



# **The Age of Wood: Science and Sustainability**

**Mike Snow, Executive Director  
American Hardwood Export Council  
(AHEC)**

# World Population Growth

billions

10

8

6

4

2

0

- Developing regions
- Industrialized regions

1750

1800

1850

1900

1950

2000

2050



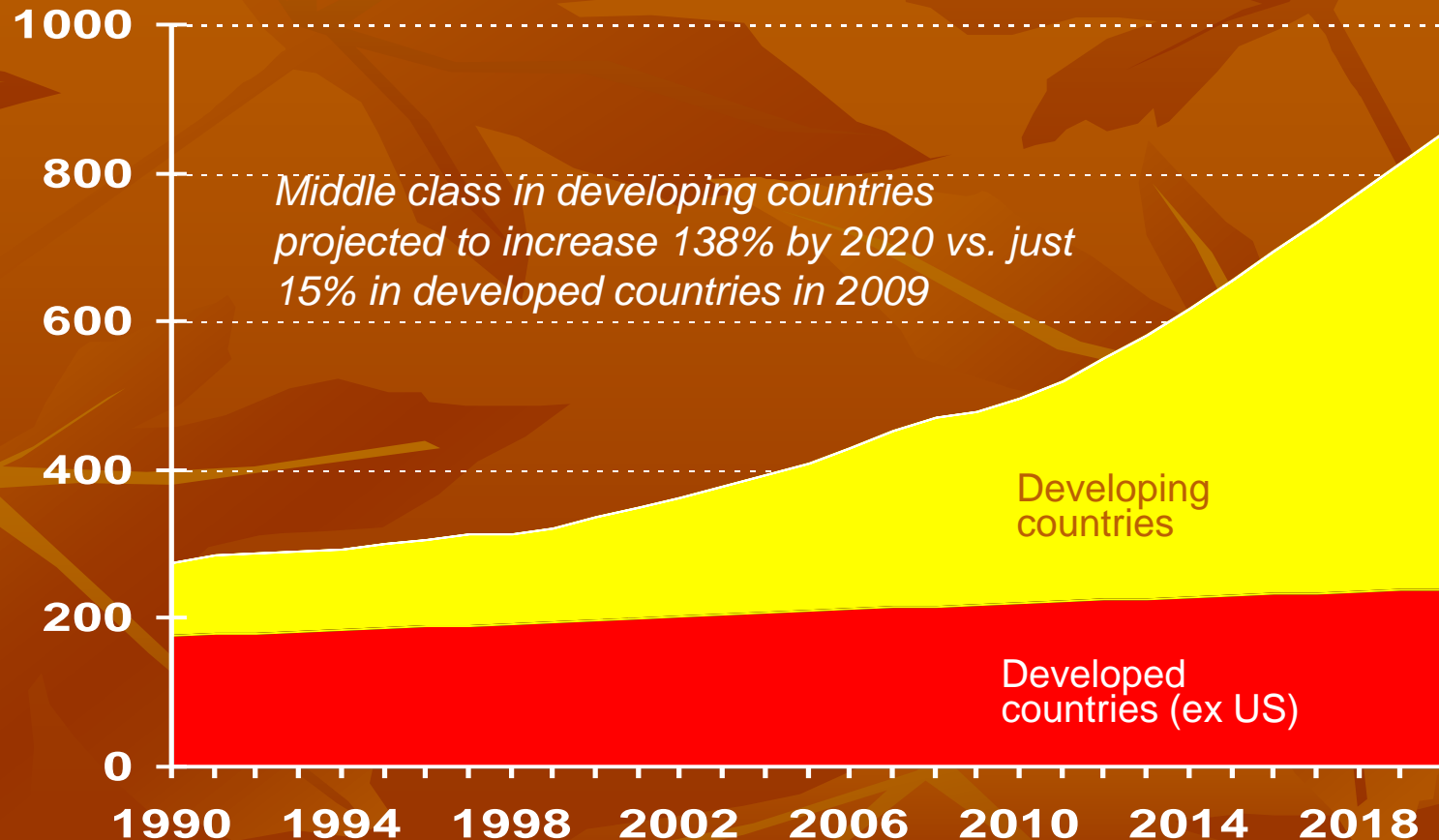
World  
Resources  
Institute

Sources: United Nations Population Division and Population Reference Bureau, 1993.

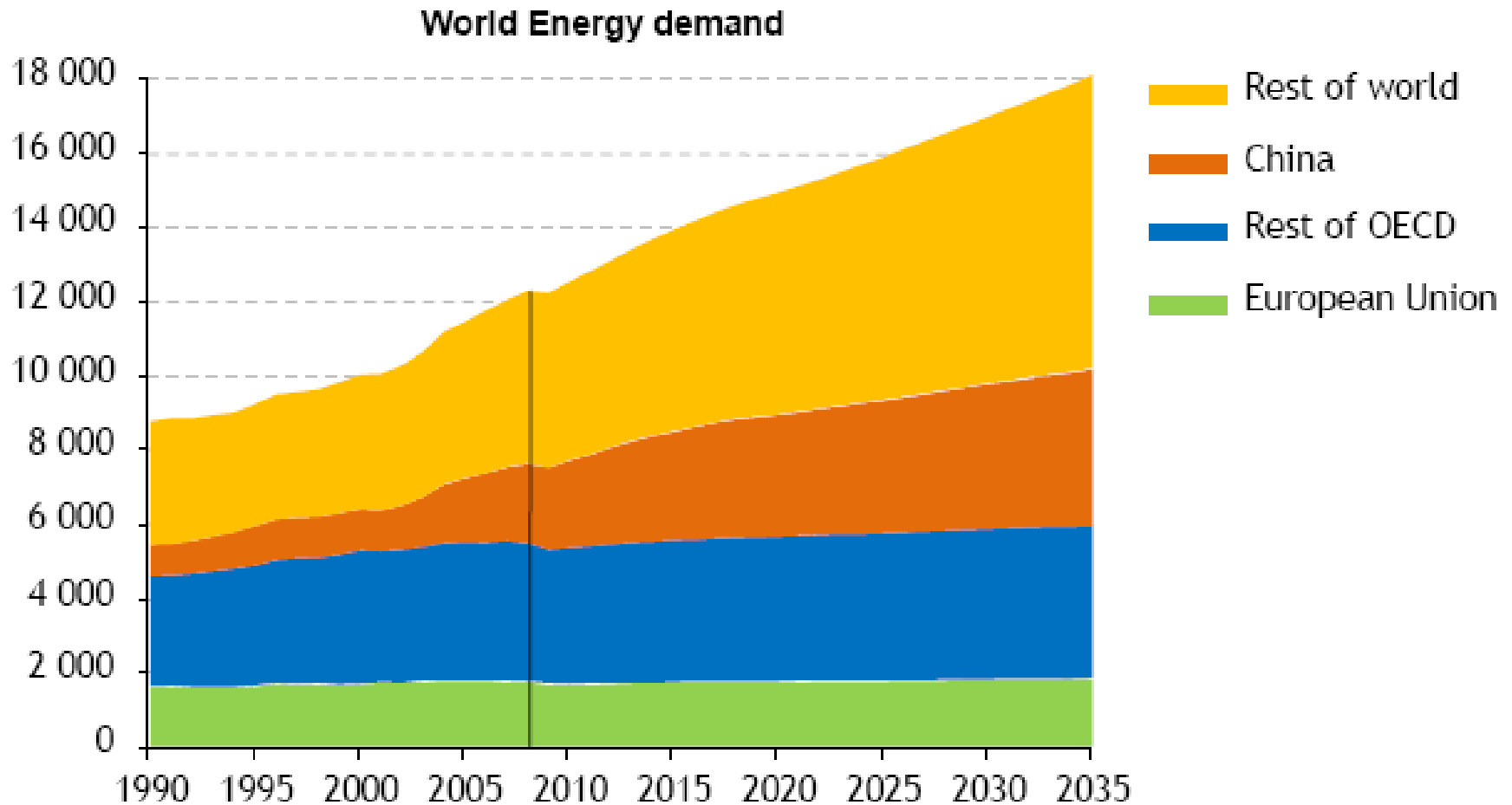
# “Middle Class” Outside the U.S. Expected to Double By 2020 – Approaching 1 Billion Households

*Worldwide commodity consumption will be impacted*

Foreign households w/real PPP incomes greater than \$20,000 a year (in millions of households)

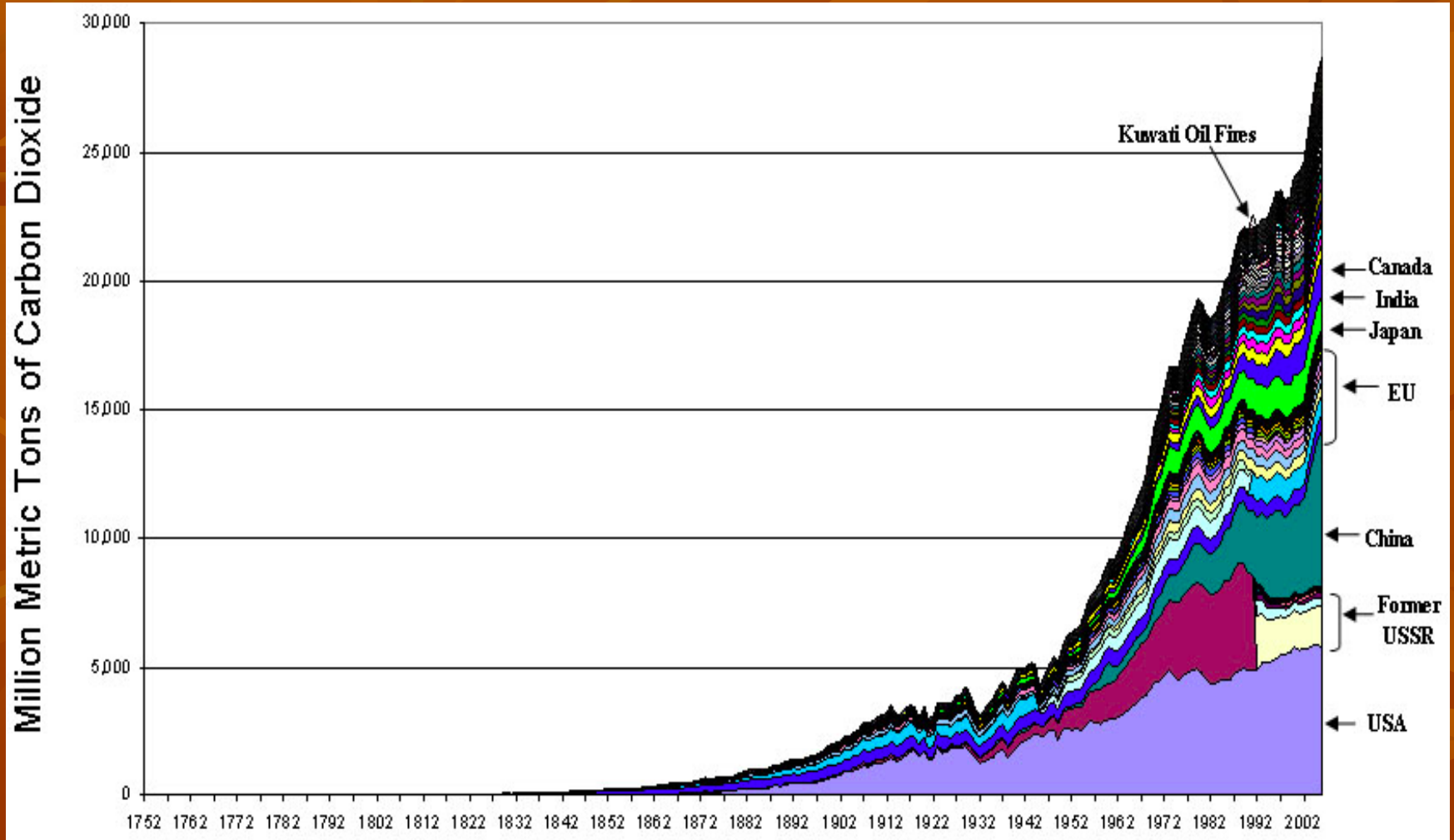


# World Energy Demand



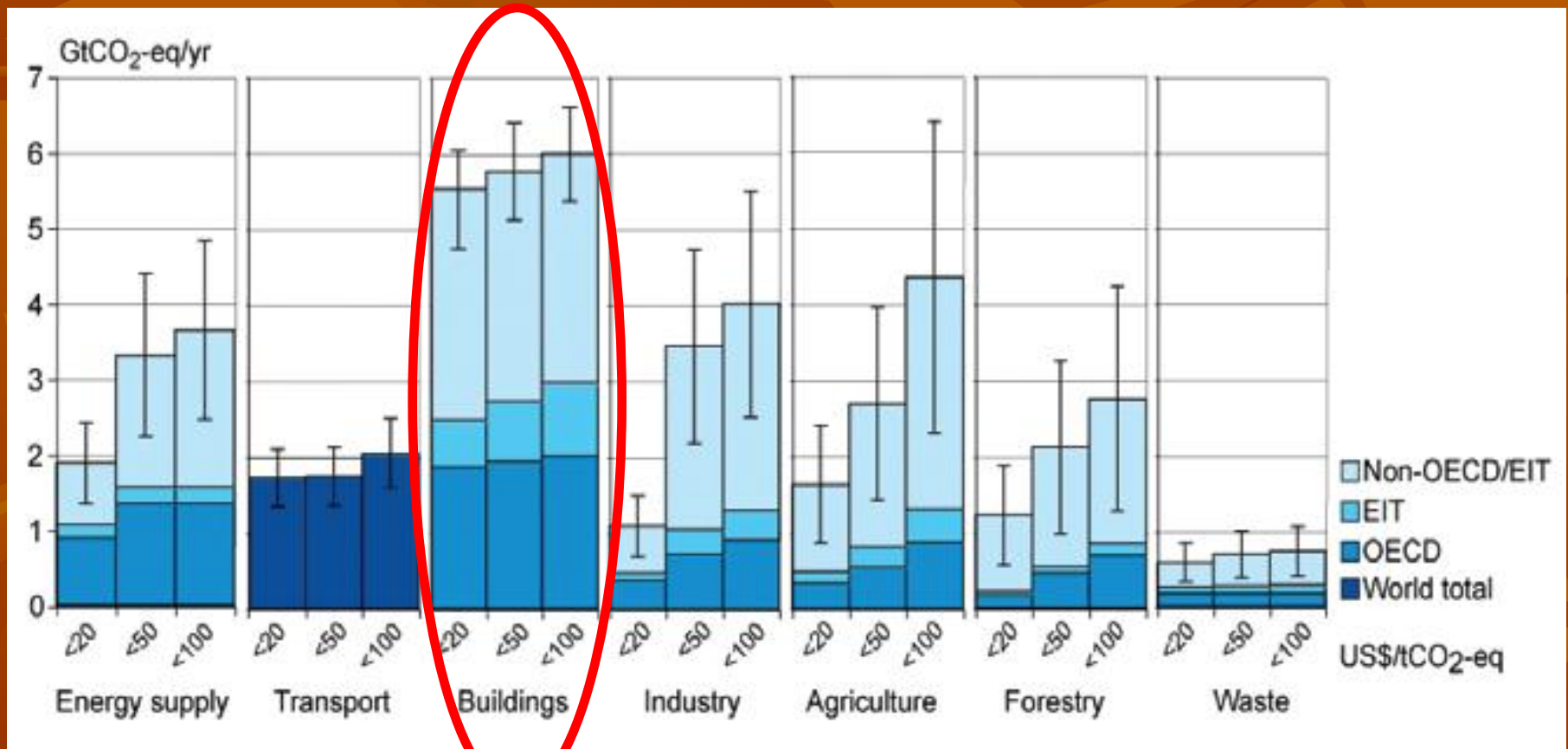
Source: IEA World Energy Outlook 2010

# Global CO2 Emissions



# The role of green building

Estimated greenhouse gas mitigation potential by sector and region using technologies and practices expected to be available in 2030.



Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's 4th Assessment Report (IPCC AR-4)

# Green Building Rating Systems:

BREEAM



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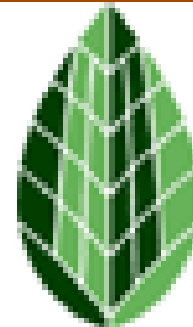
BRINGING GREEN TO THE MAINSTREAM



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Guidelines



HK-BEAM Society  
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# LEED: A Step in the Right Direction



- Increased Reliance on LCA
- “Responsible Extraction” credit highlights uneven treatment of wood/other extractive industries



# Architects Journal March 2013

## LEED outstrips BREEAM across the globe – including Europe

New research by the AJ shows the LEED sustainable building certification system dominates everywhere except in the UK

**SUSTAINABILITY** LEED is now the dominant green building standard in emerging markets and Europe, with BREEAM leading only in the UK.

New research by the AJ has found only one project going through BREEAM certification in China, while LEED, the sustainable building certification system developed by the US Green Building Council, has already certified 534 schemes there and has another 533 in the system.

BREEAM has so far failed

altogether in India and Brazil, whereas LEED has certified 142 schemes and is looking at another 232 in India. LEED has nearly 700 projects or potential schemes on its books in Brazil. In Europe LEED has 1,350 projects on its books, compared with BREEAM's 646.

'BREEAM is the principal measure of sustainability in buildings in the UK and is embedded in regulations, but everywhere else in the world LEED wins outright,' said Nigel Ostime, director of whiteroom

architecture. BREEAM's record in the UK is the most impressive, with 2,365 projects certified or in process, compared with 134 LEED buildings, 99 of which are currently in process, suggesting the certification may be gaining ground.

'BREEAM is thoroughly established in the UK but in due course market pressures may lead to a switch to LEED,' concluded Ostime.

In the Middle East the battle already appears to have been lost. BREEAM Gulf, launched

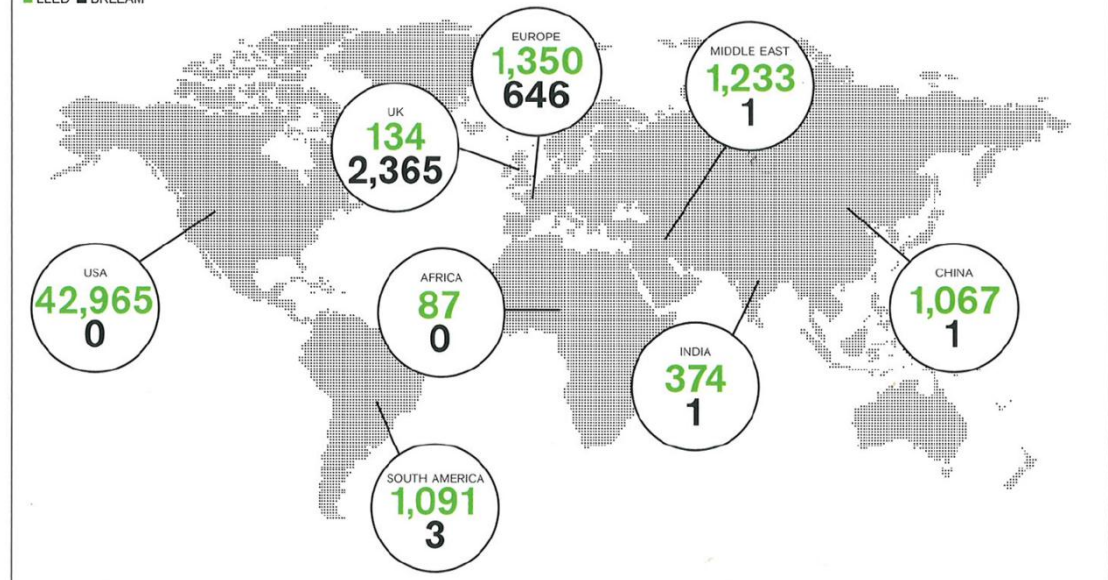
in 2009 to certify projects in the UAE, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait, was abandoned after two years. But LEED has already certified 75 projects in the region and has more than 1,075 in the pipeline.

Richard Smith of Atkins added: 'In the Middle East decision-makers often have a US education. This results in them gravitating towards the American LEED system.' He also blamed the failure of BREEAM on 'marketing', adding: 'LEED was marketed very well in the Middle East. They offered training for practices, so staff became very clued-up in the system.'

A leading industry professional added: 'BRE was privatised some years ago and has since been criticised for charging significant fees for one-off assessments, when more standardisation was possible.' *Laura Mark*

Projects certified or in the process of certification

■ LEED ■ BREEAM



# We may run out of wood but not Aluminium

Well at least not for the next 200 years.

Century Extrusions Ltd (CEL) commenced commercial operations in April 1991. The Company has extrusion manufacturing facility spread over an area of 7.31 Acres at Kharagpur (West Bengal) India, with an installed capacity of 15000 M.T. per annum.

#### THE COMPANY

The company has three extrusion lines with presses of capacities 2700 M.T. & 1620 M.T. (UBE, Japan) and 1250 M.T. (Indigenous) to cater to a very large range of extrusions. These presses are capable of producing extrusions in alloys ranging from 1xxx to 7xxx series.

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#### PRODUCT RANGE

The Company manufactures and supplies extrusions for various applications, such as Architecture, Road Transport Vehicles, Railway Electrical & Electronic Applications, Consumer Durables, Irrigation General Engineering, Defence applications, etc.

The Company has an inventory of more than 6000 Dies to manufacture more than 4000 different profiles.

#### QUALITY ASSURANCE

The Company has an excellent Quality Management System. The Plant has been accredited with ISO-9001:2008 for its quality system by DNV, The Netherlands.

The Company usually supplies extrusions as per the tolerances prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). The Company is well equipped to supply extrusions as per the tolerances specified in other similar standards such as BS, DIN & others and also as per customers' specifications, by mutual agreement.

#### MARKET NETWORK

The Company has market presence all over India with its Marketing Offices in North, South, East & West Regions.



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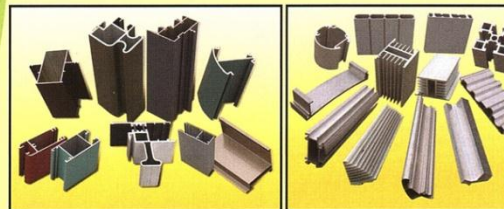
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Email : [marketing@centuryextrusions.com](mailto:marketing@centuryextrusions.com)

#### Regional offices :

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# Bauxite “sludge” in Hungary 2010



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# “Low Carbon” Concrete.....



this is  
low carbon

Architect: Bennett Associates; Photography: Tim Crocker

**This is concrete**  
It was calculated that the construction approach used for Hampshire County Council decreased the carbon emissions associated with the concrete frame by an incredible 33%. **This is worth talking about.**

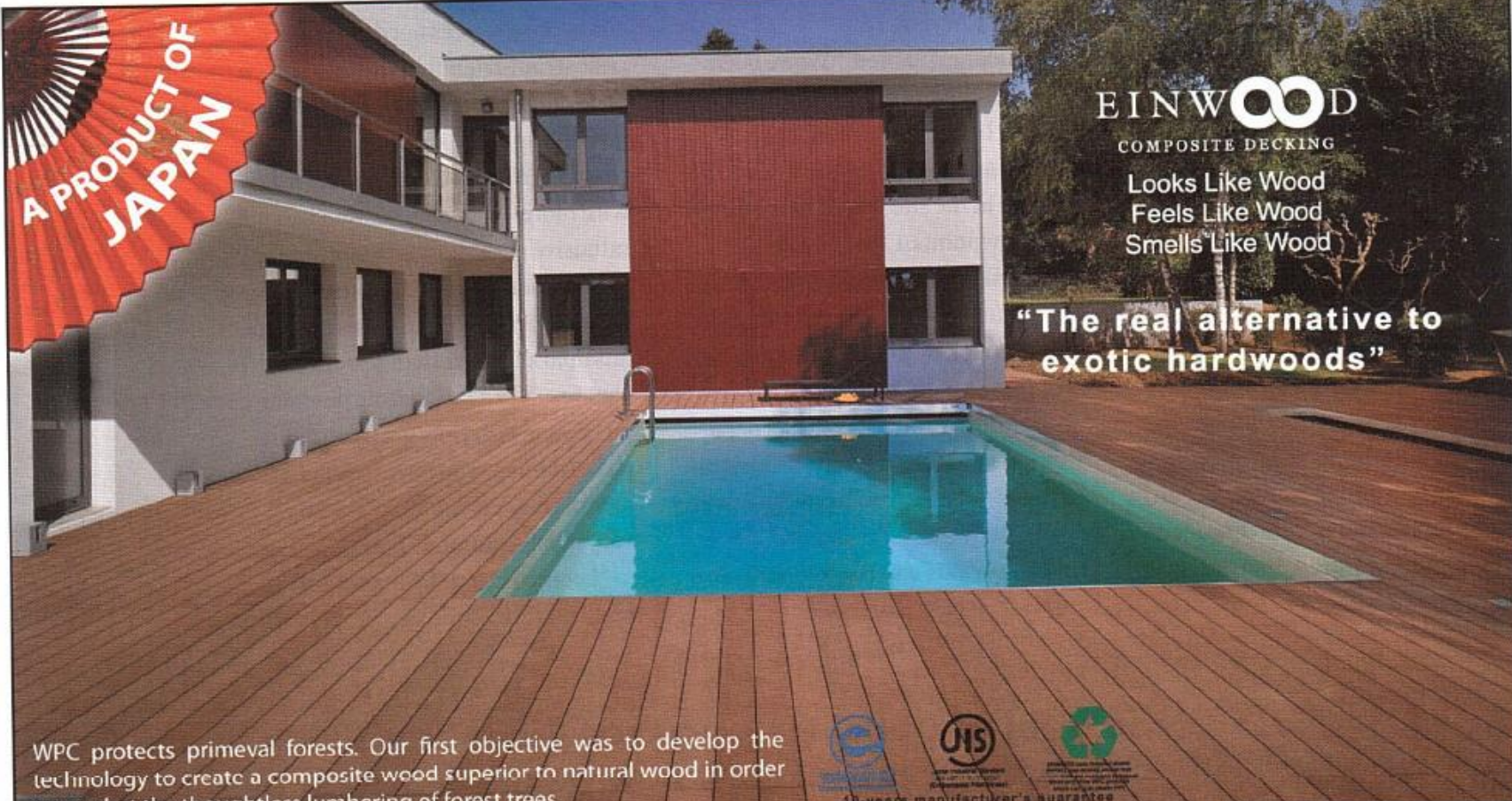
Want to know more? Join the discussion at [thisisconcrete.co.uk](http://thisisconcrete.co.uk)

This is Concrete is supported by The Concrete Centre

**mpa**  
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- UK Concrete Centre –  
“This is low carbon: this is concrete”
  - *“It was calculated that the construction approach used for Hampshire County Council decreased the carbon emissions associated with the timber frame by an incredible 33%”*
  - Website reveals that claimed savings derive mainly from “reusing” the existing concrete frame (which was less than 50 years old) and from recycling concrete from the partial demolition for use as aggregate

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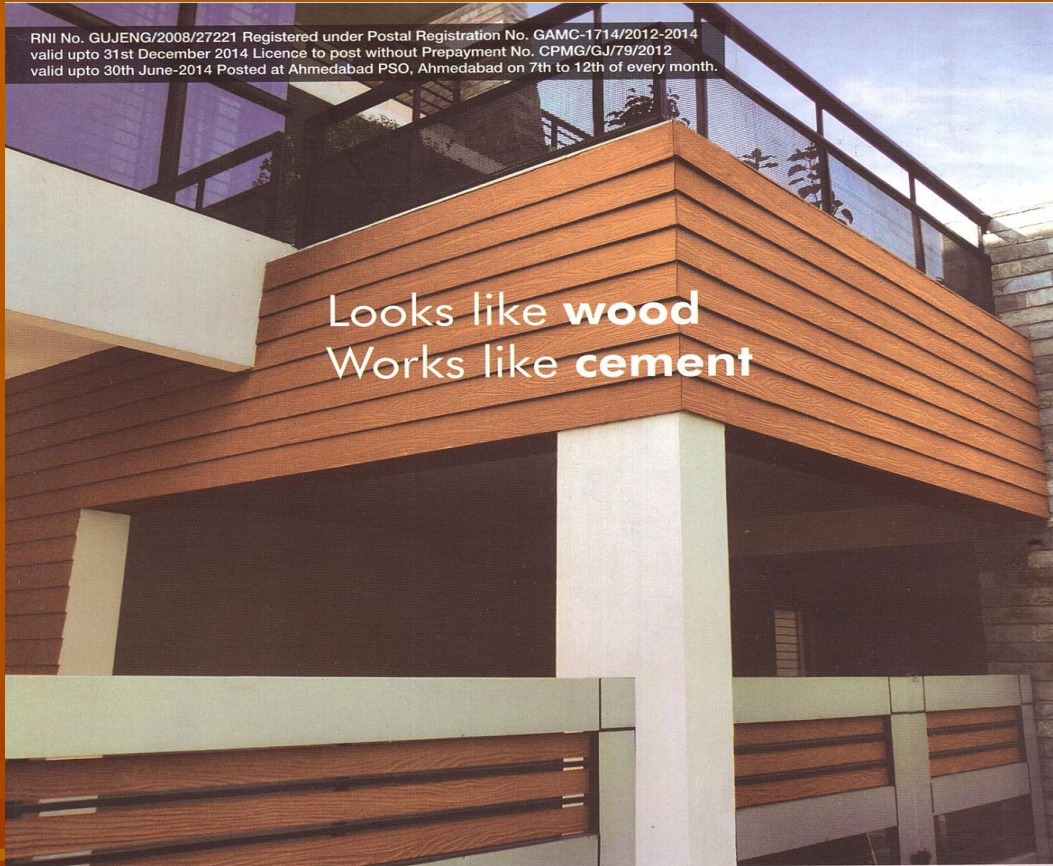
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# Steel: the ultimate sustainable material

The sustainable qualities of steel are built in to the material. Simply choosing steel as a building material enables specifiers to deliver unrivalled sustainability performance – for life, and for all its subsequent lives.

Manufactured from the most abundant element on earth, iron, steel can be recycled or reused endlessly without detriment to its properties. Its superior strength-to-weight ratio means a little steel goes a long way, giving architects complete flexibility to achieve their most ambitious designs. Manufactured in a controlled factory environment, pre-engineered steel components are delivered to site ready for rapid assembly with no waste.

Steel can be re-used repeatedly without ever losing its qualities as a building material. The unique characteristic gives all steel a high value at all stages of its life cycle. The necessary infrastructure for steel recycling is highly developed and highly efficient, and has been in place for decades. Current recycling and re-use rates in the UK are 99 per cent for structural steelwork and 94 per cent for all steel construction products – figures that far exceed those for any other construction material.

Significant environmental damage can be caused at the end of a building's life when it has to be demolished and its materials scrapped. Steel-framed buildings, however, do not decay and are easily adaptable. If the configuration of the building needs to change, the ability of steel to bridge long spans means that steel buildings contain large open-plan spaces which are easily reconfigured with partition walls. The steel frame itself can be adapted, with parts added or taken away and its light weight means that extra floors can often be added without overloading existing foundations.



## The thermal mass myth



Research shows that the optimum floor thickness required to achieve an effective thermal mass is readily delivered by steel-framed buildings. There is a common misconception that buildings must be heavyweight to achieve an optimum thermal mass. This myth has probably arisen because buildings such as churches are cool in the summer. However, the main reason that churches stay cool is because they have very few windows, which reduces solar gain.

**Steel delivers optimum floor thickness**  
In modern buildings, the greatest available mass is found in the concrete floor slabs. Independent research has shown that the optimum

thickness of concrete floor slab for providing thermal mass is 75-100mm. This thickness of concrete floor slab is readily available in almost all steel-framed buildings, which are generally the lightest weight form of construction.

### Light weight construction

The extra weight associated with heavy, bulky concrete frames is not required to improve thermal mass and is a surplus requirement. In fact, the extra mass of heavyweight concrete components may actually increase the energy required to heat and cool the building.

For more information visit  
[www.researchinaction.com/thermass](http://www.researchinaction.com/thermass)



# Strip mining for iron ore.....



# Additional Research Strengthens our Case!!!

- Managed Forests versus “Preserves”
- “Durable” wood products contribute to carbon storage
- “Substitution” effect maximizes carbon mitigation by displacing higher carbon-emitting materials
- 1m<sup>3</sup> of wood used to substitute for other building materials (steel, aluminium, concrete, plastics) reduces CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by an average of 1.1 tonnes

# Hardwood Review express

## Want More Forests? Buy More Wood Products!

USDA Scientist Demonstrates Correlation Industry Knew All Along

**C**redit the USDA Forest Service for recently becoming more public and proactive in promoting the wood industry. For the second time in three months, agency personnel have extolled the virtues of using more wood. This is a welcome development and another step towards getting a federal endorsement of U.S. hardwood sustainability, which was a key goal identified at the 2010 Hardwood Leaders Forum.

Back on March 30, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack announced a new federal green building policy that included the recognition of a broad range of green building certification standards (not just LEED) and the promotion of wood use in construction. "Our country has the resources, the work force and the innovative spirit to reintroduce wood products into all aspects of the next generation of buildings," he was quoted in a USDA press release, "As we move forward with restoring America's forests, we are

getting smarter and more efficient in how we use wood products as both an energy and green building source, which helps maintain rural jobs."

Then, just this month, a Portuguese university published a book on *Sustainable Development in the Forest Products Industry*. Chapter 2, "Global Sustainable Timber Supply and Demand," was researched and written by Dr. Peter J. Ince, research forester with the USDA's Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, WI (a copy of the chapter can be found at [www.treesearch.fs.fed.us/pubs/37326](http://www.treesearch.fs.fed.us/pubs/37326)).

Ince's chapter summarizes findings of a 2010 global study correlating the intensity and types of industrial wood use with rates of deforestation. The conclusion? "Industrial timber use has provided timber revenue that has helped make timber supply and demand more sustainable in the leading timber producing regions of the world. Economical industrial timber utilization is a vital element in sustaining forests and avoiding large-scale deforestation."

### Defeating a Faulty Hypothesis

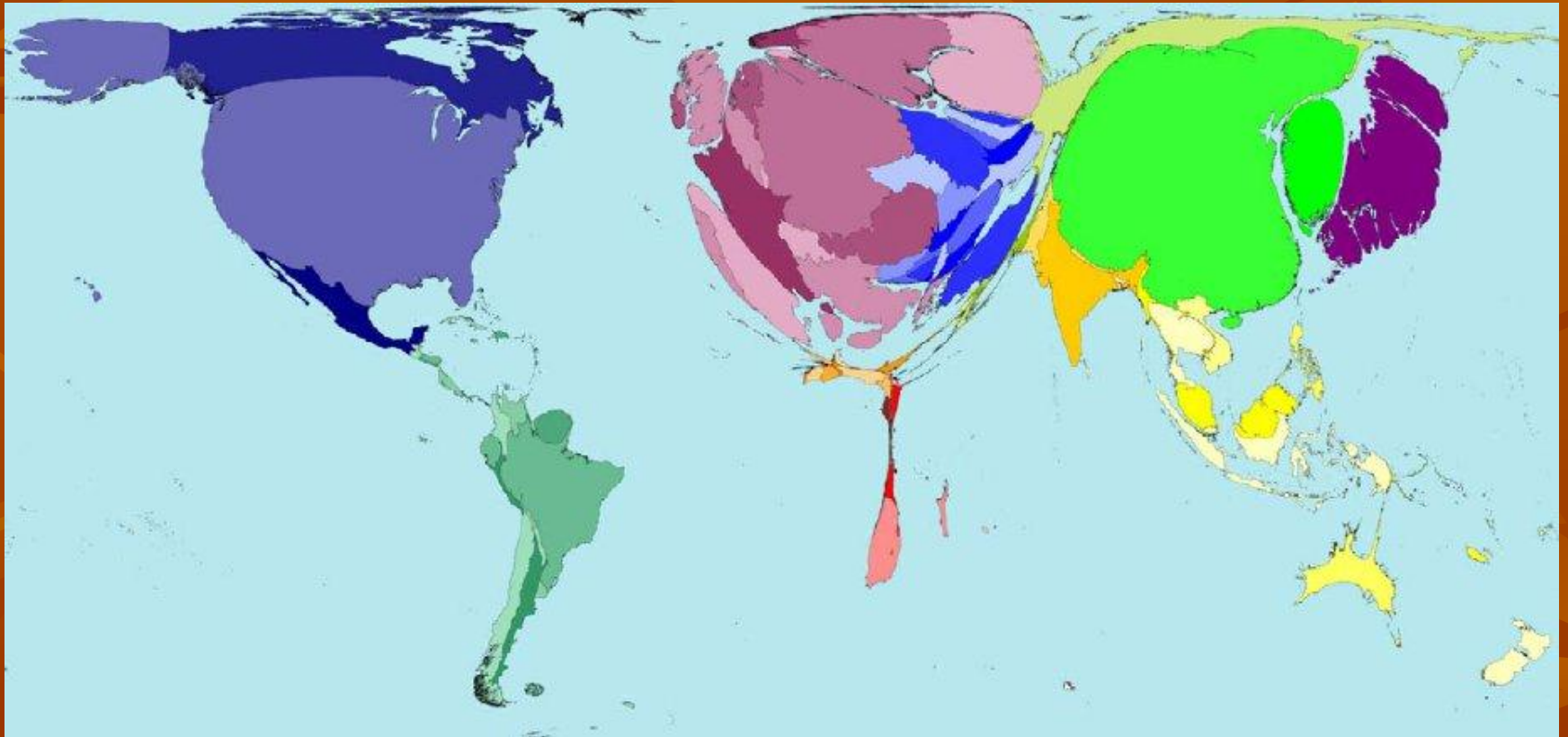
Ince notes that a common but simple hypothesis is that industrial timber harvesting and forest product demands are correlated with global deforestation. Part of what makes that hypothesis sound reasonable is the public's misunderstanding of the term "deforestation." Harvesting a forest—even by clearcutting—is not deforestation. The clearcut simply turns a mature forest into a regenerating

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George Barrett, Editor

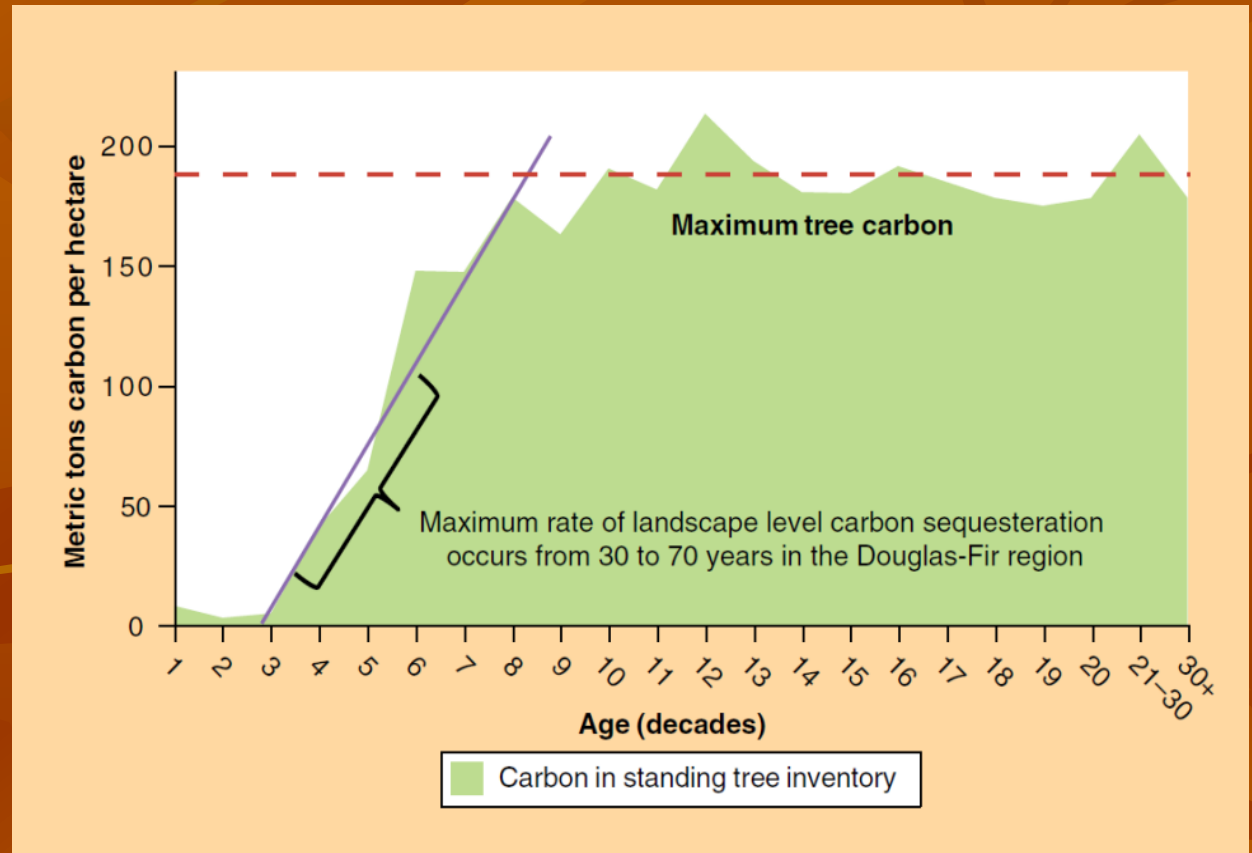
# World shaped by wood production: Solid Wood Production= Expanding resource



*Source: UNECE Timber Committee and Worldmapper 2009*

# Impact of forest preservation on carbon storage

- Forest carbon growth rates slow with age
- Little or no increase in carbon storage when the forest reaches maturity.



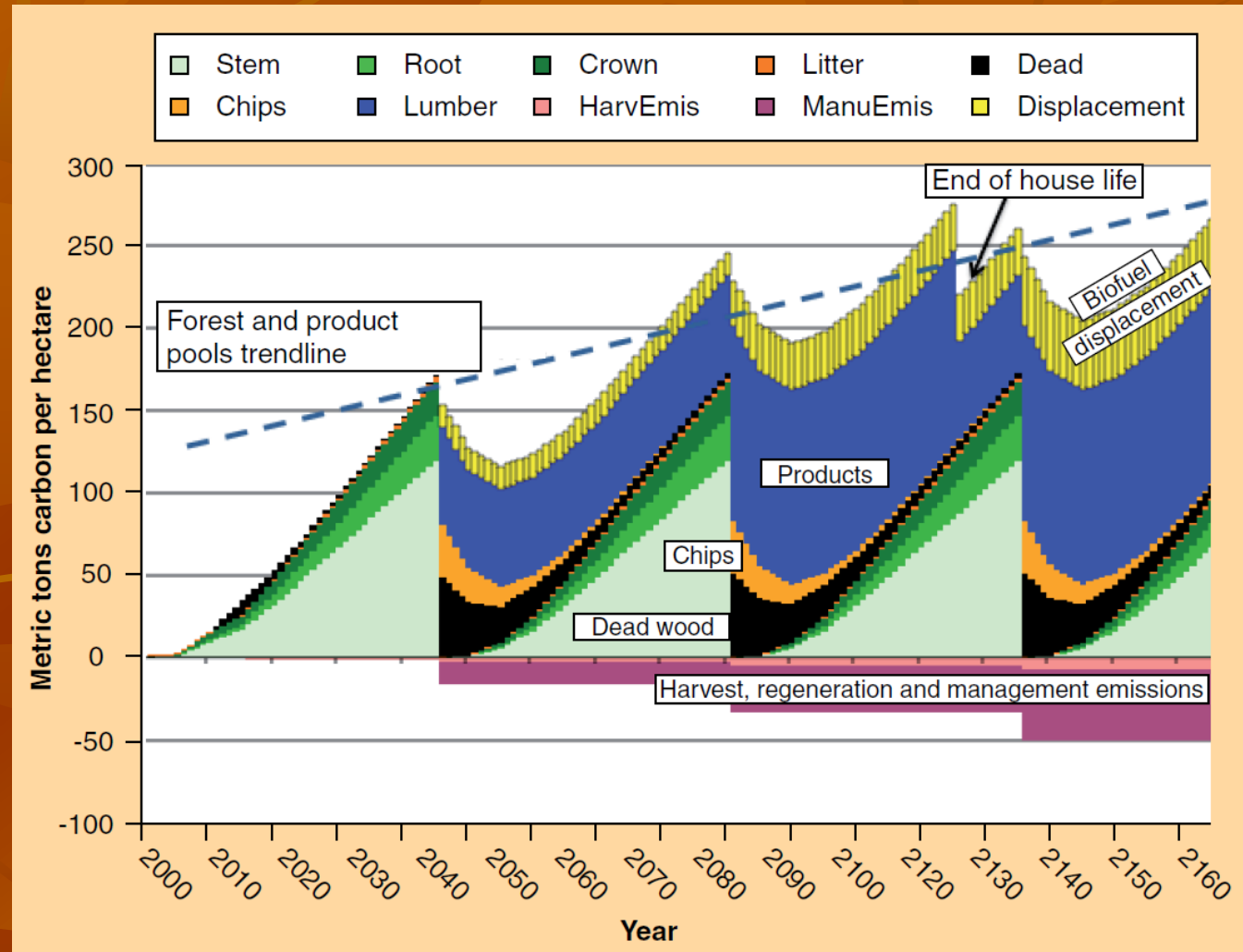
*Data relates to Douglas-Fir in Western Washington. Bruce Lippke et al, 2011, drawing on US Forest Service Forest Inventory*

The story doesn't end there – only considering GWP at one point in the life cycle – need to consider effect on carbon pools across entire life cycle

Forest plus product-carbon pools and process-energy emissions for a 160 year period (4 forest rotations) in the Pacific North West.

#### Variables:

- Distribution of carbon in the forest (between stem, root, crown, litter, soil)
- Intensity of harvesting & rate of forest regeneration
- Distribution of carbon between chips and lumber following harvesting
- Length of life in use of lumber products



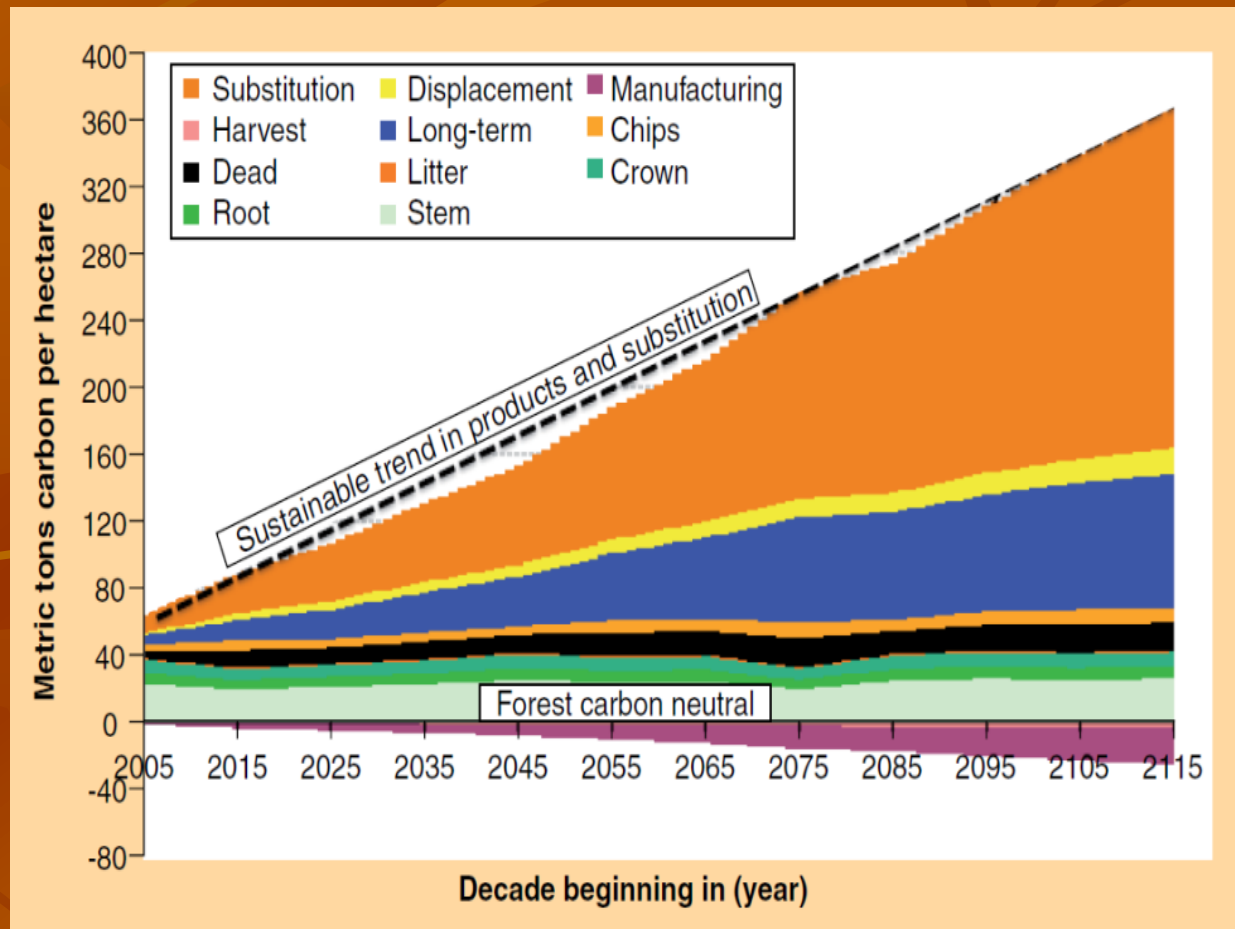
Source: Life cycle impacts of forest management and wood utilization on carbon mitigation: knowns and unknowns, Lippke et al, Carbon Management (2011) 2(3), 303–333

# Wood: The Substitution Effect



# Impact of sustainable timber harvesting on carbon storage

- Carbon in forest supplemented by progressive increase in carbon stored in long-term forest products
- Carbon storage benefits outweigh (relatively minor) manufacturing emissions
- Most significant benefit due to substitution of more fossil fuel intensive materials (steel concrete)



Data relates to U.S. Inland Northwest state and private forests. Bruce Lippke et al, from Wood Fibre Science 42, 144–164(2010)



# Metropol Parasol, Seville

## “World’s largest timber structure”

- 2500 m<sup>3</sup> LVL
- GHG emissions to manufacture:
  - 354 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent
- Carbon stored in the structure:
  - 2000 tons CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent



Architects: Jürgen Mayer-Hermann

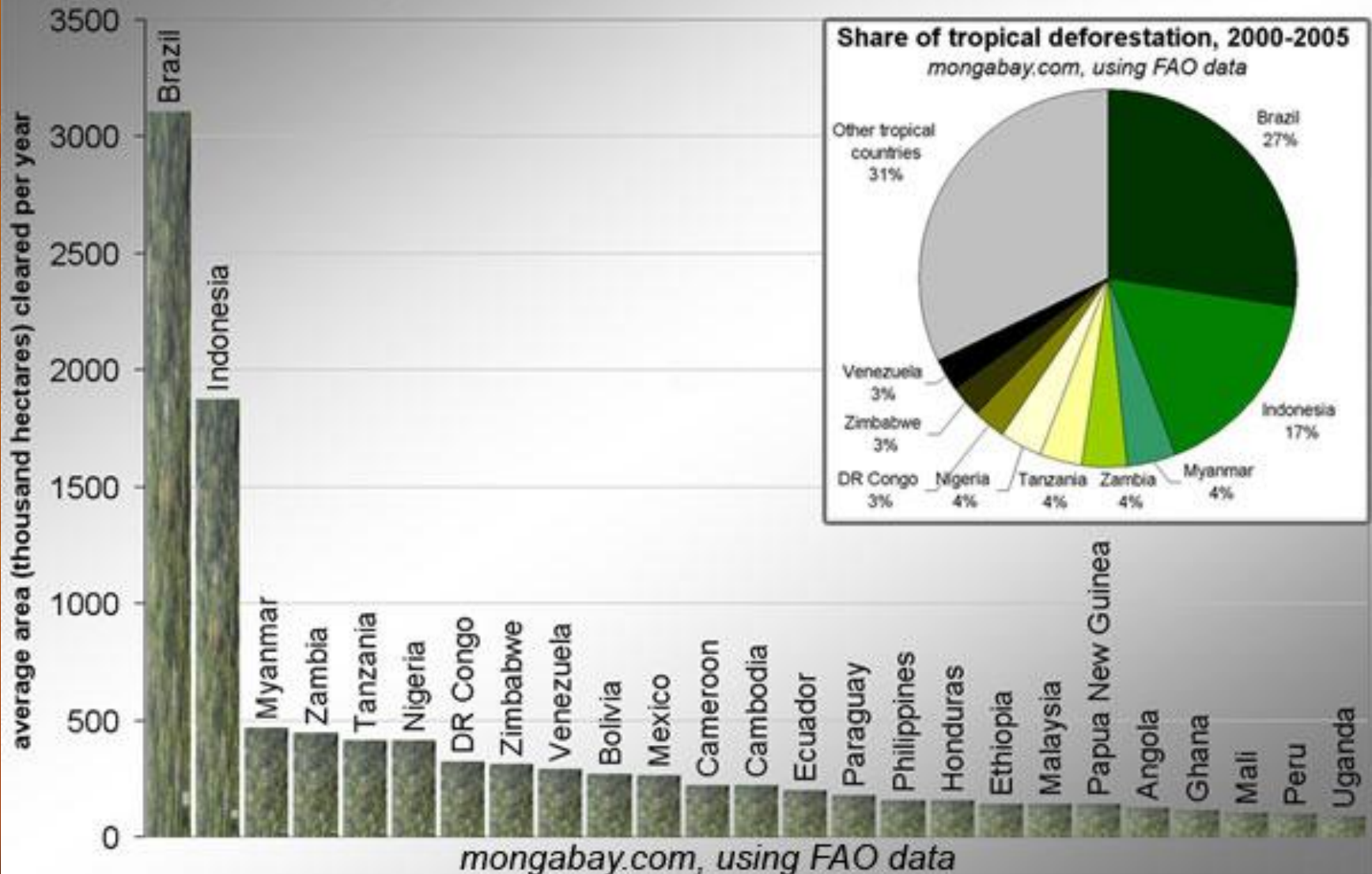
# American hardwoods & EU Timber Regulation

- "Prohibition" article
  - Places no obligation on operators to positively demonstrate legality as pre-requisite to placing timber on the EU market.
  - European authorities must prove timber derives from an illegal source to prosecute under this article of the law.
- "Traceability obligation"
  - Applies ONLY to downstream supply chains within the EU
  - Does not require importers to impose additional documentation requirements on overseas suppliers.

# Forests not managed for timber

## Forest Problem No. 1: Deforestation

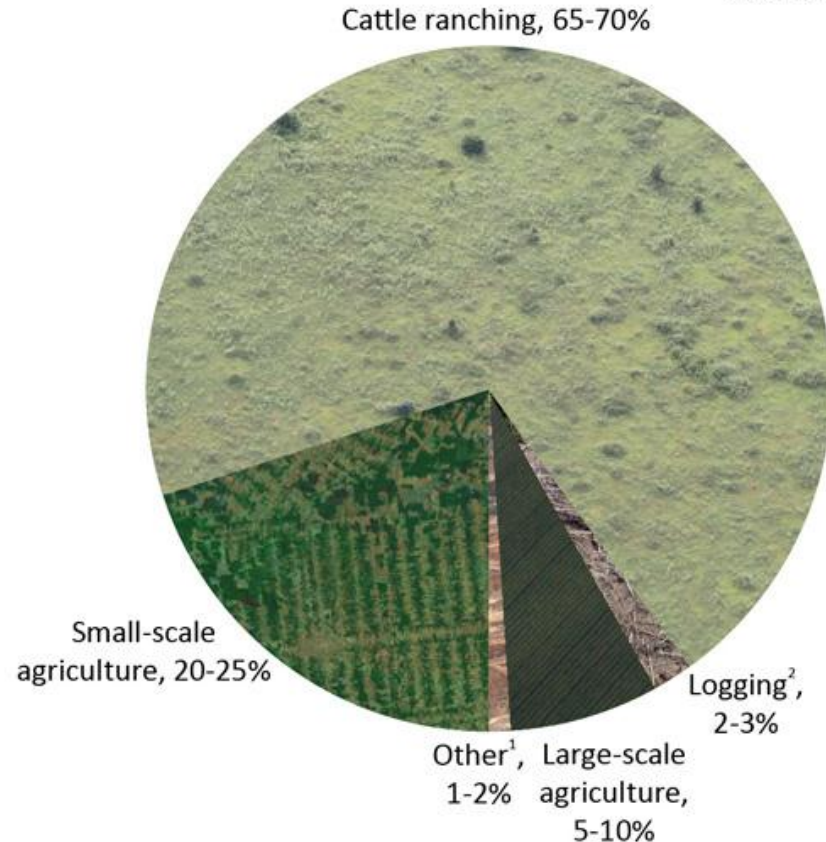
### Tropical deforestation rates, 2000-2005



# Causes of Tropical Deforestation



Causes of Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon, 2000-2005  
source: mongabay.com

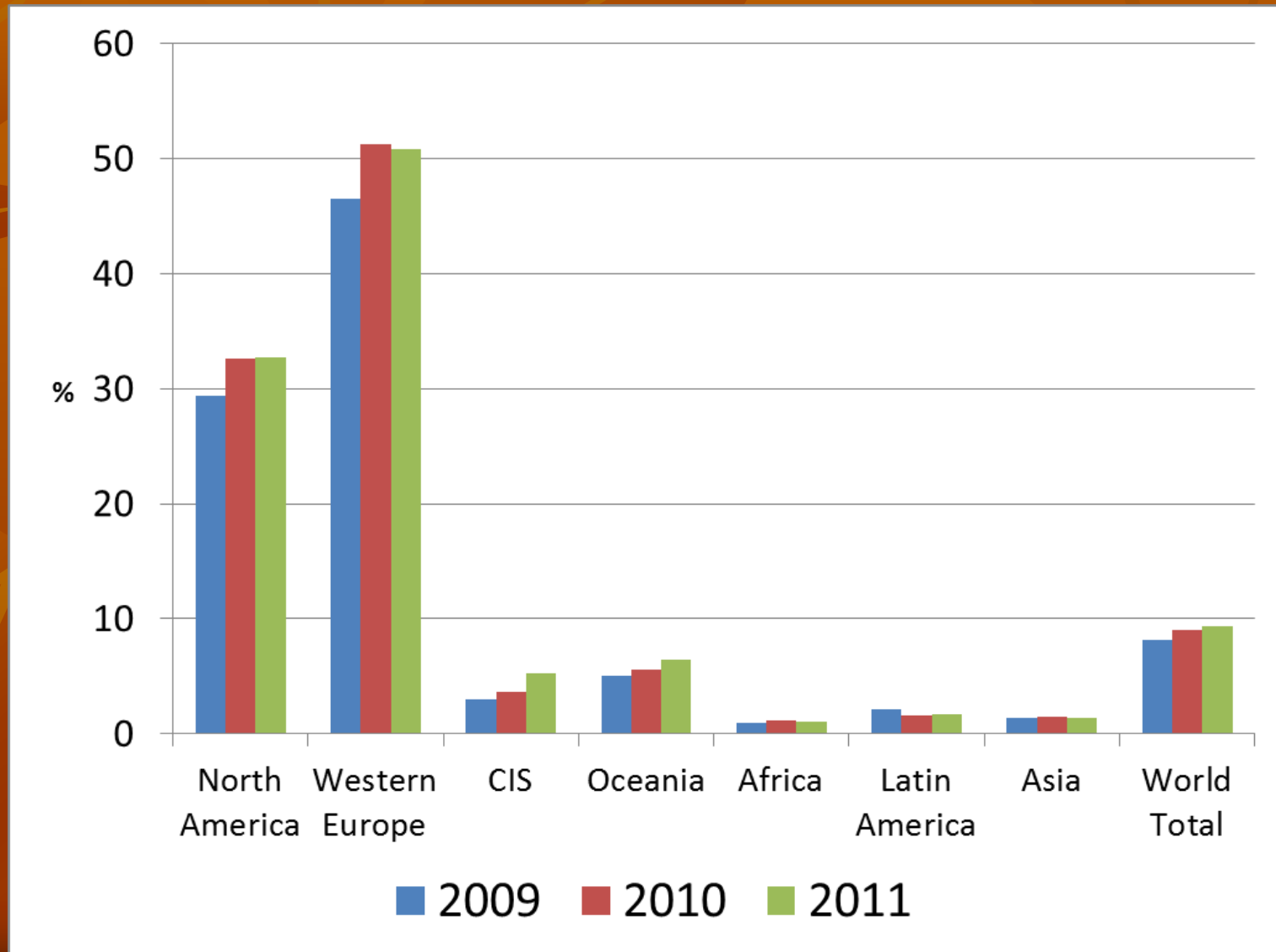


Share of deforested land ultimately converted for extensive agriculture<sup>3</sup>



1) Other includes fires, mining, urbanization, road construction, dams; 2) Logging generally results in degradation rather than deforestation, but is often followed by clearing for agriculture; 3) Data from Holly Gibbs 2009

# Certified forest as % of total forest area, by region 2009-2011



## EUTR information and document requirements in relation to US hardwood

Information that must be accessible to the EU importer	Comment	Examples of information that can be provided by AHEC Members to meet EUTR requirements	Supporting documents and other information to which EU importer should have access
The name and address of the US exporting company	EU importers are not required to seek specific information about the US exporters own suppliers (e.g. names and addresses of hardwood mills or logging contractors) within the US unless the EU importer believes this is necessary to mitigate risk of illegal wood entering the supply chain.	Complete US address e.g.: "A.N. Other Hardwood Inc 5844 South Oak Street Chicago, Illinois 60667 United States"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commercial invoice</li> <li>Phytosanitary Certificates (for oak, ash, maple, plane, tulipwood, and sweet chestnut)</li> </ul>
Trade name and type of product	Ideally use both a clear description and reference to the relevant Harmonized System (HS) product customs code.	Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"440791 oak sawn wood"</li> <li>"440795 ash sawn wood"</li> <li>"440890 temperate hardwood veneer"<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commercial invoice</li> <li>Phytosanitary Certificates (for oak, ash, maple, plane, tulipwood, and sweet chestnut)</li> </ul>
Common name(s) and, where applicable, the full scientific name(s) of all tree species contained in the product	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scientific name is required in those instances where ambiguity in the common name might create confusion between species in different risk categories.</li> <li>For example the common name "American white oak" should be acceptable – even though this includes several different quercus species – because it can be demonstrated (e.g. using Seneca Creek study) that all is negligible risk.</li> <li>However references just to "oak", "poplar" or "walnut" would not be acceptable as these names include a wide range of species from different regions with varying risk profiles.</li> <li>If the product group contains a mix of species, it is acceptable to list all possible species that might be contained in the product and there is NO requirement to identify the % proportion of each.</li> </ul>	Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"American white oak: Quercus alba"</li> <li>"American red oak: Quercus rubra (northern) and Quercus falcata var.falcata (southern)"</li> <li>"American tulipwood: Liriodendron tulipifera"</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commercial invoice</li> <li>Phytosanitary Certificates (for oak, ash, maple, plane, tulipwood, and sweet chestnut)</li> </ul> <p>A comprehensive list of hardwood species names and other data is available from the US Department for Agriculture at <a href="http://plants.usda.gov/java/nameSearch">http://plants.usda.gov/java/nameSearch</a> (the user should enter either the commercial or scientific name into the search bar at top left of the page).</p>
Quantity traded	Include value and other unit most appropriate to the product group (e.g. cubic meters or board feet for sawn wood and square meters for veneer sheets).	Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"\$72000, 100 m<sup>3</sup>"</li> <li>"\$17000, 10 MBF"</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commercial invoice</li> <li>Phytosanitary Certificates (for oak, ash, maple, plane, tulipwood, and sweet chestnut)</li> </ul>
Country of harvest	Typically the United States. However, if a product contains a mixture of US and Canadian wood, AHEC members should estimate and inform their customers of the average percentage of each contained in the product over a 12 month period. AHEC members should provide access to equivalent evidence of a negligible risk of illegal supply in Canada. They may also refer to Lacey Act compliance procedures and provide copies of Lacey import declarations identifying species and Canadian origin.	Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"USA"</li> <li>"80% USA and 20% Canada by volume"</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commercial invoice</li> <li>Phytosanitary Certificates (for oak, ash, maple, plane, tulipwood, and sweet chestnut)</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> The full list of United States HS custom codes for wood products is available at: <http://www.usitc.gov/publications/docs/tata/hts/bychapter/1300C44.pdf>. Temperate hardwood codes are 440791 through to 440799 for sawn wood and 440890 for veneer.



Sub-national region of harvest	Technically not required for US hardwoods since both the Seneca Creek study and the FSC Risk Register confirm that all US hardwood producing regions are low risk of illegal supply.	If the EU importer requests this information, either: (a) list the state(s) from which each hardwood product is sourced (if available) OR (b) simply report "hardwood producing states of the USA"	Data on the geographic distribution of hardwood species in the US is readily accessible from the US Forest Service Tree Atlas: <a href="http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/atlas/tree/tree_atlas.html">http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/atlas/tree/tree_atlas.html</a>
Concession of harvest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technically not required for US hardwoods since both the Seneca Creek study and the FSC Risk Register confirm that all US hardwood producing regions are low risk of illegal supply.</li> <li>According to the Seneca Creek study, there are 9.1 million family forest owners in the US hardwood-producing states, each owning on average fewer than 10 hectares.</li> </ul>	If the EU importer requests this information and more specific data is not available, report "Multiple private forest owners" <sup>6</sup>	Data on ownership structure of US hardwood forest is contained in the Seneca Creek study Section 2.3, page 27 "Ownership Characteristics".
"Documents or other information indicating compliance of those timber and timber products with the applicable legislation" <sup>7</sup> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Seneca Creek study demonstrates that there is less than a 1% risk of any illegal wood entering the U.S. hardwood supply chain and that hardwood of U.S. origin is low risk against all 5 Controlled Wood risk categories.</li> <li>FSC Global Risk Register concludes that the United States is low risk against all 4 FSC Controlled Wood criteria established for legality</li> </ul>	If the EU importer requests a summary of this information and more specific data is not available, report: "Classified Non-Controversial under certification guidelines" <sup>8</sup>	Seneca Creek study is available at <a href="http://www.americanhardwood.org/sustainability/sustainable-forestry/seneca-creek-study/">http://www.americanhardwood.org/sustainability/sustainable-forestry/seneca-creek-study/</a> FSC Global Risk Register is available at <a href="http://www.globalforestryregistry.org/map">http://www.globalforestryregistry.org/map</a>

### Additional information

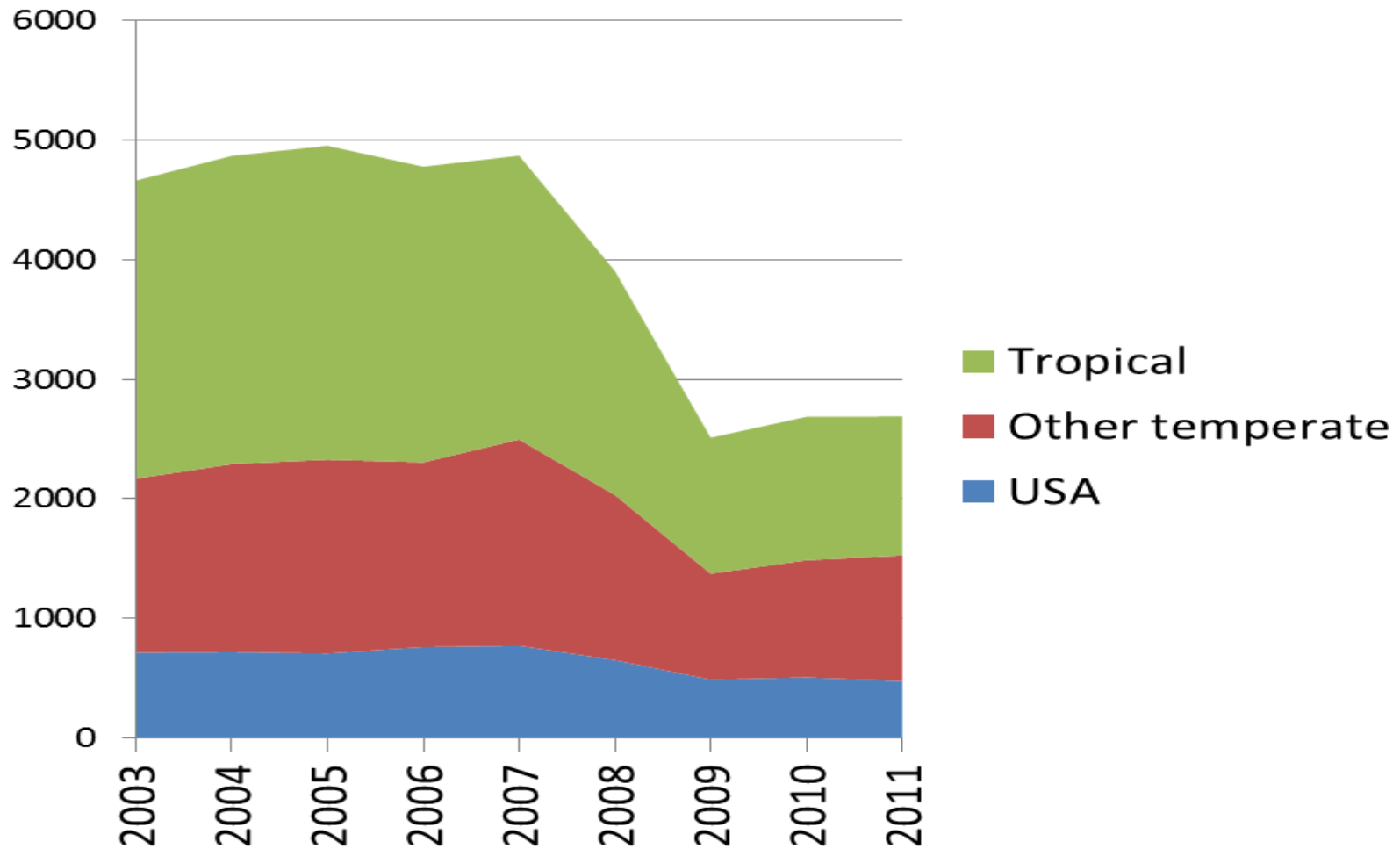
Provision of the information recommended in the above table should be sufficient to assure EU customers that they have met their EUTR obligations. However, EU importers are free to draw their own conclusions and AHEC Members are advised wherever possible to provide additional company-specific information to demonstrate low risk of illegal wood origin. Appropriate additional documentation may include, but is not limited to: FSC, SFI or PEFC Chain of Custody certificates, or the SFI Certified Sourcing label; details of FSC audited company controlled wood assessments; other first, second or third party evidence of commitment and implementation of corporate procurement codes such as the AHEC Responsible Purchasing Policy; and samples of standard timber purchase agreements and logging contracts that contain legal compliance clauses.

<sup>6</sup> Use of the phrase "Multiple private forest owners" is recommended in the European Commission's Guidance Document for the EU Timber Regulation – see description of "Concession of harvest" in illustrative tables on pages 25-27 of <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/pdf/Final%20Guidance%20document.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> This requirement has been taken out of context and widely misinterpreted as placing an obligation on exporters to provide legality "certificates" or "licenses" as a prerequisite for access to the EU market. It is emphasised that no such obligation exists. This requirement must be read within the overall context of the EUTR and EC guidance. EUTR does not establish any specific requirements for the types of "documents and other information" most appropriate to demonstrate legality. It is only necessary that these are of appropriate quality, credibility and scope to allow the EU importer to establish that a timber product is negligible risk. The EC Guidance document indicates that credible third party studies like the Seneca Creek assessment, and independent sources such as the FSC Risk Register, where these demonstrate negligible risk of illegal logging in specific regions or for specific product groups, are an appropriate form of documentation to meet this requirement.

<sup>8</sup> Use of the phrase "Classified Non-Controversial under certification guidelines" is recommended in the European Commission's Guidance Document for the EU Timber Regulation – see description of "Legality" in illustrative table on page 27 of <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/pdf/Final%20Guidance%20document.pdf>

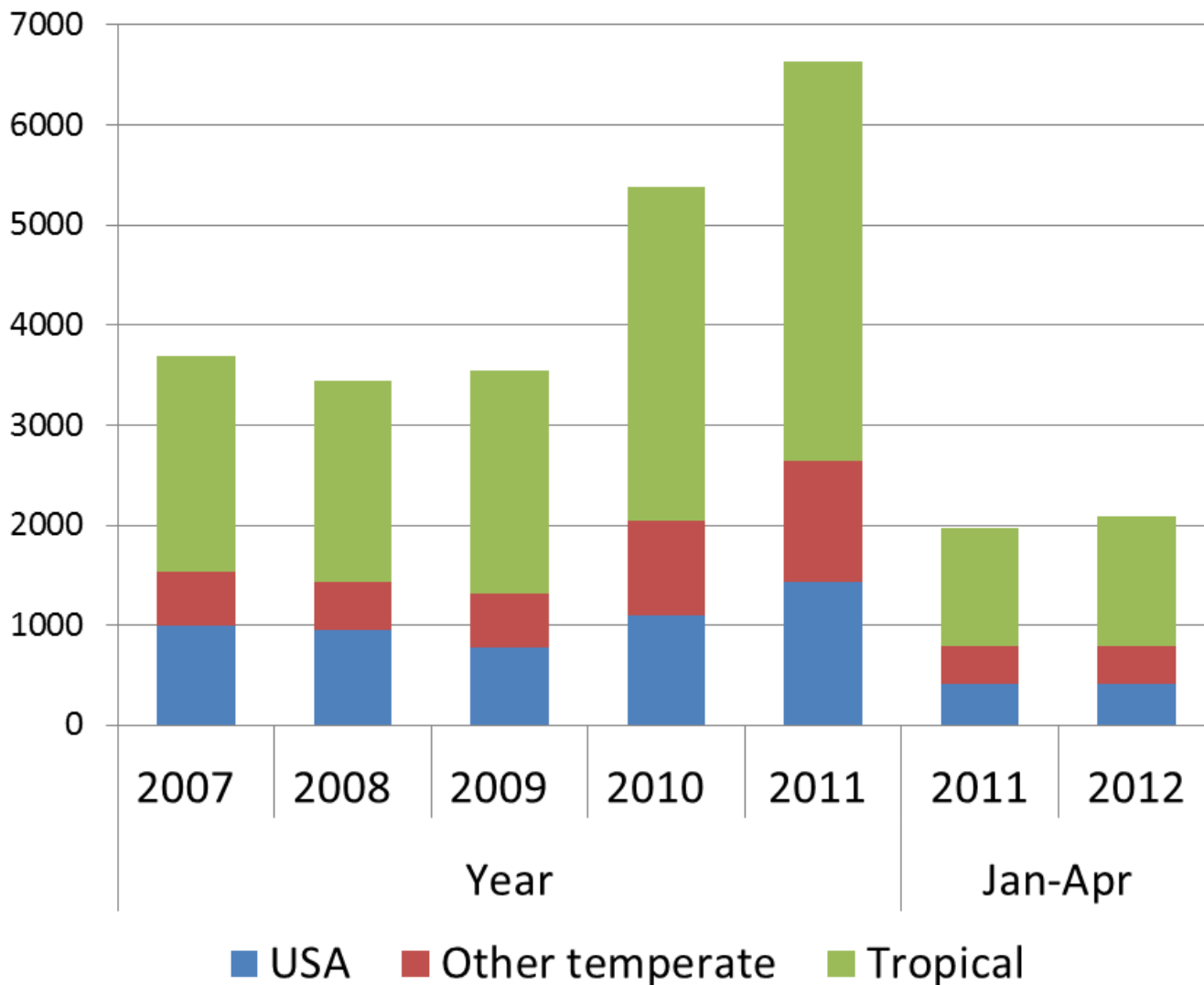
## EU-25 hardwood lumber imports Volume by supply region (1000 m3)



Source: FII Ltd drawing on BTS Ltd & Eurostat



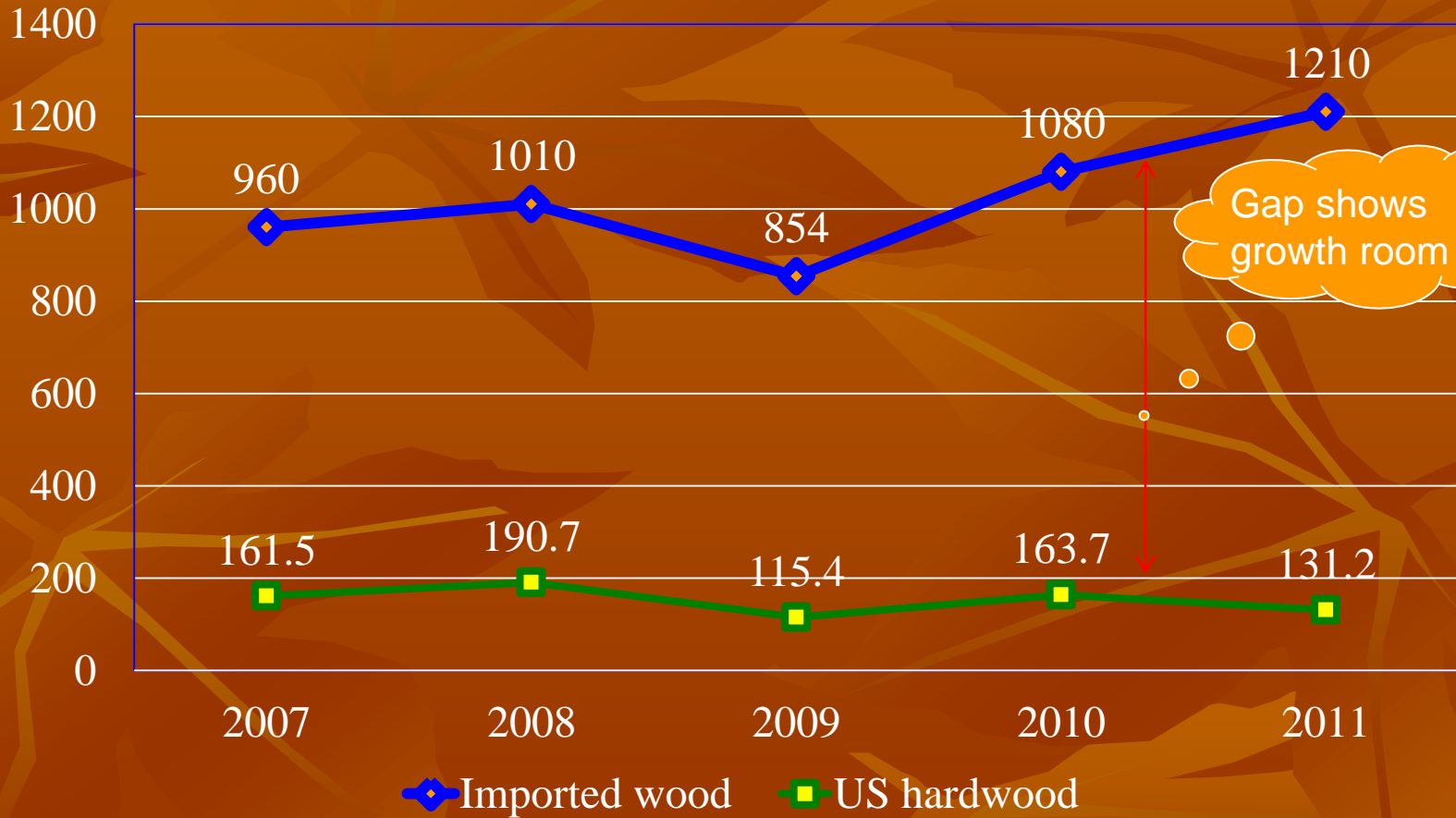
## China hardwood lumber imports Volume by supply region (1000 m3)



Source: Global Trade Atlas

# Vietnam's Wood Imports

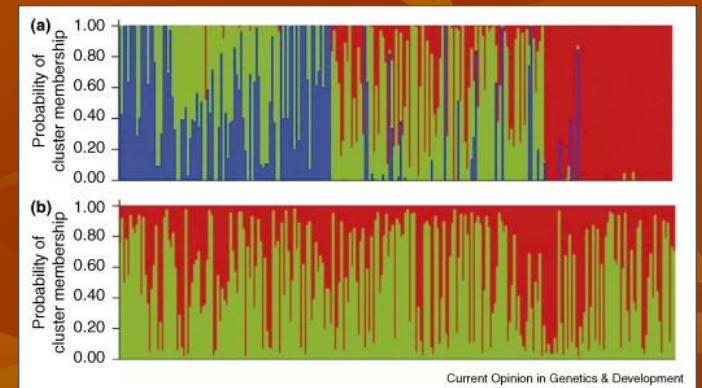
Mil. US\$



Source: MoIT Analyzed by HAWA

# DNA finger printing of American hardwood

- Preliminary discussions with Double Helix, company specialising in DNA timber tracking
- Funding sought for a US forest genographic map showing distribution of genetic types for tree populations
- New low cost timber DNA testing equipment becoming available to importers, retailers & regulators
- Incontrovertible proof of specific US origin and that wood is negligible risk



# Questions?



[www.americanhardwood.org](http://www.americanhardwood.org)