



WOODSTOCK

THE OFFICIAL
NEWSLETTER
OF THE PWPA

For the Promotion of Sustainable Forest & Wood Industry

Vol.7, No. 6

November - December 2009

PWPA Holds 58th General Assembly

The Philippine Wood Producers Association (PWPA) held its 58th Annual General Assembly of Members last November 20, 2009 at the Turf Room of the Manila Polo Club, Makati City, Metro Manila.

Co-presented together with the RI Chemical Corp. and the CTNi, the PWPA assembly's theme: "The Wood Industry: An Agent versus Climate Change," a response to the burning issue of global warming, was given substance by chairman Mineleo Carlos of the Federation of Philippine Industries, and by its main speaker Professor Dr. JR Nereus Acosta.

Former Congressman of Bukidnon, Dr. Acosta, now a professor of Asia Institute of Management, is a champion of the environment and an advocate for mitigating climate change, said the wood industry is an important industry but



Huddle Before the Main Program. (L-R) PWPA President A. C. Olizon, FMB Director M. D. Mendoza, FPI Chairman and RI Chemical Corp. President M. Carlos, AIM Professor and former Congressman JR N. O. Acosta, PWPA Directors E. I. Akantara and A. C. Keh, Jr.

somewhat a controversial one in terms of two characterization: 1) it is a flashpoint of tensions and competing claims, and 2) it remains as an arena of opportunities and possibilities but also for economic enhancement in the light of the reality of climate change. (please see related story on page 3)

During the main programme, Chairman Carlos said that with wood industry's tree plantation developers and enterprising tree farmers, supported by modern technologies such as cloning and

efficient wood processing advanced greenhouse gasses especially CO₂, are not only mitigated but are captured in wood. (see related story on page 2)

CTNi Forest Geneticist Cesar Nuevo, Ph.D. gave a briefing on Clonal Forest Plantation for both economic

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Atienza resigns as DENR Secretary

Environment and Natural Resources Secretary Lito Atienza today (Dec. 28) announced his resignation from the Arroyo administration, citing his intentions to "pursue to the fullest" his mayoralty comeback in Manila.

Atienza is the first Cabinet member to resign even on the heels of a recent Supreme Court (SC) ruling that appointed officials are not deemed resigned upon filing of their certificates of candidacy (COCs).

According to Atienza, the job that awaits him in Manila compelled him to step down as DENR chief to give full time for his local campaign. Atienza filed his COC as mayor of the country's capital city last Dec. 1.

"It is just fair that we don't sacrifice national interest for our personal intentions. Delicadeza also dictates that

we do so," Atienza stressed.

"In fairness to the Department, napakahirap pagsamahin 'yung panahon natin dito sa DENR at saka 'yung tungkulin ko po naman sa Maynila," explained Atienza. He expressed his gratitude to President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo for the opportunity to head the environment department. "I am really very grateful for the opportunity given me by the President when she enlisted me into the Cabinet to be of service to our country in my capacity as DENR secretary."

Atienza added that he is confident that the next DENR secretary will continue the initiatives that he has started and engaged in, especially in the enforcement of environmental laws and prosecution of cases against violating parties.

(Continued on page 2)

FPI Chair Lauds as Green the Wood Industry

During the Philippine Wood Producers Association's (PWPA) 58th Annual General Assembly, Federation of Philippine Industries Chairman Meneleo Carlos, Jr. talked about the challenges and opportunities of the wood industry in this time of economic globalization and climate change challenges. He said because the wood industry is based on a renewable forest resource, it can thrive and compete in local and international arena. "I am confident that with the enterprising tree farmers, equipped with technology and your effectiveness as good processor is a winning combination," he said.

He said today's realities of global warming also reminds us to reforest more extensively and to redefine the

role of the wood industry.

Carlos said wood is green and eco-labelling is IN. He said not only to look at wood as a piece of lumber, a decorative panel, or a piece of furniture but to look for new useful product opportunities created by new technologies.

Adverting to the Assembly's theme: The Wood Industry: An Agent vs. Climate Change, he said wood is the long-term storehouse of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas locked in the wood that form part of houses, buildings and furniture to mitigate global warming. He said there is no process to capture carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that can beat the effectiveness of growing trees and converting them to durable wooden products.

Carlos believed that as the most renewable resource and promoted cloning technology that generates fast growing trees harvestable in less than 10 years compared to its original 20 years. "This will green the country at a shorter period of time, provided we correct tenurial stewardship policies and practices. This makes tree planting and harvesting a viable activity for small tree farmers and a powerful tool for poverty alleviation," he said.

He said our watersheds are denuded and the best way to reforest them is through the stewardship of small farmers acting in their own self-interest and protecting their livelihood. He concluded that tree planting and wood production should be the government's land use policy for poverty alleviation, sustainable development and economic growth.

PWPA Holds...

(Continued from page 1)

importance and its help in climate change mitigation.

The Assembly started off with the business meeting where members were informed of the different activities and projects the PWPA has accomplished during the year 2008. Resolutions passed by the Board of Directors were ratified by the members. A new set of members of the Board of Directors were also elected.

Sworn in by Forest Management Bureau Director Marlo Mendoza, chair of the Elections Committee were new directors of the Board Ms. Edith Alcantara, Mrssrs. Antonio Bernas, Victor Consunji, Alfonso Keh, Jr., Robert Kua, Charlie Liu, Fernando Lu, Evaristo Narvaez, Jr., Manuel Ng, Antonio Olizon, Alex Ong, Aristeo Puyat, Stanley Tan, Ramon Uy, and Jhonny Young.

This year's Steering Committee of the General Assembly is chaired by Director and Executive Vice President Alfonso Keh, Jr. with Directors Jhonny Young and Ramon Uy as co-chairpersons.

The Assembly was attended by 83 members, sponsors and guests. (more photos on pages 6 & 7)

Atienza resigns...

(Continued from page 1)

As an example, Atienza cited five "landmark initiatives" he set into motion at the DENR which should be pursued "with the passion" he showed, namely: the dismantling of illegal fishpens dotting the Laguna Lake and Manila Bay; the enforcement of the SC order to rehabilitate the Manila Bay; the enforcement of SC's 1965 decision on the Ayala estate issue in Calatagan, Batangas; the cases filed against Maynilad and Maynila Water, Inc. for failure to set up wastewater treatment facilities; and the cases filed against local executives for failing to enforce Republic Act 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act.

"Effective law enforcement is the key in protecting our environment and natural wealth," said Atienza.

WoodStock

Bi-monthly publication of the
Philippine Wood Producers Association

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Making the Wood Industry an Agent against Climate Change

(Abridged from the Speech of AIM Professor Nereus Acosta)*

Thank you Mr. Tony Olizon at sa inyong lahat po isang magandang gabi.

Thank you for accommodating us, that we are able to understand the issues facing the Philippine Wood Producers Association perhaps on the larger context, of climate change/global warming and specifically, what the country really needs in terms of having a clear environmental agenda that will help guide not only the industry like yours but also many other sectors engaged in truly ensuring sustainable development for our country.

But first of all, I would like to greet all of you here: Mr. Ferdie Lu, the chairman, Mr. Meneleo Carlos, Ma'm Edith Alcantara, Mr. Jun Keh, and Mr. Marlo (FMB Director Mendoza), a good friend from Bantay Kalikasan and Clean Air Act days of the 11th Congress.

I will begin with a little anecdote, about when God created the earth or the universe that He was very well pleased with. Two angels asked Him to describe in a word or two what the universe He had created meant. And all God said was, this is what we call **BALANCE**. The planets in perfect orbits, they don't collide, all seemingly as a perfect piece. This is the universe of balance. One of His angels asked Him for an example. God said, ok I'll pick one planet, the planet earth, that third from the sun. The earth is all about balance. Look at the countries around the North Pole, six months of the year dark and very cold, six months of the year light and warm. For this reason of the seasons, Scandinavian countries are so inventive, they dominate Nokia, Erickson and all of those, so there is balance. The Middle East countries have deserts, truly blistering heat all year round, but their countries have the gift of oil. And on and on He described regions and countries until one of His angels asked about those pearl of isles in the Pacific Ocean, the Philippines. God said, I gave it a share of everything: happy people, beautiful women, pristine beaches, bounties of the earth, the best forest, the best minerals, the best of nature. But the other angel said: but, there is no balance. God said there is balance. Wait until you find

out what kind of politicians I put in that country.

I would like to say that the wood industry could be characterized in two ways: 1) it is a flash point of tension and competing claims; and 2) it remains still an arena of opportunities and possibilities not only for economic growth and social development but for ecological conservation specially on onset of the realities of climate change.

It's the flash point of tension in terms of three Ps. The first P is tension of **philosophy**, a tension of schools of thoughts. On one hand, the philosophy of environmentalism – protect and save the earth, hug every tree, don't cut it down. On the other hand, the philosophy that natural resources of every country have to be properly manage, if to some degree, exploited for economic development. So it's the tension of environmentalism on one hand and entrepreneurialism on the other. It is a tension that exists in all fields of endeavors, even in public industries. But because we are in the throes of one of the greatest challenges facing the earth ever in the history of mankind, I think this tension should be highlighted especially for industry like the wood.

The second P is about flashpoint of **practical demands**. The tension is between economic requirements, on one hand, (we have to have wood, make business strong, provide jobs, get to the bottomline that shows clear returns of investments) and on the other hand, ecological imperatives (ensure that there is a full or substantive measure of protection, conservation and sustainability of the forests).

The third P is the flash point of **policy**. It's about the police powers of the State. The entire framework of public policy is about the stick vis-à-vis the carrot. Where the industries, like yours talk about fiscal and regulatory incentives that enable the growth of business and ensure that there is competitiveness; there is also the restraint and penalty to an industry like yours, which means the government makes sure that there is no abuse of forests.

So we're seeing, therefore, the flash points of tension of mindset or philosophy: envi-

ronmentalism against entrepreneurialism; of practical demands: economic requirements of production against ecological imperatives of protection and conservation of natural resources; and, of policy: the stick of state regulations and policing against the carrot of incentives, market-based instruments and competitiveness.

Now, we move on to opportunities and possibilities for an industry that has a great potential, as your theme aptly says, to contribute to the understanding of climate change, a role you play in the larger economy and the larger society. So what are these opportunities that can be seen in balance.

We started with three Ps, now the three I's. The first I is the opportunity of **information**. We should know about the science of forestry and about the business of your industry: the information about how to grow bagras, how to make returns of investments on them, and how carbon capture works. Increasingly, there are studies to show that if you, plant more trees or develop more plantations, as an industry in itself, it is far more climate friendly or ecologically more adaptive than mining or the other extractive industries of the natural resources. So if we remembered the Bukidnon Forest Incorporated covered a thousands of hectares of denuded hillsides, now we are seeing a forest, indeed now a carbon sink. As what was said earlier, the more wood you plant and the more wood you used, by some inference, this is part of our share in addressing climate change. But some may say you are just rationalizing because you are already cutting down trees, but you have to plant more trees in a manner Scandinavia or New Zealand do. Finland and Norway are two of the largest exporters of wood to the world but they have a 75% permanent forest cover. If that is possible in Scandinavia countries where they have half of the year cold and dark and the half of the year warmth and light, why can't we do it in our country that is blessed with all year warmth and light.

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* Delivered by AIM Professor JR Nereus Acosta during the 55th Annual General Assembly of PWPA Members held last November 20, 2010 at the Turf Room, Manila Polo Club, Makati City.

Prospective Investors Express Interest in Tree Plantation

The Philippine Wood Producers Association (PWPA) met Mr. David Gardner of the Global Forest Partners LP on November 13, 2009 at the PWPA Office in Makati City regarding the interest of his unnamed clients to invest in forest plantation in Asia, including the Philippines, as its new investment area.

PWPA Executive Director L. D. Angeles gave Mr. Gardner a background of the PWPA and the activities of its members as he informed him about the salient results of the August-concluded Forestry Investment Forum sponsored by the DENR, FAO, ITTO and the PWPA held at the AIM, Makati City of the various papers he might get hold of maybe of help to him in assessing opportunities for investments.

Gardner, who has visited the Philippines in the past, said Mindanao will be a good location for tree plantation development (ITP) and he would be looking for grassland/brushland area, about 20,000 - 40,000 hectares ITP. He said the company plans to invest in longer rotation tree crops for high value wood but the availability for it of a market is one of its considerations, the information he has difficulty in getting.

Gardner said he has met with DENR regarding tenurial instruments and arrangements existing in the country and may be doing some case studies on the Shannalyn group, Bukidnon Forest, Inc. and the PICOP areas.

Angeles said the company may consider having a joint venture with interested PWPA members who have IFMA areas for ITP development.

In so far as the market for wood is concerned, Angeles said that for past years, the wood industry has been generally catering to the local market that has an apparent domestic demand/consumption of about 2 million cu m of wood products in round wood equivalent, about 35% of which were imports of logs, lumber and veneer. Exports are restricted by Philippine government to finished and semi-finished wood products. Significant though are exports of secondary processed wood products like furniture of wood and wood-based manufactured articles.

The PWPA latest annual reports and some papers from the Forestry Investment Forum were given to Gardner.

Also present during the meeting are PWPA Forest and Environment (FE) adviser Jose Lorenzo and FE coordinator Maila Vasquez.

PWPA Directors as FMB Resource Persons

Two directors of the Board of the Philippine Wood Producers Association (PWPA) were invited by the Forest Management Bureau (FMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, for the status of the implementation of the project titled: "Enhancing Natural Resources Management through Enterprise Development Project," presented on December 17, 2009 at the FMB Conference Room, Quezon City.

The Bureau specifically invited Director-VPs Evaristo Narvaez, Jr. and Ramon Uy to give their views on the project implementation and results.

The presentation on the status of the project in Palawan was presented by the project leader, Dr. Gwendolyn Bambalan that was followed up by the reports of the consultants on the activities undertaken in the field.

FAO senior forester Patrick Durst also gave his observations regarding his visit to the project site.

VP-director Narvaez, Jr. gave his insights on the the big brother approach as a key to the project success, citing the PICOP's Livelihood and Enterprise in Agro-Forestry

(LEAF) experiences. He said big brother/investors will come in if the government policy on the matter of relationship between the stakeholder and the big brother is clear. He also said that the PO should be taught how to scale-up the initial project to a real entrepreneurship level.

VP-director Uy, on the other hand, commented on the crude, wasteful log and flitch preparation as he recommended that proper equipment should be used to ensure high wood recovery and to maximize income/profit.

ED Angeles, noting that there are 8 regions wherein various entrepreneurial projects are being carried out said resource material sustainability and product market availability and technical and management know-how are essential for a project to transform itself into a viable enterprise as he informed on the availability of the 1995 ADB-study on small scale forest-based industries, FPRDI's mature technologies and other upland programs of PCARRD that maybe matched with appropriate projects.

PWPA's comments and recommendations were all noted and appreciated by the FMB and the project management team.

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Glimpses during the 58th General Assembly



Glimpses during the 58th General Assembly



Environment and property rights

By: Calixto Chikiamco

When one thinks about being friendly to the environment, one usually counterposes it to private property rights. Along this line of thinking, the government is for the environment and the private sector with its "greed" is anti-environment.

Nothing could be more wrong.

The unthinking prescription to denudation, for example, is for the government to do a total log ban on the assumption that greedy loggers are responsible for the denudation.

However, think about it: why would logging and wood companies destroy their source of raw materials? If their aim is to destroy the forest, how can logging and wood companies sustain their business? On the contrary, it's in the self-interest of logging and wood companies to sustain the forests because that is the source of their livelihood.

How can we then explain the massive denudation of the country? Well, government was and is the culprit.

The macro-explanation is that the government's protectionist import-dependent import-substitution economic policy in the fifties encouraged deforestation. This policy, buttressed by an overvalued exchange rate, ensured a persistent trade deficit. To finance the trade deficit, the government encouraged extractive industries – logging and mining – in the sixties and seventies to generate foreign exchange. In effect, our natural resources were used to pay for the inefficiency of our protected import-substituting industries.

However, government exacerbated the situation by two wrong-headed policies.

One is that it imposed a "reforestation fee" on logging compa-

nies, telling the logging companies that the government will assume the responsibility of replanting and sustaining the forests. Of course, the government never did replant and used the reforestation fee wisely. The fee got lost in graft, the government didn't have the resources and interest to police the forest and keep out the *kaingineros* (slash-and-burn farmers), and because of population pressures, people started moving upland and cutting trees.

The other is that the government did not give logging companies secure, long-term property rights. Logging permits were usually short-term (five years or less) and highly political because keeping them was dependent on one's *padrinos* and political connections. Because of the long period it takes to plant and grow a tree and recoup one's investment, the government should have given secure property rights of 25 years or more.

Property rights analysis, therefore, should be at the core of any plan to preserve and sustain the environment.

Secure private property rights can be pro-environment while its absence can lead to the environmental destruction. In his famous economics textbook, N. Gregory Mankiw, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under former President George Bush, cites the example of whales, which are "commonly owned," and in danger of being hunted to extinction, compared to cows, which are privately owned, and is in no danger of becoming extinct. In fact, cows are being regularly reproduced because there's a private incentive to do so.

Quoting a World Development Report, journalist Tom Bethel makes the case for the use of property rights to protect the environment: "When people have open access to forests, pastureland, or fishing grounds they

tend to overuse them. Providing land titles in Thailand has helped reduce damage to forests. The assignment of property titles to slum-dwellers in Bandung and security of tenure to hill farmers in Kenya has reduced soil erosion. Formalizing community rights to land in Burkina Faso is sharply improving land management. And allocating transferable fishery resources has checked the tendency to overfish in New Zealand."

Another example of how insecure property rights can be very damaging to the environment is land reform. Because land reform makes possession of agricultural land insecure, the incentive of landowners is either to convert their agricultural land to residential or industrial land (and therefore exempt from land reform) or not plant at all. Large swaths of idle agricultural land may be traced to the unintended consequence of unsecure property rights caused by land reform.

I'm not saying that privatization is the only solution to our environmental woes nor that the government has no role to play in sustaining the environment, but that good environmental policy requires property rights analysis. Even Olin Ostrom, who received the Nobel Prize for Economics this year, determined that a feature of property rights – exclusion – was necessary for successful community management of common resources (water, forests, etc.). The "tragedy of the commons" or the depletion of commonly owned resources is not inevitable but that exclusion, accountability, and a system of incentives and disincentives must be in place.

It's time to do away with mere rhetoric. Let property rights analysis take its rightful place in sound environmental policy.

From the article of Calixto V. Chikiamco of the same title posted at Business World Online in December 2009. Mr. Chikiamco is a board member of the Institute for Development and Econometric Analysis.

ITTC pledges US\$13.3 million in new funds for tropical forests

The International Tropical Timber Council announced during its meeting on November 14, 2009 in Yokohama, Japan, a total pledges of US\$13.3 million at the session for the funding of its recently approved thematic programs (US\$3.5 million), including the initial funding for community forest enterprises and trade and market transparency programs, for new projects and activities for the conservation and sustainable management, use and trade of tropical forest resources (US\$5.8 million) and Switzerland's announcement to make a US\$4 million replenishment of its International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) Trust Fund to fund future projects and activities. This is in addition to the US\$2.2 million committed in the first half of the year, bringing the total pledges in 2009 to US\$15.5 million.

The Council is the governing body of the ITTO. It meets at least once a year to discuss a wide-ranging agenda aimed at promoting sustainable tropical forest management and the trade of sustainably produced tropical timber.

Funding was provided to 9 projects, including a pre project in PNG to encourage customary landowners to reforest grass lands by planting high value tree species.

It will also fund projects assessment and development management plans for typhoon affected mangroves in Myanmar; promotion of a sustainable wood flooring industry in Brazil; rubber wood utilization in Indonesia; and a silvicultural tool kit for industries and communities in Ghana for managing high value African mahogany.

ITTO's Biennial Work Programme for 2010-11 was also adopted and approved US\$2.3 million in new or additional funding for the following activities: promotion of environmental education for children; international conference on transboundary biodiversity conservation reserves; and showcase forest industry technologies developed under ITTO projects.

The thematic programmes included additional funds to the programmes on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (TFLET) and on Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhancing Environmental Services in Tropical Forests (REDDES). The initial funding pledged to the programmes on Community Forest Management and Enterprises and Trade and Market Transparency will allow commencement of activities under them.

Making the Wood Industry ...

(Continued from page 3)

The second I, is the opportunity for **investments**. The forestry information research and development, says that 343 metric tons of carbon dioxide is captured per hectare of tree plantation for 10 years is a hefty carbon capture. The point, however, is we have to look at the carbon funding mechanisms because this is the finance side of it coming from the science of forestry. The information can be moved on to the investments and the incentives, the market-based instruments, not an environmental law that simply looks at policing and command and control, that could effect the behavioral change in business. Business will follow suit if it sees that there are clear returns on the investments. We look at market-based instruments and we can incorporate into a law like sustainable forestry or into land use. Other instruments, such as the valuation of ecological services of forests have to be looked at also. There maybe carbon captured in cut trees, but if there is no corresponding tree replanting then we cannot value the ecological services. We must pay for that, there must be a cost to that.

I think compared with Vietnam, Malaysia and China, we are really lacking in efforts at the maximization of the potential of CDM especially for such easy enough to do projects like reforestation.

The third I, **institutions**, has to do with policy and government. Has the devolution of some of the functions of the DENR fully effected? Are the conflicting laws like the indigenous peoples rights act and the sustainable forest management reconciled? For an industry like yours to become stable and grow, we should know clearly where the forest lines are, where the protected areas are, and where the IP lands are. We cannot move into a clear cut sustainable forestry management if these rhetorical questions remain unanswered. The SFM bill which I authored in Congress is still pending in the Senate as Ma'm Alcantara reminded me. The land use act which I also authored did not get to first base because the real estate industry stood on its way. We must be clear about where these lines are, we must be clear about competing legal, political, social and even morale claims so that institutions like the DENR are sure that there is that balance for it is not all about regulations, it is also about enabling businesses to grow so that we do reach a measure of a workable sustainable development framework for the country.

So those are the three I's, information, investments and institutions.

I would like to end simply by returning to what is the basic meaning of economy and ecology which as we know have four compo-

nents: population, environment, technology and the way we govern our society. Ecology and economy, for the longest time are used for our modeling of economic growth and the way we organize societies but have always been geared towards the understanding as if one has to come first than the other. Economy before ecology was the question I was asked when sponsoring the Clean Air Act? If you do not have the life support systems of clean air, clean water and food security the sustaining of life itself, then what productivity are we able to talk about. You may have jobs but you'll spend most of your money for medical costs because of respiratory ailments. So how can you separate economy from ecology when they come from the same word, from the Greek word "oikos" and "oikos" is the word for home. Why home? Because the basic unit of exchange, appropriation, distribution, consumption and production is the household. We cannot really love that which we do not understand fully and that is why we always need to go back to science, to the information, to the understanding, to the consciousness.

Ladies and gentlemen, I look forward to more discussion on climate, adaptation and mitigation in wood industry association forums like this. Thank you and magandang gabi sa inyong lahat.

Snapshot of the Tropical Timber Market

Irrational plywood market

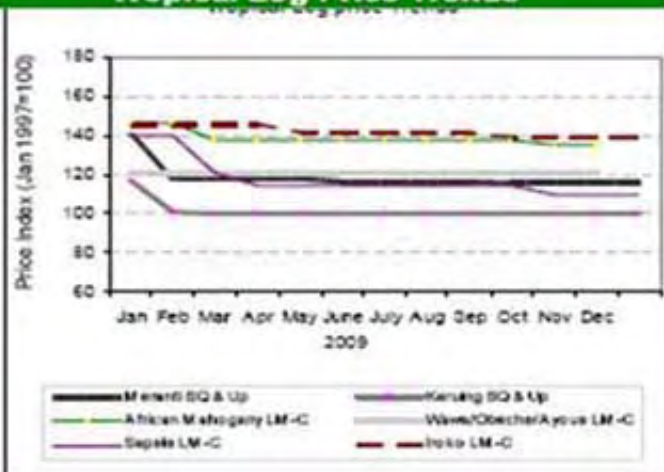
Housing starts in Japan remain at very low levels but production and imports of plywood have been climbing. This has resulted in market prices for plywood (especially softwood ply) in Japan to drop to record lows says the Japan Lumber Reports. Panic selling by wholesalers, as they try to secure sales and dispose of stock, is driving down prices.

There are fears in the industry that some seriously weakened domestic manufacturers could be put out of business.

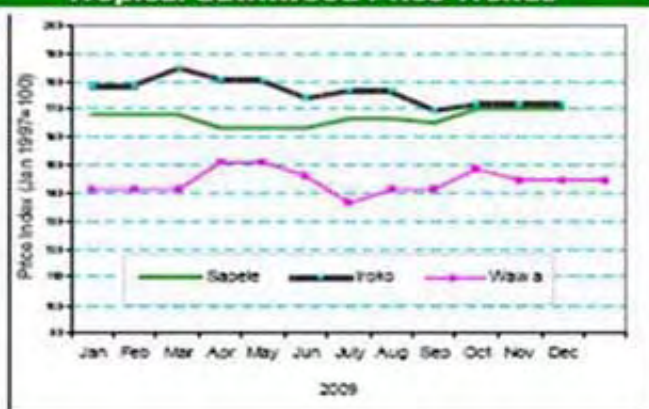
The 'highly irrational market' for softwood plywood is impacting the market for imported hardwood plywood.

The local retail prices of plywood, as monitored at the NCR, somehow included a little upward (see below).

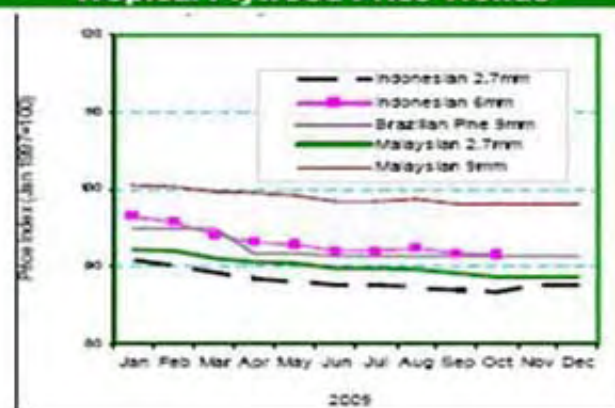
Tropical Log Price Trends



Tropical Sawwood Price Trends



Tropical Plywood Price Trends



Source: Tropical Timber Market Report
Volume 14, Number 23, December 1-15, 2009

Average Plywood and Substitute Prices Survey in NCR

	Before (Nov. 21, 2009)	Now (Dec. 3, 2009)		Before (Nov. 21, 2009)	Now (Dec. 3, 2009)
(in Pesos/piece)			(in Pesos/piece)		
3mm (1/8) plywood	193	196	18 mm (3/4) plyboard	720	726
4 mm (3/16) plywood	255	260	1/8 lawanit	183	188
5 mm (1/4) plywood ordinary	276	277	3/16 lawanit	250	255
5 mm (1/4) plywood marine	309	313	1/4 Hardiflex	403	407
10 mm (1/2) plywood	485	490	Gypsum Board	315	320
18 mm (3/4) plywood ordinary	812	816			

Note: all pick-up prices inclusive of VAT
retail prices

EARTH DAY 2010

April 22, 2010

**Hamon ng Panahon:
CLIMATE CHANGE
10 Milyong Solusyon
(Kilos na! Ngayon na!)**

101 Ways for a Greener Lifestyle

Part I. GREEN ENERGY & AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

1. Conserve energy. Change your light bulbs. Use compact fluorescent light bulbs (CFL) instead of incandescent bulbs. CFLs use up 75% less electricity and last up to 13 times longer. Better yet, shift to light emitting diodes (LEDs) which consume even less electricity.
2. Turn on the lights only when needed.
3. Turn off lights and all electrical appliances when you leave the room.
4. Make sure that you avoid overcharging your mobile phone. Turn it off as soon as it is fully charged.
5. Unplug appliances when not in use. TV sets, radios, video players, air conditioners and computers when on standby still consume power.
6. Buy energy efficient appliances. Check the energy efficiency rating of any appliance that you will buy.
7. Maintain and keep your appliances in good working conditions to maximize their use.
8. Turn off your computer completely at night. And, don't get addicted to it. If you open your computer for only 4 hours a day (instead of 24 hours), you will reduce its CO2 emissions by 83%.
9. Keep bulbs/lamps clean at all times to maximize the light that they give.
10. Switch to electronic banking and credit card payment, too.
11. Drive carefully. Avoid rapid acceleration since this can burn as much as 50% more fuel.
12. Ride a bike or walk when going short distances.
13. Use the mass transport system, as much as possible. Take the train or bus or jeepney. Leave your car at home. This will not only save gas, it will also reduce CO2 emissions by millions of tons.
14. If riding the public transport system is not practical, join a carpool. The idea is to get the most number of passengers for every vehicle on the road.
15. Consider buying a fuel-efficient car or a hybrid.
16. Turn your car engine off instead of idling.
17. Drive the speed limit.
18. Combine all your errands to minimize car trips.
19. Minimize vehicle loads. Transporting excessive weight will increase your vehicle's fuel consumption.
20. Pay your bills online. This means less car trips and less fuel spent.
21. Report smoke-belching vehicles to LTO at tel. no. 09217411111 or to the anti-smoke belching unit in your locality.
22. Buy and use CFC-free sprays and perfumes.
23. Take care of your car. Keep your engine properly maintained and your tires properly inflated. Keep your air filter clean. Good engines, properly inflated tires and clean filters will give you a 17% increase in fuel efficiency.
24. Keep plants in your home/school/office to freshen the air. Plants absorb carbon dioxide (which is a green house gas) and releases oxygen.
25. Do not ride smoke belching tricycles, buses, taxis, jeepneys. This way you deliver the message that you demand clean air.
26. Give up smoking. Or at least, do not smoke in enclosed spaces.
27. Secondary smoke is toxic to your health. Tell smokers to stay away or better yet, encourage them to quit smoking.
28. Open the windows to allow sunlight and air to enter the rooms. This will reduce the need for electric fans or air conditioners.

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General Manager

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PWPA in Events

Date	Meetings/Events	PWPA Representatives
Nov. 6	Meeting with RI Chemical Corp., PasigCity	Chair Fernando Lu, EVP Alfonso Keh, Jr., ED Leonardo Angeles and FEC Maila Vasquez
12-13	Green Conference, SMX Convention Center, Pasay City	President Antonio Olizon, Chair Lu, Director Ramon Uy and Manager Regino Serafico
18	Round Table Discussion on SFM Bill, FMB Conference Room, Quezon City	ED Angeles
19	Meeting with Prof. Nerius Acosta, Chateau 1771, Makati City	President Olizon and EVP Keh, Jr.

Date	Meetings/Events	PWPA Representatives
20	58 th Annual General Assembly of PWPA Members, Manila Polo Club, Makati City	PWPA Officers and members with Guest Speaker Prof. Nerius Acosta
24	PPSQF Board Meeting, BPS Conference Room, Makati City	IC Ricardo Patawaran
Dec. 11	PWPA Board Meeting, PWPA Boardroom, Makati City	PWPA directors and officers
18	Meeting on the implementation of the Enhancing Natural Resources Management through Enterprise Development, FMB Conference Rm., Quezon City	Directors Evaristo Narvaez, Jr. and Uy, ED Angeles and FEC Vasquez

Note: EVP – Executive VP, VP – Vice President, ED – Executive Director, Mgr – Manager, FEC – Forestry & Environment Coordinator, IC – Industry Coordinator, FEA – Forestry & Environment Adviser, SA – Systems Analyst, PC – Plywood Council, SC – Steering Committee

The Philippine Wood Producers Association
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Our **ALKYD, PHENOLIC, ACRYLIC, MALEIC, EPOXY AND EMULSION RESINS** are used widely by the paint industry for architectural and industrial coatings.

Our **UNSATURATED POLYESTER RESINS (UPR)** are raw materials for the handicraft industries, for the fabrication of boats, vehicle components, for furnitures and a large variety of industrial, architectural and consumer products.

Our **URES (Urea Formaldehyde Adhesives), PHENORES (Phenol Formaldehyde Adhesives), and HOTMELT ADHESIVES** are used by all the plywood mills, particle board and Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) plants in the Philippines.

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