

EUTR: UNION-WIDE OVERVIEW FOR THE YEAR 2025

Overview based on the analysis of information on the application of the EU Timber Regulation (Regulation (EU) No 995/2010), submitted by EUTR Member States



**European
Commission**

Introduction

The [EU Timber Regulation \(EUTR\)](#) applies in EU Member States and European Economic Area countries (here referred to collectively as EUTR Member States (EUTR MS)) and prohibits the placing of illegally harvested timber or timber products derived from such timber on the internal market.

EUTR MS are required to make available to the public information on the application of this Regulation during the previous calendar year. This information is a means to assess the status and the level of consistency of implementation achieved across EUTR MS. This relates particularly to the [effectiveness of the prohibition of the placing on the market of illegally harvested timber and timber products derived from such timber](#) as well as of the checking of due diligence systems set out in Article 6 (Articles 4(1) and 20(4) of the EUTR as amended by the [Reporting Alignment Regulation 2019](#)). The European Commission makes public this annual EU-wide overview based on the information provided by EUTR Member States. This overview should also have regard to the [contribution of the FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreements \(VPAs\)](#) to minimising the presence of illegally harvested timber and timber products on the internal market (Article 20(2) of the EUTR as amended by the Reporting Alignment Regulation 2019).

Twenty-six out of 30 EUTR MS submitted information on the application of the EUTR to the Commission in April 2026 (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malta and Romania did not provide or publish information on the application of the EUTR in their country in 2025). Estonia submitted partial information, as further specified throughout.

Effectiveness of the implementation of the EUTR in 2025

The effectiveness of risk-based checks conducted, and enforcement actions taken by the EUTR MS is crucial to ensuring the effectiveness of the EUTR in fighting illegal timber harvest worldwide (Figures 1, 2 and 3) with regard to the obligations of operators, traders and monitoring organisations. EUTR MS must ensure that:

- the prohibition to place on the internal market illegally harvested timber and timber products derived thereof for the first time (Article 4(1) of the EUTR) is observed;
- the due diligence obligations are effectively implemented to exclude timber for which the risk of illegal harvest is non-negligible, as well as the products derived therefrom to enter the internal market (Articles 4 (2) and (3) and 6 of the EUTR); and
- timber and timber products within the internal market are traceable (Articles 5 and 6 (1) of the EUTR).

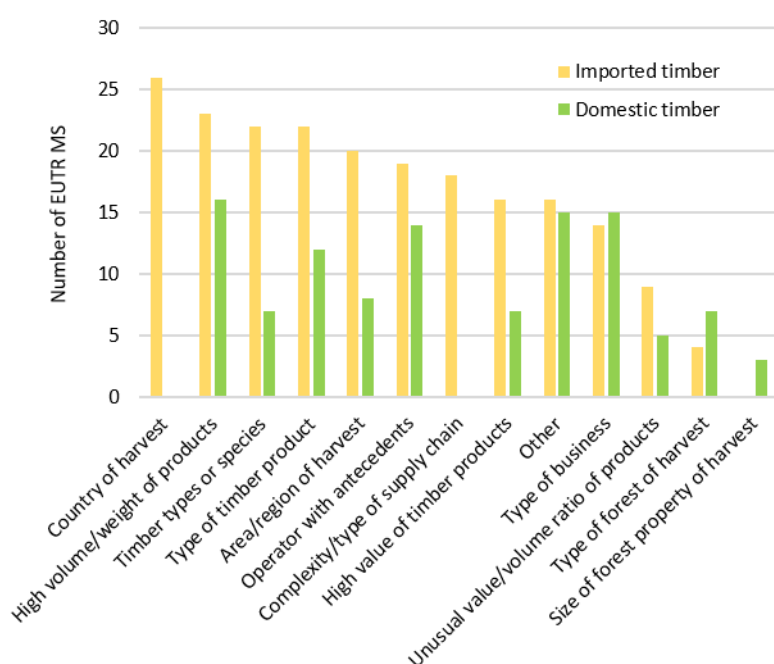


Figure 1: Risk criteria considered by EUTR MS, by number of EUTR MS using them in their risk-based planning for 2025, for checks on domestic and imported timber and timber products. No information was submitted by Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malta or Romania.

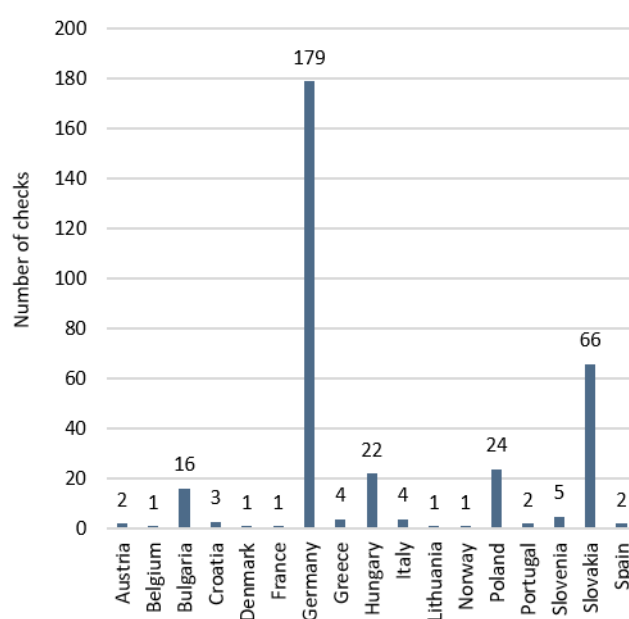


Figure 2: Overview of checks on operators based on substantiated concerns in 2025, by EUTR MS. No information was submitted by Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malta or Romania.

Domestic timber and timber products:

- 8422 operators were checked by 17 EUTR MS and 364 (4%) were found not to be compliant with EUTR obligations.
- 11 EUTR MS issued 130 notices of remedial action, 9 temporary seizures, 3 temporary suspensions of the authority to trade/injunctions, 2 liftings of the suspensive effect of a complaint/appeal, 28 other interim measures, 221 administrative penalties, 3 permanent seizures, 14 suspensions of the authority to trade as a penalty, and 27 other penalties.
- 4 EUTR MS reported court cases (AT, IT, SI, SK); 16 cases were decided in favour of the authority, 11 in favour of the operator, and 3 had a different outcome.

Imported timber and timber products:

- 1147 operators were checked by 25 EUTR MS and 404 (35%) were found not to be compliant with EUTR obligations.
- 18 EUTR MS issued 321 notices of remedial action, 5 temporary seizures, 2 temporary suspensions of the authority to trade/injunctions, 3 liftings of the suspensive effect of a complaint/appeal, 6 other interim measures, 195 administrative penalties, 2 financial criminal penalties, 1 permanent seizure, and 11 other penalties.
- 4 EUTR MS reported court cases (AT, NL, IT, SE); 57 cases were decided in favour of the authority, 14 in favour of the operator, and 1 had a different outcome.

Timber and timber products of unknown source:

- 1 EUTR MS issued 2 notices of remedial action and 24 financial administrative penalties.

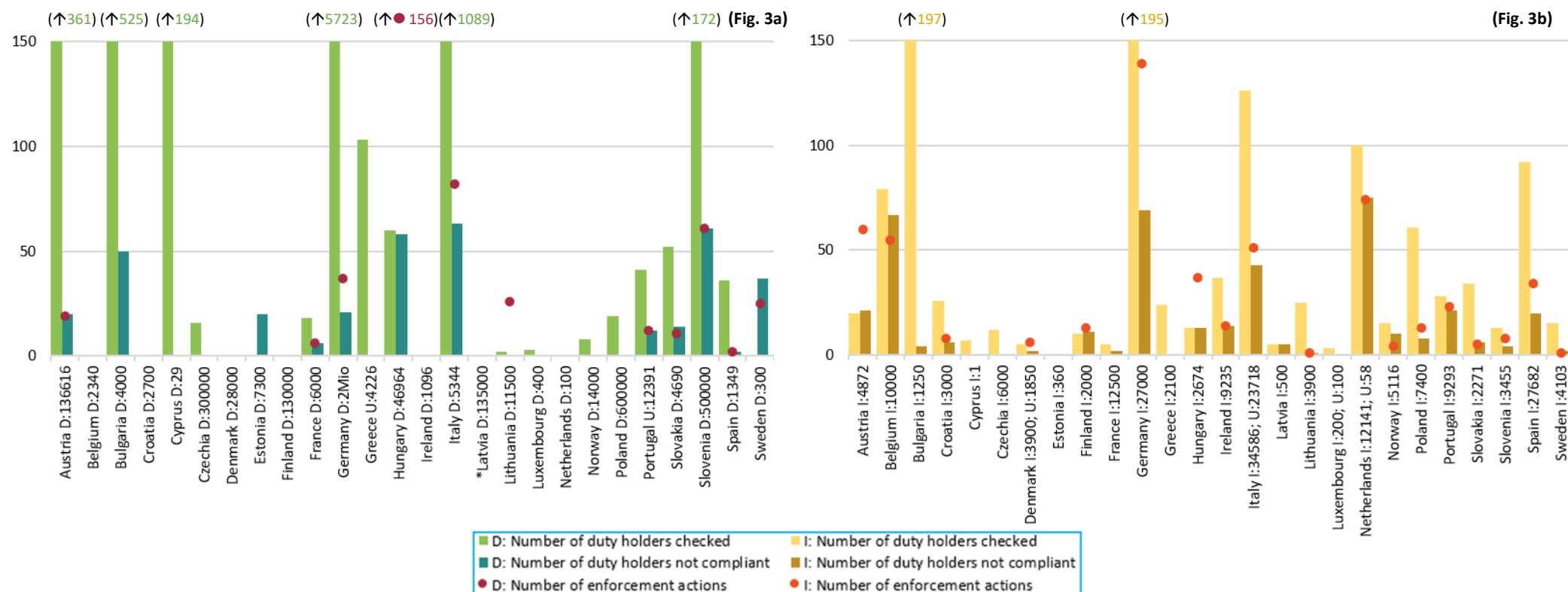
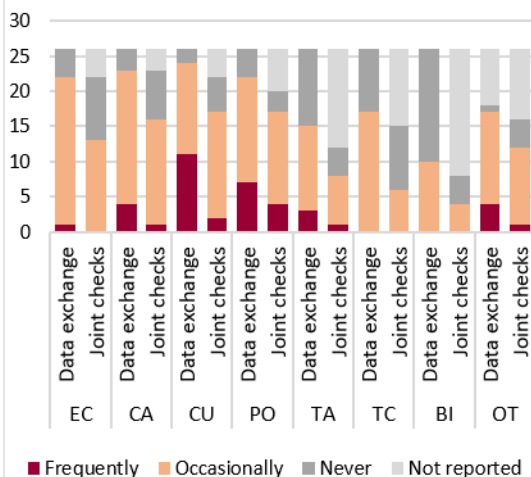
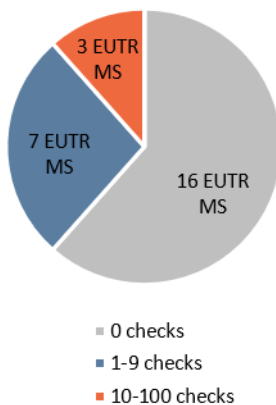


Figure 3: Number of operator checks relating to (a) domestic and (b) imported timber, number of operators found to be in breach of the EUTR, and number of enforcement actions taken in 2025, by EUTR MS.

The estimated number of operators operating in each EUTR MS is provided below each EUTR MS' name (I: imported timber, D: domestic timber, U: unknown; operator estimates where U equaled the sum of I and D or where they were the same as I were excluded). Some operators were subject to multiple enforcement actions. Enforcement actions/penalties that have not been applied were excluded (including those that were appealed). No information was submitted by Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malta or Romania, and no information on enforcement actions taken was submitted by Estonia. *Latvia's checks and enforcement actions relating to domestic timber were excluded as they appear to cover checks that are not specific to the EUTR.

Table 1: Overview of collaborations with other organisations, outreach activities, and use of scientific testing in 2025, by EUTR MS.

No information was submitted by Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malta or Romania.

	Collaboration (Art. 8(4)), 10(2), 12 and 19(3) of the EUTR) Active exchange of raw data or of more processed information (e.g. operator names) for EUTR implementation or enforcement. It also refers to joint checks or coordinated implementation or enforcement action		Reaching, raising awareness and building capacity of different target audiences regarding EUTR (Art. 13 of the EUTR)		Number of check cases for imported timber where scientific testing was used
Collaboration regarding: D: domestic timber I: imported timber, C: combined timber, T: traders, M: monitoring organisations	Collaboration with: EC (European Commission), CA (Competent Authorities of other Member States), CU (Customs), PO (Police), TA (Tax authorities), TC (Third countries), BI (Business inspectorate), OT (Other) Collaboration frequency: Underlined: frequently; Normal: occasionally		 Outreach intensity: R: reaching RA: raising awareness CB: capacity building	 Audience type: A: authorities D: duty holders P: public / consumers / other Audience size (if known): <10, <100, <1000, 1000+	
	Collaboration type:				
	Exchange of data / information	Joint inspections / enforcement			
Graphical summary (by total number of EUTR MS submitting information on the application of the EUTR)					
Austria	I: EC CA CU PO TC OT T: PO	I: CU OT	 R	 D 1000+	2
Belgium	I: EC CA CU PO TC OT T: EC CA PO	I: CA CU PO OT	 CB RA R	 A <100	53
Bulgaria	I: EC CA CU TA TC BI OT D: EC CU PO TA BI OT T: CU PO TA BI OT	I: EC CA CU TA TC BI OT D: PO TA BI OT T: CU PO TA BI OT	 RA R	 D <10, <100, 1000+ P	0
Croatia	I: EC CU PO TA D: EC CA PO TA T: EC PO TA M: EC PO TA	I: EC CA CU PO TA D: EC CU PO TA T: EC CA CU PO TA M: EC CU PO TA	 CB RA R	 D <10, <100, <1000	0
Cyprus	-	-	 RA R	 D <10, <100	0
Czechia	I: EC CA CU PO TA TC BI OT D: PO TA BI OT	-	 R	 D	0
Denmark	I: EC CA CU PO TA TC	I: CU PO	 R	 D	0
Estonia	I: EC CA CU D: EC PO T: EC M: EC	I: CU D: PO	 R	 A <10 D <10	0
Finland	I: EC CA CU TC OT D: EC TC OT T: EC CA TC M: EC	I: EC CA CU TC D: TC OT	 R	 D 1000+	2
France	I: CA CU PO TC OT D: PO OT T: CA CU PO TC OT M: PO OT	I: CU PO OT D: PO OT T: CU PO OT M: PO OT	 CB RA R	 D	0
Germany	I: EC CA CU PO TA OT T: EC M: EC	I: EC	 R	 D <1000	57

	Collaboration (Art. 8(4)), 10(2), 12 and 19(3) of the EUTR) Active exchange of raw data or of more processed information (e.g. operator names) for EUTR implementation or enforcement. It also refers to joint checks or coordinated implementation or enforcement action		Reaching, raising awareness and building capacity of different target audiences regarding EUTR (Art. 13 of the EUTR)	Number of check cases for imported timber where scientific testing was used
Greece	I: EC CA CU PO D: CU PO T: CU PO M: EC	I: EC CA CU PO T: EC CA CU PO	 CB RA R  A <1000	0
Hungary	I: EC CA CU PO TA TC BI OT D: EC CA PO TA BI OT T: EC CA PO TA BI OT M: EC CA PO TA BI OT	I: CA CU PO TA TC BI D: PO TA BI OT T: CA PO TA BI OT M: EC	 R  D P	0
Ireland	I: EC CA CU D: EC CA T: EC CA M: EC CA	I: CA	 RA R  A D P	2
Italy	I: EC CA CU PO TA TC BI D: EC PO TA BI T: EC CA PO TA BI M: EC	I: EC CA CU TC T: EC CA	 CB RA R  A <1000 D <10, <100, 1000+	0
Latvia	I: EC CA CU TA TC BI D: PO TA BI OT T: EC CA TA OT M: EC CA	I: CA D: PO TA OT T: CA TA M: CA	 CB RA R  A D P	0
Lithuania	I: EC CA CU D: CA PO TA BI T: BI	I: EC CA CU PO BI D: PO T: BI	 CB RA R  D <10, <1000 P 1000+	0
Luxembourg	I: CU	I: CU	 CB RA R  A <10 D <10, <100 P <100	0
Netherlands	I: EC CA CU PO TA TC OT D: OT T: EC CA PO OT M: EC CA	I: EC CA CU PO TC OT T: EC CA PO OT	-	23
Norway	I: EC CA CU PO TC OT D: EC CA PO T: EC CA CU PO TC OT	I: EC CA OT T: EC CA OT	 R  D 1000+	4
Poland	I: EC CA CU PO TA TC OT D: EC CA CU PO TA TC OT T: EC CA CU PO TA TC OT M: EC CA CU PO TA OT	I: EC CA CU PO TA OT D: CA CU TA OT T: CA CU PO TA OT M: CA CU PO TA OT	 CB RA R  A D P	2
Portugal	I: EC CA CU PO BI OT D: EC CA PO BI OT T: EC CA PO BI OT	I: EC CA PO OT D: PO OT T: EC CA PO OT	 RA R  A <100 D <1000 P <1000	0
Slovakia	I: EC CA CU PO TA D: PO TA BI OT T: PO TA BI	D: PO	 CB RA R  A <100 D <10, <1000 P <1000	0
Slovenia	D: PO TA OT	D: PO TA	 R  D 1000+ P 1000+	0
Spain	I: EC CA CU PO TC BI OT D: EC CA PO BI OT T: EC CU PO BI OT M: EC PO	I: EC CA CU PO BI OT D: PO BI OT T: PO OT	 CB RA R  A <100, 1000+ D <10, <100, <1000, 1000+ P <10, <100	2
Sweden	I: EC CA CU PO D: EC CA T: EC CA CU OT	I: CA CU PO	 R  D P	8

FLEGT VPA processes contribution to the objectives of the EUTR (Articles 3 and 20(2) of the EUTR)

The EUTR and FLEGT Regulation are linked in that a timber product covered by a VPA and with a valid FLEGT licence is deemed legally harvested under the EUTR and therefore operators do not need to exercise further due diligence on imports of such timber. Only two VPA countries (Indonesia and Ghana) out of ten that ratified a VPA with the EU are issuing FLEGT licences after >20 years of [FLEGT Action Plan](#) implementation. Ghana began issuing FLEGT licenses during the reporting period, with its first licenses [issued](#) in October 2025. Imports from all other VPA countries are covered by the EUTR, since their implementation has not reached the level of operational readiness necessary to fully and effectively assure that timber exported from these countries in the form of timber or timber products was legally harvested in the country of harvest.

On 30 November 2025, the VPA between the EU and Cameroon was [terminated](#), and ceased to apply as of 1 December 2025. In September 2025, the Commission [proposed](#) a termination of the VPA between the EU and Liberia.

The importance of VPA countries as compared to other countries exporting timber and timber products covered by VPA-specific Harmonized System (HS) codes into the EU is reflected in Figure 4, and EUTR implementation and enforcement data in relation to VPA countries is summarised in Table 2.

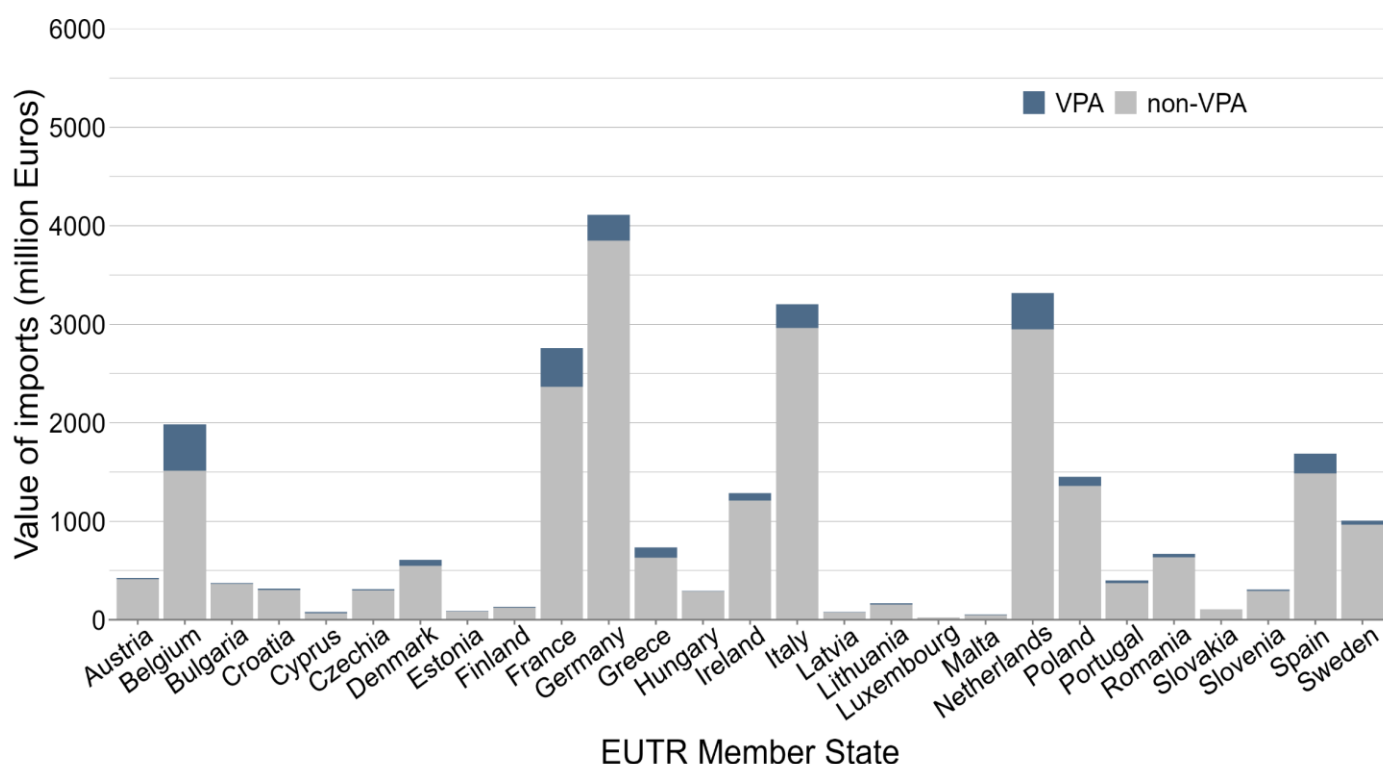
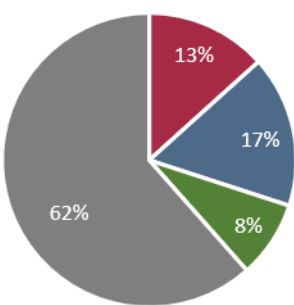
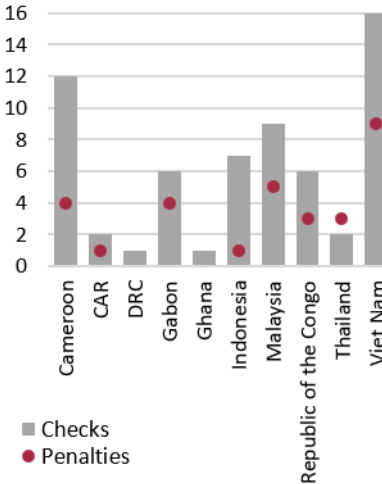
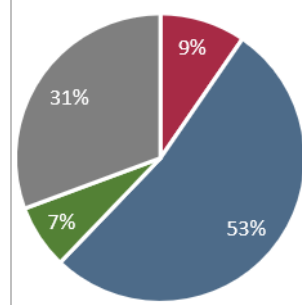


Figure 4: Trade context - Overview of imports into the EU-27 in 2024* of products covered by FLEGT VPA-relevant HS codes from VPA countries, compared to imports of these products from non-VPA countries. HS codes in the dataset include those outlined in [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2016/1387](#) amending Annex III to [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 2173/2005](#), and further amended according to [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2016/1821](#), following amendments to HS Nomenclature by the World Customs Organization (WCO).

Source: Produced using data from [EUROSTAT](#), accessed on 01.10.2025. *Graphs use 2024 data as, for the planning of checks for 2025, EUTR MS would have only had access to 2024 data. Note that this figure is based on direct trade data: i.e., trade between the EU-27 and trading partners, which can be the country of origin of a product or the country where the last processing took place in cases where more than one country is involved in product production. Consequently, a proportion of imports into the EU that is assumed to originate from non-VPA countries could correspond to imports of products that were originally from a VPA country but last processed in a non-VPA country.

Table 2: Overview of EUTR implementation and enforcement in the context of FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs)

No information was submitted by Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malta or Romania.

	Value of imports of VPA-HS code covered products into EU from VPA countries (EUROSTAT, 01.10.2025)	Perceived level of risk assigned to VPA countries overall and individually, by % (number) of EUTR MS (recognising that the level of risk assigned to a country can vary e.g. regionally or depending on products, supply chains)	Total number of penalties applied due to breaches of EUTR obligations / total performed checks relating to VPA countries (where country information was reported)	Perceived contribution of the VPA processes (average time spent on checks related to VPA countries as an indicator of complexity of checks, compared to checks relating to non-VPA countries with an equivalent risk level, by % (number) of EUTR MS)	Indicator for perceived contribution of the VPA processes
Graphical summary (by total number of EUTR MS reporting)		 ■ High risk ■ Medium risk ■ Low risk ■ N/A	 ■ Checks ● Penalties	 ■ More time required ■ Similar time required ■ Less time required ■ Unknown	✓ contribution perceived (less time + high/medium risk) ✗ no contribution perceived (more time + high/medium risk) ? contribution unclear
Cameroon	EUR 232 868 024	High: 19% (5); Medium: 12% (3); Low: 4% (1); N/A: 65% (17)	12 checks and 4 penalties	More: 13% (2); Similar: 50% (8); Less: 6% (1); Unknown: 31% (5)	✗
Central African Republic (CAR)	EUR 4 915 285	High: 12% (3); Medium: 12% (3); Low: 4% (1); N/A: 73% (19)	2 checks and 1 penalty	More: 7% (1); Similar: 57% (8); Less: 7% (1); Unknown: 29% (4)	?
Côte d'Ivoire	EUR 37 692 706	High: 19% (5); Medium: 12% (3); Low: - (0); N/A: 69% (18)		More: 7% (1); Similar: 50% (7); Less: 7% (1); Unknown: 36% (5)	?
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	EUR 10 021 586	High: 15% (4); Medium: 15% (4); Low: - (0); N/A: 69% (18)	1 check	More: 14% (2); Similar: 57% (8); Less: 7% (1); Unknown: 21% (3)	✗
Gabon	EUR 214 940 393	High: 15% (4); Medium: 15% (4); Low: 15% (4); N/A: 54% (14)	6 checks and 4 penalties	More: 5% (1); Similar: 57% (12); Less: 5% (1); Unknown: 33% (7)	?
Ghana*	EUR 28 587 052	High: 4% (1); Medium: 23% (6); Low: 12% (3); N/A: 62% (16)	1 check	More: 6% (1); Similar: 47% (8); Less: 12% (2); Unknown: 35% (6)	?
Guyana	EUR 533 714	High: 8% (2); Medium: 8% (2); Low: 8% (2); N/A: 77% (20)		More: 8% (1); Similar: 42% (5); Less: 17% (2); Unknown: 33% (4)	?
Honduras	EUR 395 041	High: 8% (2); Medium: 15% (4); Low: 4% (1); N/A: 73% (19)		More: 8% (1); Similar: 50% (6); Less: 8% (1); Unknown: 33% (4)	?
Indonesia*	EUR 930 106 752	High: 15% (4); Medium: 27% (7); Low: 19% (5); N/A: 38% (10)	7 checks and 1 penalty	More: 13% (3); Similar: 50% (12); Less: 8% (2); Unknown: 29% (7)	?
Lao PDR	EUR 179 659	High: 4% (1); Medium: 12% (3); Low: 4% (1); N/A: 81% (21)		More: 20% (2); Similar: 40% (4); Less: 10% (1); Unknown: 30% (3)	?
Liberia	EUR 106 851	High: 8% (2); Medium: 8% (2); Low: 8% (2); N/A: 77% (20)		More: 8% (1); Similar: 42% (5); Less: 8% (1); Unknown: 42% (5)	?
Malaysia	EUR 278 997 258	High: 15% (4); Medium: 27% (7); Low: 19% (5); N/A: 38% (10)	9 checks and 5 penalties	More: 9% (2); Similar: 61% (14); Less: 4% (1); Unknown: 26% (6)	?
Republic of the Congo	EUR 92 180 429	High: 19% (5); Medium: 19% (5); Low: - (0); N/A: 62% (16)	6 checks and 3 penalties	More: 6% (1); Similar: 65% (11); Less: 6% (1); Unknown: 24% (4)	?
Thailand	EUR 83 297 096	High: 19% (5); Medium: 19% (5); Low: 15% (4); N/A: 46% (12)	2 checks and 3 penalties	More: 9% (2); Similar: 50% (11); Less: 5% (1); Unknown: 36% (8)	?
Viet Nam	EUR 561 943 488	High: 19% (5); Medium: 27% (7); Low: 15% (4); N/A: 38% (10)	16 checks and 9 penalties	More: 13% (3); Similar: 57% (13); Less: 4% (1); Unknown: 26% (6)	✗

*Indonesia and Ghana: Table 2 columns 3, 5 and 6 refer only to timber not covered by FLEGT licenses.

Published August 2026

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Citation European Commission, 2026. EUTR: Union-wide Overview for the year 2025. Overview based on the analysis of information on the application of the EU Timber Regulation (Regulation EU No. 995/2010), submitted by EUTR Member States.

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