

# News Monitoring (February 2015)

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# ລາວຈະເລັ່ງປັບປຸງວຽກງານຄວາມປອດໄພ ແລະ ສຸຂະພາບແຮງງານໃນຂະແໜງ ປຸງແຕ່ງໄມ້\_ເສດຖະກິດການຄ້າ\_27Feb15

ວຽກງານຄວາມປອດໄພ, ສຸຂະພາບ ແລະ ສະພາບແວດລ້ອມໃນສະຖານທີ່ ເຮັດວຽກໃນຂະແໜງປຸງແຕ່ງໄມ້ຈະໄດ້ ຮັບການປັບປຸງ ພາຍຫຼັງສໍາເລັດໂຄງການ “ການປັບປຸງວຽກງານຄວາມປອດໄພ ແລະ ສຸຂະພາບແຮງງານໃນຂະແໜງປຸງແຕ່ງໄມ້ ແລະ ນິຍາມໄມ້ທີ່ຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມກົດໝາຍ” ໃນທ້າຍປີ 2015 ເຊິ່ງຈະໄດ້ ຮັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ໂດຍກະຊວງ ແຮງງານ ແລະ ສະຫວັດດີການສັງຄົມ (ຮສສ) ພາຍໃຕ້ຂອບແໜງການຈັດ ຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກົດໝາຍ, ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ການຄ້າໄມ້ (FLEGT).

ກອງປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລືກ່ຽວກັບ “ການ ປັບປຸງວຽກງານຄວາມປອດໄພ ແລະ ສຸ ຂະພາບແຮງງານໃນຂະແໜງປຸງແຕ່ງໄມ້ ແລະ ນິຍາມໄມ້ທີ່ຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມກົດໝາຍ” ມີຂຶ້ນໃນວັນທີ 24 ກຸມພາ ທີ່ເຮືອນຮັບ ແຂກຂອງກະຊວງ ຮສສ ໂດຍໄດ້ເຊີນ ເອົາບັນດາແຂກຈຳນວນ 40 ທ່ານເຂົ້າ ຮ່ວມ ທີ່ເປັນຕົວແທນມາຈາກກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແຮງງານ, ກົມກວດກາປ່າໄມ້, ກົມອຸດສາ ຫະກຳ, ພະແນກວາງແຜນ ແລະ ການ ຮ່ວມມືຂອງກົມປ່າໄມ້, ກົມອະນາໄມ ແລະ ສິ່ງເສີມສຸຂະພາບ, ກົມຂົນສົ່ງ, ກົມ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ກົມປົກປ້ອງແຮງງານ, ສູນ ກາງສະຫະພັນກຳມະບານລາວ, ສະພາ ການຄ້າ ແລະ ອຸດສາຫະກຳແຫ່ງຊາດ ລາວ, ສະມາຄົມເພີນິເຈີລາວ, ສະມາຄົມ ອຸດສາຫະກຳປຸງແຕ່ງໄມ້ລາວ ແລະ ພາກ ສ່ວນເອກະຊົນ ແລະ ບັນດາຕົວແທນ ອື່ນໆທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ, ໃນຂັ້ນສູນກາງ ແລະ ທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ເພື່ອເຮັດຄວາມເຂົ້າໃຈຕໍ່ເນື້ອ ໃນ ແລະ ຈຸດປະສົງຂອງໂຄງການ ແລະ ຍາດໄດ້ການຮ່ວມມືຈາກທຸກພາກສ່ວນ.

ທ່ານ ເພັດສະຫວ່າງ ສູນນະລາດ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງແຮງງານ, ກະ ຊວງແຮງງານ ແລະ ສະຫວັດດີການສັງ ຄົມ (ຮສສ) ໄດ້ກ່າວໃນພິທີວ່າ: “ນັ້ນມີ ຄວາມຈຳເປັນທີ່ຕ້ອງໄດ້ປັບປຸງວຽກງານ ຄວາມປອດໄພ ແລະ ສຸຂະພາບແຮງງານ ໃຫ້ແກ່ຊາວຜູ້ອອກແຮງງານ ແລະ ສະ ພາບແວດລ້ອມຂອງໂຮງງານໃນຂະ ແໜງປຸງແຕ່ງໄມ້ ເນື່ອງຈາກເປັນຂະແໜງ ທີ່ມີຄວາມສ່ຽງສູງຈາກການເກີດອຸບັດ ເຫດແຮງງານ ແລະ ພະຍາດອາຊີບ, ທັງ ນີ້ກໍ່ຍ້ອນວ່າແຮງງານລາວສ່ວນໃຫຍ່ ແມ່ນແຮງງານທີ່ເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍຈາກຊົນນະ ບົດເຂົ້າມາເຮັດວຽກໃນຕົວເມືອງ ຄວາມ ຮູ້ທາງດ້ານນີ້ແມ່ນຍັງຕໍ່າ ເຮັດວຽກຕາມມື



ຕາມເກີດ ຈຶ່ງມີຄວາມສ່ຽງຫຼາຍທີ່ຈະເກີດ ອຸບັດເຫດແຮງງານ ແລະ ພະຍາດຕ່າງໆ ຍ້ອນການເຮັດວຽກທີ່ບໍ່ມີຄວາມປອດ ໄພ”.

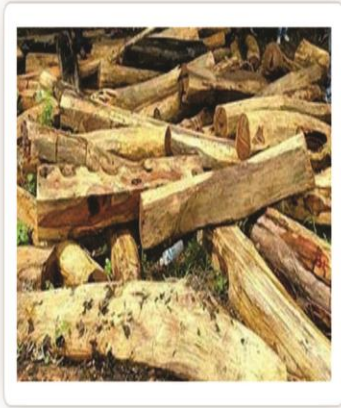
ທ່ານກ່າວຕື່ມວ່າ: ໂດຍການເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ແຜນງານ FLEGT, ພວກເຮົາຍັງຈະສາ ມາດປະກອບສ່ວນເຂົ້າໃນຂະບວນການ ໃຫ້ຄຳນິຍາມໄມ້ທີ່ຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມກົດໝາຍ ເຊິ່ງເປັນສ່ວນໜຶ່ງຂອງການເຈລະຈາລະ ຫວ່າງ ສປປ ລາວ ແລະ ສະຫະພາບເອີ ຣົບ ກ່ຽວກັບຂໍ້ຕົກລົງການເຂົ້າເປັນຄູ່ຮ່ວມ ສັນຍາການຄ້າແບບສະໝັກໃຈ (VPA) ເຊິ່ງຢູ່ພາກໃຕ້ແຜນງານ FLEGT ເພື່ອ ສິ່ງເສີມການຄ້າໄມ້ທີ່ຖືກກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ການບໍລິຫານຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າໄມ້ແບບຍືນຍົງ ເຖິງແມ່ນວ່າໂຄງການນີ້ແມ່ນມີໄລຍະຈັດ ຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ 1 ປີ ເຊິ່ງອາດຈະສາມາດສືບ ຕໍ່ໄດ້.

ທ່ານ ຮາຍໂກະ ວໍເນີ ທີ່ປຶກສາອາວຸ ໄລຂອງໂຄງການ ການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ແຜນງານການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກົດໝາຍ ປ່າໄມ້, ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ການຄ້າໄມ້ ລະຫວ່າງ ສປປ ລາວ ກັບສະຫະພາບເອີ ຣົບ (ProFLEGT) ກ່າວວ່າ: ນິຍາມໄມ້ທີ່ ຖືກກົດໝາຍບໍ່ພຽງແຕ່ກ່າວເຖິງແຫຼ່ງທີ່ມາ ຂອງໄມ້ ແລະ ວິທີການສະໜອງໄມ້ໃນ ຕ້ອງໃສ່ການສະໜອງຈາກປ່າສູນກາງສິ່ງ ອອກເທົ່ານັ້ນ ຍັງກວມເອົາສຸຂະພາບແຮງ ງານ ແລະ ຄວາມປອດໄພຂອງຜູ້ອອກ

ແຮງງານ ແລະ ຄອບຄົວຂອງພວກເຂົາ, ອາຍຸຂັ້ນຕໍ່າສໍາລັບແຮງງານທີ່ເຮັດວຽກ ພົວພັນກັບຄວາມສ່ຽງຕໍ່ກັບອັນຕະລາຍ ຕ່າງໆ, ສັນຍາການເຮັດວຽກ, ການປະຕິ ບັດ ແລະ ຄ່າແຮງງານທີ່ສອດຄ່ອງກັບກົດ ຕ່າງໆ ເຫຼົ່ານີ້ເປັນຕົ້ນ.

ສປປ ລາວ ແມ່ນໜຶ່ງໃນບັນດາປະ ເທດທີ່ເລີ່ມເຈລະຈາຂໍ້ຕົກລົງການເປັນຄູ່

ຮ່ວມການຄ້າແບບສະໝັກໃຈ (VPA) ເຊິ່ງເປັນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງການຄ້າກັບສະຫະພາບ ເອີຣົບ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອຈາກໂຄງ ການ GIZ ສະໜັບສະໜູນແຜນງານການ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກົດໝາຍປ່າໄມ້, ການຄຸ້ມ ຄອງ ແລະ ການຄ້າໄມ້ ລະຫວ່າງ ສປປ ລາວ ກັບ ສະ ຫະ ພາ ບ ເອີ ຣົ ບ (ProFLEGT).



ຕາມການລາຍງານຂອງກະຊວງກະສິກໍາແລະປ່າໄມ້ໃຫ້ຮູ້ວ່າ: ສະເພາະ ເດືອນກຸມພານີ້ ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ກວດກາ ປ່າໄມ້ ຢູ່ແຂວງຊຽງຂວາງ, ຫົວພັນ, ວຽງຈັນ, ຄໍາມ່ວນ, ສະຫວັນນະເຂດ ແລະ ສາລະວັນ, ໄດ້ລົງຕິດຕາມການລັກລອບຕັດ ແລະ ເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍໄມ້ຢ່າງຜິດກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ສາມາດຍຶດໄມ້ໄດ້ທັງໝົດ 6.489 ຕັບ, ລວມມີບໍລິມາດຫຼາຍກວ່າ 468 ແສນແມັດກ້ອນ, ກັກລົດບັນທຸກໄດ້ 5 ຄັນ, ພ້ອມນັ້ນເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ຍັງໄດ້ດໍາເນີນຄະດີຕໍ່ຜູ້ທີ່ບຸກລຸກຊັບພະຍາກອນ ປ່າໄມ້ ຈໍານວນ 31 ຄະດີ, ເພື່ອແນ່ໃສ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ການປະຕິບັດລະບຽບກົດໝາຍມີຄວາມສັກສິດ, ຕໍ່ຜູ້ທີ່ລະເມີດດັ່ງກ່າວ, ແຕ່ລະ ເດືອນທີ່ຜ່ານມາເຖິງວ່າເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງໄດ້ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ໃນ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ກໍາຈັດຂະບວນການລັກລອບຕັດ ແລະ ເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍໄມ້ແບບຜິດກົດໝາຍ, ແຕ່ການຄ້າ-ຂາຍໄມ້ເຖືອນກໍຍັງມີຢ່າງແຜ່ຫຼາຍ, ດັ່ງນັ້ນກໍາລັງເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ກໍຄືພາກ ສ່ວນ ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ເພີ່ມຄວາມເອົາໃຈໃສ່ໃນວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ໃຫ້ເຂັ້ມງວດກວ່າເກົ່າ, ພ້ອມນັ້ນ ທຸກຄົນກໍຕ້ອງເປັນ ເຈົ້າການຊ່ວຍເປັນຫູເປັນຕາຊ່ວຍເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່, ເພື່ອເຮັດແນວໃດໃຫ້ສາມາດກໍາຈັດການລັກລອບຕັດ ໄມ້ທໍາລາຍປ່າ ແລະ ຂະບວນການຄ້າ- ຂາຍໄມ້ແບບຜິດກົດໝາຍໃຫ້ຫຼຸດໜ້ອຍຖອຍລົງເພື່ອຄວາມຍືນຍົງຂອງຊັບພະ ຍາກອນທໍາມະຊາດ.

**Quick Translation:**

**Illegal Timber Trade Is Widely Practiced in Some Provinces**

Based on the report by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, in February, the Forest Inspection Unit in Xiengkhuang, Huaphan, Vientiane, Khammuan, Savannakhet and Saravan provinces, took action to investigate illegal logging and its movement and could seize 6,489 pieces (ຕັບ), worth more than 468,000 m<sup>3</sup> and confiscated 5 trucks. In addition, the authority prosecuted 31 cases related to those evading forest resources illegally.

## **Forestry regulations campaign held in Sangthong\_VT23Feb15\_P4**

Sangthong district, Vientiane recently held an agriculture and forestry management regulation campaign for local farmers in Yayna Chaleun village.

It aimed to cultivate more understanding for farmers about the maintenance of forestry and wild animals, especially encouraging farmers not to destroy forests for agriculture production.

In the campaign, the officials also reported on forestry protection works. They have organised work teams to survey high risk areas, especially border areas linking to Hinheup district in Vientiane province.

This vicinity was the preferred area for the unlawful clearing of forests for agriculture production and also illegal logging.

Officials have arrested wrongdoers in 35 past cases and also seized many items of timber, wood products and other equipment.

[^ TOP](#)

## How do you feel about the illegal timber trade in Laos\_VT18Feb15\_P25

*The illegal trade in timber topped all cases of economic crime uncovered in 2014 by the economic police. Some 169 cases investigated involved the illicit trade in timber. The losses were estimated at some 83 billion kip but only 5.9 billion kip was recovered along with almost 38,000 lengths of wood and 1,600 unprocessed logs. One might assume the amount of timber actually cut was considerably more. Vientiane Times reporters asked some people for their thoughts on the illegal timber trade.*

**Patithin Phetmeuangphuan**

***M*s Sengmany Vixaiyalath, a businesswoman in Sikhottabong district, Vientiane:** As I'm a person who lives in Laos, I'm not happy when I'm hearing



about the illegal timber trade topping the list of crimes in Laos. This is a responsibility of the government that they should resolve. As we are

seeing, Laos is experiencing increasing problems with climate change and environmental issues such as erosion. This has a lot to do with the loss of the forests. So I would like to call on the authorities to pay more attention to combating this problem.

***Mr Vanpaseuth from Hadxaifong district, Vientiane:*** Hearing that the illegal trade timber topped the list of all economic crimes uncovered in 2014, well this means that the authorities were good at carrying out their duties. However, it also means the regulations are not good enough and that's why there are many illegal timber businesses in Laos. As we know, many people say that the illegal timber trade is a good way to get rich quick and many people would like to try their hand at it. So it's very important that

the regulations should be stronger. On the other hand, this problem happens because some of the authorities provide convenience for the smugglers.

***Ms Boulom, a government employee in Sisattanak district, Vientiane:*** I often hear that the police have discovered illegal wood in Laos, especially in the areas close to neighbouring countries as they want to sell it overseas. This is big problem that the authorities should pay more attention to because the forests and big trees in Laos have disappeared rapidly and soon there may be none left if the authorities don't do more. There are many protected forest areas in Laos but I don't think they actually have too many big trees in them. I don't know how often the authorities go to check or what they do when they find out some trees have been cut.

We often see people arrested but normally they are only the little players. Many people have information on these matters but they will not talk because they think the authorities are complicit.

***Mr Thong Siththichan from Xaybouly district, Savannakhet province:*** I'm only human so I cannot do anything about this problem. I would only like to call on the authorities who are responsibility to ask themselves why it's a problem in Laos. Now I'm thinking Laos might still have some big and expensive trees because I hear about people cutting wood every day but they must be far away where most



cars and trucks cannot reach because you don't see many from the roads. The authorities should try to protect the forest and trees we still have and enforce strict regulations to prevent the illegal trade.

***Mr Souksamboun a resident of Sisattanak:*** Well, whatever the police detected must be a fraction of the problem. Sure it is hard to protect the forests effectively when they are so large and remote but if you drive some of the roads to the nation's borders the issue is there for all to see. There are only so many roads leaving Laos it shouldn't be too hard to tighten up policing there. What happens to all the confiscated timber? If it was sold in China for its market rate and all that money put into forest protection and border checks surely the forest losses could be stemmed. With the money that some of these trees are worth you could pay a small army of police and forest rangers and pay them properly as well.

## Illegal timber trade tops 2014 economic police cases\_VT17Feb15\_P2

### Times Reporters

The illegal trade in timber topped all cases uncovered in 2014 by the economic police or police in charge of economic-case affairs, an official report showed.

In 2014, the economic police registered 391 illegal cases nationwide including 169 that involved the illegal trade of timber, which made it top of the list.

Fraud in relation to citizens' assets was the runner up with 124 cases recorded over the year, according to a local newspaper published by the Ministry of Public Security.

The 391 total saw a drop of 36 compared to the total cases registered in 2013, according to the newspaper, citing a report presented at the annual meeting of the economic police held last week.

Over the last year, 98 accused people involved in the cases were detained including 27 females.

Of the total cases, 305 were completely resolved. Of the 169 involving timber, 160 were successfully addressed. Some 76 cases involving fraud of citizens' assets were also completely resolved.

Total loss in cash amounted to more than 83.1 billion kip. In addition, 646 mobile phones, 13 vehicles and other objects were seized.

But only just over 5.9 billion kip of the lost cash was recovered along with 37,392 lengths of processed wood and 1,681 logs.

Illegal trade in timber has topped economic

cases in recent years, despite the government's efforts to address the issue.

In 2013, some 257 cases involving the illegal trading of timber were discovered, topping the year's list of fraud or economic-related cases.

The 2014 report highlights the fact that illegal trading and logging continues to be a pressing problem in Laos.

It has been reported that illegal logging in Laos is being spurred on by neighbouring countries' timber demand. Most commonly smuggled timbers are rosewood and other hardwoods, due to their high value.

China is one of the major consumers of timber in the region, importing a large amount from Mekong countries including Laos.

The *New York Times* recently quoted the London-based Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) as saying that from 2000-13, China imported a total of 3.5 million cubic metres of hongmu [redwood] timber. It said nearly half of China's hongmu imports since 2000 – amounting to 1,666,471 cubic metres valued at nearly US\$2.4 billion – came from the Mekong region.

A senior forestry official who asked not be named said there were several ways illegal loggers operate, including hiring villagers to cut down trees and sell them to traders .

In many cases these illegal activities are facilitated by or directly involve corrupt government officials. Some traders spend a lot of money hiring officials to facilitate the movement of timber from forests to other provinces.

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[Similar article is shown below in Lao]

## ຄະດີໄມ້ເຖື່ອນເກີດຂຶ້ນຫລາຍໃນປີຜ່ານມາ\_Lao Phatthana Daily\_17Feb15



ທ່ານພັນເອກ ທອງສະຫວັດ ທົບພະວົງໄຊ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກົມໃຫຍ່ຕໍາຫລວດ ເສດຖະກິດ, ກະຊວງປ້ອງກັນຄວາມສະຫງົບໃຫ້ຮູ້ໃນກອງປະຊຸມສະຫລຸບ ວຽກ ງານປະຈຳປີ 2014 ຂອງກົມຕໍາຫລວດເສດຖະກິດ ເມື່ອທ້າຍອາທິດຜ່ານມານີ້ວ່າ: ປີຜ່ານມາ, ທົ່ວປະເທດມີຄະດີທາງເສດຖະກິດເກີດຂຶ້ນທັງໝົດ 391 ເລື້ອງ, ກັກ ຜູ້ຕ້ອງຫາໄດ້ 98 ຄົນ, ຍິງ 27 ຄົນ, ລວມມູນຄ່າຜົນເສຍຫາຍຫລາຍກວ່າ 17 ຕື້ກີບ, 219 ລ້ານກວ່າບາດ (ສະກຸນເງິນໄທ), 1 ລ້ານກວ່າໂດລາສະຫະລັດ, 2 ແສນກວ່າຢວນ (ສະກຸນເງິນຈີນ), ໂທລະສັບ 646 ໜ່ວຍ, ລົດໃຫຍ່ 13 ຄັນ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ, ສາມາດແກ້ໄຂໄດ້ 305 ເລື້ອງ, ພື້ນເດັ່ນກວ່າໜູ່ແມ່ນຄະດີຄ້າຂາຍໄມ້ເຖື່ອນມີ 169 ເລື້ອງ, ມີບໍລິມາດຫລາຍສິບພັນແມັດກ້ອນ, ໃນນັ້ນແກ້ໄຂໄດ້ 160 ເລື້ອງ ແລະ ສາມາດເກັບກູ້ຄືນມາໄດ້ເງິນ 1,9 ຕື້ກີບ, 6 ລ້ານກວ່າບາດ, 30 ພັນກວ່າໂດລາສະ ຫະລັດ, ໄມ້ແປຮູບ 37 ພັນໂຕ ແລະ 1.681 ທ່ອນ, ສ່ວນຮອງລົງມາກໍ່ແມ່ນຄະດີກ່ຽວກັບການສໍ້ໂກງຊັບພິນລະເມືອງ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ.

ທ່ານຮອງຫົວໜ້າກົມໃຫຍ່ຕໍາຫລວດເສດຖະກິດກ່າວວ່າ: ໃນຕໍ່ໜ້ານີ້, ຈະເລັ່ງຍົກລະດັບວິຊາສະເພາະໃຫ້ພະນັກ ງານນັກ ຮົບໃນວຽກງານສືບສວນ -ສອບສວນ, ການດໍາເນີນຄະດີໃຫ້ຮັດກຸມ ແລະ ມີປະສິດທິພາບສູງຂຶ້ນກວ່າເກົ່າ, ເພື່ອໃຫ້ຮູ້ທັນເລ ລ່ຽມ ແລະ ວິທີການເຄື່ອນໄຫວກໍ່ອາດສະຍາກໍາຂອງພວກກຸ່ມຄົນບໍ່ດີ ເພື່ອສະກັດກັ້ນປ້ອງກັນແຕ່ຫົວທີ, ພ້ອມທັງຮັບປະກັນ ໃຫ້ການດໍາເນີນຄະດີມີຄວາມເຂັ້ມງວດ, ໂປ່ງໃສ, ຍຸຕິທໍາ ແລະ ວ່ອງໄວ.

ຂ່າວໃຫ້ຮູ້ຕື່ມວ່າ: ເມື່ອທ້າຍອາທິດຜ່ານມາ, ສານນະຄອນຫລວງວຽງຈັນ, ກໍ່ໄດ້ຕັດສິນລົງໂທດນາງ ລິຕ້າ ອາຍຸ 34 ປີຢູ່ ບ້ານຮ່ອງແກ, ເມືອງໄຊເສດຖາ, ນະຄອນຫລວງວຽງຈັນ ໃຫ້ຈໍາຄຸກເປັນເວລາ 3 ປີ, ພ້ອມປັບໃໝ 3 ລ້ານກີບ ແລະ ຮັບຜິດ ຊອບທາງແພ່ງ 555 ລ້ານກີບ, ໃນຂໍ້ຫາຍັກຍອກຊັບພິນລະເມືອງ ແລະ ປອມແປງເອກກະສານ, ເຊິ່ງເມື່ອປີ 2010 ຜູ້ກ່ຽວ ໄດ້ເປັນພະນັກງານບັນຊີຢູ່ບໍລິສັດກໍ່ສ້າງແຫ່ງໜຶ່ງ ໂດຍມີໜ້າທີ່ຮັບພິຊອບໃນການຖອນເງິນ ແລະ ຊໍາລະຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍຕ່າງໆ ຂອງບໍລິສັດ, ດັ່ງນັ້ນຈຶ່ງສວຍໂອກາດຍັກຍອກເອົາເງິນບໍລິສັດດ້ວຍການດັດແປງ ແລະ ຕື່ມຕົວເລກໃບແຊກຈ່າຍເງິນຂອງ ຫົວໜ້າບໍລິສັດຈໍານວນ 21 ຄັ້ງ ລວມເປັນເງິນ 740 ລ້ານກວ່າກີບ, ແຕ່ຜູ້ກ່ຽວໄດ້ເອົາເງິນມາມອບຄືນໃຫ້ບໍລິສັດ 270 ລ້ານກວ່າກີບ ແລະ ຍັງເຫລືອ 555 ລ້ານກວ່າກີບ, ຈຶ່ງຖືກເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ຈັບຕົວມາດໍາເນີນຄະດີຕາມລະບຽບກົດ ໝາຍເມື່ອເດືອນກັນຍາ 2013.

# ກອງກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ແຂວງສະຫວັນນະເຂດ ຢຶດໄມ້ຜິດກົດໝາຍເກືອບ 3.000 ແມັດກ້ອນ



ຂປລ. ໃນສົກປີ 2013-2014 ຜ່ານມາ ກອງກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ແຂວງສາມາດຢຶດ ແລະ ອາຍັດໄມ້ຜິດກົດໝາຍໄດ້ທັງໝົດ 2.963 ແມັດກ້ອນ, ໃນນັ້ນປະກອບມີໄມ້

ທ່ອນ, ໄມ້ຕິຕັບ ແລະ ໄມ້ແປຮູບ. ຫາມ ຄຳນາ ໂຊສິມບັດ ຫົວໜ້າກອງກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ແຂວງສະຫວັນນະເຂດ ໄດ້ໃຫ້ຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບການເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ ສົກປີ 2013-2014 ໃນວັນທີ 5 ກຸມພາ 2015 ນີ້ວ່າ: ໃນສົກປີຜ່ານມາ ກອງກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ແຂວງ ໄດ້ເຄື່ອນໄຫວລາດຕະເວນເພື່ອຕາມ ແລະ ສະກັດກັ້ນການລັກລອບຫາລາຍຊັບຜະຍາກອນປ່າໄມ້ ເຊິ່ງຫາງແຂວງໄດ້ຈັດຕັ້ງເປັນ 2 ໜ່ວຍງານຄື: ໜ່ວຍງານກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ໜ່ວຍງານກວດກາສັດນ້ຳ-ສັດປ່າ ນອກນັ້ນ

ກໍມີການກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ ຂາອອກ ຢູ່ດ່ານສາກົນ 2 ແຫ່ງຄື: ດ່ານລາວ-ໄທ ແລະ ດ່ານລາວ-ຫວຽດນາມ. ພ້ອມທັງກວດກາລາດຕະເວນຢູ່ຕາມເມືອງຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ມີການເຄື່ອນໄຫວລັກລອບຕັດໄມ້ ແລະ ສາມາດຢຶດ ແລະ ອາຍັດໄມ້ຜິດກົດໝາຍໄດ້ທັງໝົດ 2.963 ແມັດກ້ອນ, ໃນນີ້ມີທັງໄມ້ທ່ອນ, ໄມ້ຕິຕັບ ແລະ ໄມ້ແປຮູບ. ໄປພ້ອມກັບມີກອງກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ຍັງໄດ້ຕິດຕາມການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍໄມ້ພາຍໃນແຂວງຕາມການອະນຸມັດຈຳນວນ 105 ສະບັບ, ບໍລິມາດ 13.866 ແມັດກ້ອນ, ຕິດຕາມການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍໄມ້ຈາກຕ່າງແຂວງໄປ

ແຂວງອື່ນຕາມການອະນຸຍາດຈຳນວນ 120 ສະບັບ, ບໍລິມາດ 18 ຜັນແມັດກ້ອນ, ຕິດຕາມການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍໄມ້ສົ່ງອອກປະເທດໄທຕາມການອະນຸຍາດຈຳນວນ 36 ສະບັບ, ບໍລິມາດ 17.682 ແມັດກ້ອນ, ຕິດຕາມການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍໄມ້ສົ່ງອອກສ່ສຫວຽດນາມ ຕາມການອະນຸຍາດຈຳນວນ 31 ສະບັບ, ບໍລິມາດ 84.109 ແມັດກ້ອນ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍໄມ້ສົ່ງອອກ ສປປຈີນ ຕາມການອະນຸມັດຈຳນວນ 4 ສະບັບ, ບໍລິມາດ 1.611 ແມັດກ້ອນ, ນອກນັ້ນ ກໍໄດ້ມີການຢຶດສັດນ້ຳ-ສັດປ່າໄດ້ຈຳນວນທັງ.

### Quick Translation:

During the fiscal year 2013-2014, Savannakhet Forest Inspection Unit seized illegal timber for the amount of 2,963 m<sup>3</sup>, reported by Mr. Khamma Xaysombath, Savannakhet Forest Inspection Unit Head





Some of the ornate furniture on show at Lao-ITECC.

## Furniture traders seek more overseas markets

### Times Reporters

**T**raders of furniture products are concerned that their businesses will not continue to grow this year if they don't have more opportunities to increase exports.

The furniture industry considers it has the potential to grow over the next two years with the coming into being of the Asean Economic Community at the end of this year, which it sees as a good opportunity to increase exports within the region.

But a representative of Khamphone Furniture, Ms Mimeo, said recently that furniture traders don't have the chance to exhibit their products at enough fairs at home and

overseas.

She explained that furniture makers are able to show their goods once a year at the Wood and Furniture Exhibition at Lao-ITECC in Vientiane, which took place last month, but that was not sufficient.

There are several small traders selling quality furniture but they lack the means to exhibit their goods overseas.

She said that furniture sales grew steadily last year compared to 2013 and the trend was expected to continue this year, so she hoped the Lao Furniture Association would be willing to help furniture traders gain greater access to overseas markets.

The association should hold exhibitions more frequently or set up a centre for furniture traders to show and promote

their products to attract buyers, both locals and expats living in Laos.

Ms Mimeo believed this would help some small furniture traders to be able to survive.

She noted at the recent exhibition at Lao-ITECC there were more visitors showing interest in her furniture and that of other traders, which suggests that the quality of Lao furniture means it can be successfully exported as well as expand into the local market.

"At present small furniture traders can produce more than enough goods to sell both at home and within the region, but they lack the chance to go further overseas, so they are asking the association to aid them in expanding into new markets."

## European Parliament Report on Forest Strategy must address risks for forests

[EU Forest Watch – Issue 199]



The European Parliament (EP) plans an own-initiative report on the Commission's [2013 EU Forest Strategy](#) which has the potential to steer EU policy debates relating to forests, notably on the implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives, use of wood for energy purposes and sustainable forest management (SFM). The rapporteur is Elisabeth Köstinger MEP.

According to a leaked draft Commission work programme, the Commission is likely to prioritise these three issues in 2015, and may develop related legislative proposals. The Köstinger report is an opportunity to push for effective action; therefore in November 2014, FERN, the European Environmental Bureau (EEB) and Birdlife published a briefing requesting that the report emphasises the need for effective implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directive and call for EU funds to support this implementation.

As the EU 2030 climate and energy package, adopted in October 2014, requires the EU to increase its renewable energy target from 20 to 27 per cent, most of which will come from biomass, the NGOs hope that the Köstinger report will trigger debate about how to protect forests from this rapidly increasing demand. EU imports of wood pellets are expected to grow between 600 and 1100 per cent, bringing imports up to 15-30 million tonnes by 2020. To promote efficient use of wood as a resource, an EU bioenergy policy must ensure wood used comes mainly from available residues and end-of-life products.

The report is an opportunity to stress that sustainable forest management does not adequately address the risks for forests coming from the ever-increasing demand for woody biomass. An EU biomass policy that is based on what forests can sustainably supply is required. The Parliamentary Committee for Agriculture and Rural Development is expected to discuss a first draft of the own-initiative report in early 2015. This must not be an opportunity lost.

[^ TOP](#)

## Tackling Illegal logging: Slow, but still progress

[EU Forest Watch – Issue 199]

As part of its Indicators of Illegal Logging and Related Trade project, UK think-tank Chatham House is issuing a series of reports that examines illegal logging in producer, processing and consumer countries. These provide an update to a [report](#), published in 2010, which found that illegal logging had declined by almost a quarter in the previous decade.

The recent assessment found that in consumer countries, notably [France](#), [Japan](#), [the Netherlands](#), [the UK](#) and the [United States](#), both the government and private sector have driven efforts to rein in illegal imports of wood products. Resources devoted to enforcement of the EU Timber Regulation are insufficient, while US legislation would benefit from stronger implementation procedures. In Japan, the fact that measures are voluntary limits the government's ability to restrict illegal imports.

Producer countries have also made definite, if slow, progress in improving forest governance and addressing illegal logging. VPAs with the EU have pushed improvements in [Ghana](#) and [Indonesia](#) regarding clarification of legislation, community participation and transparency. [Brazil](#)'s progress is slowing; difficulties surround resources for enforcement, complexity of legislation and an inadequate timber-tracking system that permits timber-laundering. [Laos](#) is only at the outset of efforts to tackle illegal logging. In all countries, corruption remains a problem, and powerful agriculture, mining and infrastructure development interests continue to threaten the gains made.

Four more reports will be published in the coming months, on Cameroon, China, Malaysia and Vietnam; a final synthesis report is due in March 2015.

[^ TOP](#)