

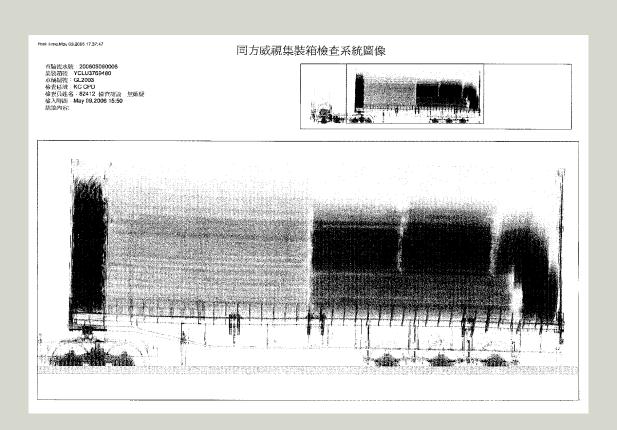


Why WWF cares about illegal timber trade

- Impacts to WWF priority wildlife species, places, and ecosystem functions.
- Enormous impacts to developing country governments and local communities
- Impacts businesses trying to practice legal and responsible sourcing.

Overlaps with Wildlife Trade







\$30-100 billion

Estimated annual economic value of global illegal logging

Source: Nellemann, C., INTERPOL Environmental Crime Programme (eds). 2012. *Green Carbon, Black Trade: Illegal Logging, Tax Fraud and Laundering in the World's Tropical Forests*. INTERPOL Invironmental Crime Program and UNEP

Countries with High Rates of Illegal Logging



SOURCES: Heredia Garcia, 2012 (in CBI 2012); Chatham House 2010 and 2013 report cards; Lawson 2010, 2013 and 2014 (for Chatham House); United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; World Bank 2012, WWF 2014 press release.

Russian Far East



Mongolian oak (*Quercus mongolica*) CITES Appendix III



Manchurian ash (*Fraxinus mandschurica*) CITES Appendix III



Amur tiger (*Panthera tigris altaica*)
CITES Appendix I

Congo Basin



African Teak/Afrormosia (*Pericopsis elata*) CITES Appendix II



Mountain gorilla (*Gorilla beringei beringei*) CITES Appendix I

Greater Mekong



Siamese rosewood (*Dahlbergia cochinchinensis*) CITES Appendix II



Saola (*Pseudoryx nghetinhensis*) CITES Appendix I

Indonesia



Ramin (*Gonostylus spp.*) CITES Appendix II



Bornean orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) CITES Appendix I

Amazon



Brazilian rosewood (*Dahlbergia nigra*)
CITES Appendix I

Spanish cedar (*Cedrela odorata*) CITES Appendix III





Bigleaf Mahogany (Swietenia macrophylla) and other Meliaceae CITES Appendix II



Jaguar (*Panthera onca*) CITES Appendix I

Wood Forensics – can we add it to our toolkit??



