

EU approaches to sustainable forest management, timber trade and conflict minerals

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Forestry and timber trade

182 mil ha of forests/wooded land (43% of land area), increasing trend in forest cover

- ◆ EU Forest strategy (2013) and CAP
- Network of (also) forest protected areas (Natura2000);1979, 1992
- ◆ FLEGT Action Plan (2003)
- ◆ EU Timber Regulation (2010)
- ◆ 28 National legal frames

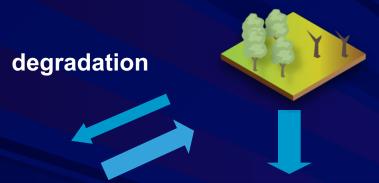
Responsible sourcing & global deforestation

- Deforestation study (2013)
- Recent stakeholders workshop (June 2017) and forthcoming studies on Palm oil consumption and deforestation Action Plan
- deforestation associated with EU27 (before Croatia accession) final consumption is 10% of worldwide deforestation embodied in commodities and products in 2004 (732.000 ha).
- Consumption of oil crops (e.g. soybeans, palm oil) and derived products, as well as livestock products, had the main impact.

- ❖ Over the period 1990-2008, the EU27 imported almost 36% of all deforestation embodied in crop and livestock products traded between regions (9Mha of deforested land).
- ❖ The second ranked region in terms of net import of deforestation was Eastern Asia (including China and Japan), with 4.5 Mha over the same period. North America imported 1.9 Mha.

- The land used by the EU27 for the production of its goods and services represents only half of the land associated with its consumption
- Mainly agricultural and food products, but also derived processed products such as furniture and clothing
- When aggregated per sector, food consumption dominates the impact on deforestation (60%).

What is deforestation



Mining, illegal logging, unsustainable forest management, shifting cultivation, etc.



Mining and mining waste

 Directive 2006/21/EC on the management of waste from extractive industries.

 July 2017: The European Commission launched an open <u>call for input</u> to support the development of guidance documents in the field of extractive waste management. Input is welcome by the end of September 2017. a <u>Best Available Techniques reference document</u> for the management of tailings and waste-rock in mining activities; and

 (hazardous substances/waste) Seveso III Directive which includes in its scope operational tailings disposal facilities, including tailing ponds or dams, containing dangerous substances.

- Europe has a well established copper mining industry, and a world-class smelting and refining (copper producing) sector
- ◆ Non ferrous manufacturing industry employs 500.000 people, the European copper production industry employs some 50,000 people directly with a much higher indirect contribution by delivering key products into a vast range of business and services

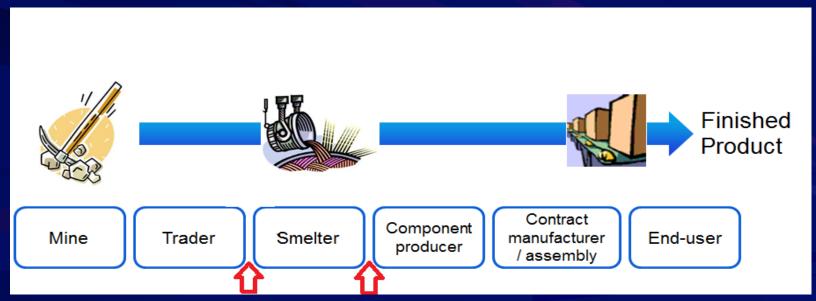
Why a focus on conflict minerals? Part of responsible and sustainable sourcing

- Natural resources: a driver for development but often linked to conflict and instability
- Existing initiatives on responsible sourcing of minerals:
 - US Dodd-Frank Act Section 1502
 - OECD Due Diligence Guidance
 - International Conference on the GLR (DRC, Rwanda)
 - Numerous public and private initiatives (CFSP, LBMA, RJC, DMCC)

EU Regulation

Regulation entered into force 8 June 2017 and will apply to EU importers as of 1 January 2021

- Mandatory due diligence for European Union importers of 3TG minerals and metals where annual import volumes exceed thresholds
- 2. Global geographical scope: due diligence irrespective of origin



THANK YOU

- http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura20 00/index_en.htm
- http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/conflictminerals-regulation/
- http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/mining/
- https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/forest/strategy_e n
- http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/flegt.htm
- http://illegallogging-deforestation-conference.eu/
- http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/impact_ deforestation.htm