

RESULTS OF TESTS CARRIED OUT ON WOODEN PRODUCTS ON THE BELGIAN MARKET



DETAILED RESULTS AND COMPANY RESPONSES, MARCH 2021

Initially published in November 2020 by WWF-Belgium and updated in March 2021 to reflect the results of the study following the availability of information that was not known at the time of publication in November 2020.

PRODUCTS SUBMITTED TO EUTR WITH INCOMPLETE OR WRONG DECLARATION

No.	Product description	Retailer	Description of the product (in shop or online)	Response to request of information	Anatomical wood test result	Response of retailer	WWF evaluation
1	Angle moulding	Brico	Cambara, FSC certification	Meranti, Indonesia	<i>Erisma</i> spp. / VOCHYSIACEAE (Cambara)	Brico reached out to their supplier Deli Home, who informed that the product can also be made of other types of wood with the same characteristics as Meranti. According to them, the species is not listed in their FSC certificate because they bought Cambara on a single occasion and forgot to report it to their FSC auditor.	Cambara is native to tropical South America, a region where all countries present a high risk of illegality. While the species matches the product description in store, Brico informed WWF of another composition for the product and Cambara was not listed in Brico's supplier FSC certificate who imported the wood. WWF does not have evidence that the supplier of Brico imported the wood with sufficient due diligence. Moreover, FSC certified companies must closely follow the FSC rules to safeguard the credibility of the system. FSC certification (or any other independent certification system) is not a green lane under the EUTR.
2	Storage table Hol	IKEA	Acacia, MDF, Made in Vietnam	IKEA declined providing further information on the composition of this product.	Solid wood: not tested, acacia identified visually by WWF experts. MDF: <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. / MYRTACEAE (eucalypt); <i>Syzygium</i> spp. / MYRTACEAE (kelat)	No response	The anatomical results of the medium density fiberboard indicate that it is made from eucalyptus (plantation tree) and kelat. Kelat designates a group of tropical tree species originating from the forests of South East Asia, a region with a high risk of illegal logging. Kelat is generally not used to produce wood fiberboards. For instance, no FSC-certified MDF processor uses <i>Syzygium</i> spp. in their production.
3	Kitchen island Tornviken	IKEA	Oak veneer, beech veneer, beech solid wood, particle board, fiberboard, made in Romania	IKEA declined providing further information on the composition of this product.	Fiberboard: <i>Acer</i> spp. / SAPINDACEAE (maple); <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> / FAGACEAE (beech); <i>Populus</i> spp. / SALICACEAE (poplar); <i>Picea</i> spp. / PINACEAE (spruce) Particle board: <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> / FAGACEAE (beech); <i>Picea</i> spp. / PINACEAE (spruce)	No response	All species present in the product are common in Europe, including Eastern Europe where the product was manufactured. Eastern European countries present high risks of illegal logging and uncontrolled mixing of timber in supply chains.

No.	Product description	Retailer	Description of the product (in shop or online)	Response to request of information	Anatomical wood test result	Response of retailer	WWF evaluation
4	Clothes rack Jennet	Jysk	Pine	The clothes rack consists of MDF and solid pine. The solid pine comes from New Zealand. The MDF is made of poplar wood (<i>Populus tomentosa</i>) and comes from China.	Solid wood: Pine identified visually by WWF. Isotope analysis could not verify the origin with high certainty. Reference samples from New Zealand are needed to draw a conclusion. Solid wood 2: <i>Populus</i> spp. / SALICACEAE (poplar) MDF: not tested	No response	Incomplete declaration on the presence of solid poplar wood. In a complex processing chain, the origins of solid wood and the wood used in the panels can be very different. Due diligence must consider all wood species used in a product.
5	Wooden frame for picture Max	Leen Bakker	Teak (Indonesia)	Teak from Indonesia and multiplex, no information about multiplex composition "because small quantity".	Solid wood: not tested, identified visually by WWF experts Plywood: <i>Falcataria moluccana</i> / FABACEAE-MIMOSOIDEA (jeungjing)	Leen Bakker's Quality & Environment Manager informed WWF that "As a result of your notification, we have either cancelled or temporarily suspended our purchase of these items from the suppliers concerned and blocked them for sale. This at least until more clarity from our suppliers and the overall situation has been obtained. According to the EUTR, we can assume that wood supplied in accordance with the FLEGT regulation has been guaranteed legality by the national / regional authorities and thus the due diligence system is guaranteed. We are currently working closely with our suppliers to investigate what might have gone wrong in the processes to be able to take targeted measures if necessary."	Incomplete declaration on the presence of acacia and jeungjing (<i>Falcataria moluccana</i>). Jeungjing has a geographical distribution that includes Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia and Indomalaysia, countries with a high risk of illegality. It is a tree that is often planted including in deforested areas.

No.	Product description	Retailer	Description of the product (in shop or online)	Response to request of information	Anatomical wood test result	Response of retailer	WWF evaluation
6	Coffee table Okinawa	Maisons du Monde	<p>Veneer: <i>Quercus alba</i>, (USA) and <i>Fraxinus americana</i> (USA)</p> <p>Solid wood: <i>Fraxinus americana</i> (USA)</p> <p>MDF (China)</p>	<p>Solid wood: USA ash (<i>Fraxinus americana</i>)</p> <p>Veneer: USA ash (<i>Fraxinus americana</i>) + oak from the USA (<i>Quercus rubra</i>)</p> <p>MDF <i>Populus tomentosa</i> (China)</p>	<p>Solid wood: genus identified visually and isotope signature matches USA.</p> <p>Veneer: genus identified visually by WWF experts, isotope signature matches USA.</p> <p>MDF: fibers not tested, top and bottom veneer: *BURSERACEAE best agree: <i>Aucoumea klaineana</i> (okoumé) <i>Betula</i> spp. / BETULACEAE (birch)</p> <p>Plywood (not mentioned in product description): <i>Quercus</i> spp. / FAGACEAE (oak); *BURSERACEAE best agree: <i>Aucoumea klaineana</i> (okoumé); <i>Populus</i> spp. / SALICACEAE (poplar)</p>	<p>Maisons du Monde Sustainable Procurement Department informed WWF: "I am very surprised about the test results. Even though these three references [referring to the three products WWF found incoherences in] have been removed from our catalogue. I have nevertheless contacted the suppliers in question for a more in-depth investigation and informed our purchasing departments for greater vigilance in the new collections."</p>	<p>The presence of birch and okoumé in the product was not declared. Okoumé (<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>) is classified as vulnerable on the Red List of Species and originates in central tropical Africa. Central African countries present a high risk of illegality in the forest sector.</p>
7	Coffee table Rochester	Maisons du Monde	<p>Solid wood: <i>Quercus robur</i>, (France)</p> <p>Veneer: <i>Quercus robur</i>, France</p> <p>Particle board: mixed wood, France</p>	<p>Veneer: French Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) PEFC certified</p> <p>Solid wood: French Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) PEFC certified</p> <p>Particle board: PEFC board from Italy (<i>Abies alba</i>; <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp; <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.; <i>Pinus</i> spp.; <i>Quercus</i> spp)</p>	<p>Veneer and solid wood: oak identified visually by WWF experts, isotopic signature matches the declared origin.</p> <p>Particle board: <i>Pinus cf. sylvestris</i>, <i>P. massoniana</i> / PINACEAE (pine) <i>Populus</i> spp. / SALICACEAE (poplar) ; <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. / MYRTACEAE (eucalypt) ; <i>Quercus</i> spp. / FAGACEAE (oak); MORACEAE best agree: <i>Milicia excelsa</i> (Iroko)</p>	<p>Maisons du Monde Sustainable Procurement Department informed WWF: "I am very surprised about the test results. Even though these three references [referring to the three products WWF found incoherences in] have been removed from our catalogue. I have nevertheless contacted the suppliers in question for a more in-depth investigation and informed our purchasing departments for greater vigilance in the new collections."</p>	<p>The composition of the particle board is inconsistent with the list of declared species. Iroko (<i>Milicia excelsa</i>) is distributed throughout tropical Africa (including East and West Africa) where the risk of illegality in the forest sector is high and high rates of deforestation are observed.</p>

No.	Product description	Retailer	Description of the product (in shop or online)	Response to request of information	Anatomical wood test result	Response of retailer	WWF evaluation
8	Sideboard Eyre	WEBA	Massive fir	<p>Solid wood: Fir, scientific name is <i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i> (Lamb.) Hook. The origin is China.</p> <p>Plywood: Chinese oak and pine, from Fujian Province, China</p>	<p>Solid wood: <i>Cunninghamia</i> spp. / CUPRESSACEAE (Chinese fir) with an isotope signature not typical for China, but regional information and reference material would be necessary to exclude a Chinese origin.</p> <p><i>Schima</i> spp. / THEACEAE (samak)</p> <p>Plywood: *BURSERACEAE best agree: <i>Aucoumea klaineana</i> (okoumé); <i>Populus</i> spp. / SALICACEAE (poplar)</p>	After sharing the results WEBA explained that the full composition of the product was known but that they and their supplier had not understood the initial request (note that WWF explicitly asked for the composition and origin of all the wood used in the product, including plywood). WEBA however did not provide evidence for this new information and did not provide information about the country of harvest of the wood used, making the declaration still incomplete.	Incomplete declaration on the presence of <i>Schima</i> spp, okoumé and poplar in the furniture. Okoumé (<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>) is classified as Vulnerable on the Red List of Species and originates in central tropical Africa. Central African countries present a high risk of illegality in the forest sector. Tree species of the genus <i>Schima</i> are distributed in China, South and South-East Asia. The wood in the product is therefore potentially from a country with a high risk of illegality.
9	Sideboard Levente	WEBA	Massive mango & MDF	Mango wood, India, no information about the composition of the MDF	<p>Solid wood: <i>Mangifera</i> spp. / ANACARDIACEAE (mango wood)</p> <p>MDF: <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. / MYRTACEAE (eucalyptus)</p>	After sharing the results WEBA explained that the full composition of the product was known but that they and their supplier had not understood the initial request (note that WWF explicitly asked for the composition and origin of all the wood used in the product). WEBA however did not provide evidence for this new information and did not provide information about the origin of the wood used, making the declaration still incomplete.	Incomplete declaration on the presence of eucalyptus in the product. Eucalyptus is a plantation tree, associated to low risks of illegality except where it might be planted on illegally cleared lands.
10	Telephone table Tredici	WEBA	Sheesham	<i>Dalbergia Sissoo</i> (Rose wood) – Country & region of origin: North India. WEBA provided a legality certificate applying to <i>Dalbergia</i> used in handicrafts from India (otherwise <i>Dalbergia</i> are listed under CITES, with an exception for Indian handicrafts)	Solid wood: <i>Mangifera</i> spp. / ANACARDIACEAE (mango wood); <i>Dalbergia</i> cf. <i>Sissoo</i> / FABACEAE – FABOIDEAE (sheesham)	After sharing the results WEBA explained that the full composition of the product was known but that they and their supplier had not understood the initial request (note that WWF explicitly asked for the composition and origin of all the wood used in the product). WEBA however did not provide evidence for this new information and did not provide information about the origin of the wood used, making the declaration still incomplete.	Incomplete declaration on the presence of mango wood in the product. The mango wood is often cultivated but can also come from natural tropical forests.

PRODUCTS SUBMITTED TO FLEGT/SVLK LICENSES WITH INCOMPLETE OR WRONG DECLARATIONS

No.	Product description	Retailer	Description of the product (in shop or online)	Response to request of information	Anatomical wood test result	Response of retailer	WWF evaluation
11	Picture frame Andy	Leen Bakker	Natural recycled wood	Recycled wood (<i>Melia azedarach</i>)	Solid wood: <i>Tectona grandis</i> / LAMIACEAE (structure typical of teak from natural forest); <i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp. / DIPTEROCARPACEAE (keruing); <i>Artocarpus</i> spp. /MORACEAE (Ttrap, keledang) Plywood: <i>Falcataria moluccana</i> / FABACEAE - MIMOSOIDEAE (jeungjing)	After WWF shared test results showing mismatches between declaration and test results, Leen Bakker provided a FLEGT license valid for teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i>), country of harvest Indonesia. Leen Bakker also argued that "It is well known that legal timber does not necessarily have to come from plantations."	The teak frame shows a typical structure of teak from natural forests. Natural teak forests persist in India, Laos and Thailand and about half of them in Myanmar. The teak is therefore most probably not from Indonesia, but from a country with a high risk of illegal logging, such as Myanmar or Laos. In addition, 3 other undeclared South East Asian tropical wood species are found in the product. Among the keruing and terap, many species have an unfavorable conservation status.
12	Side table Modena	Leen Bakker	NA	<i>Tectona grandis</i> , Indonesia V-Legal document	Solid wood: <i>Wrightia</i> spp./ APOCYNACEAE (Lanete, dudhi)	No specific response on this item but see general reaction underneath.	The composition of the table does not correspond to the one on the FLEGT legality license. Species of the genus <i>Wrightia</i> are distributed in South and South-East Asia, including countries at high risk of illegality in the forest sector. Of the 8 species on the Red List, half are vulnerable or endangered.
13	Side table Dorean (2 items bought)	Leen Bakker	Javawood	V-legal certificate states country of harvest: Indonesia, species: Java hout also called Mindi hout, (<i>Melia azedarach</i>)	Table 1/solid wood: <i>Phellodendron amurense</i> / RUTACEAE (Amur cork tree); Table 2/solid wood: <i>Senegalia</i> , <i>Acacia</i> spp. / FABACEAE-MIMOSOIDEAE (acacia)	No specific response on this item but see general reaction underneath.	Neither of the two tables is produced in the species covered by the FLEGT legality license. The Amur cork tree (<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>) is distributed in temperate Asia, a distribution that includes countries and regions with a high risk of illegality in the forest sector (e.g. Russian Far East).
<p>General reaction Leen Bakker: Leen Bakker's Quality & Environment Manager informed WWF that "As a result of your notification, we have either cancelled or temporarily suspended our purchase of these items from the suppliers concerned and blocked them for sale. This at least until more clarity from our suppliers and the overall situation has been obtained. According to the EUTR, we can assume that wood supplied in accordance with the FLEGT regulation has been guaranteed legality by the national / regional authorities and thus the due diligence system is guaranteed. We are currently working closely with our suppliers to investigate what might have gone wrong in the processes to be able to take targeted measures if necessary."</p>							

PRODUCTS NOT SUBMITTED TO, OR EXEMPTED FROM, THE EUTR WITH INCOMPLETE OR WRONG DECLARATIONS

No.	Name of product	Retailer	Description of the product in store/online	Response to request of information	Anatomical and isotopic analysis results	Response of retailer	WWF evaluation
16	Resting board on slat	Aveve	Wood	The scientific and trade name for the used wood or wood particals (per wood) : <i>Pinus armandii</i> - the country of origin of the used wood or wood particals: Dongbei China	Solid wood 1: <i>Pinus cf. radiata</i> or <i>P. contorta</i> / PINACEAE with isotopic signature not matching China. Solid wood 2: <i>Pinus cf. sylvestris</i> or <i>P. massoniana</i> / PINACEAE with isotopic signature matching China. Plywood 1: <i>Calophyllum</i> spp. / CALOPHYLLACEAE (bintangor) <i>Populus</i> spp. / SALICACEAE <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. / MYRTACEAE Plywood 2: *BURSERACEAE best agree: <i>Aucoumea klaineana</i> (okoumé) <i>Populus</i> spp. / SALICACEAE (poplar)	After WWF shared test results, Aveve informed WWF that the plywood used in the product is FSC certified and shared an FSC certificate from a Chinese plywood company. However, there was no further evidence that the company is Aveve's supplier and that certified plywood is used in the product.	No concordance between the declaration and the results, including the presence of wood with a high risk of illegality. Okoumé is classified as vulnerable on the Red List of Species and originates in central tropical Africa. Central African countries present a high risk of illegality in the forest sector. Bintangor, on the other hand, is native to South and South-East Asia and out of 55 species of the genus <i>Calophyllum</i> on the Red List, half are in a vulnerable to critical conservation status. Since the final product is not FSC-certified, the chain of custody is not warranted. There is insufficient proof that the shared certificate covers the plywood that is used in the product. Indeed, a supplier can have an FSC certificate but also use/produce non-certified materials.

No.	Name of product	Retailer	Description of the product in store/online	Response to request of information	Anatomical and isotopic analysis results	Response of retailer	WWF evaluation
17	Nest box	Aveve	wood	<p>WWF contacted Aveve and their supplier Flamingo Pet Products. Flamingo Pet Products informed us that the product is made of: <i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i> (Chinese Fir) Origin: China</p> <p>When we asked again about the plywood, they provided further information: Species: birch and Chinese Fir (<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>) Origin: China</p>	<p>Solid wood: not tested Plywood: *BURSERACEAE best agree: <i>Aucoumea klaineana</i> (Okoumé), <i>Populus</i> spp. / SALICACEAE (poplar)</p>	Aveve did not react to the test results.	Plywood is not composed of the declared species. Okoumé is classified as vulnerable on the Red List of Species and originates from Central Tropical Africa. Central African countries present a high risk of illegality in the forest sector.
18	Incense holder	Aveve	NA	Aveve communicated the name of their supplier Drake Manufacture. Drake Manufacture in turn responded that they had imported the incense holders and that they are made of Sonowood (<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>) from Indonesia.	Solid wood: <i>Dalbergia</i> cf. <i>latifolia</i>	Aveve did not react to the test results.	The species detected does not correspond to the one declared. It is in fact Indian rosewood, a species in a vulnerable conservation status, listed under Appendix II of the CITES Convention and which must therefore be exported and imported with dedicated certificates. It very probable that the items have been imported in violation of the CITES legislation, since the items were purchased in May 2019, before exceptions were introduced on <i>Dalbergia</i> sp.
19	Mirror Recycle	Casa	Recycled solid wood: poplar (China)	Recycled solid wood: poplar (China)	Solid wood: <i>Cunninghamia</i> spp. / CUPRESSACEAE (Chinese fir); <i>Larix</i> spp. / PINACEAE ((Siberian) Larch); <i>Acer</i> spp. / SAPINDACEAE	No response, Casa also did not respond to the question how they verify that the wood is from a recycled origin.	No concordance between the declared species and the composition of the mirror. This raises questions as to the nature of the wood and how Casa verifies the recycled origin of the wood.

No.	Name of product	Retailer	Description of the product in store/online	Response to request of information	Anatomical and isotopic analysis results	Response of retailer	WWF evaluation
20	Bench with shoe storage Tjusig	IKEA	Wood, Made in China	IKEA declined providing further information about the composition of this product.	Solid wood: <i>Betula</i> sp. (birch) Particle board: <i>Pinus</i> spp. / PINACEAE (Pine); <i>Schima</i> spp. / THEACEAE (Schima); <i>Liquidambar</i> spp. / HAMAMELIDACEAE (Amber wood); <i>Quercus</i> spp. / FAGACEAE (Mempening); <i>Acacia</i> spp. / FABACEAE-MIMOSOIDEAE; <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. / MYRTACEAE	No response	The product description does not contain any information about the composition. With the exception of acacia and eucalyptus, which are common plantation trees, the wood species used in the product are widespread in natural forests, including in regions where forests are at high risk of illegal exploitation (temperate Asia, including Russia, Central America, South and South-East Asia).
21	Lantern Eremitt	Jysk	Birch	Birch (China)	Solid wood: <i>Pinus</i> cf. <i>radiata</i> or <i>P. contorta</i> / PINACEAE, isotopic analysis excludes a Chinese origin.	No response	No concordance between the declaration of composition and origin and the laboratory results.
22	Tray table Balling	Jysk	Oak veneer, plywood	Veneer: red oak (China) Plywood: <i>Alniphyllum</i> spp. (China)	Veneer: <i>Quercus</i> spp. / FAGACEAE (oak). The origin could not be verified through isotopic because the veneer was too thin. Plywood: <i>Alniphyllum fortunei</i> / STYRACACEA; <i>Populus</i> spp. / SALICACEAE	No response	Plywood includes poplar, a species not included in the company's declaration.
23	Insect hotel Sjagger	Jysk	Pine	All the wood used is <i>Pinus radiata</i> D. Don (Nieuw-Zeeland)	Solid wood: <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. / MYRTACEAE and <i>Pinus radiata</i> or <i>Pinus contorta</i> / PINACEAE Plywood: <i>Populus</i> spp. / SALICACEAE	No response	The product includes two species that were not included in the company's declaration.

No.	Name of product	Retailer	Description of the product in store/online	Response to request of information	Anatomical and isotopic analysis results	Response of retailer	WWF evaluation
24	Aaron stool	Maisons du Monde	Recycled eucalypt and particle board.	Product composed of eucalyptus and Indian medium density fibreboard. Maisons du Monde informed WWF that the product is made of recovered wood. To verify this, they ask all their suppliers to provide proof of purchase of recycled wood. Furthermore, Maisons du Monde informed that this product was not renewed in our 2020 catalogue due to lack of traceability in the supply chain.	Solid wood: <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. / MYRTACEAE Plywood: *BURSERACEAE best agree: <i>Aucoumea klaineana</i> (okoumé); <i>Sterculia</i> spp. / MALVACEAE; <i>Populus</i> spp. / SALICACEAE; BOMBACEAE best agree: <i>Ceiba</i> spp.	No further information to first information exchange.	Maisons du Monde did not know the composition of the panel which included species at risk. With reclaimed timber, the retailer does necessarily need to know its composition. However, the panel used in the product is plywood rather than MDF, hence it is unknown whether the retailer has sufficient evidence that this panel is from a recycled origin. Okoumé (<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>) is classified as vulnerable on the Red List of species and originates from central tropical Africa. Central African countries present a high risk of illegality in the forest sector. The red list lists 5 species in the genus <i>Ceiba</i> , 1 of which is in a vulnerable state. <i>Ceiba</i> and <i>Sterculia</i> are distributed throughout the tropical basins of which many countries are at high risk of illegality.

PRODUCTS WITH MATCHING DECLARATIONS AND TEST RESULTS

WWF purchased a total of 27 products at Action, Aveve, Brico, Casa, Maisons du Monde, Jysk, Weba, Leen Bakker, Kwantum, Mr Bricolage where the anatomic and isotopic test results matched the retailer declarations. In several cases the product description in store did not correspond to the product composition, but the retailer or their supplier had the correct information available. WWF asked those retailers to provide customers with correct product information.

- 16 products were submitted to the EUTR
- 6 products carried a FLEGT/SVLK license
- 5 products were not submitted to the EUTR or FLEGT
- 13 products were FSC-certified
- 1 product was PEFC certified