



Vietnam's Import of Tropical Timber and the Implementation of the Vietnam Timber Legality Assurance System: Africa, Cambodia, Laos and Papua New Guinea

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Phuc Xuan To (Forest Trends)

Cao Thi Cam (Vietnam Timber and Forest Products Association)

Tran Le Huy (Binh Dinh Timber and Forest Products Association)



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1. Summary

In October 2020, the Government of Vietnam issued the Decree on Regulations of Vietnam's Timber Legality Assurance System (VNTLAS), as part of its commitments of the Forest Law Implementation, Governance, and Trade Voluntary Partnership Agreement (FLEGT VPA) with the European Commission. One of the main objectives of the Decree is to develop mechanisms to ensure the legality of Vietnam's imported timber, based on criteria which classify risks by country of origin and timber species.

This report provides an update on Vietnam's timber imports from tropical countries in Africa, as well as from Laos, Cambodia and Papua New Guinea (PNG), and the types of species that are imported from these countries. These countries are currently Vietnam's largest source of tropical timber. We then apply the risk classification criteria specified in the FLEGT VPA between the Government of Vietnam and the European Commission (EC), and according to the recently issued VNTLAS Decree. The criteria rate the timber's country of origin according to, among other things, the existence of a mandatory national framework on due diligence, a World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicator of zero or higher, or mandatory certification systems for national timber.

Our results suggest that most tropical timber imported by Vietnam originates from high risk geographic areas, from countries that do not meet criteria to be classified non-risk regions. In addition, high-risk timber species comprise a relatively high proportion of imports from these regions, especially those imported from Cambodia and Laos (both logs and sawnwood), and PNG (sawnwood).

Defining a list of high-risk geographic regions and species plays an important role in controlling the legality of imported timber, which is not only necessary to maintain the reputation of the Vietnamese wood products industry, but also to fulfill the Government's commitments to the international community. In the long term, the Government of Vietnam and the wood processing industry business community should diversify its sourcing of timber and reduce imports from the tropics and increase imports from low-risk sources. In addition, the Government and timber associations, in collaboration with media agencies, need to focus on outreach and education to promote the use of locally sourced and sustainable timber. This would not only reduce risks associated with imported timber but would also have direct implications for the livelihoods of millions of Vietnamese smallholders growing trees.

2. Introduction

On September 1, 2020, the Government of Vietnam issued a Decree on Regulation of Timber Legality Assurance System (hereinafter referred to as the VNTLAS Decree). The Decree focuses on *“import and export criteria; authority, order and procedures for classifying wood processing and exporting enterprises; and licensing FLEGT.”*¹ The Decree aims to guide the implementation of commitments made by the Government of Vietnam and the EU in the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Voluntary Partnership Agreement (FLEGT VPA). The VNTLAS Decree officially came into effect on October 30, 2020.

Section 1 of Chapter 2 of the Decree outlines the regulations on imported timber management, which emphasizes that *“Imported timber is risk-controlled according to criteria that define whether the country is in a low risk or negative geographic area, risky or non-risky wood.”* Articles 5 and 6 of the Decree require Vietnam’s Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) to coordinate with relevant authorities to annually publish a list of countries and timber species, which are rated as high-risk after categorization according to criteria in the VNTLAS and FLEGT VPA.

This report provides relevant information to the State’s authorities by identifying geographical areas of high-risk (hereinafter referred to as geographic risk regions) as well as high-risk timber species imported into Vietnam. Focusing on log and sawnwood imported from tropical regions, the Report has three main objectives:

- a. Update information on Vietnam’s imports of logs and sawnwood from tropical regions, focusing on African countries, as well as Laos, Cambodia, and Papua New Guinea, which supply Vietnam with the majority of its tropical timber imports.^{2,3}
- b. Assess the risks associated with these imports, based on the risk classification criteria adopted by the Government of Vietnam and the EU in the FLEGT VPA, and according to the recently issued VNTLAS Decree.
- c. Provide recommendations to the State’s authorities, contributing to the development of the list of countries in geographic risk regions, as well as high-risk timber species imported by Vietnam in recent years.

The report consists of six sections. Section 2, below, describes some key features of the FLEGT VPA and the recently issued VNTLAS Decree in regard to controlling timber imports, such as from geographic risk areas and timber species of risk. Section 3 provides information on Vietnam’s imported tropical timber, focusing specifically on imports from Africa, Laos, Cambodia, and Papua New Guinea, currently the largest sources of tropical timber for Vietnam. Section 4 presents the results of our analysis, based on criteria defined by the FLEGT VPA FLEGT and the VNTLAS Decree for identifying high-risk geographic regions and species. Based on these results, Section 5 discusses the upcoming implementation of the VNTLAS Decree and focuses on the development and operation of a list of high-risk geographies and species. Section 6 summarizes our main results and concludes the Report.

¹ <https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/thuong-mai/Nghi-dinh-102-2020-ND-CP-quy-dinh-He-thong-bao-dam-go-hop-phap-Viet-Nam-451590.aspx>

² Vietnam also imports timber from Latin American countries, such as Surinam and Guyana, and from other regions such as the Solomon Islands. However, analysis of these geographies, as well as imports from the US, EU, Australia, New Zealand, and other non-tropical nations are outside of the scope of this report

³ The statistics on Vietnam’s imported tropical logs and sawnwood from the General Department of Vietnam Customs.

3. Controlling the Risks Associated with Imported Timber According to the FLEGT VPA and VNTLAS Decree

3.1. The Vietnam FLEGT VPA: Risk control mechanisms of imported timber sources

The FLEGT VPA, signed by the Government of Vietnam and the EU, has the primary goal of eliminating illegal timber from all supply chains. The VPA officially came into force on June 1, 2019. One of the most important points of the VPA is the development and operation of the VNTLAS, according to which wood products used for both export and domestic consumption need to be legal.⁴ Appendix V of the VPA provides details on this system and has 14 chapters, including:

- Chapter 3. Definition of legal timber
- Chapter 4. Creating, verifying and validating evidence through all stages of the supply chain
- Chapter 5. Organizational Classification and Risk-Based Verification System
- Chapter 6. Control of the supply chain

Chapter 5, the Organization Classification System (OCS), aims to “assess the level of risks of all organizations in the VNTLAS in terms of compliance with the requirements of the VNTLAS.” In other words, the risk criteria is applied to all actors present throughout the supply chain, including importers, domestic manufacturers, and exporters. Chapter 5 also specifies that enterprises participating in the supply chain, including exporters and importers, will be classified into either Group 1 or Group 2, based on their ability to meet the five types of criteria defined by the VPA (Table 1).

Table 1. Minimum Criteria and Risk System in Vietnam Organization Classification System (OCS)

Criteria	Risk group and minimum acceptance criteria	
	Group 1	Group 2
1. Provide evidence of supply chain control to ensure only legal timber enters the supply chain	Full compliance	Non-compliance
2. Meet all declaration and reporting requirements of supply chain control	Full compliance	Failure to declare and submit reports in accordance with the law
3. Comply with the static evidence	Full compliance	Non-compliance
4. Records of violations and sanctions	No data on violations and penalties	Violation and sanctions data are available
5. Other criteria		New Foundations

Source: Appendix V, VPA FLEGT Agreement, page 98, Vietnamese version

⁴ The full text of the Agreement, including its Appendixes, can be downloaded from the website of the Vietnam Administration of Forestry at: http://tongcuclamnghiep.gov.vn/LamNghiep/Index/toan-van-hiep-dinh-vpaflegt-giua-viet-nam-va-eu_-ban-tieng-viet-4050.

Section 6.3.7 of Chapter 5 (page 106) states that Vietnamese authorities will use three filters to control and manage imported timber, including:

Filter 1. The risk classification system of Customs

Filter 2. At risk species groups

Filter 3. Risks associated with geographic regions

Below are detailed descriptions on each of these filters, and how they are applied in practice:

Filter 1. Risk classification system of Customs

Chapter 6 (Supply Chain Control) Article 6.3.7.3 of the VPA specifies that the risk classification system of Customs is based on the level of legal compliance of the customs declarant. Criteria to categorize risk level include, among other things, the degree of compliance with customs and tax regulations by customs declarants; characteristics of imported goods; frequency, nature, and extent of violations; origin of imported/exported goods; route and mode of transport; and other factors (page 108). Based on these criteria, the Customs authority assigns one of the three risk levels to imports and export consignments, and identifies the different measures of inspection and supervision for each, including:

1. Red Flow: High risk. Customs will inspect shipment at the border gate, with an inspection rate of 5-100 percent of volume.
2. Gold Flow: Moderate Risk. Customs will check the documents of the shipment. If deemed necessary, shipment itself will undergo physical inspection.
3. Green flow: No risk. Customs allows automatic clearance of shipments based on customs declarations.

Article 6.3.7.3 also specifies whether a consignment should be inspected at the border gate, or after customs clearance, depending on the level of risk associated with the shipment. This requires Vietnam's forest protection authority and Customs to coordinate import inspections for suspected high-risk imports.

Filter 2. Control and management of species at risk

Chapter 6 Article 6.3.7.4 of Appendix V of the VPA stipulates that importers must declare species names – both scientific and common names. When there is doubt regarding species names listed, specialized agencies must inspect the shipment. The Article also stipulates that imported timber species shall be classified into two groups: high-risk and low-risk.

High-risk species:

- Species listed in Appendices I, II, and III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Endangered, precious, and rare forest plant species of categories IA and IIA in accordance with Vietnamese law
- Illegally traded species are recorded in databases of violations of the Vietnam Forest Protection and Development Law (now the Law on Forestry) by the forest protection agency and by Customs.
- Species imported into Vietnam for the first time

Article 6.3.7.4 also stipulates that the FLEGT VPA Joint Implementation Committee (JIC) will consider adding endangered species in a country of illegal harvest or trade when proposed by Vietnam or the EU

or based on several other sources of information. Following a JIC decision, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will issue documents announcing any new high-risk species.

Low risk species group:

Not falling into any of the categories above.

Filter 3. Risks associated with geographic origin

Chapter 7 Article 6.3.7.5. of Appendix V of the VPA (page 110) describes a geographic risk assessment, through which countries exporting timber to Vietnam are classified as either high or low risk.

Low-risk countries:

Countries that meet the following criteria:

- Possess a TLAS and operating FLEGT license, or
- Have a binding national legal framework to ensure due diligence of timber legality through the entire supply chain of a harvesting country, recognized by the Government of Vietnam as meeting VNTLAS criteria, or
- Have a World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicator (WGI) rate of 0 or higher; or possess a system of legal documents on the implementation of CITES ranked I, announced by the CITES Secretariat, and satisfies one of the following two criteria:
 - The country has signed a bilateral agreement with Vietnam on legal timber, and is recognized by Vietnam as meeting the criteria of the VNTLAS and this agreement was announced, or
 - One country has a binding national timber certification system recognized by Vietnam, which has met the criteria of the VNTLAS.

High-risk countries:

Countries that do not meet the above criteria.

Article 6.3.7.5 also states that based on requests by the JIC, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will publish official documentation which list low-risk countries and territories, which will periodically be updated. Based on this list, Customs will apply the control and management mechanisms imported timber sources from the countries and geographic regions.

When timber imported into Vietnam shows signs of risk, Vietnamese authorities shall require importers to present additional documentation. Such documentation may include:

- Voluntary certificate or national certification system recognized by the VNTLAS, and/or
- Proof of legal harvest in accordance with the laws and regulations of the sourced country, and/or
- Alternative and supplement documents demonstrating the legality of the timber in accordance with the law of the source country (in the event that the country of origin does not require logging documents, or the importer does not provide such documents for mixed products) (page 112).

Article 6.3.7.6 specifies that Customs shall conduct a physical inspection of the consignment based on its risk classification system.

In summary, through the VPA, the Government of Vietnam commits to establish and operate the above three filters in order to control the legality of imported timber. These commitments are laid out by the

Government of Vietnam in the VNTLAS Decree, issued on September 1, 2020. Part 2.2., below, summarizes some of these regulations, with a focus on management and control of imported timber.

3.2. Risk control mechanism of imported timber according to the VNTLAS Decree

The VNTLAS Decree was issued on September 1, 2020 by the Government of Vietnam and came into effect on October 30 of the same year. Its main purpose is to provide specific guidelines for the implementation of the Regulation on Vietnam Timber Legality Assurance System. Section 1 Chapter 2 of the Decree focuses on imported timber management and details the commitments stated in the VPA. Specifically, Article 4 of the VNTLAS Decree (page 3) states that:

- Imported timber must be legal
- Imported timber management is carried out on the basis of risk management
- Imported timber is risk-managed according to the criteria that identify low-risk and high-risk countries, as well as species of timber.

Article 5 of the Decree (pages 4-5) sets out *the criteria for determining and the authority to announce low risk countries exporting timber to Vietnam*. The criteria for the determination of low risk geographical regions in the Decree are similar to those identified in *Filter 3. Risks associated with geographical regions* in Article 6.3.7.5. Chapter 6 Appendix V of the VPA (page 110). According to the Article, high-risk countries exporting timber to Vietnam do not meet the criteria specified above.

Article 5 also clearly identifies the authorities that should put forth a list of low risk timber supplying countries: "The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development coordinates with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other relevant ministries and central authorities to unify and be responsible for announcing the List of the low risk countries exporting timber to Vietnam for each period according to international conventions, of which Vietnam is a member." In addition, Article 5 also stipulates: "The list of low risk countries exporting timber to Vietnam is published on the website: www.kiemplam.org.vn."

Article 6 of the Decree (page 5) sets out the criteria to determine high-risk timber species imported to Vietnam, and defines the authority to announce such a list, with criteria similar to those outlined in Filter 2 of the VPA in Article 6.3.7.4 Chapter 6 of Appendix V of the VPA. The Article clearly states that "*The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall take charge and coordinate with relevant authorities to update and announce a list of timber species imported into Vietnam; every 6 months, on June 30 and December 31 of each year.*" "*The list of timber species imported into Vietnam is published on the website www.kiemplam.org.vn shall include both scientific and trade names, in Vietnamese and English (if any).*"

Establishing legal mechanisms to control imported timber is the main purpose of the commitments made by the Government of Vietnam, as reflected in the FLEGT VPA and the VNTLAS Decree. Imported tropical timber is generally perceived to be higher risk than timber imported from other geographies such as the US, the EU, Australia, and New Zealand. Part 3 below provides an update on the state of Vietnam's timber imports from countries in South Africa, as well as from Laos, Cambodia and Papua New Guinea. Building on this information, and in accordance with the criteria and mechanisms set out under the FLEGT VPA and the VNTLAS Degree, this section also discusses risk levels according to source region and timber species.

Even though Vietnam also imports potentially high-risk species of timber from Latin America, which may also originate from high-risk regions, discussion of these imports is outside of the scope of this report.

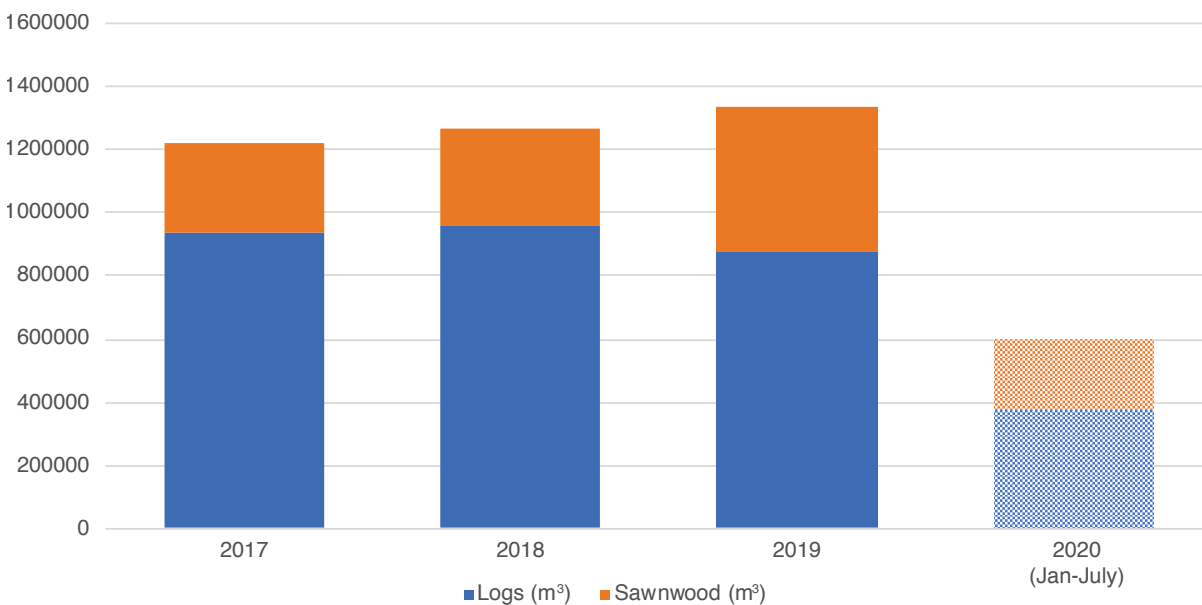
4. Vietnamese Timber Imports

Imported tropical timber, mostly in the form of logs and sawnwood, is one of the important input sources to the wood industry, amounting to approximately 1.5 million cubic meters (m³) annually, or 30 percent of the total volume of all imported logs and sawnwood. The most significant sources of tropical timber imports are African countries, Laos, Cambodia, and Papua New Guinea.

4.1. Vietnamese imports of logs and sawnwood from Africa

Each year, Vietnam imports approximately 1.3 million cubic meters of logs and sawnwood from around 20 countries and territories in Africa. Imports from these areas account for about 25 percent of Vietnam's total timber imports (Chart 1).

Chart 1. Vietnamese imports of logs and sawnwood from Africa

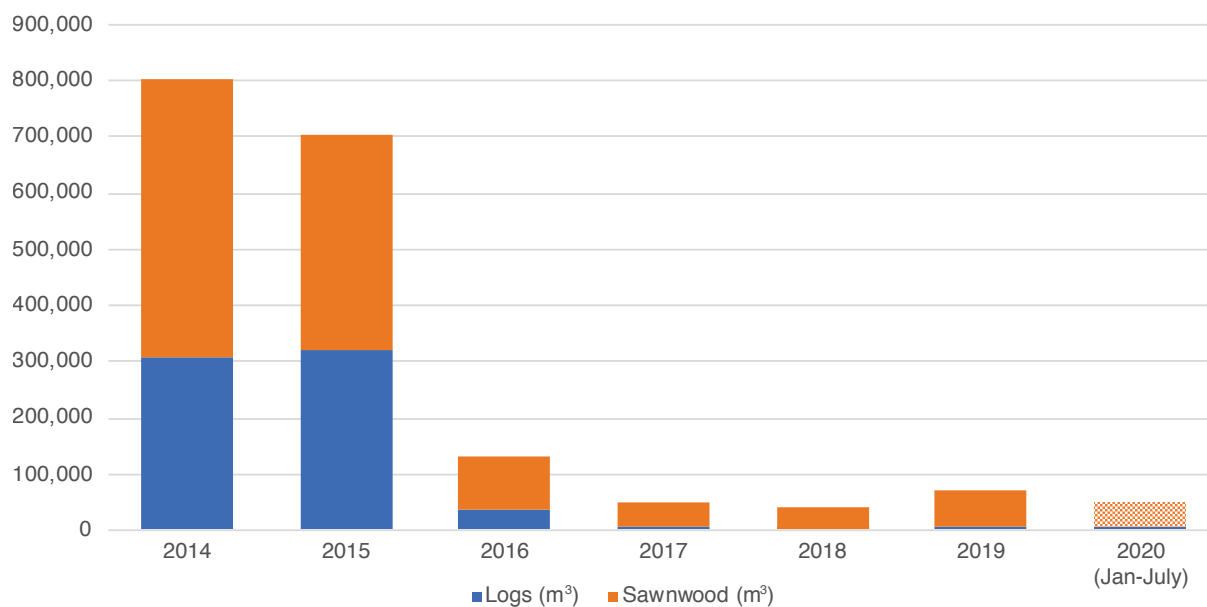


Source: General Department of Vietnam Customs, as compiled by Forest Trends and Vietnamese timber associations

4.2. Vietnamese imports of Lao logs and sawnwood

For years, logs and sawnwood from Laos were one of the most important sources of tropical timber in Vietnam. However, in May 2016, the Government of Laos issued Decision No. 15 (Prime Minister Order) prohibiting the export of unprocessed timber. Since then, the volume of logs and sawnwood imported from Laos to Vietnam has plummeted. Annual import volumes are now negligible, approximately 5,000-6,000 m³ of log and 50,000 - 60,000 m³ of sawnwood (Chart 2).

Chart 2. Vietnamese imports of logs and sawnwood from Laos

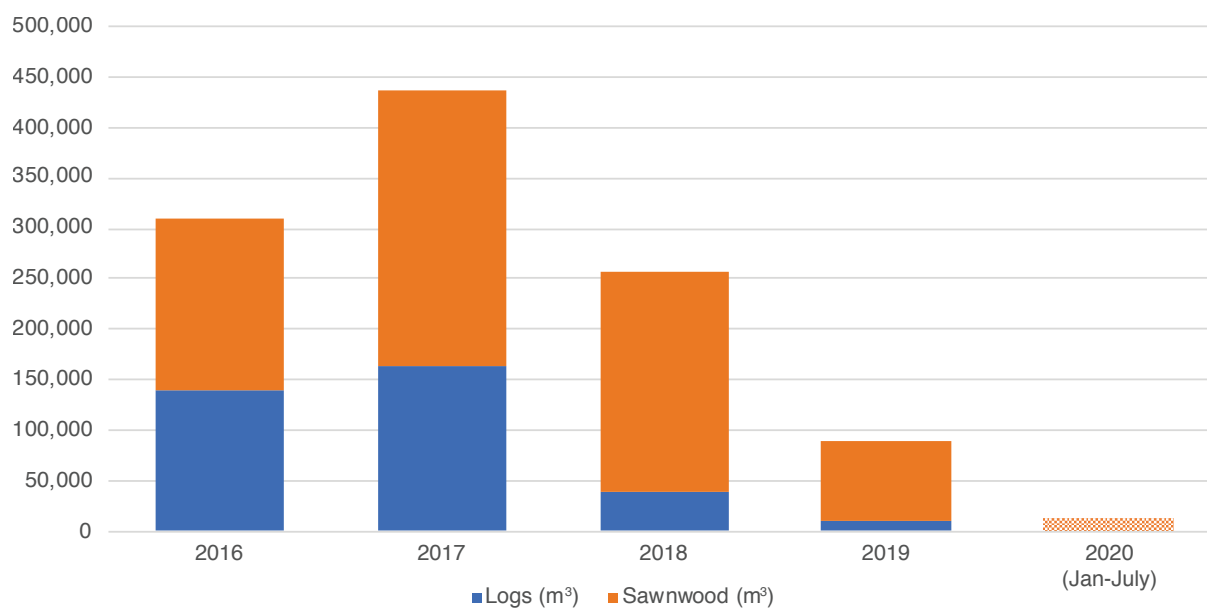


Source: General Department of Vietnam Customs, as compiled by Forest Trends and Vietnamese timber associations

4.3. Vietnamese imports of Cambodian logs and sawnwood

Cambodia used to be a significant source of tropical timber, however, timber imports from Cambodia are now negligible (Chart 3).

Chart 3. Vietnamese imports of logs and sawnwood from Cambodia

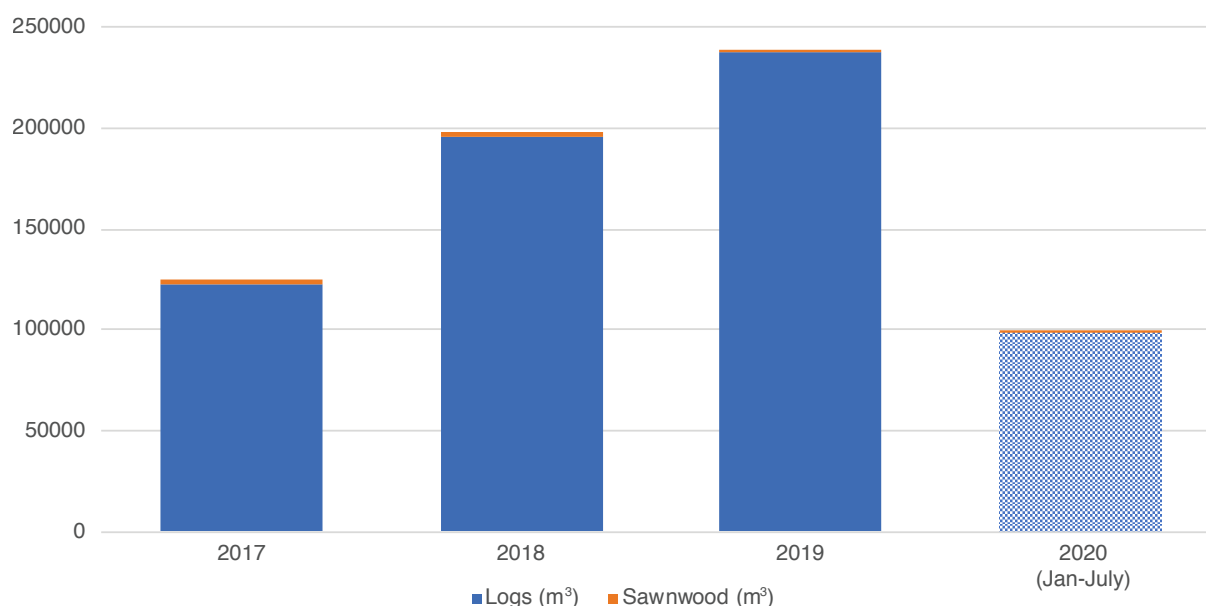


Source: General Department of Vietnam Customs, as compiled by Forest Trends and Vietnamese timber associations

4.4. Vietnamese imports of logs and sawnwood from Papua New Guinea

PNG is one of the important suppliers of logs to Vietnam, with volumes increasing each year. The volume of imported sawnwood, however, is negligible. (Chart 4).

Chart 4. Vietnamese imports of logs and sawnwood from PNG



Source: General Department of Vietnam Customs, as compiled by Forest Trends and Vietnamese timber associations

5. Risk Assessment of Vietnamese Tropical Timber Imports

This section applies the criteria outlined above to determine the risks associated with timber imported from regions in Africa, Laos, Cambodia and PNG. We dedicate one section to each of these regions, with details on both geographic risks assessment, as well as information on the number of high risks species originating from these countries.

Some of the results presented are inherited from two documents: **Technical Brief for the Vietnam VPA: Timber Risks associated with Geographic Origin** (Internal Newsletter) provided by EFI on May 25, 2018 and **Technical Brief for Vietnam VPA: Risk of Species** (Internal Newsletter) compiled by EFI EU FLEGT on February 2, 2019.

5.1. Risk assessment of Vietnamese imports of logs and sawnwood from Africa

5.1.1. Geographic risk assessment

Sections 2.1 and 2.2 above discussed the application of criteria to identify high-and low-risk countries. Table 2, below, presents the results of applying these criteria to tropical timber imported from Africa. The table also shows the volume of logs and sawnwood imported between 2019 and July 2020. These criteria are ranked according to the order A, B, and C.

Between 2019 and the end of July 2020, 22 African countries exported logs and sawnwood to Vietnam. The total volume of logs from these countries was over 873,000 m³, in 2019, and 380,000 m³ in the first seven months of 2020. Sawnwood imports were lower, approximately 460,000 m³ in 2019, and 220,500 m³ in the first seven months of 2020 (Table 2).

Table 2. Higher risk African regions, based on Government of Vietnam criteria

Nations	Criteria A: having TLAS operated and licensed FLEGT	Criteria B: Having a binding national legal framework of due diligence for legal timber	Criteria C-1.1: Rating of the WGI index of government effectiveness	Criteria C-1.2: A system of legal normative documents on CITES Implementation is ranked 1	Criteria C-2: Having a signed bilateral agreement with Vietnam on legal timber	Criteria C-3: having a mandatory national timber certification system	Log volume 2019 (m ³)	Sawn-wood volume in 2019 (m ³)	Log volume in first 7 months of 2020 (m ³)	Sawn-wood volume in first 7 months 2020 (m ³)	High/ Low Risk
Mauritius	N	N	0.8761		N		24				High
South Africa	N	N	0.3404	1	N	N	49.26	21.41	14.92	27.80	High
Namibia	N	N	0.1064	1	N	N	3.55	9.50	8.35	3.62	High
Ghana	N	N	- 0.2103	-	N	N	44.56	20.03	18.71	8.64	High
Senegal	N	N	- 0.2678	1	N	N					High
Kenya	N	N	- 0.4109	-	N	N	36.75	6.58	14.40	1.53	High
Zambia	N	N	- 0.5592		N	N		160		160	High
Benin	N	N	- 0.5660	-	N	N		23			High
Côte d'Ivoire	N	N	- 0.5705	-	N	N	1.61	5.46	1.49	6.34	High
Uganda	N	N	- 0.6060	-	N	N				99	High
Gambia	N	N	- 0.6235	-	N	N	809	85	446	102	High
Tanzania	N	N	- 0.7563		N			148		315	High
Cameroon	N	N	- 0.7997	1	N	N	495.53	227.39	224.66	101.04	High
Gabon	N	N	- 0.8123	-	N	N	91	76.33	229	31.39	High
Mozambique	N	N	- 0.8743	-	N	N	1.42	6.60	1.14	3.52	High
Guinea	N	N	- 0.9709		N			340		62	High
Nigeria	N	N	- 1.0226	1	N	N	82.92	30.96	33.93	17.10	High
Angola	N	N	- 1.0521	-	N	N	53.17	47.07	5.25	15.75	High

Sierra Leone	N	N	- 1.1429	-	N	N	3.21	492	2.20	280	High
Congo, Rep.	N	N	- 1.2172	-	N	N	28.74	8.32	13.06	1.91	High
Equatorial Guinea	N	N	- 1.2944	1	N	N	3.93	1.03	613	3	High
Liberia	N	N	- 1.3408	-	N	N	11.38	60	472	86	High
Guinea-Bissau	N	N	- 1.4879	1	N	N	960	93			High
Congo, Dem. Rep.	N	N	- 1.5548	1	N	N	55.03	868	40.18	783	High
Reunion Island	N	N			N	N		180			High
Total							873.76	463.13	380.07	220.53	

Source: Research team of Forest Trends and timber associations; Technical Brief for the Vietnam VPA: Timber Risks associated with Geographic Origin (Internal Newsletter) compiled by EFI EU FLEGT 25 May 2018

Criteria A: Operational TLAS and FLEGT license

As of October 2020, eight African countries that have either signed a FLEGT VPA with the EU, or are in the process of negotiating one.⁵ Of the African countries supplying logs and sawnwood to Vietnam (Table 2), seven have been participating in a FLEGT VPA process;

- Cameroon: VPA was signed in October 2010, and took effect in December 2011.
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): Started negotiations in October 2010. Not yet signed.
- Cote d'Ivoire: Started negotiations in February 2013. Not yet signed
- Gabon: Negotiation started in December 2010. Not yet signed
- Ghana: VPA signed November 2009, took effect in December 2009
- Liberia: VPA signed July 2011, took effect in December 2013
- Republic of Congo: VPA signed in May 2010, took effect in March 2013.

Even though some of the countries above have VPAs in effect, none have an operational FLEGT licensing system.

Criteria B: Having a binding national legal framework of due diligence for legal timber

None of the countries presented in Table 2 have these legal frameworks.

Criteria C-1.1: Rating of the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicator (governance effectiveness)

The World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators rank the quality of public services, the quality of public administration, the degree of political freedom, the processes involved in making and implementing policy, and the credibility with the government's commitments to these policies.⁶

⁵ Details of these countries' status on the VPA process can be found at: <http://www.euflegt.efi.int/vpa-africa>.

⁶ For more information on all aspects of the indicator and its results can be found at: <https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi>.

Of the 22 countries listed in Table 2, only three have a Government Effectiveness index above 0.

Criteria C-1.2: A system of legal normative documents on CITES Implementation is ranked 1

Eight of the 22 countries listed in Table 2 have a Class 1 CITES Implementation legal system.

Criteria C-2: Signing a bilateral agreement with Vietnam on legal timber

None of the countries in Table 2 have signed bilateral agreements with Vietnam.

Criteria C-3: Having a mandatory national timber certification system

None of the countries listed in Table 2 meet these criteria.

After applying and evaluating the results of criteria A, B, and C, it is clear that all of the countries exporting logs and sawnwood to Vietnam between 2019 and mid-2020 are in the high-risk category.

5.1.2. Species risk assessment

As discussed in Section 2, a species of timber imported to Vietnam is considered high risk when (a) listed in CITES Appendices I, II, III, (b) classified as category IA, IIA under Vietnamese law, (c) considered an illegally traded species recorded in the database of the Vietnamese Law on Forestry, and (d) it is imported to the country for the first time.

This report, and Section 4.2.2 below, focuses on (a), (b), (d), and omits assessment of (c) due to lack of information available.

Risks assessment of imported log species:

Between 2019 and July 2020, Vietnam imported 98 species in log form from Africa. The list of these species and their imported volume are presented in detail in Appendix 1. Of the 98 imported species, seven are considered endangered, either because they are listed in Appendix II of CITES and/or category IA under Vietnamese law (Table 3).

Table 3. Risky logs species imported from Africa to Vietnam

No	Scientific name	Vietnamese name (reference)	Import volume in 2019 (m ³)	Import volume in the first 7 months of 2020 (m ³)	Export Countries	Decree 06 (IIA) and CITES	Timber subgroups I, II (Decision 2198)
1	<i>Guibourtia demeusei</i>	cắm	3.54	120	Cameroon	APPENDIX 2	
2	<i>Guibourtia tessmannii</i>	cắm		383	Equatorial Guinea	APPENDIX 2	
3	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	giá ty	6.52	8.39	Cameroon; Congo; Congo (Democratic Rep.); Nigeria	APPENDIX 2	
4	<i>Afzelia xylocarpa</i>	gỗ	3.11	2.28	Cote D'Ivoire (Ivory Coast);	06_IIA	

					Gambia; Ghana; Kenya; Mozambique; Nigeria		
5	<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	hương	5.13	80	Ghana; Guinea-Bissau; Nigeria; Sierra Leone	APPENDIX 2	~G1
6	<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>	hương	16.52	8.08	Angola; Cameroon; Congo; Congo (Democratic Rep.); Equatorial Guinea; Gabon; Ghana; Kenya; Nigeria	0	~G1
7	<i>Pterocarpus tinctorius</i>	hương	156		Angola	0	~G1

Source: General Department of Vietnam Customs, as compiled by Forest Trends and Vietnamese timber associations

Risks assessment of imported sawnwood species:

Between 2019 and July 2020, Vietnam imported 83 sawnwood species from Africa (Appendix 2). Of these, 12 are classified high risk when applying the criteria of the VPA and VNTLAS Decree (Table 3)

Table 3. High risk sawnwood species imported from Africa to Vietnam in the period from 2019 to July 2020

No	Scientific name	Vietnamese name (reference)	Import volume in 2019 (m ³)	Import volume in the first 7 months of 2020 (m ³)	Export countries	Decree 06 (IIA) and CITES	Timber subgroups I, II (Decision 2198)
1	<i>Lagerstroemia flos-reginae</i>	bằng lăng	2		Reunion	0	
2	<i>Guibourtia tessmannii</i>	cắm	328		Cameroon; Gabon	APPENDIX 2	
3	<i>Xylia dolabriformis Benth</i>	cắm xe	8		Reunion	0	G2
4	<i>Afzelia xylocarpa</i>	gỗ	3.47	1.03	Cote D'Ivoire (Ivory Coast); Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Kenya; Mozambique; Nigeria	APPENDIX 2	
5	<i>Sindora cochinchinensis</i>	gỗ mật	100		Reunion	0	~ G 1
6	<i>Pterocarpus cambodianus/macrocarpus</i>	hương	47		Reunion	0	~ G 1
7	<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i>	hương	489		Mozambique; South Africa	0	~ G 1
8	<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	hương	420	201	Ghana; Nigeria; Sierra Leone	APPENDIX 2	~ G 1
9	<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>	hương	24.52	10.46	Cameroon; Congo; Gabon; Nigeria	0	~ G 1

10	<i>Pterocarpus tinctorius</i>	hương	361		Angola	0	~ G 1
11	<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	Mun/trắc đen Châu phi	2		South Africa	APPENDIX 2	~ G 1
12	<i>Homalium caryophyllaceum Benth</i>	sao xanh	22		Reunion	0	G 2

Source: General Department of Vietnam Customs, as compiled by Forest Trends and Vietnamese timber associations

Risks assessment of “new” imported species: questions on starting date

The FLEGT VPA and the VNTLAS Decree do not contain a clear definition of a “new species” or “a species imported for the first time.” One of the key points to define "new species" or "imported species for the first time" is the starting date of this definition of “new.”

If the regulation of new species begins when the VNTLAS Decree took effect on October 30, 2020, all imported species after this date would be considered “new.”

Table 4 shows the total number of species imported from Africa, both in the form of logs and sawnwood, that would be considered “new” for previous years starting January 1.

Table 4. Total species imported from 2017 and amount of new species compared to the previous year

Year	Total number of imported species	Number of imported new species compared to the previous year
2017	168	
2018	138	38
2019	94	1
7M 2020	57	2

Source: General Department of Vietnam Customs, as compiled by Forest Trends and Vietnamese timber associations

If 2019 is the starting date, the number of new species will appear for 2020, and thus by the end of July 2020 (our reporting period), only two new species will be imported to Vietnam from Africa. If 2018 is our start date, the number of new species in 2019 is one; and, if our start date is 2017, the number of new species in 2018 (timeline 2017) is 38. Thus, 2018 was a year when many “new species” were imported (compared to previous year), and the number dropped significantly in the following time.

It is possible that some new species imported to Vietnam in the period from 2018 to July 2020 may have been imported to Vietnam prior to 2018.

5.2. Risk assessment of Vietnamese imports of Lao logs and sawnwood

5.2.1. Geographical risk assessment

Table 5 below shows the results of applying the geographic risk criteria to logs and sawnwood imported from Laos.

Table 5. Results of applying geographic risk to round and sawnwood imported from Laos to Vietnam in the period from 2019 to July 2020

Criteria A: Having TLAS has been operated and licensed FLEGT	Criteria B: Having a binding national legal framework of due diligence for legal timber	Criteria C-1.1: Rating of the WGI index of government effectiveness	Criteria C-1.2: Having a system of legal normative documents on CITES Implementation is ranked 1	Criteria C-2: Having signed bilateral agreement with Vietnam on legal timber	Criteria C-3: Having a binding national timber certification system	Log volume 2019 (m ³)	Sawn-wood volume 2019 (m ³)	Log volume in the first 7 months of 2020 (m ³)	Sawn-wood volume in the first 7 months of 2020 (m ³)
N	N	- 0.6727	-	N	N	5.679	63.285	5.682	28.761

The government of Laos started the process of negotiating a FLEGT VPA with the EU in May 2017. The negotiations are still ongoing.

Other criteria such as the binding national legal framework or the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicator rating index (Table 4) do not meet the requirements of low risk geographic classification, as specified in the VNTLAS Decree. Therefore, logs and sawnwood imported from Laos are considered high risk.

5.2.2. Risk assessment of imported Species from Laos

Risks assessment of imported log species

In the period between 2019 and July 2020, Vietnam imported a total of 11 log species from Laos (Appendix 3). Of these, five are in the high-risk group according to criteria of the FLEGT VPA and the VNTLAS Decree (Table 6).

Table 6. Risky log species imported from Laos into Vietnam from 2019 to July 2020

No	Scientific name	Vietnamese name (reference)	Import volume in 2019 (m ³)	Import volume in the first 7 months of 2020 (m ³)	Decree 06 (IIA) and CITES	Timber Subgroups I, II (Decision 2198)
1	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	hương	22	2	06_IIA	G1
2	<i>Pterocarpus pedatus</i>	hương	27		0	G1

3	<i>Erythrophloeum fordii</i> Oliv	lim		12	06_IIA	G2
4	<i>Fokiania hodginsi</i>	pơ mu	16		06_IIA	G1
5	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	thông tre	24		PL3	G1

Source: General Department of Vietnam Customs, as compiled by Forest Trends and Vietnamese timber associations

Risk assessment of imported Lao sawnwood species

Between 2019 to July 2020, Vietnam imported 64 species of sawnwood from Laos (Appendix 4), of which 25 are considered high risk according to the criteria of the FLEGT VPA and VNTLAS Decree (Table 7).

Table 7. Risky sawnwood species imported from Laos into Vietnam from 2019 to July 2020

No	Scientific name	Vietnamese name (reference)	Import volume in 2019 (m ³)	Import volume in the first 7 months of 2020 (m ³)	Decree 06 (IIA) and CITES	Timber Subgroups I, II (Decision 2198)
1	<i>Dipterocarpus tonkinensis</i>	chò nâu		84	0	G2
2	<i>Chukrasia sp</i>	chua khét/lát chun		7	0	G1
3	<i>Dipterocarpus spp</i>	đầu	3.14	348	0	G1
4	<i>Afzelia xylocarpa</i>	gỗ	75		06_IIA	
5	<i>Pahudia cochinchinensis</i>	gỗ đỏ	1.08	288	0	G1
6	<i>Sindora tonkinensis</i>	gỗ lau	17.79	9.08	06_IIA	G1
7	<i>Sindora cochinchinensis</i>	gỗ mật	281		0	G1
8	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	hương	17.97	6.53	06_IIA	G1
9	<i>Pterocarpus pedatus</i>	hương	2.17	316	0	G1
10	<i>Pterocarpus spp</i>	hương	547	75	0	G1
11	<i>Chukrasia sp</i>	la khét	4		0	G1
12	<i>Chukrasia tabularis</i>	la khét	159	52	0	G1
13	<i>Erythrophloeum fordii</i>	lim	3.51	755	06_IIA	G2
14	<i>Diospyros spp</i>	mun	212	21	0	G1
15	<i>Diospyros mun</i>	mun	181	17	0	G1
16	<i>Parapentace tonkinensis</i> Gagnep	nghiến	5	2	0	G2
17	<i>Fokiania hodginsii</i>	pơ mu	112	45	06_IIA	G1
18	<i>Cinnamomum parthenoxylon</i>	re hương		24	06_IIA	
19	<i>Cunninghamia konishii</i> Hayata	sa mu	261	98	06_IIA	G1
20	<i>Homalium caryophyllaceum</i> Benth	sao xanh	58	6	0	G2

21	<i>Shorea hypochra Hance</i>	sến	19	49	0	
22	<i>Vatica tonkinensis A.chev</i>	táu mật		2	0	G2
23	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	thông tre	24		PL3	G1
24	<i>Fagraea fragrans</i>	traï	24	34	0	G1
25	<i>Cinnamomum balansae</i>	vù hương	3	5	06_IIA	

Source: Research team of Forest Trends and Timber Associations analyzed based on the data of the General Department of Vietnam Customs

Risks in new imported species

Laos has historically been a major supplier of timber products to Vietnam, thus many of the imported species have been very familiar to the Vietnamese industry for years. Thus, no “new” species of timber have been imported to Vietnam from Laos in recent years.

5.3. Risk assessment of imported timber from PNG

5.3.1. Geographical risk assessment

Table 8 shows the results of applying the geographical risk criteria as applied to PNG. The results of these criteria show that imported timber from PNG into Vietnam is timber from risky geographical areas.

Table 8. Results of applying the risk criteria of geographic area to logs and sawnwood imported from PNG into Vietnam in the period from 2019 to July 2020

Criteria A: having TLAS has been operated and licensed FLEGT	Criteria B: Having a binding national legal framework of due diligence for legal timber	Criteria C-1.1: Rating of the WGI index of government effectiveness	Criteria C-1.2: Having a system of legal normative documents on CITES Implementation ranked 1	Criteria C-2: Signing a bilateral agreement with Vietnam on legal timber	Criteria C-3: having a mandatory national timber certification system	Log volume 2019 (m ³)	Sawn-wood volume 2019 (m ³)	Log volume 7 months of 2020 (m ³)	Sawn-wood volume 7 months of 2020 (m ³)
N	N	-0.6773	1	N	N	236.859	566	99.110	238

5.3.2. Imported species risk assessment

Timber is imported from PNG to Vietnam comes mainly in the form of logs. The amount of sawnwood from this source is negligible.

Risk assessment of imported sawnwood species

Appendix 6 lists the sawnwood species imported from PNG into Vietnam, between 2019 and July 2020. Based on criteria outlined by FLEGT VPA and VNTLAS, seven are considered to be high risk (Table 9).

Table 9. Risky sawnwood species imported from PNG into Vietnam in the period from 2019 to July 2020

No	Scientific name	Vietnamese name (reference)	Import volume in 2019 (m ³)	Import volume in the first 7 months of 2020 (m ³)	Decree 06 (IIA) and CITES	Timber Subgroups I, II (Decision 2198)
1	<i>Xylia dolabriformis</i> Benth	căm xe	3		0	G2
2	<i>Sindora tonkinensis</i>	gỗ lau		57	06_IIA	
3	<i>Pterocarpus cambodianus</i>	hương	25		0	G1
4	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	hương		7	06_IIA	G1
5	<i>Erythrophloeum fordii</i> Oliv	lim		9	06_IIA	G2
6	<i>Fokienia hodginsii</i>	pơ mu	201		06_IIA	G1
7	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	sồi	17		0	

Source: General Department of Vietnam Customs, as compiled by Forest Trends and Vietnamese timber associations

Risk assessment of new imported species

Table 10 shows the number of logs and sawnwood species imported from PNG into Vietnam starting in 2017, as well as the number of new species in subsequent years.

Table 10: Total imported species and amount of new species compared to the previous year

Year	Total imported log and sawnwood species	Amount of new species imported compared to a year earlier
2017	62	
2018	90	40
2019	67	9
7M 2020	50	7

Source: General Department of Vietnam Customs, as compiled by Forest Trends and Vietnamese timber associations

Compared to the species in 2019, the amount of new species imported to Vietnam from PNG in the first 7 months of 2020 was seven, in 2019 (compared to 2018) was nine, in 2018 (compared to 2017) was 40.

Table 10 does not show the amount of new species imported to Vietnam prior to 2017. The number of new species in Table 10 may change depending on the timeframe used as the background to calculate the amount of new species.

5.4. Risk assessment of imported timber from Cambodia

5.4.1. Geographical risk assessment

Table 11 shows the results of applying the geographic risk criteria to logs and sawnwood imported from Cambodia to Vietnam.

Table 11. Results of applying the geographic risk criteria to logs and sawnwood from Cambodia to Vietnam in the period from 2019 to July 2020

Criteria A: having TLAS has been operated and licensed FLEGT	Criteria B: Having a binding national legal framework of due diligence for legal timber	Criteria C-1.1: Rating of the WGI index of government effectiveness	Criteria C-1.2: Having a system of legal normative documents on CITES Implementation ranked 1	Criteria C-2: Signing a bilateral agreement with Vietnam on legal timber	Criteria C-3: having a mandatory national timber certification system	Log volume 2019 (m ³)	Sawnwood volume 2019 (m ³)	Log volume in the first 7 months of 2020 (m ³)	Sawnwood volume in the first of 7 months of 2020 (m ³)
N	N	- 0.57	1	N	N	10.589	79.610	673	14.865

These results suggest that timber originating from Cambodia is high risk.

5.4.2. Species risk assessment

Risk assessment of imported log species

Between 2019 and July 2020, Vietnam imported a total of 15 log species from Cambodia, of which seven species are considered high risk according to FLEGT VPA and VNTLAS Decree (Table 12).

Table 12. Risky log species imported from Cambodia to Vietnam from 2019 to July 2020

No	Scientific name	Vietnamese name (reference)	Import volume in 2019 (m ³)	Import volume in the first 7 months of 2020 (m ³)	Decree 06 (IIA) and CITES	Timber Subgroups I, II (Decision 2198)
1	<i>Xylia dolabriformis</i> Benth	cắm xe	447	31	0	G2
2	<i>Xylia xylocarpa</i>	cắm xe	44		0	G2
3	<i>Sindora cochinchinensis</i>	gỗ mật	55			G1
4	<i>Sindora siamensis</i>	gụ mật/ gỗ mật	40		06_IIA	G1
5	<i>Pterocapus cambodianus</i>	hương	45		0	G1
6	<i>Pterocapus pedatus</i>	hương	7		0	G1
7	<i>Erythrophloeum fordii</i> Oliv	lim	4.52	97	06_IIA	G2

Source: General Department of Vietnam Customs, as compiled by Forest Trends and Vietnamese timber associations

Risk assessment of imported sawnwood species

From 2019 to July 2020, Vietnam imported 32 species of sawnwood from Cambodia (Appendix 8), of which 14 were high risk (Table 13).

Table 13. Risky sawnwood species imported from Cambodia into Vietnam from 2019 to July 2020

No	Scientific name	Vietnamese name (reference)	Import volume in 2019 (m ³)	Import volume in the first 7 months of 2020 (m ³)	Decree 06 (IIA) and CITES	Timber G I, II (Decision 2198)
1	<i>Lagerstroemia angustifolia</i>	bằng lăng cườm		1,095		G1
2	<i>Xylia xylocarpa</i>	cắm xe	1.227		0	G2
3	<i>Xylia dolabriformis Benth</i>	cắm xe	16.987	1,778	0	G2
4	<i>Dipterocarpus spp</i>	dầu	200		0	G2
5	<i>Afzelia xylocarpa</i>	Gỗ	16		06_IIA	G1
6	<i>Sindora siamensis</i>	gỗ mật	1.007		06_IIA	G1
7	<i>Pahudia cochinchinensis</i>	gỗ đỏ	1		0	G1
8	<i>Sindora cochinchinensis</i>	gỗ mật	5.133	192	0	G1
9	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	Hương	1.518	450	06_IIA	G1
10	<i>Pterocarpus pedatus</i>	Hương	89		0	G1
11	<i>Pterocarpus cambodianus</i>	Hương	1.354		0	G1
12	<i>Erythrophloeum fordii Oliv</i>	Lim	5.284	450	06_IIA	G1
13	<i>Homalium caryophyllaceum Benth</i>	sao xanh	4.562	877	0	G2
14	<i>Fagraea fragrans</i>	Trai	189		0	G1

Source: General Department of Vietnam Customs, as compiled by Forest Trends and Vietnamese timber associations

Similarly to Laos, Cambodia has historically been a significant supplier to Vietnam, and as such, there have been no new species of timber from this source in recent years.

6. Future Implementation of the FLEGT VPA FLEGT and VNTLAS Decree for Timber Imports

The VNTLAS Decree, guiding the implementation of FLEGT VPA, officially took effect on October 30, 2020. The Decree dedicates one chapter to measures and mechanisms to control the potential of high-risk timber imports, focusing on high-risk geographies and species. The FLEGT VPA and VNTLAS Decree set out criteria for risk verification in these aspects and describe the mechanisms and policies to followed for cases of imported risk.

This report focuses on determining the risks associated with tropical timber imported to Vietnam, especially from African countries, Laos, Cambodia, and PNG, the main suppliers of tropical timber. It presents the results obtained after applying the criteria set out in the FLEGT VPA and VNTLAS Decree. While Vietnam also imports tropical timber from other regions, such as the Solomon Islands, Suriname, or Guyana, those geographies are outside of the scope of this report. In addition, the report focuses specifically on timber imported in the form of logs and sawnwood, and does not consider other forms of supply such as semi-finished or other end products. The report also only focuses on the imported species of log and wood sawn in the period from 2019 to July 2020. The imported species of timber into Vietnam outside of this period are not covered in this Report.

The report also inherits some information from two Internal Newsletter of the EFI EU FLEGT (VPA Vietnam: Timber risk associated with geographic origin dated May 25, 2018 and the brief of technical documents for VPA Viet Nam: Species risk dated February 2, 2019). Some information obtained from these newsletters need to be updated, especially regarding to national legal frameworks of compulsory due diligence and national certification systems. As such, the report currently does not include any information available since the publication of these newsletters.

The following section discusses some of the implications of our findings to the implementation of the VNTLAS Decree.

6.1. Supply of tropical timber to Vietnam: Geographical regions of risk

After applying the FLEGT VPA and VNTLAS criteria to assess geographical risks, we found that almost all countries supplying tropical timber to Vietnam are considered high risk. In addition to the lack of compulsory legal frameworks for due diligence for the national timber certification system, the governance in these countries is often very limited. For example, the report of Vietnam “Imports of African Timber: 2015 - June 2018,” the authors pointed out that many of Vietnam’s African timber suppliers suffer from poor forest governance systems. Specifically, indicators such as Assurance and Due diligence, Political Stability and Nonviolence, Government Effectiveness, Institutional Quality, The Rule of Law, and Control of Corruption are mostly under 20 percent of effectiveness. This represents a great risk when importing timber from these geographical regions.

Vietnam imports large amounts of timber from tropical countries which are identified as high risk. Volumes imported from such sources comprise 30 percent of the total volume of imported timber by Vietnam, annually. Imports from Africa account for over 80 percent of total imports from tropical regions,

with most coming from seven to eight countries with significant export volumes of about 10,000 m³ or more per year. Mechanisms and policies including the VNTLAS Decree should focus on these countries.

Timber coming from Laos and Cambodia have been declining in recent years. However, significant volumes are imported from PNG, mainly in the form of logs, and have been increasing, and as such requires attention from the Vietnamese authorities in controlling the risks associated with these imports.

6.2. Tropical timber supply for Vietnam: Risky imported species

Every year about 270 different timber species are imported to Vietnam. Of these, the 100 are from Africa approximately 70 species from PNG. With such high numbers, controlling imported species will be a complex task.

The FLEGT VPA and the VNTLAS Decree set out the criteria to determine, which imported species are at risk. Under these regulations. In addition to regulations applied to common imported species, Importers of high-risk timber need to comply with additional mandatory regulations. Table 14 shows the percentage of at-risk species based on criteria identified by the FLEGT VPA and the VNTLAS Decree, when applied to imports from Africa, Laos, Cambodia and PNG in the period 2019 – July 2020. The information in the table does not consider the criteria "new species" / "imported species for the first time".

Table 14. The proportion of risk species imported into Vietnam in the period from 2019 to July 2020

Region	Log Risk species/total import species (%)	Sawnwood Risk species/total import species (%)
Africa	7/98 (7.1%)	12/83 (14.5%)
Laos	5/11 (45.5%)	25/64 (39.0%)
Cambodia	7/15 (46.7%)	14/32 (43.8)
PNG	1/78 (1.3%)	7/13 (53.8%)

Source: Research team of Forest Trends and timber associations

While the volume of logs and sawnwood imported from Africa and PNG is very large, the risk associated with *species* imported from these sources is lower than those from Laos and Cambodia, according to the VPA criteria and the VNTLAS Decree. So, while volumes of imports from the latter regions is still relatively low (compared to imports from other sources), timber species originating from these countries tend to be CITES Appendix listed and/or classified as category IA, IIA under Vietnamese law. These findings signal great risks for Vietnam's wood industry, especially since both Laos and Cambodia are in the process of implementing policies to ban the export of timber. Continuing with the sourcing of high-risk timber from Laos and Cambodia, will contribute to the bad reputation of the Vietnamese timber industry, and could have unpredictable consequences for its future.

The proportion of at-risk timber species imported from Africa to Vietnam is small, however, because the total volume of imports from this source is very large, the volume of risky wood entering the country is still significant. Volume of logs originating from Africa amounts to nearly 1 million m³ annually, with approximately 7 percent, or 70,000 m³, of it in the at-risk category, according to the assessment criteria of the FLEGT VPA FLEGT and the VNTLAS Decree. Likewise, Vietnam imports nearly 500,000 m³ of

sawnwood from the same source annually, with about 14.5 percent, or over 72,000 m³, considered to be high-risk species.

According to the FLEGT VPA FLEGT and the VNTLAS Decree, the criteria for "new species" and "imported species for the first time" is also considered when identifying at-risk species imported by Vietnam. However, neither the FLEGT VPA nor the VNTLAS Decree have a clear definition of "new species" and "species imported for the first time." Therefore, if the timestamp for new species is from after the VNTLAS Decree effect (October 30, 2020), all imported species can be considered new. A definition of new species needs to be discussed and presented in order to define the list of risk species.

6.3. Implementing the VNTLAS Decree in the future: Developing and announcing the list of geographic regions and risk species

The VNTLAS Decree took effect on October 30, 2020. To support the TLAS implementation, Vietnamese authorities will develop and announce a list of geographical regions (countries), considered to be high risk suppliers of timber to Vietnam, as well as a list of at-risk / high-risk species. The information presented in this report shows that the amount of timber entering Vietnam from high-risk areas, as well as species considered high risk, is significant. This indicates that the development of such a list will be a complicated task and will not only require time but also technical expertise in species classification, including ones currently not well known in Vietnam. Evaluating the criteria for high-risk geographic regions also requires up-to-date expert knowledge of forestry governance, legal frameworks, supply chains, and certification systems in source countries. This knowledge may exceed the current scope and resources of Vietnam's forestry administration.

To do this work effectively, Vietnam's forestry officials should set up working groups (technical teams) and include members with direct expertise in the areas discussed above. These technical teams should seek assistance from relevant regulatory agencies and research and development organizations to connect with the countries supplying timber to Vietnam, and to gather up to date information on different aspects of the supply chain of timber originating from these countries. The operation of the technical team should be open, allow for open consultation with all stakeholders, and ensure that the lists of geographic regions and risk species are developed using the most up-to-date information.

With timber originating from high-risk geographic regions and species, it is necessary to announce the information about the spirit of the VNTLAS Decree, especially when it comes to new requirements for direct businesses involved in importing timber from these sources. Presenting this information will help stakeholders be proactive and better able to respond to the new requirements under the VNTLAS Decree. Currently, there are very large enterprises participating in the timber supply chain (approximately 200 directly importing African timber). Disseminating and conveying information to these actors should not only involve State authorities but Timber Associations and other stakeholders should also play a role. Updating information, relevant to businesses, in a timely manner will help maintain these supply chains and lower the negative impacts for all actors involved.

7. Conclusion

This report updates the information of importing Vietnam's tropical timber, focusing on the supplies from Africa, Laos, Cambodia and PNG. Imports of tropical timber from other countries (such as Latin America) are not covered by this Report.

The report applies the criteria for identifying high-risk geographical regions and high-risk species specified in Vietnam's FLEGT FLEGT VPA and VNTLAS Decree in order to assess the risk level of these specific tropical timber supply chains. The results of the Report show that the supply of tropical timber from Africa, Laos, Cambodia, and PNG falls into the category of risky geographic region. In terms of imported species, the proportion of risk species imported into Vietnam in the total of different imported species depends on the supplying sources. However, in general, risk species still accounts for a relatively large proportion of the total imported species.

Developing and activating the list of risky geographic regions and risk species play an important role in controlling the legality of import timber. These are very necessary things to maintain and develop the industry, to fulfill the Government's commitments to the international community. In the long term, the Government of Vietnam and the timber business community should diversify the supply of timber, reduce the proportion of import supplies from the tropical regions, and increase the proportion from low-risk sources. In addition, the Government and timber associations, in collaboration with the media agencies, should provide the mechanisms and messages to encourage the use of domestic timber sources, including plantation timber. This would reduce the use of high-risk imported tropical timber, but impact millions of Vietnamese farmers currently involved in forestry afforestation today.

Appendix 1. Species of African log species imported into Vietnam (2019 to July 2020)

No.	Scientific name	Vietnamese name (reference)	Import 2019 (m ³)	Import 2020 (Jan – July) (m ³)	Country of origin	Decree 06 (IIA) and CITES	Timber Subgroups I, II (Decision 2198)	Risk
1	<i>Oldfieldia africana</i>	Oldfieldia	739		Liberia	0		
2	<i>Combretodendron macroncarpum</i>	abale/essia	167		Cameroon; Liberia	0		
3	<i>Petersianthus macrocarpus</i>	abale/essia	1.936	315	Cameroon; Ghana	0		
4	<i>Desbordesia glaucescens</i>	alep/omang	376		Cameroon	0		
5	<i>Detarium macrocarpum</i>	amouk/mambode	80	167	Cameroon; Congo	0		
6	<i>Monopetalanthus spp.</i>	andoung/ekop	44	2.572	Cameroon	0		
7	<i>Ongokea gore</i>	Angueuk	7		Congo	0		
8	<i>Aningeria altissima</i>	Aniegre	50		Equatorial Guinea	0		
9	<i>Triplochyton scleroxylon</i>	Ayous	1.855	252	Cameroon	0		
10	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	bạch đàn	34.962	8.166	Angola; South Africa	0		
11	<i>Bobgunnia fistuloides</i>	cắm	103	14	Cameroon	0		
12	<i>Guibourtia arnoldian</i>	cắm	1.974	595	Angola	0		
13	<i>Guibourtia coleosperma</i>	cắm	47.007	17.288	Angola; Namibia; Nigeria; South Africa	0		
14	<i>Guibourtia demeusei</i>	cắm	3.538	120	Cameroon	APPEN DIX 2		High
15	<i>Guibourtia ehie</i>	cắm	60		Ghana	0		
16	<i>Guibourtia tessmannii</i>	cắm		383	Equatorial Guinea	APPEN DIX 2		High
17	<i>Swartzia fistuloides</i>	cắm	2.468	1.120	Angola; Cameroon; Congo; Equatorial Guinea;	0		
18	<i>Cynometra ananta</i>	cynometra	78		Liberia	0		
19	<i>Swetenia mahogani</i>	dái ngựa		45	DRC	0		
20	<i>Dalium spp.</i>	dalium	230		Liberia	0		
21	<i>Santalum album</i>	đàn hương	24		Mauritius	0		
22	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Dâu	5.729	3.050	Angola; Cameroon; Congo; Congo (Democratic Rep.)	0		
23	<i>Chlorophora regia</i>	Dâu		4	Liberia	0		

24	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	dâu/ moreira	13.838	423	Angola; Cameroon; Congo; Equatorial Guinea; Ghana; Kenya; Nigeria	0		
25	<i>Manilkara letouzei</i>	dầu/ bolletrie	95		Cameroon	0		
26	<i>Manilkara spp.</i>	dầu/ bolletrie	11		Congo	0		
27	<i>Albizia ferruginea</i>	Đinh	125	104	Angola; Cameroon; Congo	0		
28	<i>Testulea gabonensis</i>	Đinh	41		Equatorial Guinea	0		
29	<i>Tieghemella heckelii</i>	douka	23		Congo	0		
30	<i>Tieghemella africana</i>	douka/ Makore/ Lifua	783	589	Angola; Congo; Congo (Democratic Rep.)	0		
31	<i>Populus nigra</i>	dương/ Poplar	86		South Africa	0		
32	<i>Didelotia brevipaniculata</i>	Ekop zing		56	Cameroon	0		
33	<i>Toubouate brevipaniculata</i>	Ekop zing			Cameroon	0		
34	<i>Copaifera mildbraedii</i>	etimoë	170	52	Cameroon; Congo	0		
35	<i>Pachyelasma tessmannii</i>	Eyeck	2.78	7.37	Cameroon; Congo	0		
36	<i>Fribloma oblongum</i>	eyong	416		Cameroon	0		
37	<i>Duboscia macrocarpa</i>	eyoum	172	89	Cameroon	0		
38	<i>Dialium bipindense</i>	Eyoum/ Mpenza	734	66	Cameroon; Equatorial Guinea	0		
39	<i>Dialium pachyphyllum</i>	Eyoum/ Mpenza	87		Angola	0		
40	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	giá tỵ	6.52	8.39	Cameroon; Congo; Congo (Democratic Rep.); Nigeria	APPEN DIX 2		High
41	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	giá tỵ	233	188	Cameroon; Ghana; Nigeria	0		
42	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	giổi	1.45	205	Cameroon; Equatorial Guinea; Liberia	0		
43	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>	giổi	25.32	4.481	Angola; Cameroon; Congo; Congo (Democratic Rep.); Gabon; Ghana; Liberia	0		

44	<i>Afzelia africana</i>	Gõ	145	61.07	Angola; Cameroon; Congo; Congo (Democratic Rep.); Equatorial Guinea; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Kenya; Mozambique; Namibia; Nigeria; Sierra Leone; South Africa; Uganda; Ghana	0		
45	<i>Afzelia bipindensis</i>	Gõ	2		Liberia	0		
46	<i>Afzelia pachyloba</i>	Gõ	42.64	26.44	Angola; Cameroon; Congo; Gabon; Ghana; Kenya; Nigeria	0		
47	<i>Afzelia quanzensis</i>	Gõ	141		Mozambique	0		
48	<i>Afzelia sp.</i>	Gõ	120		Ghana	0		
49	<i>Afzelia xylocarpa</i>	Gõ	3.106	2.282	Cote D'Ivoire (Ivory Coast); Gambia; Ghana; Kenya; Mozambique; Nigeria	06_IIA		High
50	<i>Martiodendron parviflorum</i>	Gõ	127		Cameroon	0		
51	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	Gõ	4.398	822	Angola; Cameroon; Congo; Equatorial Guinea; Liberia	0		
52	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Gòn	28		Ghana	0		
53	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>	gụ	4.188	4.227	Angola; Cameroon; Congo; DRC; Equatorial Guinea; Ghana	0		
54	<i>Hallea ciliata</i>	hallea	1.070		Liberia	0		
55	<i>Berlinia bracteosa</i>	hương	839	29	Cameroon; Equatorial Guinea	0		
56	<i>Berlinia spp.</i>	hương	777	491	Cameroon; Congo; Liberia	0		

57	<i>Brachystegia cynometroides</i>	hương	5.363	1.273	Cameroon; Equatorial Guinea	0		
58	<i>Brachystegia eurycoma</i>	hương	988		Cameroon; Liberia	0		
59	<i>Brachystegia laurentii</i>	hương	100	1.023	Cameroon; Nigeria	0		
60	<i>Brachystegia leonensis</i>	hương	66		Cameroon	0		
61	<i>Brachystegia mildbraedii</i>	hương	258	18	Cameroon	0		
62	<i>Didelotia africana</i>	hương	752		Liberia	0		
63	<i>Didelotia sp.</i>	hương	21		Liberia	0		
64	<i>Julbernardia pellegriniana</i>	hương	172		Cameroon; Congo (Democratic Rep.)	0		
65	<i>Paraberlinia bifoliolata</i>	hương	11.86	989	Cameroon; Congo; Gabon	0		
66	<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	hương	5.13	80	Ghana; Guinea-Bissau; Nigeria; Sierra Leone	Appendix 2	G1	High
67	<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>	hương	16.52	8.081	Angola; Cameroon; Congo; Congo (Democratic Rep.); Equatorial Guinea; Gabon; Ghana; Kenya; Nigeria	0	G1	High
68	<i>Pterocarpus tinctorius</i>	hương	156		Angola	0	G1	High
69	<i>Daniella oliveri</i>	hương vàng	4.01	3.63	Ghana; Kenya; Nigeria	0		
70	<i>Tetraberlinia bifoliolata</i>	hương/ekaba	23	10	Cameroon	0		
71	<i>Heriteria spp.</i>	huỳnh	223		Liberia	0		
72	<i>Haplormosia macrophylla</i>	idewa	31		Liberia	0		
73	Khác	Khác	104		Angola; Cameroon	0		
74	<i>Erythrophleum guineense</i>	Lim	104		Liberia	0		
75	<i>Cylicodiscus gabunensis</i>	Lim	17.15	8.17	Cameroon; Equatorial Guinea; Gabon; Ghana; Kenya; Nigeria	0		

76	<i>Erythrophleum ivorense</i>	Lim	311.00	138.12	Angola; Cameroon; Congo; Congo (Democratic Rep.); Equatorial Guinea; Gabon; Ghana; Kenya; Liberia; Mozambique; Namibia; Nigeria;	0		
77	<i>Erythrophleum suaveolens</i>	Lim	1.11	373	Angola; Congo ; Congo (Democratic Rep.); Nigeria	0		
78	<i>Lophira alata</i>	Lim	3.75	231	Angola; Cameroon; Liberia	0		
79	<i>Gilbertiofendron preussill</i>	limbali/gil	2.45		Liberia	0		
80	<i>Millettia laurentii</i>	muồng	9.13	5.12	Cameroon; Congo (Democratic Rep.); Congo	0		
81	<i>Barchystegia leonensis</i>	naga	196		Liberia	0		
82	<i>Microberlinia brazzavillensis</i>	ngựa vằn	40		Nigeria	0		
83	<i>Juglans sp.</i>	óc chó	21		Angola	0		
84	<i>Austranella congolensis</i>	sến	43.97	19.94	Angola; Cameroon; Congo; Congo (Democratic Rep.)	0		
85	<i>Oxystigma oxiphyllum</i>	Tchitola/ Tola Chinfuta	80		Angola	0		
86	<i>Terrietia utilis</i>	terrietia	496		Liberia	0		
87	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Thông	1.03	95	South Africa	0		
88	<i>Radiata spp.</i>	Thông	161	74	South Africa	0		
89	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	tràm/keo	1.48	50	South Africa	0		
90	<i>Acacia spp.</i>	tràm/keo	226		South Africa	0		
91	<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i>	Undianuno preto/ Dibetou	155	182	Angola; Cameroon; Liberia	0		
92	<i>Khaya anthotheca</i>	xà cừ	32		Cameroon	0		
93	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	xà cừ/gụ	102		Angola	0		

94	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>	xoan	1.43	1.34	Angola; Cameroon; Congo	0		
95	<i>Entandrophragma angolensis</i>	xoan	150		Cameroon	0		
96	<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i>	xoan	3.64	2.32	Angola; Cameroon; Congo; DRC	0		
97	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	xoan	65.72	34.42	Angola; Cameroon; DRC; Nigeria	0		
98	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	xoan	7.30	3.06	Angola; Cameroon; Congo; DRC; Equatorial Guinea; Liberia	0		
	Total		873.453	380.040				

Appendix 2. Species of African sawnwood imported into Vietnam (2019 – July 2020)

No.	Scientific name	Vietnamese name (reference)	2019 Import (m ³)	2020 (Jan – July) Import (m ³)	Country of Origin	Decree 06 (IIA) and CITES	Timber Subgroups I, II (Decision 2198)	Risk
1	<i>Combretodendron macroncarpum</i>	abale/essia		144	Angola	0		
2	<i>Petersia africana</i>	abale/essia	76		Ghana	0		
3	<i>Petersianthus macrocarpus</i>	abale/essia	40		Ghana	0		
4	<i>Monopetalanthus spp.</i>	andoung/ekop	14	61	Cameroon; Gabon	0		
5	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	bạch đàn	754	297	South Africa	0		
6	<i>Lagerstroemia flos-reginae</i>	bàng lẳng	2		Reunion	0	G3	High
7	<i>Ecandollei spp.</i>	cắm		33	Ghana	0		
8	<i>Guibourtia coleosperma</i>	cắm	63.145	39.446	Angola; Kenya; Mozambique; Namibia; South Africa; Tanzania (United Rep.); Uganda; Zambia	0		
9	<i>Guibourtia ehie</i>	cắm	533	70	Cameroon	0		
10	<i>Guibourtia tessmannii</i>	cắm	328		Cameroon; Gabon	APPEN DIX 2		High
11	<i>Swartzia fistuloides</i>	cắm	865	162	Cameroon; Congo; Equatorial Guinea; Gabon	0		
12	<i>Xylia dolabriformis Benth</i>	cắm xe	8		Reunion	0	G2	High
13	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	cao su	342	41	Nigeria	0		
14	<i>Swetenia mahogani</i>	dái ngựa	95		Cameroon; Gabon	0		
15	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	dâu	8.826	4.820	Angola; Cameroon; Ghana	0		
16	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	dâu	4.394	1.044	Cameroon; Congo; Gabon; Ghana; Nigeria; Kenya	0		
17	<i>Testulea gabonensis</i>	đinh	268	164	Gabon	0		
18	<i>Tieghemella africana</i>	douka/Makore/Lifua	453	310	Angola	0		
19	<i>Pachyelasma tessmannii</i>	eyeck	16	163	Cameroon	0		

20	<i>Duboscia macrocarpa</i>	eyoum	62		Cameroon	0		
21	<i>Dialium bipindense</i>	Eyoum/ Mpenza	22		Cameroon	0		
22	<i>Dialium pachyphyllum</i>	Eyoum/ Mpenza	92		Gabon	0		
23	<i>Sindoropsis letestui</i>	gheombi	12		Gabon	0		
24	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	giá ty	144	272	Benin; Cote D'Ivoire (Ivory Coast); Ghana; South Africa; Tanzania (United Rep.)	0		
25	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	giỏi, xoan đào	1.64	2.20	Cameroon; Gabon	0		
26	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>	giỏi	11.99	9.29	Angola; Cameroon; Congo; Gabon	0		
27	<i>Nauclea spp.</i>	giỏi	38		Gabon	0		
28	<i>Staudia kamerunensis</i>	giỏi, hương	125	250	Gabon	0		
29	<i>Afzelia africana</i>	gõ	36.686	29.261	Angola; Cameroon; Congo; Cote d'Ivoire; Equatorial Guinea; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Liberia; Mozambique; Namibia; Nigeria; Sierra Leone; South Africa; Uganda	0		
30	<i>Afzelia bella</i>	gõ	26		Ghana	0		
31	<i>Afzelia bipindensis</i>	gõ	173		Cameroon	0		
32	<i>Afzelia pachyloba</i>	gõ	60.693	27.478	Cameroon; Congo; Cote D'Ivoire (Ivory Coast); Gabon; Ghana; Kenya; Nigeria; Sierra Leone	0		
33	<i>Afzelia quanzensis</i>	gõ	4.488	1.565	Mozambique; Tanzania (United Rep.)	0		

34	<i>Afzelia sp.</i>	gỗ	146		Ghana	0		
35	<i>Afzelia xylocarpa</i>	gỗ	3.47	1.03	Cote d'Ivoire; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Kenya; Mozambique; Nigeria	06_2A		High
36	<i>Eangolense spp.</i>	gỗ		69	Ghana	0		
37	<i>Hymenaca courbaril</i>	gỗ	36		Ghana	0		
38	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	gỗ	61		Cameroon; Congo; Gabon	0		
39	<i>Sindora cochinchinensis</i>	gỗ mật	100		Reunion	0	G1	High
40	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>	gụ	304	421	Cameroon; Gabon	0		
41	<i>Berlinia bracteosa</i>	hương	13	19	Cameroon; Gabon	0		
42	<i>Berlinia spp.</i>	hương	189	10	Cameroon; Congo; Gabon	0		
43	<i>Brachystegia cynometroides</i>	hương	41	39	Cameroon	0		
44	<i>Brachystegia laurentii</i>	hương	20	20	Nigeria	0		
45	<i>Julbernardia pellegriniana</i>	hương	995		Gabon	0		
46	<i>Paraberlinia bifoliolata</i>	hương	7.26	750	Cameroon; Gabon	0		
47	<i>Paraberlinia bisucalta</i>	hương		17	Cameroon	0		
48	<i>Pterocapus cambodianus</i>	hương	47		Reunion	0	G1	High
49	<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i>	hương	489		Mozambique; South Africa	0	G1	High
50	<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	hương	420	201	Ghana; Nigeria; Sierra Leone	APPEN DIX 2	G1	High
51	<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>	hương	24.52	10.455	Cameroon; Congo; Gabon; Nigeria	0	G1	High
52	<i>Pterocarpus tinctorius</i>	hương	361		Angola	0	G1	High
53	<i>Julbernardia pellegriniana</i>	hương/lim	450	43	Cameroon; Gabon	0		
54	<i>Daniella oliveri</i>	hương; hương vàng	1.04	1.40	Ghana; Nigeria	0		
55	<i>Cylicodiscus gabunensis</i>	lim	35.74	11.16	Cameroon; Congo; Gabon; Ghana; Nigeria	0		
56	<i>Erythrophleum ivorense</i>	lim/eyeck	179.364	73.935	Cameroon; Congo; DRC; Cote d'Ivoire; Equatorial	0		

					Guinea; Gabon; Ghana; Guinea; Kenya; Liberia; Mozambique; Nigeria			
57	<i>Erythrophleum suaveolens</i>	lim	871	246	Congo (Democratic Rep.); Mozambique; Nigeria	0		
58	<i>Lophira alata</i>	lim	464		Cameroon; Gabon	0		
59	<i>Hemenolobium falvum</i>	maka	19		Ghana	0		
60	<i>Bridelia micrantha</i>	metacha	319		Mozambique	0		
61	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	mít	39	93	Tanzania (United Rep.)	0		
62	<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	mun	2		South Africa	APPEN DIX 2	G1	High
63	<i>Millettia laurentii</i>	muồng	921	248	Congo; DRC; Gabon	0		
64	<i>Millettia stublmani</i>	muồng	196		Mozambique	0		
65	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	ngân hoa	74		Angola	0		
66	<i>Microberlinia brazzavillensis</i>	ngựa vằn	56		Nigeria	0		
67	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	okoume	238	354	Equatorial Guinea; Gabon	0		
68	<i>Homalium caryophyllaceum Benth</i>	sao xanh	22		Reunion	0	G2	High
69	<i>Autranella congolensis</i>	sến	1.00	412	Angola; Cameroon; Congo; Gabon	0		
70	<i>Quercus alba</i>	sồi	32		Ghana	0		
71	<i>Quercus sp</i>	sồi	28		Cote d'Ivoire	0		
72	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	thông	120		South Africa	0		
73	<i>Combritum Imberbe</i>	trâm bầu	104		Mozambique	0		
74	<i>Lovoa trichilioides</i>	Undianuno preto /Dibetouc	656	61	Cameroon	0		
75	<i>Picea abies</i>	vân/linh sam	81	46	Gabon; South Africa	0		
76	<i>Khaya anthotheca</i>	xà cừ	2.14	515	Angola; Gabon	0		
77	<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	xà cừ/gụ	270		Cameroon; Gabon	0		
78	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>	xoan	611	316	Angola; Cameroon	0		
79	<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i>	xoan	68	53	Angola; Cameroon	0		

80	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	xoan	2.40	707	Angola; Gabon; Cameroon; Nigeria	0		
81	<i>Entandrophragma spp</i>	xoan	205		Ghana	0		
82	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	xoan	761	827	Angola; Cameroon; Gabon	0		
83			20		Ghana	0		
	Total		463.129	220.526				

Source: General Department of Vietnam Customs, as compiled by Forest Trends and major Vietnamese timber associations

Appendix 3. African log species imported from Laos into Vietnam in volume in the period from 2019 to July 2020

No.	Scientific name	Vietnamese name (reference)	Import volume in 2019 (m ³)	Import volume in the first 7 months of 2020 (m ³)	Decree 06 (IIA) and CITES	Timber Subgroups I, II (Decision 2198)	Risk
1	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	giá ty	1.146	3.823	0		
2	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	Hương	22	2	06_IIA	G1	High
3	<i>Pterocarpus pecatus</i>	Hương	27		0	G1	High
4	<i>Erythrophloeum fordii oliv</i>	Lim		12	06_IIA	G2	High
5	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Mít		17	0		
6	<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>	Mít	16	54	0		
7	<i>Fokiania hodginsi</i>	pơ mu	16		0		
8	<i>Radiata spp</i>	thông	3		0		
9	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	thông tre	24		Appendix 3	G1	High
10	<i>Acacia Auriculiformis</i>	tràm/keo	4.132	1.775	0		
11	<i>Acacia spp</i>	tràm/keo	292		0		
	Total		5.679	5.682			

Source: Research team of Forest Trends and timber associations analysed based on the data of the General Department of Vietnam Customs

Appendix 4. African sawnwood species imported from Laos into Vietnam in volume in the period from 2019 to July 2020

No.	Scientific name	Vietnamese name (reference)	Import volume in 2019 (m ³)	Import volume in the first 7 months of 2020 (m ³)	Decree 06 (IIA) and CITES	Timber Subgroups I, II (Decision 2198)	Risk
1	<i>Lagerstroemia flos-reginae</i>	bằng lăng	2.036	2.034	0		
2	<i>Shorea Obtusa Wall</i>	cà chít	244	152	0		
3	<i>Xylia dolabriformis Benth</i>	cắm xe	3.996	3.945	0	G2	High
4	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	cao su	278	63	0		
5	<i>Shorea vulgaris Pierre</i>	Chai		57	0		
6	<i>Terminalia Chebula</i>	chiêu lieu	205	177	0		
7	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>	chiêu lieu		12	0		
8	<i>Parashorea Stellata</i>	chò chỉ/chò đen	18	2	0		
9	<i>Dipterocarpus tonkinensis A.Chev</i>	chò nâu		84	0	G1	High
10	<i>Chukrasia sp</i>	chua khét		7	0	G1	High
11	<i>Callophyllum saigonensis Pierre</i>	cồng	32	14	0		
12	<i>Cinamomum camphora</i>	dạ hương	69	32	0		
13	<i>Pygeum arboreum</i>	dạ hương	11		0		
14	<i>Swetenia mahogani</i>	dái ngựa		29	0		
15	<i>Dipterocarpus spp</i>	dầu	3.135	348	0	G1	High
16	<i>Cochinchinensis Kost</i>	dâu vàng		26	0		
17	<i>Morus alba</i>	dâu vàng	27		0		
18	<i>Hexaneuro carponbriletii</i>	đinh thối	214	440	0		
19	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	giá tỵ	4.711	220	0		
20	<i>Talauma Gioi A.chev</i>	giổi	2.262	2.315	0		
21	<i>Afzelia Xylocarpa</i>	Gỗ	75		06_IIA		High
22	<i>Pahudia cochinchinensis</i>	gỗ đỏ	1.079	288	0	G1	High
23	<i>Sindora tonkinensis</i>	gỗ lau	17.790	9.082	06_IIA	G1	High

24	<i>Sindora cochinchinensis</i>	gỗ mật	281		0	G1	High
25	<i>Aglaia sp</i>	gội	6	135	0		
26	<i>Darydium pierrei Hickel</i>	hồng tùng	7		0		
27	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	Hương	17.973	6.527	06_IIA	G1	High
28	<i>Pterocarpus pedatus</i>	Hương	2.172	316	0	G1	High
29	<i>Pterocarpus spp</i>	Hương	547	75	0	G1	High
30	<i>Heritiera cochinchinensis Kost</i>	huỳnh	18		0		
31	khác	Khác	77		0		
32	<i>Symplocos ferruginea</i>	Kháo	16	150	0		
33	<i>Hopea pierrei hance</i>	kiền kiền	479	371	0		
34	<i>Chukrasia sp</i>	la khét	4		0	G1	High
35	<i>Chukrasia tabularis A.Juss</i>	la khét	159	52	0	G1	High
36	<i>Erythrophloeum fordii oliv</i>	Lim	3.508	755	06_IIA	G1	High
37	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Mít		2	0		
38	<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>	Mít	281	135	0		
39	<i>Diospyros spp</i>	Mun	212	21	0	G1	High
40	<i>Diospyros mun H.Lec</i>	Mun	181	17	0	G1	High
41	<i>Zenia insignis chun</i>	muồng	7		0		
42	<i>Parapentace tonkinensis Gagnep</i>	nghiến	5	2	0	G1	High
43	<i>Duabanga sonneratioides Ham</i>	Phay	20	392	0		
44	<i>Fokiania hodginsi</i>	pơ mu	112	45	06_IIA	G1	High
45	<i>Cinamomum albiflorum Nees</i>	re gừng		53	0		
46	<i>Cinamomum parthenoxylon</i>	re hương		24	06_IIA		High
47	<i>Litsea annamensis</i>	re hương	2		0		
48	<i>Cunninghamia konishii Hayata</i>	sa mu	261	98	06_IIA	G1	High
49	<i>Lagerstroemia tomentosa Presl</i>	săng lẻ	49	66	0		
50	<i>Carallia sp</i>	săng vì	3	2	0		

51	<i>Homalium caryophyllaceum Benth</i>	sao xanh	58	6	0	G2	High
52	<i>Cinamomum tonkinensis Pitard</i>	sến	9		0		
53	<i>Shorea hypochra Hance</i>	sến	19	49	0		
54	<i>Vatica tonkinensis A.chev</i>	táu mật		2	0	G2	High
55	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Thông	161		0		
56	<i>Radiata spp</i>	Thông	84	27	0		
57	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	thông tre	24		Appendix 3	G1	High
58	<i>Fagraea Fragrans</i>	Trai	24	34	0	G1	High
59	<i>Nauclea purpurea Roxb</i>	vàng kiêng		7	0		
60	<i>Manglietia fordiana Oliv</i>	vàng tâm		66	0		
61	<i>Anisoptera cochinchinensis Pierre</i>	vên vên	37		0		
62	<i>Cinnamomum balansae</i>	vù hương	3	5	06_IIA		High
63	<i>Pygeum arboreum Endl</i>	Xoan	306		0		
64	<i>Toona febrifuga Roen</i>	Xoan	54	2	0		
	Total		63.285	28.761			

Source: Research team of Forest Trends and timber associations analysed based on the data of the General Department of Vietnam Customs

Appendix 5. African log species imported from Papua New Guinea into Vietnam in volume in the period from 2019 to July 2020

No.	Scientific name	Vietnamese name (reference)	Import volume in 2019 (m ³)	Import volume in the first 7 months of 2020 (m ³)	Decree 06 (IIA) and CITES	Timber Subgroups I, II (Decision 2198)	Risk
1	<i>Aglala spp</i>	aglala	4		0		
2	<i>Alstonia spp</i>	Alstoni	4		0		
3	<i>Eucalyptus spp</i>	bạch đàn	33.239	6.058	0		
4	<i>Dysoxylum spp</i>	bằng lăng/Dysox	298	228	0		
5	<i>Vitex pubescens</i>	bằng lăng/Dysox	2.322	552	0		
6	<i>Hydrochorea corymbosa</i>	bostamarinde	397		0		
7	<i>Burckella spp</i>	Burkella	6.574	1.243	0		
8	<i>Burkella obovata</i>	Burkella	711	179	0		
9	<i>Calophyllum spp</i>	calophyllum/cồng/cal	5.469	2.574	0		
10	<i>Camphorwood</i>	Camphorwood	21		0		
11	<i>Canarium spp</i>	canarium/car	176	163	0		
12	<i>Caradium indicum</i>	canarium/car		226	0		
13	<i>Cendar spp</i>	cep/cendar	291		0		
14	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	dầu/bolletrie	226		0		
15	<i>Manilkara kansoensis</i>	dầu/bolletrie		13	0		
16	<i>Dillenia spp</i>	dillenia/dil	11.318	10.038	0		
17	<i>Endiandra spp</i>	Endiandra	39		0		
18	<i>Octomeles sumatrana</i>	Erima		14	0		
19	<i>Eugenia spp</i>	Eugenia	39		0		
20	<i>Euodia bonwickii</i>	euodia		9	0		
21	<i>Flacourtia spp</i>	Flacourtia	10		0		
22	<i>Garó garó spp</i>	garó garó	101		0		
23	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	giổi	1.122		0		
24	<i>Elmerrillia papuana</i>	giổi	32.070	15.200	0		
25	<i>Nauclea spp</i>	giổi	692	66	0		
26	<i>Malaleuca leucadendron</i>	Glochidion			0		
27	<i>mixed hard</i>	gỗ tạp	1.849		0		
28	<i>Aglaia cucullata</i>	gội	4.034	914	0		
29	<i>Amoora Cucullata</i>	gội	1.625	378	0		

30	<i>Gordonia Papuana</i>	Gordonia	743		0		
31	<i>Hekakoro spp</i>	hekakoro	981		0		
32	<i>Carya spp</i>	hồ đào	20		0		
33	<i>Hopea Forbesii</i>	hopea/hoh/kiền kiền	4.715	2.609	0		
34	<i>Hopea pierrei hance</i>	hopea/hoh/kiền kiền	42.043	15.241	0		
35	<i>Hopea spp</i>	hopea/hoh/kiền kiền	34		0		
36	<i>Hopea iriana</i>	hopea/hoh/kiền kiền	3.783	14.086	0		
37	<i>Heriteria spp</i>	huỳnh	5.413	648	0		
38	<i>Artocarpus spp</i>	kapiak/kap	73		0		
39	<i>Xanthostemon spp</i>	Kasi kasi /kak/nghiến	228	55	0		
40	<i>Koompassia grandiflora</i>	Kem	27	1.219	0		
41	<i>Kempas spp</i>	Kempas	1.376	11	0		
42	NA	Khác	5.503	1.183	0		
43	<i>Kingiodendron spp</i>	kingiodendron		13	0		
44	<i>Intsia spp</i>	Kwi	713	7	0		
45	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	long não	8		0		
46	<i>Cinnamomum culilawan</i>	long não		7	0		
47	<i>Lophopetalum spp</i>	Lop		11	0		
48	<i>Eucalyptopsis Papuana</i>	Mah	686	244	0		
49	<i>Malaha eucalyptopsis</i>	Mah	29		0		
50	<i>Malaha spp</i>	Malaha/mar	27		0		
51	<i>Homalium Foetidum</i>	malas/mal	17.768	7.593	0		
52	<i>Mangrove spp</i>	mangrove/mar	1.324	80	0		
53	<i>Maniltoa spp</i>	Maniltoa	72	34	0		
54	<i>Maranthes corymbosa</i>	Maranthes/plb	3.167	1.048	0		
55	<i>Meraswa spp</i>	Mersawa	4.572	773	0		
56	<i>Anisoptera thurifera</i>	mersawa/mer	1.241	275	0		
57	<i>Artocarpus Asperula Gagret</i>	Mít		100	0		
58	<i>Juglans sp</i>	óc chó	51	597	0		
59	<i>Palaquim spp</i>	Palaquium	2.720	1.941	0		
60	<i>Planchonella torricellensis</i>	planchonella/plr		26	0		
61	<i>Planchonia papuana</i>	planchonia/pla	2.160	29	0		

62	<i>Schizomeria spp</i>	Schizomeria	154		0		
63	<i>Sloanea spp</i>	sloanea	6		0		
64	<i>Quercus sp</i>	sồi	122		0		
65	<i>Tristania Suaveolens</i>	Swamp	429	576	0		
66	<i>Fraxinus spp</i>	tần bì	4		0		
67	<i>Pometia pinnata</i>	tau/pometia	417	4.322	0		
68	<i>Pometia Sp</i>	tau/pometia	4.057		0		
69	<i>Aphanamixis Polystach</i>	tau/taun	11.839	5.269	0		
70	<i>Terminalia Brassii</i>	terminalia/ter/ chiêu lieu	574		0		
71	<i>Terminalia spp</i>	terminalia/ter/ chiêu lieu	107	420	0		
72	<i>Syzigium sp</i>	Trâm	2.447		0		
73	<i>Syzygium Chanles Tranh</i>	Trâm	881	21	0		
74	<i>Syygium spp</i>	trâm/guw	12.634	2.531	0		
75	<i>Vatica spp</i>	Vatica	376		0		
76	<i>Dracontomelo dao</i>	Wal		77	0		
77	<i>Mangifera minor</i>	Xoài	4		0		
78	<i>Garcinia latissima</i>	xương gà	702	212	0		
	Total		236.859	99.110			

Source: Research team of Forest Trends and timber associations analysed based on the data of the General Department of Vietnam Customs

Appendix 6. African sawnwood species imported from Papua New Guinea into Vietnam in volume in the period from 2019 to July 2020

No.	Scientific name	Vietnamese name (reference)	Import volume in 2019 (m ³)	Import volume in the first 7 months of 2020 (m ³)	Decree 06 (IIA) and CITES	Timber Subgroups I, II (Decision 2198)	Risk
1	<i>Ochroma pyramidale</i>	Balsa		60	0		
2	<i>Ochroma spp</i>	Balsa	163	30	0		
3	<i>Guibourtia coleosperma</i>	cắm	84		0		
4	<i>Xylia dolabriformis Benth</i>	cắm xe	3		0	G2	High
5	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Dương		75	0		
6	<i>Sindora tonkinen</i>	gỗ lau		57	06_IIA		High
7	<i>Pterocapus cambodianus</i>	hương	25		0	G1	High
8	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	hương		7	06_IIA	G1	High
9	<i>Erythrophloeum fordii oliv</i>	Lim		9	06_IIA	G2	High
10	<i>Fokiania hodginsi</i>	pơ mu	201		06_IIA	G1	High
11	<i>Quercus sp</i>	sồi	17		0		
12	<i>Terminalia Chebula</i>	terminalia/ter/ chiêu lieu	27		0		
13	<i>Picea spp</i>	vân/linh sam	46		0		
	Total		566	238			

Source: Research team of Forest Trends and timber associations analysed based on the data of the General Department of Vietnam Customs

Appendix 7. African log species imported from Cambodia into Vietnam in the period of from 2019 to the first 7 months of 2020

No.	Scientific name	Vietnamese name (reference)	Import volume in 2019 (m ³)	Import volume in the first 7 months of 2020 (m ³)	Decree 06 (IIA) and CITES	Timber Subgroups I, II (Decision 2198)
1	<i>Xylia dolabriformis</i> Benth	căm xe	447	31	0	G2
2	<i>Xylia xylocarpa</i>	căm xe	44		0	G2
3	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	cao su	4.323		0	
4	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	chiêu liêu	19		0	
5	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	giá ty	126		0	
6	<i>Sindora cochinchinensis</i>	gỗ mật	55			G1
7	<i>Sindora siamensis</i>	gụ mật/gỗ mật	40		06_IIA	
8	<i>Pterocapus cambodianus</i>	Hương	45		0	G1
9	<i>Pterocapus pedatus</i>	Hương	7		0	G1
10	<i>Erythrophloeum fordii</i> Oliv	Lim	4.522	97	06_IIA	G2
11	<i>Samanea saman</i>	me tây	485	315	0	
12	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Mít	119	77	0	
13	<i>Acacia spp</i>	tràm/keo	262	37	0	
14	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	xà cừ	39		0	
15	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Xoài	56	116	0	
	Tổng NK gỗ tròn từ Campuchia		10.589	673		

Source: Research team of Forest Trends and timber associations analysed based on the data of the General Department of Vietnam Customs

Appendix 8. African sawnwood species imported from Cambodia into Vietnam in the period from 2019 to July 2020

No.	Scientific name	Vietnamese name (reference)	Import volume in 2019 (m ³)	Import volume in the first 7 months of 2020 (m ³)	Decree 06 (IIA) and CITES	Timber Subgroups I, II (Decision 2198)
1	<i>Lagerstroemia flos-reginae</i>	bằng lăng	10.765	3.646	0	G3
2	<i>Lagerstroemia angustifolia</i>	bằng lăng cườm		1.095		G1
3	<i>Litsea laucilimba</i>	bời lơi	12		0	
4	<i>Shorea obtusa Wall</i>	cà chít	316		0	G3
5	<i>Xylocarpus xylocarpa</i>	cắm xe	1.227		0	G2
6	<i>Xylocarpus dolabriformis Benth</i>	cắm xe	16.987	1.778	0	G2
7	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	cao su	1.821	1.240	0	
8	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>	chiêu lieu		160	0	
9	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	chiêu lieu	20.127	68	0	G3
10	<i>Schima crenata Korth</i>	chò xót	37		0	
11	<i>Dipterocarpus spp</i>	dầu	200		0	G1
12	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	điều	7.720	4.840	0	
13	<i>Adina sessifolia Hook</i>	gáo vàng	1.157	27	0	
14	<i>Azadirachta xylocarpa</i>	gỗ	16		06_IIA	
15	<i>Sindora siamensis</i>	gỗ đen	1.007		06_IIA	
16	<i>Pahudia cochinchinensis</i>	gỗ đỏ	1		0	G1
17	<i>Sindora cochinchinensis</i>	gỗ mật	5.133	192	0	G1
18	<i>Sindora maritima Pierre</i>	gụ	14		0	
19	<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>	hương	1.518	450	06_IIA	G1
20	<i>Pterocarpus pedatus</i>	hương	89		0	G1
21	<i>Pterocarpus cambodianus</i>	hương	1.354		0	G1
22	<i>Hopea pierrei hance</i>	kiền kiền	24		0	
23	<i>Erythrophloeum fordii Oliv</i>	lim	5.284	450	06_IIA	G2
24	<i>Cinnamomum parthenoxylon Meisn</i>	long não	3		0	

25	<i>Alstonia scholaris R.Br</i>	mỏ cua	4		0	
26	<i>Senna Sp</i>	muồng	4		0	
27	<i>Cinamomum albiflorum Nees</i>	re gừng	20		0	
28	<i>Hopea odorata Roxb</i>	sao xanh	3		0	
29	<i>Homalium caryophyllaceum Benth</i>	sao xanh	4.562	877	0	G2
30	<i>Millettia Leucantha Kurz</i>	sathon		43	0	
31	<i>Shorea cochinchinensis Pierre</i>	sến mù	17		0	
32	<i>Fagraea fragrans</i>	trai	189		0	G1
	Total import volume of sawnwood		79.610	14.865		

Source: Research team of Forest Trends and timber associations analysed based on the data of the General Department of Vietnam Customs