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#### **Quebec Wood Export Bureau**

- A non-profit promotional and technical organization established to stimulate the export of Quebec (Canada) wood products to overseas markets
- 200 members in 6 sectors :
  - Softwood lumber
  - Hardwood lumber
  - Hardwood flooring
  - Finished wood products
  - Prefab housing
  - Engeneered wood products
- Overseas offices: UK, Belgium, Japan, China



#### **Quebec Wood Export Bureau**

#### Why Illegal logging and illegal activities?

- Threats for our export members companies?
  - Unfair competition?
  - New trade barriers ?

#### Literature review

- Data and specific countries are use as examples
- No discrimination intented against any of these countries
- To stimulate discussion at the Timber Committee



#### **Presentation content**

- 1. Awakening of the international community
- 2. Illegal logging vs illegal activities in the forestry sector
- 3. Extent of the problem
- 4. Consequences on the wood products industry
- 5. Fight against illegal logging & illegal activities
- 6. Conclusion



- 1998 G8 Summit in Birmingham (G8 Action Plan on Forests)
- 2001 World Bank Ministerial Conference Indonesia (FLEG)
  - Ministerial declaration



- 2002 FLEG Conferences in Europe & Africa
  - WSSD in Johannesburg
  - MOU between countries
  - UK Forest Parnership Action Plan
- 2003 EU FLEG Action Plan
  - President's Initiative Against Illegal Logging
  - FLEG in Africa

#### ENGO's involvement:

"...the organization will continue to support the concept of environmental certification but, from this point forward, will focus future efforts on combating illegal wood cutting."

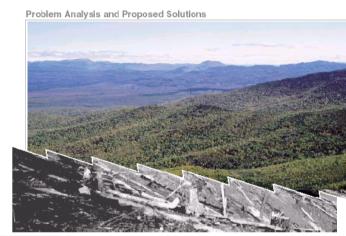
Chris Elliott, director of WWF International's, Forests for Life Program, Atlanta 2002 (Anderson and al., 2002)

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#### Illegal Logging

in the Southern Part of the Russian Far East





Item for the UNECE Timber Committee to consider in the context of the rapid awakening of the international community

Is the problem of illegal logging and illegal activities in the forestry sector now the "MAIN ISSUE" facing the international forest community?



Definition of illegal logging:

- "Timber harvesting-related activities that are inconsistent with national laws (or sub-national laws)." (Smith, 2002; CEPI, 2002)
- "The harvesting procedure itself may be illegal, including corrupt means to gain access to forests(....)." (Fern, 2002; Brack and Hayman, 2001)



- Contracting with local entrepreneurs to buy logs from protected areas
- Logging outside concession boundaries
- Logging in prohibited areas such as steep slopes, riverbanks and water catchments
- Removing under/oversized trees from public forests
- Extracting more timber than authorised
- Reporting high volume extracted in forest concessions to mask the fact that part of the volume declared is extracted from nonauthorised boundaries
- Logging without authorization



# 2. Illegal logging vs illegal activities in the forestry sector

#### Illegal activities :

- Illegal occupation of forestlands
- Wood lands arson
- Illegal logging
- Illegal timber transport, trade and timber smuggling
- Transfer pricing and other illegal accounting practices
- Illegal forest processing

# 2. Illegal logging vs illegal activities in the forestry sector

Item for the UNECE Timber Committee to consider regarding the definition of illegal logging and illegal activities in the forestry sector

Is there a need to clarify and/or spell out the definition of illegal logging and/or illegal activities in the forestry sector?



- 3.1 Production & trade from illegal logging
- No clear estimates on regional or global level
- Industry unable to measure illegal logging impact (Random Lenghts International, 2003)
- Revenue lost by governments:
   -15 Billions US\$ annually (World Bank, 2002)
- More than 10% of global trade (RIIA, 2003)



#### 3.1 Production & trade from illegal logging

Russia: US\$ 183.3 M for 716,000 m<sup>3</sup>
 (Rosbalt News Agency, 2003)

Honduras: US\$ 12-18 M, Nicaragua US\$ 8-12
 (FIN, 2003)

Indonesia: - US\$ 600 M (LBM Daily, 2003),
 - 50.7 M m<sup>3</sup> for US\$ 3.37 (TTJ, 2003)

• USA: US\$ 1 Billion in Nat. For. (The Olympian in FIN, 2003)

Countries	% of wood harvested illegally
Cambodia	90
Brazil (Amazonia)	85
Bolivia	80
Myanmar	80
Indonesia	51 - 73
Colombia	42
Cameroon	50
Estonia	50
Russia	20 - 50

Source: Estimates of the proportion of timber harvested illegally are derived from various studies. The studies sources are given in the following two documents: FERN. 2002. *Illegal logging, and the global trade in illegally sourced timber; a crime against forests and peoples*. SMITH, W. 2002. "The global problem of illegal logging". *Tropical Forest Update*. Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 3-5.



#### 3.2 Illegally harvested timber imports

- 50% approx. of the European Union's imports of timber from tropical forests (Fern, 2002)
- 20% of its imports from boreal forests would be from illegal sources (Fern, 2002)
- 13% of the timber and wood products purchased by the G8 and China may be sourced timber or traded illegally (wwf, 2002)



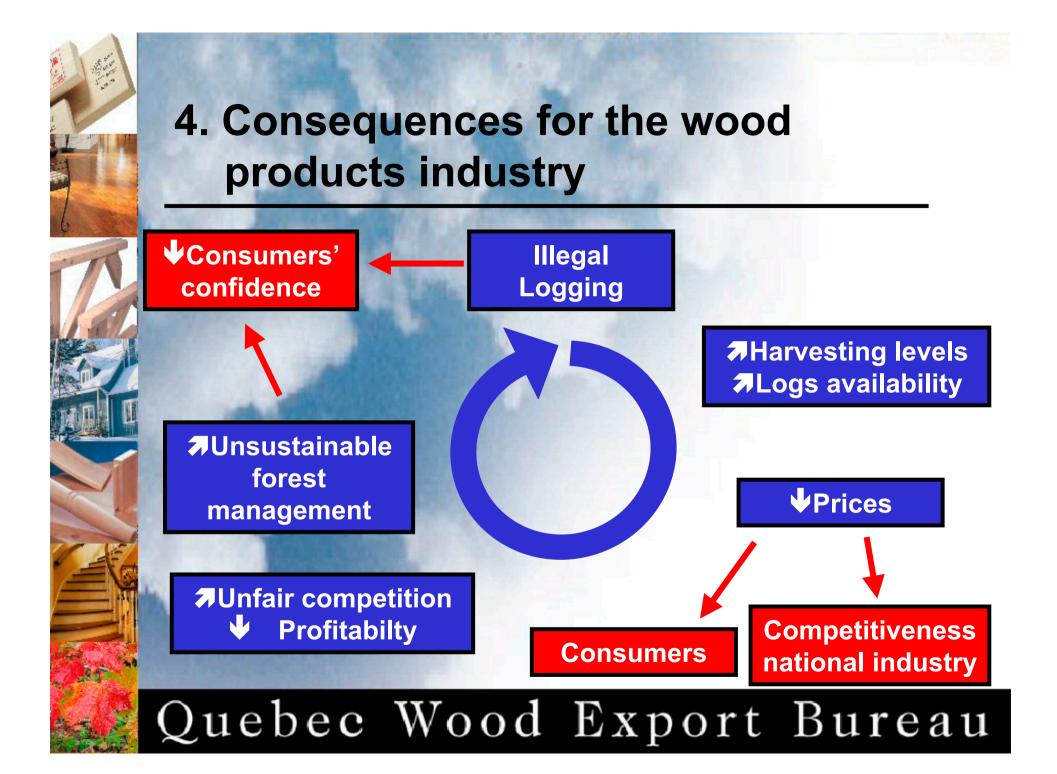
# Items for the UNECE Timber Committee to consider regarding the extent of the problem

If there is, can the UNECE Timber Committee play a role internationally in achieving this?

"Extent and causes (of illegal logging) are not well known or understood".

"Estimate, with the help of partners, the volumes of illegally logged wood in the ECE region, and the reasons underlying this phenomenon".

(Seminar on sound use of wood in Romania, March 2003)





# Items for the UNECE Timber Committee to consider regarding the consequences for the wood products industry

Does illegal logging have a real impact on the pricing of products and capacity to penetrate new markets?

If so, where and how strong?

Could the policy measures that might be put in place to improve forest law enforcement and governance put an excessive cost burden on legitimate producers?

# 4. Consequences for the wood products industry

Item for the UNECE Timber Committee to consider regarding the consequences for the wood products industry

Are there more direct effects on the timber industry, and is there a need to quantify them better, in particular for specific products and markets?



- Certification SFI Procurement policy
  - Procurement policy that contributes to the elimination of illegal logging

(4.2.1.1.8 - Core SFI Indicator, SFI Program, July 2002)

- Trade associations
  - Statements
  - TTF Environmental Code of Pratice





# 5. Fight against illegal logging and illegal activities

#### Governments

- Suspending logging or imports
- UK Forest Partnership
- · MOU
- World Summit Sustainable Development
- European Commission Proposal for an EU Action Plan on FLEGT



- SFM Certification with the chain of custody
- Log tracking system
- Legality license verification system such as labelling
- International cooperation and coordination on trade statistics
- Information exchange on illegal logging and illegal trade or study of possible measures related to trade



# 5. Fight against illegal logging and illegal activities

Item for the UNECE Timber Committee to consider regarding the fight against illegal logging and illegal activities in the forestry sector

What role or actions could the UNECE Timber Committee take with regard to the development of government procurement policies, future memoranda of understanding between producer and importer countries, or initiatives such as those taken by the European Union?



Item for the UNECE Timber Committee to consider regarding the fight against illegal logging and illegal activities in the forestry sector

Could the controls that could be proposed and advanced influence the legitimate markets?

Positively or negatively?



#### 6. Conclusion

- New international issue
- Very broad definition of illegal logging and illegal activities in the forestry sector
- Multi stakeholders implications
- Unfair competition ? Price decrease ?
- New regulations ?



#### Conclusion

"Bad governance of the forest sector, including illegal logging, corruption and trade in products resulting from these actions, is harmful to the forest ecosystem, to government authority and revenue, and to those who abide by the law, who are put at a competitive disadvantage. Bad forest governance, including illegal logging, exists all over the world, including in Europe, although its extent and causes are not well known or understood. Governments are beginning to coordinate their action against bad forest governance".

(ECE TIMBER COMMITTEE, FAO EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION, May 2003)



#### 7. Conclusion

Recommendation to the UNECE Timber Committee and the FAO European Forestry Commission:

"Monitor and analyse issues connected with forest law enforcement and governance, e.g. estimating, with the help of partners, the volumes of illegally logged wood in the ECE region, and the reasons underlying this phenomenon".

(ECE TIMBER COMMITTEE, FAO EUROPEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION, May 2003)