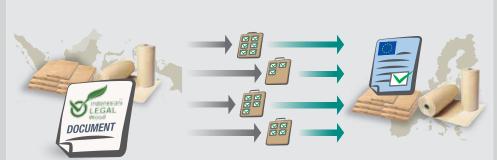


Indonesia requires a V-legal export licence for timber and timber products which are compliant with the Indonesian **Timber Legality** Certification System - SVLK



EU importers check the legality of Indonesian timber on a voluntary basis

## **EUTR**

- The EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) aims to prevent sales of illegal timber and timber products in the EU market and, hence, to combat illegal logging globally
- The EUTR came into force on 3 March 2013
- EU importers **must** perform legality checks on imports (*due dilligence*)
- The EUTR prohibits placing illegal timber in the EU market

The Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) is a timber trade agreement between Indonesia and the EU in which Indonesia only exports legal timber products to the EU and the EU only accepts legal timber products from Indonesia

Until the VPA "goes live", all V-Legal licensed timber products from Indonesia can enter the EU market but are subject to due diligence by importers under the EUTR

Indonesia and the EU have negotiated the VPA to ensure only legal timber and timber products are exported from Indonesia to the EU





The Indonesian government and the EU are conducting a joint assessment to ensure that the SVLK and VPA are aligned. This will be used to decide when the VPA will "go live".





- The signing is a political agreement between Indonesia and the EU
- The ratification is when Indonesia and the EU convert the VPA into law, and the agreement comes into force



V-legal licences will be issued for all Indonesian SVLK-compliant timber and timber products. These will automatically conform with the EUTR. Timber and timber products without a valid licence will not be allowed into the EU.



A valid (FLEGT\*) licence will be given to all V-legal timber products. They will be considered fully compliant with the EUTR

\* FLEGT stands for Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade -an EU Action Plan started in 2003