

ILLEGAL LOGGING REMAINS A KEY CHALLENGE GLOBALLY

ILLEGAL LOGGING

The good news

- Global efforts to tackle the issue of illegal logging are having an impact
 - Legislation like FLEGT and Lacy is in effect
 - Some regions are noting improvements

The bad news

- ❖ 100 million m3 illegal timber in the marketplace per year (2010)
- the face of illegal logging is changing internationally and is now on the increase again

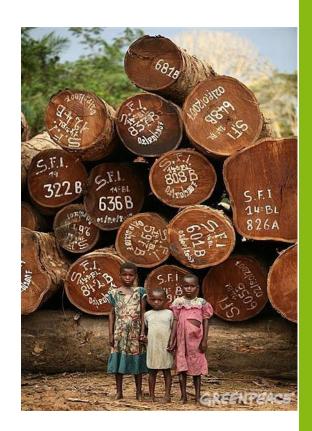
1. NEW TIMBER MARKETS

China

- Nearly ¼ of timber imports from top 9 timber countries
- Key processing hub for products to EU and USA

Tropical countries

- e.g. South Korea, India, Thailand
- Producer countries now consuming
- Often without strong policies



2. FOREST CONVERSION



Wood derived from forest conversion is half the international timber trade

- 2/3 is estimated to be illegal
- Integrated step into cycle of deforestation

3. SMALL-SCALE PRODUCERS

Logging by small-scale producers has soared in many countries.

- Such activity is often illegal and lies beyond the scope of many policy and regulatory efforts
- makes chains of custody complex and opaque



GREENPEACE & FORESTS

Priority is halting deforestation

- Indonesia
- Brazilian Amazon
- Congo Basin
- Boreal forests
 - Russia
 - Canada



MAIN DEFORESTATION DRIVERS



BRAZILIAN AMAZON

- Illegal and predatory logging
- Agricultural expansion
- Cattle ranching
- Infrastructure eg mega-dams

INDONESIA

- Palm oil expansion
- Agricultural expansion
- Timber plantations eg for pulp
- Fires



MAIN DEFORESTATION DRIVERS



CONGO BASIN

- Illegal and predatory logging
- ❖ Agricultural expansion
- Palm oil expansion

BOREAL FORESTS

- Clearcutting for paper and pulp
- Illegal and predatory logging
- Fires
- Agricultural expansion



CONGO BASIN

Illegal logging accounts for (as a percentage of all logging in region):

- ∽65% in Cameroon,
- ~90% in the Democratic Republic of Congo,
- ∽70% in the Republic of Congo. (ref: Chatham House Research)



POLITICAL & CORPORATE ACTION



Global imperative to stop forest destruction

- critical to fight climate change
- enough degraded land to grow food for all
- terrestrial biodiversity hotspots
- home to millions of Indigenous and traditional Peoples

NEW ZEALAND MUST PLAY ITS PART



OUR BACKYARD

Imported timber is just under 1% of domestic timber consumption.

❖ 13% of these imports were of questionable legality (2008 assessment. Ref: Ministry for Primary Industries 2013).

Greenpeace has worked for the last 20 years with the NZ Imported Tropical Timber Group (approx. 80% of importers and retailers)

tropical wood product imports by ITTG members are now nearly all from either verified legal or certified sources

20% of the NZ market has no commitments and could be importing illegal timber

CURRENT NZ GOVERNMENT INACTION

The current Government policy promotes a voluntary approach

However legislation/regulation is required

- voluntary agreements not enough to get sectorial compliance
- ❖ is an 'easy fix' as volumes not high
- would be consistent with EU and US efforts
- Apply same rationale for NZ exported wood products as imports

INDUSTRY ACTION

NZ timber industry must keep building on the good work already done

- Move immediately to have all timber imports at a minimum verified legal compliance
- Within 18 months move to have all imported wood that is not low risk, fully independently certified as from a responsible source

BEST PRACTISE - FSC

Only striving for legality is not enough - we can do better

FSC - most credible global certification scheme but

- care in some regions in particular Amazon, Russia and Congo Basin
- Need to protect large tracts of Intact Forest (IFLs)

NZ MARKET ADVANTAGE



SUMMARY - NEXT STEPS

- NZ GOVERNMENT pass illegal wood product import legislation
 - > time-bound implementation
 - > transparent process
 - > align with and learn lessons from EU, USA
- **❖** NZ INDUSTRY
 - agree a zero tolerance regime for illegal timber and wood product imports