

Timber Legality Risk Dashboard: Gabon

Drafted as of: September 2024

SUMMARY OF LEGALITY RISKS

Risk Score: 86.9 (Higher Risk^a)¹

Conflict State: NO

Log Export Ban in Effect: YES²

Import Regulation in Effect: NO

- Timber products are Gabon's second most important export by value, second only to the mining and gas industry.
- Despite a strong legislative framework for forest management, illegal logging is still considered widespread in Gabon. The military coup in Gabon in 2023 initially led to concerns that political instability could undermine sustainability and governance frameworks, such as previous commitments to achieve certification for all forest concessions by 2025, and the ability to conduct independent audits on the ground.
- Gabon's TraCer system was developed to provide traceability of wood entering the Nkok Special Investment Zone (SIZ), which processes a majority of Gabon's timber, but questions have been raised about its ability to support robust due diligence necessary for EUTR-compliance. In October 2023, Gabon committed to transitioning its entire forest sector to the National Traceability System of Wood in Gabon (SNTBG), which aims to track all timber products from stump to port, as well as make key forest data electronically available to the public.
- NGOs continue to document sector-wide illegalities, widespread corruption, and illegal timber being sold on international markets.
- There is currently no mandated independent forest monitor; therefore, information on company compliance with national legislation is limited.
- Trading partners continue to report importing at least US\$8 million in logs from Gabon, despite a log export ban since 2010. In the past three years, China has drastically reduced its imports of logs, but the Dominican Republic has increased its imports of logs over 400% between 2020 and 2022 (now valued at over US\$6 million).
- Over the past fifteen years, Gabon shifted its trading partnerships from European to Asian operators, primarily Chinese. This trend shifted in the past three years, with the European market rebounding slightly. Gabon is now the one of the most destinations for Chinese forestry sector investment in Africa.
- Despite the shift in trade towards Asia, timber sourced from Gabon may be used in products manufactured in China, Vietnam, and India before being re-exported to European and U.S. markets.

TRADE PROFILE OF FOREST PRODUCTS^{b, c, 3}

Total Imports (2021): \$40.03 million

Total Exports (2021): \$885.74 million.
\$295.35 million (33%) declared as exported to "regulated markets"^d

SUMMARY OF HIGHEST PRODUCT-LEVEL RISKS

Exports - Top Products Exported to the US by 2019 Value⁴

- Veneer (HS4408)
- Plywood (HS4412)
- Wood Furniture - Office (HS940330)
- Sleepers (HS4406)
- Marquetry (HS4420)

Exports of logs, boules and through-cut logs have been banned since 2011.⁵ Gabon has banned the export of moabi, ozigo, and kevazingo at least since April 2019 but as of September 2024, kevazingo exports may be allowed under certain circumstances.^{e, 6, 7}

SUMMARY OF HIGHEST SPECIES-LEVEL RISKS

Illegal logging and trade affect many timber species, but highly valuable - often rare and endangered - species that are protected under harvest and/or trade regulations are a key target and at an elevated risk for illegality. The following species are either currently, or have recently, been protected in Gabon.

CITES-Listed Species (Appendix II):⁸

- **Rosewood** (*Dalbergia* spp.)
- **Bubinga or kevazingo** (*Guibourtia* spp.)
 - *Guibourtia demeusei*
 - *Guibourtia pellegriniana*
 - *Guibourtia tessmannii*
- **African rosewood, padauk** (*Pterocarpus* spp.)
 - *Pterocarpus soyauxii*
 - *Pterocarpus tessmannii*
- **Khaya, African mahogany** (*Khaya* spp.)
 - *Khaya ivorensis*
 - *Khaya senegalensis*
- **Doussie** (*Afzelia* spp.)
 - *Afzelia bella*
 - *Afzelia bipindensis*
 - *Afzelia pachyloba*
- **Padauk** (added in November 2022. Timber felled before 27 November, 2023 can be exported without ACNP.⁹)
 - *Pterocarpus* spp,
 - *Pterocarpus erinaceus*
 - *Pterocarpus tinctorius*

Banned Species:^{10,11,12}

- **Afo or Ovoga** (*Poga oleosa*)
- **Andok** (*Irvingia gabonensis*)
- **Bubinga or Kevazingo** (*Guibourtia* spp.) - although after September 2024, some harvesting may be allowed under certain circumstances.
- **Douka or Makoré** (*Tieghemella africana*)
- **Moabi** (*Baillonella toxisperma*)
- **Ozigo** (*Dacryodes buettneri*)

Other High-Risk Species of Note:¹³

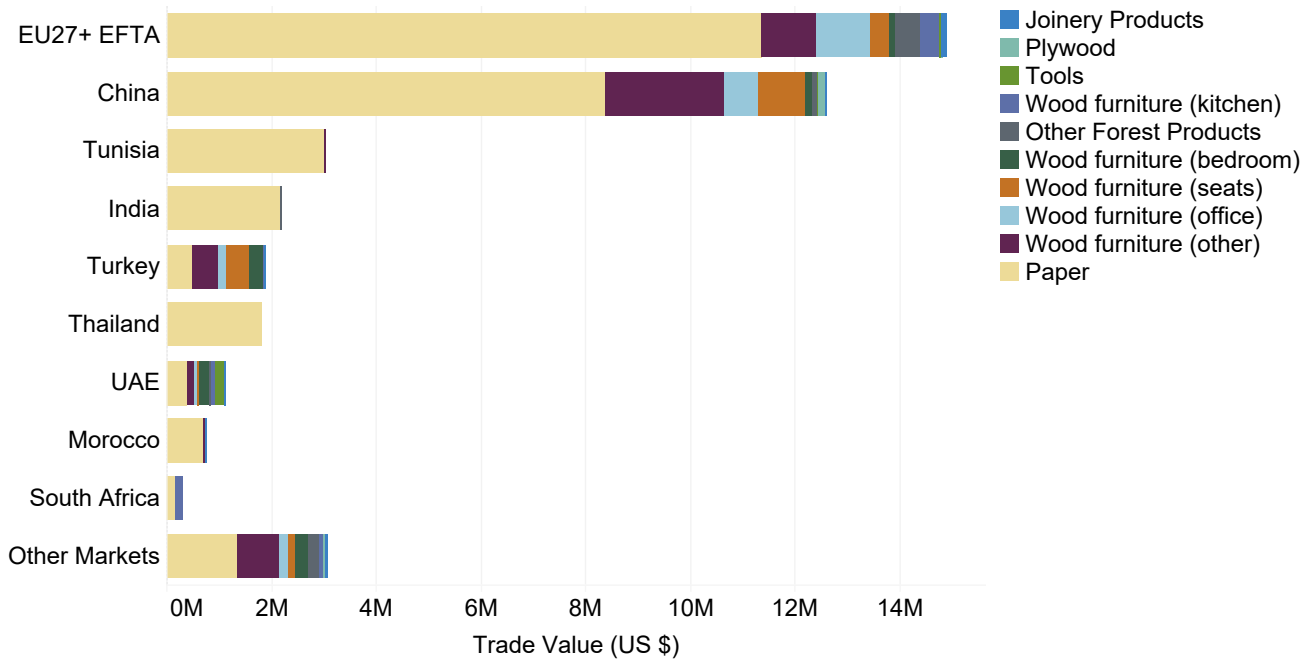
- **Alone** (*Rhodognaphalon brevicuspe*)
- **Azobe** (*Lophira alata*)
- **Bahia** (*Mitragyna ledermannii*)
- **Bilinga** (*Nauclea diderrichii*)
- **Bodioa** (*Anopyxis klaineana*)
- **Bosse** (*Guarea* spp.)
- **Dibetou** (*Lovoa trichilioides*)
- **Khaya** (*Khaya ivorensis*, *Khaya senegalensis*)
- **Okoumé** (*Aucoumea klaineana*)
- **Sapele** (*Entandrophragma cylindricum*)
- **Sipo** (*Entandrophragma utile*)

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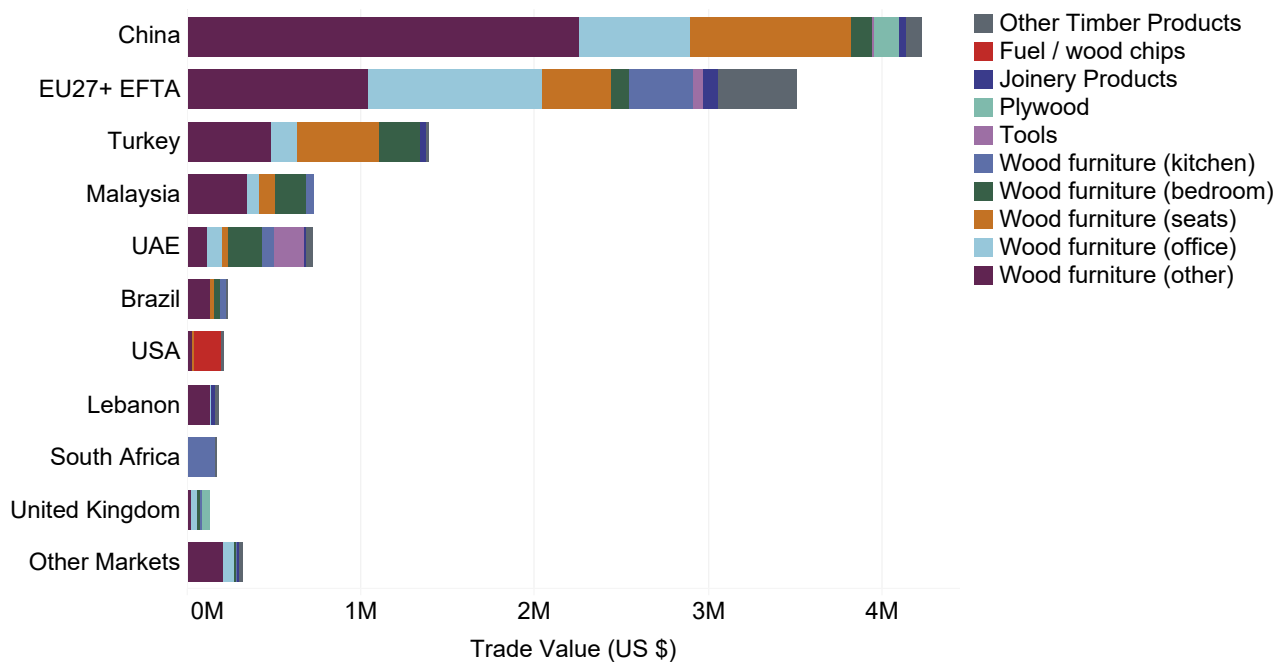
- **Tiama** (*Entandrophragma angolense*, *Entandrophragma congoense*)
- **Zingana** (*Microberlinia brazzavillensis*)

All tropical hardwood exports should be considered high-risk based on overall legality risk in Gabon. Robust third-party certification can be considered as a tool to help mitigate this high risk, but should not constitute sufficient due diligence for legality in and of itself.

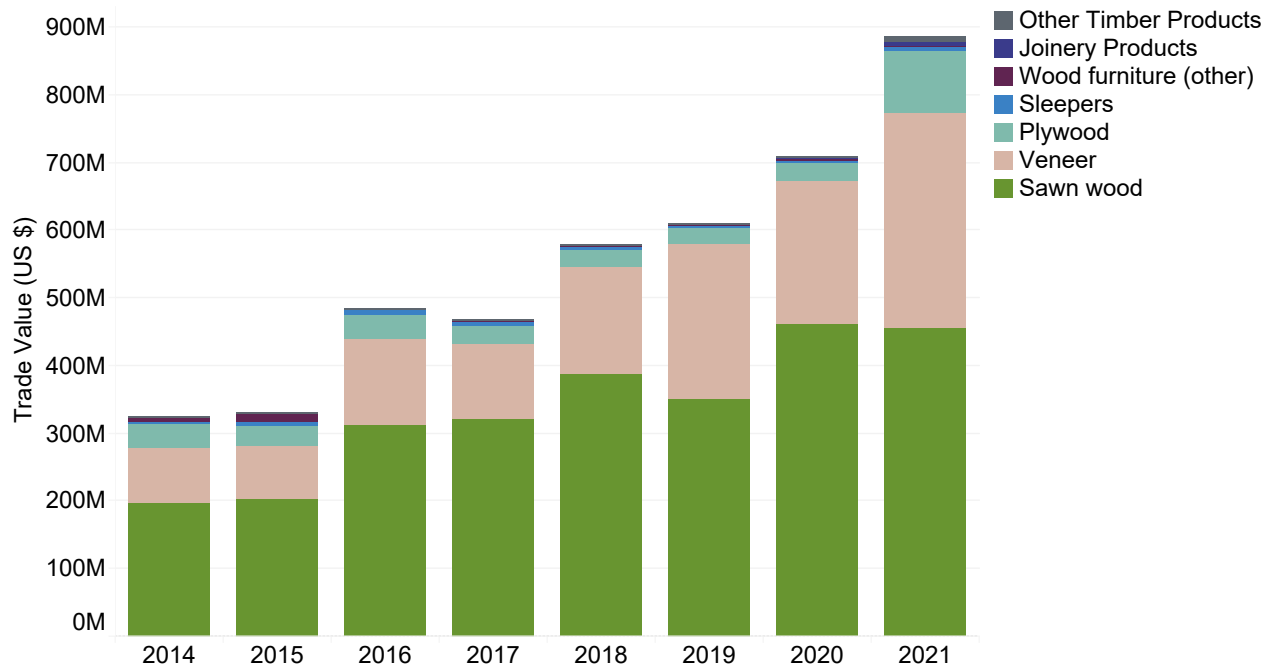
GABON'S IMPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS, AS REPORTED BY TRADE PARTNERS (2022)¹⁴



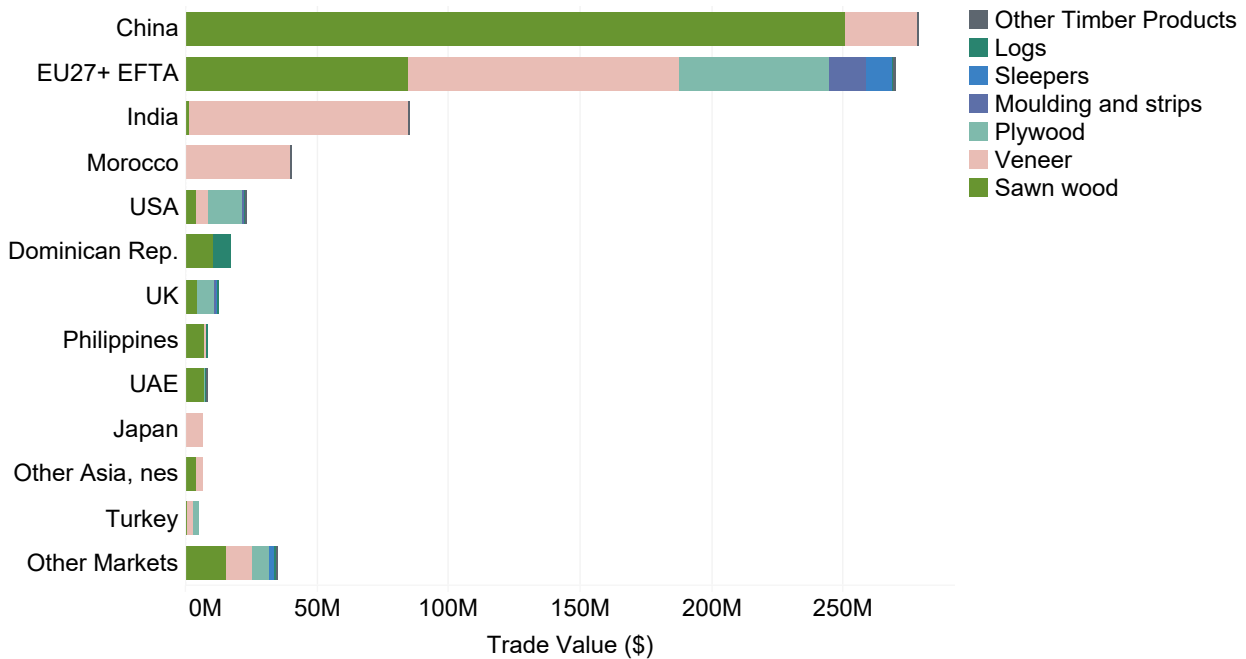
GABON'S IMPORTS OF TIMBER PRODUCTS, AS REPORTED BY TRADE PARTNERS (2022)¹⁵



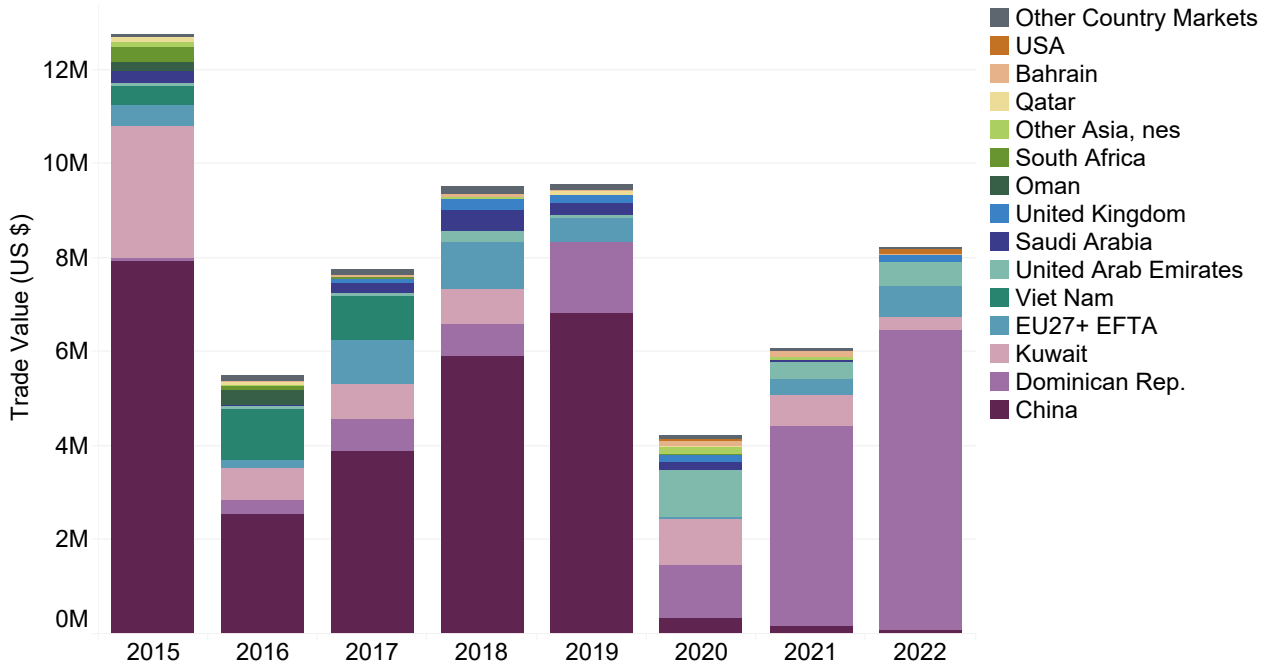
GABON'S EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS, BY PRODUCT, AS REPORTED BY GABON (2014 - 2021)¹⁶



GABON'S EXPORTS OF TIMBER PRODUCTS, AS REPORTED BY GABON (2021)¹⁷

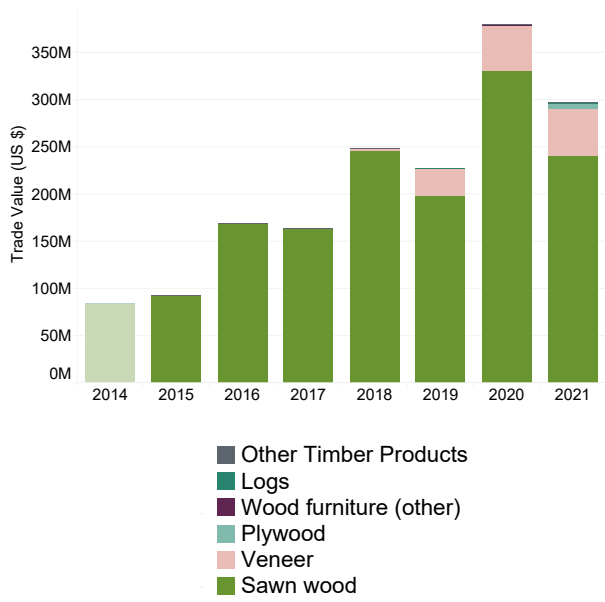


HIGH RISK EXPORTS: LOG IMPORTS FROM GABON IN YEARS IN WHICH GABON HAD AN ACTIVE LOG EXPORTS RESTRICTION, AS REPORTED BY TRADE PARTNERS (2015 - 2022)¹⁸

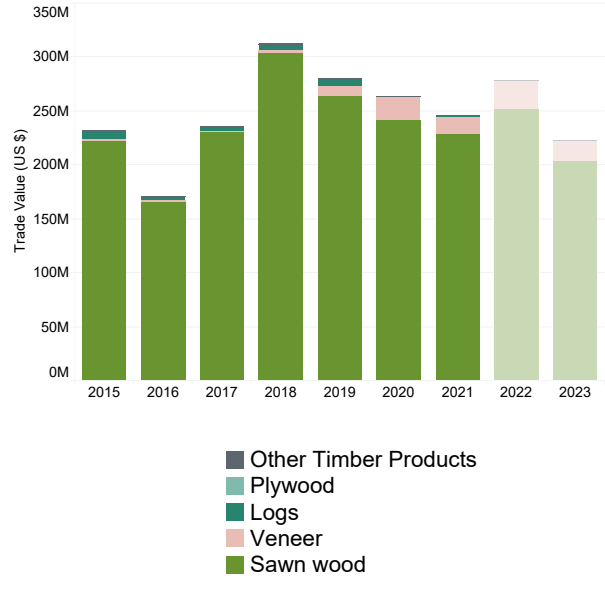


TRADE WITH CHINA, WITH EVIDENCE OF DISPARITIES IN REPORTING¹⁹

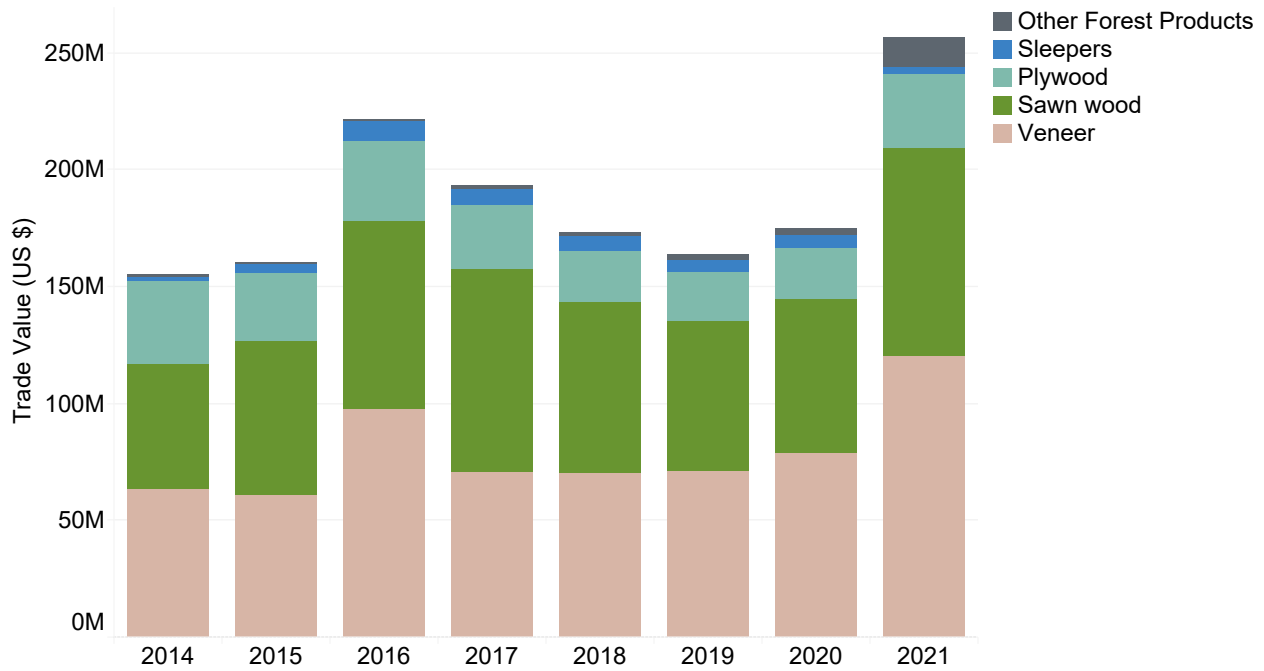
Gabon-reported timber product exports to China (2014-2021)



Chinese-reported imports of Gabon timber products (2014-2023)

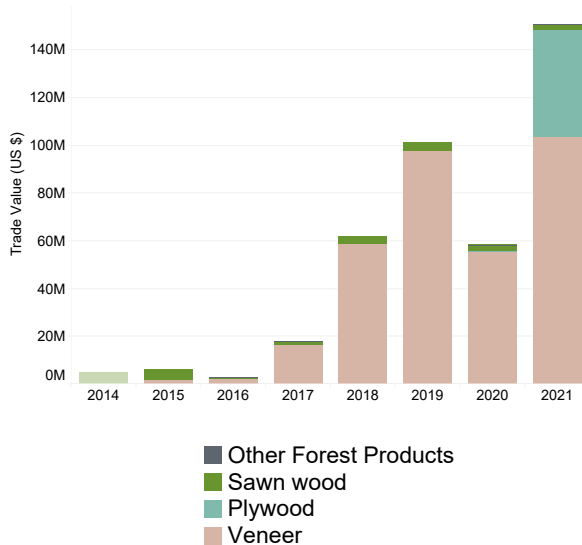


GABON FOREST PRODUCT EXPORTS TO EU27+ EFTA ALL FOREST PRODUCTS (2014- 2021)²⁰

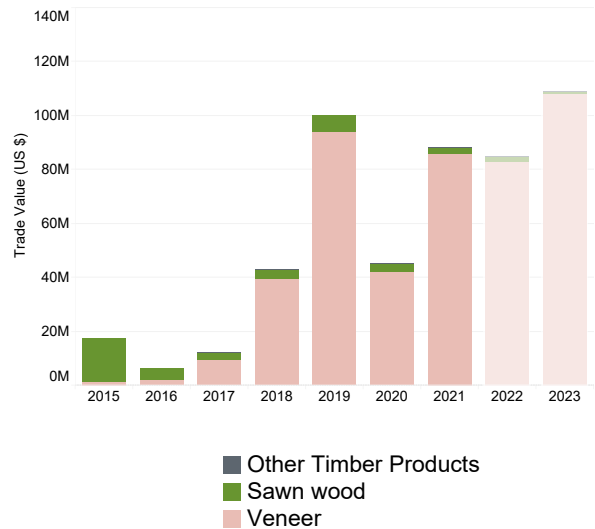


TRADE WITH INDIA, WITH EVIDENCE OF DISPARITIES IN REPORTING²¹

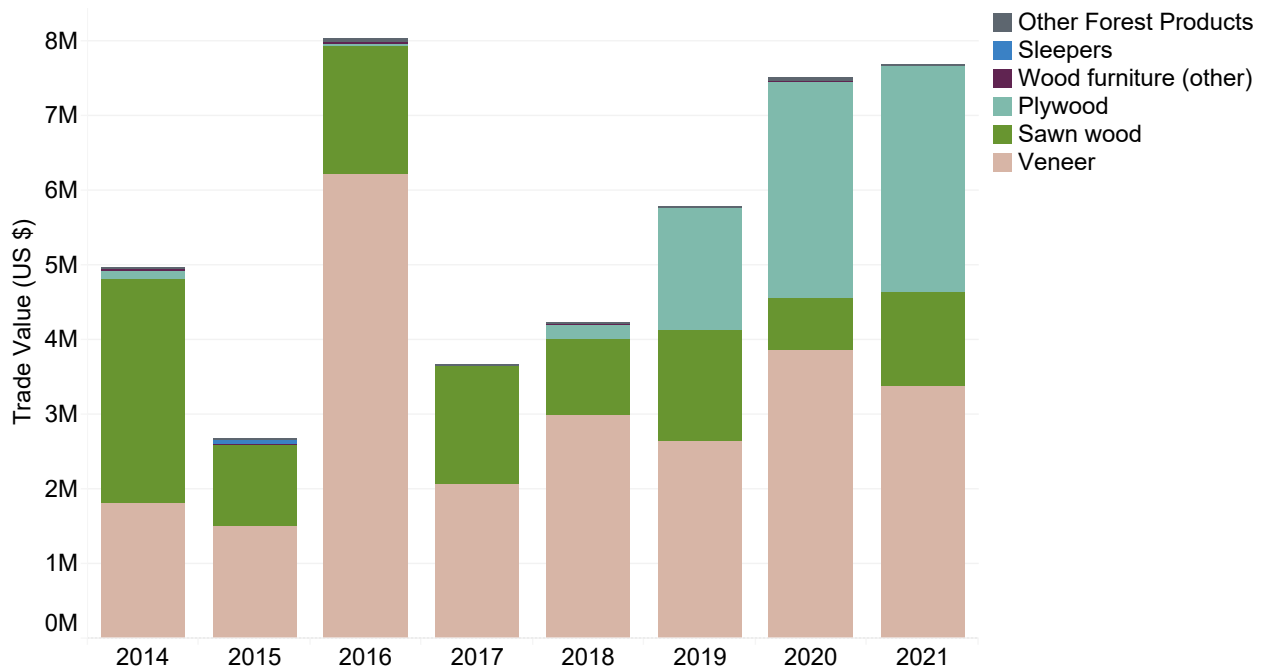
Gabon-reported timber product exports to India (2014-2021)



India-reported imports of Gabon timber products (2014-2023)



GABON FOREST PRODUCT EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES, AS REPORTED BY GABON (2014- 2021)²²



FORESTRY SECTOR

Forested Area: 24.7 million ha²³ (21% protected)²⁴

Deforestation Rate: 0.078% annually²⁵

Forest Management (as of 2015):²⁶

- 3.5 million ha publicly (100%)

Certified Forests:

- FSC Certification: 2.24million ha (2024)²⁷
- PEFC Certification: 892 thousand ha (2023)²⁸
- FSC & PEFC Certification: 597 thousand ha (2023)²⁹

Domestic Production (2022):³⁰

- Logs: 2.92million m³ (2022)
- Sawnwood: 1.03 million m³ (2022)
- Wood Fuel: 1.07 million m³ (2022)
- Veneer: 465 thousand m³ (2022)
- Plywood: 84 thousand m³ (2022)
- Charcoal: 25 thousand metric tonnes (2022)

TIMBER LEGALITY

Gabon is a relatively small African nation (30th in size in Africa), with a national population of just 2.5 million, or less than 10 inhabitants per square kilometer on average.³¹ Gabon is home to the ecologically significant Congo Rainforest system that it shares with its neighbors: Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, and the Republic of Congo. The Congo Rainforest is the second-largest connected forest system in the world (surpassed only by the Amazon).³² Due to a forest cover estimated at 88 percent of the national landmass (approximately 23.5 million hectares), the Gabonese woodlands are equivalent in size to the forests of the Republic of the Congo, and larger than those in Cameroon.³³

- **Despite a strong legislative framework for forest management, illegal logging is still considered widespread in Gabon. The military coup in Gabon in 2023 initially led to concerns that political instability could undermine sustainability and governance frameworks, such as previous commitments to achieve certification for all forest concessions by 2025, and ability to conduct independent audits on the ground.**

In September 23, immediately after the coup, the EU raised concerns regarding the feasibility of undertaking due diligence throughout Gabon's timber supply chain. In particular, it was questioned whether it could be possible to perform audits and on-the-spot checks in Gabon by EU operators, as an integral part of reaching negligible risk, to prove compliance with EUTR throughout the whole supply chain. The EU noted that the situation will be closely monitored. In September 2024, Gabon's junta relaxed rules covering the rare kevangio tree, allowing logging under certain conditions.

In 2001, the country adopted a Forest Code (Law 016/2001) that set "sustainability" as a cornerstone of the forest management objectives and has since been considered as one of the exemplary regulatory guidelines for sustainable forestry in Central Africa.³⁴ The new law divides the Gabonese forest into two main categories of:

- 1. Permanent Forest Estate** including the concessions contracted out by the State but used and managed by individuals or businesses, and, protection forests preserved for national parks; and
- 2. Rural Forest Domain** which consists of open-access forest for local communities.³⁵

The Forest Code also sets out a contractual framework, which became automatically applicable to all operators in 2006 and serves as the guidelines under which all harvesting, and wood processing entities must operate.³⁶ The Code's objective is for all forest permits to operate as sustainable management forest concessions known as Concession Forestière d'Aménagement Durable or CFADs. The law also provides for a transition period for concessions to develop management plans, inventories and sustainable harvest plans, during which a permit is considered a provisional management and exploitation concession known as a Convention Provisoire d'Aménagement et de l'Exploitation Forestier or CPAET.³⁷

As of March 2020, around 15 million hectares had been allocated as logging concessions to 40 companies,³⁸ with an estimated 1.7 million m³ of timber reportedly extracted annually from the concessions.³⁹ Roughly 2.24 million hectares are Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified as of 2024, 10.7 million hectares are CFADs, operating with a sustainable management plan, 1.5 million ha are reportedly CPAETs, considered under a temporary transition period as management plans are developed and 1.3 million hectares are not currently under management yet.⁴⁰ As of 2021, there were 53 community forests with a valid management plan, another 50 developing management plans and about 100 more under consideration. As such, logging rights are estimated to cover approximately 60 percent of the national woodlands and 50 percent of the country.⁴¹

Commercial timber exploitation began in the late 19th century and okoumé (*Aucoumea klaineana*) was introduced to the international market in the early 20th century.⁴² The okoumé tree is found in smaller quantities in neighboring countries, but can be found in more than 80 percent of Gabon's forests.⁴³ As a result, Gabon has supplied up to 90 percent of the world's okoumé,⁴⁴ while also producing other hardwoods such as mahogany, azobé and padouk.⁴⁵

Gabon began negotiating a Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) with the European Union (EU) in 2010 but progress was reportedly slow with limited negotiating sessions since 2011. In 2021, negotiations were terminated at the request of Gabon.⁴⁶

In 2017, Gabon and the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) signed a Letter of Intent for \$18 million to protect the country's forests. The Letter of Intent is designed to support Gabon in developing a national land-use plan, a system to monitor forests, and improving forest governance. The lack of a national land use plan has resulted in overlapping oil, mining, and forestry concessions, which, in some cases, also overlap with protected areas.⁴⁷ In 2019, Gabon pledged to achieve Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification for all forest concessions by 2022 but this was later delayed to 2025.^{48,49}

Gabon is in Category 2 of the CITES Legislation Project, which means that its legislation is believed generally to meet one to three of the four requirements for effective implementation of CITES. Trade reports of CITES-listed timber are currently only available up to and including 2022 and so exclude the more recent CITES listings of *Azelaia*, *Khaya* and *Pterocarpus*; however, almost all exports from Gabon of bubinga / kevangio (*Guibourtia tessmannii*) since 2020 have been seized or confiscated, mainly imported by China.^{50,51}

- **NGOs continue to document sector-wide illegalities, widespread corruption, and illegal timber.**

Illegal logging, mining and commercial hunting activities continue to pose a threat. The results of an investigation looking at illegality in the timber sector was released in 2011 and prepared by the NGO Brainforest.⁵² The UNODC Organized Crime Threat Assessment for Nigeria lists Gabon as a source for wildlife trade, including rosewood.⁵³ In 2019, the Environmental Investigation Agency's (EIA) report - Toxic Trade - presented specific evidence of sector-wide illegalities including tax

evasion, money laundering and corruption. Specific illegalities related to the Dejjia Group's operation documented in the report include tax evasion, money-laundering and corruption as well as overharvesting.⁵⁴ The "Raw Intelligence" video series produced by EIA indicates that tax evasion and corruption are very common in the Gabonese timber industry.⁵⁵

Crackdowns by the Gabonese authorities targeting logging companies in 2017 exposed further evidence of illegality in the sector, including the illegal felling of protected species.⁵⁶ In 2019, Gabon's president sacked the vice-president and forestry minister over a timber-smuggling scandal surrounding the seizure and subsequent theft of 300 containers of kevazingo timber which are illegal to export.⁵⁷

In 2023, TraCer, the certification and traceability monitoring system used for timber processed in the Gkok Special Economic Zone (SEZ) was suspended briefly by the Ministry of Water and Forests for irregularities, and a review by an EUTR Competent Authority raised concerns about its lack of publicly available information and value-added in robust due diligence processes.⁵⁸ There were concerns about the efficacy of the system in excluding illegal timber and the continued involvement of corrupt officials.⁵⁹ In October 2023, Gabon committed to transitioning its entire forest sector to a traceable and transparent system, the National Traceability System of Wood in Gabon (SNTBG), which aims to track all timber products from stump to port, as well as make key forest data electronically available to the public. The SNTB includes a mobile application, web application, and geoportal to create digital records of every step in the supply chain and transition the sector from paper-based to digital permits.

- **There is currently no mandated independent forest monitor; therefore, information on company compliance with national legislation is limited.**

Open-source information from the Gabonese about domestic production and exports is limited. There is currently no formal Independent Monitor of Forest Law Enforcement & Governance (IM-FLEG) in place in Gabon (unlike in Cameroon, Republic of the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo).⁹ For this reason, there is limited official information available on compliance with legislation by the companies involved in licensed industrial logging in the country.

Despite the absence of a mandated independent forest monitor in Gabon, forest monitoring missions have been carried out by the Gabonese civil society organization Brainforest, as a non-mandated independent forest monitor. The field reports and observations are available online via the Open Timber Portal and show a range of concerns reported in 2019 covering timber harvesting, rights to exploit, planning and decision-making processes and law enforcement concerns.⁶⁰

- **Over the last fifteen years, Asian, primarily Chinese, operators have increasingly replaced European trading partners in Gabon's forestry sector, and Gabon has been a key destination for Chinese investment in Africa. In recent years, however, European traders have begun to catch up, showing renewed interest in the region.**

Until the past few years, European trading partners had been increasingly substituted by Asian companies. Historically, France was a specialized international importer of Gabonese plywood made of okoumé.⁶¹ China began to import significant volumes of Gabon's logs from the mid-1990s. An almost immediate consequence of this new demand was an intensification of logging activities, the national production that was approximately 2 million m³ per year in the 1990s doubled to over 4 million m³ annually over the last few years.⁶² Chinese investors first penetrated the Gabonese market by taking over several small companies in financial difficulties⁶³ and then obtained permits and concessions from the Gabonese administration, reportedly in disregard of existing norms.⁶⁴

Gabon has been the top destination for Chinese investment in the forestry sector in Africa.⁶⁵ The country accounts for almost 23 percent of the forestry sector investment approvals.⁶⁶ There has also been an increase in the range of tree species that are now extracted and exported for the Chinese market with reports suggesting that okan, padouk, azobe and moabi are now in demand in China.⁶⁷ As of 2011, Chinese-owned companies⁶⁸ directly held rights to about 24 percent of Gabon's forests, more than half of which belong to just five companies. By 2019, 74 percent of all forestry permits were allocated to Chinese companies. Chinese-owned concessions are especially concentrated in the Northeastern and Southwest regions, with the Northeastern region renowned for high-value timber.

In addition, other companies are backed by Chinese capital, and together may ship more than 1 million m³ per year, or 70 percent of the country's timber exports.⁶⁹

In 2010, in an attempt to bolster domestic value-added processing, the government banned log exports. These export restrictions led, in part, to a 59 percent drop in production between 2007 and 2012, but a decade later, exports of sawnwood, veneer and plywood had made up the gap^{70,71} China's demand for logs has shifted to other African countries,

but between 2000 and 2022, the exports of logs direct to the Dominican Republic had increased 400% – basically replacing China.⁷² Gabon's log export ban, however, has often referred to by various African and Asian countries as a model to promote domestic processing.⁷³

Indian imports from Gabon, particularly of veneer, have been rapidly increasing since 2018, and Indian companies have invested heavily in facilities within Gabon itself, settling in special economic zones and building sawmills, kiln-drying facilities, and furniture, veneer and plywood manufacturing units.⁷⁴ In the Nkok Special Economic Zone, 17 out of 96 industrial investors in 2016 were from India. Gabonese species such as okoumé have only recently been accepted by the Indian market for panels and ply veneers, replacing imports from countries such as Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands.⁷⁵

- **Despite a rise in trade with Asia, Gabon still exports timber to Europe and there is a risk that timber sourced from Gabon is used in Chinese, Vietnamese and Indian-manufactured products that are likely entering European and U.S. markets.**

While China is the number one importer of sawnwood from Gabon, in 2022, France remains a significant export market for Gabonese veneer (along with India). Authorities enforcing the European Union Timber Regulation (EUTR) reported fourteen breaches of the EUTR in 2019 related to imports from Gabon.⁷⁶

There is evidence that India's furniture and handicraft industry is increasingly relying on imports of high-risk timber species, including timber sourced from Gabon, to manufacture products exported to the U.S., EU and Australia.⁷⁷

In this context, importers of Gabonese timber into the EU and the United States should integrate a robust due diligence system. This system would include inter alia:

- Full traceability of the timber back to the concession and tree stump;
- Enquiry about the validity of the official document presented;
- Third-party on-the-ground evaluation of the logging practices.

REPORTS & ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

A list of relevant reports and additional online tools to complement this country report are also available at the IDAT Risk website: <https://www.forest-trends.org/fptf-idat-home/>.

Key additional reading:

1. Environmental Investigation Agency. 2019. "Toxic Trade: Forest Crime in Gabon and the Republic of Congo and Contamination of the US Market." Environmental Investigation Agency.
2. Weng, Xiaoxue, et al. 2014. "The Africa-China timber trade: Diverse business models call for specialized policy responses." Center for International Forestry Research.
3. Ndjimbi, Franck. 2018. "Etude sur la Transparence dans le Secteur Forestier au Gabon." Brainforest.
4. Forest Trends. 2014. "Forest Products Trade between China and Africa: An Analysis of Import and Export Statistics. Forest Trends. https://www.forest-trends.org/wp-content/uploads/imported/china-and-africa-report-letter_6-17-14pdf-pdf.pdf
5. Forest Trends. 2013. "Tropical Hardwood Flows in China: Case Studies of Rosewood and Okoume." Forest Trends. https://www.forest-trends.org/wp-content/uploads/imported/tropical-hardwood-flows-in-china-v12_12_3_2013-pdf.pdf
6. A national strategy and action plan for the sustainable management of species of *Guibourtia* in Gabon has been produced under the CITES Tree Species Programme⁷⁷. A study on the production, processing, transport, trade, control and surveillance of *Kévazingo* in Gabon under the same programme summarises control and traceability systems in place, with recommendations for improvements to the current systems.⁷⁸

Additional current news relevant for Gabon forest governance can be found at https://www.forest-trends.org/idat_countries/gabon/

- ^a Risk scores reflect Preferred by Nature's Timber Risk Assessment which measures the risk of illegality occurring in 21 areas of law relevant to timber legality, as well as Forest Trends' national governance scores which provide an average relative governance and corruption risk score for 211 countries globally. Preferred by Nature's scores have been flipped to ensure compatibility with Forest Trends' national governance scores, where higher scores are associated with greater governance and corruption challenges. An average of both the Preferred by Nature and Forest Trends scores has been calculated for 66 countries where both are available as of 2021. For all other countries, the risk score reflects Forest Trends' national governance scores. Countries scoring less than 25 are considered "Lower-Risk," countries scoring between 25 and 50 are "Medium-Risk" and countries scoring above 50 are "Higher-Risk." It is important to note that it is possible to source illegal wood from a well-governed, "Lower-Risk" state and it is also possible to source legal wood from a "Higher-Risk" country. As such, the risk scores can only give an indication of the likely level of illegal logging in a country and ultimately speaks to the risk that corruption and poor governance undermines rule of law in the forest sector.
- ^b The term "forest products" is used to refer to timber products (including furniture) plus pulp and paper. It covers products classified in the Combined Nomenclature under Chapters 44, 47, 48 and furniture products under Chapter 94. While the term "forest products" is often used more broadly to cover non-timber and non-wood products such as mushrooms, botanicals, and wildlife, "forest products" is used to refer to timber products plus pulp and paper in this dashboard.
- ^c Except where otherwise specified, all trade statistics and charts data on Gabon's trade is sourced from UN Comtrade, compiled and analyzed by Forest Trends. The charts and statistics in this dashboard are derived from either Gabon-reported and globally reported data (i.e. global imports are utilized as a proxy for Gabonese exports, and global exports are utilized as a proxy for Gabonese imports).
- ^d Regulated markets reflect countries and jurisdictions that have developed operational measures to restrict the import of illegal timber. As of 2021, this included the U.S., Member States of the European Union (as well as the United Kingdom, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland), Australia, Canada, Colombia, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, South Korea and Vietnam. Some measures are more comprehensive in scope, implementation, and enforcement than others.
- ^e It is unclear if the 2019 ban restricts the export of all products of these species, or just unprocessed wood products. One media source (Le Nouveau Gabon, 2016) noted that the text allows for the export of these species after "tertiary transformation". This would almost certainly maintain a ban on the export of logs and sawnwood, and potentially on other semi-processed potential timber products as well.
- ^f All references to "EU + EFTA" signify the 27 Member States of the European Union (as of 2021), as well as the United Kingdom, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

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- ² Forest Trends. 2024. "Known Forest Product Export Restrictions." Forest Trends. Accessed September 17, 2024. <https://www.forest-trends.org/known-forest-product-export-restrictions/>.
- ³ United Nations Statistics Division. 2021. "UN Comtrade." United Nations Statistics Division. Accessed July 15, 2024. <https://comtrade.un.org/data/>.
- ⁴ United Nations Statistics Division, "UN Comtrade."
- ⁵ Forest Trends, "FPER."
- ⁶ Forest Trends, "FPER."
- ⁷ Le Nouveau Gabon. 2016. "Le Gabon lève la suspension de l'exploitation du Kévazingo sous condition." Le Nouveau Gabon. Accessed July 30, 2021. <https://www.lenouveaugabon.com/bois/2904-10195-le-gabon-leve-la-suspension-de-lexploitation-du-kevazingo-sous-condition>
- ⁸ UNEP. 2021. The Species+ Website. Nairobi, Kenya. Compiled by UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK. Accessed August 13, 2021. www.speciesplus.net
- ⁹ 22ND Meeting of the Expert Group / Multi-Stakeholder Platform on Protecting and Restoring the World's Forests (EUTR), November 29, 2023
- ¹⁰ European Timber Trade Federation. 2018. "Timber Trade Portal – Gabon." European Timber Trade Federation, and the Association Technique Internationale des Bois Tropicaux. Accessed August 22, 2019. <http://www.timbertradeportal.com/countries/gabon/#legality-profile>
- ¹¹ Forest Legality Initiative. 2014. "Risk Tool – Gabon." Forest Legality Initiative. Accessed August 22, 2019. <https://forestlegality.org/risk-tool/country/gabon#tab-products>
- ¹² Forest Trends, "FPER."
- ¹³ Environmental Investigation Agency. 2019. "Toxic Trade: Forest Crime in Gabon and the Republic of Congo and Contamination of the US Market." Environmental Investigation Agency. Accessed August 22, 2019. https://content.eia-global.org/posts/documents/000/000/830/original/Toxic_Trade_EIA-web.pdf?1553480150
- ¹⁴ UN Statistics Division, "UN Comtrade."
- ¹⁵ UN Statistics Division, "UN Comtrade."
- ¹⁶ UN Statistics Division, "UN Comtrade."
- ¹⁷ UN Statistics Division, "UN Comtrade."
- ¹⁸ UN Statistics Division, "UN Comtrade."
- ¹⁹ UN Statistics Division, "UN Comtrade."
- ²⁰ UN Statistics Division, "UN Comtrade."
- ²¹ UN Statistics Division, "UN Comtrade."
- ²² UN Statistics Division, "UN Comtrade."
- ²³ FAO. 2020. "Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020." Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Accessed December 31, 2020. <http://www.fao.org/3/ca9825en/CA9825EN.pdf>
- ²⁴ FAO. 2020. "Evaluation des Ressources Forestières Mondiales 2020, Rapport Gabon." Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Accessed December 31, 2020. <http://www.fao.org/3/cb0132fr/cb0132fr.pdf>
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The Dashboards have been compiled from publicly available information sources to support risk assessments on the legality of timber products entering international supply chains. The Dashboards are for educational and informational purposes only. The Dashboards have been drafted with input from the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) and are subject to external peer review. The Dashboards will be updated periodically based on newly available information.

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