

Snapshot of China and the Mekong:

Timber Trade and Governance

Kerstin Canby, Forest Trends May, 2011

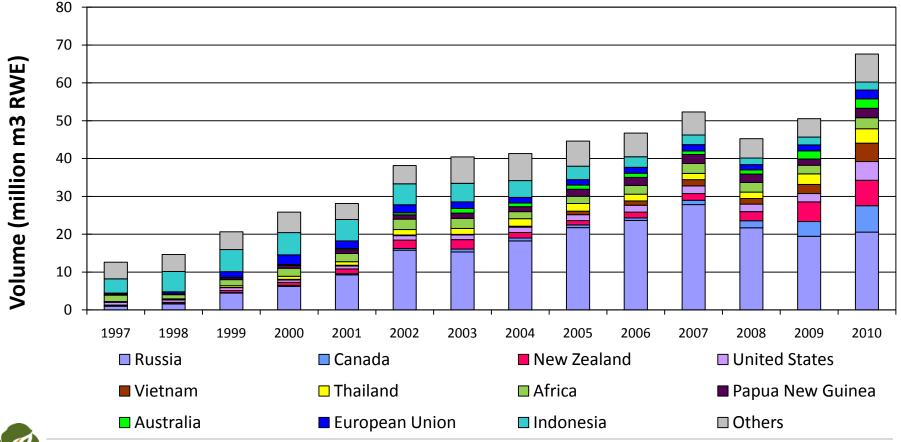




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China timber product imports (million m3 RWE)



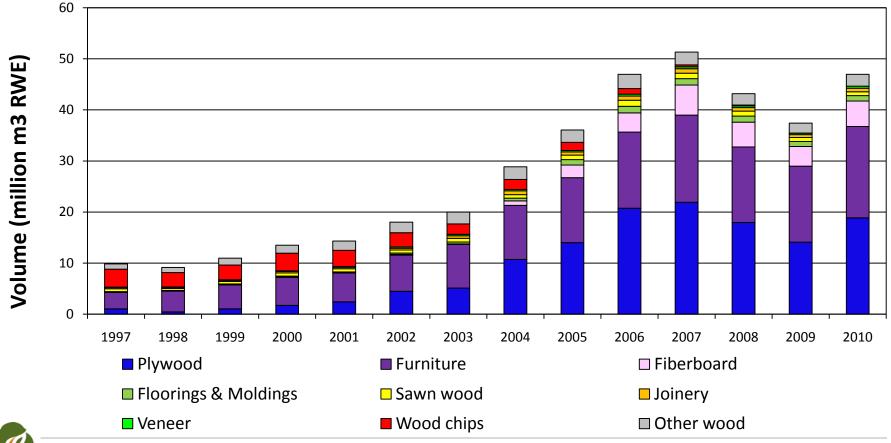




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China timber product exports (million m3 RWE)







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2009: China only major market show demand growth

| | China | US | Canada | EU | Japan | M. East |
|--------------------|-------|------|--------|------|-------|---------|
| Softwood lumber | +20% | -23% | -15% | -15% | -14% | +15% |
| Plywood | +5 | -16 | -16 | -29 | -17 | +16 |
| Particle board | +2 | -5 | -7 | -13 | -12 | +3 |
| MDF | +5 | -3 | -20 | -20 | -19 | +46 |
| Pulp | +21 | -9 | -19 | -16 | -21 | |
| Paper | +7 | -5 | -2 | -6 | -14 | |
| Packaging & Tissue | +2 | -21 | -2 | -16 | -13 | |

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China's domestic markets responsible for a large part of global recovery

- Strong economy & rise of large middle class
- Stimulus package > infrastructure & construction
- Increased acceptance of lumber construction

Green economy or procurement programs mainly focus on resource efficiency, not sourcing issues. This may change with recent food scandals.

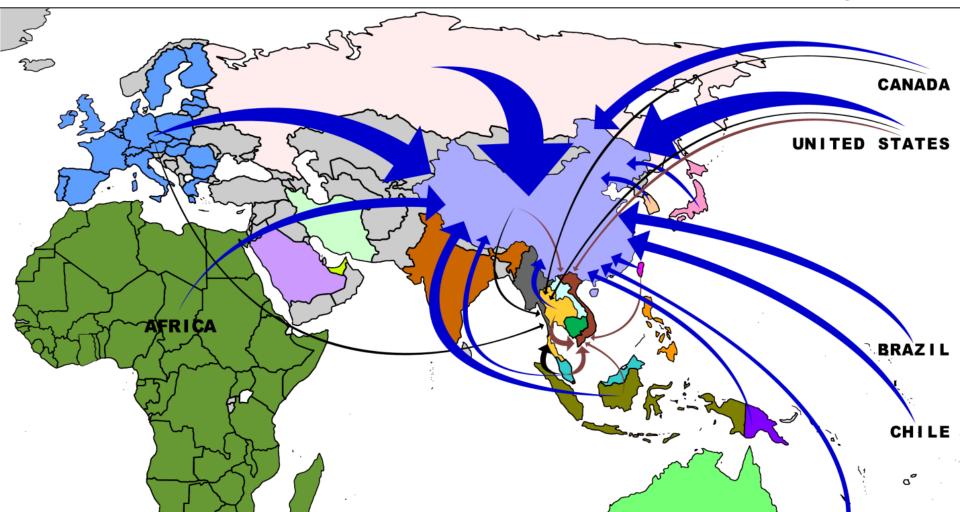




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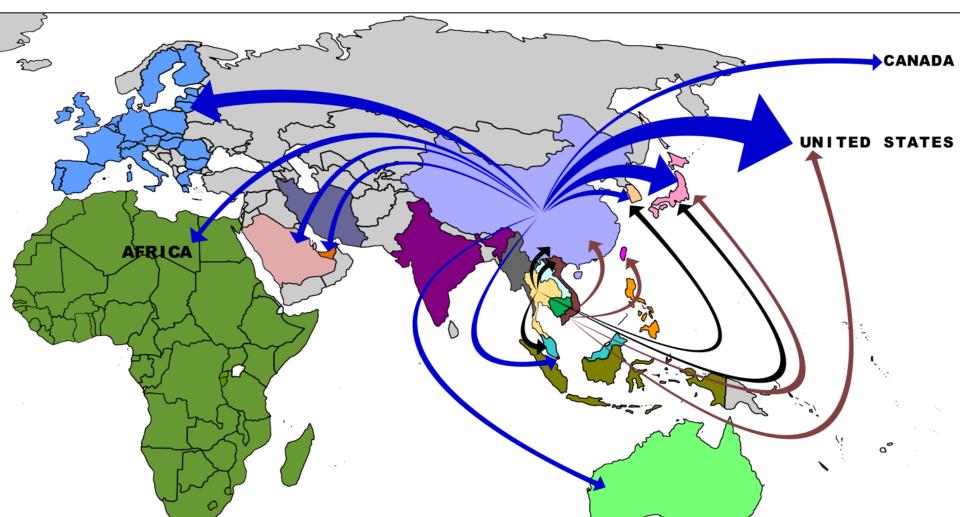
China, Thailand and Vietnam Forest Product Imports



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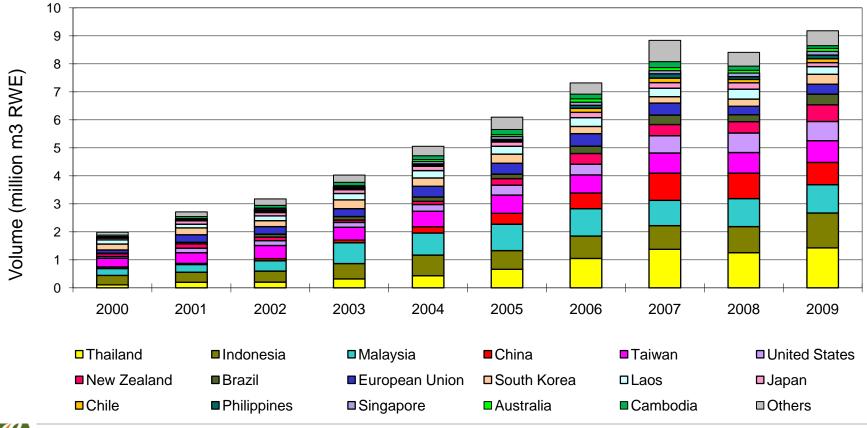
China, Thailand and Vietnam Exports (US\$ billion)



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Vietnam Forest Product Imports (million m3)







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Vietnam

- Like China, stopped harvesting own natural forests
- Demonstrated "leakage" effect on neighboring countries (implications for REDD+)
- Plantations plantations plantations
- 0 land certified; many CoC certifications
- Industry very concerned about Lacey and EU TR
- VPA discussions on-going, with preliminary studies being undertaken w/ strong government industry collaboration

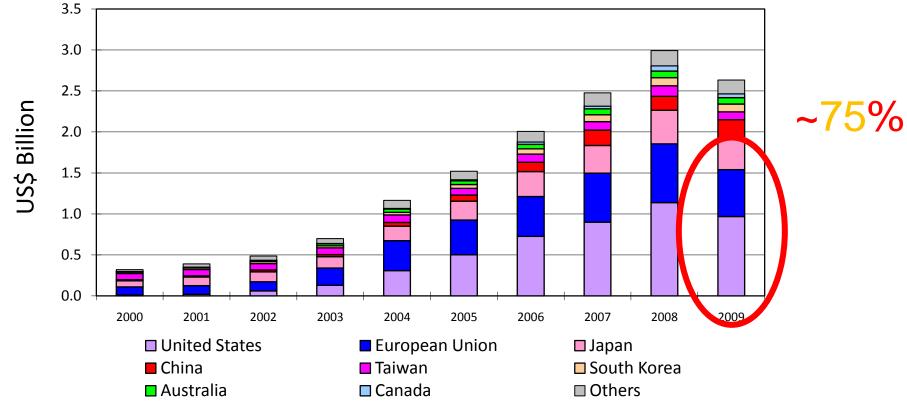




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Vietnam Forest Product Exports (US\$ billion)



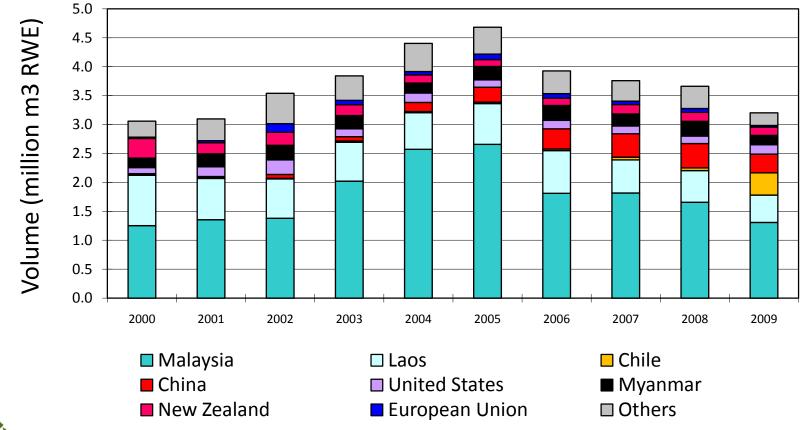




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Thailand Timber Product Imports (million m³)







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Thailand

- Like CN, like VN, stopped harvesting own natural forests
- Existing control systems to track domestic wood
- Plantations plantations plantations
- 7,000 ha certified (FSC)
- History of land conflict, and a highly controversial policy process related to community forest management / enterprises
- Industry very concerned about Lacey and EU TR

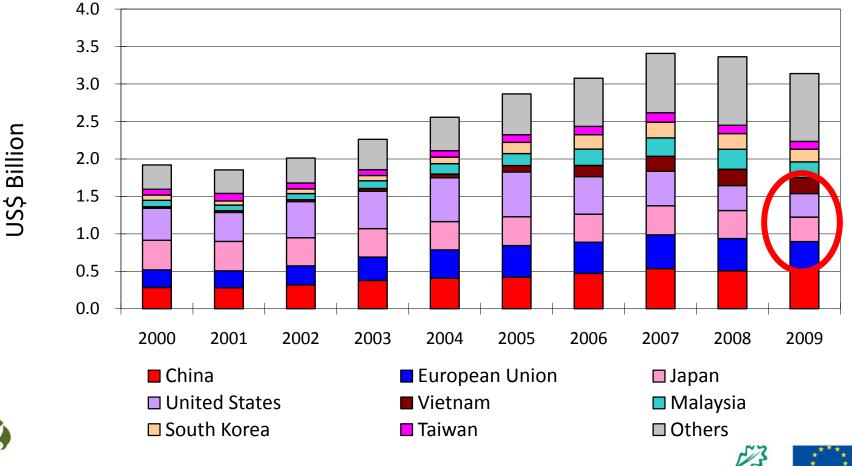




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Thailand Forest Product Exports (US\$ billion)

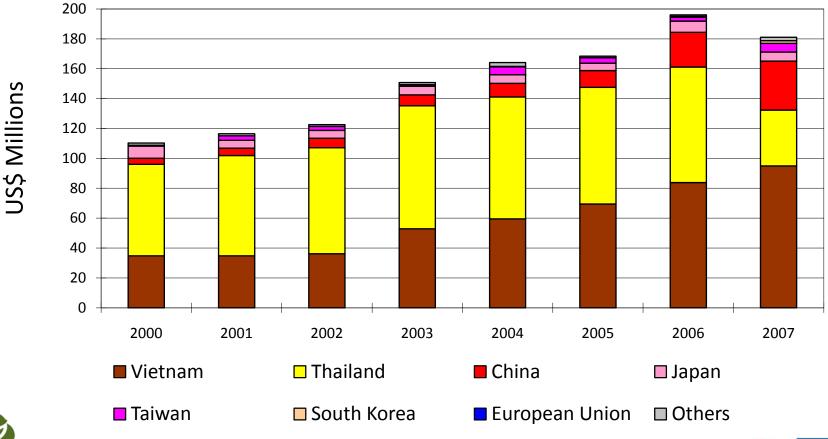


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Lao Forest Product Exports (US\$ million)





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Laos

- "Conversion timber" predominant source of exported timber
 - Questions about due process in land allocation process
 - Land use conflicts increasing
 - Means to justify harvesting timber outside quota system?
- Significiant challeges defining "legal"
 - Many legal loopholes
 - Difficult to find out why there are apparent exceptions to a log export ban

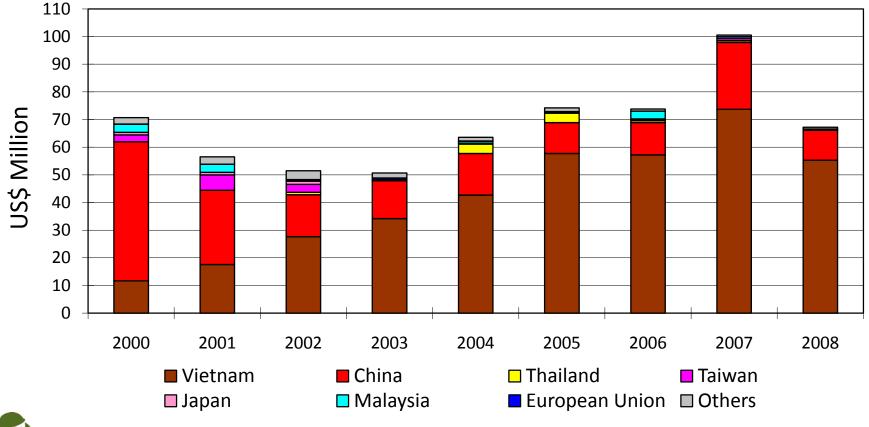




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Cambodia Forest Product Exports (US\$ million)







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Cambodia

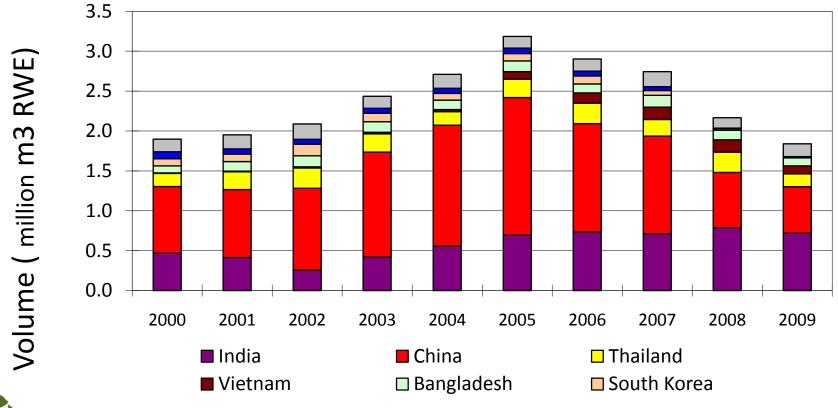
- No industrial scale forest concessions since early 2000s
- "conversion timber" *likely* dominant export source
 - Land use permits not following legal procedures
 - Land use conflicts increasing
 - Importance of Vietnamese & Chinese investment
- Plantations plantations plantations





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Myanmar timber product exports (million m3 RWE)







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Summary of main issues:

- 1. Garden variety issues:
 - Capacity, political and financial means for effective forest governance (including lack of domestic experts / civil society with practical experience with legality verification processes
 - Confusing laws & regulations
 - Lack of good data....
- 2. "Conversion timber"
 - All countries pursuing large-scale agribusiness or infrastructure development programs which will require land clearance (rubber, sugarcane, hydropower, roads)







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- 3. Many of these programs are associated with irregularities in process and land use conflict
 - If they proceed according to law, these developmental projects are within sovereign rights of each individual country – thus legal.
 - However, land allocations <u>not</u> proceeding according to law, even in China (recent RRI report on Stora Enso plantations)
 - Underlying this is insecure land tenure, rights of access, etc.
- 4. Are these legitimate development projects, or just fronts to gain permits to clear-cut the forest (and then never proceed with the investment project)?







4. How do legal verification programs handle conversion timber?

- Will it be accepted by markets?
- Are verification / certification programs designed to handle this type of timber?
- 5. Potential for REDD / FLEGT mutual benefit huge,
 - VN, Cambodia, Laos engaged in UNREDD, FCPF, FIP....
 - Lao P-RR majority of "REDD implementation" activities are basic forest governance: inventories, monitoring, etc.
 - VN plans to spend \$80m (4 yrs) on performance based payments presumably to households – land rights will be important to both REDD and forest legality processes.





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Thank you for

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