

# Info-brief: EUTR enforcement in the UK

The EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) is implemented in each Member State via national legislation and enforced by national authorities. This means that differences exist in penalty regimes and enforcement practices. It also means that the opportunities for EU (and non-EU) civil society to support enforcement differ. Here we provide key information on the UK implementing legislation for the EUTR, as well as top-line information on the enforcement approach in the UK as of August 2016. This document is designed as a first point of reference – not a comprehensive source of information. It will be updated as new information becomes available.

# Implementation status

- The EUTR is implemented in the UK through The Timber and Timber Products (Placing on the Market) Regulations, 2013.
- As of March 2016, the Regulatory Delivery is the Competent Authority (CA), contracted by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. Prior to March 2016, the CA was the National Measurement and Regulation Office (NMRO).

### **Resources**

- Specific additional financial resources have been allocated for EUTR enforcement.
- Additional specific human resources have been allocated to work on EUTR enforcement

   approximately 4-5 full time staff.

# **Penalty regime**

- Where an operator places illegal timber or timber products on the market or breaches due diligence requirements, they are liable (a) on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £5,000 and/or a term of imprisonment not exceeding 3 months; or (b) on conviction on indictment to a fine and/or a term of imprisonment not exceeding 2 years.
- For offences related to traceability, record-keeping, obstruction of an inspector or notices of remedial action, an operator is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £5,000.
- The CA may issue notices of remedial action to operators who are believed to be in breach of the due diligence obligation. Remedial measures are specified in the notice.

# **Checks by the Competent Authority**

- Checks have been carried out since the EUTR came into force. Between March 2013 and February 2015, the CA undertook 71 desktop reviews of operators, 31 document reviews on site, 4 product inspections on site, and 1 combined check including both a document review and a product inspection on site. 20 remedial actions were taken.
- The CA carries out enforcement projects where checks focus on a specific product/supply chain. Reports have been made publicly available (see, for instance, the <u>NMRO report on Chinese plywood</u>).

# Substantiated concerns

- Substantiated concerns can be submitted to the Regulatory Delivery.
- There is no prescribed format for substantiated concerns.
- Internal procedures exist to assess and respond to evidence provided by third parties.



- The Regulatory Delivery has no legal obligation to respond.
- There are no formal appeal procedures against inaction or a decision by the CA.

# Possibilities to challenge operators in legal proceedings

• It is very difficult for NGOs in the UK to have legal standing to bring cases against operators.

### Key implementation/enforcement strengths

- The CA co-operates with operators to facilitate compliance.
- The CA co-operates with customs authorities.
- The CA conducts enforcement investigations into specific products/supply chains and has published a report summarising the outcome of one of these investigations.

### Key implementation/enforcement weaknesses

• There is no mechanism to challenge CA decisions or inaction on substantiated concerns.

# **Resource information**

Law:

• The Timber and Timber Products (Placing on the Market) Regulations (No. 233) 2013

Penalties:

Criminal Justice Act 1982

Competent Authority contact information:

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