# Wild forest products supply chain and legislation: effects and proposals

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## **Outlines**

- Moving toward a legal WFP definition
- No data, No policies: how to study WFP supply chains and related effect of WFP policies
- From data to policy proposals



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## NWFP (scientific) definition

NTFP are "all biological materials other than timber which are extracted from forest for human use" - (De Beer and McDermott 1989)

NWFP are "products of biological origin other than wood derived from forests, other wooded land and trees outside forests" - (FAO 1999)





## Wild Product (legal) definition

"primary production" means the production, rearing or growing of primary products including harvesting, milking and farmed animal production prior to slaughter. It also includes hunting and fishing and the harvesting of wild products. (Art. 3, part 17, Reg. 178/02)

"wild product" resulting from "collection of edible plants and parts thereof, growing naturally in natural areas, forests and agricultural areas" (Art. 12, comma 2, Reg. 834/07 "organic law")





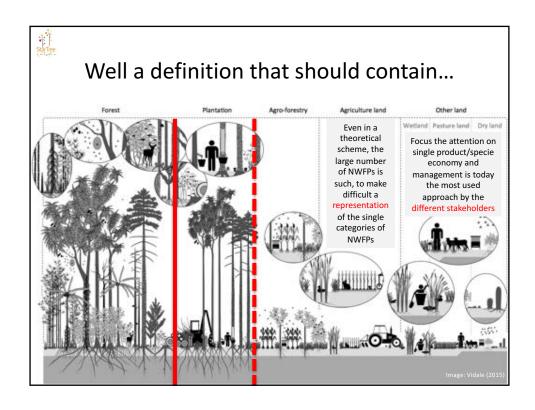
### Wild Forest Product: a definition proposal

"wild forest product" is an "edible (or useful) plant or mushroom and parts thereof, for human consumption, which grow naturally in forests and are not cultivated using agricultural methods, but collected where it carries out its biological cycle".

#### Definition adapted from:

- Art. 12, comma 2, Reg. 834/07 "organic law"
- Bio Suisse (2014)



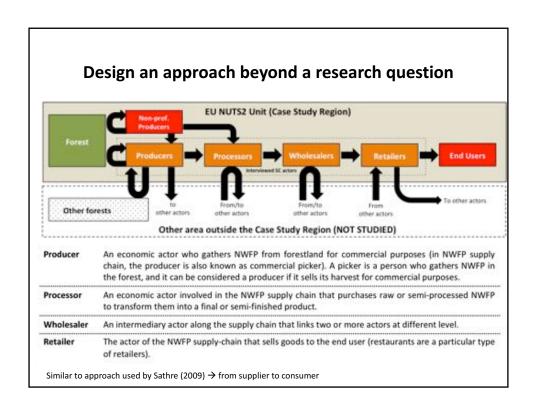


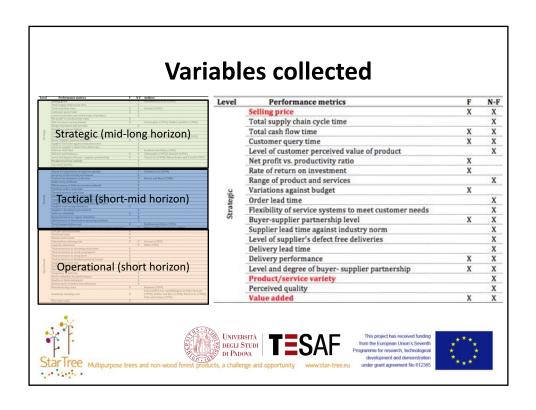
Mild Famast	Ecological position	NWFP category	NWFP types	NWFP	WFP	HS Codes
Wild Forest			Christmas tree	yes	no	Main activity: cutting
			Fibre	yes	no	
		Stem-based Products (tree is cut)	bio-refining Tar	yes	no no	
Product: a		(tree a car)	Tannins	yes	no	
			Sorbitol & mannitol	yes	no	
1 60 0.0			Sap	yes	no	
definition proposal The ecological position of each WFP is strictly linked to the property and harvesting rights  The main activity needed to obtain the WFP is crucial to understand the fiscal system the picker is subjected  There might be several other ways to classify WFP, but we need to link "a potential economic action" into an economic system in which the picker generate profit and they are taxed as any other economic activity	Products of the stem, leaves or tree reproductive system	Extracted from tree (tree is kept alive)	Natural gums and resins	yes	yes no	
			Exudates	yes	no	Main activity: extractio
		Bark and cork (tree is kept alive)	Bark products	yes	yes	
		Leaf based products (bronches are removed from the tree)	Essential oils	yes	no	
			Phytochemical	yes	no	
			Pigments	yes	no	
			Foliage	yes	yes	Main activity: picking
		Fruits & flowers	Tree flowers	yes	yes	
			Fruits	yes	yes	
			Edible nuts	yes	yes	
	Tree dependent product	Wild fungi	Wild mushrooms	yes	yes	
			Truffle	yes	yes	
		Flower and bug substances collect by animals	Honey and Bee Products	yes	yes	Main activity: husband
		Berries	Berries	yes	yes	Main activity: picking
		Forest plants	Live tree/plants	yes	yes	
			Medicinal and aromatic plants	yes	yes	
			Mosses & lichens	yes	yes	
		Litter	Litter	yes	no	
tarTree	Forest understory	Peat	Peat	yes	no	Main activity: dig
	products	Animal and animal parts	Wild fish	yes	no	Main activity: hunting
			Game meat	yes	no	
			Live animals	yes	no	
			Animal parts	yes	no	
			Insect, amphibious and snails products	yes	yes	Main activity: picking

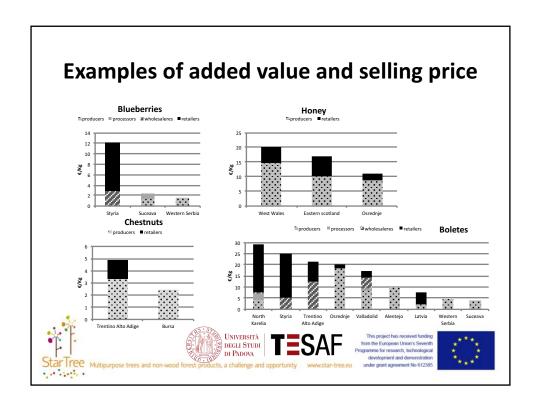
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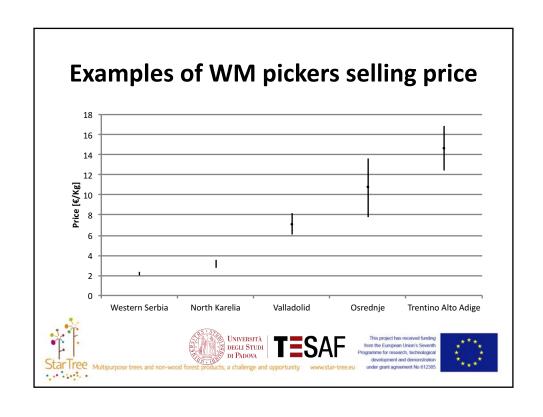
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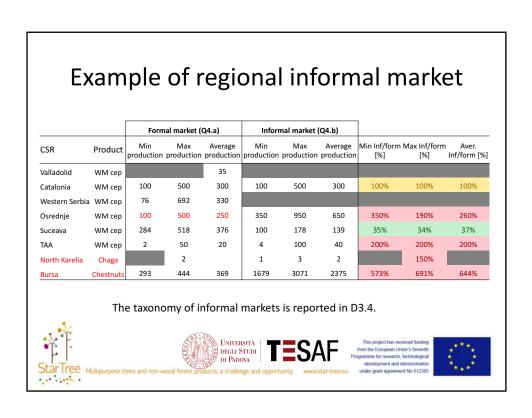


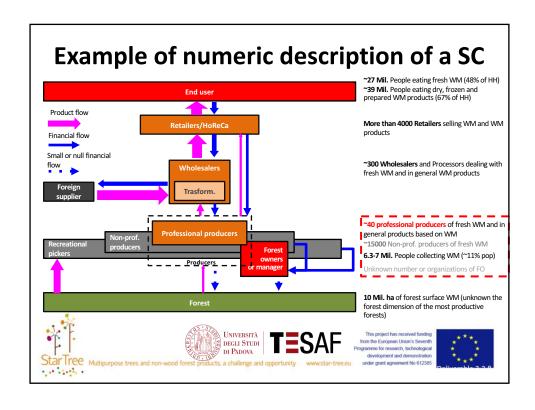








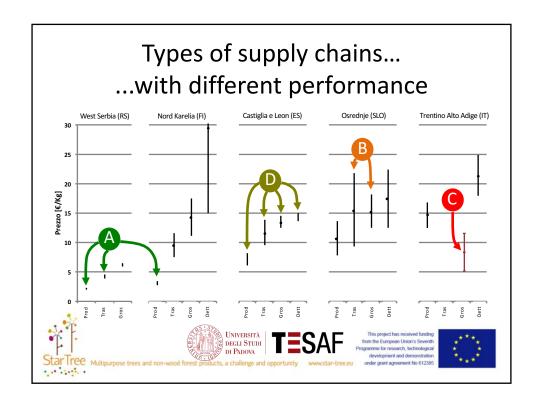


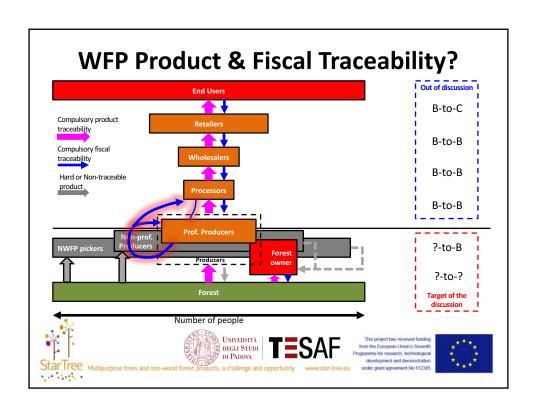


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#### (Food) Traceability

(where & how the product comes/goes + who is who)

- The Art. 18 of the Reg. 178/2002 stated:
  - 1. The traceability of food, [...] and any other substance intended to be, or expected to be, incorporated into a food [...] shall be established at all stages of production, processing and distribution.
  - 2. Food 1 1 had a second and shall be able to identify a manage from this open this dem companies meet the regulation son son second and shall be able to identify a manage from for son this dem companies meet the regulation second and shall be able to identify a manage from for son this dem companies meet the regulation second and shall be able to identify a manage from for son this dem companies meet the regulation second and shall be able to identify a manage from for son this dem companies meet the regulation second and shall be able to identify a manage from for son this dem companies meet the regulation second and shall be able to identify a manage from for son this dem companies meet the regulation second and shall be able to identify a manage from for son this dem companies meet the regulation second and shall be able to identify a manage from the son this dem companies meet the regulation second and shall be able to identify a manage from the son this dem companies meet the regulation second and the shall be able to identify a manage from the son this dem companies meet the regulation second and the shall be able to identify a manage from t
  - 4. Food [...] which is placed on the market [...] in the Community shall be adequately labelled or identified to facilitate its traceability, through relevant documentation or information in accordance with the relevant requirements of more specific provisions.



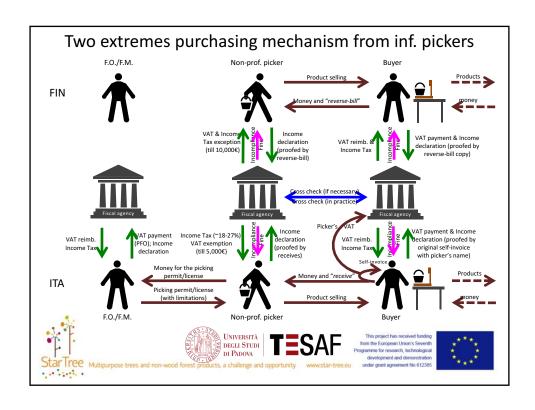


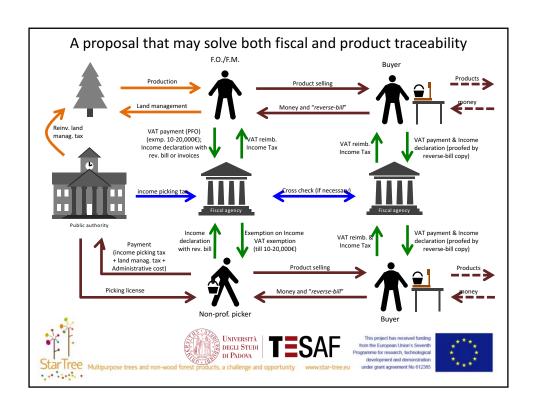
## (Fiscal) Traceability

(who should pay VAT)

- Two problems:
  - Annex VII of the Dir. 2006/112/CE does not mention the collection of "wild plants"
  - Each taxa cash, it is unlikely the picker will declare it in the annual income declaration (realistic view)
    - The problem is if to consider or not VAT as eligible
    - The WFP farmer has a low level taxation, while the WFP picker is taxed according to trader or artisan fiscality







## **Conclusions**

- WFP production is linked to a large number of informal producers that supply formal activities
- Property and harvesting rights must be design according the economic system they are implemented, because they may affect:
  - structure of the supply chain and the related added value created
  - Fiscal revenue of the state
  - Source of money to be reinvested in forest
- Generate income in remote rural area has much higher risks compared to a traditional farm production and it should be reflected in a lower income taxation
- Laws are not static! We should not be afraid on changes if we are able to assess positive and negative impacts...Are we in the right moment?

