Step 1: Try-out selections and combinations of TTT
Step 2: Conclude by writing a guideline on when and how to combine TTT
Step 3: Conclude on the need for harmonisation to facilitate combinations
Step 4: Write practical guidelines per TTT to facilitate combinations and to support early researchers
Step 5: Merge the sampling guideline into a method-independent one
Step 6: Develop criteria for quality assurance

TTT timber tracking tools
Step 1
Write a guideline on selecting and combining timber tracking methods (with flexible parts where needed to account for specific conditions, see next page)
> for researchers (how optimize use of current tools)
> for end-users (which method for which question)

Step 2
Try-out different ways to identify (i) taxon, or (ii) origin of timber
> using a single or a combination of methods
> combining data in a single analysis or combining results in a single interpretation

Step 3
Discuss the need for sampling, data analysis and lab work guidelines to allow and facilitate these combinations of timber tracking methods

Step 4
Develop with the method experts the required guidelines for (i) sampling, (ii) lab work and (iii) data analysis and interpretation.

Step 5
Compare the sampling guidelines and merge into 1 method-independent sampling guideline if possible

Step 6

Innovation is in the combination of methods

Pilot study on:
- Sapele
  - lead: Bernd Degen
- Douglas fir?
  - lead: Kathelyn Paredes
- Cedrela
  - lead: Kathelyn Paredes

Experts on:
- DNA
- Isotopes
- DART MS
Limitation nr. 1 for the wide scale use of TTT is the lack of reference data!

One day a user could test TTT by sending samples to different labs!

Why do we need guidelines?

- To speed up development of reference data
- To secure the reputation of TTT, the quality of the reference data and the test results
- To speed up further innovation
- Support each other and especially starting TT researchers
- Reliable reference and expert database

How to develop flexible standardised guidelines?

1. each expert writes down his/her way of working (if not done yet so far)
2. bring all these protocols (= personal guidelines) of the experts together
3. compare and try to track down the differences to specific factors or select the best way of doing/the optimal standard for a parameter
4. write the “international” guideline which will most likely not be 1 general guideline but contain flexible parts linked to these varying factors (f.ex. ambient climate, available infrastructure, software, ...)
5. starting from this now written down “standard” operating procedure, **continue optimising it**

Include info from already existing guidelines > bring parts of the UNODC report to the attention!