

FederlegnoArredo – Milano 10 Aprile 2024

EMMA4EU

Innovation alliance for training programmes for
deforestation-free supply chains in Europe

Mauro Masiero (Università di Padova)

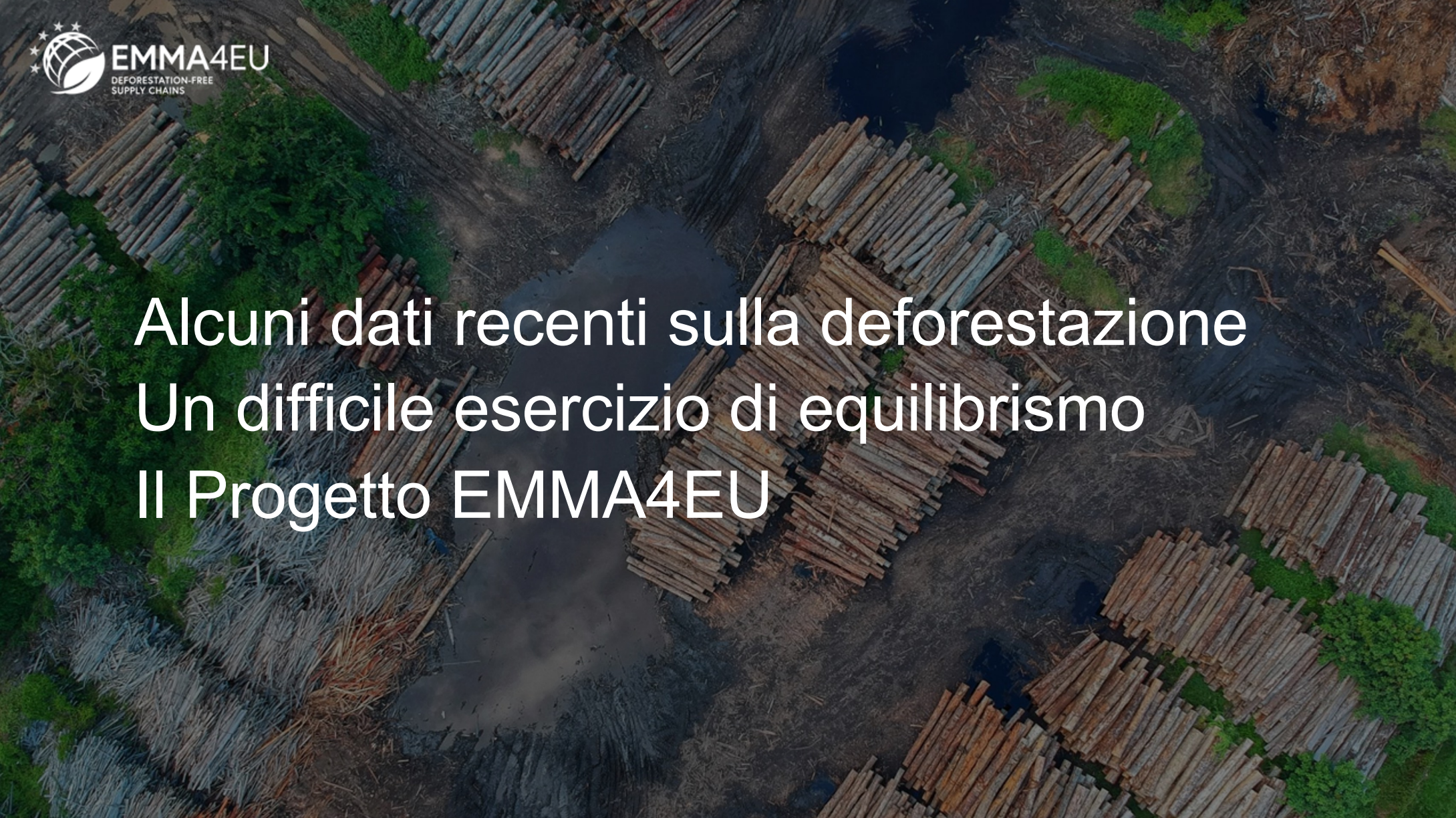
Davide Pettenella, Giovanni Bausano, Aynur Mammadova, Todora Rogelja, Nicola Andrighetto

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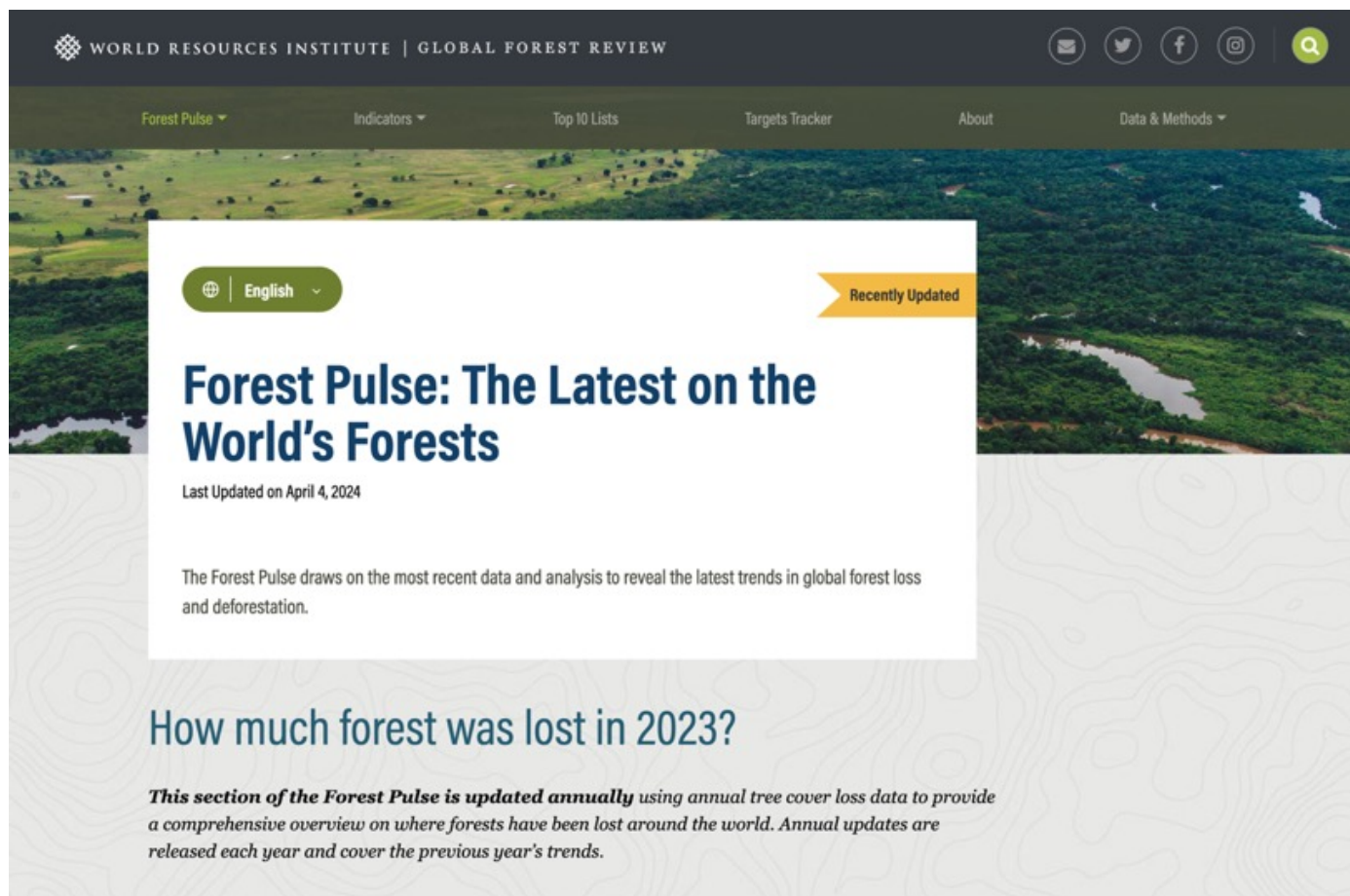




Alcuni dati recenti sulla deforestazione Un difficile esercizio di equilibrismo Il Progetto EMMA4EU

Alcuni dati recenti sulla deforestazione





WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE | GLOBAL FOREST REVIEW

Forest Pulse ▾ Indicators ▾ Top 10 Lists Targets Tracker About Data & Methods ▾

English ▾ Recently Updated

Forest Pulse: The Latest on the World's Forests

Last Updated on April 4, 2024

The Forest Pulse draws on the most recent data and analysis to reveal the latest trends in global forest loss and deforestation.

How much forest was lost in 2023?

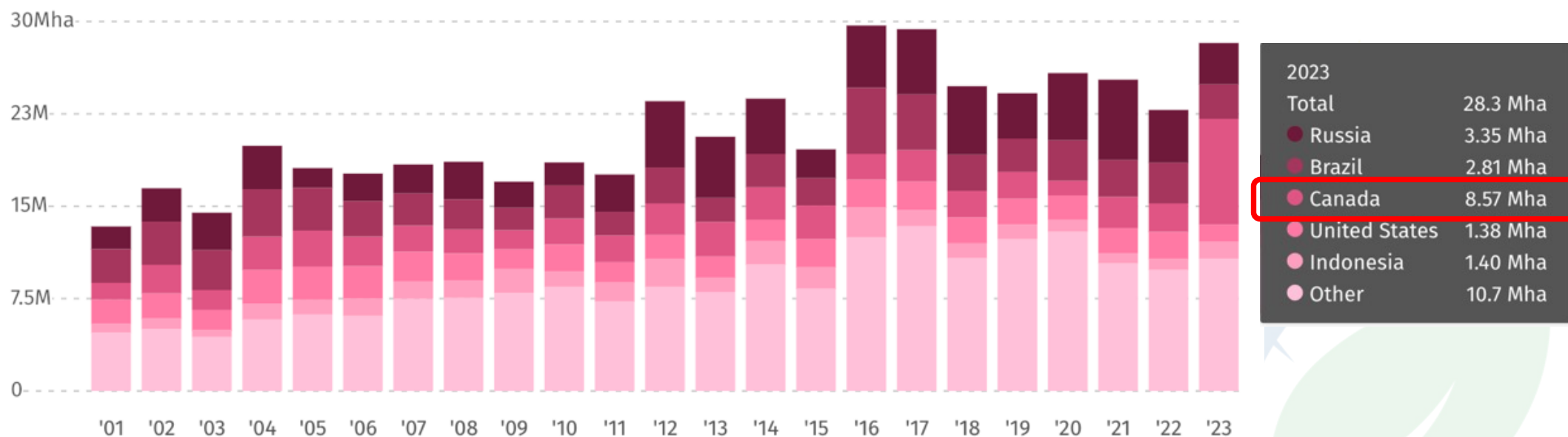
***This section of the Forest Pulse is updated annually** using annual tree cover loss data to provide a comprehensive overview on where forests have been lost around the world. Annual updates are released each year and cover the previous year's trends.*

<https://research.wri.org/gfr/latest-analysis-deforestation-trends>



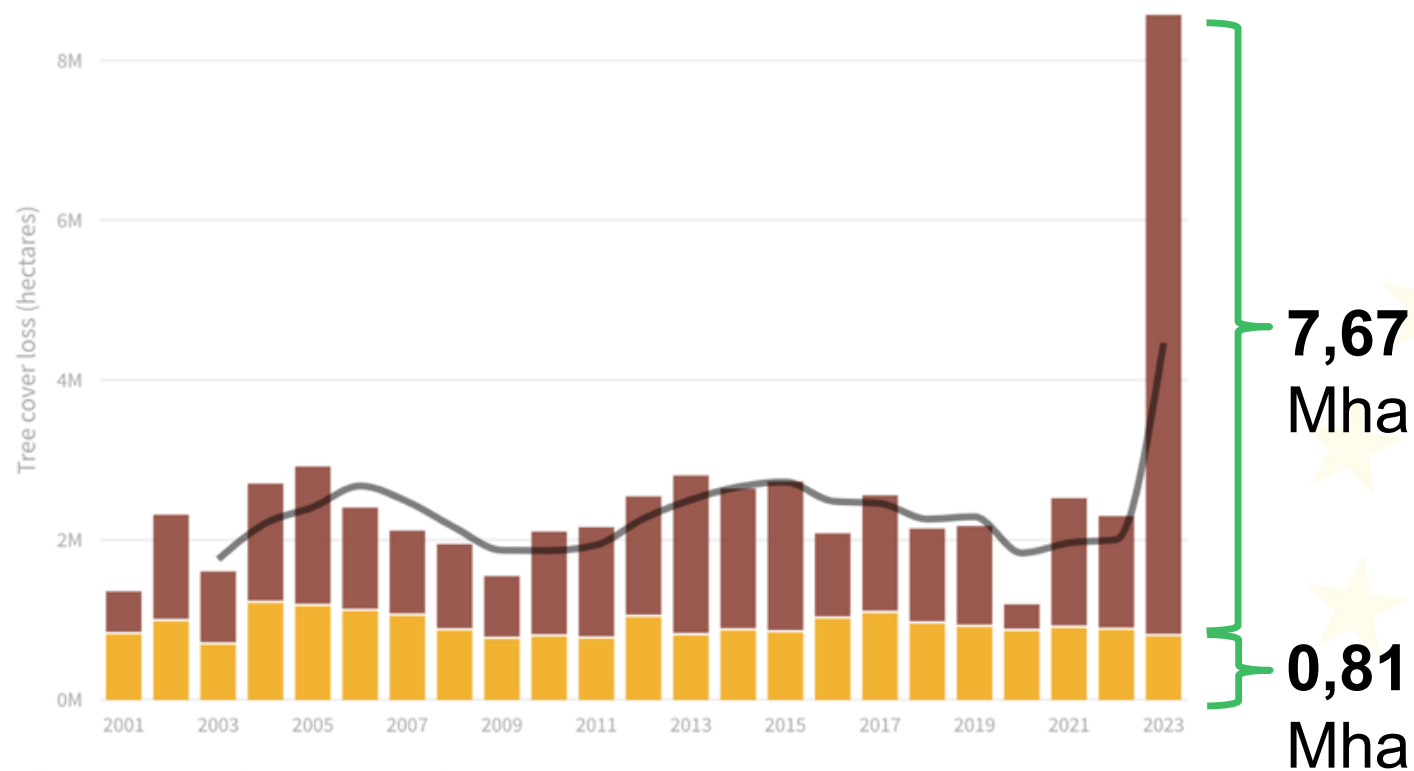
Ultimo aggiornamento
4 Aprile 2024

Dal 2001 to 2023: **488 Mha** di superficie deforestata in tutto il mondo
-12% rispetto al 2000



Canada tree cover loss, 2001-2023

■ Non-fire related loss ■ Fire related loss ■ Moving average



Non-fire related loss can occur from mechanical clearing for agriculture and logging, as well as natural causes such as wind damage and river meandering. The three-year moving average may represent a more accurate picture of the data trends due to uncertainty in year-to-year comparisons. All figures calculated with a 30 percent minimum tree cover canopy density.

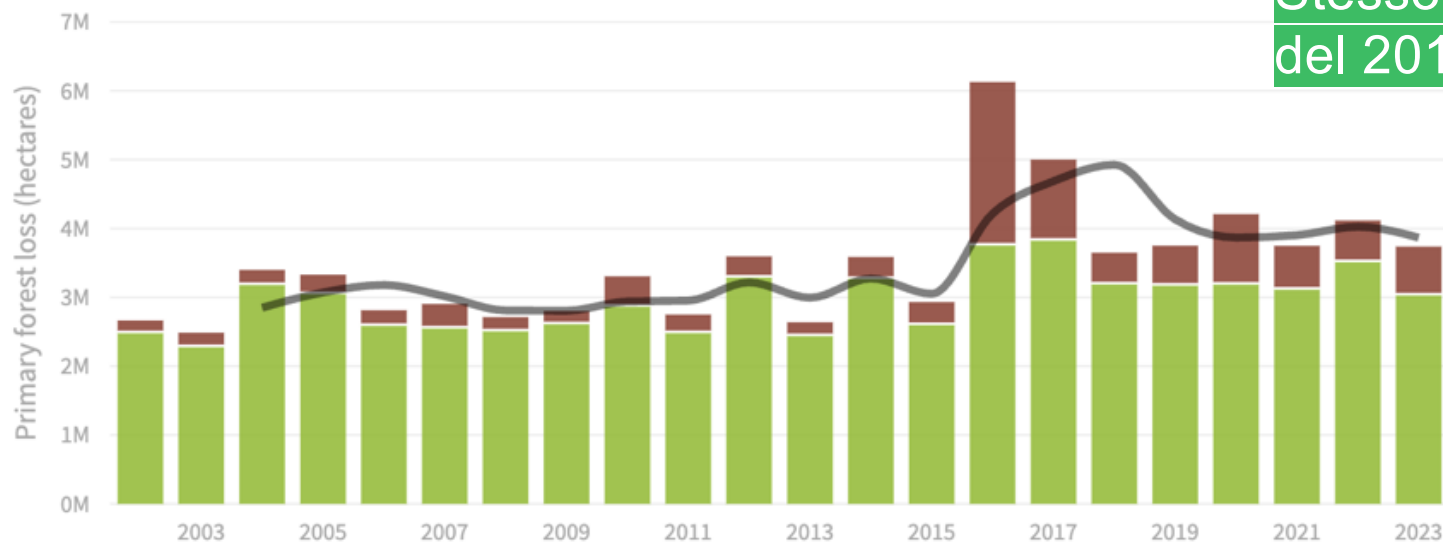


Perdita di foreste tropicali primarie 2002-2023

World Resource Institute, 2024

Tropical primary forest loss, 2002-2023

■ Non-fire related loss ■ Fire related loss ■ Moving average



2023: 3.7 milioni ha perduti

-9% rispetto al 2022

Stesso tasso di deforestazione
del 2019 and 2021

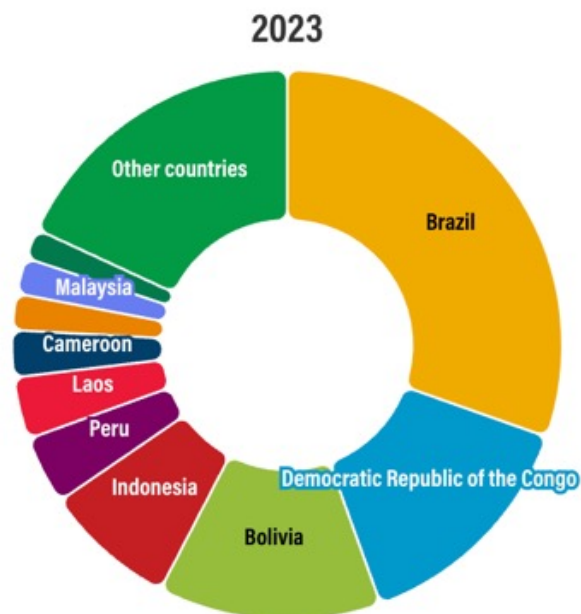
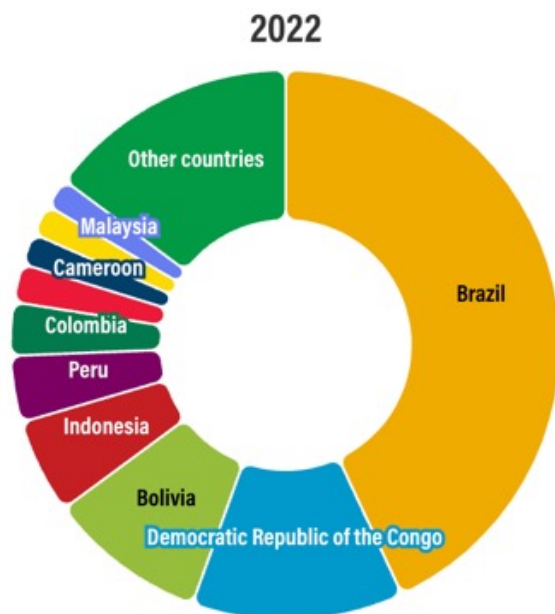
Non-fire related loss can occur from mechanical clearing for agriculture and logging, as well as natural causes such as wind damage and river meandering. The three-year moving average may represent a more accurate picture of the data trends due to uncertainty in year-to-year comparisons. All figures calculated with a 30 percent minimum tree cover canopy density.



Primi 10 paesi per perdita di foreste tropicali primarie, 2022 e 2023

World Resource Institute, 2024

Top 10 countries for primary forest loss in 2022 and 2023



2022-2023
Brasile -36%
Colombia -49%

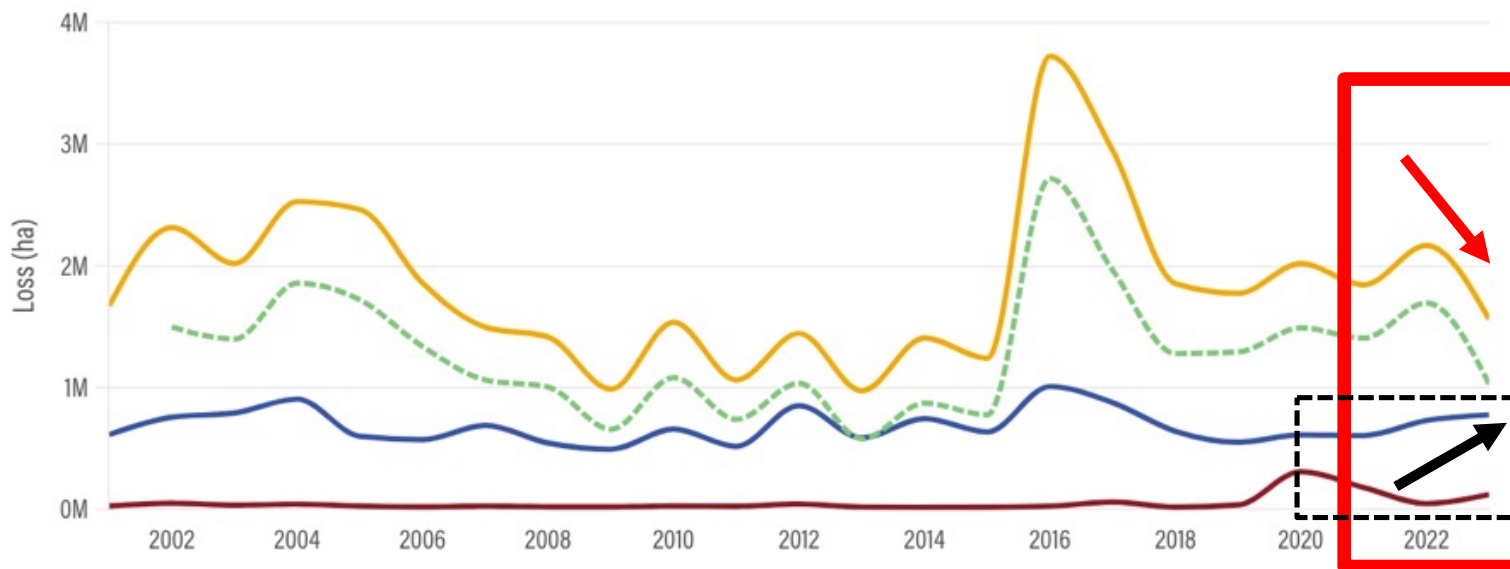


Perdita di copertura arborea in biomi selezionati del Brasile, 2001-2023

World Resource Institute, 2024

Select Brazil biomes tree cover loss, 2001-2023

■ Amazônia tree cover loss ■ Cerrado tree cover loss ■ Pantanal tree cover loss ■ Amazônia primary forest loss



Biomi non forestali, attualmente non rientrano nel campo di applicazione della EUDR

Tree cover loss includes loss of all trees greater than 5 meters in height. It is shown here to better monitor dry and sparse forests outside the Amazon biome, which are not captured by the humid primary forest data set. Primary forest loss for Amazônia is also included for reference.

Un difficile esercizio di equilibrio



Attuazione della EUDR: un difficile esercizio di equilibrio

**Contrasto alla deforestazione e
al degrado delle risorse forestali**
(e agli impatti ambientali e sociali collegati)

**Complessità gestionale, rischi,
costi associati, competitività**
(soprattutto per le imprese medio-piccole)



OPEN STATEMENT

BRUSSELS, 12 March 2024 - The European Woodworking Industries express great concern about EUDR

The European Woodworking Industries are greatly concerned regarding information disclosed about the EU Deforestation-Free Products Regulation (EUDR)¹ in a recent article in the Financial Times (8th March 2024)². According to the article, the EU intends to delay the application of the much-needed risk-based approach – practically implemented via a risk benchmarking of producing countries (low, standard, and high risk) – which is essential for enabling compliance with the EUDR by market actors (operators, traders, importers, exporters, and their authorised representatives) and the competent authorities of the EU Member States (CAs), as well as for incentivising good practices in producing countries (EU Member States or third countries).

Instead, all countries will now apparently be designated as “standard risk” in order to “give them more time to adapt” to the new Regulation. It is crucial to understand that the benchmarking of countries is a central part of the EUDR and its implementation, and any delays related to this classification will only result in additional costs and administrative burden for market actors, without any real advantages either for the producing countries or for the CAs.

Indeed, per the EUDR, whether market actors source their commodities from standard risk countries or from high-risk countries, they are facing the same due diligence obligations. Simply put, the benefit implied by the seemingly planned delay of the country risk benchmarking does not exist because no simplified procedure for export or imports is actually foreseen for standard risk countries, compared to high risk countries.

The only difference between the two tiers of risk is the implication that it has on the control and verification obligations of CAs: CAs must control 9% of all the operators placing or making available on the market or exporting relevant commodities and products originating from high risk countries, compared to 3% in the case of relevant commodities and products originating from standard risks countries (as per Article 16, paragraphs 8 and 9 of the EUDR).

However, it is essential to identify low-risk countries as the implications are significant to all the actors: when sourcing from low-risk countries, market actors do actually benefit from the possibility of simplified due diligence, while CAs can reduce the number of controls to 1%, as foreseen by Article 16 paragraph 10.

The difficulties associated with the implementation of the EUDR are also reflected by the challenges faced by the EU when seeking to deliver on its own commitments under the

Supporto alle finalità del Regolamento ma richiesta di posticiparne la piena attuazione e ridurre il carico amministrativo-burocratico

Regulation. One such example is the task of benchmarking the risk level of countries, particularly the identification of the low risk-countries, which, to underline again, needs to take place urgently.

An aggravating factor is that the EU's Information System, intended to be the main tool supporting the EUDR implementation by all the actors, is still at an early stage of development and needs significant improvement, in particular when it comes to the automatic, reliable and safe collection, registration, and protection of commercially sensitive information. Moreover, in the case of timber, aspects related to the transition period from the currently applicable EU Timber Regulation (EUTR)³ to the EUDR still need to be clarified. The goal is to ensure that wood which has been legally sourced until 30 December 2024 in full compliance with the EUTR can be sold on the EU market. It is crucial that the EU Information System takes this into account and does not require retrospective submission of Annex2 data of downstream producers when they place goods (e.g., sawn wood) on the markets which originates of raw material harvested before 30 December 2024.

Conclusion:

The European Woodworking Industries fully support the scope and the objectives of the EUDR and strongly oppose all forms of deforestation and forest degradation. At the same time, the European Woodworking Industries regret that the EUDR has become a huge administrative and regulatory monster.

In the light of all the above, the European Woodworking Industries urge the EU institutions to delay the entry into application of the EUDR for the operators and traders, to amend the EUDR in order to eliminate unnecessary bureaucratic hurdles and to provide actors with sufficient time to adapt for full and adequate compliance.

Moreover, it is imperative that the EU Commission swiftly proceed with the classification of the low risk countries, with this action being its main priority.

www.efic.eu/files/ugd/a1d93b_02ac48724cbb4a0e95379d06de2b25a1.pdf

Home / News / Agrifood / Agriculture ministers push to weaken anti-deforestation rules for EU farmers

Agriculture ministers push to weaken anti-deforestation rules for EU farmers

By Sofia Sanchez Manzanaro | Euractiv ⌚ Est. 5min

📅 25 mar 2024 (updated: 📅 27 mar 2024)

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Content-Type: News



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Germany says Russia 'very likely' responsible for Baltic GPS disruptions 1

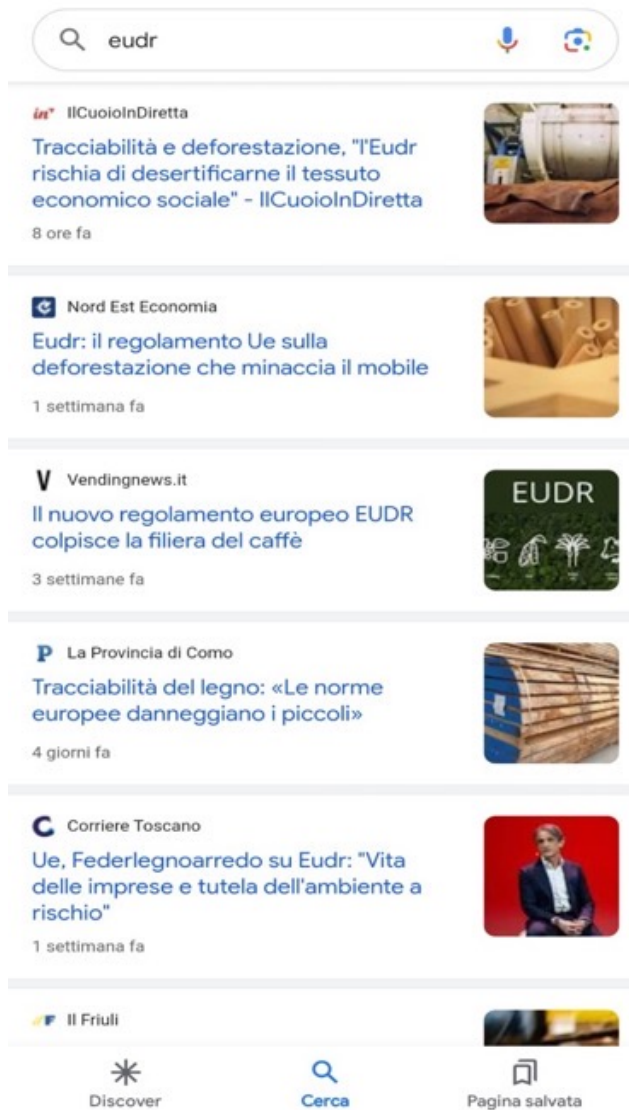
US, EU economic system struggling to 2

Critiche alla EUDR e richiesta di rivederne i requisiti per i possibili impatti sui piccoli agricoltori UE

(Austria con il supporto di Finlandia, Italia, Polonia, Slovacchia, Slovenia e Svezia e in totale di 20 paesi su 27)

Il Min. dell'Ambiente AUT si è dissociato

www.euractiv.com/section/agriculture-food/news/agriculture-ministers-push-to-weaken-anti-deforestation-rules-for-eu-farmers/



Anche in Italia, prevalenti
posizioni critiche e previsioni
negative da parte di
organizzazioni, associazioni,
federazioni di quasi tutte le
commodity interessate



EUDR AND THE EUROPEAN FORESTRY INDUSTRY: POPLAR AS AN EFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE

Opportunità di
valorizzazione di
prodotti e specie
locali, a minore
rischio e con ricadute
positive sui produttori
europei

<https://propopulus.eu/en/eudr-and-the-european-forestry-industry-poplar-as-an-efficient-and-sustainable-alternative/>



11 M ha

(**8,7 M ha** di «bosco alto»)
36,7% del territorio nazionale
(INFC, 2015)

15% con piano di
assestamento
Nessun intervento sul **37,4%**
dei boschi alti
(INFC, 2015)

Incrementi: **37,8 M m³**
(INFC 2015)
Prelievi: **15,8 M m³ = 42%**
dell'incremento, **70%** a uso
energetico
(FAOSTAT 2020)

La più grande
infrastruttura verde
d'Italia: attualmente
sotto-gestita e con
ampi margini di
miglioramento per
riattivare forme di
gestione
responsabile

		Fattore conversione	Import	Import. (m3 eq.)	Export	Export (m3 eq)	Produzione	Produzione (m3 eq)	Consumo apparente	Tasso di autoappr.
Legna da ardere, conifere	m3	1,00		82		24		1.180	1.238	95,3%
Legna da ardere, latifoglie	m3	1,00		459		18		9.659	10.100	95,6%
Tondame industriale, conifere	m3	1,00		841		416		4.125	4.550	90,6%
Tondame industriale, latifoglie	m3	1,00		2.228		149		877	2.956	29,7%
Legno grezzo, conifere	m3	1,00		923		440		5.305	5.788	91,7%
Legno grezzo, latifoglie	m3	1,00		2.687		167		10.536	13.056	80,7%
Totale legname grezzo				3.610		607		15.841	18.844	84,1%
Carbone da legna	t	6,00	57	340	1	8	10	60	115	52,0%
Cippato e legname in particelle	m3	2,43	559	1.358	678	1.647	3.600	8.748	8.629	101,4%
Pellet di legno	t	2,19	1.916	4.195	7	15	450	986	2.894	34,1%
Altri agglomerati a fini energetici	t	1,83	151	277	7	13	20	37	181	20,2%
Segati di conifere	m3	1,82	5.243	9.543	193	351	400	728	5.778	12,6%
Segati di latifoglie	m3	1,95	818	1.596	357	697	500	975	1.436	67,9%
Tranciati	m3	1,95	256	499	32	63	107	209	433	48,4%
Compensati									566	107,7%
Pannelli di particelle									851	47,9%
OSB									420	40,0%
Pannelli ad alta densità									289	8,7%
MDF									2.513	68,3%
Altri pannelli di fibra									83	4,6%
Paste meccaniche e semichimiche									725	76,9%
Paste chimiche									3.132	1,9%
Totale parziale semilavorati legno									28.047	54,5%
Carta da macero									5.008	128,2%
Prodotti legnosi riciclati	t	2,37	525	1.245	24	56	1.717	4.069	5.258	77,4%
Totale prodotti legnosi riciclati				1.597		1.818		10.488	10.267	102,2%

La produzione interna di
legname ad uso industriale è il
47,7% del legname
recuperato/riciclato

Recupero
post-consumo:
una specialità
italiana e un
modo per
combinare
economia
circolare e
riduzione del
rischio

Fonte: dati FAOSTAT, salvo la produzione di Prodotti legnosi riciclati (fonte: Rilegno)

I rischi di un'attuazione in ritardo della EUDR o non omogenea né coerente tra i diversi Paesi UE



The game-changing EU Deforestation Regulation will only work if Member States start implementation now

28 March 2024



The game-changing EU Deforestation Regulation will only work if Member States start implementation now

Dear European Union Member States,

When the EU Regulation on deforestation-free products (EUDR) was enacted in 2023, it had overwhelming public support, and was strongly backed by NGOs, companies and most EU Member States and Members of the European Parliament (MEPs). But there are worrying signals that some Member States are planning to delay implementation.

We are therefore writing to urge you to devote enough resources to implement the EUDR on time, taking into account the urgency of the climate and biodiversity crises.

One of the EUDR's innovations is that it tackles unsustainable agricultural expansion, which the Journal Science estimates to be behind 90-99% of tropical deforestation. It was developed through long and complex negotiations including a wide range of stakeholders with the aim of preventing the EU consumption and export of deforestation-related goods using cattle, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, natural rubber, wood or soy. The EUDR will also be crucial to stopping the degradation of European forests, which are already severely impacted by the climate crisis, over-exploitation and poor plantation management.

It is now up to Member States to ensure this "game-changing" regulation achieves its promise and reduces the EU's deforestation footprint, which is the second largest in the world.

We are therefore very concerned by the recent investigation from the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ) which found that Member States, such as Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, and Romania have allocated too few resources to the EUDR implementation challenge.

Benchmarking

«L'elenco dei paesi, o parti di paesi, a basso o ad alto rischio è pubblicato (...) non più tardi del 30 Dicembre 2024»

(EUDR, art 29, 2)



Financial Times: 08.03.2024

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Designazione Autorità Competenti

I 27 stati membri dell'UE erano tenuti a designare le Autorità Competenti entro il 31.12.2023

AUT		FIN		LTU		SLO	
BEL		FRA		LUX		SPA	
BUL		GER		MAL		SWE	
CRO		GRE		NED			
CYP		HUN		POL			
CZR		IRE		POR			
DEN		ITA		ROM			
EST		LAT		SLK			

Stato di designazione al 06.03.2024

 Designato (16)

 Non ancora designato/No info (11)

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EU4Environment
Green Economy in Eastern Partner Countries



English ▼

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Publications

Identification of High Conservation Value Forests in the Republic of Moldova

– February 12, 2024



Armenia



Azerbaijan



Belarus



Georgia



Republic
of
Moldova



Ukraine

www.eu4environment.org/

Consultancy services to support promoting deforestation-free trade and preventing illegal trade of wood products in Armenia, Georgia and Moldova

Il Progetto EMMA4EU

Un'opportunità per fare rete e per sviluppare risorse e competenze specifiche e condivise



www.emma4eu.eu

Progetto **EMMA4EU**

*Innovation alliance for training programmes for
deforestation-free supply chains in Europe*

Cofinanziato dal Programma Erasmus+
2023-2027

Supporto e sostegno all'implementazione della
EUDR e al contrasto alla deforestazione





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forema
LEARNING ECOSYSTEM



COME?

Attraverso un approccio in tre passaggi



UNISCITI → Creazione di un'Alleanza internazionale di organizzazioni che possano collaborare, condividere conoscenze e risorse, e sviluppare soluzioni innovative per la gestione delle filiere dei prodotti a rischio di contribuire alla deforestazione



APPRENDI → Conoscenza approfondita della EUDR e miglioramento delle competenze per la gestione e lo sviluppo di filiere libere da deforestazione



FORMATI → Corsi e opportunità di formazione per l'acquisizione di conoscenze e competenze necessarie ad affrontare le sfide poste dalla deforestazione e dalla EUDR

PERCHE'?

Formare nuovi professionisti esperti nella gestione di filiere libere da deforestazione

L'Alleanza EMMA4EU combinerà discipline e settori differenti – forestale, agricolo, imprenditoriale e del commercio – e ne metterà in connessione gli attori

Messa in rete e scambio di conoscenze e competenze per creare un nuovo profilo professionale: il manager di filiere libere da deforestazione (***Deforestation-Free Supply Chains - DFSC Manager***)





DFSC | corso e-learning

Corso online di 150 ore (6 crediti) su inquadramento e origini del problema, Quadro normativo e delle politiche, strumenti volontari e standard di certificazione, tecnologie per la tracciabilità, georeferenziazione, ecc.



DFSC | Programma di specializzazione e tirocinio

Programma di specializzazione in presenza (8 settimane): approfondimenti tecnici, aspetti finanziati e di comunicazione, sviluppo di un progetto reale di filiere libere da deforestazione (tirocinio)



DFSC | Corsi per professionisti e lavoratori

Formazione professionale attraverso corsi certificate rivolti a operatori del settore pubblico e private, con un focus sui rischi delle filiere e la EUDR

**Join EMMA4EU and get involved in a journey
towards a future free of deforestation.**

www.emma4eu.eu

info@emma4.eu -  emma4eu



Altre attività di ricerca recenti e/o in corso presso UNIPD:

- **Analisi dello stato di attuazione della EUTR nei Balcani Occidentali (Slovenia, Croazia, Bosnia Erzegovina, Serbia e Montenegro)**, Tesi di dottorato, Dr.ssa Maja Radosavljevic
- **Analisi degli impatti delle politiche europee nel contrasto alla deforestazione associata alla produzione e al commercio di olii vegetali**, Tesi di dottorato, Dr. Giovanni Bausano
- **Standard volontari di certificazione e requisiti della EUDR: un'analisi dei *gap***, Tesi di Laurea, Dr. Luiz Henrique Elias Cosimo (articolo accettato e in corso di revisione in Forest Policy and Economics)
- **Analisi delle principali barriere e difficoltà nell'attuazione della EUDR in Italia**, Tesi di Laurea, Dr. Carlo Fiandesio Vallante