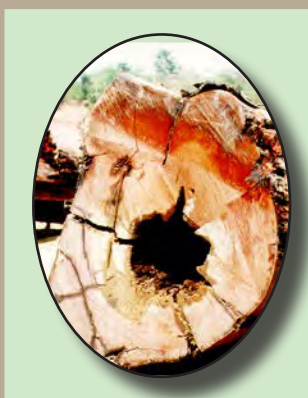
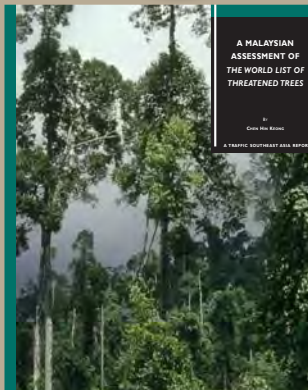
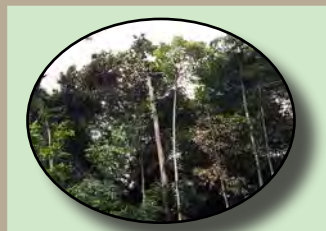


TRAFFIC CATALOGUE

October 2014

TIMBER

TRAFFIC aims to improve governance and transparency of timber harvests and trade in order to support conservation of high-value timber species and high biodiversity forests



TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, is the leading non-governmental organization working globally on trade in wild animals and plants in the context of both biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. It is a strategic alliance of WWF

TRAFFIC was established in 1976 and has developed into a global network, research-driven and action-oriented, committed to delivering innovative and practical conservation solutions based on the latest information.

MISSION STATEMENT

TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, works to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature.

TRAFFIC'S VISION

TRAFFIC's vision is of a world in which trade in wild plants and animals is managed at sustainable levels without damaging the integrity of ecological systems and in such a manner that it makes a significant contribution to human needs, supports local and national economies and helps to motivate commitments to the conservation of wild species and their habitats.

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TRAFFIC is grateful for support from the Rufford Foundation in the preparation of this catalogue



TRAFFIC
the wildlife trade monitoring network

REPORTS

Análisis de Sinergias entre la Aplicación de las Leyes, la Gobernanza y el Comercio Forestal e iniciativas afines en Brasil, Colombia, Ecuador y Perú

(PDF, 3 MB)

www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry29.pdf

José Miguel Orozco Muñoz,
Blady Nhaydú Bohórquez C.

2014. 87pp

ISBN 978 1 85850 358 5

Edition: Spanish

Published by: TRAFFIC International

El objetivo del presente estudio es desarrollar el análisis de sinergias entre la aplicación de las leyes, la gobernanza y el comercio forestal (componentes del Plan de Acción FLEGT de la Unión Europea -PA-FLEGT-) e iniciativas afines como marcos de política nacionales, REDD+, Ley Lacey, TLC y otros en Brasil, Colombia, Ecuador y Perú

Análise de Sinergias entre a Aplicação das Leis, Governança e o Comércio Forestal e iniciativas afins no Brasil, Colômbia, Equador y Peru

(PDF, 3 MB)

www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry30.pdf

José Miguel Orozco Muñoz,
Blady Nhaydú Bohórquez C.

2013. 87pp

ISBN 978 1 85850 361 5

Edition: Portuguese

Published by: TRAFFIC International

O objetivo do presente estudo é desenvolver a análise de sinergias entre a aplicação das leis, a governança e o comércio florestal (componentes do Plano de Ação FLEGT da União Europeia PA-FLEGT) e iniciativas afins, tais como marcos de política nacionais, REDD+, Lei Lacey, Tratados de Livre Comércio e outros no Brasil, Colômbia, Equador e Peru.

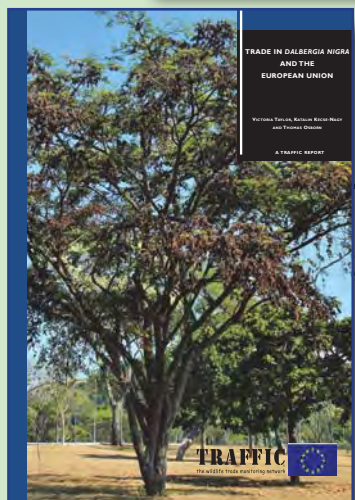
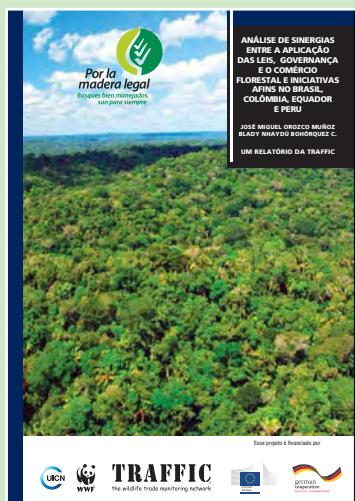
An Analysis of Trade in Five CITES-listed Taxa

(PDF 782 KB)

http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry31.pdf

Sarah Ferriss

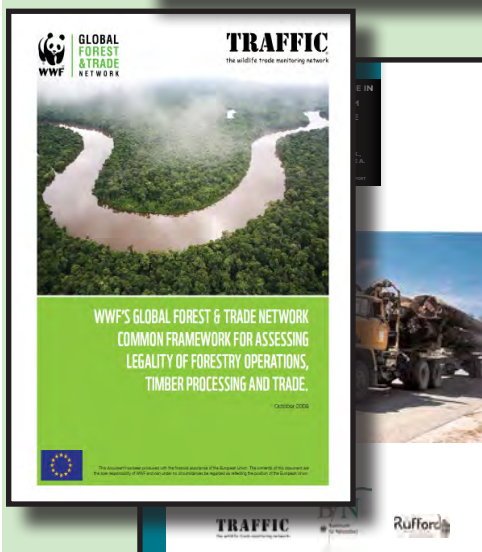
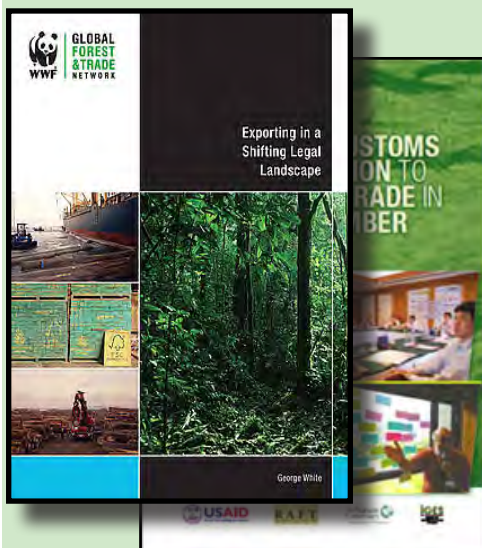
2014



Published by:

TRAFFIC and Chatham House (London, UK).

This paper, prepared for a workshop at Chatham House on 12–13 December 2013, analyses trade in five timber-producing taxa listed in the appendices to CITES. It provides an overview of the trade in these taxa during the last decade – both globally and into the European Union (EU) – as well as a snapshot of illegal trade.



Tendencias de la gobernanza forestal en Colombia, Ecuador y Perú

<http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/public-flegt/blog/tendencias-de-la-gobernanza-forestal-en-colombia-ecuador-y-per%C3%BA>

Orozco, José Miguel; Mogrovejo, Pablo; Jara Luis Fernando; Sanchez, Angel; Buendia, Brailio; Dumet, Rebeca and Bohórquez, Nhaydú.
June 2014. 148pp..

Edition: Brazilian and Portuguese

This report contributes to monitoring the impact and effectiveness of European Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT)-related policy measures in South America

Evaluation and Scoping of EU Timber Importers from South America

English edition: (PDF, 11 MB)

www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry28.pdf

Spanish edition: (PDF, 5.2 MB)

www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry28.pdf

R. Oliver.

2013. 66pp.

ISBN 978 1 85850 358 5 (English edition)

ISBN 978 1 85850 359 2 (Spanish edition)

Published by: TRAFFIC

This report contributes to monitoring the impact and effectiveness of European Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT)-related policy measures in South America.

Exporting in a Shifting Legal Landscape

(PDF, 1.4 MB)

www.traffic.org/non-traffic/non-traffic_pub14.pdf

George White, Chen Hin Keong

January 2013. 44pp.

Edition: English, Malaysian, Chinese, Vietnamese and Indonesian

Published by:

WWF Global Forest and Trade Network (GFTN) and TRAFFIC

This guide to legal exports is aimed at companies that export, or intend to export, forest products to the US market. It is designed to allow companies to assess their own performance and offers advice on how they can meet the needs of customers in the USA—who are required to know that the forest products they import have been legally harvested and traded.

Trade in *Dalbergia nigra* and the European Union

(PDF, 1.8 MB)

www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry26.pdf

Victoria Taylor, Katalin Kecse-Nagy,

Thomas Osborn

June 2012. 24pp.

ISBN 978 1 85850 355 4

Published by: TRAFFIC

Native to the eastern parts of Brazil, the Brazilian Rosewood *Dalbergia nigra* is one species of a genus comprising more than 100 species. The wood of *D. nigra* is very valuable and highly priced, being used for luxury furniture, in cabinet making, cutlery handles, etc. It is also highly sought after for the manufacture of musical instruments.

Catálogo de Productos y Empresas Certificadas en el Ecuador.

May 2012

Edition: Spanish

Published by: The Oficina Nacional del FSC en Ecuador, CEFOVE, with the support of TRAFFIC.

Precious Woods: Exploitation of the Finest Timber

*Anna Jenkins, Neil Bridgland,
Rachel Hembery, Ulrich Malessa, James
Hewitt, Chen Hin Keong*
2012. 62pp.

Prepared by: TRAFFIC;

Published by: Chatham House

This report focuses attention on precious woods known and traded and the subsequent conservation and related social issues that are common and particular to this group of species. Its definition of "precious" considers the perspective of indigenous peoples and it refers to the proactive exclusion of illegal wood from supply chains as being good for business.

Chatham House Workshop: Tackling the Trade in Illegal Precious Woods, 23-24 April 2012. Background Paper 1

Enhancing Customs Collaboration to Combat the Trade in Illegal Timber

<http://www.responsibleasia.org/?p=986>

Henry Scheyvens,

Federico López-Casero.

Key contributor: Chen Hin Keong

January 2010

*Published by: Institute for Global
Environmental Strategies (IGES),
in partnership with TRAFFIC.*

The goal of this review is to assist Customs and timber trade-regulating agencies in their efforts to improve control over the international tropical timber trade

WWF's Global Forest & Trade NetWork. Common Framework for Assessing Legality of Forestry Operations, Timber Processing and Trade.

(554 KB)

www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry24.pdf

June 2009

Published by: WWF

An introduction to the Framework by TRAFFIC, WWF and consultants

The Role of CITES in Controlling the International Trade in Forest Products: Implications for Sustainable Forest Management.

(PDF, 700 KB)

http://www.traffic.org/non-traffic/non-traffic_pub20.pdf

Teresa Mulliken.

2009.

*Published by: Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United Nations (FAO)*

Non-Wood Forest Products Working Document N° 7.





Review of Trade in Merbau from Major Range States

(900 Kb)

http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry19.pdf

Tong P.S., Chen, H.K., Hewitt, J., Affre A.

March 2009. 128pp.

ISBN 978 9 83339 317 6

Published by: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia

This study investigates the international trade in merbau timber and provides scientific data on the population status, harvest management and trade in these species. The report offers recommendations to promote the sustainable management of harvest and trade in merbau, particularly in the range States of Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and Malaysia, but also in selected merbau-consuming countries.

Lost in Transit. Export and Import Protocols as Contributors to Discrepancies in International Timber Trade Data

Chen, H.K.

November 2008. 158pp.

ISBN 978 1 858 50239 7

Published by: TRAFFIC International.

Alignment of the type of information required by Customs in exporting and importing countries and territories would be an obvious measure to use in the interests of closer control of the timber trade. This report focuses on how far from alignment current practice is and provides recommendations for addressing the gap.

The State of Wildlife Trade in China: Information on the Trade in Wild Animals and Plants in China 2008

(PDF, 2.5 MB)

www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen34.pdf

Edited by: Xu Hongfa, James Compton.

Editors & Compilers:

Priscilla Jiao, Richard Thomas

2010. 35pp.

Published by:

TRAFFIC East Asia China Programme

Third edition of an annual series on emerging trends in China's wildlife trade that aim to highlight wildlife trade trends in threatened and at-risk wildlife, with an emphasis on the impact of China's trade on globally important biodiversity "hotspots".

The State of Wildlife Trade in China: Information on the Trade in Wild Animals and Plants in China 2007

(2.3 Mb)

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen26.pdf

Edited by Xu Hongfa, Craig Kirkpatrick.

November 2008. 35pp.

Published by: TRAFFIC East Asia

Contains an article on timber trade trends between China and Africa.

What's Driving the Wildlife Trade? A Review of Expert Opinion on Economic and Social Drivers of the Wildlife Trade and Trade Control Efforts in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Vietnam

(3.0 Mb)

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen24.pdf

<http://www.worldbank.org/eapenvironment>

October 2008. 103pp.

Published by: Region Sustainable

Development Department, World Bank,

Washington, DC. and TRAFFIC International

A report examining the motivations for wildlife trade in general.

Biodiversity: My Hotel in Action

(3.2 Mb)

www.traffic.org/non-traffic/IUCN-hotel-guide.pdf

October 2008

Published by: IUCN

A guide aimed at hotel managers and owners of small and large hotels, providing information on sustainable use of resources, including timber for hotel furniture and construction.

Trading Nature: the Contribution of Wildlife Trade Management to Sustainable Livelihoods and the Millennium Development Goals

(3.1 Mb)

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen19.pdf

Compiled by: Dilys Roe

2008. 84pp.

ISBN: 978 1 85850 237 3.

Published by: TRAFFIC International and WWF International.

A report, with case studies, on the contribution of wildlife trade management to sustainable livelihoods and the Millennium Development Goals.

Opportunity or Threat? The Role of the European Union in Global Wildlife Trade

(1.4 Mb)

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_trade15.pdf

Maylynn Engler, Rob Parry-Jones.

June 2007. 52pp.

ISBN 978 2 93049 004 5

Published by: TRAFFIC Europe

A report examining the role of this major market in world wildlife trade, including trade in timber—of which the EU imported an amount worth over EUR1.3 billion in 2005. The Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) process demonstrates how action from the EU can be galvanized towards eliminating illegal logging by supporting governance in range States.

Trade Measures – Tools to Promote the Sustainable Use of NWFP?

<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/010/k0457e/k0457e00.pdf>

Markus Burgener,

(TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa),

under the supervision of

Sven Walter,

(FAO, Forest Products Division,

Non-Wood Forest Products Programme).

May 2007. 135pp.

Non-Wood Forest Products Working Document No.6

The State of Wildlife Trade in China: Information on the Trade in Wild Animals and Plants in China 2006

(1.4 Mb)

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_trade14.pdf

Edited by

Xu Hongfa, Craig Kirkpatrick.

September 2007. 20pp.

Published by: TRAFFIC East Asia

Contains the article "Keeping it legal: the timber trade in China".

Forestry, Governance and National Development: Lessons Learned from a Logging Boom in Southern Tanzania

(4.8 Mb)

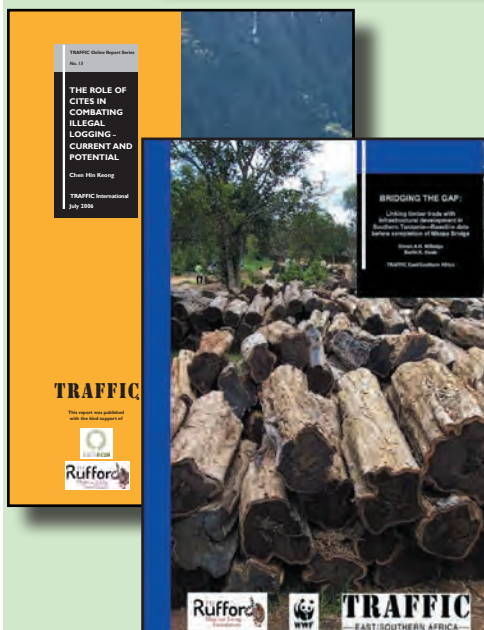
http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry12.pdf

Simon A.H. Milledge, Ised K. Gelvas,

Antje Ahrends.

February 2007. 250pp.

Edition: Swahili, Japanese, Chinese, English



ISBN 1 85850 224 1.

ISBN 978 1 85850 224 3

Reprint ISBN 978 1 85850 232 8

Published by: **TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa**

This study of contemporary timber trade has provided a revealing example of how governance shortfalls in the forestry sector can ultimately affect the prospects for achieving national economic growth and poverty objectives. Whilst numerous opportunities and benefits of timber trade have been, and continue to be, realized, this report illustrates how poor forestry governance directly undermines two clusters of the 2005 National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP).

Forestry, Governance and National Development: Lessons Learned from a Logging Boom in Southern Tanzania. An Overview

(1.6 Mb)

http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry5.pdf

Simon A.H. Milledge, Ised K. Gelvas,
Antje Ahrends.

February 2007. 16pp.

ISBN 0 98025 421 3.

ISBN 978 0 98025 421 1

Reprint ISBN 978 1 85850 233 5

Published by: **TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa**

Manual de Procedimientos Administrativos para el Aprovechamiento, Transporte y Exportación de la Caoba *Swietenia macrophylla* en el Perú

(Manual on Administrative Procedures for the Exploitation in Transport and Export of Mahogany in Peru)

2006. 76pp

Edition: **Spanish.**

Published by: **TRAFFIC South America,**
WWF-Peru and INRENA.

Contact: **TRAFFIC South America**

The Role of CITES in Combating Illegal Logging—Current and Potential

(935 Kb)

http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry14.pdf

Chen Hin Keong

July 2006. 47pp.

Edition: **English, Japanese and Spanish.**

ISBN 1 85850 221 7

ISBN 978 1 85850 221 2

Published by: **TRAFFIC International**

A report examining optimization of the links between CITES and measures to control illegal logging at national level.

Bridging the Gap: Linking Timber Trade with Infrastructural Development in Southern Tanzania – Baseline Data Before Completion of Mkapa Bridge

(2.4 Mb)

http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry2.pdf

Simon A.H. Milledge, Bariki K. Kaale.

2005. 119pp.

ISBN 0 95840 259 0

ISBN 978 0 95840 259 0

Published by: **TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa.**

This study has documented valuable baseline information on timber trade dynamics from Miombo woodlands and coastal forests in southern Tanzania before completion of an important development project.

CITES Identification Guide—Tropical Woods

Yvan Lafleur

2005. 43pp

ISBN 986 00 4200 4

ISBN 978 9860 042009

Edition: Chinese.

Project by: *Environment Canada and TRAFFIC East Asia.*

A Malaysian Assessment of the World List of Threatened Trees

(1.7 Mb)

http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry1.pdf

Chen Hin Keong.

August 2004. 48pp.

Published by: **TRAFFIC Southeast Asia**

When published in 1998, *The World List of Threatened Trees and Tree Conservation Database* were not well received by the Government of Malaysia. This report records reactions in Malaysia to the findings of these publications and attempts to understand these views. Available online only.

Framing the Picture: an Assessment of Ramin Trade in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore

(2.8 Mb)

http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry6.pdf

Lim Teck Wyn, Tonny Soehartono, Chen Hin Keong.

August 2004. 129pp.

Published by **TRAFFIC Southeast Asia**

This report evaluates the effectiveness of implementation measures established in 2001 for CITES Appendix-III trade controls pertaining to ramin *Gonystylus* spp. in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore.

Looking Under the Veneer. Implementation Manual on EU Timber Trade Control: Focus on CITES-Listed Trees

(1.8 Mb)

http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry9.pdf

Alexandre Affre, Wolfgang Kathe,

Caroline Raymakers.

March 2004. 71pp

Published by: **TRAFFIC Europe**

The European Union (EU) is an important destination and transit market for timber shipments from all over the world. These timber imports and re-exports involve many of the trees listed in the Appendices of CITES. This manual is addressed to authorities in charge of the implementation and enforcement of CITES timber listings in EU Member States. It was produced under contract to the European Commission, Brussels.

China's Wood Market, Trade and the Environment

(1.4 Mb)

<http://www.wwfchina.org/wwfpress/publication/forest/Chinawood.pdf>

Zhu Chunquan, Rod Taylor,

Feng Guoqiang

2004 63pp

Published by: **Science Press USA Inc.**

This report, based partly on a study sponsored by TRAFFIC, explores the impact of logging in China and in those countries that supply China with wood.

A Guide to the Identification of Timber for Export in the Russian Far East Region.

2003. 54pp

Edition: Chinese.

Published by: **TRAFFIC East Asia**

Contact: **TRAFFIC East Asia**





In Harmony with CITES? An Analysis of the Compatibility between Current Forestry Management Provisions and the Effective Implementation of CITES Listing for Timber Species in Malaysia

(280 Kb)

http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry8.pdf

Chen Hin Keong, Balu Perumal.

2002. 40pp.

ISBN 9 83992 464 8; ISBN 978 9 83992 464 0

Published by: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia

This report focuses on Malaysia as a case study country, to review the challenges to effective implementation of a CITES timber listing and to recommend approaches to overcome the obstacles to such implementation, both perceived and actual.

CITES Appendix III Implementation for Big-leafed Mahogany *Swietenia macrophylla*

(652 Kb)

http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry4.pdf

May 2002. 52pp.

ISBN 1 85850 192 X

ISBN 978 1 85850 192 5

Prepared by: TRAFFIC International.

Mahogany Matters: The US Market for Big-leafed Mahogany and its Implications for the Conservation of the Species

(780 Kb)

http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry10.pdf

Christopher S Robbins

October 2000. 58pp.

Published by: TRAFFIC North America

This report documents the scope and scale of US demand for Big-leafed Mahogany and its conservation implications.

A Preliminary Assessment of Malawi's Woodcarving Industry

Nina T. Marshall, David Mulolani,

Louisa Sangalakula.

June 2000.

Published by: TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa

Wildlife Trade in Russia and Central Asia

Executive summary (192 Kb)

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_trade11.pdf

Compiled by: Igor Chestin.

1998. 205pp.
ISBN 5 75160 139 4
ISBN 978 5 75160 139 3
Edition: English and Russian
Published by: TRAFFIC Europe

Wild Animals and Plants in Commerce in Russia and CIS Countries.

A. Vaisman, V. Gorbatovsky,
Y. Gorbunov, A. Poyarkov, A. Sorokin,
P. Fomenko, A. Tselariuss.
1999. 156pp.
Edition: English and Russian
Published by: TRAFFIC Europe

CITES Appendix III and the Trade in Big-leafed Mahogany

(80 Kb)
http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry3.pdf

Ximena Buitrón, Teresa Mulliken.
June 1997. 24pp

In late 1995, Big-leafed Mahogany was listed in Appendix III of CITES, thereby requiring all shipments of timber from the species in Central and South America to be accompanied by documents verifying its origin. The report, which analyses the implementation of Appendix-III listing during 1996, shows that countries have taken important steps to implement the listing, but some trade in Big-leafed Mahogany continues without appropriate documentation.

El Apéndice III de CITES y el comercio de la caoba *Swietenia macrophylla*

Ximena Buitrón, Teresa Mulliken.
June 1997. 24pp.
Edition: Spanish

CITES 1997 Series.

CITES and Trees. The Facts and the Fiction

Debra Callister, Steven Broad.
1994.
Prepared on behalf of WWF UK.

Hard Times for Hardwood: Indigenous Timber and the Timber Trade in Kenya

(Scanned PDF, 2.9 Mb)
http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry17.pdf
Nina T. Marshall, Martin Jenkins

August 1994. 53pp.
ISBN 1 85850 048 6.
ISBN 978 1 85850 048 6

This report documents the extent of the Kenyan trade in hardwoods and suggests solutions of international relevance in recommending the identification of alternative timber sources and development of sustainable supplies.

Illegal Tropical Timber Trade: Asia Pacific

Debra J. Callister
October 1992. 83pp.
ISBN 0 94761 388 9.
ISBN 978 0 94761 388 9

Preliminary findings on illegal forestry practices that have resulted in the loss of millions of dollars in foreign exchange, uncollected forestry taxes and loss of forest resources.

JOURNALS AND ARTICLES

TRAFFIC Bulletin

The TRAFFIC Bulletin is the only journal devoted exclusively to wildlife trade issues. It provides news on the trade in wildlife resources, the latest in related legislation, investigations and seizures, and original reports. The following issues contain feature articles concerning the wild meat trade.

Vol. 26, No.1 (April 2014)

(2 MB)
http://www.traffic.org/traffic-bulletin/traffic_pub_bulletin_26_1.pdf

Chocolate, chambira and chuncho - economic alternatives to wild meat: Cocoa harvesting and other sustainable initiatives provide conservation incentives for the Waorani communities in the Ecuadorian Amazon.
Detector dogs sniffing out illegal timber

Vol. 25, No.2 (October 2013)

(2 MB)
http://www.traffic.org/traffic-bulletin/traffic_pub_bulletin_25_2.pdf
Improving forest governance in Latin America (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru)

Vol. 24, No.2 (October 2012)

(739 KB)
http://www.traffic.org/traffic-bulletin/traffic_pub_bulletin_24_2.pdf



Non-timber forest products from Russian Far East:
Conservation of Korean Pine Forest, Livelihoods, Tiger habitats

Vol. 24, No.1 (April 2012)

(3.3 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/traffic-bulletin/traffic_pub_bulletin_24_1.pdf

Forest law enforcement governance and trade (FLEGT)
South America project

Vol. 23, No.3 (October 2011)

(3.5 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/traffic-bulletin/traffic_pub_bulletin_23_3.pdf

Orang Asli and wildlife conservation in the Belum-
Temengor Forest Complex, Malaysia

Vol. 22, No.2 (June 2009)

(2.5 Mb)

http://www.traffic.org/traffic-bulletin/traffic_pub_bulletin_22_2.pdf

Article on illegal logging of rosewood in Madagascar

Vol.18, No.1 (September 1999)

(1.6 Mb)

http://www.traffic.org/traffic-bulletin/traffic_pub_bulletin_18_1.pdf

Article on South Africa's woodcarving industry

Info TRAFFIC

French language newsletter

Issue no. 9, December 2008

Includes articles about the Decisions of CBD CoP 9, the 5th COMIFAC Ministerial Meeting, and on the definition of legality of forestry products in trade. (La 9ème session de la Conférence des Parties de la CDB ; la 5ème session ordinaire du Conseil des Ministres de la COMIFAC, et la commerce du bois en Afrique centrale et définition de la légalité du commerce des produits de bois)

Issue no. 8, December 2007

Includes update article about Global Forest and Trade Network (Critères et lignes de conduites pour la définition et la vérification de la légalité des bois produits en Afrique centrale: bilan du projet GFTN)

Issue no. 7, April 2007

Special edition on CITES CoP 14, including information on timber trade (Conférence des Parties à la CITES—CdP14)

Issue no. 5, February 2006

Includes article about Sustainable Forest Management (Gestion durable et légale des forêts tropicales)

Issue no. 3, December 2003

Special edition about Forest Exploitation in West and Central Africa (Exploitation du bois d'oeuvre en Afrique de l'Ouest et centrale)

TRAFFIC Post

TRAFFIC India Quarterly newsletter

Issue no. 1, September 2007

Issue no. 3, March 2008

Issues containing information about illegal trade in logs of Red Sanders *Pterocarpus santalinus*, in Asia.

TRAFFIC articles in other journals

ETFRN News 55 (March 2014)

<http://www.etfrn.org/publications/linking+flegt+and+redd+2b+to+improve+forest+governance>

Multi-interactions between forest policy initiatives in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru

Article by José Miguel Orozco Muñoz.

WWF-Ikea Partnership Newsletter (#2 2012)

<http://www.wwf.se/nyhetsbrev/wwf-nyhetsbrev/1483029-wwfikea-2-2012-common-principles>

Common principles to increase understanding of legal requirements

Letras Verdes (No.10, Sept.-Dec. 2011)

<http://www.flacoandes.org/letrasverdes/dossier/146-huella-isotopica-puede-el-analisis-forense-mejorar-el-control-forestal>

Isotopic footprint: ¿does forensic analysis improve forest control?

ETFRN News 52 (December 2010)

Chainsaw milling: supplier to local markets

<http://www.etfrn.org/etfrn/newsletter/news52/index.html>

Forest communities and legal timber in the Ecuadorian Amazon

The 28 articles in this issue of *ETFRN News* cover 20 countries; seven in South America and the Caribbean (section 2); four in Asia (section 3); and nine in Africa (section 4), providing a good overview of the opportunities and challenges of chainsaw milling as a supplier to domestic and regional timber markets





The governments of the four countries are taking important actions to improve forest governance. In addition, similar or related initiatives – such as REDD+, free trade agreements with provisions on forestry issues, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and the U.S. Lacey Act – are being implemented, although not in all cases not in the same manner.

Given these circumstances, it is important to identify synergies in the objectives and actions of the above-mentioned initiatives with regard to the EU FLEGT Action Plan, and to explore the actual or potential synergies among them. This will help to establish a common basis to evaluate and identify possible areas for mutual reinforcement or joint

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supplier to local markets

EUROPEAN TROPICAL FOREST RESEARCH NETWORK



Arborvitae (Issue 33: 5 2007)

CITES: a growing role in the timber trade.

A look at proposals to list new tree species in the CITES Appendices

Panda (Issue 50, 2009)

Exploitation forestière illégale en Afrique Centrale

Editions: French and Flemish.

Article on illegal exploitation of forests in Central Africa in WWF Belgium members' magazine.

PROCEEDINGS AND WORKSHOPS

Prise en Compte de la Faune Sauvage dans les Concessions Forestières d'Afrique Centrale

(PDF, 1 MB).

Nathalie Van Vliet; Stéphane Ringuet;

Germain Ngandjui; Eva Mouzong.

2010

Published by: TRAFFIC Afrique Centrale, Yaoundé, Cameroun.

Rapport de l'atelier de Libreville—8–10 juin 2010.

CITES Agarwood experts group meeting, Malaysia, 14–17 November 2006

(550 KB)

http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry15.pdf

Edited by: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia

2006. 65 pp.

Proceedings of the meeting.

BRIEFING PAPERS

Brazil: A briefing paper on Brazil produced by TRAFFIC staff working on a Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) project.

See <http://flegt.info/en/agenda/en-timber-trade-workshop-london/>

The briefing was prepared for a workshop in London in November 2013, specifically for members of the UK Timber Trade Federation (UK TTF). The aim of the workshop was to help participants identify the scope and

type of information required in risk assessment relative to the EU Timber Regulation.

Discussion paper for the East Africa stakeholder forum on assessing our knowledge of the illegal and unsustainable timber trade in Tanzania, Mozambique and Kenya

Jessie Davie.

July 2013.

Trading Timbers: A comparison of import requirements under CITES, FLEGT and related EU legislation for timber species in trade.

www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry25.pdf

Rosie Cooney, Stepanie von Meibom,

Chen Hin Keong

25 September 2012. 27pp

This document analyses and compares the requirements of the FLEGT Action Plan, EU Timber Regulation and CITES for timber imported into the EU, with a focus on the requirements of each for ensuring that timber is legally sourced.

Lost in Transit: Export and Import Protocols as Contributors to Discrepancies in International Timber Trade Data

February 2009.

Policy brief delivered to the ASEAN Regional Knowledge Network on Forest Law Enforcement and Governance, Manila,

Trade Liberalisation and Forest Verification: Learning from the US-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement

(PDF, 405 KB)

www.ibcperu.org/doc/isis/10201.pdf

Filippo Del Gatto, Bernardo Ortiz-von Halle,

Braulio Buendia, Chen Hin Keong.

February 2009

Published by: Verifor

With the increased integration of the global economy, there has been a rising concern over the effects of trade policy on the environment. Recent research has shown that trade liberalization can act as a 'magnifier' of governance problems in the forest sector if the regulatory and institutional capacity is weak.



BRAZIL

CONTEXT OF TIMBER TRADE IN BRAZIL

- Brazil is the 5th largest country in the world and the largest in the southern Hemisphere.
- Brazil has the second largest expanse of forest in the world and the largest remaining area of rainforest
- Over 50% of Brazil is covered in forest.
- FAO has estimated a deforestation rate of 0.42% between 2005 and 2010.
- Satellite monitoring of deforestation has been in place since 1988.
- Over 40% of Brazilian Amazon is located within federal and state protected areas and reservations.
- Estimates of the proportion of illegal logging range between 30-47%
- Brazil accounts for 55% of all timber and timber product exports by South America and 2.7% of global exports.
- The State of Para (Eastern Brazilian Amazon) is the largest timber-producing State with an annual production of 6.6 million cubic meters of native round wood in 2009
- 36% of the export value of Brazil's EUTR-regulated timber products are destined for Europe
- In 2012 Brazil's exports of timber products were made up of: wood pulp (52%); paper (22%); mouldings (6%); furniture (5%); plywood/veneer (5%); sawn (4%); and joinery (2%)
- Although just over 1% of Brazil's forest are plantation forest (Eucalyptus and Pine) they make up the majority of their exports.

EXPORT MARKETS – KEY FACTS

- Exports of logs from natural forests in Brazil have been banned since 1996 (note that plantation logs, including teak and treated softwood are still exported)
- Species specific bans within Brazil:
 - Brazil nut tree *Bertholletia excelsa*
 - Parana pine *Araucaria angustifolia*
- CITES Appendix I listed Tree Species:
 - Brazilian Rosewood *Dalbergia nigra*
- CITES Appendix II listed Tree Species:
 - Brazilian Rosewood *Aniba roseodora*
 - Vera or Argentine/Paraguay Lignum vitae *Bulnesia sarmientoi*
 - Brazilwood *Copaifera echinata*
 - Big leaf mahogany *Saletia macrophylla*
- CITES Appendix III listed Tree Species:
 - Brazilian Cedarwood *Cedrela fissilis*
 - Cedro Cedrela ilici
 - Spanish cedar *Cedrela odorata*

MAJOR HARVESTED & TRADED SPECIES:

Species	Common Name
Amapa	<i>Brasium utile</i>
Angelim	<i>Diospyros</i>
Cedrinho	<i>Eriosema uncinatum</i>
Cumaru	<i>Dipteryx odorata</i>
Cupituba	<i>Goupia platyloba</i>
Faveira	<i>Pavonia</i> spp.
Garapa	<i>Apuleia leiocarpa</i>
Ipe	<i>Handroanthus</i> spp., <i>H. Guayanae</i> & <i>H. Serotifolius</i> , <i>Syn. Tabebuia</i>
Jatoba	<i>Hymeraea courbaril</i>
Massaranduba	<i>Mollinera robusta</i>
Purpleheart/Amarante	<i>Peltogyne</i> spp.
Sapota	<i>Brosdia</i> spp., <i>B. nida</i> & <i>B. virgata</i>
Tatubaba	<i>Bagassa paysonensis</i>
Tatuati	<i>Couatara</i> sp.

Plantation species:

- Mainly Eucalyptus & Pine but also *Acacia mearnsii*
- A. mangium*
- Schizolobium amazonicum*
- Tectona grandis*
- Araucaria angustifolia*
- Populus* spp.



Recognizing this risk, the US-Peru free trade agreement specifies numerous measures to strengthen the legal and institutional framework of Peru's forest sector.

The US Lacey Act. Frequently Asked Questions About the World's First Ban on Trade in Illegal Wood

2008. 4pp

Published by: **TRAFFIC**

Published as part of a broad coalition of organizations supporting effective implementation of the Lacey Act.

Future of Forests in Asia-Pacific: Outlook for 2020. Key Challenges for the NGO Community to 2020

December 2007

Published by: **TRAFFIC International**

Ramin and the Thirteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, Bangkok, Thailand, 2004.

2004. 4pp.

Published by: **TRAFFIC International**.

Briefing prepared for the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES

FILMS/VIDEOS/DVDS

Voice of the Amazon

<http://www.youtube.com/user/trafficnetwork>

2009.

Duration: 10 minutes

TRAFFIC South America interviews Paul McAuley, a long-term resident of Peru and a founder of the Loreto Environmental Network, about the exploitation of the Amazon by the timber and petrochemical industries, and how this led to the recent violent protests by indigenous peoples in the area.

MISCELLANEOUS

Strengthening the national process for controlling illegal logging and associated trade in Cameroon

Introductory leaflet for an International Tropical

Timber Organisation (ITTO)-funded project to improve governance and transparency of timber harvests and trade in Cameroon

National frameworks for assessing legality of forestry operations, timber processing and trade

(published from 2009 onwards)

available for: Brazil, Central African Republic, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Malaysia, Republic of Congo, Viet Nam, Cameroon, Indonesia, Myanmar, Lao PDR, India and the Russian Federation.

produced by WWF and The Global Forest & Trade Network
<http://www.traffic.org/forestry>

Proyecto Flegt en América del Sur

FLEGT Project in South America
2012

Leaflet

New Timber regulation to force companies away from business-as-usual practices.

<http://blog.cifor.org/7065/new-timber-regulation-to-force-companies-away-from-business-as-usual-practices/>

Chen Hin Keong

January 2012

Transcript of online interview of Chen Hin Keong, TRAFFIC's Global Forest Trade Programme Leader, in CIFOR's blog Forests News.

Exporting in a Shifting Legal Landscape: Legality Training.

http://gftn.panda.org/resources/gftn_online_courses/#
December 2011.

A **Lacey Act** online training courses in several languages. There are six modules in this course: Introduction to the **Lacey Act**; Who is affected within the trade of forest products and how?; Penalties and enforcement; Introduction to the **Lacey Act** declaration requirements; What constitutes Due Care?; General guidance for establishing legality.

Posters

Keep it Legal

2008.

Poster on TRAFFIC timber work produced for FAO forestry workshop in Hanoi.

TRAFFIC
the wildlife trade monitoring network

MINISTRE DES FORÊTS ET DU LAZARIE
ROYAUME DU CAMEROUN
MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE, DU PÊCHE ET DE LA PÊCHERIE

ITTO

**STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL PROCESS
FOR CONTROLLING ILLEGAL LOGGING AND
ASSOCIATED TRADE IN CAMEROON**

ITTO TFL-PD 003/09 Rev.2 (M)

DURATION : 24 MONTHS (Oct. 11 – Oct. 13)

GFTN Online Courses

LACEY ACT COURSE

Objectives:

- Increases awareness among both forest managers and processors on the specific steps that should be taken to ensure compliance and highlights resources from which operators can obtain additional assistance
- Allows companies to understand the issue and ways in which they can assist their customers to practice due care
- Debunks some of the misunderstanding or misconceptions surrounding the amended Lacey Act and clarifies the practical steps that any exporters can take by themselves or with a range of partners to follow their own laws and best practices

There are 6 modules in this course:

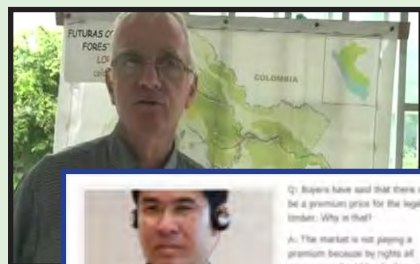
1. Introduction to the Lacey Act
2. Who is affected within the trade of forest products and how?
3. Penalties and enforcement
4. Introduction to the Lacey Act declaration requirements
5. What constitutes Due Care
6. General guidance for establishing legality

TAKE THIS ONLINE COURSE

English version
Chinese version
Indonesian version
Vietnamese version

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Exporting in a Shifting Legal Landscape
GFTN's Interactive Guide to Legal and Responsible Logging



Q: Buyers have said that there isn't be a premium price for the legal timber. Why is that?

A: The market is not paying a premium because by rights all companies should be dealing with legal products. It's by law, you have to follow your law. What the market requires now is that you have to verify and to show proof that your timber products are legally obtained and sourced. To the buyers, this should be your supplier's job in the first place to meet the legal requirements of the country that you operate in, so there's no reason to pay a premium.

In reality, there may be a premium because this depends on supply and demand. If (there are) not many companies that can supply verified legal timber, then there's a good chance that there will be competition for those timber products and prices may go up. So it would depend on the market, the particular buyers and what products they're looking for.

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

A Rapid Assessment of the Illegal Timber Trade across Ruvuma River on the Tanzania and Mozambique Border

Emmanuel Sulle.

Several training modules and other outputs from the (ITTO)-funded project to improve governance and transparency of timber harvests and trade in Cameroon

Further outputs from TRAFFIC's FLEGT project

PROYECTO FLEGT en América del Sur



Socios del proyecto:

TRAFFIC, la red de científicos del comercio de vida silvestre, trabaja para asegurar que el comercio del animal y vegetal silvestre no sea una amenaza para la conservación de la naturaleza. TRAFFIC asesora y acompaña a gobiernos en el comercio de especies silvestres y proporciona información y recursos científicos sobre el mundo como base para políticas y programas sólidos para la conservación. La organización fue fundada en 1979 y la ciudad sede es en Ginebra, Suiza.

TRAFFIC
la red de científicos del comercio de vida silvestre

En 1979 y la ciudad sede es en Ginebra, Suiza. TRAFFIC es un programa conjunto de WWF y UICN, la Unión Mundial para la Naturaleza. La red de TRAFFIC se compone de su sede principal, situada en Ginebra, y de centros de oficina regionales y nacionales en todo el mundo. La oficina regional de TRAFFIC América del Sur está ubicada dentro de la oficina regional de UICN para América del Sur (UICN Sur) en Quito, Ecuador.

WWF: Conserva la naturaleza por su propia vida, y es esencial la eliminar la dependencia del sistema mundial de la Tierra y conservar la fuerza en el que el ser humano vive en armonía con la naturaleza. WWF.

Conservación significa a que en el país y de las comunidades naturales la presencia de los ecosistemas representativos y así en armonía con la naturaleza de las comunidades y valores de las comunidades locales y de los valores generados. Del mismo modo que en la creación y el fortalecimiento de algunas comunidades como el desarrollo de proyectos en conjunto, primero en un momento, pero en el cual se encuentran los valores y la presencia de la conservación y el uso sostenible de la biodiversidad y de las especies naturales para asegurar así el reconocimiento de los servicios ecosistémicos y ecológicos, como el mantenimiento de un ecosistema saludable.

UICN SUR: La Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza. UICN es la organización internacional más grande y más antigua del mundo. UICN fue fundada en 1948 y trabaja en la implementación de programas para la conservación y la implementación de la biodiversidad y la gestión sostenible de los recursos naturales de la región.

- En América Latina, UICN trabaja con los países latinoamericanos.
- Conservación: UICN asesora y apoya a los países latinoamericanos en la conservación, particularmente en especies, ecosistemas, biodiversidad y el impacto que tiene en la vida de las personas.
- Asesoría: UICN asesora a los países latinoamericanos en la conservación de los recursos naturales.
- El mundo: UICN asesora a los países latinoamericanos en la conservación de los recursos naturales, en particular en la conservación de los recursos naturales, en particular en la conservación de los recursos naturales.

Bosques bien manejados, son para siempre

FLEGT: una iniciativa de la Unión Europea para la gobernanza forestal y la reducción de la tala ilegal

FLEGT, por sus siglas en inglés de "Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade", corresponde en español a la "Aplicación de la Ley, Gobernanza y Comercio Forestal".

FLEGT es una iniciativa de la Unión Europea que busca mejorar la aplicación de la ley forestal en los países productores de madera, el fortalecimiento de la gobernanza sobre los bosques y la promoción del comercio de madera legal. Establecida en el año 2003, su objetivo es mejorar las políticas, normas y la forma de decisiones en relación con los bosques y reducir la tala ilegal mediante el fortalecimiento de una gestión forestal legal y sostenible, y el aumento del comercio de madera producida legalmente.

Para América Latina, FLEGT es un programa muy interesante que apoya a los gobiernos latinoamericanos y a los diferentes actores de la cadena forestal, para que se mejore la aplicación de las propias políticas, programas y proyectos para disminuir la tala ilegal de los bosques, se respeten los derechos humanos, incluyendo los derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas.





News from Global Partnership Projects

FOREST: Common principles to increase understanding of legal requirements

TRAFFIC and WWF GFTN have developed a common framework for assessing forestry and timber legality. Nine principles and 24 criteria form a comprehensive package to help companies determine the legality of sourced timber and comply with legislation.

The framework is designed to assist companies in understanding the legal requirements of a country, and the procedures, protocols and legal documents needed for the entire supply chain. It can also be used by auditors to verify legal compliance, and by other stakeholders to understand and adhere to the increasingly stringent legal requirements in the US, EU and other important consumer countries.

"Creating a common framework is an essential step in building a system whereby the legality of the global timber trade can be demonstrated," says Chen Hin Keong, TRAFFIC's Global Forest Trade Programme Leader. "Thanks to support from IKEA, we have been able to expand our progress in building that framework, making real progress in the quest for ensuring demonstrably legal and sustainable timber supplies worldwide."

So far, TRAFFIC has assessed the legal requirements to fit seven countries. With IKEA funding, the framework is being populated with an additional five countries. More countries will be added if and when additional funding is secured.

TRAFFIC and WWF GFTN's legality framework will take on greater importance once the EU Timber Regulation takes effect in March 2013. It gives companies relevant information that they can use to ensure and prove that their supply chains are fully legal. The framework will also help companies that export to the US have greater confidence that their shipment is legal.

TRAFFIC works to ensure that trade in wild animals and plants is not a threat to the conservation of nature by monitoring wildlife trade and providing information to diverse audiences worldwide. TRAFFIC is a joint programme of WWF and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

The Global Forest & Trade Network (GFTN) is a WWF-led partnership that links more than 300 companies, communities, NGOs, and entrepreneurs in more than 30 countries around the world. The goal is to create a new market for environmentally responsible forest products.

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