
ETTF Due Diligence System

Acronyms

CERT/VER:	Requesting certified/verified material
DD:	Due Diligence
ETTF:	European Timber Trade Federation
EUTR:	EU Timber Regulation
FLEGT:	Forest Law, Enforcement, Governance and Trade program
FMU:	Forest Management Unit
FMUA:	FMU audit
FMUDOC:	Additional documentation for evidence of legal activities in the FMU
RPP:	Responsible Purchasing Policy
SCA:	Supply Chain audit onsite (focusing on the chain of custody)
SCM:	Supply chain mapping, desk based (requesting information)
SREP:	Supplier replacement
TTF:	Timber Trade Federation

Contents

Introduction	3
Due Diligence Process	3
Step 1: Meeting general requirements	4
Step 1.1.: Sign the policy commitment (Annex 1).....	4
Step 1.2: Read and sign the communications protocol (Annex 2)	4
Step 1.3: Establish status as Operator	4
Step 1.4: Evaluate products for inclusion in the EUTR scope	4
Step 1.5: OPTIONAL - Adopt the due diligence manual	5
Step 2: Access and Manage Supply Chain Information.....	5
Step 2.1: Collect Supplier Information (ETTF-04).....	Fout! Bladwijzer niet gedefinieerd.
Step 2.2: Record supplier information (ETTF-03).....	5
Step 3: Risk Assessment	5
Step 3.1 Evaluate supplier information.....	5
Step 3.2: Sort supplier information for certification status	6
Step 3.3: Assess risks (Annex 5)	6
Step 3.4: Record the risk assessment conclusion	6
Step 4: Risk Mitigation	6
Step 4.1: Identify risk mitigation actions.....	6
Step 4.2: Plan risk mitigation actions	9
Step 4.3: Implement risk mitigation actions	9
Annex 1: Responsible Purchasing Policy Template.....	10
Annex 2: Communications Protocol for Members	11
Annex 3: Supplier Consent Letter Template	13
Annex 4: Step Wise Process flowchart.....	15
Annex 5: Risk Assessment Guide	16
Conclusive risk categories	16
Certification/verification status	16
Species risk.....	16
Origin risk	16
Supply chain risks.....	17
Risk Assessment Guideline.....	18

Introduction

The current document and due diligence system tools has been developed as a cooperation between the European Timber trade Federation and NEPCon¹ with financial support from DFID.

The following system contains steps for the implementation of the ETTF due diligence system that has been developed as basis of the ETTF Harmonized Framework for due diligence.

The guide follows the steps that should be taken in the due diligence process and a description of proposed actions and the tools and templates available to carry out each step.

The objective of developing a harmonized due diligences framework is to make available a clear and system that can be applied in all situations by ETTF and TTF member companies.

Due Diligence Process

This step wisystem contains both background information, description of the available tools and templates as well as a number of annexes that contain the actual templates used as the due diligence system.

See Annex 4 for an overview of the due diligence stepwise process.

The user of the system needs to follow these steps and adapt and implement the templates found in the annexes in their own operations. Further guicance is given in the description of the specific template – see below.

Table 1: overview of ETTF due diligence system documents

Name	Description
ETTF-02: Due Diligence System	The current system for implementing the ETTF stepwise approach to due diligence.
Annex 1: Responsible Purchasing policy Template	A template policy statement that members shall sign in order to be admitted to the TTF due diligence system
Annex 2: Communications Protocol	Protocol outlines the rules for communication by members using the TTF due diligence system. This shall be signed by the members as well.
Annex 3: Supplier consent letter template	Letter template outlining a possible format for informing suppliers about the EUTR and asking for information about supply of timber and timber products. The template shall only be used where necessary and as described.
Annex 4: Stepwise Process Flowchart	Overview of the ETTF stepwise approach to due diligence
Annex 5: Risk Assessment Guide	Guidelines to the risk assessment process.
Annex 6: Species List	List of species with reported risk of illegal logging
ETTF-03: Supplier Management Form	Excel workbook template to be used to collect and manage supplier information.
ETTF-04: Supplier Information Form	Excel workbook template used to collect relevant additional information from suppliers of uncertified material or material with lacking information.

¹ www.nepcon.net

ETTF-05: Due Diligence Manual Template	A template manual for due diligence. The use of the manual is OPTIONAL and can be adapted and revised by companies as needed. The manual can be used by companies that wish to develop and implement their own due diligence procedures and systems.
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Step 1: Meeting general requirements

The EUTR requires that Operators exercise due diligence and ensure this through the development and implementation of systems and procedures. The system includes the following templates that should be used to complete Step 1 of the due diligence process:

Step 1.1: *Sign the policy commitment (Annex 1)*

The policy commitment is a key document to sign, as this forms the basis for the Policy decision to implement due diligence.

Step 1.2: *Read and sign the communications protocol (Annex 2)*

The communications protocol manages the communication about your implementation of the ETTF due diligence system. It is important that these requirements are met, as public communication forms the perception of our work in the public.

Step 1.3: *Establish status as Operator*

The EUTR requirements for due diligence are applicable to companies that for the first time place timber or timber products on the EU market.

Therefore you shall only be obliged to meet the EUTR requirements if you meet the definition of “placing on the market”²

If your company does not place products for the first time on the EU market you shall not be obliged to meet the due diligence system requirements.

Step 1.4: *Evaluate products for inclusion in the EUTR scope*

There is defined range of products that are covered under the EU Timber Regulation, however most of the wood based products are included. Before embarking on all due diligence steps; ensure that the products you place on the market are covered under the EUTR. The due diligence system can of course be applied on all wood based material, but at minimum is obligatory for the material included in the scope.

To keep up to date on all products included in the scope, please use this link to the EC website: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/timber_regulation.htm#products

If your product is included on the list it is included under the scope of the regulation.

² placing on the market’ means the supply by any means, irrespective of the selling technique used, of timber or timber products for the first time on the internal market for distribution or use in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge.

Step 1.5: *OPTIONAL - Adopt the due diligence manual*

The due diligence manual template has been designed to outline the basic requirements of the due diligence system of any company wishing to implement a due diligence system that meets the EUTR. The template can be filled in with relevant company specific information and adopted to the company's other procedures as needed.

The template can be adapted by the relevant company but core elements of the ETTF due diligence system shall remain consistent with this system.

Step 2: Access and Manage Supply Chain Information

One of the basic requirements of the due diligence system is that organisations can provide access to information about their supply of timber and timber products. In order for the due diligence process to be efficient, information should be made accessible at minimum to a level that can assure that the risk assessment can be carried out with the needed details.

In this regard it is important to underline that there will be need for information at different levels of detail depending on the origin and level of risk mitigation for the material. However it is needed that operators have access to this information. Access to information shall be obtained in a way that enables easy and immediate access to relevant information when requested.

Step 2.1: *Record supplier information (ETTF-03)*

Record information about suppliers and supply chains.

The *Supplier Management Form* (ETTF-03) can be used for this purpose. For suppliers or supply chains, where there are gaps in the information, you can use the next step to gain additional information.

Step 2.2: *Collect Supplier Information*

Where information is insufficient to enable risk assessment, further information about suppliers and product origin needs to be collected.

In this case the letter template for *Supplier Consent* (Annex 03) can be used in combination with the *Supplier Information Form* (ETTF-04) that is found in Excel format and send to all suppliers where information is insufficient to enable risk assessment.

Once additional information has been received, you should update information under step 2.2 to have a complete supplier overview.

Step 3: Risk Assessment

The objective of the risk assessment is to identify the products or supply chains where there is risk for receiving illegal material and where thus, the risk can not be concluded to be negligible. This provides the information to focus risk mitigation activities for the areas with higher risks.

Step 3.1 *Evaluate supplier information*

Review the information collected from suppliers. If information is still lacking about a product this shall be considered a risk which needs to be mitigated before further risk assessment can be carried out for that product.

Step 3.2: Sort supplier information for certification status

Sort the supplier's products for their certification status; this will allow you to focus on those products/suppliers that are not certified. Material that is certified against a credible standard and provides access to the required information can be considered as negligible risk. ETTF regularly conducts assessments of current voluntary certification systems and their ability to meet the EUTR requirements for documenting legality. ([LINK to ETTF website](#))

The *Risk Assessment Guide* in Annex 5 provides a guidance to evaluate the status of certified material.

Step 3.3: Assess risks (Annex 5)

For all products where risks cannot be considered to be mitigated by certification, further risk evaluation shall be conducted. The *Risk Assessment Guide and Checklist* in Annex 5 can guide the process.

The risk assessment process can be carried out in two steps:

1. **Identify risks:** using the risk assessment checklist in Annex 5a it is possible to identify where risks shall be considered negligible or not.
2. **Specify risks:** when non-negligible risks are identified, further specification of the type and category of risk. A table with specific list of applicable legislation to evaluate risks against is found in Annex 5b

Step 3.4: Record the risk assessment conclusion

All risk assessment conclusions shall be documented and justified.

In the Excel sheet *Supplier Management Form* (document code ETTF-03) the risk assessment conclusion can be entered for each product/material.

Step 4: Risk Mitigation

Any products or supply chains that have been identified to contain specified risk should undergo risk mitigating actions.

Step 4.1: Identify risk mitigation actions

Selecting the actions to take when risks has been identified is a key step in the due diligence process. For different types of risk the most appropriate types of mitigating actions are different.

The table below compares the recommended types of risk mitigation.

Table 2: Risk mitigation types

Risk Type	Types of risk	Possible risk mitigation measures to be taken*
ORIGIN RISKS SPECIES RISKS	Illegal activities in the FMU	FMUDOC FMUA SREP CERT/VER
ORIGIN RISKS SUPPLY CHAIN RISKS	Risk of illegal activities in the supply chain (customs violations, mixing of products)	SCM SCA SREP CERT/VER
SUPPLY CHAIN RISKS	Origin or supply chain information received is wrong or incomplete	SCM SCA SREP CERT/VER

- * CERT/VER: Requesting certified/verified material
- FMUA: FMU audit
- FMUDOC: Additional documentation for evidence of legal activities in the FMU
- SCA: Supply Chain audit onsite (focusing on the chain of custody)
- SCM: Supply chain mapping, desk based (requesting information)
- SREP: Supplier replacement

The type of mitigating action chosen should always be the one that can be confirmed to mitigate the identified risks.

ETTF strongly advises members to apply the mitigating action that provides the strongest possible assurance of legality.

The below table contains an overview of the different possible mitigating actions and their relative strength.

Table 3: Risk mitigation actions and their relative strengths

Mitigation option	Description	Relative strength*
Supply Chain audit onsite (focusing on the chain of custody)	<p>Onsite verification of suppliers can add to the credibility of information received from suppliers, as it will allow first hand witnessing of the suppliers ability to provide relevant and current information and trace products (CoC) through the processing.</p> <p>Documents reviewed may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ CoC system documents and volume summaries ✓ Sales documents and custom declarations. ✓ Transport and removal permits ✓ Import and exports permits 	<p>STRONG</p> <p>Verifying supplier's onsite is considered a strong mitigating action for risks originating from the supply chain.</p>
<p>FMU audit</p> <p>Legal compliance in the FMU may be checked via desk based audit, or onsite audit or a combination of both. The most appropriate way also depends on the types of legality risks and violations that are most common in the country.</p>	<p>Onsite FMU audit</p> <p>On-site auditing of FMUs involves evaluating the FMU compliance to applicable legislation (See annex 5) in areas where risk has been identified. This process can involve document control onsite, stakeholder consultation and field verification, depending on the risk identified.</p>	<p>STRONG</p> <p>Onsite auditing and verification is considered the strongest mitigating action for risks identified at the forest level.</p>
	<p>Document based FMU audit</p> <p>Collecting additional information about the legality of the activities in the forest management unit from which timber is sourced from, may contribute to evaluating the legal status of the material. The possibility to implement this measure is depending on the ability to contact and communicate with the FMU (directly or through suppliers). Also communication with stakeholders (public bodies or other stakeholders) may be done remotely in some cases, via desk based audit. The decision to choose desk based audit, should be related to the consideration about the types of legal violations that are common within the country and what is the most effective way to check those.</p> <p>Often, information can be collected remotely for example about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Concession licence and harvest permit ✓ Forest management planning documents ✓ Removal passes and transport documents ✓ Royalty and tax receipts ✓ Land tenure rights and proper legal registration of the FMU 	<p>WEAK</p> <p>Collecting information about legal compliance from stakeholders or directly from the forest management unit may enable mitigation of certain risks that are related to documents. This may also be the best way to check compliance regarding some legal aspects. In general however a desk based FMU audit is considered weaker than onsite audit. Also it is a prerequisite here that the documentation can be linked to the actual material in question.</p>
Requesting certified/verified material	Where the option of implementing onsite audits for risk mitigating is not feasible or possible, the possibility of requesting the products to be certified under credible certification or verification status should be explored.	STRONG
Supplier replacement	If the species or product type is not available from a supplier that can be identified to have negligible risk and the material cannot be sourced from an already certified/verified source; replacing the supplier with an alternative should be considered. New suppliers should undergo risk assessment before purchasing and it should be confirmed that the risk for the specific product can be confirmed to be negligible.	STRONG
Supply chain mapping, desk based (requesting additional information)	<p>Mapping supply chains involves requesting information from suppliers about their sources of timber, including sub-suppliers. Information can be collected using a simple form to gain an overview of the full supply chain and the ability of supply chain entities to manage and control material flow.</p> <p>Documents collected may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sales documents and custom declarations. ✓ Transport and removal permits ✓ Import and exports permits 	<p>WEAK</p> <p>Collecting additional information from suppliers is considered to be a weak measure of risk mitigation especially if there is no established connection between the material and the documents.</p>

**the strength of verification depends on the competence of the persons involved in the audit. Step 4.2:
Plan risk mitigation actions*

In order to keep track of risks and their current mitigation status, it is recommended to record any mitigating actions. This can be done in Excel sheet “*Supplier Management Form*” (document ETTf-03).

Step 4.3: *Implement risk mitigation actions*

ETTF has identified a series of potential risk mitigating actions that can be applied depending on the type of risk identified and depending on the level of assurance needed. See Step 4.1 and Table 3 above for the different types of risk mitigation.

Annex 1: Responsible Purchasing Policy Template

[COMPANY NAME] has appointed a Director to be responsible for the implementation of this Policy and will ensure that relevant sustainability issues are discussed regularly at the highest level of management.

X Company will ensure that all employees associated with timber purchasing are aware of the Policy commitments, and are given appropriate education and training to allow its full implementation.

X recognises that it has a responsibility to the environment, customers, suppliers and staff to base its commercial activities on well-managed forests.

X company is committed to purchasing all timber from minimum legal sources with a preference for material from sustainably managed forests and will seek evidence of compliance from suppliers by operating a due diligence system.

X company recognises that credible independent certification of forest management and chain of custody contributes to sustainable forest management and significantly reduces the risk that the timber comes from illegal sources .X company will prefer certified sources where feasible, favouring labels or certificates that include environmental or sustainability claims that are supported by publicly available standards drawn up in a fully participatory, transparent and objective process and verified by independent third-party auditing.

X company will not encourage boycotts or bans on specific species of timber. Notwithstanding this, the company will cease to purchase any timber and timber products whose supply is in breach of any international regulation.

X company is committed to continuously improve the proportion of timber and timber products that originate from legal and sustainably managed forests.

Signed by:

CEO, [name and date]

Annex 2: Communications Protocol for Members

1.0 General Protocol

This communications protocol is to protect the reputation of the ETTF's and TTF's and ensure that communications about due diligence implementation and equivalent systems* are meaningful and of value to all participants.

* Equivalent systems are those which have formally been assessed by the National TTF as being equivalent to the ETTF due diligence systems.

1.1 Rules for Member Companies

All Member Companies must agree to ensure that communications pertaining to the ETTF due diligence system avoid misleading and unsubstantiated claims relating to their participation in the system. All references to the System which directly or indirectly imply that TTF's due diligence system certifies timber products and/or member companies in some way are strictly prohibited. Such prohibited references include for example, but are not limited to, any claims on invoices, packaging and the timber products themselves. Such prohibited terms to be included on the documents include but are not limited to, 'risk assessed', 'risk assessed timber', 'low risk timber', 'independently audited timber' 'RPP certified' 'RPP approved.'

Members may wish to incorporate a description of the way the due diligence system operates at a company level for example in leaflets, brochures, advertisements and other sales materials. The term 'independently certified timber' should never be used in connection with uncertified products which have been risk-assessed under the due diligence system. It should only be used in connection with those timber products which have been certified against a credible certification scheme that meets the EUTR requirements. Communication materials must not confuse verified legality with certified sustainability, nor imply that legal timber is in effect the same as sustainable timber. The terms 'progressing towards legality' or 'progressing towards certification' should be used in a way which makes it clear whether it is legality or certification which is being pursued. This includes reference to suppliers who may be TTAP or GFTN members.

The terms "negligible risk" should only be used to explain the risk rating of products in relation to the risk of illegal timber entering the supply chain, under the risk assessment process of the due diligence system; **these are not product claims.**

1.2 Rules for Members using their own due diligence system

For systems implemented instead of the ETTF due diligence system, all parties must agree to ensure that communications which refer to their equivalence to the ETTF due diligence system, avoid misleading and unsubstantiated claims relating to this equivalence. All references to the equivalent system which directly or indirectly imply that the ETTF due diligence system-equivalent system certifies timber products and/or the company operating the equivalent system in some way are strictly forbidden, for example on, but not limited to invoices, packaging and the timber products themselves. Such terms include but are not limited to, 'risk assessed', 'risk assessed timber', 'low risk timber' 'independently certified timber', 'independently audited timber' 'RPP certified' 'RPP approved,' ' RPP equivalent system.'

Members with equivalent systems may wish to incorporate a description of the way their system operates at a company level for example in leaflets, brochures, advertisements and other sales materials. In such cases, when describing the risk categories designated by the system, care should be taken in referring to any links with the National TTFs Due Diligence Tool.

1.3 Use of a Logo

If a National TTF issues a logo, this can only be used on items such as company-headed paper, leaflets, brochures and advertisements to promote the fact that the company is a member of TTF and uses the ETTF due diligence system or equivalent. However, the logo must not be used on-product in any case.

1.4 Breaches of the protocol

Alleged breaches of the Protocol will be referred to the National TTF who will make recommendations on required corrective actions.

Signed by:

CEO, [name and date]

Annex 3: Supplier Consent Letter Template

[PLACE AND DATE]

[COMPANY NAME AND ADDRESS]

[SUPPLIER NAME AND ADDRESS]

Subject: Consent form for securing access to information for the EU Timber Regulation Requirements

Dear [RECIPIENT NAME],

I am writing you regarding our work to meet the requirements of the EU Timber Regulation.

As you may know the EU is implementing the EU Timber Regulation (Regulation (EU) No 995/2010) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market. The regulation (shortly referred to as EUTR) seeks to counter the trade in illegally harvested timber and timber products through three key obligations:

1. It prohibits placing illegally harvested timber and products derived from such timber on the EU market;
2. It puts obligation on the operators (the organizations placing timber on EU market for the first time) Keep records of their suppliers and customers.
3. It requires operators to exercise 'due diligence' when sourcing wood based material to reduce the risk that the material placed on the market is from illegal sources.

Since we are purchasing wood products from your company we are required by the regulation to secure access to information describing the timber and timber products, country of harvest, species, quantity, details of the supplier and information on compliance with national legislation, in addition to assess the risk of illegal timber in his supply chain, based on the information identified above and taking into account criteria set out in the regulation.

As part of this process we are following the European Timber Trade Federatoin (ETTF) system for due diligence to be able to meet the EUTR requirements.

We would therefore like to ask your support in agreeing to supply relevant information about the material we purchase from your company in case this should be necessary, by signing the attached Supplier Consent and Information Form. This will help us in securing access to the relevant information about our products. If you do not wish to disclose confidential information about your sources or supply directly to us, we have the opportunity to ask an independent auditor to assess the information about your supply instead of us and confirm legality and availability of information without disclosing confidential information to us.

In order for us to evaluate our supply of timber and timber products we would also like you to fill in the attached excel sheet about the timber you are currently supplying to us.

We greatly appreciate your cooperation on this and we are happy to answer any questions you should have in relation to this request.

Best regards,

[SIGNATURE]

Date:

[SIGNATORY NAME]

Supplier Consent and Information Form

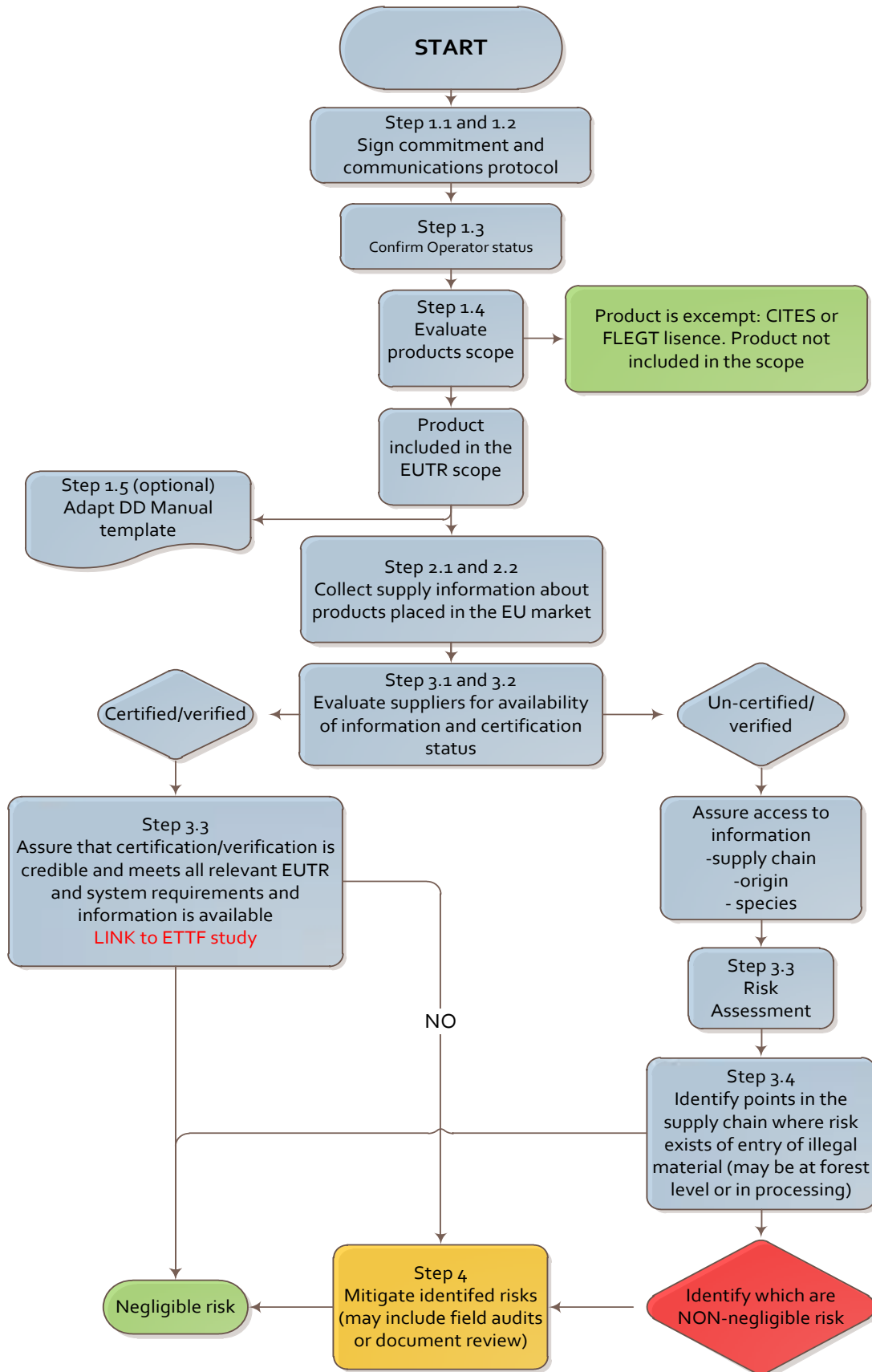
Undersigned representative of [SUPPLIER NAME] hereby confirms commitment to meet the following requirements as outlined in the EU Timber Regulation:

1. Agreement to follow all applicable legal requirements including trade and customs regulations.
2. Agreement to make relevant information about the material or product available to [COMPANY NAME], including information about:
 - a. Species
 - b. Origin (Country, region or concession)
 - c. Product type
 - d. Supplier
 - e. Volume
3. Agreement to exclude timber with unknown or illegal origin from the supply chain.
4. Agreement to allow the [COMPANY NAME], or external auditors to conduct audits of relevant entities including providing access to all relevant evidence if it should be necessary.

I hereby confirm that we have read, understood and that we agree to comply with the terms in this form.

Signature:	
Date:	
Name:	
Position:	
Company:	

Annex 4: Step Wise Process flowchart



Annex 5: Risk Assessment Guide

Risk assessment is considered to be an iterative process in that risks can be identified at a generic level (i.e. using indicators of national corruption level or similar indicators), while further risk details can be specified where negligible risk cannot be identified in the first step of assessment.

Generally risks of sourcing illegal timber can be subdivided into the following:

1. Risk of legal violation in connection with the forest management and harvesting operations at the forest level related to applicable legislation
2. Risk of legal violation during trade and transport of the material throughout the supply chain from the forest of harvest to the Operator; and
3. Risk of illegal material entering through the supply chain (e.g. mixing during transport, processing or storage)

The risk assessment evaluates risks based on different categories:

Conclusive risk categories

This category contains evaluation of few general issues which will provide clear and conclusive risk status regardless of species or origin of the material. This includes material supplied as FLEGT licenced wood that will be exempt for the due diligence requirements and can thus always be considered to be of negligible risk. Timber originating from countries with active UN or EU trade sanctions including timber and/or timber products shall always be considered of non-negligible status and the only way to mitigate the risk is to stop sourcing from these countries.

Certification/verification status

Certification or verification against credible standards is considered an important factor in mitigating risks. Suppliers supplying 100% material from credibly certified sources can be considered as negligible risk. Material that is supplied as being certified under credible certification schemes can be considered negligible risk.

Species risk

Certain timber species have been more often connected with illegal logging than others. The species can therefore play a role as an indicator of risk. However it should be underlined that the species alone may not allow a conclusion about the risk status and that the risks originating from the area of harvesting should also be considered. Therefore the origin risk shall always be considered.

Origin risk

The risk that timber has been harvested or traded contrary to applicable legislations is a key risk criterion. Unfortunately it is also a criterion that is very difficult to assess in a objective way. There are a few sources of general information available that can guide the process of determining risks of illegal activities in a country (see table below). In principle the evaluation of risks of illegal logging in a certain country shall take into consideration applicable legislation as has been defined by the EUTR as legislation in force in the country of harvest covering the following matters:

- rights to harvest timber within legally gazetted boundaries,
- payments for harvest rights and timber including duties related to timber harvesting,
- timber harvesting, including environmental and forest legislation including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to timber harvesting,

- third parties' legal rights concerning use and tenure that are affected by timber harvesting, and
- trade and customs, in so far as the forest sector is concerned.

This is probably one of the most challenging areas for risk assessment, since it requires knowledge on the risks for illegal activities on national level. As a simple measure, it is possible to start with for example just the risk evaluation based on Corruption Perception Index (see 9 in the table below), and focus further on countries where the index is below 5 (scale of from 1 to 10 with 10 being the least corrupt). However it has to be underlined that risk of illegal activities may also occur in countries with a CPI index above 5 and that this scale therefore does not provide a definite measure of risk: only an indicator.

For countries where there is general risk for illegal activities, it can be considered to mitigate the risk by requesting certified supplies. In case this is not feasible, it is recommended to further evaluate the risks related to legal violations, in order to focus the auditing efforts towards the areas where there is non-negligible risks. This can be done through the following process:

- 1. Define applicable legislation in the country.** A full list of all legislation applicable to forest management and timber trade in the region is developed.
- 2. Identify sources of information for legal compliance.** For each legal requirement identified in 1, information sources are identified from where it is possible to obtain information about the level of compliance. The sources can be specific organizations, public bodies, reports or even individuals.
- 3. Risk assessment – evaluate the level of legal compliance.** Using information from the sources identified in 2, it is evaluated for each legal requirement, how wide-scale are legal violations in relation to this requirement.

It is recognized that this level of risk assessment will be beyond the scope of most organisations, and in lack of better information it is recommended to use existing sources of information and more generic indicators of risk, such as for example the Corruption Perception Index (see table below).

Supply chain risks

Risks originating in the supply chain include the risk that the material received does not correspond to the information accompanying the shipments. This may include that the material has been mixed or substituted with material with unknown or illegal origin, or that trade and custom rules are being violated in the supply chain.

Also illegal actions in the processing and trade may constitute risks in relation to the material/products.

A. Risk Identification Checklist

The following table can be used to guide the process of assessing risks for each product or material category. To start an evaluation, simply start at risk category number 1 and evaluate the risks based on each of the Risk Assessment Questions. The guidance text should be used to guide the decision making process and also provide supporting links to relevant information.

The Assessment Conclusion Field shall be used to make a decision on the risk at each risk category and provide the user with the next step to take.

Where non-negligible risk is identified in the conclusion key, the user can view recommended risk mitigation measures in the right most column (see the guide to risk mitigation for further detail). The Risk Assessment table follows a simple string of questions that will lead the user through the risk assessment criteria as outlined by the EUTR.

NOTE: Risk assessment is a process that requires the user to make an informed decision about risks. The table cannot provide a decision for all cases and the user is advised to use best judgment and apply a precautionary approach when assessing risks.

Risk Type	Risk #	Risk Assessment Question	Guidance	Assessment conclusion key	Recommended risk mitigation
CONCLUSIVE RISKS CATEGORIES	1	Is the product in question covered by a valid FLEGT license?	See the EFI portal for a current status of countries with VPA and FLEGT licence agreements: http://www.euflegt.efi.int/portal/home/vpa_countries/ . Before material with a FLEGT license should be placed on the market it should be assured that the license is correct and that the product has been imported to the EU according to the license rules.	If YES = the product is exempt NO = Go to 2	NA
	2	There are NO sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council or the Council of the European Union on timber imports or exports?	Under Chapter VII of the Charter, the UN Security Council can take enforcement measures to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such measures range from economic and/or other sanctions not involving the use of armed force to international military action. A list of all UN sanctions can be found here: http://www.un.org/sc/committees/list_compend.shtml The European External Action Services website contains relevant information about EU sanctions: http://eeas.europa.eu/cfsp/sanctions/index_en.htm	YES= Go to 3 NO = the product cannot be imported to EU.	SREP (switch to sourcing from a <u>different country</u>)

	3	Is the species constituting the product covered by CITES?	<p>The US Fish and Wildlife services maintain a list of the tree species listed by CITES: http://www.fws.gov/international/DMA_DSA/CITES/timber/CITES_tree_species.html</p> <p>CITES regulates international trade in plant and animal species by including species on one of three Appendices: Appendix I - species cannot be traded internationally for primarily commercial purposes. Appendix II - species can be traded internationally for commercial purposes, but within strict regulations, requiring determinations of sustainability and legality. Appendix III - a species included at the request of a country which then needs the cooperation of other countries to help prevent illegal exploitation.</p> <p>For detailed information about CITES: http://www.cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php</p>	<p>YES= go to 4 NO = Go to 5</p>	NA
	4	Does the material have the correct CITES license and documents?	<p>For any CITES species, it is required to have a CITES export and customs license. This shall accompany the material when delivered.</p> <p>Further information about the EU implementation of the CITES: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/legislation_en.htm</p>	<p>YES = NO RISK NO = Non-negligible risk</p>	SREP or ensure that documentation is in place
CERTIFICATION STATUS	5	Is the supplier and product covered by an active credible 3rd party certification scheme which meets all applicable requirements of the EUTR?	<p>Credible schemes are those verification or certification schemes that fulfil the minimum requirements as outlined in Article 4 in EU Implementing regulation 607/12 (*see below for details).</p> <p>ETTF and ProForest has carried out an analysis of existing voluntary certification and legality verification schemes. Please refer to this evaluation. http://www.proforest.net/proforest-news/third-party-scheme-compliance-with-eu-timber-regulation</p> <p>It should be underlined that where gaps between certification schemes and the EUTR requirements exist, these gaps shall be addressed before the material can be accepted.</p>	<p>YES = Go to 6 NO = Go to 8</p>	
	6	Is the product received accompanied with the required claim information that can confirm the certification	<p>In order for certified material to be received as such it needs to be accompanied by appropriate claims on the invoice, bill of lading or similar transport related documents on order to enable identification of the certification or verification status.</p>	<p>If YES = Go to 7 NO = Non-negligible risk – Go to 8</p>	SCM/SCA

		status of the material/product?			
	7	Is the CoC system unbroken and can the active certification status of the supplier be confirmed?	<p>When products are received from a certified supplier the products shall be included in the scope of the certification and the certification status of the supplier shall be active.</p> <p>For information check the relevant certification systems website for information about the status of certificates</p> <p>In order to verify if your supplier is covered by a valid certification or verification certificate you can refer to the following websites:</p> <p>CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – FSC Certification: www.fsc-info.org – PEFC Certification: http://register.pefc.cz/search1.asp <p>LEGALITY VERIFICATION SYSTEMS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Rainforest Alliance VLC: http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/forestry/verification/transparency/verification-clients – SCS LegalHarvest Verification: http://www.scs-certified.com/nrc/legal_harvest_verified_clients.php – CertiSource Verified Legal: http://www.certisource.co.uk 	<p>If Yes = Negligible risk</p> <p>If No = go to 8</p>	If the certification status cannot be confirmed and the material shall be handled as non-certified. Mitigation actions are recommended to include investigating the certification status of the material or implement verification of the supply chain in case the certification status cannot be confirmed.
SPECIES RISK	8	Is the species of the material/product confirmed to be free of risks of illegal logging?	<p>ETTF has developed a list of species that has been reported to carry a higher risk of association with illegal harvesting than others. It must be stressed that this list is NOT DEFINITIVE and should ONLY BE REGARDED AS A GUIDE to identify possible risks.</p> <p>The list therefore should be used as a reference and species on the list considered with extra care.</p> <p>If a certain species is not listed on the Risk Species List it <u>DOES NOT MEAN THAT IS IT NECESSARILY FREE OF RISK.</u></p>	No definitive risk conclusion can be given based on the species. Go to 9	FMUA; CERT/VER; SREP (change species)

			All material, whether the species are on the list or not should be evaluated for risks.		
ORIGIN RISKS	9	Can the harvest practices in the country of harvest and/or sub-national region where the timber was harvested, be confirmed to be free of significant risk of illegal activities.	<p>The risk of illegal logging is best evaluated based on the exact origin of the timber.</p> <p>In order to evaluate this risk, information needs to be collected about the country of origin to assess the current state of illegal activities in the forest sector. Unfortunately there is no currently active system that contains a detailed forest legality risk assessment on a global scale. However there are a number of sources of information that can support a risk assessment.</p> <p>The Global Forestry Registry is a free source of information on the risk of sourcing controversial timber throughout the world. The registry covers more than 150 countries worldwide, however for many countries, the information is rather limited. Countries listed as "unspecified risk" in the Global Forest Registry for the category 1 (Legality) are countries where there is higher perception of risk for illegal logging. www.globalforestryregistry.org</p> <p>The Corruption Perception Index published by Transparency International provides a score representing the perceived corruption level in each country and is readily available for all countries. The indicator is useful at a broad level as there is usually a high correlation between the level of corruption and the risk of illegal logging. It should be underlined, that in countries where the risk of illegal logging varies between sub-national regions, the CPI index may be less useful and more detailed information may be necessary. http://www.transparency.org</p> <p>Global Witness has published reports on a limited number of countries related to illegal activities in the forest sector: http://www.foresttransparency.info/</p> <p>The World Bank "Worldwide Governance Indicators" provides indicators of governance efficiency globally and can be used as indicators of risks too, similarly to the CPI. http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp</p>	<p>If YES = Go to 10</p> <p>If NO = Non-negligible risk</p>	FMUDOC; FMUA; CERT/VER; SREP

SUPPLY CHAIN RISKS	10	Can you access information about the supply chain to a level that allows you to confirm the origin of the material and establish the level of control?	Supply chain information from countries with a negligible origin risk it is necessary to identify the supply chain to a level where it is possible to confirm the origin of the material.	YES = Go to 11 NO = non-negligible risk	SCM
	11	Can it be confirmed that there is no risk or possibility that material is mixed or substituted with non-negligible risk material during transformation and transport?	In order to answer Yes to this question, you need to have a clear and justified explanation.	YES = Go to 12 NO = non-negligible risk	SCM; SCA; CERT/VER
	12	Is classification of species, quantities, and qualities carried out in a way according to prevailing regulations?	In order to evaluate this, the following issues has to be considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ does the description of the product type, quality and quantity correspond on all related documentation received from the supplier? ✓ are there any restrictions or specific rules regarding processing and exporting of the species, products or materials in the countries in which the products has been handled in?? ✓ can the species of the product be confirmed and identified as the same species on all related documentation? 	YES = Negligible risk NO = non-negligible risk	SCM; SCA; CERT/VER

Acronyms:

SCM: Supply chain mapping, desk based (requesting information)

SCA: Supply Chain audit onsite (focusing on the chain of custody)
FMUDOC: Additional information about legal activities in the FMU
FMUA: FMU audit
CERT/VER: Requesting certified/verified material
SREP: Supplier replacement

B. Risk Specification Table

ETTF has adopted a definition of Legality, which ensures that the legality definition meets international requirements, such as those adopted in EU Timber Regulation. The following table defines the scope of “legality”. The table should also be used in cases where non-negligible risk has been identified and risks needs to be specified at a more detailed level.

1. Legal rights to harvest	
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	Legislation covering land tenure rights including customary rights as well as management rights including use of legal methods to obtain tenure rights and management rights. The point also covers legal business registration and tax registration including relevant legal required licenses.
1.2 Concession license	Legislation regulating procedures for issuing of forest concession licenses including use of legal methods to obtain concession license. Especially bribery, corruption and nepotism are well-known issues in connection with concession licenses.
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	Any legal requirements for management planning, including conducting forest inventories, having a forest management plan and related planning and monitoring, as well of approval of these by competent authorities.
1.4 Harvesting permits	Legislation regulating issuing of harvesting permits, licenses or other legal document required for specific harvesting operations. The point includes the use of legal methods to obtain the permit. Corruption is a well-known issue in connection with issuing of harvesting permits.
2 Taxes and fees	
2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	Legislation covering payment of all legally required forest harvesting specific fees such as royalties, stumpage fees and other volume based fees. The point also includes payments of the fees based on correct classification of quantities, qualities and species. Incorrect classification of forest products is a well-known issue often combined with bribery to officials in charge of controlling the classification.
2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	Legislation covering different types of sales taxes, which apply to the material being sold, including selling material as growing forest (standing stock sales).
3. Timber Harvesting	
3.1 Timber harvesting regulations	Any legal requirements for harvesting techniques and technology including selective cutting, shelter wood regenerations, clear fellings, transport of timber from felling site, seasonal limitations etc. Typically this includes regulations about the size of felling areas, minimum age and/or diameter for felling activities, elements that shall be preserved during felling etc. Establishment of skidding or hauling trails, road construction, drainage systems, bridges etc shall also be considered as well as planning and monitoring of harvesting activities. Any legally binding codes for harvesting practices shall be considered under this point.
3.2 Protected sites and species	Covers legislation related to protected areas as well as protected, rare or endangered species, including their habitats and potential habitats.
3.3 Environmental requirements	Covers legislation related to environmental impact assessment in connection with harvesting; acceptable level for soil damage; establishment of buffer zones e.g. along water courses, open areas, breeding sites; maintenance of retention trees on felling site; sessional limitation of harvesting time; environmental requirements to forest machineries.
3.4 Health and safety	Legally required personal protection equipment for persons involved in harvesting activities; use of safe felling and transport practice; establishment of protection zones around harvesting sites; safety requirements to machinery used. Legally required safety requirements in relation to chemical usage. The health and safety requirements that shall be considered under this category are related to operations in the forest (not office work, or other activities less related to actual forest operations).
3.5 Legal employment	Legal requirements for employment of personnel involved in harvesting activities including requirement for contracts and working permits; requirements for obligatory insurances; requirements for competence certificates and other training requirements; payment of social and income taxes withhold by employer. Furthermore, the points cover observance of minimum working age and minimum age for personal involved in hazardous work; legislation against forced and compulsory labour; discrimination and freedom of association.
4. Third parties' rights	

4.1 Customary rights	Legislation covering customary rights relevant to forest harvesting activities including requirements covering sharing of benefits and indigenous rights.
4.2 Free Prior and Informed Consent	Legislation covering “free prior and informed consent” in connection with transfer of forest management rights and customary rights to the organisation in charge of the harvesting operation.
4.3 Indigenous peoples rights	Legislation that regulates the rights of indigenous people as far as its related to forestry activities. Possible aspects to consider are land tenure, right to use certain forest related resources or practice traditional activities, which may involve forest lands.
5 Trade and transport	
NOTE: This section covers requirements for both forest management operations as well as processing and trade entities.	
5.1 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	Legislation regulating how harvested material is classified in terms of species, volumes and qualities in connection with trade and transport. Incorrect classification of harvested material is a well-known method to reduce/avoid payment of legality prescribed taxes and fees.
5.2 Trade and transport	All required trading permits shall exist as well as legally required transport document which accompany transport of wood from forest operation.
5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing.	Legislation regulating offshore trading. Offshore trading with related companies placed in tax heavens combined with artificial transfer prices is a well-known way to avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees to the country of harvest and considered as an important generator of funds that can be used for payment of bribery and black money to the forest operation and personal involved in the harvesting operation. Many countries have established legislation covering transfer pricing and offshore trading. It should be noted that only transfer pricing and offshore trading as far as it is legally prohibited in the country, can be included here.
5.4 Custom regulations	Custom legislation covering areas such as export/import licenses, product classification (codes, quantities, qualities and species).
5.5 Taxes and duties	Payment of taxes and duties applying to timber product exports
5.6 CITES	CITES permits (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the Washington Convention).

Annex 6: Species List

The following list contains a number for species for which risks has been specified and which has been identified to have been connected with illegal logging.

The species list is not conclusive and the fact that a species is NOT on the list does not automatically mean that it is negligible risk.

Note: The list is ONLY for indicative purposes.

Scientific name	Trade name(s) and common name (s)	Region/Country(ies) of origin	Comments
<i>Abies guatemalensis</i> ; Syn.: <i>Abies tacanensis</i> , <i>Abies zapotekensis</i>	Guatemalan fir	Central America: Guatemala, Mexico, Honduras, El Salvador	CITES Appendix I
<i>Agathis</i> spp.	Adiangu, Almaciga, Almaciga daminara, Aninga, Aningat, Anteng, Badiangau, Bagtik, Bahos, Bendang, Bindang, Borneo kauri, Dadiangau, Dakua makadre, Damar, Damar minyak, Damur laut, Indian agathis, Kauri, Kauri pine, Ladiangau, Makan, Menghilan, Saleng, Sanum, Sarawak kauri, Titan, Tolong, Tsanum, Uli	Asia and SE Asia: Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam	
<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i>	Agarwood, Aloewood, Agallochum, Agallochum, Agila wood, Alim, Aloes wood, Eagle wood, Gaharu, Halim, Karas, Kareh, Kayu gaharu, Kekaras, Kepang, Mengkaras, Tabak, Tangkaras, Tengkaras, Tuikaras	Oceania and S.E. Asia Brunei, Burma, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines	CITES Appendix II
<i>Aquilaria</i> spp.	Agarwood	Oceania and S.E. Asia	CITES Appendix II
<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey Puzzle: <i>Araucaria</i> , Chile pine, Chilean pine, Monkey puzzle tree, Pehuen, Pilon, Pino araucaria	Latin America: Argentina, Chile	CITES appendix I
<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Okoumé, Acoume, Angouma, Bengouma, Cape Lomez mahogany, Combogala, Gaboon, Gaboon mahogany, Gaboon wood, Koumi, M'goumi, Mofoumou, Moukoumi, N'goumi, N'koum, N'koumi, N'kumi, Ojoume, Okoume, Ongoumi, Uume, Zouga	AFRICA: Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon	
<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i> ; Syn.: <i>Esenbeckia riedeliana</i> <i>Heliettamultiflora</i>	Moabi , adjap, ayap (CAM); ayap (GQ); dimpampi (RPC); m'foi (G); muamba jaune (ZRE); African pearwood (GB),Adjap, Adza, Ayap, Cungulo, Dimpampi, Djava, Djave, Kungulu, Moabi, Muabi, Mudia, Muyabi, Mwabi, Nduku wa dijondo, Ngulube, Njabi, Njari, Nyabi, Orere, Ulumba.	Africa: Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Nigeria, Zaire	
<i>Balmea stormiae</i>	Ayuque	El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico	CITES Appendix I
<i>Calophyllum brasiliense</i>	arary (PY); santa maria, palo de maria, leche maria, maria, (Jacareúba, palo de maria), Aceite, Aceite cachicamo, Aceite maria, Alfaro, Alfaro bella maria, Balsamaria, Bari, Baria, Barillo, Bella maria, Bintangor, Birma, Birmah, Brazil beauty leaf, Cachicamo, Calaba, Calabra, Calambuca, Came-marie, Cashicamo, Cedro cimarron, Cedro de patano, Ceite mario, Chijole, Chijole mahogany, Cojon, Crabwood, Dalemarie, Damage, Degame, Edaballi, False-mamey, Galba, Galba odorant,	Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Columbia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico	

	Guanandi, Guanandy, Guaya, Inglez, Jacare-uba, Jacareuba, Koelarie, Koerahara, Koerali, Koerli, Krassa, Kurahara, Lagarto-caspi, Landi, Landim, Laurac, Leche amarilla, Leche de mari, Leche de maria, Leche maria, Lorahara, Mani kwaha, Mara, Maria, Mario, Ocuje, Ocuje colarado, Palo de maria, Palo maria, Sakbaramte, Santa maria, Tzeltal, Vario, Wild calabash, Wild calebash, Wild-mamee, Yandiira	[US], Puerto Rico, United States, Venezuela	
Caryocar costaricense	Ajo	Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, and Venezuela	CITES Appendix II
Cedrela odorata	Cedro (DE, CA, SA, BR), Central American cedar, Honuras cedar, Nicaragua cedar, Tabasco cedar (US, GB), cedar (JA), aluk (CR), calicedro (MEX), yalam (NIC), cedro amargo (YV), cédrat (FGU), red cedar (ANT), cédre rouge (FR), cedrela, cedro colorado, cedro real, cedro salteño (RA), (Cedro) Acajou rouge, Akuyari, Atoreb, Brazilian cedar, British Guiana cedar, British Honduras cedar, Cedar, Cedre rouge, Cedrela, Cedrela wood, Cedro, Cedro chino, Cedro hembra, Cedro macho, Cedro obscuro, Cedro oloroso, Cedro red, Cedro rojo, Central American cedar, Chujte, Cigar box cedar, Cigarbox cedar, Colorado cedro, Cuban cedar, Epi, Guyana cedar, Honduras cedar, Icte, Jamaican cedar, Kalantas, Kapere, Koperi, Kurama, Kurana, Mexican cedar, Nicaraguan cedar, Parank, Paranka, Red cedar, Rojas cedar, Rosas cedar, South American cedar, Spanish cedar, Tabasco cedar, Tiocuahuiltl, Trinidad cedar, Tropical cedar, West Indian cedar	Africa, Central America, Latin America, Oceania and S.E. Asia	CITES Appendix III Grown in plantations outside Latin America
Cedrelinga catenaeformis	Cedrorana, iacaica, paric , yacayac (BR), tornillo (PE), (Cedrorana, tornillo)	Central America, Latin America	
Chlorocardium rodiei; Syn.: Nectandra rodiei and Ocotea rodiei	Greenheart: bebeere, tugul (GUY), Demerara groenhart, sipiroe (SME), viruviru (YV), Demerara greenheart, black-, brown-, yellow-, white- (GB). Achiamandola, Bebeeree, Bebeeren, Bebeeru, Beberu, Beberubaum, Beberuboom, Beeberoe, Bibiju, Bibir, Bibira, Bibiri, Bibiro, Bibiroo, Bibiru, Bibirubaum, Biburu, Black greenheart, Brown greenheart, Bull forehead greenheart, Cipiri, Cogwood, Demerara, Demerara greenheart, Demerara groenhart, Detema, Geelhart, Greenheart, Groen hart, Groenhartboom, Gruenherzbaum, Grunherzbaum, Grunholz, Ispingo moena, Itauba, Itaube, Kevatuk, Kut, Kwatuk, Kwatuk sipu, Maratakka, Pakouli, Queenwood, Rora, Rora-ek, Sepeira, Sepeiro, Sepira, Sipira, Sipiri, Sipiroe, Sipu, Supeira, Torchwood, Tugui, Tugul, Viruviru, Wainop, White greenheart, Yellow greenheart	Bahamas, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, French Guiana, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname, Venezuela	
Dalbergia decipularis Matt. & Rizz.	Bahia Rosenholz (DE), sebastião de arruda, cego machado, pau rosa, p. cravo (BR), pinkwood (US), Brazilian tulip wood (US, GB), bois de rose (FR), (Bahia Rosenholz, tulipwood)		
Dalbergia latifolia Roxb.	Indian rosewood, sonokeling, (Indian rosewood, sonokeling)	India, Indonesia	
Dalbergia madagascariensis Vatke	Madagascar rosewood, (Madagascar rosewood)	Madagascar	
Dalbergia maritima Vig.	Grenadill (DE), African blackwood, Senegal ebony (GB, US), pau preto (MOC), babanus (SUD), mufunjo (EAU), mpingo (EAK), babanusi, moghano, sibbe (ETH), atiyi (TG), (Madagascar bois de rose)	Africa	
Dalbergia melanoxyylon Guill. & Perr.	(Grenadill, African blackwood)	Africa	

Dalbergia nigra Fr. All.	Rio Palisander, Rio Jacarandá, Brasilianisches Rosenholz (DE), palissandre Brésil, palissandre Rio (FR), Brazilian rosewood (GB), cabiúna, camboré, caviuna legitima, jacarandá, pau preto, urauna(BR), palissandro (IT), palisandro (ES), palissander Rio (NL), (Rio Palisander, Brazilian rosewood)	Africa	CITES Appendix I
Dalbergia retusa Hemsl.	cocobolo (DE, FR, NL, GB, CO, PA), granadillo (GUA, HON, MEX, NIC), ñambar, ñambar legítimo	Africa	
Dipteryx odorata	Cumaru, Tonka, Almendro, Baru, Barujo, Bois de coumarouna, Camaru, Charapilla, Comarre, Coumarouna, Cumaru, Cumaru amarello, Cumaru da folha grande, Cumaru do Amazonas, Cumaru ebo, Cumaru roxo, Cumarut, Cumbari, Cunuru, Ebo, Faux gayac, Feurier, Gayac, Gayac de cayennee, Gayal, Gomorrow, Groot locus, Koemaroe, Kumaru, Male, Quamare, Sarrapia, Shihuahaco amarillo, Tonca bean, Tonka, Tonka gaiaie, Tonkebean, Tonquin bean	Latin America: Brazil, Colombia, Columbia, Costa Rica, French Guiana, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Suriname, Venezuela	
Dipteryx panamensis	Almendro		CITES Appendix III
Entandrophragma angolense, Syn.: Swietenia angolensis, Entandrophragma rederi, and Entandrophragma septentrionale	African Mahogany : tiama (DE, CI, FR, ZRE, NL), edinam (DE, GH), gedu nohor, gedu lohor (GB, WAN), koupri, lokoa popo (CI), abenbegne (G), timbi (CAM), ipaki, longo, mukumi (RPC), mukuso, muyovou (EAU), kalungi, lifaki (ZRE), livuite (ANG), (Tiama). Abenbegne, Abeubegne, Acajou tiama, Acuminata, Akuk, Baeko, Baka-biraingui, Bodongo, Brown mahogany tiama, Budongo mahogany, Digbo, Dongomanguila, Dubo, Dukuma, Edinam, Egin-igedu, Entandrophragma mahogany, Esaka, Eyin igedu, Gedu lohor, Gedu noha, Gedu nohor, Ijebu, Ipaki, Jebu mahogany, Kahiguigo, Kalungi, Keguigo, Kikura, Kiluka, Krobra, Lifaki, Livuite, Lokobo, Lukru, Mukusu, Muyovu, Njilei, Ounabo, Penkwa, Tiama, Tiama-tiama, Timbi, Tshimaie tsitoke, Tshimaye blanc, Vovo, Zizeplehi, Zizia	Africa: Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, Zaire	
Entandrophragma candollei, Syn.: Entandrophragma ferrugineum	Omu, kosipo (DE, CI, FR), boubousson rouge, vroudi (CI), heavy sapele, omu (GB, WAN), atom-assié, klatié (CAM), lifaki (ZRE), mpempe (RPC), assoré, ikwapobo (WAN), kossipo (NL), lifuko (ANG), penkwa (GH), Atom, Atom assie, Boubousson rouge, Candollei, Diamuni, Entandrophragma mahogany, Esaka, Heavy mahogany, Heavy sapele, Heavy sapelle, Impompo, Kosipo, Lifaki mpembe, Lifuco, Okpoloco, Omu, Penkkwa akowaa, Penkwa, Penkwa-akowaa, Pepedom, Sapele-heavy, Tshimaie tshikunze, Tshimaye rouge, Unscented mahogany	Africa: Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Zaire	
Entandrophragma cylindricum, Syn.: E. tomentosum, E. lebrunii	Sapelli (DE, FR, B), sapele, sapele mahogany (GB, WAN), sapeli Mahonie (NL), aboudikro (CI, FR, DE), bibitu, lotouhé, abitigbro, boubousson, pan (CI), penkwa (GH), agiekpogo, ubilesan, ukwekan (WAN), assié (CAM), lifaki (EAU), lifaki, libuyu, bobwe, m'boyoy (RCA), lifuti + livuite (ANG), (Sapeli)		
Entandrophragma cylindricum, Syn.: E. rufum, E. tomentosa	Sapelli (DE, FR, B), sapele, sapele mahogany (GB, WAN), sapeli Mahonie (NL), aboudikro (CI, FR, DE), bibitu, lotouhé, abitigbro, boubousson, pan (CI), penkwa (GH), agiekpogo, ubilesan, ukwekan (WAN), assié (CAM), lifaki (EAU), lifaki, libuyu, bobwe, m'boyoy (RCA), lifuti + livuite (ANG), (Sapeli) Aboudikro, Acajou sapelle, Assi, Assie sapelli, Atore, Bibitu, Botsife, Bubussu, Cedar, Dilolo, Gold Coast cedar, Kwabohoro, Liboyo, Libuyu, Lifaki, Lifari, Lifuti, Lotue, M'boyoy, Miovu, Muyovu, Odupon, Oweru, Penkua, Penkwa, Sapele, Sapele mahogany, Sapele wood, Sapeli, Sapelli, Scented mahogany, Tshimaye noir, Ubilesan, Undianuno, West African cedar	Africa: Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo, Uganda, Zaire	
Entandrophragma utile, Syn.: E. macrocarpa, E. roburoides,	Sipo (DE, CI, FR), assié (FR, CAM), utile (DE, GH, GB), bada, mébrou, zuiiri (CI), assi, ombolobolo, mouragalando, kos-kosi (G), efou-konkonti (GH), muyoyu (EAU), timbi, assang-assié (CAM), kalungi, m'vovo, tshimai rouge/noir (ZRE), akuk, ogipogo, ubilesan (WAN), momboyoy (RPC), njeli (WAL). (Sipo, utile). Abebay, Afrobrodiju, Akuk, Asseng assie, Assi, Assie, Bokoi, Budongo heavy	Africa: Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Uganda, Zaire	

thomasii	mahogany, Efuchyewee, Efuo-konkonti, Efuobrodidwo, Efuodwe, Feather sapele, Kalungi, Kosi-kosi, Liboyo, Libuyu, M'vovo, Mebrou, Mfumbi, Mufumbi, Mufumbi mahogany, Muyovu, Okeong, Sapele mahogany, Sipo, Timbi, Tshimaie n'shibu, Tsimiaie tshibu, Undianuno, Utile		
Eperua spp.	Wallaba, Apa, Apazeiro, Bainha de espada, Bijhout, Bijlhout, Bioudou, Bois de sabre, Eperu, Eperua falcata, Espadeira, Ituri, Ituri wallaba, Itusi wallaba, Jacare copahiba, Jebaro, Jebaru-rana, Palo machete, Parewe, Parive, Pois sabre, Soft wallaba, Uapa, Uapa tabaco, Vouapa-tabaca, Walaba, Walaba ituri walaba, Wallaba, Wallabaholz, Wapa, Wapa gras, Wapa huileux, Wapa patouve, Water wallaba, White wallaba, Woapa, Woapa huileux, Wopa, Wouapa, Yoboko	Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname, Venezuela	
Eusideroxylon zwageri	Belian / Ulin, Borneo ironwood, billian (GB); bilian, bois de fer (FR); belian, tambulian, im muk (MAL); belian, onglen, tulian, tebelian, ulin (RI); tambulian, sakian, biliran (RP), (Billian, ulin) Abuin, Balian, Belian, Belian bulch, Belian buloh, Belian griting, Belian kapur, Belian tembaga, Belian wi, Bilian, Billan, Billian, Boelian, Bois de fer de Borneo, Borneo eisenholz, Borneo ironwood, Borneo's ijzerhout, Borneo-jarotra, Borneosch ijzerhout, Bulian, Bulian rambai, Caju baelian, Ijzerhout, Im muk, Kajo taha, Kajo besi, Kayu besi, Ku an tin, Ku'an tin, Lampahoeng, Legno ferro del Borneo, Melangganai, Oelin, Onglen, Palembangs ijzerhout, Palo de hierro de Borneo, Sakian, Tadien, Tambulian, Tanoedlen, Tebelian, Telian, Terbelian, Tulian, Ulin, Yam muk	South East Asia Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines	
Fitzroya cupressoides	Alerce, Alerzcholz, Fitzroy cypress, Lahuan, Patagonian cypress	Latin America: Argentina, Chile	
Fitzroya cupressoides	Alerce, Chilean false larch		CITES Appendix I
Gonystylus spp., Gonystylus bancanus (Miq.) Kurz, Syn.: G. miquelianus, G. bancanus, Aquillaria bancana Gonystylus macrophyllus Gonystylus warburgianus	Ramin (DE, GB, MAL, RI); ahmin, kaya garu, melawis, ramin telur (MAL); lanutanbagio (RP); garu, buaja (RI), (Ramin). Ainunura, Fungunigalo, Garu-buaja, Lanutan-bagio, Lanutan-bagyo, Latareko, Melawis, Nunura, Petata, Ramin, Ramin telur, Solomon Islands ramin	Oceania and SE Asia: Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands	
Guaiacum officinale	Commoner lignum vitae		CITES Appendix II
Guaiacum sanctum	Hollywood lignum vitae		CITES Appendix II
Guaiacum spp.	Lignum vitae, Pockholz	Central America: Bahamas, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, United States, Venezuela	
Guaiacum spp. (all species except those with earlier date in Appendix II)	Lignum vitae		CITES Appendix II
Guibourtia demeusei, Syn.:Copaifera	Bubinga (DE, GB, RPC, CAM); kevazingo (DE, G); essingang, noméle, okweni, owogn, simingan, (CAM); ovang (G); oveng (EGu); waka (RPC, ZRE); ebana, Afrikanisches Rosenholz, African	Africa: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Equatorial Guinea,	

demeusei Guibourtia pellegriniana; G. tessmannii Syn.: Copaifera tessmannii Harms.	rosewood, (Bubinga)	Gabon, Liberia, Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda, Zaire	
Guibourtia spp., Guibourtia demeusei, Guibourtia pellegriniana, Syn. Copaifera demeusei, C. laurentii	Bubinga : Essingang, Kevazingo, Ovang, Waka	Africa: Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Nigeria	
Gyrinops spp.	Agarwood		CITES Appendix II
Hymenaea courbaril	Jatoba, Abati, Abati copal do Brasil, Abati timbary, Alga, Algarobo, Algarrobo, Animebaum, Arati, Arvore copal, Asucar-juain, Avati, Azucar huayo, Bati timbary, Bois de courabaril, Bois de courabil, Bois de courbaril, Bois de simire, Brazilian gum-copal tree, Cacachien, Cachien, Caguairan, Cannariboomb, Caouroubali, Caroubier, Caroubier de la Guyane, Cataqui-iamani, Chimidida, Cimir, Ciruelo, Coapinol, Coapinoloe, Colorado, Comer de arara, Copal, Copalier, Copalier d'Amerique, Copalier de Amerique, Copinol, Copinole, Corobore, Coubaril de savane, Courabil, Courabil hout, Courbaril, Courbaril de savane, Courbaril montagne, Courbaril plum, Courbarilhout, Cuapinol, Cuapinole, Cuapinoli, Cupainol, Curbaril, Diphyllle pois confiture, Diphyllle pois de confiture, Gaupinol, Gom anime boom, Gomme armimec, Guapinol, Guapinole, Gum-anime tree, Henschreckenbaum, Henschrenkenbaum, libiuva, Itaiba, Jassai, Jataby, Jatahy, Jatahy cafe, Jatahy peba, Jatahy roxa, Jatahy roxo, Jatai, Jatai monde, Jatai uba, Jatai-acu, Jataiba, Jataizinho, Jatany, Jatauba, Jatay, Jatei, Jatel, Jatoba, Jatoba de anta, Jatoba de porco, Jatoba roxa, Jatoba trapuca, Jatoba verdadeiro, Jatobs, Jatuba, Jengi kanda, Jetahy, Jetahy accu, Jetahy preta, Jetahy roxo, Jetai, Jetai de Pernambuco, Jetaiba, Jetaici, Jetay, Jetoba roxo, Jetui peba, Julchihout, Jupati, Jut, Jutaahy assu, Jutahy, Jutahy assu, Jutahy cafe, Jutahy catina, Jutahy catinga, Jutahy da varzea, Jutahy do campo, Jutahy do igapo, Jutahy miry, Jutahy peba, Jutahy pororoca, Jutahy roxo, Jutai, Jutai branco, Jutai cafe, Jutai catinga, Jutai da varzea, Jutai do campo, Jutai do igapo, Jutai grande, Jutai mirim, Jutai peba, Jutai pororoca, Jutai roxo, Jutai-acu, Jutany, Jutany de campo, Jutay branco, K'wannarri, Kakanjan boesoe, Karvanari, Kawaknalli, Kawanari, Kwanari, Leather-leaved locust, Leathery-leaved locust, Legno locusta, Locus, Locus semirie, Locusboom, Locust, Locust gum, Locustrier, Lokisi kaka, Lokisie, Loksi, Lokus, Lokustbaum, Marbre, Masaicaran, Moire, Nazareno, Nere, Not, Oleo de jatai, Oleo jatahy, Pacuy, Pak, Pakay, Palito, Palito colorado, Pampa estoraque, Pie de venado, Pois confiture, Quapinole, Quapinole jutahy, Quauhpinolli, Quebra machado, Rode locus, Rode rode locus, Semirie, Simiri, Simiri locust, Simirie, Sirari, South American locust, Spruikhaanboom, Stinking toe, Stinking-toe, Surinaamsch teakhout, Surixkra, Tema, Trapuca, Tsi-tsi-nau, Urapinol, West Indian locust, Westindisch teakhout, Westindsch teakhout, Yatayba, Yutachi, Yutahi, Yutahy, Yutayba yutahy	Latin America: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, French Guiana, Guadelope [France], Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico [US], Puerto Rico, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela	
Intsia spp.	Merbau (MAL); malacca teak, mirabow, Moluccan ironwood (GB); ipil, kayu besi (RI); kwila, bendora (PNG); ipil, ipil laut, malaipil (RP); tat-takun (BUR); krakas prak (K); lumpho, lumpho thale (T); hintzy (RM), (Merbau). Aizella, Anglai, Borneo teak, Go nuoe, Hintzy, Ipil, Kwila, Lum-pho, Lumpha, Lumpho, Makhamong, Merbau, Merbau, Miraboo, Miraboo laut, Mirabow, Tat talun, Tat-talun, V'ula, Vesi	South East Asia & Oceania, Australia, Burma, Fiji [Polynesia], India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand	
Khaya	African mahogany: Afrikanisches Mahagoni, Khaya (DE), Benin-, Lagos-mahagoni (WAN), Dubini-,	Africa	

anthotheca (syn. K. nyasica), Khaya grandifoliola, Khaya ivorensis, Khaya madagascariensis, Khaya senegalensis	Axim-, Accra-, Tacoradi mahagoni (GH), n'gollon, n'dola, Kap Lopez mahagoni (G), Grand Bassam mahagoni (CI), undianunu (ANG), acajou d'Afrique (FR), African mahagoni (GB), khaya (US), Douala mahonie (NL) Acajou, Acajou grandes feuilles, African mahogany, Akor, Akuk, Apenkwa, Appapayi, Asamogo, Bandoro, Benin mahogany, Big leaf mahogany, Bogu, Diala-iri, Digen, Diki, Dirinshi, Dubini, Dukru, Dukuma, Dumanami, Eri, Eri kire, Eri kiree, Gadeau, Gagaliga, Heavy African mahogany, Homraya, Khaya mahogany, Kruba, Krubna, Loukrou, Male, Mario, Munyama, Murraya, Obon, Odala, Oduben, Odupon, Oganwo, Ogwango, Ono, Senegal mahogany, Tiama-tiama, Tido, Trio, Upono, Wansanwa, Wausauwah		
Lophira alata	Azobé, Ekki, A koura, Aba, African oak, Akoga, Akogka, Akogo, Akpakpla, Asore, Azobe, Bakundu, Bankile, Belengbe, Bokoka, Bongossi, Bonkole, Eba, Ebba, Ekki, Eleba, Endui, Endwi, Enwan, Esire, Esore, Faboy, Gue, Hendui, Ipawhaw, Ironpost, K'deng, Kaku, Kekrefunde, Kokank, Kotublassu, Kunu, Kyere, Kyirafunti, Kyirebente, Lihos, Liku, Malah, Meni oil tree, N'goule, Namijin-kadai, Nghouh ibenga, Ngokele, Nokue, Okikopom, Okoa, Okoga, Okoka, Okut, Oteng, Otugba, Ozobe, Parapara, Plu, Pone, Prenkebi, Red ironwood, Red oak, Umawerek, Umpenek, Yasua	Africa: Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Zaire	
Milicia excelsa, Syn.: Chlorophora excelsa, Morus excelsa	Iroko (DE, FR, GB, NL, WAN), Kambala (G, RPC, ZRE), Odum (GH, CI), Abang, Bang (CAM), Amoreira (ANG), Chamfutu (MOC), Semli (WAL, LB), Rokko (WAN), Lusanga (ZRE), (Iroko, kambala)	Africa: Angola, Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone	
Millettia laurentii	Wengé / Panga Panga, Anong, Awong, Awoung, Bokonge, Bwengu, Dikela, Kiboto, Mbotu, Mibotu, Monkonge, Mukonde mutshi, Mundambi, N'gondou, N'toka, N'toko, Nson-so, Nsou-so, Otogo, Palissandre du congo, Pallissandre, Tshikalakala, Wenge, Zai-wenge	AFRICA: Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zaire	
Millettia Stuhlmannii	Panga panga (DE, Eaf), jambire (MOC), mpande, partridge wood (EAT). Avong, Jambire, Mongoy, Mpande, Mpanga-mpanga, Panga panga, Partridge wood, Partridgewood, Umkuye, Wenge	Africa: Congo, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zimbabwe	
Mora excelsa	Mora, Alcornoque, Belarbre, Black mora, King tree, Mahot rouge, Mora, Mora bucuia, Mora de gulayana, Mora de guyana, Mora peto, Mora-yek, Moraballi, Moraboekea, Morabukea, Morade-guyana, Moreira, Muro, Nato, Nato rojo, Palaloea, Parakaua, Perakaua, Peto, Peto prakowa, Pracuuba, Pracuuba branca, Pracuuba vermelha, Prakue, Red mora, Roode, Roode more, Torore, White mora, Witte mora	Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela	
Palaquium hexandrum, Palaquium hispidum, Palaquium impressinervium, Palaquium maingayi, Palaquium obovatum, Palaquium regina-montium, Palaquium semaram, Palaquium sumatranum, Palaquium walsurifolium	nyatoh (MAL, RI, DE); chay (VN); pencil cedar, red planchonella (PNG); pali (IND); nato (RP); khandunnok (T); riam, jangk (MAL-Sar); hangkang, balam teruing puteh, balam masin, kayuanjung hutan, mayang, taban (MAL, RI); moordooke (AUS), (Nyatoh)	Australia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands	
Peltogyne spp.	Purpleheart. Amarante, Amaranth, Barabu, Bois pourpre, Bois violet, Dastan, Ellongrypho, Guarabu, Kooroboelli, Koorobovelli, Koroboreli, Koroborelli, Kouburelli, Kuraburelli, Kuruburelli, Lastan, Malako, Marado, Morado, Nazareno, Palo morado, Pao violeta, Pau roxo, Pelo morado, Purperhart,	Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, French Guiana, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Suriname,	

	Purpleheart, Rajado, Sacka, Saka, Sakavalli, Sapater, Sapatere, Tananeo, Violet wood, Violetwood, Zapatero	Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela	
Pericopsis elata	Afromosia, Anyeran, Asamela, Assamela, Assemela, Awawai, Ayin, Baracara, Benin satinwood, Bohala, Bohalala, Bonsamdua, Devils tree, Egbi, Ejen, Golden afromosia, Jatobahy do igapo, Kokriki, Kokrodua, Mekoe, Mohole, Obang, Ole, Olel Pardo, Peonio, Redbark, Satinwood, Tento, Wahala, Yellow satinwood	West Arica: Cameroon, Congo, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Zaire	CITES Appx II
Pericopsis elata	Afromosia, African teak		CITES Appendix II
Pilgerodendron uviferum	Pilgerodendron		CITES Appendix I
Pinus koraiensis	Korean pine	Eastern Russia:, eastern Asia, in Manchuria in northeast China, Primorsky Krai and Khabarovsk Krai in the far east of Russia, Korea and central Japan	
Piptadenia macrocarpa Benth., Syn.: Anadenanthera macrocarpa (Benth.) Brenae.	Curupay; kurupa'y, kurupa'y kuru (PY); angico-preto, angico, angico-preto-rajado, angico-rajado, guarapiraca, (BR); cebil colorado, cebil moro, cebil (RA), (Kurupa'y kuru), Angico, Angico preto, Angico prieto, Angico-bravo, Angico-preto-rajado, Angico-rajado, Angico-vermelho, Cambui-ferro, Cebil, Cebil Colorado, Cebil moro, Curupay, Curupay ata, Curupay negro, Curupay-ata, Dark angico, Guarapiraca	Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru	
Platymiscium pleiostachyum	Cristobal, Granadillo, Cachimbo		CITES Appendix II
Podocarpus neriifolius	Black pine podocarp		CITES Appendix III
Podocarpus parlatoarei	Parlatoare's podocarp, Monteromero		CITES Appendix I
Podophyllum hexandrum	Himalayan may-apple		CITES Appendix II
Prunus africana	African Cherry: Pygeum, Iron Wood, (Red) Stinkwood, African Plum, African Prune, African Cherry, Bitter Almond	Africa	
Pterocarpus santalinus	Red Sandalwood, Sanders , Rotes Sandelholz (DE); sandal rouge (FR); red sanders (GB, trade); sandalo rosso (IT); chandaman, panaka (IND).		
Shorea acuminata, Shorea dasyphylla, Shorea johorensis, Shorea lepidota, Shorea macroptera, Shorea parvifolia	Light red meranti, seraya, lauan (DE); seraya kalabu, kawang, seraya bunga, red seraya, obar Suluk, (MAL.Sab.); almon, mayapis, tangile, tiaong,rRed lauan (RP); melantai (MAL.Sar.); meranti bunga, red meranti, meranti merah (RI, (Light Red Meranti)	SE Asia	
Shorea acuminatissima, Shorea. Faguetiana, Shorea gibbosa,	Yellow meranti (MAL, Handel); yellow seraya (MAL-Sab); yellow lauan (RP); meranti kuning (RI); meranti damar hitam (MAL); selangan kuning, s. kacha (MAL-Sab), (Yellow meranti, meranti kuning)	SE Asia	

Shorea hopeifolia, Shorea multiflora,			
Shorea assamica, Shorea bracteolate, Shorea dealbata, Shorea hypochra, Shorea javanica, Shorea lamellate	White meranti (MAL, RI, Handel); meranti putih, kayu tahan (RI); melapi (MAL-Sab, RI-Kal); white lauan (RP); lumbor (K); khiem kha norng, takhian-sai, chai, pa-nong (T); bo-bo (VN)		
Shorea atrinervosa, Shorea brunnescens, Shorea crassa, Shorea exelliptica, Shorea foxworthyi, Shorea glauca, Shorea havilandii, Shorea laevis, Shorea leptoderma, Shorea maxwelliana, Shorea materialis, Shorea seminis, Shorea submontana, Shorea sumatrana, Shorea superba Sym.	Balau, bangkirai balau, selangan batu No. 1, - No. 2 (MAL, DE), Selangan batu tatuk, balau bukit, hitam, kumus hitam, laut, laut merah, sengkawang, damar laut (MAL), balau bunga, bangkirai, semantok lungkik (RI), yakal (RP), teng (T), (Balau, bangkirai)	SE Asia	
Shorea balangeran, Shorea collina, Shorea guiso, S. longipetala, Shorea kunstleri, Shorea ochrophloia.	Red balau (DE, MAL), gujio (RP), semayur (MAL.Sar.), belangeran (RI), selangan batu merah (MALSab./Sar.), (Red Balau)	SE Asia	
Shorea curtisii, Shorea hemsleyana, Shorea macrantha Brandi, Shorea pauciflora King, Shorea platyclados Shorea rugosa var. vuliginosa, Shorea singkawang	dark red meranti, seraya, lauan (DE); kawang, seraya bunga, red seraya, obar suluk (MAL.Sab.); mayapis, tangile, tiaong, red lauan, gujio (RP); meranti bunga, red meranti, meranti merah (RI); nemesu (MAL = S. pauciflora), (Dark Red Meranti)	SE Asia	
Shorea laevis	Bangkirai, balau, selangan batu No.1 (trade, MAL, RI), (Balau, bangkirai)	SE Asia	
Shorea leprosula	Meranti tembaga, tembaga, light red meranti (MAL), meranti merah (RI), (Meranti tembaga, tembaga	SE Asia	
Shorea ovata , Syn.: S. agsaboensis	meranti punai bukit, seraya punai bukit, dar red meranti, dark red seraya (MAL); mandirawan (RI, Sumatra), (Meranti punai bukit)	SE Asia	
Swietenia humilis	Pacific coast mahogany		CITES Appendix II
Swietenia macrophylla	Big leaf mahogany, Amerikanisches Mahagoni, echtes Mahagoni, Honduras-, Tabasco-, Nicaragua-	Latin America, Central America,	CITES Appendix III

	Mahagoni (DE); caoba (cAm), aguano (PA, PE, BR); orura (YV); zopilote (MEX); sapotón (SME); yulu (NIC), crura (BOL); acajou d'Amérique (FR), American mahogani, baywood (GB), broadleaf mahogany (US), (Echtes Mahagoni, true mahogany, caoba). Acajou, Acajou Amerique, Acajou d'Amérique, Acajou du Honduras, Aguano, American mahogany, Americkaans mahonie, Amerikaans mahonie, Aquano de tabasco, Ara putange, Araputanga, Bastard lime, Bay-mahogany, Baywood, Belize mahogany, Big leafed mahogany, Big-leafed mahogany, Bigleaf mahogany, Brazilian mahogany, Broad leaved mahogany, Broad-leaved mahogany, Cabano, Caguano, Campeche, Cao, Caoba, Caoba Americana, Caoba de Atlantico, Caoba de Honduras, Caoba Hondurea, Caoba Hondurena, Caoba mahogany, Caoba roja, Caobilla, Cedro espinoso, Cedro-rana, Central American mahogany, Chacalte, Chiapas, Chiculte, Chiculti, Cobano, Costa Rica mahogany, Costa Rico mahogany, Crura, Cuban mahogany, Flor de veradillo, Gateado, Gaii ngua, Granadillo, Guatemala mahogany, Honduras mahogany, Large leaf mahogany, Large leaved mahogany, Madeira, Mahogany, Mahogany Honduras, Mahoni, Mahonie, Mara, Mogno, Mogno do rio Jurupari, Orura, Palo xopilote, Palo xopliote, Palo zopilote, Peruvian mahogany, Punab, Purab, Red cedar, Red wood, Resadillo, Sisam, Tabasco mahogany, Tzopible, Tzopilote, Tzutzul, Venezuela mahogany, Zopilocuahuil, Zopilote, Zopilozontecomacuahuitl	Latin America, Oceania and S.E. Asia	
Swietenia macrophylla	Bigleaf mahogany		CITES Appendix II
Swietenia mahagoni	Amerikanisches Mahagoni, echtes Mahagoni, Honduras-, Tabasco-, Nicaragua-Mahagoni (DE);,caoba (cAm), aguano (PA, PE, BR); orura (YV); zopilote (MEX); sapotón (SME); yulu (NIC), crura (BOL); acajou d'Amérique (FR), American mahogani, baywood (GB), broadleaf mahogany (US). Acajou, Acajou de Cuba, Acajou de Saint Domingue, Acajou de St. Domingue, Acajou des Antilles, Aguano, Antillen mahogani, Bay mahogany, Caoba, Caoba de Santo Domingo, Caoba Dominicana, Caobilla, Chiculte, Cobano, Cuban mahogany, Curlet mahogany, Dominican mahogany, Echites mahagoni, Gateado, Jamaica mahogany, Kuba mahogany, Madiera, Mahagoni, Mahog, Mahogany, Mahogany du pays, Mahogany petites feuilles, Mahok, Mahoni, Mongo, Orura, Small-leaf mahogany, West Indian mahogany, West Indies mahogany	Central and Latin America, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Columbia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guadelope [France], Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, United States, Venezuela	
Tabebuia spp., Tabebuia heptaphylla (Syn.: Tlpe, Tecoma ipe), Tabebuia serratifolia (Syn.: Tecoma serratifolia).	Ipé : Acapro, Akkeja, Akkekeja, Ala-onni, Ala-ore, Alahorre, Alan-che, Alcapro, Alumbre, Amapa, Amapa prieta, Amapa priete, Amapa prieto, Aoka, Arabore, Araguaney, Arahoni, Aravaney, Arawnig, Arawnig-yek, Arco, Arcwood, Arowore, Arra-ore, Arrhonee, Aruain, Bastard lignum vitae, Bethabara, Bois d'ebene verte, Bois d'evilasse, Bow wood, Bow-wood, Caexeta, Canada, Canaguate, Canahuate, Chicala, Cogwood, Coralibe, Cortes, Cortes amarillo, Cortez, Cortez amarillo, Cortez colorado, Cortez de venado, Corteza, Courali, Curari, Curarire, Ebano verde, Ebene soufre, Ebene vert, Ebene verte, Echahumo, Enbotta-koenatjepre, Flor amarillo, Greenheart, Grenhatti, Grienharti, Groenhart, Groenhati, Guayacan, Guayacan polvillo, Gupariba, Hackia, Hackoyia, Haekia, Hahuache, Hakia, Hakkea, Ijzerhout, Ipe, Ipe amarillo, Ipe cascudo, Ipe de varzea, Ipe do compo, Ipe folhas roxas, Ipe jabotica, Ipe preto, Ipe roxo, Ipe tabaco, Ipe una, Irontree, Ironwood, Konawadranup, Lapachillo tally, Lapacho, Lapacho amarillo, Lapacho blanco, Lapacho cresco, Lapacho negro, Lapacho rosa, Lignum vitae, Lubre, Madera negra, Makagrien, Makka groenhart, Mangienhatti, Mano de leon, Masicaran, Noibwood, Pao d'arco, Pao d'arco amarillo, Pao d'arco roxo, Pau d'Arco, Pau darco, Penda, Polvillo, Poui, Pui, Quebracho, Quiarapaiba, Ranoi, Roble, Roble cinero, Surinam greenheart, Tabebuia, Tahua, Tahuari, Tamura tuira, Tauary, Taye, Tayi, Urupariba, Verdecillo, Washiba, Wasiba, Wasieba, Wassiba, Wehete, Whoua-whoua, Woile, Xha-hua-che, Yellow guayacan, Yellow poui	Latin America: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Columbia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela	
Taxus chinensis	Chinese yew		CITES Appendix II
Taxus cuspidata	Japanese yew		CITES Appendix II

Taxus fuana	Chinese yew		CITES Appendix II
Taxus sumatrana	Chinese yew		CITES Appendix II
Taxus wallichiana	Himalayan yew		CITES Appendix II
Tetracentron sinense	Tetracentron		CITES Appendix III
Virola spp.	Baboen, Babun, Banak, Bastard cedar, Bicuiba, Cajuco, Colorada, Fruta dorada, Fruta dorda, Ira rosa, Light virola, Miguelarillo, Palo de sangre, Sangre, Sangre de toro, Sangre palo, Sangredrigo, Sebo, Tapsava, Virola	Central America: Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	
Vitex spp.	laban, guapasa, ketileng, serawet (RI); leban, kulim papa (MAL); garamut (PNG); molawe, bongooog (RP); kyetyo (BUR); tinnok (T); binh linh (VN), (Leban).	Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Vietnam	

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