

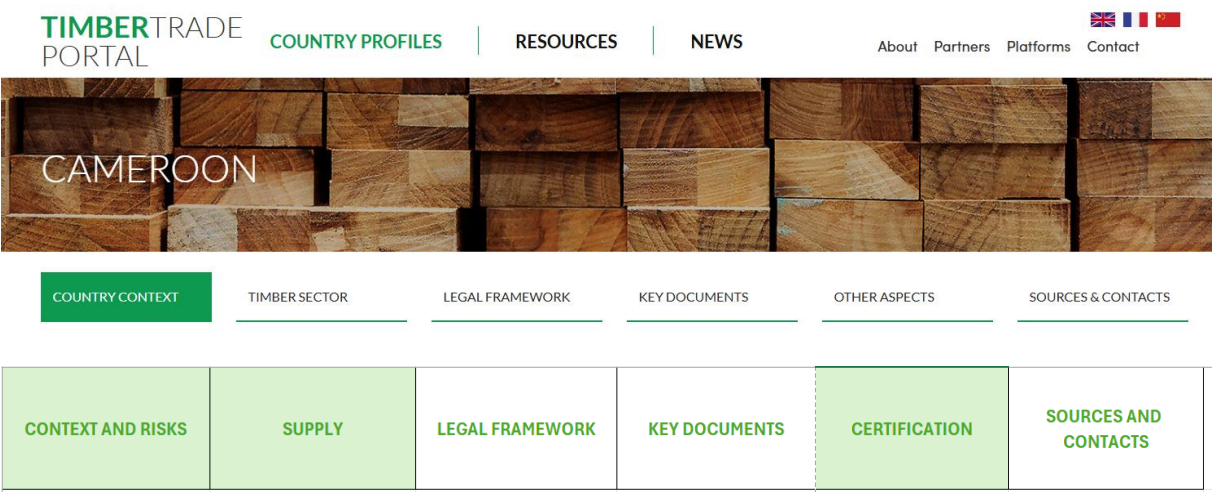
Template – country sheet

2026/01/23

<https://www.timbertradeportal.com/en>

Purpose : the document outlines a **revision of the Timber Trade Portal country sheet template** to improve clarity and alignment with deforestation and timber legality requirements, while **maintaining the existing six tab structure** to ensure continuity and ease of updates.

Country sheet



Proposed changes

It is proposed **to maintain the five existing tabs**, while **revising the titles of three of them** in order to make them more relevant in the context of **due diligence on deforestation and legality**.
This approach allows users to more clearly **understand where to find the relevant information**, while preserving the current logical structure of the Timber Trade Portal, thereby facilitating **the update of existing content**.

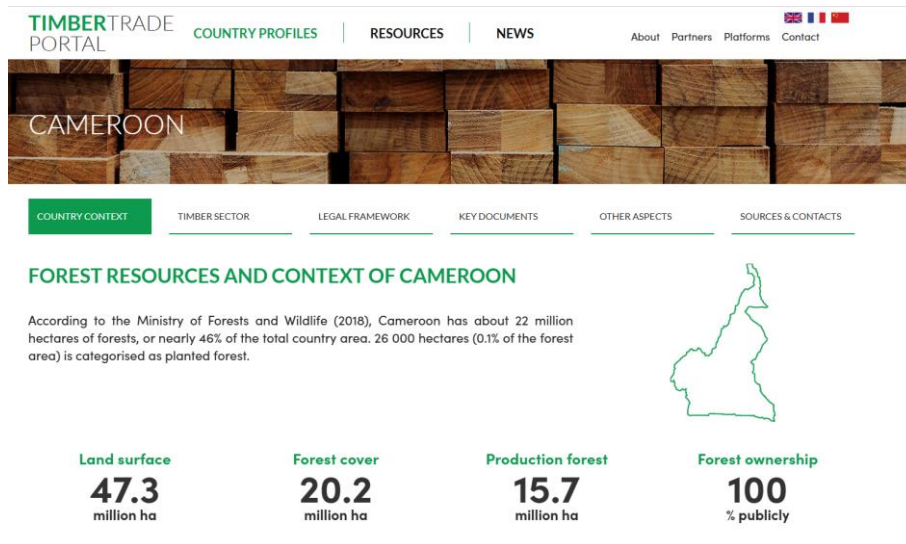
| Current button | New title | Examples of content / questions addressed |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| Contexte forestier | Context and risks | Forest resources in Cameroon Indicators of ressources and forest loss Risks level : Corruption Perceptions Index, Index of Public Integrity score, Timber Sourcing Hub risk score, Risk level resulting from the European Commission country benchmarking |

| Current button | New title | Examples of content / questions addressed |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| | | <p>Forest ownership</p> <p>Global forest watch map and tool to observe deforestation</p> |
| Industrie du bois | Supply chain | Types of concessions / Stakeholders involved / Timber flows (logs / sawnwood) / Traceability break points / tools to support value chain mapping. |
| Legal Framework | Unchanged | Forest governance, Legal rights to harvest, Taxes and fees, Timber harvesting activities, Third parties' rights, environmental right, Trade and transport, CITES, quota and ban, national action on timber legality (FLEGT) |
| Key documents | Unchanged | Legal documents with examples and guidance on how to read and interpret each document |
| Other aspects | Certification | <p>Available certificates and national certification coverage rates.</p> <p>How FSC and PEFC certification schemes address EUDR requirements.</p> |
| Sources & contacts | Unchanged | <p>Ministries • Public databases • Satellite maps • Competent authority contacts • Control and monitoring tools</p> |

Tab: Context and risks

Proposed page title: *Example: Forest context and risk factors in Cameroon*

See below:



Update with the latest FAO data (2025 report):

<https://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/>

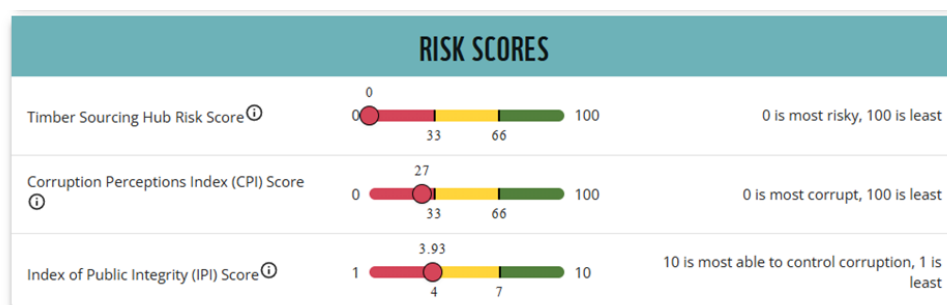
<https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/6ef69558-b7c3-4485-b787-nadd6283c977c/content/src/html/data-indicate-reduction-deforestation.html#gsc.tab=0>

Add the **Net forest loss indicator (2020–2025)** to be displayed next to forest ownership.

Between “**Indicators**” and “**Forest resources**”, add a new section on “**Risk levels**”, including the following indicators:

- Corruption Perceptions Index
- Index of Public Integrity score
- Timber Sourcing Hub risk score
- Risk level resulting from the European Commission country benchmarking

See below an example from WWF: **WWF Timber Risk Tool**



Retention of the data on the page, updated where necessary using the 2025 FAO report.

Removal of the “key data” section, as it is redundant.

KEY FIGURES

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Land surface | 47.3 million hectares |
| Forest cover | 18.8 million hectares (39.8%) |
| Production forest | 15.7 million hectares designated for production |
| Forest ownership | 100% publicly owned |
| Annual change rate | -1% per year; over the past 25 years (1990–2015) |

Add after the Global Forest Watch map: “Deforestation risk analysis tools”

See example taken from [the French Environmental Ministry website](#):

Outils d'analyse du risque de déforestation

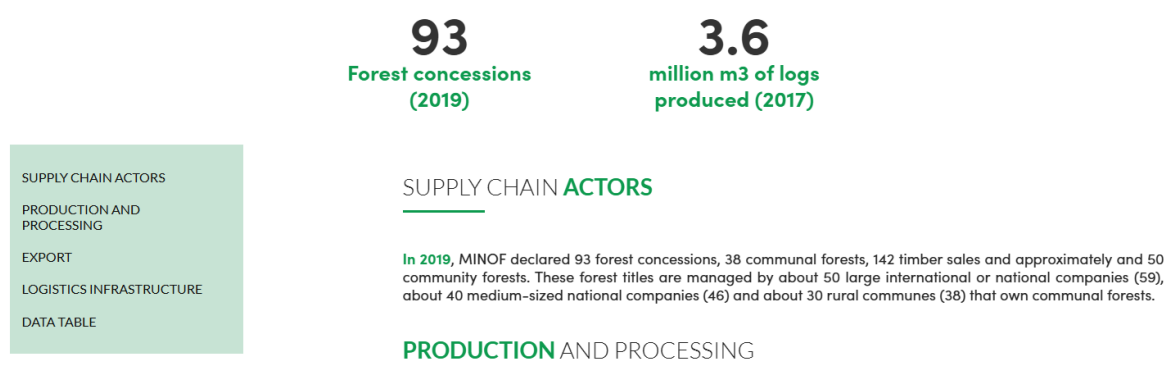
| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Copernicus data space ecosystem Écosystème de données ouvertes mis en place par l'UE et mis en œuvre via le programme Copernicus. Accès : Gratuit → | Global Forest Watch / GFW Pro Plateforme en libre accès, permettant un monitoring de la déforestation dans le monde entier. Accès : Gratuit et fonctionnalités payantes → | Mapbiomas Amazonia Cartographie annuelle de l'occupation et de l'utilisation des terres de l'Amazonie Accès : Gratuit → |
| Observatoire des forêts de l'UE Outil de suivi de l'évolution du couvert forestier mondial. Accès : Gratuit → | Palm.io Plateforme de suivi des risques dans le secteur de l'huile de palme en Asie du sud-est. Accès : Gratuit et fonctionnalités payantes → | Trase Portail indépendant d'information sur les principales filières mondiales à risque de déforestation. Accès : Gratuit → |

Tab: Supply Chain

Proposed title : *Timber Supply Chain and Sector Overview – Cameroon*

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| COUNTRY CONTEXT | TIMBER SECTOR | LEGAL FRAMEWORK | KEY DOCUMENTS | OTHER ASPECTS | SOURCES & CONTACTS |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|

OVERVIEW OF TIMBER SECTOR OF CAMEROON



Retain the same data, updating it where necessary.

Add at the end tools to support value chain mapping:

Example from the PBN website: *“Information and supply chains: access resources for supplier onboarding, the collection of essential supply-chain information and ensuring traceability. Discover templates and guidance for supplier questionnaires, information collection and supply-chain mapping.”* (link to the [PBN toolkit](#)).

For priority countries, include an example of a typical supply chain within the country (for example, Cameroon) with risk assessment

Not all timber sources present the same risk. **Examples:**

- Low risk: long-term forest concessions, first-category processing units.
- Medium risk: council forests, sales of standing timber.
- High risk: community forests, short-term permits, auctions, personal logging permits.

Example of Supply Chain Tiers

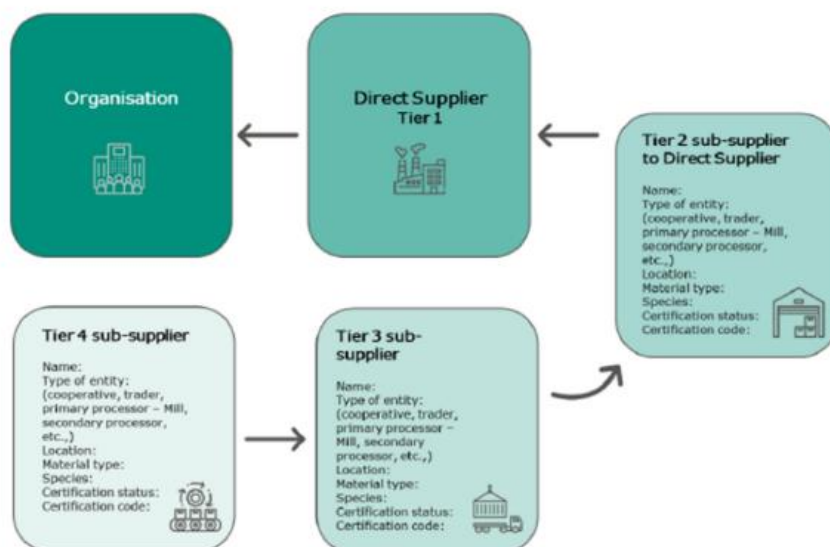


Figure 1: Example of a supply chain mapping with numbers for the different tiers



[blob:https://teams.microsoft.com/304603b3-2f5e-446f-a581-86ad14c3bb7b](https://teams.microsoft.com/304603b3-2f5e-446f-a581-86ad14c3bb7b)

Tab: Legal framework

Add a section below “Trade and transport”: “Protected timber species” with contain updated + reference/link to the CITES section and update

CITES AND PROTECTED SPECIES

There are two tree species listed on CITES Appendix II from Cameroon:

- Afrormosia (*Pericopsis elata*), with a quota of 7 500 m³ of sawn wood in 2019.
- Red stinkwood (*Prunus africana*); with a quota of 455 000 kg of dry bark for 2019.

The exploitation of Bubinga (*Guibourtia tessmannii*; *Guibourtia demeusei*) and Wengue (*Millettia laurentii*) has been suspended on the whole extent of the national domain since 2012, until these species are listed on the CITES appendices. 3 species of *Guibourtia* (*tessmannii*, *pellegriniana* and *demeusei*) are now listed in Appendix 2 of the CITES, but Cameroon still hasn't lifted its harvesting ban.

Then add “Prohibitions and quotas” and up-date

BANS & QUOTA

There is an export ban in place for exports of logs of the following species:

- Acajou (*Khayaanthotheca*)
- Afrormosia (*Pericopsis elata*)
- Aningré (*Aningeria altissima*)
- Bété (*Mansonia altissima*)
- Bossé (*Guarea cedrata*)
- Bubinga (*Guibourtia tessmannii*; *Guibourtia demeusei*)
- Dibétou (*Lovoa trichilodes*)
- Douka (*Tieghemella heckelii*; *Tieghemella africana*)
- Fromager (*Ceiba pentandra*)
- Ilomba (*Pycnanthus angolensis*)
- Iroko (*Milicia excelsa*)
- Longhi (*Gambeya* spp.)
- Moabi (*Baillonella toxi-perma*)
- Movingui (*Distemonanthus benthamianus*)
- Ovangkol (*Guibourtia ehie*)
- Padouk (*Pterocarpus soyauxii*)
- Pao rosa (*Bobgunnia fistuloides*)
- Red Doussié (*Azela bipidensis*)
- Sapelli (*Entandrophragma cylindricum*)
- Sipo (*Entandrophragma utile*)
- Wengué (*Millettia laurentii*)
- White Doussié (*Azela pachyloba*)
- Zingana (*Microberlinia bisulcata*)

The export of Ayous, Azobé and Framiré logs is subject to the obtaining of quotas, which are auctioned off by the Minister in charge of forests.

Then add “National action on timber legality”

NATIONAL ACTION ON TIMBER LEGALITY

Cameroon signed a FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement (FLEGT VPA) with the European Union in May 2010. The aims of the VPA are to strengthen forest governance, promote Cameroon's timber products and improve Cameroon's competitiveness in the international marketplace. The VPA also encourages investment in sustainable forest management and strengthens the capacity of forest stakeholders. Cameroon is currently developing the systems needed to control, verify and license legal timber, which include the development of a SIGIF II database (*Système Informatique de Gestion des Informations Forestières*, or Digitalised Forest Management Information System) which will be used to ensure timber traceability.

Add “tips or best practices » : (like it's as suggested in *Best practices for forestry companies to prove the legal origin of timber* (GIZ / FCDO, Cameroon, April 2022))

Ex : Maintain an internal species classification table including: scientific name / legal status / export conditions / CITES annex (if applicable).

- ⇒ Verify compliance before any marketing decision.
- ⇒ Integrate species constraints into due diligence and traceability.

Tab: Key documents

Title : Key documents required for timber legality, social rights, environmental compliance and trade in Cameroon

How to read an Environmental Conformity Certificate

It is important to check whether: (1) the

- Who is allowed to harvest timber, and

- How is timber legally harvested?*

- Can timber be traced from the harvest*

4. Environmental compliance and impacts

Are applicable environmental rules complied with?

5. Social rights, human rights and community relations

Are the rights of workers, local communities and Indigenous Peoples respected?

6. Taxation and mandatory payments

Are taxes, fees and royalties duly paid?

7. Trade, processing and export

Is timber legally processed and exported?

Tab: Certification

Add “Certification” section.

See below:

THIRD PARTY CERTIFICATION

Forest certification progressed rapidly in Cameroon until 2016, with nearly 940,945 hectares of forest still covered by FSC forest management certificates. Due to the shutdown of the country's two main forestry companies (Wijma and Rougier), the certification process experienced a reversal during the last two years, with only 341,708 ha of FSC-certified forests remaining in the country by the end of 2019 (one certificate awarded to Pallisco and its partners). As of 2019, Cameroon had approximately 2.6 million hectares of forests certified according to Bureau Veritas' OLB system. OLB stands for *Origine et Légalité des Bois* (Timber Origin and Legality). Cameroon also has FSC CW/FM certificates (FSC Controlled Wood) and Legal Source certificates (Preferred by Naure) accounting for around 400,000 hectares (ATIBT, 2019).

In Cameroon, PAFC Cameroon (the national forest management certification scheme which was recognised by PEFC at the end of 2019) will have to be replaced by the PAFC Congo Basin scheme as soon as it is implemented (following its recognition by PEFC). Moreover, an initial regional workshop for the development of the PAFC certification standards for the Congo Basin was held in Libreville in November 2019, and allowed stakeholders to agree on the first versions of the sustainable forest management and chain of custody standards. As the PAFC Cameroon standard hasn't been completed and the sub-regional standard is still in the development process, there are no forests certified according to the PAFC system.

On October 26 and 27, 2020, the PAFC BC forest certification standard was validated, [see article ATIBT](#)

Add a section on the role and added value of certification in supporting due diligence.

Tab: Sources and contacts

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Cameroon
Guide Due Diligence
(BVRIO)

Cameroon
Timber Risk Profile
(PREFERRED BY NATURE)

Cameroon
FLEGT profile
(EFI)

Forest Governance Cameroon
(CHATAM HOUSE)

STUDIES AND DOCUMENTS

- FAO (2020) Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020
- Hiohliol, F, GFBC, ATIBT (2019) Etat des lieux des acteurs du secteur privé de la filière Forêt-Bois au Cameroun
- BAD (2018) Rapport stratégique régional. Développement intégré et durable de la filière bois dans le Bassin du Congo : opportunités, défis et recommandations opérationnelles
- FRMi (2018) FAC - 2030 : vision stratégique et industrialisation de la Filière Bois en Afrique Centrale - Horizon 2030 - Rapport Pays Cameroun
- OIBT (2018) ITTO Revue biennale et évaluation de la situation mondiale des bois 2017-2018
- Cameroon - EU (2010) Voluntary Partnership Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Cameroon on forest law

WEBSITES

- Bureau Veritas : liste des organisme certifiés OLB Exploitant Forestier
- FSC
- Preferred by Nature
- PAFC
- CITES database<
- Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune (MINFOF)
- Cameroun APV FLEGT site internet
- ITC Liste des marchés importateurs pour les produits bois Cameroun
- Fordaq - timber trade network
- Transparency International, Index de corruption
- Atlas forestier de la République du Cameroun
- WWF - Forests Forward

Add an entry under “Sources of information”: due diligence support tools.

Updated all contain