

An aerial photograph of a tropical landscape. A wide, dark river winds through a dense, green forest. The river reflects the sky and surrounding trees. The forest is lush and extends to the edges of the frame.

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



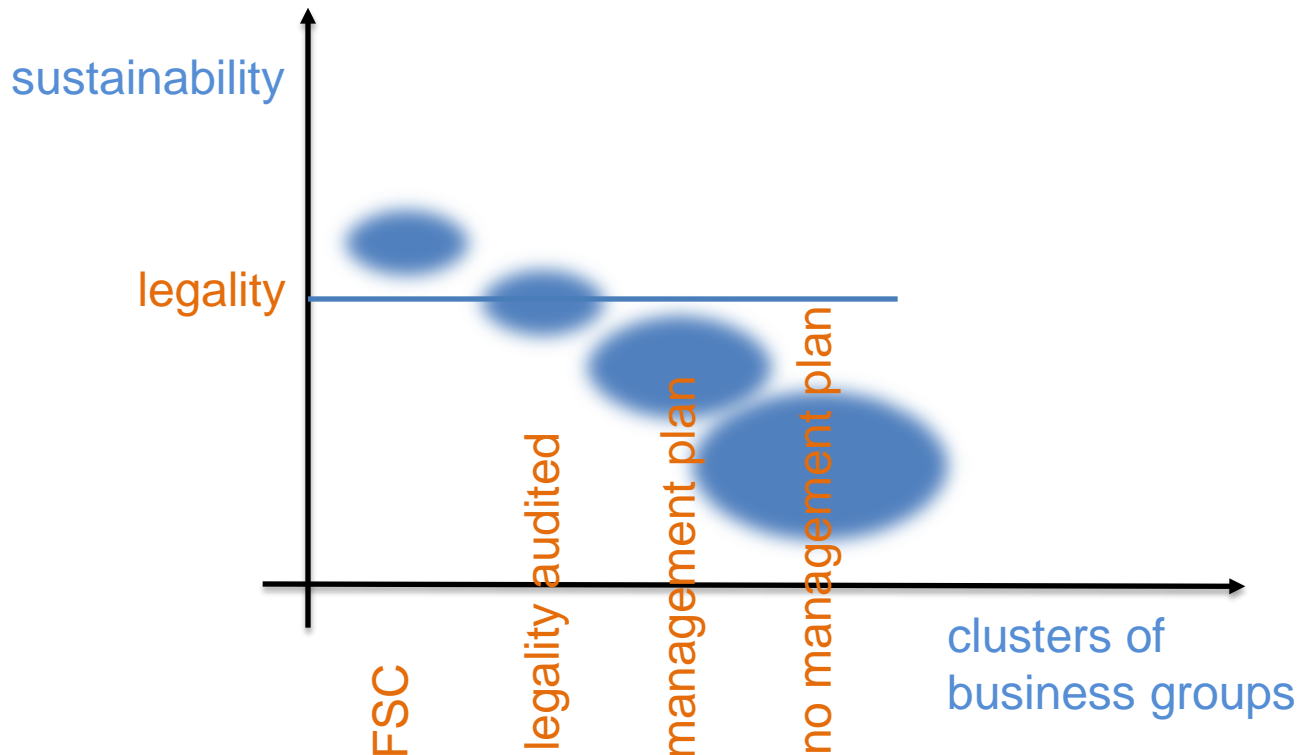
Since 2013 all timber producers are “legality verified”

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

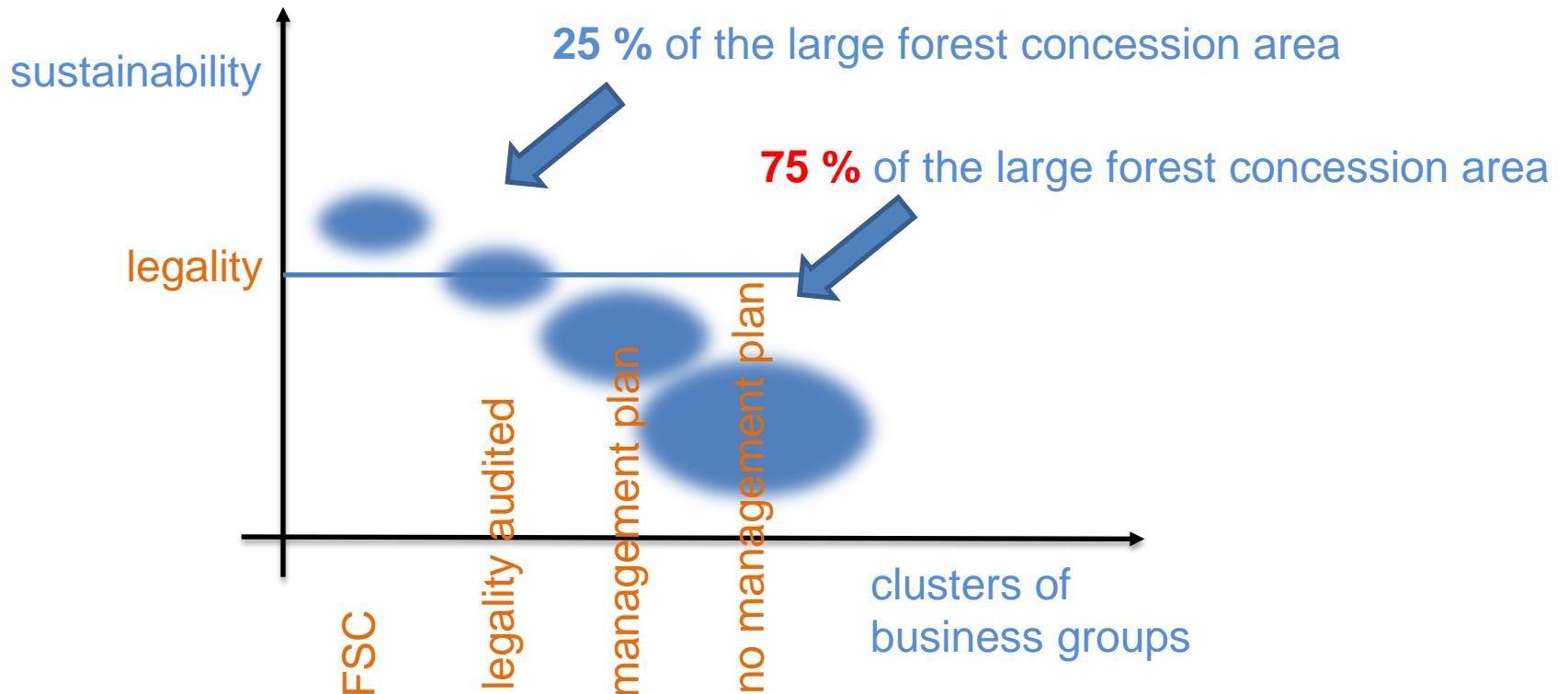
Demand side tools

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

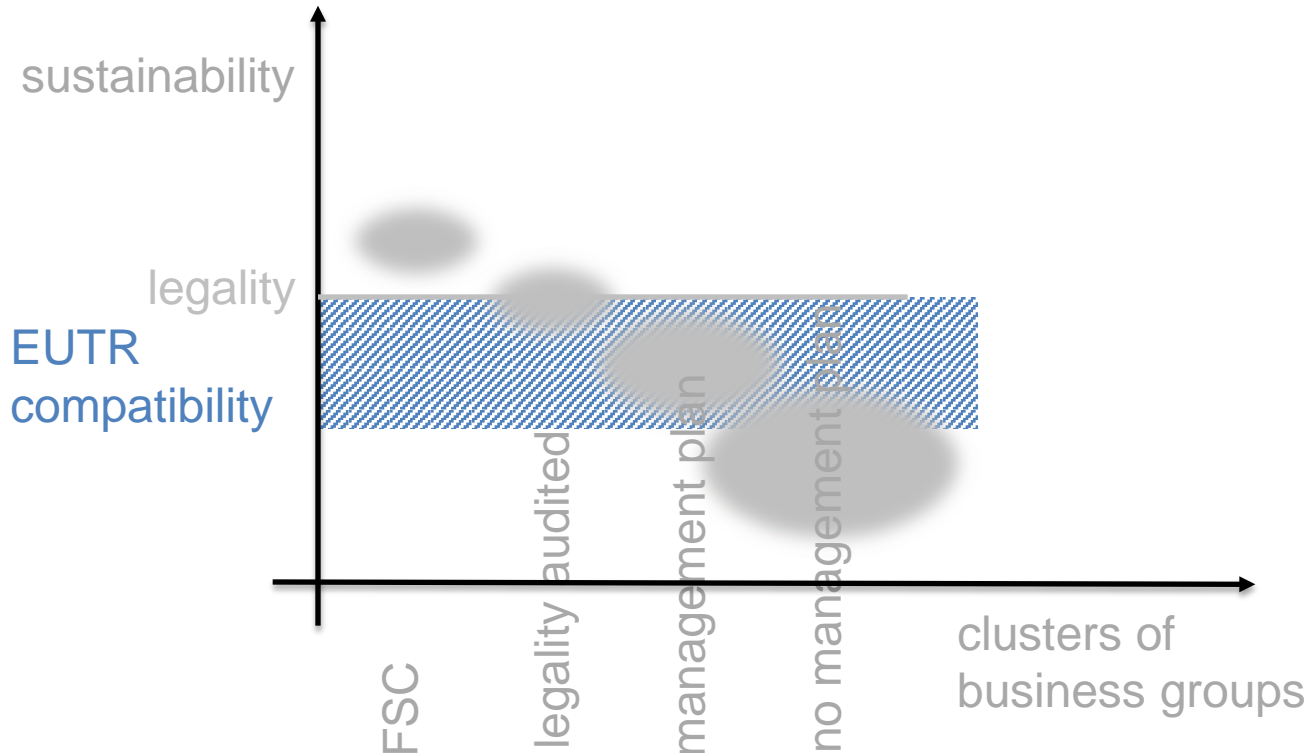
Legality today in central Africa



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](#).

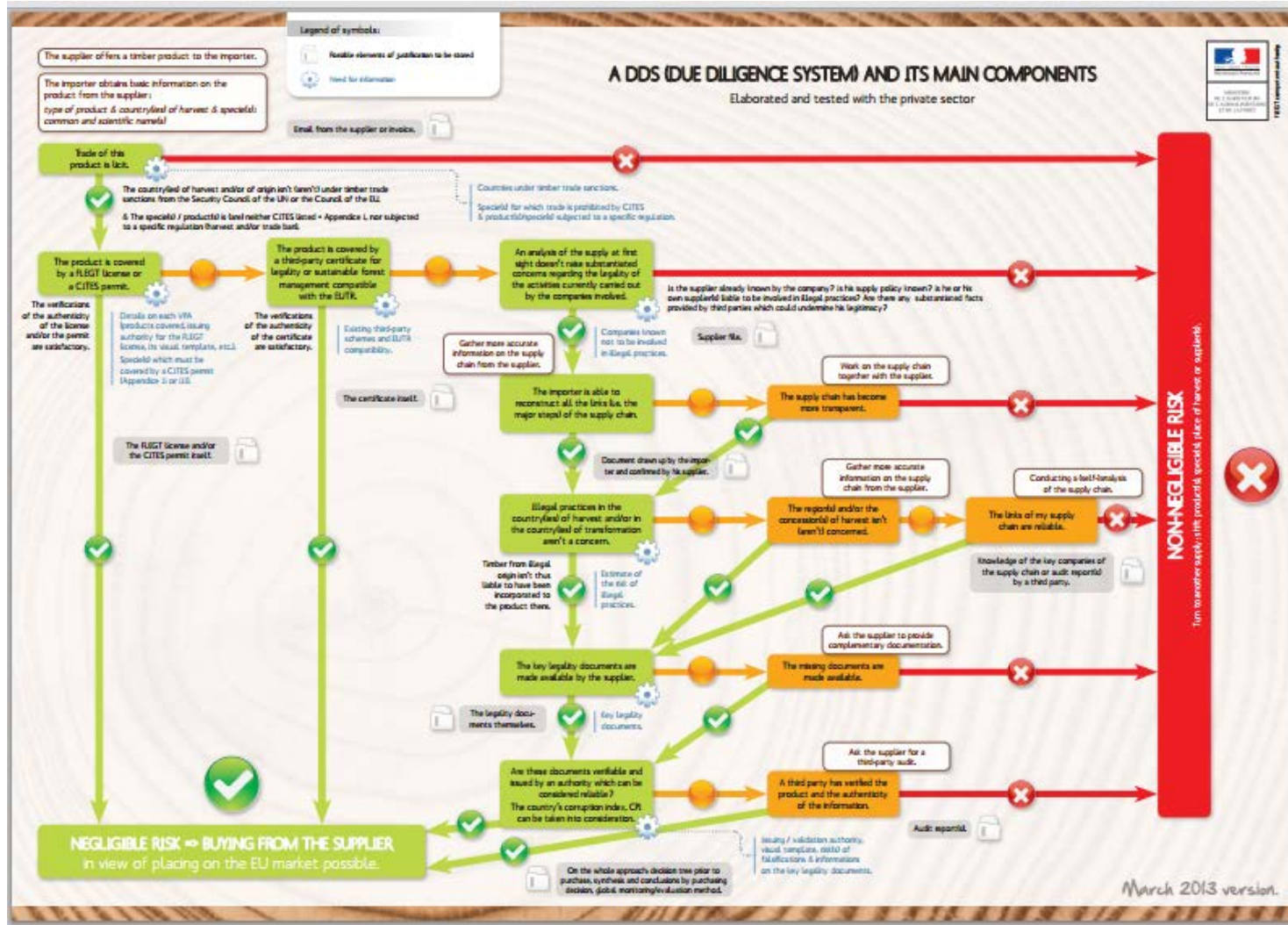
Countries



- Please select -



Search



Cameroon

updated the 17 March 2013

i 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 (*Azelia 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 :



TLTV
Legality-Verified
www.sgs.com/forestry



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 (*Azelia 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 (*Millettia 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 tropical river winding through a dense, lush green forest. The river is dark blue and reflects the sky. The forest is a vibrant green, with a narrow path or road visible in the upper left. The overall scene is a vast, natural landscape.

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