

Les évolutions européennes en matière d'achat public des bois tropicaux : leçons du cas français et implications globales

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Fauzi



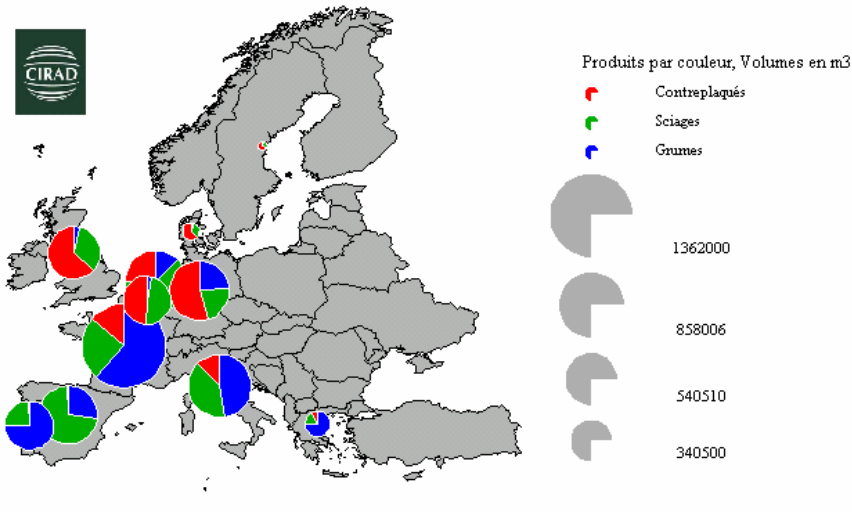
Ecifor, Paris, 19 oct. 2000

A glance at the European level

2 different Europes

Importation de bois tropicaux

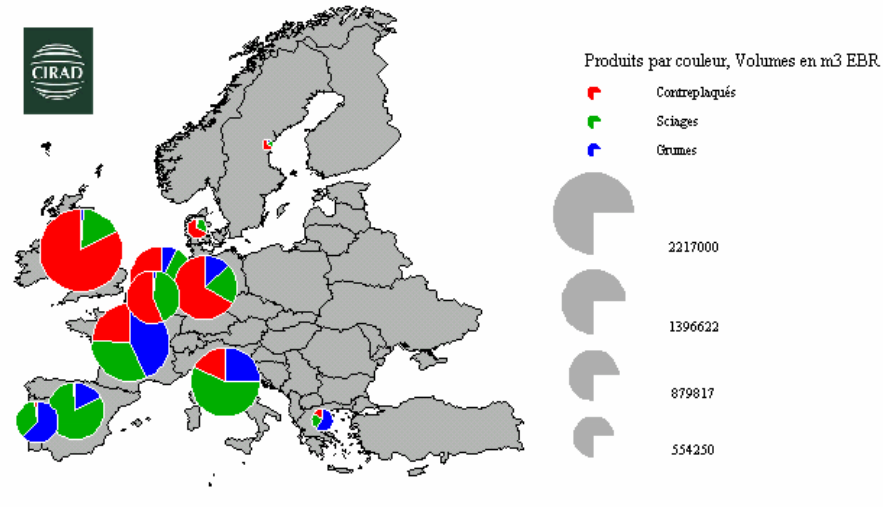
Observatoire des marchés - JM Roda



Classical but deformed picture

Importation EBR de bois tropicaux

Observatoire des marchés - JM Roda



Non-deformed picture
(Round wood equivalent)

Public procurements in some European countries

- UK, France, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany
- The standards have recently evolved, after ‘attacks’ by the NGOs
- No common system for the legality control. FLEGT ?
- All the countries propose progressive approaches
- UK and Denmark favour some certification schemes
- Up to now; no harmonisation between the European countries

The French case

The french sector of tropical timbers in round wood equivalents

Tropical forest
100%

Firms in France
48%

Firms out of France
52%

Sawn timber
21%

Plywood
27%

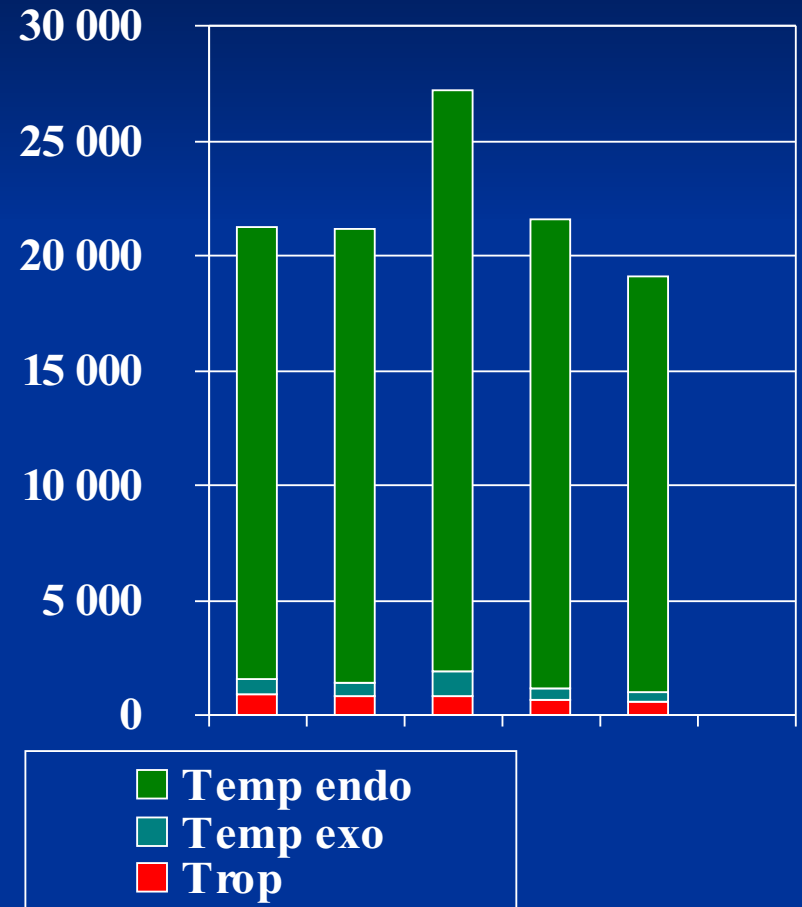
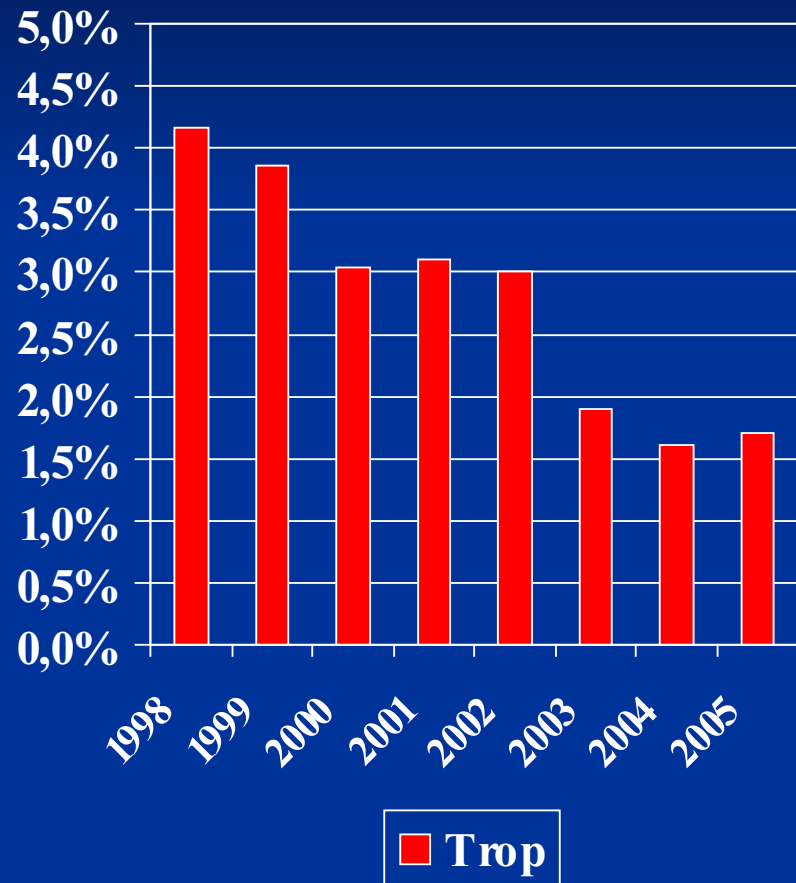
Sawn timber
33%

Plywood
19%

Processing stage

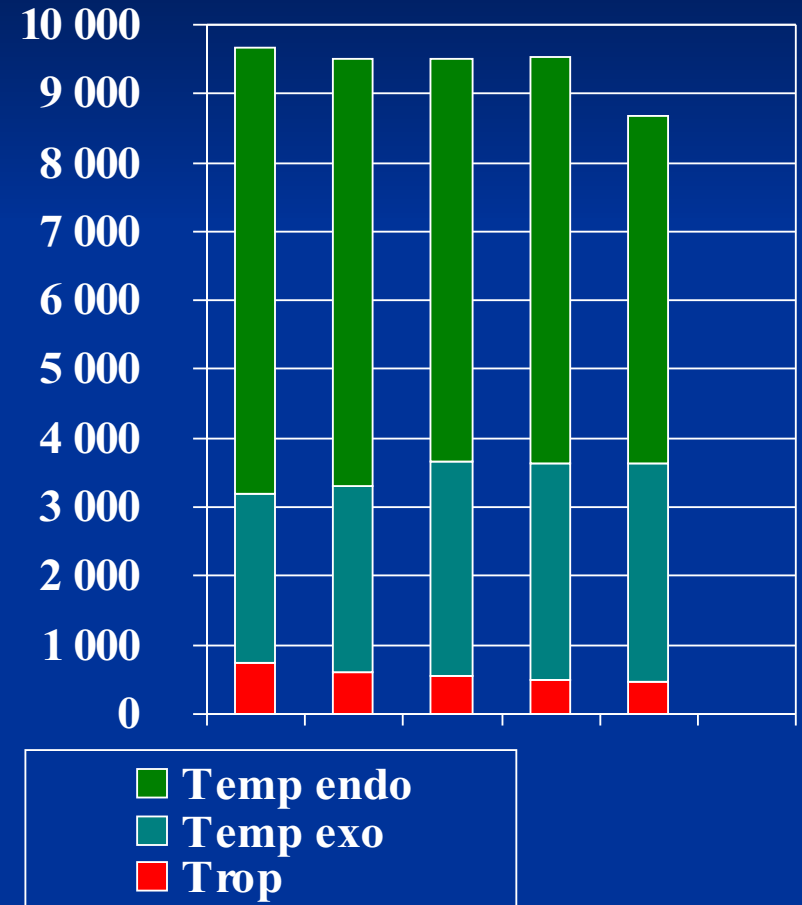
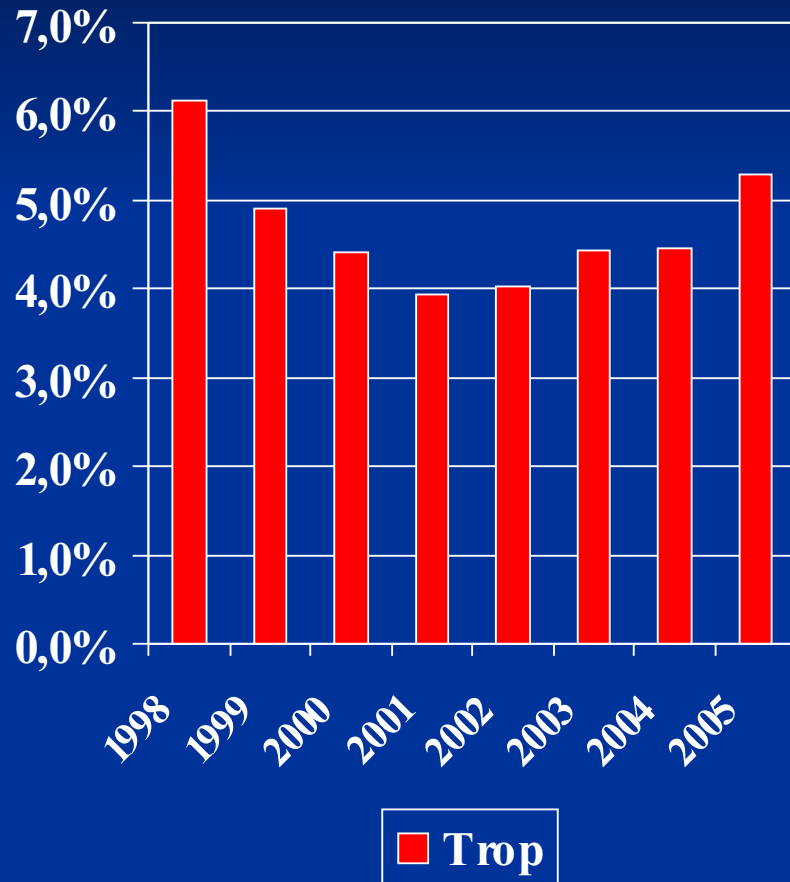
Use of :

French consumption of tropical logs



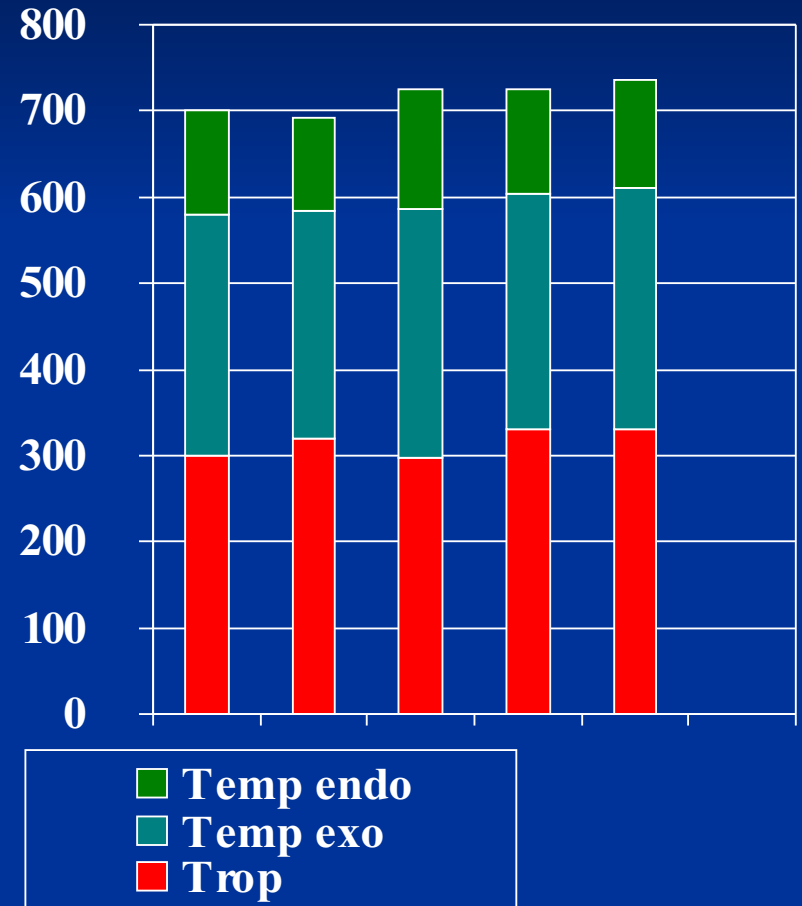
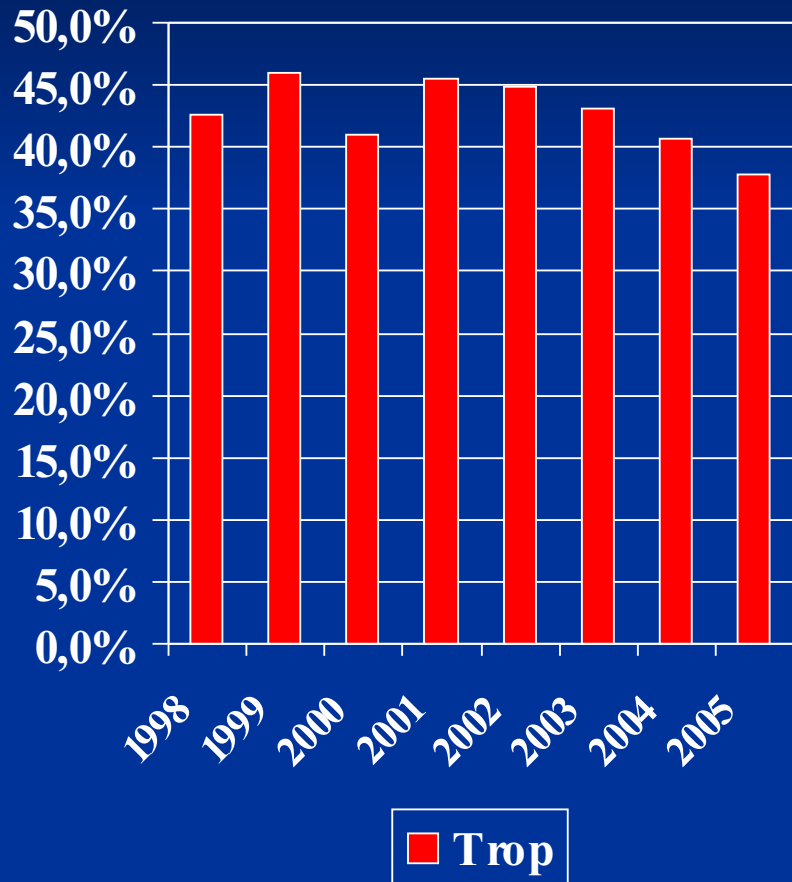
Global trend : declining

French consumption of tropical sawn timber



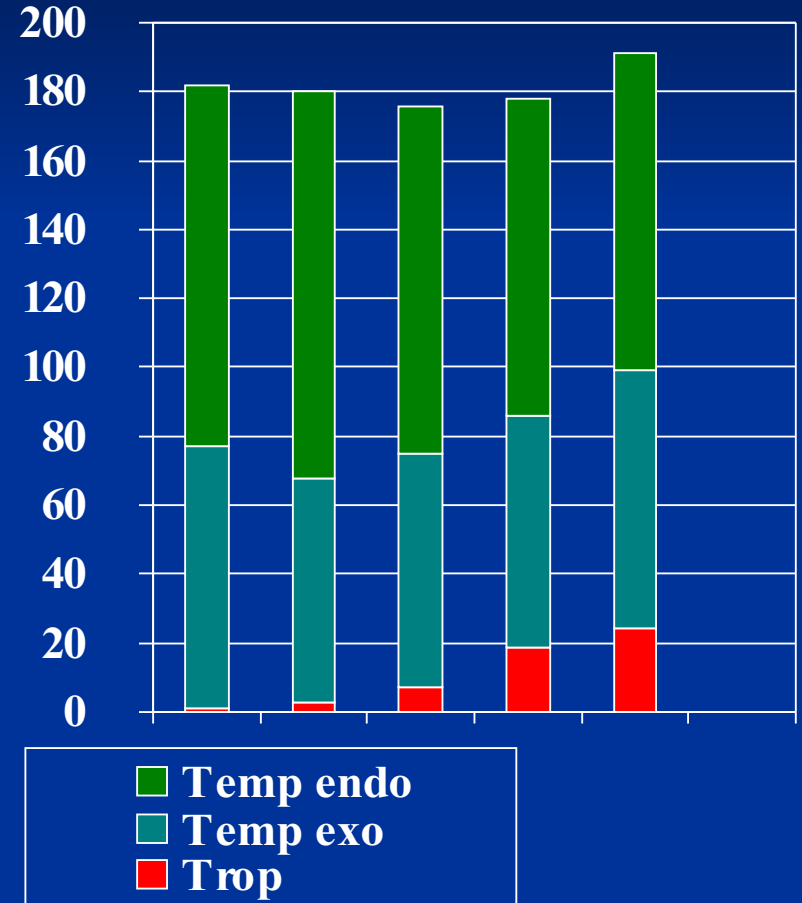
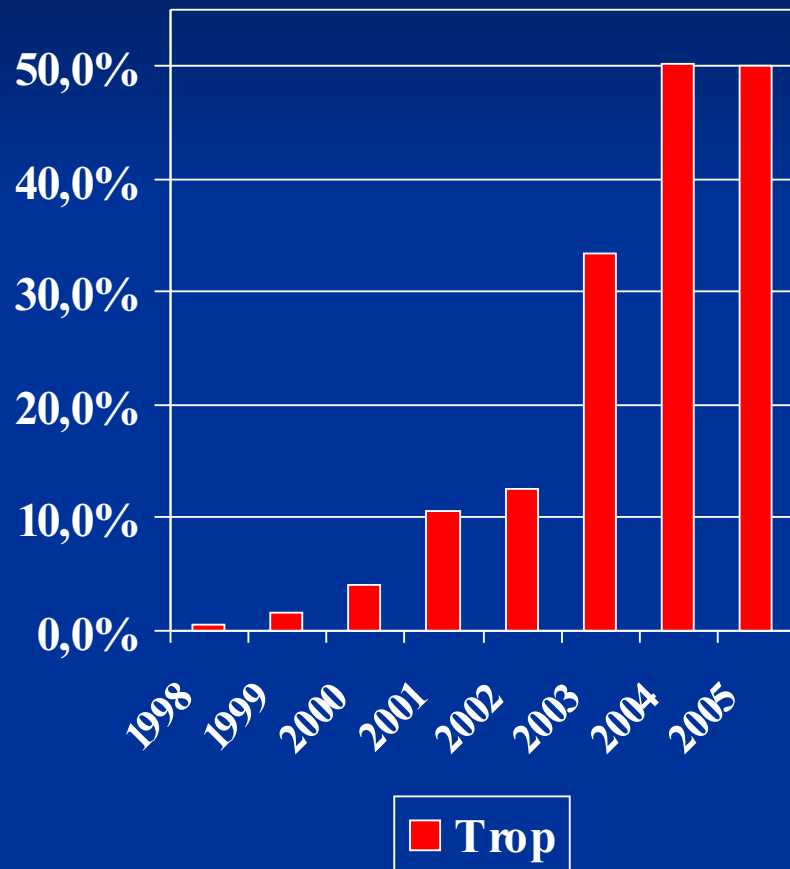
Global trend : stable

French consumption of tropical plywood

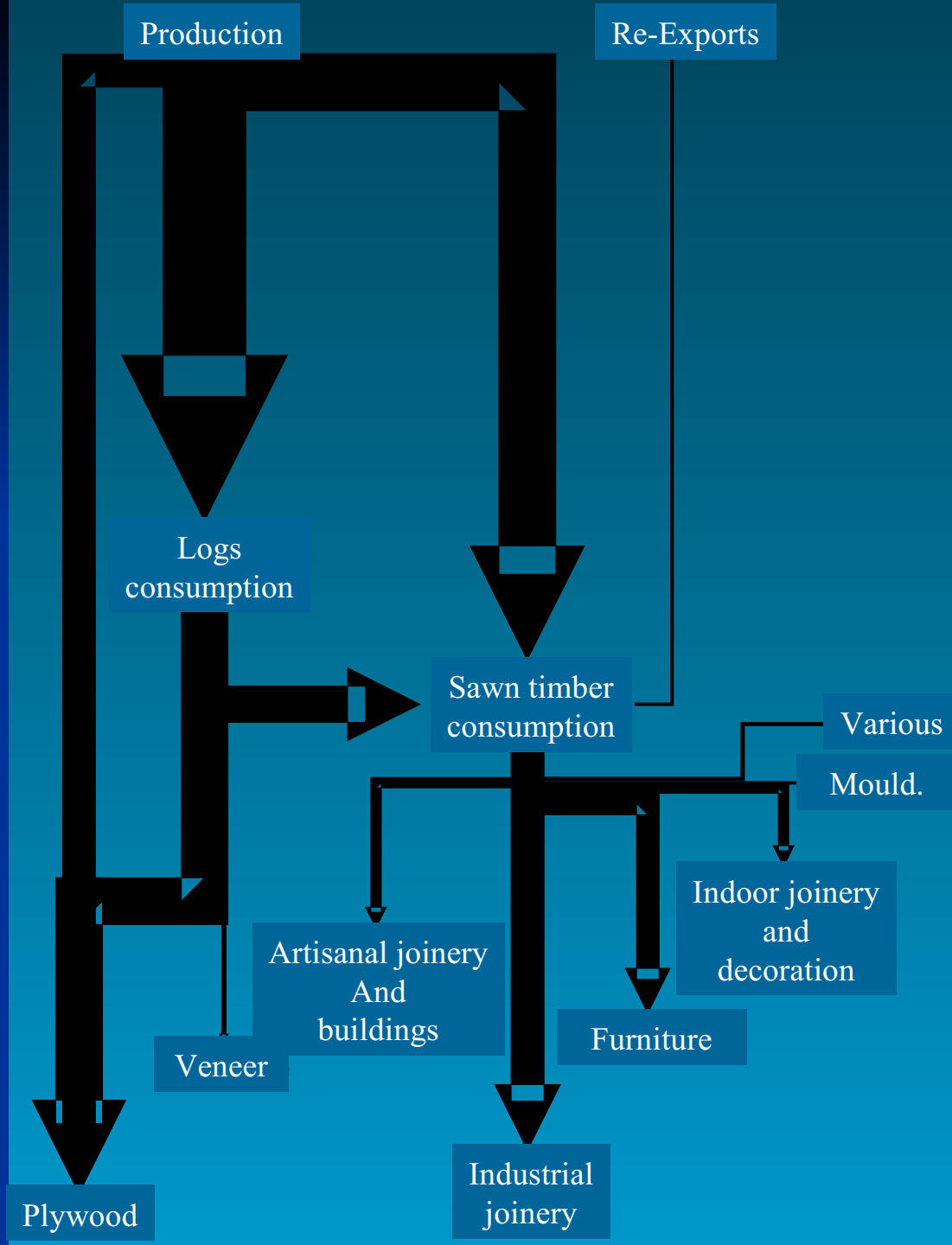


Global trend : stable

French consumption of tropical veneer

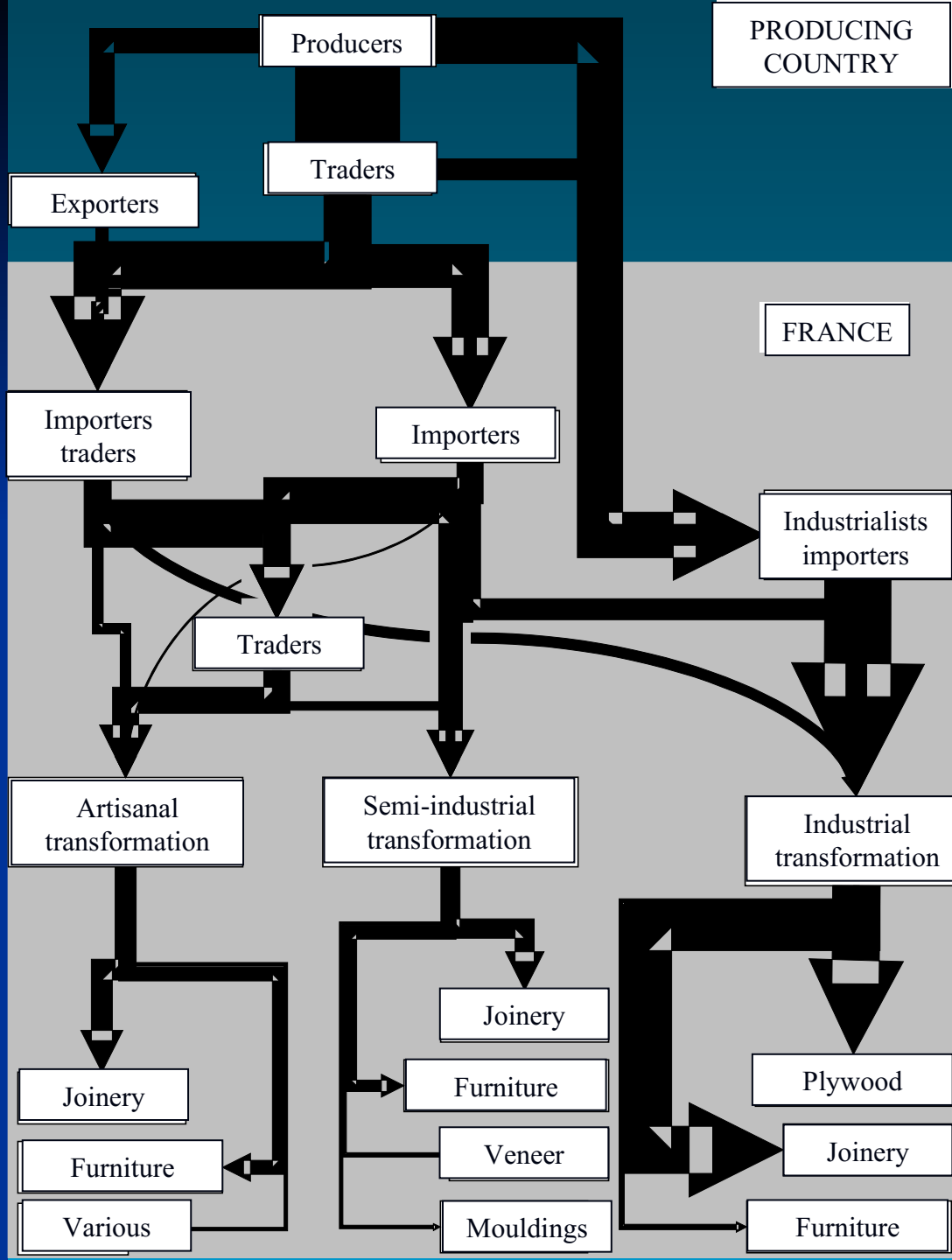


Global trend : strongly increasing



Details of the french sector of tropical timbers

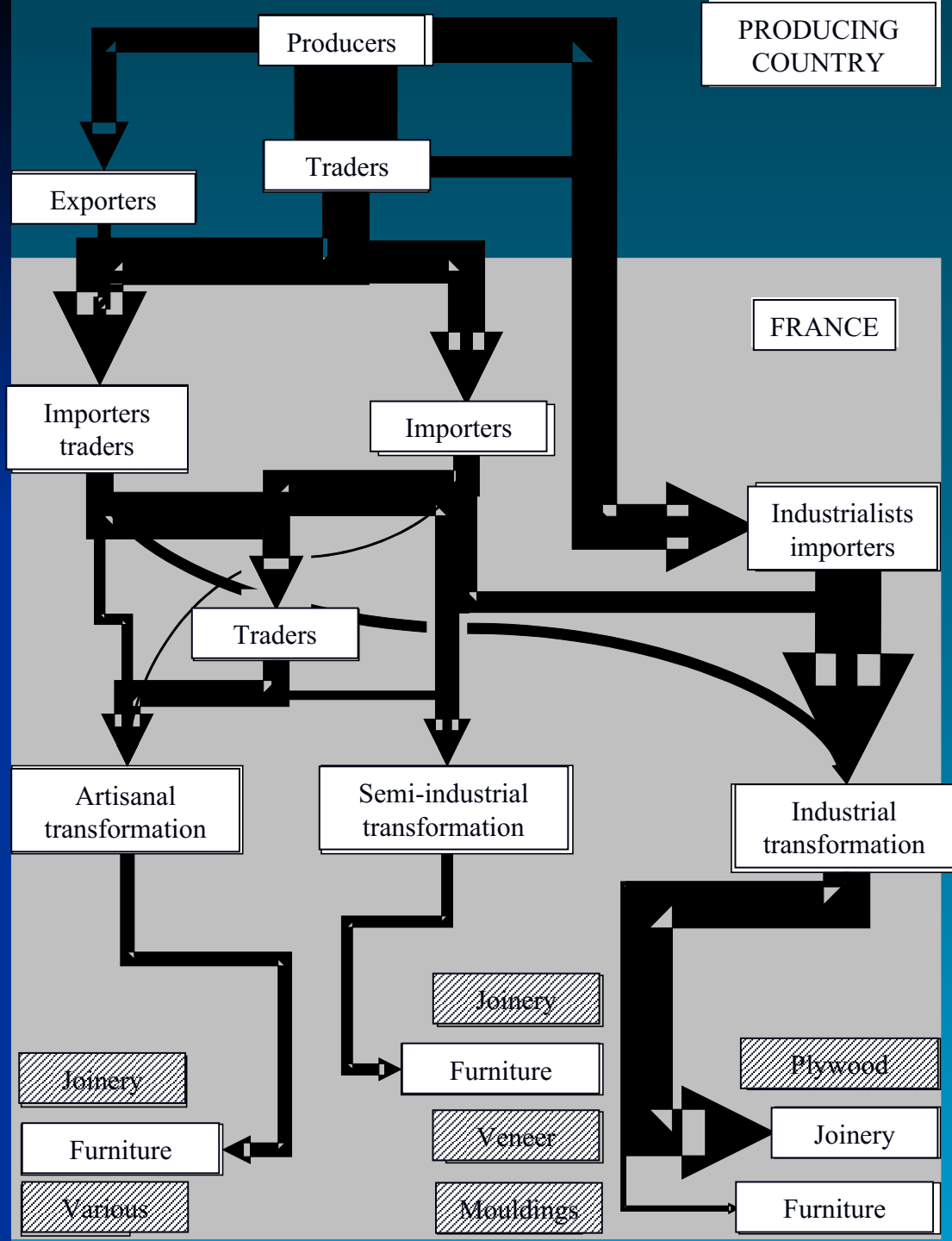
Actors of the french sector of tropical timbers



Main uses of tropical timbers within the French public procurements

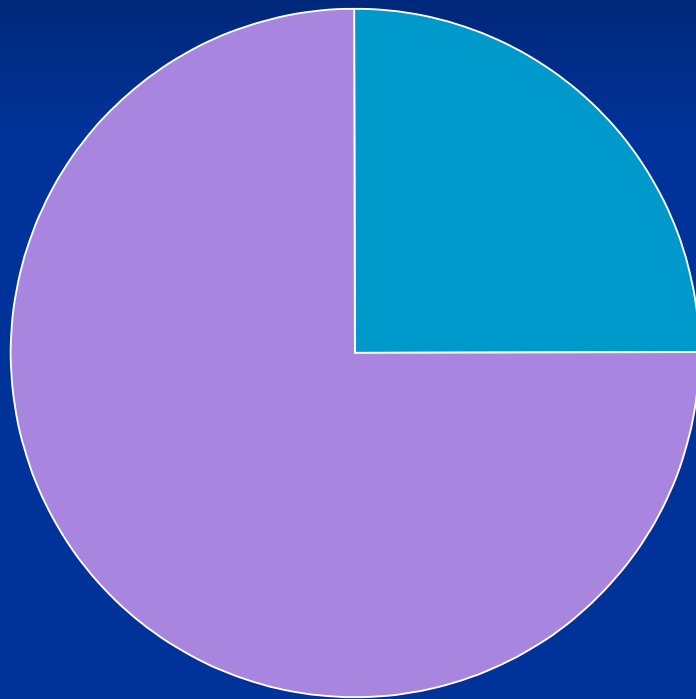
- Buildings : (industrial joinery, furniture, indoor decoration,...) with special mention of external doors, window frames, stairs etc.
- Public works : various elements (highways, harbours and water works, urban accessories, etc.)

Assessment of the share of tropical timbers used in public procurements



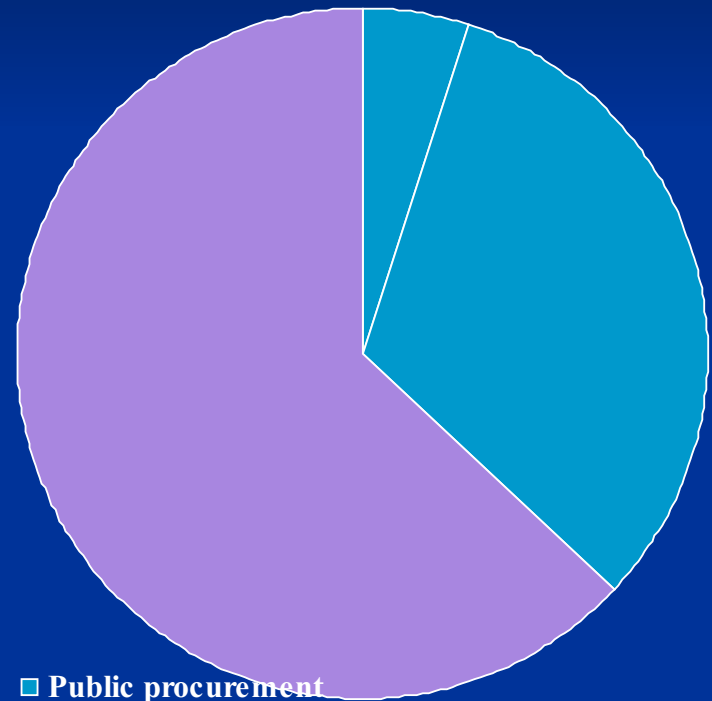
Evaluation de la part de bois tropicaux utilisés dans les marchés publics

Expert statement : average of 25%



■ Public procurement ■ Private procurement

Available statistics : 5 to 37%



■ Public procurement
■ Variation margin
■ Private procurement

Rules of the French public procurements

- principles :
 - progressive process,
 - no preference for 1 scheme,
 - being very careful of the possible market distortions
- Details on the origin (country, wood specie, supplier)
- 2 ways of assessing the environmental quality :
 - Certification schemes or ecolabels or
 - Other certificates of sustainability by well known third bodies

Acceptables schemes and labels

☑ Brands & labels.



☑ Ecolabels, environmental declarations, ecoprofiles.



Serie of ISO 14020 norms

☑ Forest ecocertificates (forest management + chain of custody).



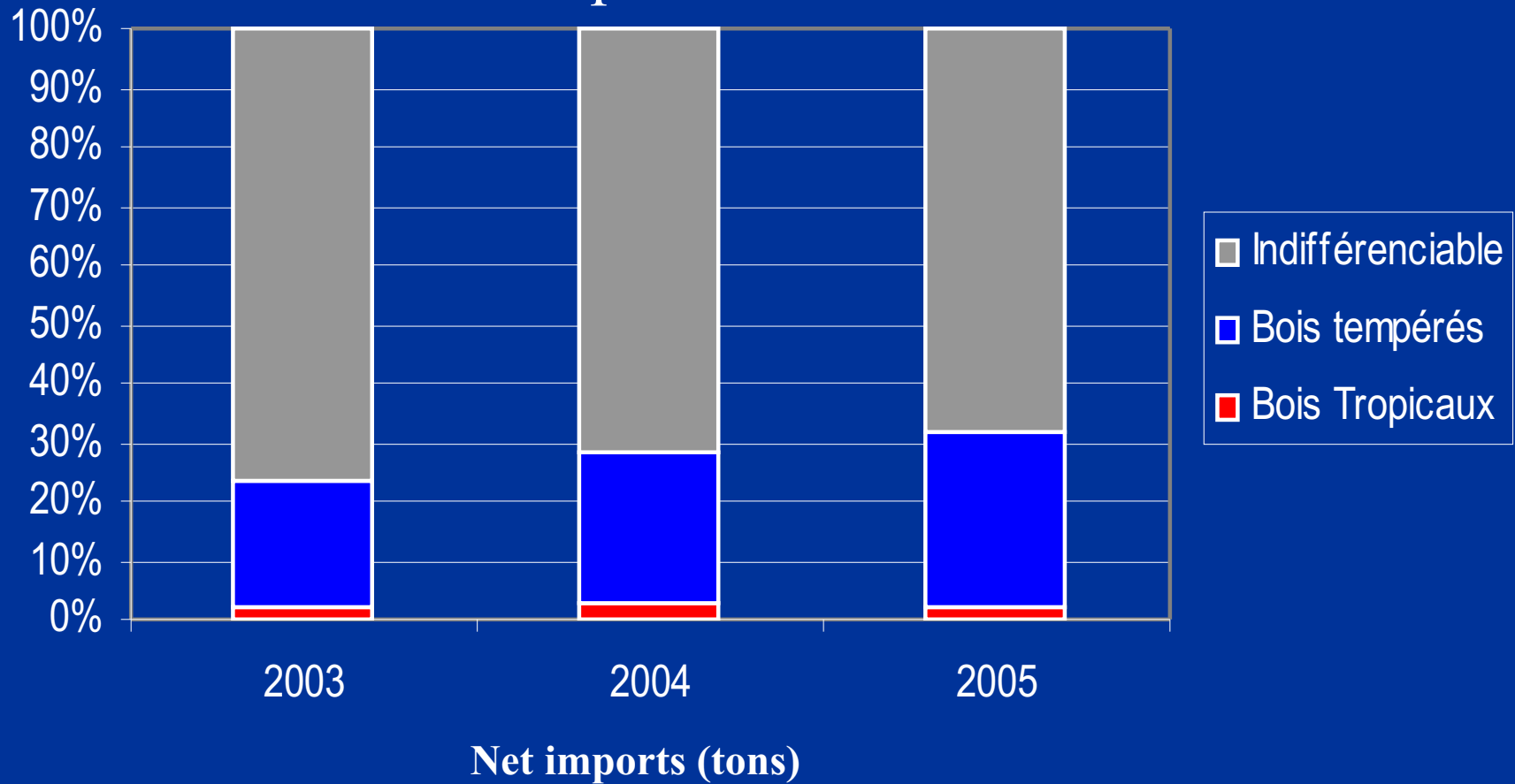
Acceptables other means of proof

- Public procurements have to accept any appropriated proof attesting that the timber used present garanties of legality and of sustainable management of the forest. Notably :
 - Due forest management plans
 - Application of codes of good practices
 - National brands testifying the environmental quality of the product
- These attestations have to be regularly assessed by independant third bodies, having adequate forest and scientific qualifications

Application of the rules of the French public procurements

- Targets
 - By 2007 : 50% of the public procurements applying the rules => not before 2010
 - By 2010 : 100% of the public procurements applying the rules => far later
- Indirect effects
 - Promotion of temperate timber products
- Problems foreseen
 - Inadequate offer, challenging the targets
 - Impossibility to correctly identify up to 70% of the products

■ Codification of the products



- Transparency of the public procurements
- Necessity to implement a tracking system

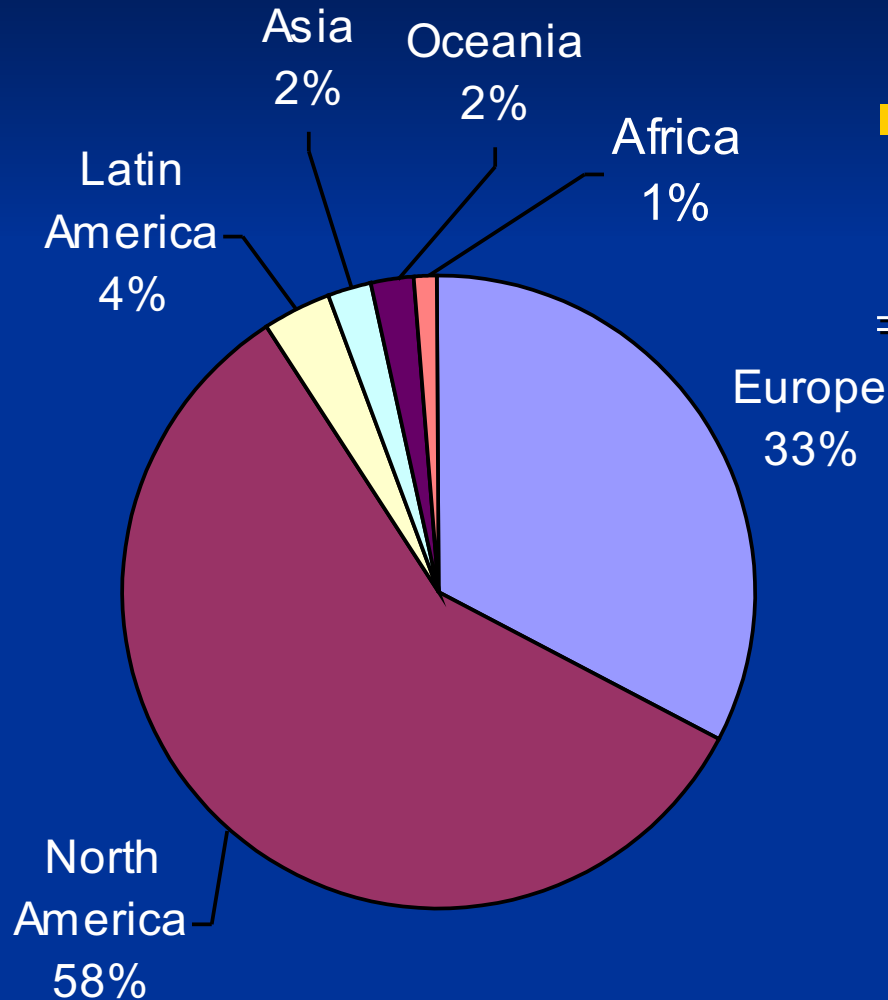
Global implications

Prospective exercise

- Beyond the French case and beyond the different approaches; this presentation illustrates the trend among European countries to increase the level of their environmental requirements for tropical forest products
- But what will be the effects of this trend on the tropical forest economies which sell to Europe ?
 - What is the existing offer of « green » tropical timbers ?
 - What is the potential of the tropical timber sectors ?

An index of the offer : ecocertified tropical timber at the world scale

Ecocertified forest area : approximately 5 % of the world forests



■ The offer is
excessively low
=> distorsion of the
market conditions
between tropical and
temperate products

What is the potential of tropical forest sectors for « green » products ?

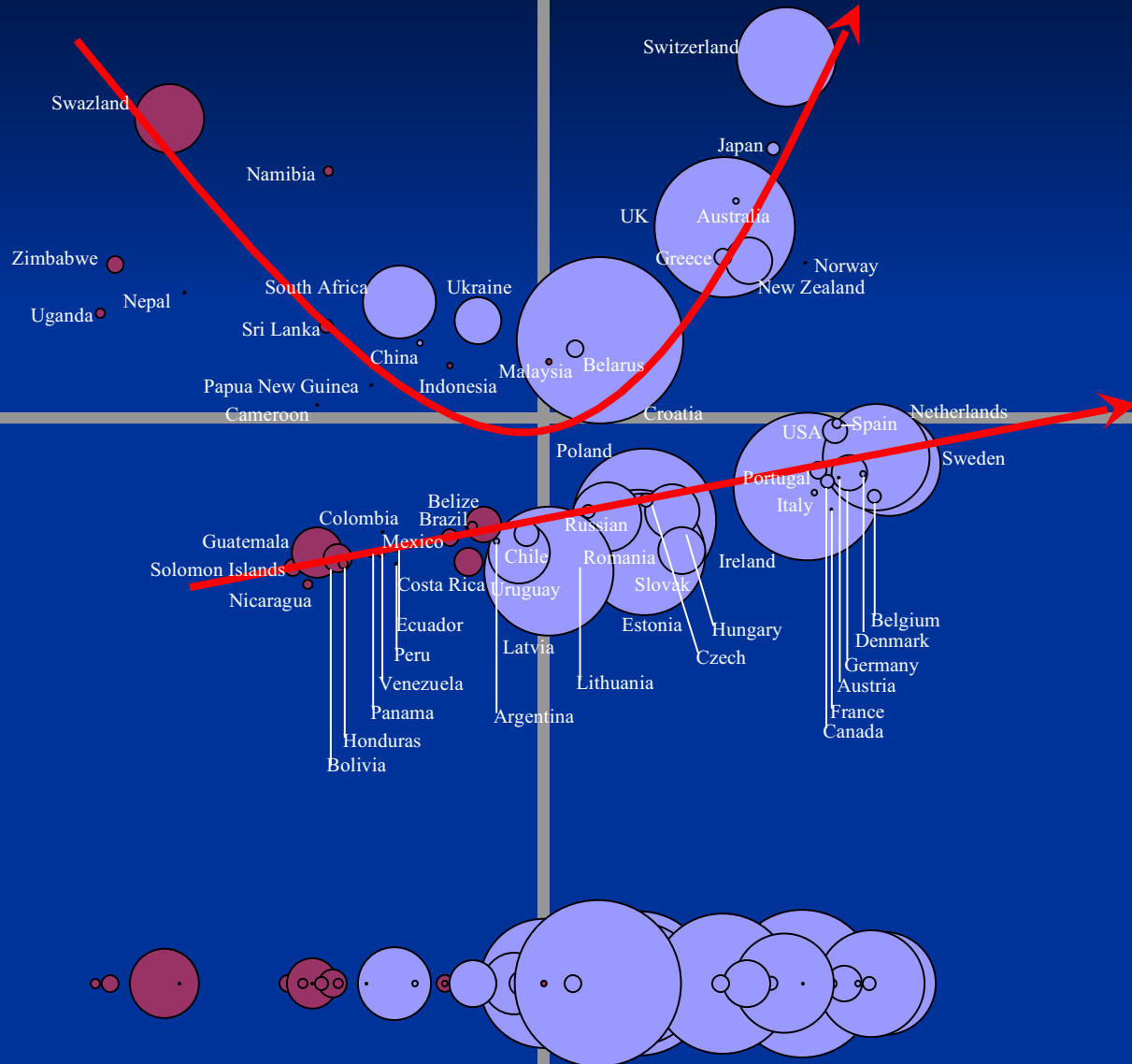
- Indicator used : FSC
 - best available database, and widely distributed
- Factorial analysis of FSC indicator vs more than 200 economic and development indicators
- Very strong statistical inertia explaining the comparative development of the FSC indicator:
 - 1st axis : poverty vs high standards of living
 - 2nd axis : Potential financial resources for financing the forest

**Certified forest area
vs
Total forest area**

GNI / ha or GDP / ha

Poverty &
Infant mortality

Energy consumption
& transports



Conclusion

- These results suggest that a fair increase of European environmental requirements for tropical forest products should go with :
 - The development of side-measures for tackling the poverty and the comparative disadvantages of the producing countries
 - Addressing the comparative « financial sources » availability for the forested countries with relatively low GDP/GNI in regard of their forest area

**Thank you
for your attention**

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