
Forest Certification

Do Governments have a Role?

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UNECE/FAO Policy Forum:

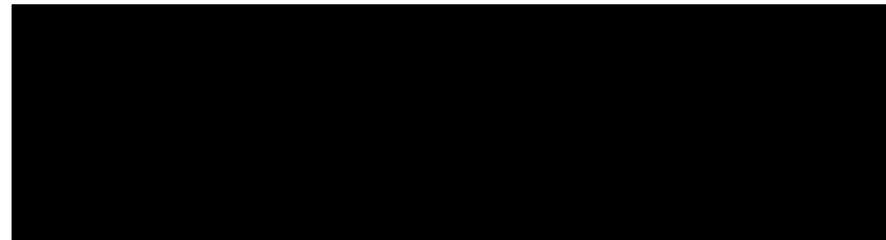
Forest Certification



Should governments have a role ?

Forest Certification

..... for all types of Forests



Forest Certification

- Developed as new approach because the boycott of tropical timber promoted by Environmental Non-Governmental Organisations (ENGOS) in the 80s failed.

Based on:

- UNCED Conference 1992, Rio de Janeiro
- Ministerial Conference 1993, Helsinki (Management of European Forests)

Definition:

- A procedure to assess the quality of forest management in relation to a set of standards of a certain forest certification system.
- Implemented as a market driven tool.

Objective:

- to support the sustainable management of all types of forest.

Certification Schemes for timber and products in Germany



Active Certification Schemes for Forest Management in Germany



since 1995



since 1999

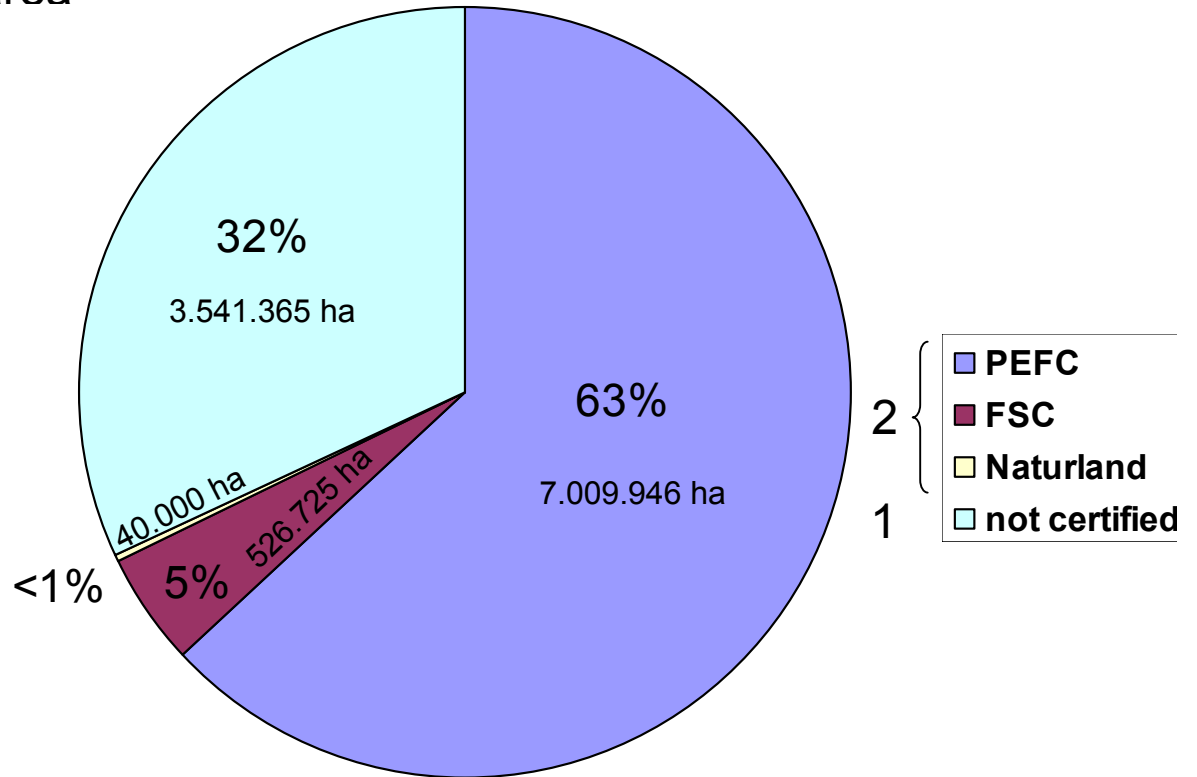


since 1996

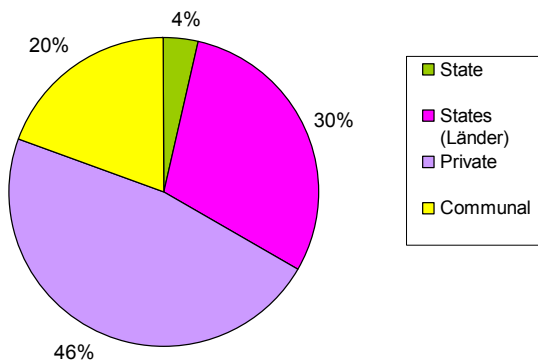
Today, forest certification is dominated by FSC and PEFC.

Forests in Germany

Certified forest area



Ownership



1: managed according to existing forest legislation
 2: managed according to existing forest legislation and, additionally (voluntarily) forest certification (=higher requirements)

Governments role at international level

- UNCED Conference (1992), Rio de Janeiro
- Ministerial Conference (1993), Helsinki (Management of European Forests)
- International Conventions & Commitments (e.g. CITES, ILO, ITTA, CBD)
- Donors (GTZ etc.)
-

Governments role at national level

Legal Framework for Forest Management

- Federal Forest Act (2004)* & State Forest Acts (latest from 2005)
- Directives for Forest Management Planning
- Federal Hunting Act (1952* (amendment announced for 2005))
- Federal Nature Conservation Act (2002)*
- International Conventions (e.g. CITES, ILO, ITTA, CBD)

* Legal framework

Governments role in Forest certification (national)

- Forest manager
responsible for the achievement of
sustainable forest management in Federal
owned Forests
- Stakeholder
- Moderator for the implementation of
international agreements

Governments role in Timber consumption

Public timber procurement

- Regulation for timber and timber products (but not yet implemented)
- For paper "Blue Angel"
- **Implementation through:**
- Coalition agreement (2002, between Social Democrats and Green Party)
(Management of Federal Forests and **Public Timber Procurement** according to German FSC Standards)



Development of a procurement standard or “why not simply take FSC or PEFC?”

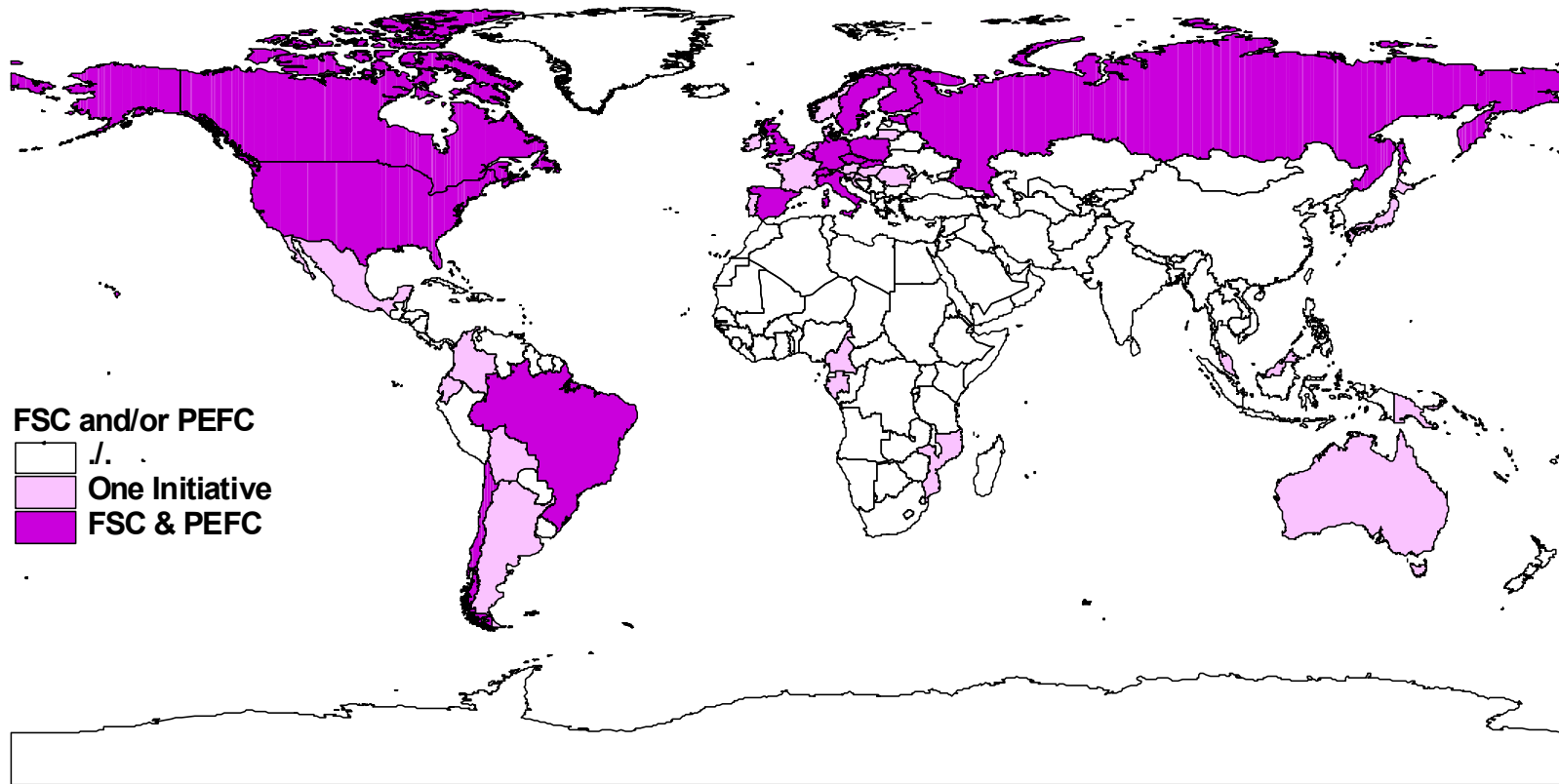
No doubt

- Timber produced in Germany is
“legally produced”.

Question

- However, are all wood products dealt in Germany
originating from SFM?

Forest Certification global overview



Public timber procurement standard (for Federal level) Paradigm for other public sectors

- **Part A: Procedural requirements**

- Accreditation
- Certification
- Participation

- **Part B: Non procedural requirements**

- Issues/topics
- Technical and Economic
- Social
- Ecological
- Plantations

not yet adopted !

Public timber procurement standard (draft)

Example

Criterion 1.3: A management plan exist and implementation is initiated. Periodical update of planning is performed

Indicator 1.3.1: Short- and long termed management objectives, tools for implementation and the integration in regional development schemes are identified



International level



Principle 7: Management plan

➤ A management plan - appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations - **shall** be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.

Criterion 1.1c:

➤ Management plans or their equivalents, appropriate to the size and use of the forest area, **should** be elaborated and periodically updated. They **should** be based on legislation as well as existing land use plans, and adequately cover the forest resources.

Public timber procurement standard (draft)

Criterion 1.3: A management plan exist and implementation is initiated. Periodical update of planning is performed

Indicator 1.3.1: Short- and long termed management objectives, tools for implementation and the integration in regional development schemes are identified



National level



Criterion 7:

- A management plan - appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations - shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date.
- The long term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.

Guidelines for sustainable Forest Management (annex III)

- Management plans appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations shall be written

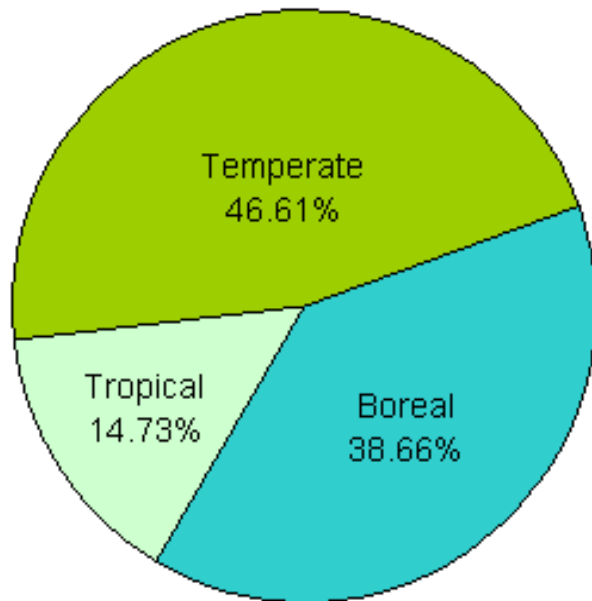
Guiding rule I

- Forest enterprise with a scale of more than 100 ha **should** prepare a management plan.....

Forest Certification Role of Governments

Did Forest Certification achieved its objectives ?

here: FSC



Certified area (FSC 01.08.2005)

World: 57,26 mio. ha (65 countries)

Europe: 31,26 mio. ha

Germany: 0,53 mio. ha

Certified area (PEFC 29.08.2005)

World: 122 mio. ha (18 countries)

Germany: 7,0 mio. ha

What are the reasons ?

An example from the Tropics: Brazil

Forest certification started in 1998

- Forest area 543 905 mio. ha*
- Forest plantations 4 982 mio. ha*

- Certified forest area 3 415 mio. ha* (FSC)
0,22 mio. ha** (CERFLOR)

Certified Forest Type

- Natural 38%
- Planted 62%

However!

- Annual change of forest area (1990 – 2000) - 2 309 mio. ha*

* FAO/State of the World's Forests, 2005, ** COFO 2005

An example from the Tropics

Conclusion I

- In several developing countries SFM and/or Forest Certification objectives failed until now due to the
 - Lack of adequate legislative and institutional framework

Thus,

- Governments interference should be strengthened.

Forest Certification

Do Governments have a Role?

Conclusion II

- In Germany government has a role at
 - Legislative level
 - Forest management level
 - Timber consumption level
- Government's interference is essential for the international achievement of Sustainable Forest Management.