



# FOCUS

Issue thirty two July/August 2003

## How legal are you?

**The illegal extraction and trade in timber leads to a wide range of social, economic and environmental impacts. Dr Paul Toyne a director of Article 13 examines the issues surrounding illegal logging and the associated trade and reviews government actions and private sector initiatives to reduce the problem.**

Illegal logging and associated trade undermines efforts by the international community to ensure sustainable forest management, as well as governance - a topical issue post 11 September 2001. Why invest in the necessary changes if a competitor can under cut you by trading illegally or legally but with illegal timber? Illegal logging also impacts on some of the worlds most vulnerable and threatened forests, many of which are vital for people.

Illegal logging occurs like all other forms of crime, as it is profitable. The monetary gains are worth the risks involved. The problems of Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) are most common (but not exclusive) to developing countries where resources are limited and civil society is weaker. Poor governance can facilitate and in some cases drive illegal acts - indeed the allocation of timber concessions has often been used as a mechanism to provide rewards to "friends". A lack of existing

legislation does not help matters. However, when existing laws - regarded as socially fair and just, and thus provide the basis by which to produce and trade in legal timber - operate there is often poor law enforcement. A lack of transfer of technology and clarity in ownership of assets further compound the situation. Importing countries also have problems with: existing legislation and enforcement of laws; implementation of legal verification and monitoring systems; and a culture of poor corporate accountability. So what does it mean? The OECD estimates that illegal trade may be worth more than \$150 billion a year. As a result, governments, the forestry sector and NGOs realize the need to take action and are promoting a wide range of initiatives. Below are some examples of efforts to solve these problems. Inter-governmental approaches have involved regional ministerial conferences on FLEG. For Asia, participants representing governments,



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trade and civil society groups met in September 2001 to identify priorities and recommendations. It resulted in, amongst other actions, a ministerial declaration. The declaration covered issues to be addressed at the national level: such as political and legislative actions; institution and capacity building; concession policy; conservation; public awareness; and transparency. At the regional and international levels, the proposed actions related to: information and expertise sharing; trade and customs; and research. An African FLEG is planned for October of 2003 in Cameroon.

The European Commission launched a process in April

2002 that incorporated trade in its discussions. The resulting communication - the proposal for an EU Action plan for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade outlines a process and a suite of measures that include development co-operation, public procurement and investment safeguards - the communication is due out soon. Elsewhere, Japan and Indonesia with other partners announced the Asian Forest Partnership at the World Summit for Sustainable Development in 2002. Governments of timber

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Timber Trade Federation

Issue thirty two  
July/August 2003

**Paul C Martin**  
Director-General  
020 7389 1891  
pcmartin@ttf.co.uk

**Jean S Rennie**  
Deputy Director-General  
020 7389 0130  
jrennie@ttf.co.uk

**Mark A O'Brien**  
Head of Public Affairs  
020 7389 0126  
mobrien@ttf.co.uk

**Nick Boulton**  
Product Manager  
020 7389 0133  
nboulton@ttf.co.uk

**Penny Bienz**  
Head of Environment Affairs  
020 7389 0132  
pbienz@ttf.co.uk

The Timber Trade Federation's mission is to help create and sustain the conditions in which its members can prosper. The Federation represents the timber industry's views to Government and other organisations and provides information, services and advice to its members.

**Timber Trade Federation Limited**

Clareville House  
26/27 Oxendon Street  
London SW1Y 4EL

t 020 7839 1891  
f 020 7930 0094

Registered in England No 2515034

Printed by BSC Print Limited

## Message from the President

An extract from the President's Speech at the Timber Trade Federation AGM – 2 July 2003

### "Ladies and Gentlemen

Since the last AGM of the Federation held in Birmingham in September, much has been achieved and a very positive mood towards the Federation appears to be constantly gaining momentum. However, we have much more to do, and must not be complacent as we continue to drive the process forward. For all companies that join a trade association, such as the TTF, there is an admission that there are issues and problems (common to our interest) with which individual companies cannot deal, and being a member of our Federation is a real recognition that there is a bigger picture.

Links with the various Government departments, work on procurement policy, issues of illegal logging and certification are but a few examples of current work in progress – and there are many more. I have tried hard to forge links since September with organisations representing the sawmilling and panel products producers in the UK and have had positive meetings with both the Wood Panel Industry Federation (WPIF) and the United Kingdom Forest Products Association (UKFPA).

We must keep focused on the reality that there is a large volume of products produced and traded by our Members from within these islands now.

The first point of contact of course for many members of the TTF is through the Area Associations. They are the very heart of our Federation and I have thoroughly enjoyed attending all of the Area Dinners, including most recently the Northern Ireland

dinner held at Limavady, as well as meeting the various Chairmen and their committees.

Speaking of dinners, our Annual Dinner for the second time at the Natural History Museum in London was well supported, enjoyable and stimulating and now is in the process of being reviewed with the aim of moving to a larger venue to accommodate our growing membership for 2004/2005. Most likely we will be at one of the larger hotels which can cater for the sort of numbers we have in mind in March next year.

The membership drive which we are all engaged in is now bringing really positive results with over 35 companies having come into TTF membership since last September. This is extremely encouraging and the effort must continue to strengthen our position.

All Members, old and new, are obliged to sign up to our Codes of Conduct and it is up to us all to ensure that the reputation of TTF membership is enhanced as the system becomes better known and respected.

Our photographic library keeps growing thanks to the support of the membership and the updating and development of both the TTF and Forests Forever websites are progressing and both should be up and running later this year.

Forging closer links with the educational bodies continues and meetings with FEI, IWSc, Bangor and Napier Universities are encouraging the evolution of a new Educational Category of TTF membership. This should also assist in the process of linking bright young people to the



career opportunities in our business. This must gain momentum as we go forward. I now would like to record my thanks to the Governing Board, Paul Martin and all his team at Clareville House, and I am now looking forward to the next twelve months of positive achievements with the support of the membership. Also, specifically, in our Treasurer, Charles Sherborne and my Vice President John Tong we have two committed enthusiasts for the success of our Federation that started so long ago back in 1892. Many thanks to you both for your continued support and wise counsel. In closing let's remember – We are living in a fast changing world and I want to ensure that we continue to raise the profile of our industry positively using every strength that we have for the benefit of us all.

**We have a good story to tell – Let's tell it!**

**Thank you."**

*Geoff Rhodes*

**Geoff Rhodes, President**



# Where next for wood. for good?

**TTJ has been with wood. for good at every turn – in fact, in the last couple of years, we've covered the campaign in a grand total of 111 news stories and feature articles.**

We reported on an initial hush-hush meeting of the principal backers at Heathrow. We were there when the campaign rebranded to wood. for good because of the built-in 'expiry date' of its original working title 'Timber 2000'. We covered the merger with the Nordic First promotion, the impressive use of advertising across the construction, architectural and consumer press and, of course, the creation of the tv commercial with its top-of-the-range, smooth as silk voice over from Sir Derek Jacobi. And we haven't just been a dispassionate observer of wood. for good. Far from it. We've enthused about its aims in our editorial columns and acclaimed its achievements with a special presentation at

our annual TTJ Awards. Our stance is that TTJ is an integral part of the UK timber trade, so if wood. for good benefits the latter we'll back it all the way. Against this supportive background, I hope it won't ruffle too many feathers if we now ask where wood. for good goes from here. It's a question that must be exercising a lot of minds across the industry given that it's such a natural time to take stock. The campaign is approaching the end of its first three-year schedule and its main funders to date, the Nordic Timber Council, are now looking to share the burden more evenly with the UK trade. The area I feel wood. for good has most scope to develop is in terms of 'stakeholder'

involvement. Of course, the above-the-line advertising and promotion to key end-users and specifiers has to continue. But this could be reinforced if more merchants and distributors on the ground were also persuaded to broadcast the message; if they tied it in with their own promotions, festooned their branches with wood. for good posters and included the campaign logo on letterheads



**Mike Jeffree is the Editor of the TTJ.**

'quality controlled' by the Federation's Code of Conduct. Drawing the analogy between wood. for good and the Woolmark promotion has

**"If wood. for good and its logo became anything like as ubiquitous and embedded at grass roots level as the wool industry 'label' it would be good for the campaign and good for the timber trade."**

and vehicle liveries. Of course this raises quality control issues. You can't have just anybody using the wood. for good brand. But there must be ways and means of ensuring it's not abused – for starters, making it available to TTF members who are already

probably been done to death. But I think it is still a useful model. If wood. for good and its logo became anything like as ubiquitous and embedded at grass roots level as the wool industry 'label' it would be good for the campaign and good for the timber trade.

## How legal are you? *continued from page 1*

importing nations particularly in Europe are involved in domestic actions such as legislation changes, voluntary procurement policies such as in the UK, as well as assisting actions in timber producing countries through aid and technical support – e.g. Memorandum of Understanding between the Governments of Indonesia and the UK. The private sector is also responding. Take for example, IKEA, who ensure that the wood raw materials used in their products originate from independently verified well-managed forests and they have also entered into a partnership with WWF. One aspect of the partnership involves funding the development of "producer groups" which are co-

operatives of timber companies that all commit to harvesting timber legally and to improvements in forest management leading to certification. Trade associations have also been active. All members of the UK's Timber Trade Federation are required to adopt and comply with the TTF's Code of Conduct launched in 2002. It provides a generic set of steps for companies to minimize their impact on the environment and source their timber responsibly. There is an environmental component to the Code that commits members to working with suppliers and stakeholders towards the elimination of illegal logging practices. Elsewhere, the InterAfrican Forest Industries Association (IFLA) in recognition

of the illegal logging and trade, and unsustainable harvesting of timber occurring in West Africa and the Congo Basin has developed a code for its members. The code is directed at forest operators and covers four parts: forest concession planning, regional practices for valuing production forests, local timber processing and lastly, cooperation with all operators and improvement of the standards of living of local communities. Under each part the signatory to the code commits to a series of actions aimed at improving forest management. None of these initiatives would have made it this far without dialogue. Article 13's own experience in designing multi-stakeholder forums to help formulate policies is that

dialogue with the right participants for effective action is essential! Otherwise the right issues and actions will not be identified. There still is, however, a need for more dialogue and the improved participation of all stakeholders within the forestry sector. Article 13 hope more forums will be developed as without this base on which to share and discuss issues, identifying risks and opportunities for improvements, progress will be so much harder.

**For a copy of the more detailed paper or more information on Article 13 ([www.article13.com](http://www.article13.com)) please contact Paul Toyne, [ptoyne@article13.com](mailto:ptoyne@article13.com).**



# The Housing Bill

The Government has continued its reform of the housing market with the introduction of a new housing bill, currently in the consultation process.

Nick Moore reports below:

The draft Housing Bill sets out specific legislation in five main areas:

**1. Replacing the Housing Fitness Standard with the evidence-based Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) as a more effective basis for enforcement against unacceptable housing conditions.**

This is aimed at improving the safety and housing conditions of poor quality dwelling stock. In certain cases, a Local Housing Authority might decide that with such premises the best course of action is demolition, rather than a series of actions targeting individual hazards.

**2. Improving the controls on Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs), including a national mandatory licensing scheme to tackle poor physical and management conditions. (HMOs provide a safe and acceptable, if basic, form of affordable accommodation for their mainly young or socially or economically disadvantaged occupants).**

This is aimed at owners and landlords and the Bill provides for direct intervention, where required, by Local Housing Authorities (LHAs) to ensure those responsible for HMOs provide satisfactory housing standards.

**3. Giving local authorities the power to licence private landlords in areas of low demand housing or other areas where there is a significant impact on the wider community arising from the poor management of properties in the private rented sector.**

This is designed to help LHAs to stop bad, or even criminal, landlords and anti-social tenants from undermining improvement measures in neighbourhoods that were in decline and subject to rising levels of crime.

**4. Making home buying and selling more transparent by requiring anyone selling a home to assemble a home information pack. This will**

**increase certainty, speed up the process and cut down on waste.**

This places an obligation on the seller of a home to provide full information on the property being sold. This shifts the emphasis from the buyer 'finding out' about the property to the seller (and/or the agent) having to 'declare' in advance.

A statutory duty to provide a home information pack would affect most of the professional groups involved in the home buying and selling process. The new legal duty (and associated enforcement regime) will affect estate agents, solicitors acting as estate agents, house builders and any other person or company marketing the sale or transfer of residential property in England and Wales.

There will be a consequential affect on the surveying profession, conveyancers, mortgage lenders, local authorities and companies providing property-related information.

**5. Changes to the Right to Buy scheme to tackle its impact on the availability of affordable housing and to tackle profiteering.**

The Right to Buy scheme allows secure

tenants to buy the homes they rent from the local authority or housing association landlord. They may do so at a discount but, if the tenant resells the property within three years of buying it, some or all of the discount received must be repaid. Rapidly-rising property values in some parts of the country are encouraging early resales, sometimes to companies, putting pressure on the availability of affordable housing in these areas.

To address this, the Government has decided to make changes to the Right to Buy scheme (including preserved Right to Buy for Housing Association tenants). The Government has already lowered by Order the maximum amount of Right to Buy discount for which an individual tenant may qualify. This Bill continues the process by:

- Extending the qualification period for the Right to Buy from two years to five years
- Extending the period after sale during which landlords may require owners to repay some or all of their discount on early resale, from three years to five years
- Making it clear that landlords have discretion to waive repayment
- Changing repayment to a percentage basis rather than the current flat rate basis.





One other measure in the Bill is the creation of a Social Housing Ombudsman for Wales to investigate complaints against registered social landlords (RSLs) in Wales.

This will provide an independent, impartial system for dealing with complaints.

At present, investigation of complaints against RSLs in Wales is undertaken by the National Assembly for Wales which also regulates RSLs in Wales under the Housing Act 1996. The creation of a Social Housing Ombudsman would provide an independent means of investigating complaints against RSLs.

**The effect of this legislation, should it become law, is that a stimulus to repair, maintenance and improvement (RMI) activities for housing stock will be provided. This may result in more RMI activity, but at the very least will bring forward plans for improvement in those areas affected by the impending legislation. There is a belief among some experts however, that the proposed housing bill will have a dampening effect on the new house building market as the higher costs to move and tighter restrictions on the Right to Buy market will discourage some prospective buyers.**



# Southern takes late retirement!

**M H Southern & Co Ltd announce that their Chairman Douglas A Southern retired at the end of May after 66 years in the Company. His father founded the business in 1913 and Douglas joined his father and elder brother Harry in 1937. Apart from 6 years in the Royal Artillery, during the second World War, he has worked in the company ever since.**

Originally the company operated from Skinnerburn Road, Newcastle upon Tyne. As the company expanded and with the introduction of mechanical handling equipment a new 3.7 acre site was laid out in the Tyne Dock area of the then Tyne Improvement Commission (later to become the Port of Tyne Authority) and the company moved there in 1963. It was the first timber yard in the North of England to be laid out for sideloader operation. The main customers of the company at that time, and indeed of the Timber Trade in the North East, were shipbuilding and repairs, heavy engineering, the railways and collieries. All that was to change over the next thirty years and now the main customers are the building and allied trades, builders merchants, the DIY trades and local authorities. Douglas Fir and Pitch Pine were always specialities that the company held in stock. When the company was at Skinnerburn Road, Douglas Fir and Pitch Pine logs were rafted and stored alongside the premises in the River Tyne, and at a large timber pond at Lemmington. Today all stocks are on land at Jarrow. Many large contracts have been undertaken over the years. These include Douglas Fir for the construction of the Dunston Staithes (part of the Gateshead Garden Festival of 1990), Douglas Fir in connection with the construction of the Dartford Road Bridge over the Thames and the Dornie Bridge to



From left to right: John Southern, Douglas Southern, Mark Lewis and James Southern

**"Always keen supporters of the Timber Trade Federation, Douglas Southern is one of five Southern's to be Chairman of the North East Coast Timber Trade Association."**

Skye. For many years the company obtained the contract from the National Coal Board to supply all imported sawn softwood to the collieries in the North of England. Always keen supporters of the Timber Trade Federation, Douglas Southern is one of five Southern's to be Chairman of the North East Coast Timber Trade Association. The late Peter Southern and his brother John have also held Chairmanships in the Timber Trade Federation at National level. The next Chairman of the Company will be John Southern (a grandson of the founder) and the other Directors are James Southern and Mark Lewis (both great grandsons of the founder).



# FEBO backs closer Trade ties

**The European Timber Trade Association (FEBO) met on 23rd May 2003 to discuss the market situation in member countries and working relations with other European timber organisations. Presentations were given on the 'C.E. marking of wood-based panels' and the 'Eastward Enlargement of the European Union and the Forest-Based Industry and Timber Trade in Europe'.**

The President, Claudia Swoboda, opened the meeting by describing how FEBO should be seen as the European Federation for importers and that FEBO has been looking to create greater links with the European Commission in Brussels. FEBO sees one of its principal activities as that of a Lobbyist. FEBO is looking to expand its country membership to include Spain and Portugal, and looking for greater co-operation between the various forestry and timber products organisations (CEI-Bois, CEPI, UCBD and CEPF). Dr Penny Bienz commented that to have separate organisations dealing with specialist areas is of value, however, members would benefit if the organisations could coincide their meeting dates. Often the same country representative goes to a UCBD meeting then shortly afterwards a FEBO meeting. As most federations are looking to reduce costs, it would make sense for these organisations to collaborate on dates and venues. As with the UCBD meeting, the concept of reduced VAT on Eco-certified goods

was discussed. If the proposal is written into an EU Directive then each member country could decide on its implementation. The German representative felt this policy would not work in Germany as for years they had been trying to reduce VAT on construction related businesses. The German Government were already struggling to stabilise their fiscal situation and there would be no interest in an unknown product such as certified timber. The Danish representative described how in Denmark there is a specific view on VAT reduction and that if it was allowed for wood it would then have to be considered for all other organic or 'eco-friendly' products. Dr Penny Bienz expressed concern about the economic effects of this idea and that it had not really been studied enough to make a considered judgement. The German representative agreed, and asked what the strategy was behind it – was it to have more certified products? Penny Bienz feels that once again this would lead to a 'false' segregation of certified and non-certified

products and that the low consumption of certified material is not a factor. Important indicators of the UK situation include a forecast reduction in housing starts for 2003. There will also be a continued rise in the % volume sales of tropical hardwood (up 20% in 2003), although a small increase in a small volume is a large percentage! Timber prices are also predicted to decrease. The Austrian representative described how their main problem was that buyers were buying smaller volumes at a time. This was causing an increase in administrative and logistical costs. The summary was of higher costs and shrinking revenues. The German outlook was also poor, with high unemployment and reduced housing starts making the expectation for 2003 very poor. Denmark presented the most optimistic picture with a strong economy despite the international recession. The expected growth in 2003 may be delayed to 2004, but the new, liberal, Conservative government had proposed new public house building for the young and elderly.

A presentation of the CE marking of wood-based panels was given by Kris Wynendaele (CEI-Bois), highlighting the issues that the timber trade needs to be aware of. The CE mark represents a European standard for wood-based panels. From 1 April 2003 the CE mark has been in use but not compulsory, however, from 1 April 2004 it will be compulsory. For a discussion on CE marking or a copy of the presentation please contact Nick Boulton at the TTF. Seppo Kallio, from the Finnish Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners (MTK) gave a presentation on the Eastward Enlargement of the European Union and the Forest-Based Industry and Timber Trade in Europe. His presentation was based on an opinion of the European Unions Economic and Social Committee. His conclusion on the effects of European enlargement included:

- After enlargement, forest and other woodland will increase by 34 million hectares (25%).
- The EU will acquire an estimated 3-4 million new private forest owners, but overall the proportion of publicly owned forests will be higher.
- Total employment in the forestry and





the forest-based industries in the EU will be roughly a quarter more than at present.

- In the short term there will be higher self-sufficiency in forest-based products and keener competition; in the long-term increased consumption of forest-based products.
- Land reform is currently an important factor affecting forestry in the applicant countries and will continue to be so over the next few years. Organizing training and guidance for millions of new private forest owners and stepping up cooperation among them are key measures. The prime concern, however, is the creation and effective implementation of a credible body of laws supporting the changing structure of forest ownership.
- Also after enlargement, EU action in forestry will be guided by the subsidiarity principle. Economic, ecological and social sustainability, as well as the multi-functionality of forests, will remain key guiding principles for forestry.
- The importance of forests for climate should be examined both in the applicant countries and the Member States, in general terms as well as in the context of the Kyoto Protocol.
- The use of wood, which is a renewable, recyclable natural material, should be promoted both in the CEEC and in the EU.
- The use and impact of EU aid to forestry in the 1990's should be made the subject of an EU-wide study, to develop and evaluate support schemes in the future.
- The EU should also promote the production of consistent, comparable and up-to-date statistics on the forestry sector in the EU and in the applicant countries.

In the short-term the new EU members will provide additional timber supplies, however, in the longer term they could become our markets.

The meeting concluded with a mention on the CEI-Bois and CEPI Project that is looking at a single chain-of-custody for wood-based products. This project began a fortnight ago and a representative from FEBO has been asked to sit on the Working Group.

## UCBD support tax cuts on timber

The European Hardwood Federation (UCBD) met on 16 May 2003, in Naples, to discuss the issues affecting the global hardwood trade and state of the European economies. The issues included VAT relief on certified wood products, the UN sanctions on Liberian timber supplies and the Netherlands Timber Trade Association (NTTA) launching their own Code of Conduct.

The UCBD Secretary has written to the European Commission, Taxation and Customs Union Directorate, to further the debate on reduced VAT on timber products. UCBD cite the 'positive carbon sequestration benefits of wood, a basic environmental aspect of wood that forms a cornerstone of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change and further to the Kyoto Protocol.' UCBD suggested that if the EC would not consider a reduction on VAT on all timber products, then maybe a reduction would be considered for certified products. Obviously a reduction on all timber products would be preferable as a concern, expressed by UK Representative Dr Penny Bienz, is that to target certified products may discriminate against tropical timbers.

A lengthy discussion was held on the situation in Liberia and the UN imposed sanctions on the timber trade. The questions were put to the delegates, how they had discussed the situation with their members and what course of action they had taken. All the delegates had distributed the Global Witness Report which came out in March, along with other information available and most had gone on to advise their members that continued trade with Liberia would present a business risk. The French delegate, in particular, expressed his concern about the situation. France imports the largest quantity of Liberian timber after China. He mentioned that once the UN sanctions were

announced, the membership had been informed to cease trade immediately and not wait until the UN start date of 7 July. There was concern expressed about how effective the sanctions would be. How, for example, could the borders with the Ivory Coast, Guinea and Sierra Leone be policed. There was also an interest to see how China would react. The general feeling was that they were happy to accept timber 'from anywhere'.

Jean-Jacques Landrot, President of the Association Technique Internationale des Bois Tropicaux (ATIBT) had been in correspondence with the United Nations and Greenpeace International to look at forming a Working Group (UNO/UCBD/ATIBT/NGO) to determine whether or not there is a direct relationship between the timber industry and arms commerce. The UN is currently considering his proposal. Furthermore he felt that further clarification was needed regarding the timing of the sanctions. Other delegates, however, felt there was sufficient clarity on this.

The Netherlands Timber Trade Association presented their new Code of Conduct which differs in approach to the TTF Code of Conduct. Commitments are made to 'Responsible Entrepreneurship, Sustainable Forestry, Treating People with Care and so on'. The similarity with the TTF Code is the system of sanctions. The TTF has requested copies of the document so that they may be available for interested members.



## On Your Bike!

Stephen King, SCA Timber UK's National Sales Director, got on his bike for charity on 13 June for the Swedish biking competition Vattern Rundan: some 180 miles around Lake Vattern to be completed in a maximum of 24 hours. This is the second half of a two-part charity biking marathon Stephen King has set himself, to raise funds for the British Heart Foundation, Cancer Research UK and Tree Aid. The first leg was completed on 27 April at the 90 mile British Heart Foundation Sheffield to Birmingham race.

## Buildbase Champions Timber

The Buildbase Group are developing their customer service by training further specialist timber sales staff within the rapidly-expanding branch network. "Timber is a growing sector within our business and we want to be at the forefront of offering customers the right timber for the right job," comments Buildbase' Midlands Regional Director, Stephen Thompstone. "Knowledge of the material and its origins enables our staff to confidently tackle questions and give good advice, encouraging customers to come back for more."

Following the training of their first group of 'Timber Champions' via SCA Timber's courses, Buildbase are entering a further set of delegates for the Institute of Wood Science Timber Studies Award through the SCA Timber Scheme. They will start their course in the autumn based at the George Sykes Ltd education & training centre in Atherstone, Warwickshire.

## Flooring Moscow 2004

The largest flooring show in Moscow is taking place 6-9 April 2004 at the Expo Centre.

For further information visit [www.interiorshows.com](http://www.interiorshows.com)

## Scottish Building Exhibition

The 17th Scottish Building Exhibition is taking place at the SEEC, Glasgow, 28-29 October 2003.

Contact Kirsten Hume or John Todd for an exhibitor list and details of stand availability on 0131 550 6540 or email [scotbuild@site.org.uk](mailto:scotbuild@site.org.uk) or visit [www.scotbuild.co.uk](http://www.scotbuild.co.uk)



## XII World Forestry Congress

One of the largest international meetings of the world's forestry sector is taking place between 21 and 28 September 2003, Quebec City Canada.

email [sec-gen@wfc2003.org](mailto:sec-gen@wfc2003.org) or register online at [www.wfc2003.org](http://www.wfc2003.org)



## TTBS Update

**5 September 2003** – Yorkshire and Humberside Sportsman's Dinner, speaker John Conteh, KC Stadium, Hull.  
**Contact Brian Bauckham on 01482 640939 or Lawrence Webster on 01482 587020**

**22 November 2003** – Liverpool District Cabaret Night at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool.  
**Contact Barbara Cartwright on 01704 831142 or fax 01704 879767**

**29 November 2003** – Annual Yorkshire and Humberside Dinner Dance at the Willerby Manor Hotel.  
**Contact Brian Bauckham on 01482 640939 or Lawrence Webster on 01482 587020**

**5 December 2003** – Midland's Christmas Luncheon will be held at the Edgbaston Golf Club, Birmingham.  
**Details from Malcolm A Job, District Secretary, 31 Chelthorn Way, Solihull, B91 3FW or email [info@ttbs.org.uk](mailto:info@ttbs.org.uk)**

**10 December 2003** – Liverpool District Christmas Lunch at West Lancs Golf Club.  
**Contact Barbara Cartwright on 01704 831142**

**15 December 2003** – North East Presidents' Luncheon.  
**For further information please contact JH Southern, M.H. Southern & Co, Church Bank Sawmill, Jarrow, NE32 3EB on 01914 898231 or email [james@mhsouthern.co.uk](mailto:james@mhsouthern.co.uk)**

**For more information on TTBS events visit [www.ttbs.org.uk](http://www.ttbs.org.uk)**

### "TTF National President enjoys the TTBS Golf Day"

The TTBS National Golf Day took place at Hollins Hall Yorkshire on Friday 11 July. The event for which Finnforest UK Ltd was the main sponsor was well supported by the trade. Although final figures are not yet available the event raised over £16,000.00, a record for the TTBS Golf Day. Additional sponsorship was from Arch Timber Protection, Aon Insurance, SAP Computer Systems, Valmar, Weinig UK



and Wickes Home Improvement Centres. Pictured enjoying their golf are (left to right) Ross Bellamy TTBS National Treasurer, Mike Taylor of Weyerhaeuser Europe, Geoff Rhodes TTF President and Peter Johnson."

The National Panel Products Division is holding its **Annual Dinner** on Wednesday 12 November 2003 at the London Hilton on Park Lane. Application forms will be distributed in the near future.

If you do not receive a form but would like to obtain tickets, then please contact Nina Grundy on [ngrundy@ttf.co.uk](mailto:ngrundy@ttf.co.uk)