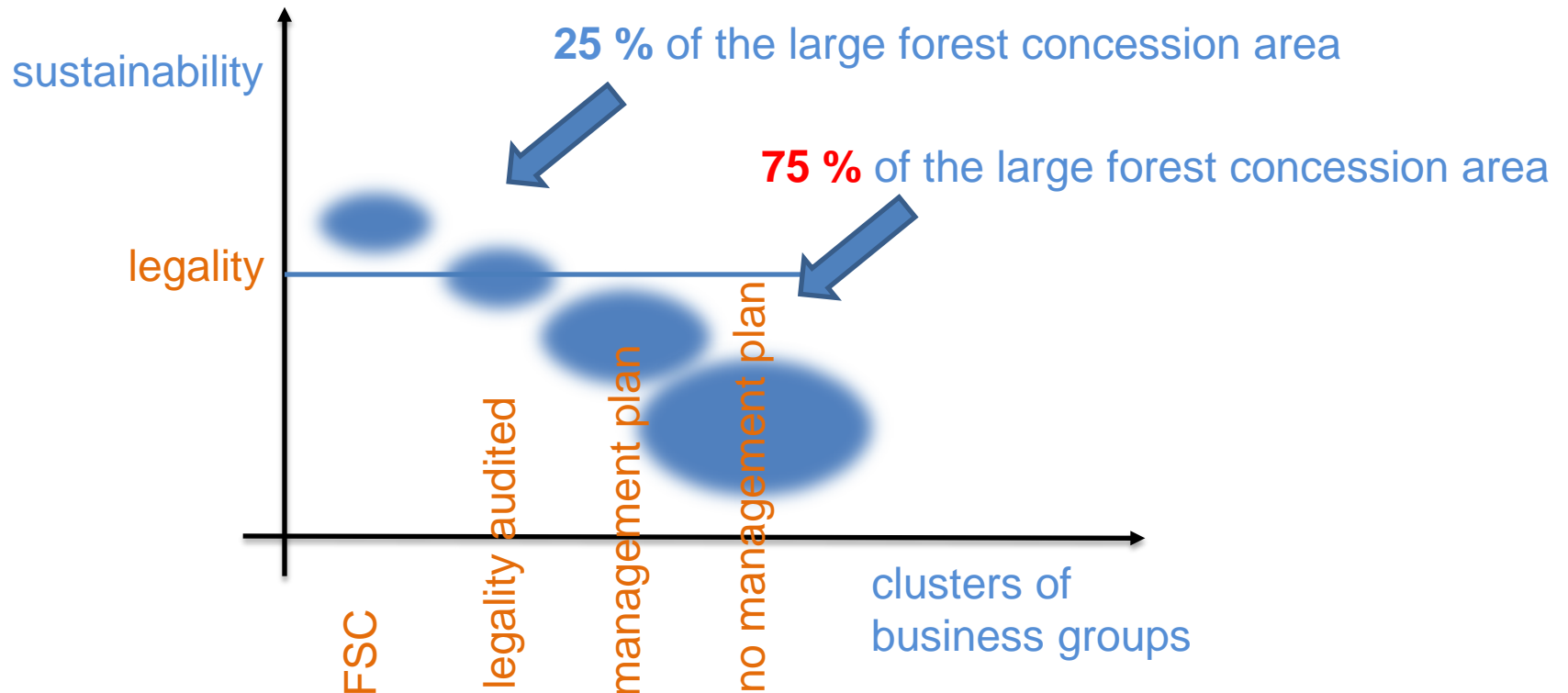
Demand side tools

- Tropical wood products **public procurement policies** in some EU countries,
- **EU Timber Regulation** in all EU countries.

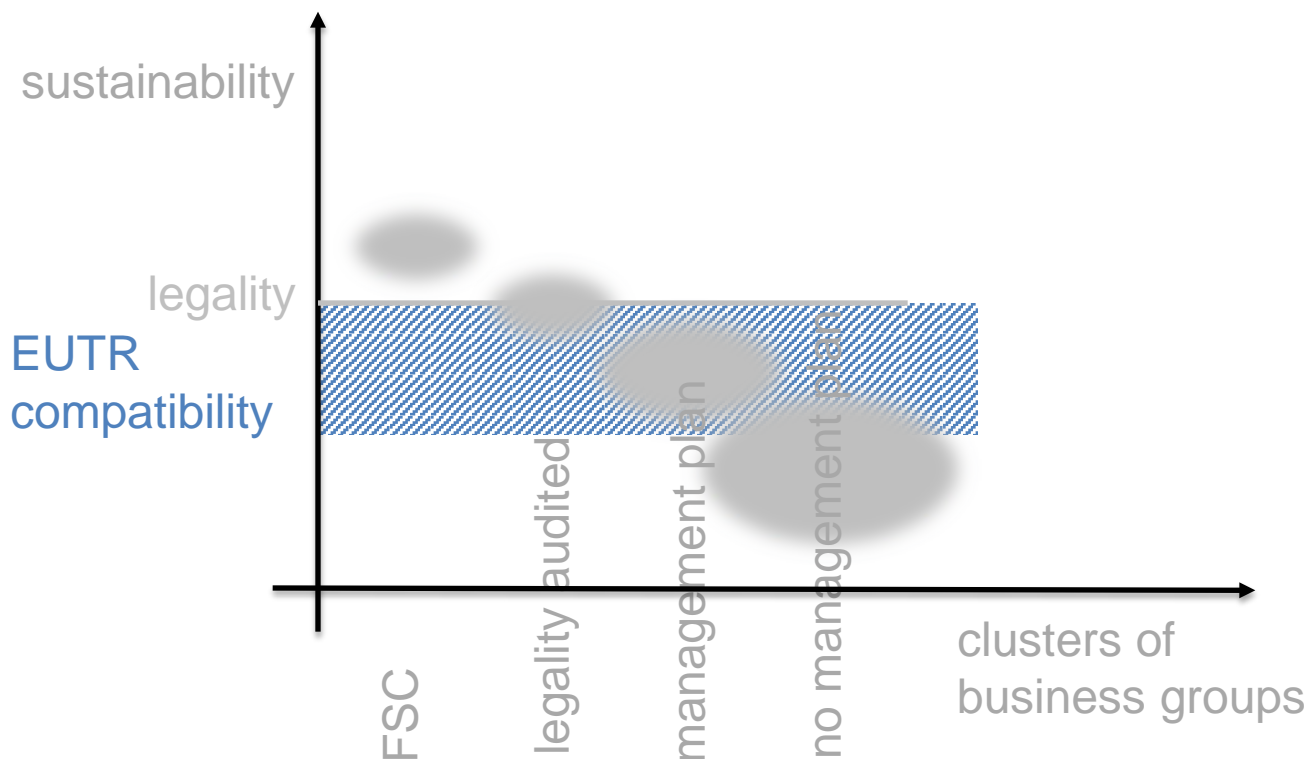
Legality today in central Africa



Illegality in large industry



EUTR compatibility



Challenges undermining EUTR

- EUTR triggered a market for government issued legality documentation.
- Least legal operators have most legal documentation. Consequently EUTR appears unable to reject illegally produced timber from entering the EU.
- Market operators are confused with different due diligence systems in different EU MS and a plethora of available legality documentation. How much is enough? Which documents are real and relevant?



legal-timber.info

The reference point for information on the EU Timber Regulation

[Home](#) [News](#) [FLEGT & EUTR](#) [Country sheets](#) [About the project](#) [FAQ](#) [Contacts](#)

Please bear in mind that the full responsibility of exercising due diligence lies with the operator. Legal-timber.info provides the necessary information in this regard. Neither risk analysis nor mitigation.

See [a standard due diligence system](#).

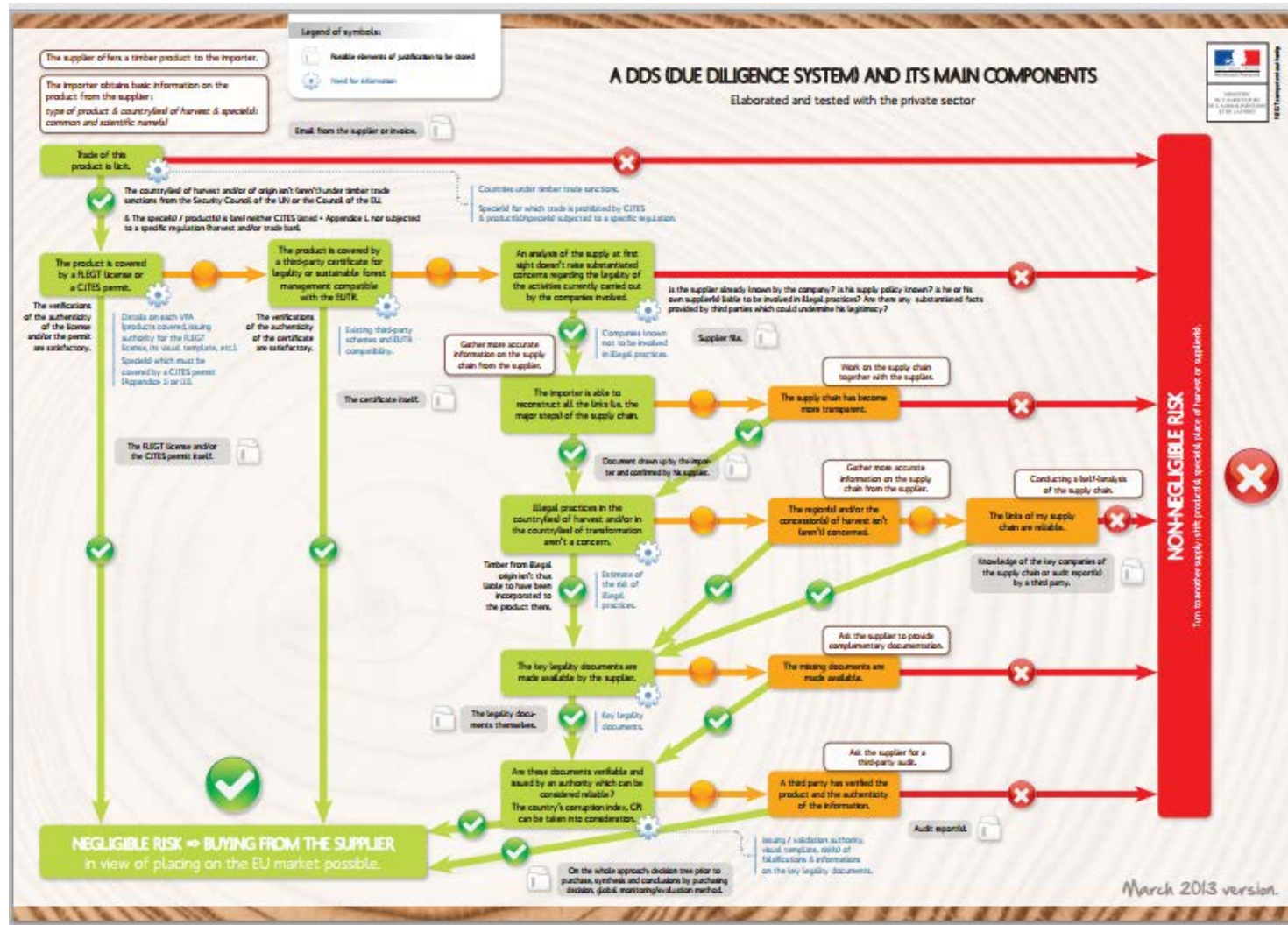
Countries



- Please select -



Search



Cameroon

updated the 17 March 2013

❶ Harvesting and processing of national resources (coming from natural forests)

Products exported : logs, plywood, sawn wood, veneer.

Species exported : acajou (*Khaya anthotheca*), afrormosia/assamela (*Pericopsis elata*), aningre (*Aningeria altissima*), ayous (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*), azobe (*Lophira alata*), bete (*Mansonia altissima*), bilinga (*Nauclea diderrichii*), bosse (*Guarea cedrata*), bubinga (*Guibourtia tessmanii*), dabema (*Piptadeniastrum africanum*), dibetou (*Lovoa trichiliodes*), doussie (*Afzelia bipidensis*), frake (*Terminalia superba*), framire (*Terminalia ivorensis*), iatandza (*Albizia ferruginea*), ilomba (*Pycnanthus angolensis*), iroko (*Milicia excelsa*), kosipo (*Entandrophragma candollei*), koto (*Pterygota macrocarpa*), lotofa (*Sterculia rhinopetala*), moabi (*Baillonella toxiperma*), movingui (*Distemonanthus benthamianus*), niove (*Staudtia stipitata*), okan (*Cyclodiscus gabunensis*), padouk (*Pterocarpus soyauxii*), sapelli (*Entandrophragma cylindricum*), sipo (*Entandrophragma utile*), tali (*Erythrophleum ivorense*), tiama (*Entandrophragma angolense*), wenge (*Millettia laurentii*).

Is timber trade licit? ↓

Accompanying documents for timber product(s) ↓

Companies known not to be involved in illegal practices ↓

Are illegal practices a concern? ↓

Key legality documents ↓

To know more ↓

Is timber trade licit? ↓

Timber trade sanctions from the United Nations Security Council or the Council of the European Union item : None.

Specie(s) for which trade is prohibited by CITES (Appendice I) : None.

Product(s)/specie(s) subjected to a specific regulation

Export ban on those products : logs of around twenty species (see the list in to know more).

Export ban on those species : None.

Harvest ban on those species : None.

Accompanying documents for timber product(s) ↓

FLEGT (VPA) license

Products covered : None.

Issuing authority for the FLEGT license + visual template and other information :

The VPA is signed and is currently being implemented (no FLEGT licenses yet).

Specie(s) which must hold a CITES permit

under Appendice II : afrormosia/assamela (Pericopsis elata).

under Appendice III : None.

Existing third-party certificates & their EUTR compatibility :



To know more ↓

Species with an export ban on logs:

acajou (Khaya anthotheca), afrormosia/assamela (Pericopsis elata), aningre (Aningeria altissima), bete (Mansonia altissima), bosse (Guarea cedrata), bubinga (Guibourtia tessmanii), dibetou (Lovoa trichiliodes), douka (Tieghemella heckelii/africana), doussie (Afzelia bipidensis), fromager (Ceiba pentandra), ilomba (Pycnanthus angolensis), iroko (Milicia excelsa), longhi (Gambeya spp.), moabi (Baillonella toxiperma), movingui (Distemonanthus benthamianus), ovengkol (Guibourtia ehie), padouk (Pterocarpus soyauxii), pao rosa (Bobgunnia fistuloides), sapelli (Entandrophragma cylindricum), sipo (Entandrophragma utile), teck (Tectona grandis), wenge (Milletia laurentii), zingana (Microberlinia bisulcata)

The [Website](#) for the independant observer.

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Recommendations to competent authorities:

- Accept certified wood imports (FSC, OLB/Bureau Veritas, TLTV/TLAS/SGS, legality standard/Rainforest Alliance) without further controls!
- Verify thoroughly the non-certified wood imports! Minimum EUTR requirements per country are identified in legal-timber.info
- Contribute to legal-timber.info
- Reforming EUTR to limit imports to legality audited timber according to standards recognized by producer governments!

Amsterdam Forum, 5-7 Nov 2014



STRENGTHENING TRUST
IN
TROPICAL WOOD

AN STTC EVENT

<http://www.atibt.org/amsterdam-2014-en/>

An aerial photograph of a wide, dark river flowing through a lush green tropical forest. The river curves to the right, and a small, light-colored patch of land or sandbar is visible in the water. The forest is dense and covers the majority of the landscape.

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