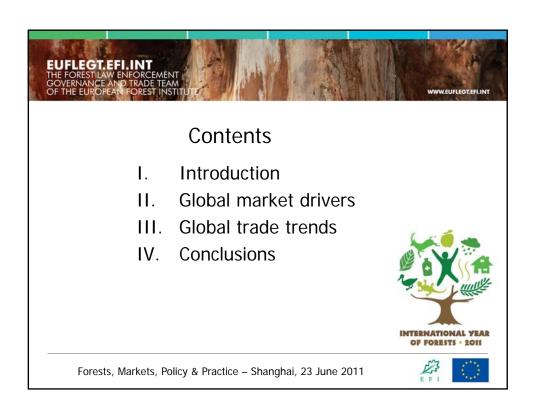
Global Forest Products Trade by Ed Pepke, EFI





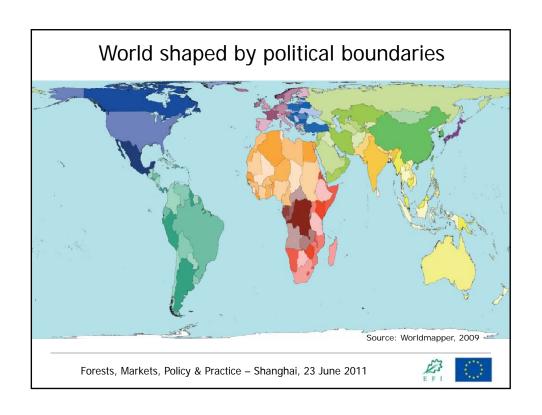
Main sources of information

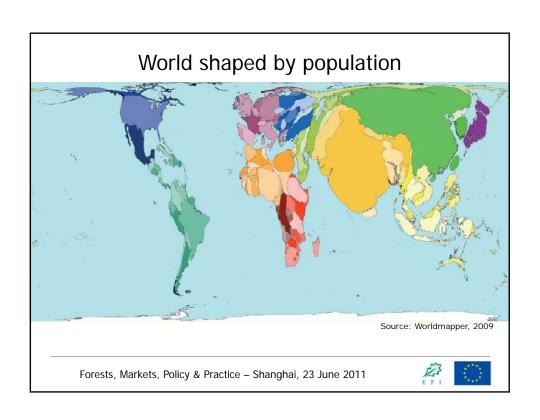
- Forest Products Annual Market Review, UNECE/FAO
- Importance of China's Forest Products Markets on the UNECE Region , UNECE/FAO
- UNECE/FAO Timber Database, UNECE/FAO
- FAO Statistics database
- · UN Comtrade database

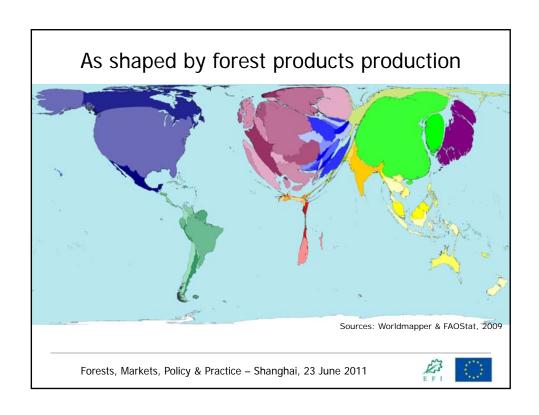


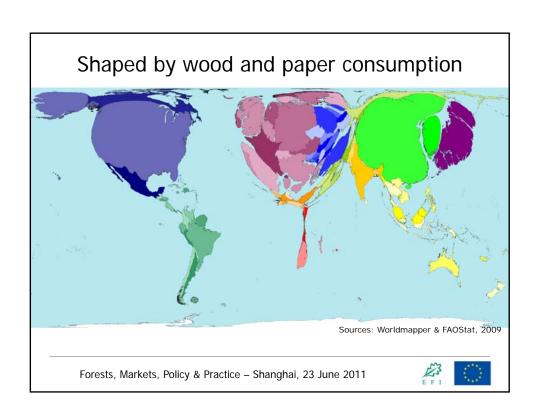


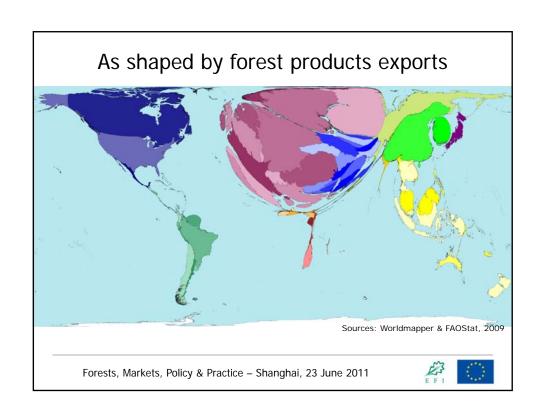


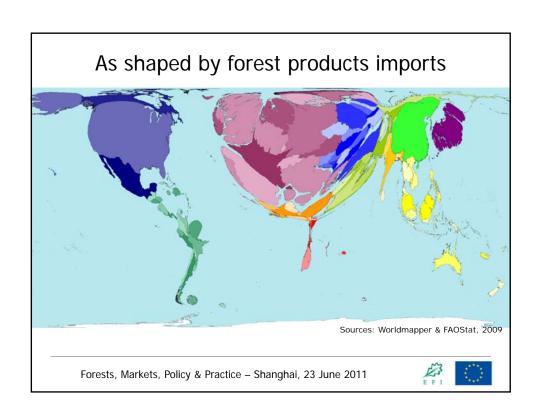














Structural change in forest sector – 4 underlying reasons

- Downturn in demand forcing rationalization of production capacity
- Climate change policies: escalation of wood energy production, consumption and trade
- 3. Globalization of forest products markets, e.g. China's rise as a major provider of forest products in the global markets
- 4. International control of origins of wood to ensure sustainable and legal production.







Global market drivers

- a. Recovery from global economic, financial crisis 2008-2009
- b. Increasing consumption of wood products, including China
- c. Green building wooden construction, interiors
- d. Certification and public procurement policies
- e. Fight against illegal logging & trade FLEGT, EU Timber Regulation, US Lacey Act Amendment
- f. EU renewable (wood) energy policies
- g. Japan's reconstruction from March 2011 earthquake and tsunami

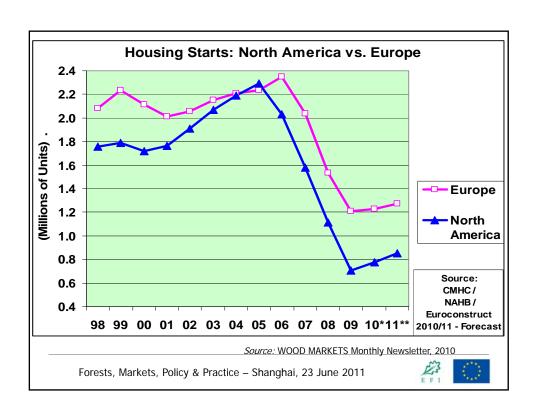


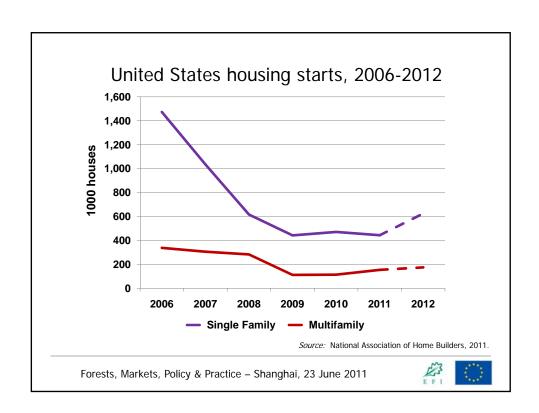


- a. Economic and construction developments
 - Recovering from the most severe financial shock since the Great Depression
 - Deepest economic downturn since World War II
 - Debt crisis continues in the Euro-zone
 - Sluggish recovery despite massive intervention
 - · High unemployment restrains recovery









United States housing starts, 2006-2012

- Peak 2.2 million new houses per year in 2005
- But 2010: 580,000 new houses; 2011 600,000 forecast
- Huge inventory unsold new and used homes +
- "Shadow homes" (owned by banks, not on market)
- House prices down at 2003 levels
- Problems grew
 - Sub-prime mortgages with little down payment
 - Mortgage value greater than house value
 - Economic downturn → foreclosures
- Source of problem / source of recovery



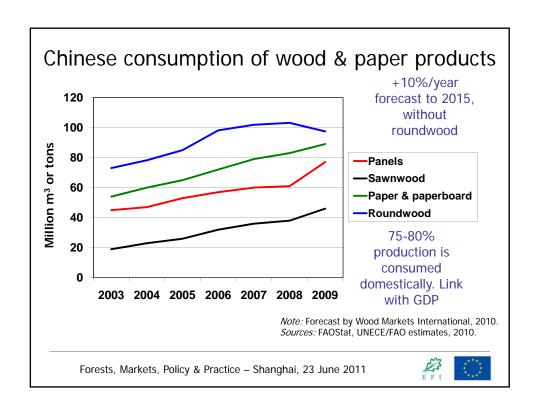


b. Globalization and increasing consumption

- International trade doubled in last 10 years (more later)
- China's domestic consumption doubled over last 10 years for sawnwood, panels, paper and paperboard
- Developing countries' consumption increasing with improved standards of living, in part due to international trade







c. Green building

- Energy efficient
- Considering construction materials' environmental impacts
- Wood frame construction for residences, businesses
- Wood used in interior applications

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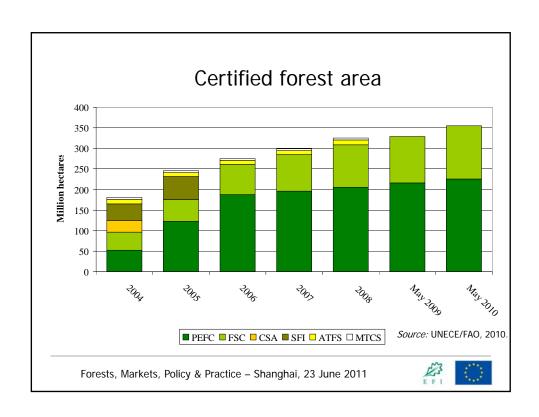
d. Certification and public procurement policies

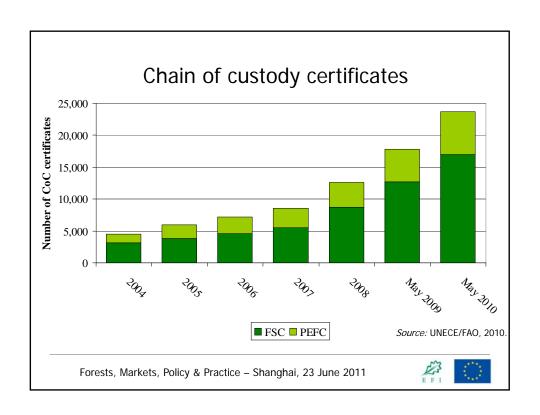












Certification drivers

- Procurement polices by governments, organizations, corporations
- Business-to-business (not by consumer demand)
- · Minority of companies that have chain of custody
- Considerable potential for development
 - EU FLEGT and Timber Regulation
 - USA Lacey Act Amendment
 - Corporate responsibility programs (trade associations and companies)

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- e. Fight against illegal logging & trade
 - EU FLEGT Action Plan
 - EU Timber Regulation
 - US Lacey Act Amendment







f. Wood energy

The only market sector that grew during the 2008-2009 economic crisis

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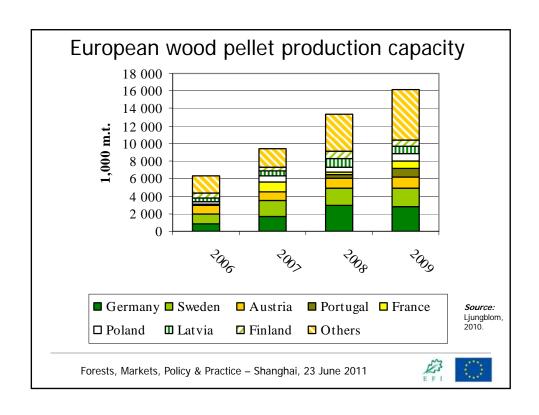


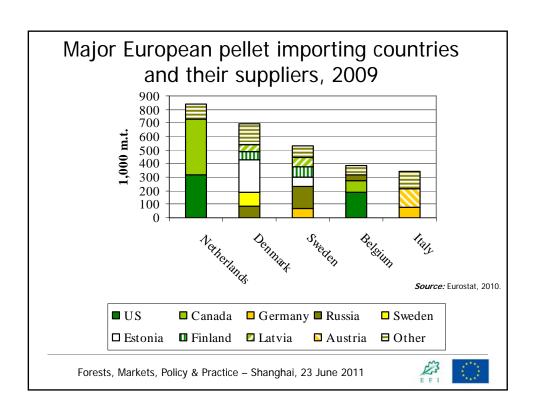
Wood energy drivers

- European Union renewable energy targets: 20% renewables by 2020
- · Rising fossil fuel costs
- Energy security independence from imports
- · Environmental concerns with fossil fuels
- Countries phasing out nuclear energy
- Forest sector development by governments and industry
- · Industry-driven diversification

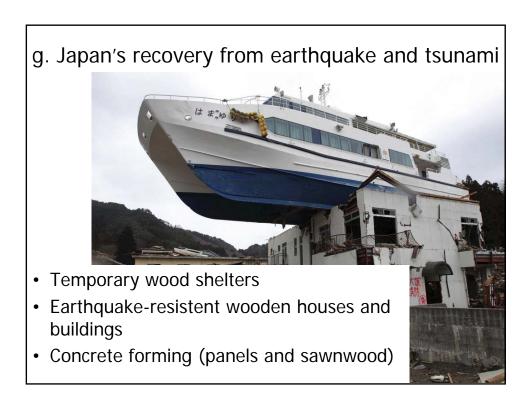




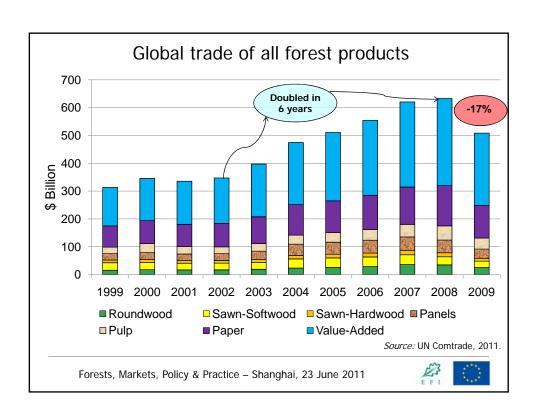


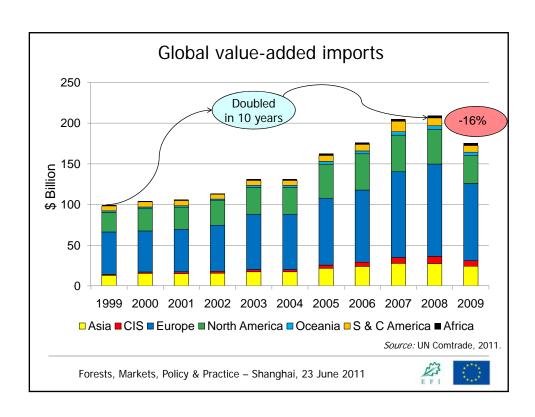


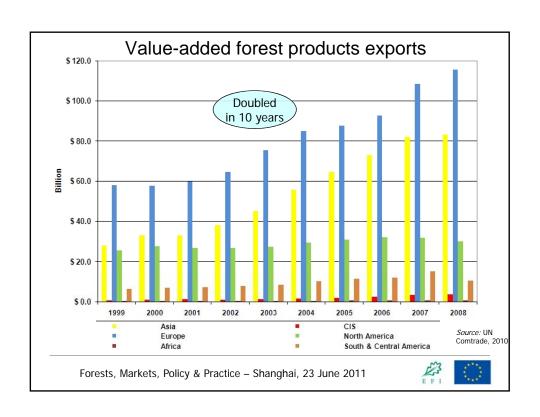


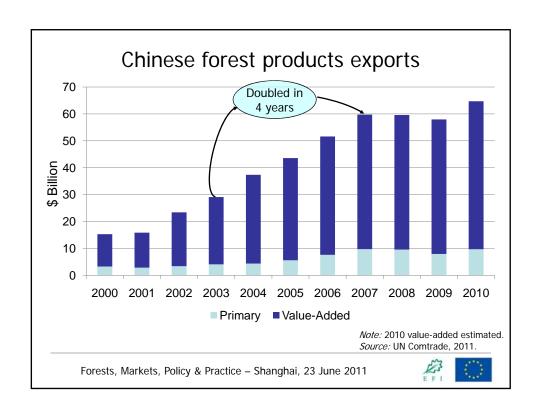


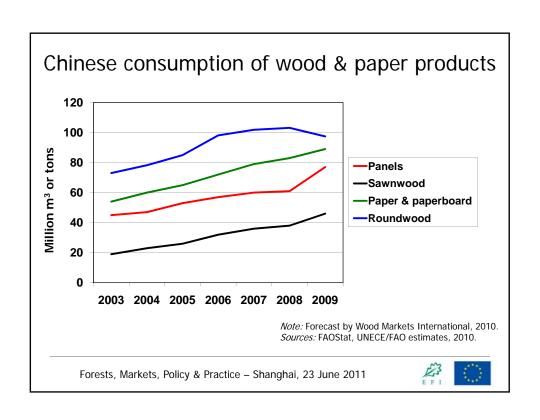














Conclusions (1 of 2)

- Structural change in forest sector requires innovation in products, processing and marketing
- Global trade
 - Doubled in years preceding 2008-2009 economic crisis
 - Now rebounding
- Recovery dependent on US housing market, remains weak
- China suffered less than other countries, in part from increasing domestic consumption





Conclusions (2 of 2)

- Forest sector negatively effected by illegal logging and trade
- FLEGT, EU Timber Regulation, US Lacey Act Amendment to ensure legality, sustainability
- Other market drivers
 - Certified wood and paper products
 - Public procurement policies
 - Green building
 - Wood energy
 - Japanese recovery





