

# Roundtable Meeting on the Goho-wood for the G8 Summit

“Discussions with members of GLOBE International on  
Future Measures for a Legal Wood Supply System”

## Report

June 27(Fri), 2008  
Tokyo

Hosted by Japan Federation of Wood Industry Associations  
(JFWIA)  
Council for Tackling Illegal Logging Issue

## Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION .....	1
Outline.....	5
Program.....	6
Introduction of Participants.....	7
Roundtable Meeting on Goho-wood (Legal Wood) for the G8 Summit .....	13
Opening Address from the Organizer .....	13
Guest Address 1 .....	14
Guest Address 2 .....	15
Guest Address 3 .....	16
Opening Speech 1 .....	18
Opening Speech 2 .....	21
DVD show .....	25
“Goho-wood” Japan’s Actions Against Illegal Logging	
Gogo-wood measure by company .....	29
“Sumitomo Forestry’s response to and the measures against illegal logging ” .....	29
“Kokuyo Furniture’s approach to legal wood” .....	39
Keynote Adress .....	43
<b>“Future prospects and international cooperation of Goho-wood in Japan”</b> .....	43
Exchanging Opinions.....	56
Handouts .....	74
Roundtable Meeting on Goho-wood for the G8 Summit .....	97
Member of Executive Committee	

## INTRODUCTION

Japan Federation of Wood Industry Associations (JFWIA) held “Roundtable Meeting on Goho-wood (Legal Wood) for the G8 Summit - Discussions with Members of GLOBE International on Future Measures for a Legal Wood Supply System” under our Comprehensive Action Program for Illegal Logging 2008 on 27<sup>th</sup> June p.m. at Tokyo Prince Hotel. The roundtable meeting aims to promote the illegal logging countermeasures taken in Japan to Diet members from Japan and abroad, also to exchange opinions together with relevant parties from Japanese timber industries and the members of “Comprehensive Action Program for Illegal Logging” prior to the conference of GLOBE International; a group of Diet members in different countries who are interested in global environmental issue, which is held in conjunction with G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit.

With more than a hundred participants, including Mr. Masatoshi Wakabayashi - Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Mr. Elliot Morley - President of GLOBE International, Mr. Yoshio Yatsu- Lower House member (Representative of GLOBE Japan), the roundtable meeting ended a success.

In this event, Mr. Masayoshi Yoshino Lower House member made a keynote speech; “Efforts in promoting the use of Goho-wood in Japan”. Also, Japanese two companies introduced case examples of legal wood sourcing. Participants from abroad showed great interest and had high evaluations of the Japanese approach. Discussion was active with a lot of feedback. I think we had a very useful meeting by sharing the activities taken in Japan with a lot of participants from Japan and abroad.

This report contains all of the presentation material and full statement from attendees. With the roundtable as a start, I hope that Goho-wood approach will make further progress in each country as well as in Japan.

Best regards,

January, 2009

Hideo Namiki,  
Chairman,  
Japan Federation of Wood Industry Associations



All the guests and participants

## Outline

### **Outline of Roundtable Meeting on Goho-wood for the G8 Summit: Discussions with members of GLOBE International on Future Measures for a Legal Wood Supply System**

#### 1. Purpose

Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE) International is convening the Tokyo Legislators Forum in the latter part of June 2008 as part of its preparations to present a proposal on the issue of illegal logging to the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit. It is important that the achievements of comprehensive measures by Japan against illegal logging (the Goho [Legal] Wood campaign) are reflected in these preparations. Therefore, in order to disseminate information to the G8 Summit and the rest of the international community about these efforts, collaboration with relevant members from GLOBE International will be sought by inviting key members to participate in the Roundtable Meeting on the Goho-wood for the G8 Summit, a public forum for the exchange of opinions to be held as a follow-up to the Summary Statement of the International Seminar 2007 II in Yokohama.

#### 2. Date and Time

Friday, June 27, 2008, from 14:00 to 17:00

#### 3. Venue

Tokyo Prince Hotel, Ho-O-no-Ma (Phoenix Room)








## Program

time	Item	Notes
14:00	Opening remarks	
14:03	Greeting by the organizer	Hideo Namiki, Chairman, Japan Federation of Wood Industry Associations
14:05	Greeting by guests (3 minutes x 3)	Masatoshi Wakabayashi, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Elliot Morley, President of GLOBE International Yoshio Yatsu, President of GLOBE Japan
14:15	Managing policy Introduction of the Members	Motoaki Okuma Chairman of the Roundtable Meeting
14:25	Opening address (7 minutes x 2)	Bruno Ewusi Minister of Forestry and Wildlife, Cameroon Barry Gardiner Co-chair of Forest Dialogue GLBOBE international, UK Prime Minister's Special Envoy for Forestry
14:40	DVD presentation	"Goho-wood: Japan's Activities Against Illegal Logging"
	Slide show Goho-wood activities of private companies	Hideki Nose Director, Senior managing executive officer, Forestry & Environment headquarters, Sumitomo Forestry Co.,Ltd. Toru Shimizu Director and Senior Executive Officer, Kokuyo Furniture Co.,Ltd.
15:15	Keynote report (20 minutes)	Masayoshi Yoshino Co-chair of Forest Dialogue GLOBE international " Japan's vision of Goho(legal)-wood and International Cooperation"
15:35	Discussion	Comments by members Q&A session
16:55	Summary	Chairman

## Introduction of Participants







### Round Table Members [Japanese participants]








Category	Name		Title, Organization
Academics	Motoaki Okuma,		Professor Emeritus of Tokyo University / Chairman of the Council for Tackling Illegal Logging Issue (CTILI)
	Akihiko Araya,		Executive Director, Forest Economy Research Institute/ Chairman, Working Group on the Activity Plan of CTILI
	Shin Nagata,		Professor of Tokyo University / Chairman, Committee on Development of Goho-wood Verification Modality
Diet members	Masayoshi Yoshino,		Member of the House of Representatives / Co-chair, Forestry Dialogue of GLOBE International
	Yasuhisa Ozato,		Member of the House of Representatives
Government representatives	Yoshitsugu Minagawa		Deputy Director General, Forestry Agency

	Yasuhiro Hamura		Director, Global Environment Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Satoshi Tanaka		Director, Global Environment Issue Division, Ministry of the Environment
NGOs	Tokiharu Okazaki		Deputy Executive Director, FoE Japan
	Mutai Hashimoto		Forest officer, WWF Japan
Corporate representatives	Hideki Nose		Director, Senior managing executive officer, Forestry & Environment headquarters, Sumitomo Forestry Co.,Ltd.
	Kazuo Suzuki		President, Tokai Mokuzai Sogo Shijo Corporation/ Director General, Japan Federation of Wood Auction Market
	Toru Shimizu		Director and Senior Executive Officer, Kokuyo Furniture Co.,Ltd.







**Round Table Members [GLOBE International participants]**

<b>BRAZIL(3)</b>	Serys Shlessarenko,		Senator
	Renato Casagrande		Senator
	Solenge Amorelli		Parliamentary Chief Advisor Senate
<b>CAMEROON(3)</b>	Bruno Ewusi		Deputy Director General, ANAFOR, Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
	Moncharon Georges		Director of Forestry Agency
	Ebia Ndongo		Director of Forest
<b>CANADA(2)</b>	Bryon Wilfert		MP

	Christian Quellet		MP
DENMARK(1)	Steen Gade		MP
INDIA(1)	Prakash Javadekar		MP
INDONESIA(1)	Bomer Pasaribu		MP, House of Representative
RUSSIA(2)	Elena Chistyakova		Chief Advisor of Foreign Affairs Committee
	Mikhail Zalikhhanov		Deputy National Assembly
UK(3)	Elliot Morley		MP, Chairmen, GLOBE International

	Barry Gardiner		MP, Co-chair, Forestry Dialogue of GLOBE International
	Eric Joyce		MP

#### Round Table Members [GLOBE Japan]

	Yoshio Yatsu		Chairman, GLOBE Japan Member of the House of Representatives
	Wakako Hironaka		Member of the House of Councilors
	Shuichi Kato		Member of the House of Councilors
	Hiroyuki Nagahama		Member of the House of Councilors
	Takeshi Maeda		Member of the House of Councilors

**SPECIAL GUESTS**

	Masatoshi Wakabayashi		Minister, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
--	--------------------------	---	---

**Observers** Approximately 80

Roundtable Meeting on Goho-wood (Legal Wood)  
for the G8 Summit

**Discussions with Members of GLOBE International  
on Future Measures for a Legal Wood Supply System**

**Japan Federation of Wood Industry Associations**

**June 27, 2008**

Opening Address from the Organizer

**Hideo Namiki, Chairman- Japan Federation of Wood Industry Associations**



Greetings to you all. My name is Hideo Namiki and I am Chairman of the Japan Federation of Wood Industry Associations.

We are gathered here today for the Roundtable Meeting on Goho-wood for the G8 Summit to discuss with members of GLOBE International “Future Measures for a Legal Wood Supply System.” It gives me great pleasure to welcome Mr. Elliot Morley, President of GLOBE

International, and the two co-chairs of forestry, one of the two co-chairs of forestry, Mr. Minister Barry Gardiner from the UK, as well as distinguished parliamentary representatives of GLOBE International, from many nations around the world. From Japan, meanwhile, we welcome Mr. Wakabayashi, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Mr. Yatsu, President of GLOBE Japan; and Mr. Yoshino, Joint Session Chair at GLOBE International; and many others who are active in the field. May I take this opportunity to offer my sincerest appreciation to all of you.

Amidst mounting worldwide concern over global environmental issues, we have been working to set up supply regimes of timber verified to be legal and/or sustainable, in accordance with the Japanese government policy on illegal logging. The Goho-wood Provider scheme, in which timber industry associations accredit their members as legal timber suppliers, has accredited some 7,000 domestic firms over the last two years. The industry has also held various activities to seek understanding of our counterparts in other parts of the world. The industry has also held international seminars on illegal logging over the past two years as a means of promoting the scheme outside Japan.

During today's meeting we will describe these initiatives in greater depth and encourage discussion concerning potential improvements and enhancements. It is hoped that the discussions will provide important insights for other international programs.

GLOBE International will convene a meeting of the Tokyo Legislator Forum beginning tomorrow to present proposals in advance of the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit. Our deliberations today will be reflected at the Forum. With the assistance of influential delegates from around the world, we have an invaluable opportunity to develop a coordinated global initiative to tackle the problem of illegal logging.

Today's discussions will be moderated by Dr. Motoaki Okuma, Professor Emeritus at the University of Tokyo. I trust that it will be a fruitful and productive session and I wish you every success.

Thank you for your time.

#### Guest Address 1

**Masatoshi Wakabayashi, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**



I'm Wakabayashi serving as the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. I would like to congratulate you all in holding in such a grand manner this Goho-wood Roundtable Meeting for the G8 Summit. Allow me to pay my heartfelt respect to all of you who are here who have been actively engaged in environmental and forestry-related issues.

In particular, all the members of GLOBE International, we are delighted that you could be with us, traveling far and wide from various parts of the world, to be with us here in Japan.

As you already know, the global warming issue has become an urgent matter for humankind. The entire government of Japan has been working very hard to tackle the issue. In addition to improving forestry management, we must solve illegal logging problems, which can trigger deforestation. And we also need to establish sustainable forest management.

The illegal logging issue was mentioned in the 1998 Birmingham Summit and the following G8 Summit meetings. In Japan, this summit meeting was held at the Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000. Ever since then, based on our stance that we should not use and we do not use illegally-logged lumber,

Japan has been advocating the importance of this issue, leading the world in tackling the issue.

To promote the diffusion and spread of lumber and lumber products with proven legality, Japan has been implementing the government procurement system domestically and in the international arena. By supporting various projects in AFP and ITTO, we've been energetically tackling the illegal logging issues.

This roundtable meeting has the theme of the future of legal lumber supply. We have participation from more than ten countries. I hope that you will be having an active and fruitful discussion on illegal logging issues, as well as countermeasures against them. I also hope that Japan's undertakings will be communicated to the international arena with your kind assistance from GLOBE International. And the respective countries of the members of GLOBE International who are here with us today, I hope that based on the understanding that we do not use illegally-logged lumber, I hope that you will be coming up with measures against them in a very proactive manner.

May I close my remarks by wishing you the success of this roundtable meeting and to the health and prosperity of all of you. Thank you very much.

#### Guest Address 2

#### **Elliot Morley, UK MP- President of GLOBE International)**



Mr. Chairman, it's a great pleasure to address this very important conference, and I'd particularly like to say a word of welcome to the GLOBE delegates and also distinguished guests who are here to discuss the whole issue of sustainable timber and how we can make sure that we combat the problems of illegal logging.

The GLOBE process has been designed to bring together dialogue from producing countries and also consumer countries to talk about how we can work together to ensure that we have proper measures in place to deal with the problems of illegal timber. This is becoming more important as we've seen from the outcomes of the Bali Conference, that avoided forestation, which accounts for something in the region of 20 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions, is going to be an increasingly important factor in how we combat climate change.

Forestry products and the forestry industry can be a truly sustainable industry. And I think that Japan is to be congratulated for the lead that it has given through such initiatives as the goho-wood mark and also the work that the Japan Federation of Wood Industry Associations has done to ensure that the supply chain is truly sustainable.

I think that we can all, as importing countries, make a huge difference in terms of the work that we do by supporting certification, by encouraging procurement policies that reward those companies and those producers who work to high legal and sustainable standards, and how the forest industry itself can not only have the important social function in terms of supporting jobs and prosperity, but that important environmental function in terms of the crucial role that forests have in terms of our global environment.

I'd like to congratulate you for organizing this conference. It will be an important contribution to the G8's deliberations, and it is an issue that we need to take seriously, whether we are from developing countries or developed countries, whether we are from exporting countries or whether we are from consumer countries. That is something that we can do to work together.

GLOBE has certainly been trying to do this through the work we've doing in our dialogue, and I very much welcome the initiative that you have put together by organizing this conference. Thank you very much.

#### Guest Address 3

**Yoshio Yatsu, Lower house member, Representative of GLOBE Japan**



Allow me to extend a few words of greetings. Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Mr. Wakabayashi, and The Rt Hon Elliot Morley, President of GLOBE International, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, I am YATSU Yoshio, as was introduced, President of GLOBE Japan.

Now I would like to express my heartfelt congratulations to the holding in such a grand manner the Goho-wood Roundtable Meeting organized by the Japan Federation of Wood Industry Associations with the subtitle of "Future Legal Lumber Supply System Discussions with GLOBE International." All the members from GLOBE International, we are delighted you could be with us. On behalf of GLOBE Japan, my hearty welcome to all.



Starting tomorrow, GLOBE Japan will be hosting the GLOBE International Tokyo meeting. Members of parliament who are enthusiastic about environmental issues will gather here, and from the broad perspective of global warming and biodiversity, various matters will be discussed.

In the beginning of July, in Hokkaido the Toyako Summit will be held. It is that summit, as GLOBE International, we would like to come up with significant suggestions. Amongst various environmental issues, the illegal logging problem has been taken up in G8 Summit meetings because of its importance.

There are those important global environmental issues, such as global warming and biodiversity, and the forest is engaged in various aspects, which has drawn attention recently in the preservation of forests. And for the establishment of sustainable forest management, we have been collaborating internationally to tackle illegal logging issues.

Dr. Yoshino, who is here, has been playing a pivotal role in coming up with major results. Here in Japan in today's meeting I hope that you will be sharing with us your experience, as well as sharing Japan's experience with you for information exchange. I hope that there will be a significant information exchange, and I hope that this meeting will lead to international collaboration in tackling illegal logging issues. And I also hope that we will be able to come up with a strong message for the meeting that will start tomorrow.

In the end, I would like to wish the success of this meeting and even greater success for all of you. Thank you very much.

## Opening Speech 1

**Bruno Njombe Ewusi, the Director-General of the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife- Cameroon:**



Dear Moderator, I am particularly honored to take the floor before you today on behalf of the co-chair, Minister Ngolle Ngolle, who is still on his way, Co-chair of the Forest Dialogue and head of the Cameroon delegation to this meeting.

I first of all wish to thank the Japanese government and people for the warm welcome and kind attention that we have enjoyed since our arrival. I also wish to thank the chairman of GLOBE International, the chairman of GLOBE

Japan, as well as the secretariat, for the good organization of this meeting, which I believe will remain engraved in our memories.

Honorable minister, distinguished presidents, honorable members of parliament, ladies and gentlemen, as agreed at the launching of GLOBE, we are presently meeting to start this new consultation for the fourth and last time as planned with a view to brainstorming on various issues, including climate change, biofuels, illegal logging and carbon productivity stakes.

As concerns the Forest Dialogue, we decided at the Berlin consultation meetings to take steps to reduce deforestation, which accounts for about 20 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions. This commitment taken by the countries of the Congo Basin has consolidated the one previously taken by the heads of states of the said region, in what is known as the Yaoundé Declaration of March 1999, following which our partners, as well as the G8 countries, committed themselves to assist developing countries in their voluntary efforts to fight against forest degradation and in the implementation of sustainable forest management under various initiatives such as COMIFAC, Partnership on Congo Basin Forests, and the Congo Basin Fund, support the existing process in the fight against illegal logging, including FLEGT Voluntary Partnerships as well as other legal measures, support the setting up of a forest carbon partnership in order to develop and test reliable instruments for the reduction of gas emissions from deforestation in developing countries while providing livelihoods for the local people irrespective of the ongoing discussions on climate change at the United Nations, to develop and implement pilot activities on the public-private partnership.

Today, two years on, with the outcome of this first evaluation, we have every reason to be optimistic, the reason being that the institutional framework for the first two and most important joint undertakings is gradually taking shape. However, today, more than ever before, we are also aware that debates on the carbon markets, biofuels and the need to shed light on all aspects relating to land tenure will continue, will constitute a decisive turning point in forest management and can guarantee the sustainable management of all the forests in the world.

Consequently, these proceedings should be as comprehensive as possible, while urging all the stakeholders to effectively play their respective roles. As far as we are concerned, there is room for everyone in this venture. It is therefore with satisfaction that we welcome the fact that these items were discussed in detail on the tight agenda of this meeting. This is one way not only to tell the world that the international community is concerned with the management of tropical forests, but also to reaffirm its role in ensuring the biological balance of our planet.

Distinguished presidents, honorable members of parliament, ladies and gentlemen, I am proud to say that the forestry policy of Cameroon ties in with a goal GLOBE seeks to achieve by organizing this meeting on forest management. We have, since many years back, already undertaken several reforms in the forestry sector, from which all the countries of the Congo Basin draw inspiration.

Today, in terms of contribution to the GDP, the forest sector comes second behind oil. Furthermore, in order to give added value to forest products, the government of Cameroon is henceforth bent on promoting forest good governance. As far as the control of forest exploitation is concerned, we are currently advocating an approach to scale up forest products tracking through various documents for forest exploitation, transport and export of forest products.

With the support of our partners, we have at our disposal two independent observers of international repute. One is responsible for ensuring transparency in the award of forest concessions, and the other fulfilling of the application of the law during forest control missions by the services of the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife. In this way we are able to promote objectivity within award commissions and when meting out sanctions on defaulters. This is even the basis of the voluntary partnership agreement, which we intent to enter into with the European Union and the negotiations which we officially started in 2007.

There is no gainsay to recall that the award of forest concessions is now done following the procedure of invitations through tender and the list of valid titles as well as the unscrupulous loggers, together with their respective offenses, are regularly published in the press.

One of the priority actions envisaged is to strengthen the capacity of magistrates and forces of law and order in forest legislation. We usually enlist the support of these two corps in our forest and wildlife control actions.

Also, we recently resumed military training for the senior and technical staff of the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife in order to get them better-prepared to unfortunately face illegal forest exploiters, usually armed with firearms and who do not hesitate to shoot at our forest rangers during impromptu control campaigns. With a bit more effort we can stamp out illegal timber and wildlife trade in Cameroon.

At the sub-regional level, the major challenge is the harmonization of forest management policies. This is also a challenge for the international community which seeks to promote responsible trade in wood and wildlife products. This is also one of the main activities of COMIFAC with regard to the Congo Basin forests.

For Cameroon once more, it is necessary to measure a comprehensive regulatory framework which protects the resource and guarantees legal exploitation. This is why Cameroon encourages all initiatives aimed at stepping up control activities and strengthening the laws and regulations governing the exploitation and trade of forest products in our countries.

I would be remiss of me as I draw to the end of this speech, with the remarkable presence of some of the best minds in the world when it comes to forest and wildlife issues, not to make mention once again of two key points on which your multifaceted contribution could be very helpful to us following the concerns raised by our Cameroonian colleagues on specific points relating to sustainable management of our forests.

Namely, the first one, what fate does the government reserve for the suspension for seven years now of forest exploitation in nine forest management units of the ??? forests stand for conservation purposes on a surface area of about 900,000 hectares, thereby depriving the local population of an invaluable source of subsistence. Last year we solicited the assistance of the international community at the Chatham House, but to date we have not had any positive feedback.

The second point is how does the government intend to implement its National Reafforestation Program given the warning calls by researchers as to the complete destruction of our forest and the seriousness of the specter of desertification threatening our countries.

We believe that in its current functional approach, GLOBE can serve as a forum for dialogue and experience-sharing which can help our developing countries to find appropriate solutions to such preoccupations.

Anyway, the fact that this meeting was held, and as hopeful as we are that these concerns will be taken into account in TICAD, are reasons for us to optimistic that one day the sustainable management of tropical forests will contribute significantly not only to poverty alleviation and the greater domestic enhancement of our forest resources, but also through its services to the equilibrium of our planet.

We count on Japan, which will have the honor to host the next G8 Summit, to share these expectations with the other G8 countries. Long live GLOBE. Long live international cooperation. Thank you for your attention.

Opening Speech 2  
**Barry Gardiner, UK MP**



Distinguished parliamentarians, ministers, delegates, it has to be with a certain degree of humility that I speak to you today because in all honesty the speed at which you have taken on this task of combating illegal timber has been quite remarkable.

Since your government first spoke with industry and asked for industry's cooperation in this task, it has been characterized by a sense of cooperation between policy-makers and businessmen that, I have to say, I only wish could be found in my own country.

So I wish to congratulate in particular the Japanese Federation of Timber Industry Associations, because I think that the commitment they have shown to resolving this problem, to working with the government, to ensuring that a voluntary code, a voluntary code, can be an effective code, is really quite remarkable.

But there's another reason why I should speak with some trepidation and humility today, and that is because if you look at what is happening in Europe, then I can only feel humble. In Europe, we have since 2003 been looking to create legislation at a European level that will deal with this problem. For years the officials within the European Union have been trying to come up with proposals. More than two years ago they put forward proposals, what they called the Additional Options Paper – which I'm sure many of you are familiar with – and ultimately those proposals were supposed to be put the European Commission in May of this year. But after all the deliberation that had gone on, after all the consultation with industry all across Europe, this year again they failed to do so.

They now have decided that the proposals which they put out for consultation, none of them, none of them, should be put forward to the commission and there is now a new and further proposal based upon due diligence that they are going to have to submit.

You have achieved in a few short years what the European Union will not be able to now achieve before 2012 at the earliest. That I think puts in some perspective the way in which you have managed to tackle this problem.

But there is something more. If you look at the proposals in Europe, they are proposals about legality, proposals to combat illegal logging, but they stop at legality, and legality is of course vitally important. Illegal timber doesn't just undercut domestic timber markets for countries like Japan; illegal timber is quite simply theft from the countries, such as Mr. Ewusi's in Cameroon, because we know that 15 billion dollars per year is the value lost to those countries from illegal timber trade.

So illegal timber of course is important; legality is important. But only to focus on legality would be a huge mistake. The EU Commission's proposal will only focus on legality. Here you have seen legality as important, but important as a first step, as a first step to sustainability. And the processes of certification, which you have insisted upon under the goho-wood process, those processes of certification involve not just chain of custody, not just certified by a third party, but certification that the harvesting itself is done in accordance with a sustainable forest management plan. And that is why your goho-wood policy must be examined not just here in Japan but in Europe and throughout the rest of the world.

I was delighted, as I'm sure many of you were earlier this year, when finally the legislation in the United States went through, Lacey-style legislation as we call it, as we know it, the illegal logging act that was eventually passed on Capitol Hill. But that too, that too focuses on legality, on combating legality.

And of course the challenge that faces us is much bigger than simply looking at legality: it is to look at legality and sustainability.

I think the achievement that you have in this policy is quite remarkable. I'm not sure, I'm not sure that other countries could replicate it even if they wanted to because I believe that there is a relationship between the government in Japan and Japanese industry that is also quite unique. The voluntary nature of this code is something which it would be very difficult to replicate with confidence in other countries. But what we must do is we must examine this code, take the best from it, and try and replicate it as best we can.

Legality and sustainability then. And delegates here will know that on Sunday, in the latter part of the GLOBE conference, the Forest Dialogue, which Mr. Yoshino and I and Minister Ngolle Ngolle co-chair, will be looking to enter into a new phase because we've made our proposals on illegal logging. It's taken us some time to do so. I think it was a great success that we had in Brazil, and I pay tribute to the Brazilian senators who are here today and the work that they did in making that conference such a tremendous success.

But we now must move on from the proposals which were agreed in Brasilia and look to the future, the future path that we must take, to take this hold-the-bait to the next stage, because there are other pressures on the world's forest than simply illegal logging. And that is why on Sunday we will turn our attention to the wider issues of land-use change and ecosystem services. Those who have spoken already have mentioned climate change, and of course, it's absolutely correct, as our president said, that a great deal of the emissions each year come from deforestation.

But change in climate in and of itself would not matter were it not for the fact that biodiversity cannot keep pace with the rate of change which is so fast. And as that biodiversity is depleted, so ecosystem services are degraded, and it's upon those services that all life, and, in particular, human life, on this planet depends.

So I believe that the first phase of our Forest Dialogue is coming to a conclusion. It is good to see that already the proposals which we agreed in Brasilia are being put to work in this document, in this policy. I wish you every success with it. I pay real tribute to those who have worked so hard to produce it.

And if I may simply recall one man to whom I believe the inspiration of this policy should be paid. The credit I believe is due to a man who I was privileged to count as my friend, and that is the late minister Matsuoka. The

fact that he is not with us today is a great tragedy, but how proud he would have been to have seen this document, this policy, and the way in which we were tackling the issue that was so important to him. Thank you very much.



## DVD show

### “Goho-wood” Japan’s Actions Against Illegal Logging

[Hereinafter DVD Narration]

As part of its actions against illegal logging, the Japanese government is promoting the procurement of forest products whose legality and sustainability are verified. This policy applies to both imported wood, as well as domestic wood.

The Green Products List was revised in 2006, favoring wood and wood products that have been harvested in a legal and sustainable manner that can be verified.

With the implementation of the revised list, the Forest Agency established the “Guideline for Verification on Legality and Sustainability of Wood and Wood Products.”

The Guidelines indicates several methods of verification of legality and sustainability of wood and wood products as appropriate items for procurement by the government and government affiliate organizations, regardless of whether they are imported or produced domestically.

The Guideline explains the three methods to verify the legality and sustainability of wood products. Verification through forest certification schemes represents “third party verification,” while verification by companies operating under the authority of an industrial association is “second party verification.” And verification by companies operating with their own original measures for verification in place is referred to as “self-verification.” All of these are methods of securing COC.

The timber industry in Japan has given the name goho-wood to wood whose legality and sustainability have been verified through these methods. “Goho” means legal, so the term actually means legal wood. The industry conducts campaigns to improve the goho-wood market share and expand the volume of the supply of goho-wood.

Among the methods to verify legality and sustainability prescribed by the Guideline, the most unique and creative method is verification by companies operating under the authority of an industrial association.

With this method, industrial associations screen member companies based on criteria established by their codes of conduct. The accredited companies separate wood products whose legality can be verified from those that cannot,

and create a supply chain for those wood products whose legality can be verified. We will take a close look at the flow of this process.

Various associations in the forest industry create standards for voluntary codes of conduct, reflecting their objection to illegal logging. They then screen applications for accreditation from member companies wishing to handle legal wood and wood products.

When results of the screening indicate a member company is qualified to handle legal wood and wood products, the association issues it a serial number.

As of March 2008, there are over 130 industrial associations nationwide involved in accreditation. Member companies who have received accreditation number almost 7,000.

Under the Forest Law, when owners of forest harvest their forest, they must submit logging reports to municipal authorities. This is the starting point for verifying both the legality and the sustainability of forest products in Japan.

Approximately half of the logs harvested in Japan are sent to timber auction markets. We will examine how these markets handle legal wood.

These timber auction markets are accredited by industrial associations as suppliers of legal wood.

They are required to separate logs whose legality and sustainability are verified from those that are not.

The delivery slips the timber auction markets issue to purchasers of the logs indicate the fact the legality of the logs has been verified, and they display the serial number. This becomes the official verification certificate that the timber auction market issues that purchaser.

The accrediting associations that stand between the forest owners and consumers are obligated to prove at any time that the wood they handle is legal. To do so, they must retain a copy of the verification documents issued at the time they purchased the legal wood, as well as a copy of the verification documents they themselves issued when they sold the wood.

The distribution and processing of legal wood is managed in accordance with written policies regarding segregated management of legal wood and other types of wood. Other organizations take a more visible approach by labeling

legal wood with the FIPC or Forest-Products Identification Promotion Conference's "L-mark" and other symbols.

This sawmill uses its newly-acquired accreditation as an opportunity to promote the fact it handles verified lumber in order to increase its customers and expand its market share.

The mill affixes verification documents to its products before passing them on to architectural firms, furniture and cabinetmakers, and similar businesses.

This is public office under construction. From structural to interior materials, it uses only wood products verified to be legal according to the Green Purchasing Law.

In order to promote countermeasures against illegal logging, Japan established the Council for Tackling Illegal Logging Issues.

As part of its activities, at trade shows for do-it-yourself and eco products, it sets up booths to educate the public about its goho-wood or legal wood activities. It aims to promote legal wood products to consumers handling wood and impress upon them the importance of combating illegally-harvested lumber.

The Council uses its website to introduce legal wood products and their suppliers. Website visitors can access the databases for the "Product Categories" and the "List of Companies" sections to search for legal wood products and their suppliers.

Another activity of the Council for Tackling Illegal Logging Issues is helping overseas shippers who export forest products to Japan. It has produced five foreign-language versions of the Guideline for the benefit of wood exporters overseas.

The Council holds international seminars to foster deeper mutual understanding among Japan and wood-producing countries about illegal logging and to discuss steps toward future action.

At the two seminars held in 2007, the Council invited ten specialists as speakers from a total of eight large exporting countries of forest products to Japan, as well as many other people involved in exporting activities.

The seminars are forums for lively discussions, with reports on how the exporting countries are involved in sustainable management of their forests and on the current status of measures to enable the traceability of forest

products, including securing their legality. There are also reports by Japanese companies on demand for legal wood.

In Japan, forest owners and wood producers respond to the government principle of not using illegally-harvested timber, even if originating domestically, making efforts to guarantee the legality of their wood and wood products.

To promote wood products, while maintaining the multifunctional roles of forests, forest owners endeavor to acquire certification. Those who have already acquired certification strive to improve the market value of wood, paving the way for the future of the forest industry.

In order to contribute toward sustainable forest management in wood-producing countries, as a consumer nation of wood, Japan will continue its efforts to eliminate illegal logging and its associated trade, and promote legality and sustainability with regard to wood and wood products.

Forests perform a variety of roles, including preventing global warming, securing and maintaining stable water resources, maintaining biodiversity, and contributing to the local society and economy.

The multifunctional roles forests play are intrinsically intertwined with the survival of the human race. The systems in place to manage them must be maintained through the efforts of a great number of people, based on a spirit of cooperation and trust. We strongly urge everybody to take part in the activities to promote goho-wood.

Hideki Nose Director, Managing Executive Officer, Forestry and  
Environment Headquarters, Sumitomo Forestry Co., Ltd

# 住友林業における 違法伐採材への取組

-ACTION FOR ILLEGAL LOGGING TIMBER-

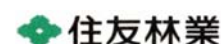


取締役専務執行役員

能勢秀樹

2008年 6月27日

1



## 1- ① . 会社概要

**本 社** : 東京都千代田区丸の内1-8-1

**設 立** : 昭和23年2月20日(創業元禄4年-1691年)

**事業内容**: 山林事業(山林の経営)

木材・建材事業(木材・建材の流通)

住宅事業(注文住宅の建築等)

海外事業(木質建材の製造と流通、住宅の建築、販売)

不動産事業(開発、住宅分譲、流通、仲介)

(連結)建材製造事業、住宅ストック事業、緑化事業、生活関連事業等

**社有林** : 四国・九州・北海道・和歌山 40,567ha(国土の1/1000)

**売上高** : 約8614億円 **経常利益** 約77億円 (H20.3期:連結)

**ホームページアドレス**: <http://sfc.jp/>

2

# SUMITOMO FORESTRY

- ◆ HEAD OFFICE : 1-8-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO
- ◆ ESTABLISHMENT : 1948/ 2/ 20 (Founded : 1691)
- ◆ BUSINESS SCOPE : Forestry Business ( forest management )  
 : Timber & Building Materials Business  
 (purchase and sales of timber & building materials)  
 : Housing Business  
 (construction and sales of custom-built housing)  
 : Overseas Operation  
 (production of plywood & fiberboard, housing construction etc)  
 : Real Estate Business  
 (purchase and sales of developed housing etc)  
 <GROUP COMPANIES> building materials factory, landscaping etc
- ◆ OWN FOREST : Shikoku, Kyusyu, Hokkaido, Wakayama, 40,567ha
- ◆ NET SALES : 86 billion non-recurring profit 0.8 billion (Mar/08)
- ◆ HOME PAGE : <http://sfc.jp/>

3

## 1 - ② . 会社概要

### 四国・別子での植林 (Planting Area At Besshi)



1888年当時  
(1888)



2007年(2007)



4

## 1 - ③ . 会社概要



## 2.住友林業の木材調達取り組み

2003年 —

「グリーン調達ガイドライン」策定

03 - [Green Procurement guideline]

2005年 —

「環境に配慮した木材調達基準」策定

05 - [Timber Procurement standards]

### 3. 木材調達理念・方針

2007年 — 住友林業グループ

「木材調達理念・方針」 6月発表

Sumitomo forestry Group

[Timber Procurement Philosophy & Policy]

was established in JUNE `07

2010年3月 ⇒ 合法性100%を目指す

MAR `10 Confirming the legality of all traded timber

7

### 4. 具体的運用

#### 木材調達審査小委員会

Timber Procurement Examination Subcommittee  
取扱木材・木材製品の合法性審査、確認  
Examine & Confirming legality of all traded timber



①企業評価

①Company

②商品評価

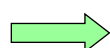
②Imported Timber



ISO・環境方針



ISO. Environmental policies



合法性確認



Confirm the legality of timber

8



## 5. 合法性証明書類の例

- ◆ 森林認証材 (FSC、PEFC、SGECなどの  
認証) であることの証明書  
Certification of `Certified Timber`  
(FSC. PEFC. SGEC etc)
- ◆ 伐採許可証  
Logging Permission , Stumpage Certificate
- ◆ 現地踏査レポート 等  
Report on Trace of Imported Timber etc

9

## 6. 合法性確認における課題

- ◆ 複雑な流通経路のトレサビリティ  
Distribution channel is complicated
- ◆ 合法性を担保する書類が存在しない  
No documentation proving legal timber
- ◆ 合法性確認方法の情報が少ない  
Little information how to confirm  
the legal compliance

10

## 7. 違法伐採への多角的取り組み

### ◆ 合法性木材の取扱

Trade only legal timber

### ◆ 国産材の利活用

Promote use of Japanese domestic timber

### ◆ 植林木の利用推進、植林活動拡大

Increase the use of plantation timber  
and Promote planting effort

11

## 8. 国産材の利活用と目標

ヒノキの構造用集成材



### ◆ 住宅 構造材での使用量

HOUSING Consumption volume

「目標」 70%

Target 70%

杉の構造用耐力壁



### ◆ 合板工場 Plywood factory

Consumption Volume

「目標」 8千m<sup>3</sup>/月

Target 8000m<sup>3</sup>/M

12

## 9. インドネシア KTI社での植林木の取り組み

Plywood factory in INDONESIA (KTI CO,LTD)

### ◆2000～2007年の植林実績

The planting results (`00～`07)

◆植林面積:4,954ha、 植栽本数:645万本、

A planting area: 4,954ha、 Planting number 6.45M



植栽後6ヶ月 (6month)



植栽後7年 (7years)



製品 (panel) 13

## 10. PNGでの植林の取り組み

### ◆PNG オープンベイ地域の植林 Plantation At Openbay Area



苗畑 Seedling Field



植林 Plantation



地域住民 Community



植林地 12年生林 12-Year Old Forest

## 11. 住友林業グループの森林認証-①

◆山林部—自社山林 約40000ha SGEC森林認証

Forestry – 40000ha SGEC Forestry certification

◆木材建材事業本部— FSC COC認証

SGEC 林産物取扱認証(COC認証)

Timber & Building Materials Business – FSC & SGEC CoC

◆住宅事業本部—SGEC 林産物取扱認証(COC認証)

Housing Business – SGEC CoC

◆海外工場、国内工場— FSC、SGEC COC認証取得

Factory (overseas, domestic) – FSC & SGEC CoC

15

## 11. 住友林業グループの森林認証-②

◆認証材を使った当社 住宅 Using Certified Timber Housing



当社 森林認証林 → 森林認証材 → 当社 住宅  
Our Certified Forest Certified Timber Our Housing

16

## 12. CDM植林、認可基準例

条件: 1990年以降森林でなかった土地 Land where is no forest after 1990



基準(1990年) standard(1990)

CDM開始(CDM start)

17

## 13. 今後の取り組み

◆ 植林を通じて、  
地域経済と社会、  
地球環境へ貢献



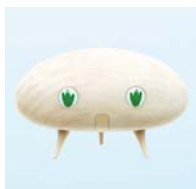
Contribute to  
Economy,  
Environment and  
Social  
by Tree Planting

18

ご静聴 ありがとうございました  
THANK YOU

 住友林業株式会社

 SUMITOMO FORESTRY CO., LTD.





“Kokuyo Furniture's approach to legal wood”

Toru Shimizu, Director and Senior Executive Officer of Kokuyo Furniture Co., Ltd



**コクヨファニチャー株式会社とは**

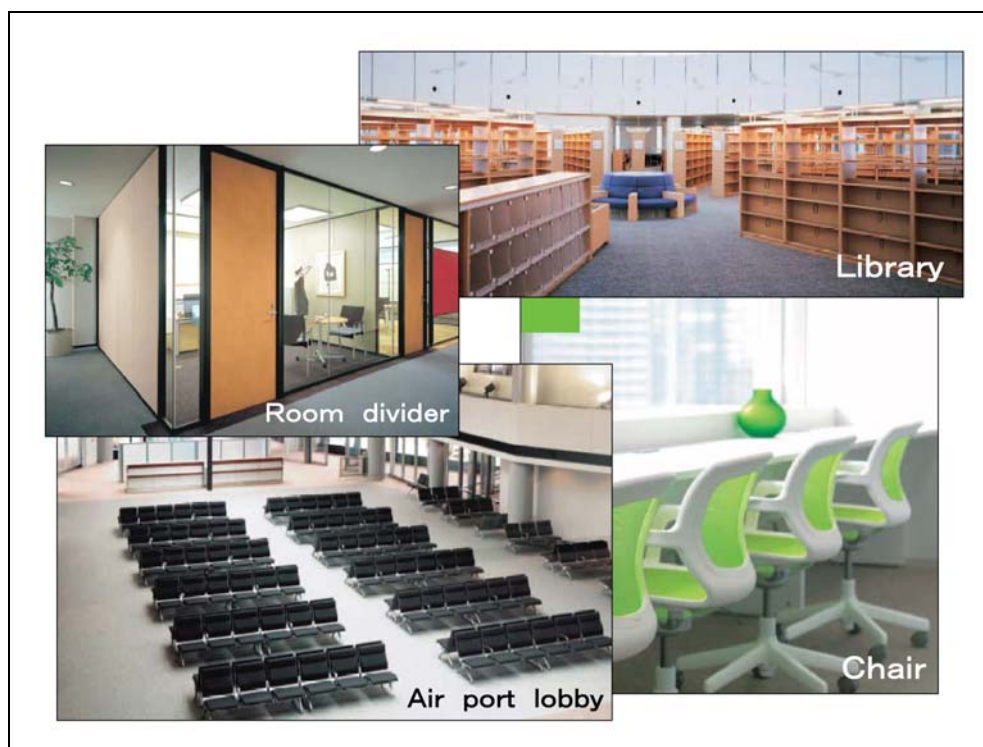
**経営理念 「商品を通じて世の中の役に立つ」**



商品点数 総合カタログ掲載(建材を除く)

総品番数 : 約136, 000品番

木質カテゴリー製品数 : 約30, 000品番 (22%)



## グリーン購入法改正・2005年

金属を除く主要材料が

- 木質の場合 間伐材等の木材を使用し、F☆☆☆以上  
⇒一部の木部品が満足していればOK
- 紙の場合 古紙パルプ50%以上
- 樹脂の場合 再生樹脂10%以上



### 新基準

金属を除く主要材料が

- 木質の場合
  - ①間伐材
  - ②再生資源(パーティクルボード、MDF等)
  - ③上記以外は違法伐採材ではないことのトレーサビリティ以上のいずれかを満足し、更に、F☆☆☆以上  
⇒全ての木部品が基準を満足する必要有り
- 紙の場合  
古紙50%以上 & バージンパルプは違法伐採でないことのトレーサビリティ

**合法木材を管理できる体制作りが不可欠**



## 日本のオフィス家具業界の構成

**JOIFA** (Japan Office Institutional Furniture Association)

…主要オフィス家具メーカーが所属

グリーン購入法改正に基づき違法伐採木材の対応を開始

JOIFAが事業者認定団体となる



### <合法木材の証明方法>

- ① 第三者認証機関による森林認証(FSC材、PEFC材等のCOC認証)
- ② 業界団体の自主的行動規範による証明
- ③ 事業者独自の取組みによる証明 (伐採から納入まで企業内で自己完結している場合)

## コクヨとしての取組み

木質材を扱う協力工場に対し可能な限りの  
木材合法性のトレーサビリティ確認を依頼



(証明手段)

- ・事業者認定の取得
- ・輸入材は輸出許可証を確認

合法性確認

顧客要望があれば  
商品別情報開示

### 今後のテーマ

より明瞭な合法伐採の管理体制へスパイラルアップ

## コクヨの総合的な環境取組み



このマークがひとつも当てはまらないもの、また、作る時、使うとき、捨てるとき、全てで環境対応出来ていないものにエコ×マークをつけています。

コクヨの決意をマークにしました。



[http://www.kokuyo.co.jp/eco\\_ud/ecology/index.php](http://www.kokuyo.co.jp/eco_ud/ecology/index.php)

詳しくはHPをご覧ください

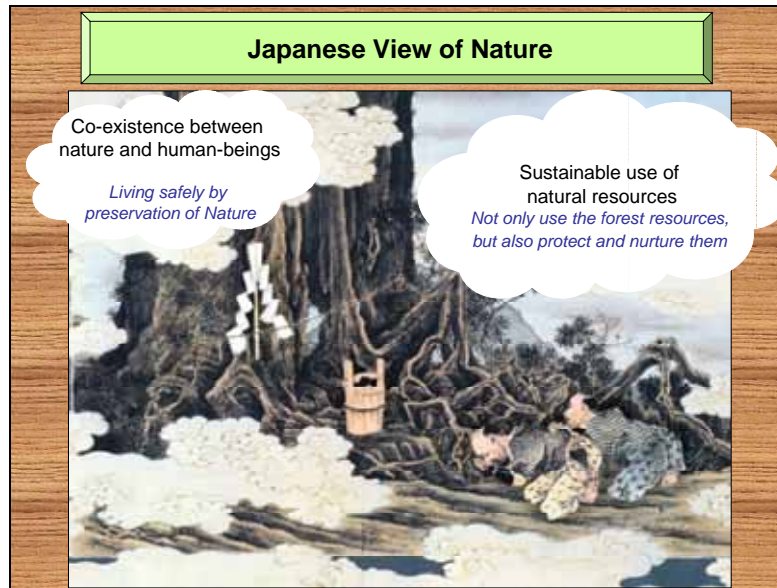
Keynote Address

“Future prospects and international cooperation of Goho-wood in Japan”

Masayoshi Yoshino, Lower house member, GLOBE International, Co-Chair of the Forest Dialogue

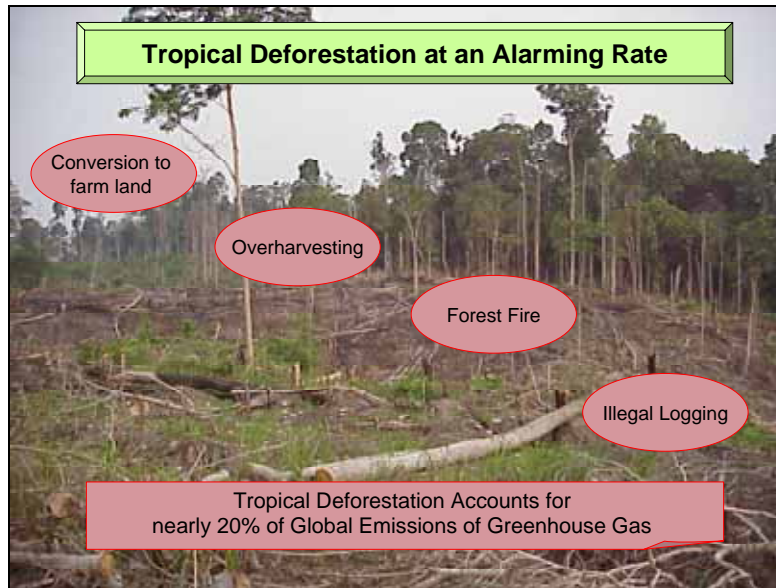


To parliamentarians of GLOBE International and distinguished participants, thank you for attending the conference and thank you for the kind introduction. I am Masayoshi Yoshino. I would like to report on Japan's efforts in promoting the use of goho-wood.



We Japanese enjoy the benefits of nature in our lives and the blessings of nature in our lives. We are respectful and thankful to nature, and at the same time, fearful of nature. There is a god of the mountain in the mountains, a god of the river in the river and there is a god of the forest in forests. We call it eight million gods. That is the culture of Japan.

There is a famous poet in Japan and novelist who is Kenji Miyazawa, and in his book there is a story about logging in the woods. Before you fell a tree you have to ask the god of the mountain whether it is okay to fell the wood, and only when the god says yes can you log. And in order to till the land for farming you also have to ask the god of the land, and before the god says yes, you cannot. That is the story by Kenji Miyazawa. This is indeed about sustainability. And the god of the mountain is seeing us, whether our efforts are sustainable, and if it becomes excessive, the god of the mountain says no. That is the sense that has been shared by Japanese in our long tradition. This has been a way of preserving biodiversity in Japanese culture.



According to the Fourth Assessment Report of IPCC, due to deforestation, about 20 percent of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions out of global emissions are generated, and illegal logging accounts for a large weight in deforestation. Therefore, to solve illegal logging is extremely important.

**What is Illegal Logging...**

Illegal Logging is regardless harvest, transportation, purchase or sale of timber in violation of national laws in general and has complex background.

**No Confirmed Definition of illegal Logging**

**Harvest in Violation of Law and Regulation ...**

- excess of planed volume, designated species, diameter class, harvesting procedure of regulation, designated purpose of plan
- without permission or property rights
- from protected areas including national parks

**People Involved**

- economic crime committed by firms
- captive consumption by local residents such as traditional use

Now what is illegal logging? Generally speaking, in a country, against the laws of the country, if the logging is conducted then that is illegal logging. But there are difficult backgrounds to this, and there is no universal definition of illegal logging in the world. Between producer countries and consuming countries, there has to be cooperation; otherwise, we will not be



able to solve this problem of illegal logging. If by simply making regulation in producing countries more stringent, we will not be able to solve this problem.

**Gleneagles Plan of Action:  
Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development**

36 . We recognise the impacts that **illegal logging** has on the livelihoods of many in the poorest countries in Africa and elsewhere, on environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and deforestation and hence global sustainable development. We particularly recognise the importance of global carbon sinks, including the Congo Basin and the Amazon.


37. We agree that working to tackle **illegal logging** is an important step towards the sustainable management of forests. To tackle this issue effectively requires action from both timber producing and timber consuming countries.

38. We **endorse the outcome of the G8 Environment and Development Ministerial conference on illegal logging**. To further our objectives in this area we will take forward the conclusions endorsed at that meeting, with each country acting where it can contribute most effectively.

( July, 2005 )

In 1998, at the Birmingham Summit, illegal logging was on the agenda at the G8 Summit and it had been discussed at each G8 Summit since then. In the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, it was agreed that tackling illegal logging is an important step towards sustainable forest management.

**G8 Environment and Development Ministerial**



- 1 . **To assist producer countries** in their efforts to tackle illegal logging and associated trade
- 2 . **To take steps to control illegal logging and associated trade through voluntary bilateral trade agreements or other arrangements, consistent with WTO rules**
- 3 . **To encourage, adopt or extend public procurement policies** favoring legal timber
- 4 . **To request our experts to meet in 2006**, to review progress towards the commitments, share lessons on actions to tackle illegal logging, and make their findings available

And specifically, in forest-producing countries, including capacity-building, support should be given to producing countries. And while being observant of


WTO rules, the import of legally-logged products, and sales and purchasing of illegally-logged products, how that can be stopped must be considered in a phase-by-phase fashion. And legal wood and wood products must be purchased by the government, thus creating a market for legal wood and wood products.

And finally, it was recommended that an expert meeting be held by G8 member countries. Those are the agreements reached at the Gleneagles Summit.

### Basic Policy of Japan in Addressing the Issue of Illegal Logging

Japan has constantly advocated the significance of the issue of Illegal Logging, based upon the principle that **"illegally harvested timber should not be used"** since the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000.

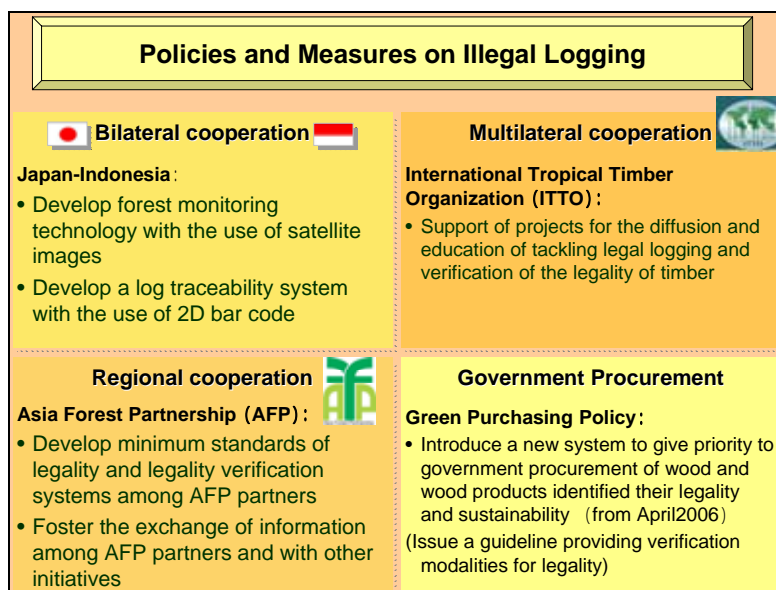
Based on the result of the G8 Gleneagles Summit in 2005, Japan announced a **Climate Change Initiative**.



#### JAPAN'S CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE

- Introduce a government procurement policy in accordance with the "Law on Promoting Green Purchasing"
- Promote to work out a shared voluntary 'code of conduct' to halt the import and marketing of illegally harvested wood and wood products
- Develop a traceability system, establish monitoring systems
- Contribute to advancing discussion among G8 experts

Based on this agreement, Japan developed a climate change initiative incorporating four elements outlined on the slide. And this is the climate change initiative which was announced by Japan domestically and abroad.



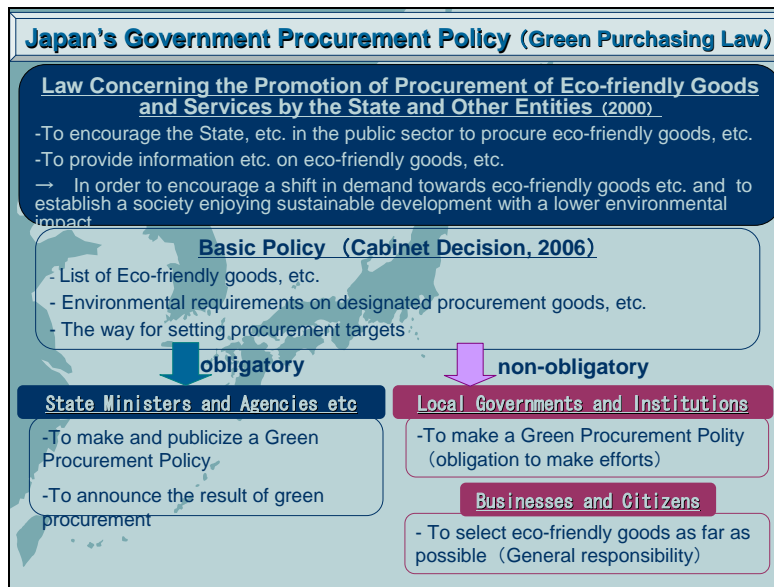
First, on a bilateral level, for example we have a project between Japan and Indonesia where satellite data is used. Daichi is a satellite that was launched recently. This is a science-purpose satellite, that is a state-of-the-art satellite, and using the satellite we will monitor logging activities. And in Indonesia, we are also providing support to Indonesia in the development of timber traceability technology.

As for regional cooperation, through the Asia Forest Partnership, development of standards for legality and development of mechanisms to confirm legality are implemented. On a multilateral level, through ITTO, we are conducting more than 800 projects for legal wood and certified wood. And as for government procurement, in April 2006, under the law on promoting green purchasing, the government procurement system where legal and sustainable wood and wood that is certified to be legal and sustainable is to be procured by the government.





This is the two-dimensional barcode used in Indonesia. The two-dimensional barcode contains much more information than the one-dimensional barcode. And this two-dimensional barcode is used for traceability purposes.



As for government procurement under the Green Purchasing Law, the Government of Japan in April 2006 introduced the Green Purchasing Law. Paper lumber products, for those, legality, sustainability must be approved, and that would be the scope of the Green Purchasing Law, so it was in addition to the law. And to improve the legality, the Forest Agency's Guideline was compiled.

With this Green Procurement Law, the central government when it comes to procurement policy, first it has to be devised and then it has to be published and disclosed. The actual track record of procurement must also be published. In government procurement, the Green Procurement Law was in a way complete, but that's not good enough. Municipalities, such as prefectural governments, villages, towns and cities, those governments have to also be involved. Sumitomo Forestry and Kokuyo have just shared their initiatives with us. I admire them for their initiatives. Now in the business arena and in the general public, the spirit of green procurement must be promoted to make sure that they understand this spirit.

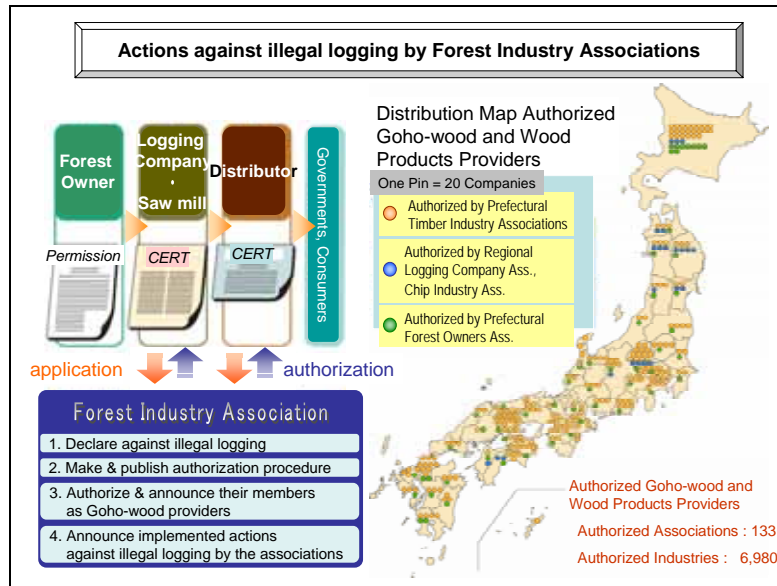


The Forestry Agency came up with this certificate. Correction, the Guideline, came up with the Guideline calling for legality. Legality, sustainability.


Now I would like to touch upon the definition of... As for legality, timber harvested in a legal manner consistent with the procedures in the forest laws of the timber-producing countries and areas; sustainability, timber harvested from forest under sustainable management. So these two are the conditions.

As for the methods of verification, from the private sector we have just heard the explanation about the verification method. One is the forest certification system and COC system, chain of custody system. The second verification method is where a company is verified according to a voluntary code of conduct by an industry association. There is another one, such as a major pulp and paper company which controls from the plantation forest to paper products within one company. If it's self-conclusive, such a major company can come up with their independent measures of self-assessment, self-

verification. Since verification and assessment is a new initiative, monitoring and evaluation is important.



Now about the second category, certification by industry association, first they have to come up with a code of conduct and companies that think they are compliant with the code of conduct make an application. It has to be inspected as to whether they are fulfilling all of the requirements according to the code of conduct. Then they are certified. The certificate can be issued in this manner. So this is the chain that's linked which would result in the actual procurement to the government. As seen in the Japan Federation of Wood Industry Associations' DVD, 133 groups and 6,980 companies have been accredited.

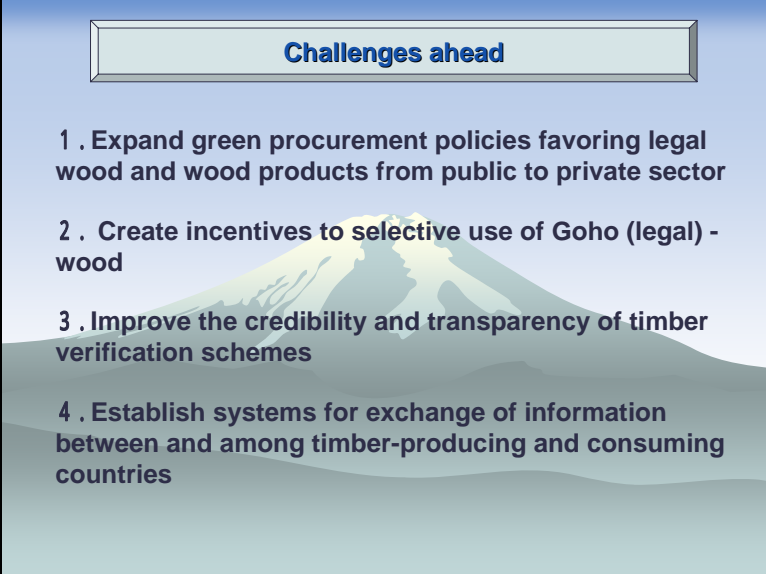


## Summary of Goho-wood

- Goho-wood is supplied through chain of custody handled by Goho-wood providers authorized by any third party organizations including industry associations according to their own transparent procedure.
  - (Efficient system by using an industry association based format)
- The chains are connected by Goho-wood certifications issued and attached to the timber by Goho-wood providers. This written certification is necessary for both domestic and imported timber indiscriminately, and the timber from either “high risk” or “low risk” regions unexceptionally.
  - (Indispensable written certification based on the policy of non-discrimination, no-exception)

Goho-wood is supplied through chains of custody managed by goho-wood providers, providing a chain of documented evidence. And an industry association certifies a company to ensure transparency from a third party view.

About this chain of custody. The chains are connected by goho-wood certifications issued and attached to the timber by goho-wood providers. This written certification is necessary regardless of whether the timber is domestic or imported, irrespective of which country the lumber is from.



### Challenges ahead

- 1 . Expand green procurement policies favoring legal wood and wood products from public to private sector
- 2 . Create incentives to selective use of Goho (legal) - wood
- 3 . Improve the credibility and transparency of timber verification schemes
- 4 . Establish systems for exchange of information between and among timber-producing and consuming countries

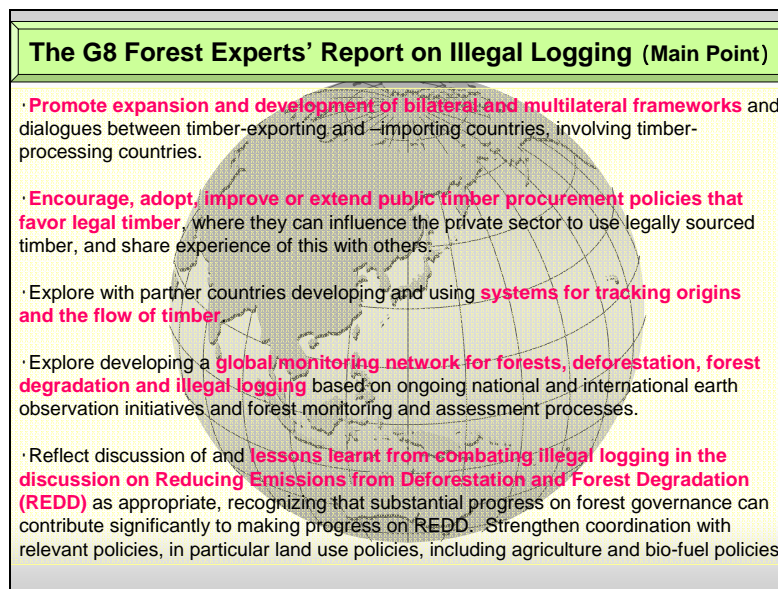
As for the challenges ahead, if government alone pursues green procurement without it being widely practiced in the private sector, it will be no good.

Sumitomo Forestry and Kokuyo have given us presentations today, but how best could we spread this initiative in the private sector? How best can we implant this idea of not using illegal lumber in each and every one of the general public? That's one of the major challenges ahead.

Goho-wood with a certificate, with proof, unless that's utilized, this system will be no good. We need to come up with incentives: tax incentives or perhaps a revised construction standards act to give incentives. There are many ways to incentivize, but we must encourage this behavior.

Third, credibility and transparency must be enhanced. We shouldn't be satisfied with the current level. We have to think how best we can improve them even further. That's another necessity.

Now, establishing systems for exchange of information between and among timber-producing and consuming countries is another issue.



**The G8 Forest Experts' Report on Illegal Logging (Main Point)**

- **Promote expansion and development of bilateral and multilateral frameworks** and dialogues between timber-exporting and -importing countries, involving timber-processing countries.
- **Encourage, adopt, improve or extend public timber procurement policies that favor legal timber**, where they can influence the private sector to use legally sourced timber, and share experience of this with others.
- Explore with partner countries developing and using **systems for tracking origins and the flow of timber**.
- Explore developing a **global monitoring network for forests, deforestation, forest degradation and illegal logging** based on ongoing national and international earth observation initiatives and forest monitoring and assessment processes.
- Reflect discussion of and **lessons learnt from combating illegal logging in the discussion on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)** as appropriate, recognizing that substantial progress on forest governance can contribute significantly to making progress on REDD. Strengthen coordination with relevant policies, in particular land use policies, including agriculture and bio-fuel policies.

The Gleneagles Summit agreement was made at G8 forest experts meeting. They are having several meetings held. This year the report was published. In May, in Kobe, the environmental ministerial meeting was held and a report was made, and at the environmental ministerial meeting it was evaluated very highly. You can see the contents on this slide.

**Summary**

1. Combating illegal logging is **an important global and collaborative action** for implementation of the sustainable forest management as well as addressing the key environmental issues such as climate change and conservation of biological diversity.

2. It is crucial issue to encourage utilization of the verified legal timber and eliminate illegal one from the market. **The activities of Goho-wood** which provide efficient establishment of chain-of-custody with written certification from place of origin **by using existing supply chain** may be accepted internationally as **one of the effective measures** against illegal logging and its associated trade.

Now to summarize, combating illegal logging is an important global and collaborative action for the implementation of sustainable forest management, as well as addressing key environmental issues, such as climate change and conservation of biological diversity. The international community as a whole must stick together to do this.

Another crucial issue is to encourage utilization of the verified legal timber, goho-wood, and eliminate illegal ones from the market. All of you who are here, I hope that you will show us understanding and your cooperation with us in spreading this concept of the goho-wood initiative.



Lastly, as you have already seen in the video, Mr. Toshikatsu Matsuoka, the late minister of agriculture, was the first to advocate the creation of a system for not using illegal lumber and asked me to come up with such a system. If he were here with us, I couldn't imagine how happy he would be. I feel a lump in my throat. Thank you so much.

## Exchanging Opinions

**Chair:** We've had presentations about efforts in Japan. Now, I would like to turn to the participants to see whether there are any comments or questions. I would now like to invite comments or questions. And in particular, about Japan, as it was discussed by several speakers, there are goho-wood activities in Japan, and in particular on this matter, if there are questions or comments, please.

If you wish to speak and please use the name plate and please put the name plate upright. And if you could also give me a hand signal, I will be able to see you. And as much as possible, I would like to have as many of you as possible to speak. But there is a time constraint so I am very sorry that I will have to limit you to three minutes. Please keep to this three-minute time allocation. After three minutes, a bell will ring. So please, we would like to ask for your cooperation. Now are there any questions or comments? I saw a hand, from Canada. Mr. Wilfert, please.

**Bryon Wilfert:** Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to first of all congratulate the approach Japan has taken with regard to this very sensitive issue. The multi-stakeholder approach involving the consumers, the government, the producers, the manufacturers is extremely important in ensuring the highest standard quality.

The fact that we do not have an international standard for what is illegal logging is obviously one which is still plaguing many of us, both in the producing regions of the worlds and obviously from the consumer perspective. But the Japanese, and particularly I commend the association with regard to the booklet in five languages with regard to the issues that they have outlined in dealing with the export issue. And the verification issue is extremely important, particularly knowing that the verification is in fact what it says and the goho initiative does just that. So the leadership Japan has shown in this issue is important.

My colleague, Christian Quellet, would like to make a few comments from the Canadian perspective, but I think that this is a very good model that Japan has developed and one in which I'm sure we can go forward with at our discussions, both tomorrow and into the future. Mr. Quelette?

**Christian Quellet:** Thank you, Bryon. Distinguished delegates, I would like to say that in Canada right now we are going toward full certification within in a few years from now. We are expecting the government to have private forest owners to become all certified. As you know, this costs a lot of money, and right now 20 percent of our wood forests are owned by private people but



it represents 30 percent of all the wood we cut. So this is why it is important for us to have everybody certified.

You know that right now we are in a large crisis in wood production in Canada, and in a way, although this is very hard for the people who live it, it may help to have more certification because the market is getting to be more open for certification. So the government doesn't have to take a standpoint on that.

But what is not as interesting is that Canada itself does not sell very much of its certified wood. It's exporting its certified wood all over the different countries. But it's also very important to know that we do exchange a lot of wood with the United States, where it is not always certified wood, so we cut logging from the United States and they also share our wood. And this makes us a problem because, like I said, there are not many certified lots in the United States.

And like I said, there is a large crisis where we are developing different species of wood that will grow very fast, although they won't have the same quality of fiber as the original wood we have. As you know, we've got about the best wood fiber quality in the world right now. But the wood will work for biomass, because even in our certified lots we don't use enough of the biomass which could make new products and export it to many other countries.

We are working hard right now to develop wood fiber for weaving. We are also working on nanotechnology and also on composite material. We're up to a stage where we could build a car with wood material. And so we're going very fast on this.

But we don't import much wood from outside, which means that we don't have the problem of finding only certified wood from other countries. We are importing less and less wood from outside of course because we've got excess wood in our own country. Thank you.

**Chair:** Thank you very much indeed. Representatives from Canada, two gentlemen, just shared with us their comments. So they commended Japanese efforts and also they shared with us the situation in Canada. Next, perhaps right next to you, from Denmark, Steen Gade. Please.

**Steen Gade:** Thank you very much and thank you for your inspiring presentation. As mentioned before, in Europe we have similar discussions and have had it for a long time, but it's going very slowly, the process, as it was mentioned before. So it's inspiring.

It's crucial to focus on this issue. I joined the Biodiversity Convention meeting in Bonn a month ago, and here the logging was on the agenda and it was not so inspiring to follow the process in that convention. So if the G8 process could put much more focus on it, because I think it's crucial that we will have other items on the meetings in ??? and Copenhagen in the climate discussion than the CO2 discussion. We have to have logging prepared also for that process so that there can be progress on logging in that process.

And the other thing I would say here and try to have a discussion about is the need to have other issues on the table than the CO2 emissions in relation to forests. Here, biodiversity is crucial as I see it, and to follow up what was mentioned in the last intervention here, biodiversity and conservation and sustainable forest management, if you will not have that really on the agenda in discussion about trying to have forests and forest protection and part of the climate discussion, then we will perhaps come into a situation where we will have a new risk that we are not protecting the forest in reality but we perhaps are producing much more wood. But that's not the same. To protect this forest and produce wood is not the same. So we have to focus very much on the biodiversity issue also and the logging link to that. Thank you very much.

**Chair:** Thank you very much. Biodiversity, sustainability, we must link the discussion of logging to these subjects was the comment from Mr. Steen Gade. Yes, please. From India. I am sorry; I don't know how to pronounce your name.

**Lagadapati Rajagopal:** I am not an expert on the subject and so I would like to ask a question. First, I want to know, it's really wonderful what we've heard by Japanese as a country, but what is the impact of all these efforts on illegal logging and afforestation and depletion of forests? So the impact analysis has been done or not? That is my question.

And my one suggestion, that all these climate change-related topics are new sensibilities, so forest protection, biodiversity, goho-wood, legal wood, legal logging, all these are new things which must be inculcated in the minds at an impressionable age. So unless we make all these topics part of the curriculum in the schools and colleges at an appropriate level, things won't move as we think it should. And so with that one suggestion, I have put up a question.

**Chair:** Thank you very much indeed. The goho-wood system here in Japan, about the implementation of goho-wood, legal wood, what kind of impact has it had; your question was related to this. Now to whom should I actually address this question? I wonder. Dr. Yoshino, would you like to respond?

**Yoshino:** As for the actual impact, in Japan, illegal logging here in our country, there is almost none, almost no illegal logging. So in lumber exporting countries, in particular in Indonesia, since the government of Indonesia has been initiating strict measures to control illegal logging, I think significant effects are shown.

Now as for the education of people at an impressionable age, biotope on biodiversity, let's teach biodiversity to students, that's what the biotope project is. And this is about creating a very small forest on school premises, and we have been promoting this initiative in Japan. Thank you.

**Chair:** As for the Government of Japan, would you care to comment, Mr. Minagawa, Deputy Director-General, Forestry Agency?

**Yoshitsugu Minagawa:** Under the Green Purchasing Law, there is a mechanism to distribute legal wood. We have a relatively well-established mechanism which was built in the last three to four years. Including the private sector, we now have a good mechanism for selling and buying legal wood in Japan. But as Mr. Yoshino presented in his keynote address, we have to expand this program by having the involvement of local government and more private sector companies.

Sumitomo Forestry gave us a presentation and it has an objective of having 100 percent goho-wood by 2010. And we have to learn from these leading companies and publicize their efforts and encourage the private sector to use goho-wood. Most of the demand is coming from the private sector and we have to expand this program to the private sector. That may be a challenge. That is the challenge we have yet to tackle.

**Chair:** As for the school curriculum, has it been introduced into the school curriculum? I think that was one of the questions that was raised. Anybody from the floor can add to the response to that. Yes, please.

**Minagawa:** In Japanese elementary school education, in about fifth grade I believe, it's taught that agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries have the function of preserving nature and an explanation about the function of forests in the curricular is given, but as for the goho-wood initiative, it's not included in the school curriculum. We are making an effort at the government level to include goho-wood in Japanese textbooks.

(Did that answer your question?) Thank you. How we are actually seeing the effects of our initiatives, it's a difficult issue for it to be manifested in terms of numbers, figures. It will probably take more time, and it's also an international matter. If the matters are just self-conclusive within Japan it

would be no good internationally. We have to get results. We have to see the visible results. I think it will take more time. Thank you.

**Chair:** Thank you very much for your questions. Now from Indonesia. Please. You have given us a big paper and I believe your paper is distributed to everyone. Thank you for your paper, but please keep in mind about this three-minute rule.

**Bomer Pasaribu:** Let me join the other distinguished participants in congratulating the Japan Federation of Wood Industry Associations in your initiative of this Goho-wood Roundtable Meeting.

The last situation of illegal logging in Indonesia, a significant decrease in the year of 2007 in terms of the number of illegal logging cases; second, the number of prosecutions and number of verdicts for both illegal logging and wildlife crimes.

Mr. Chairman, lots of efforts have already been undertaken but need external support. Just like drugs, illegal logging is international organized crime, international organized crime, and it needs international cooperation. Expected cooperation: first, control of illegal timber demand; second, control of the financial capital for illegal logging; third, agreed timber legality criteria; and fourth, capacity-building.

Besides that, I'd like to recommend the goho-wood campaign. Policies in consuming countries, restrictions imposed through architectural standards. Second, international agreement on entire illegal logging. And policies in producing countries' efforts on combating illegal logging, we need a national anti-illegal logging act in each producing country.

Of course international convention, you need an international convention for an international agreement on anti-producing, trading, consuming and laundering of illegal timber. Thank you.

**Chair:** Thank you very much. So we need international conventions or an international agreement. I think his paper has been already distributed to you. I hope that you will take a look at it at your leisure.

Now I would like to solicit the next comment. Please, from Brazil.

**Serys Shlessarenko:** My name is Serys Shlessarenko. I am a senator. The world's largest forest belongs to our province and we would like to maintain this further. In Brazil we still have a lot of forest. To maintain the forest, we

are faced with many problems. One-third of Brazil's provinces are in the Amazon.

In Brazil, regarding forest protection, we have various laws and regulations but they are hardly adequate. Laws alone will not suffice. I have repeatedly made a statement: we need a paradigm shift. In particular, sustainable economic growth is what we are pursuing. We must reduce CO2 emissions more and more. We understand the necessity of reducing CO2 emissions. At the same time, the elimination of poverty must be done jointly. Together with you it has to be solved. The Brazilian government has been making great efforts to that end.

To protect the forest in Brazil, public policies have been implemented. President Lula devised a certain zone where ecological preservation will be implemented. For instance, this is one example. For ethanol production, certain plants are used, but to what extent those crops can be cultivated the designation has been made. For instance, 36 villages and towns that are without the imposition of penalties on illegal logging.

I am a senator. In the 2009 budgeting, I have been involved in the budget process. The designation of the natural preservation zone, I have been advocating the necessity to designate that as early as possible. In addition to that, in laws and regulation, when there are members, company members who are actually violating the laws regarding environmental protection, public financing will not be made.

Also, concerning the school curriculum, I would like to share with you my comments. Educating environmental protection at school. In Brazil already, in terms of laws and regulations, there has been a lot of improvement but we need a paradigm shift.

First of all, for the forest to be protected, people's minimum livelihoods must be guaranteed. So projects from that perspective are important for Brazil. Currently, in the parliament of Brazil, the bill that I drafted is being deliberated, but this is a bill concerning forest protection. As a way to protect forest protection, electronically monitor the forest. Using a semiconductor chip, the lumber legality and illegality can be traced completely in this project. Currently, several companies have introduced it on a pilot basis, so they are developing the system to monitor this traceability of lumber so that we can eradicate illegal logging. Thank you very much.

**Chair:** Thank you very much, Senator Serys. Economic development and environmental protection must be pursued in a well-balanced manner. That

aspect was discussed. Are there any other comments or questions? Yes, please.

**Gardiner:** Chair, if I may have a second bite at this cherry. I was particularly interested by the remarks from industry. And I think it was salutary that they were very realistic about the difficulties of the scheme, saying that there was little information how to confirm legal compliance and the assistance that they need with that being of fundamental importance. It's clear that industry is keen to get this right and they want to be sure that the standards that they're applying are the right ones.

And I suspect that perhaps the scheme will show just how successful it is the first time it revokes an accreditation for a company or an association, because it will be when that happens that the scheme is seen to be establishing standards which can have teeth enough to put somebody out as well as welcome them in. And I think that will also be a benchmark that industry is then able to use to help facilitate its own improvement of the standards.

**Chair:** Thank you very much. When there is a revocation for the first time, the system will really have meaning in the real world that it's transparent, that it's right.

**Yoshino:** Well, Mr. Gardiner I couldn't agree with you more. This industry association is certifying a company according to the voluntary code of conduct, but if there is a violation it has to be revoked. So the revocation to ensure credibility, that revocation is one of the most important things.

We have just started the certifying process. At the moment we have no violations reported, but if there are those violations, we have to make sure that we won't hesitate to revoke to ensure the credibility. That's one of the most important things, yes.

**Chair:** Thank you very much. Thank you for both the question and the answer. Are there any other questions or comments? From Brazil, please.

**Renato Casagrande:** Good afternoon, everyone. I am Renato Casagrande, a senator from Brazil. Listening to the goho-wood presentation was very informative and useful. Thank you very much. However, there is one concern: that is, on the part of consuming countries whether a monitoring system is developed at a pace fast enough. It seems that it's not the case. In the GLOBE forum, to verify the origin of timber, I believe efforts need to be made by GLOBE to establish laws, and at the same time we also have to tackle this problem from different angles.

In the industrialized countries, there are issues; but developing countries, countries that have a larger mass of forest, there needs to be a system developed in developing countries to prevent illegal logging. Earlier, Senator Serys of Brazil mentioned this is a problem that is also of great concern to Brazilian society. Brazil has 85,000 square kilometers or more of land, of which more than half is forest. Eight point five million square kilometers of land. Therefore we have to protect this vast forest.

And at the same time, there are people who make their living in the forest. We must guarantee the livelihoods of people living in forests. The Brazilian government on the 5 June submitted a report on laws on the environment to the United Nations. This shows that there is no intention on the part of the Brazilian government to evade any of its responsibilities.

Once again, if I may repeat, on the part of the industrialized countries, there must be a discussion to stop the purchase of illegal logging. Not only talking, but action is necessary. Thank you.

**Chair:** Thank you very much indeed. Senator Renato Casagrande, thank you. Those people who are making their living in the forest, their livelihood has to be guaranteed. It's a very basic matter, but how best we can make it compatible with goho-wood, it's very difficult. Can you address that issue, anybody? Well, Dr. Nagata, any comments about the issue that was just raised or anything in general.

**Shin Nagata:** By using goho-wood, legal wood, those people who originally had the rights should have profits in their hand as the rightful owner. I think we are talking about creating such an institution system. Combating poverty was just mentioned. But establishing this goho-wood utilization system, I think this would lead to the objective of alleviating or eradicating poverty. So first, establishing firmly this goho-wood system is very important in that regard as well. That's my opinion. Thank you.

**Chair:** Thank you for answering that question. Yes? I would like to invite a comment from India.

**India:** I have first-hand experience to be working in jungles, along with the tribals. And let me tell you that unless we address this basic problem of poverty and the subsistence of those people who are living in jungles, it is as you said rightly: it is a difficult proposition. But it is not just about goho or illegal logging: it is about wildlife protection; it is about depletion of forests; it is about so many things.

And so, unless we have a comprehensive plan to bring them out of poverty, give them real education skills, and bring them into the mainstream of the nation, ultimately, you will have to have a timeframe of ten to 15 years when you visualize that nobody has to live in jungles in that state of affairs and people are coming out of poverty, coming out of jungles, and then you protect it. That is the ultimate reason we should go along with this program also.

**Chair:** Thank you very much indeed. So a comprehensive approach is needed. I think that's one of the things you've suggested. Please, Ms. Hironaka?

**Wakako Hironaka:** As I look at today's roundtable meeting, we are discussing goho-wood, and what I'm trying to share with you now may not really actually be along the line of the purport of this roundtable discussion, but whenever forests are being discussed, I have come up with a proposal and it has never been really taken up or accepted. But still, I would like to presume to share with you my comments or opinion.

The forested area in Japan, that's 68 percent of the entire land of Japan. In the past, we imported a lot of south-sea wood, tropical wood. And our European friends said Japan doesn't have forests. I thought they said that Japan was importing wood because you don't have forests. That's what they used to say. But Japan actually boasts lots of area covered by forest. But being able to buy lumber so cheaply from foreign countries, Japan has been importing lumber. If it's legal, that is okay. So we are now moving in that direction, which is fine.

Now having said that, at the same time, even if that's legal, such cheap lumber coming into the Japanese market means that Japanese forests are not really being adequately taken care of. After 20 years and 30 years, the trees are still there; they have not been felled. So the good cycle of wood, trees, has not been realized in the Japanese forest. I'm trying to find some solution to this problem of Japanese forests.

Now as for the lumber price, if the lumber prices go up a little, for imported lumber Japan could somehow, will have some incentive to develop Japanese forest.

Also, those countries, producing countries selling lumber, if they can fetch higher prices, then I'm thinking of imposing perhaps a surcharge. Then, to the producing countries of lumber, for legal forest, they will be entitled to impose a surcharge and they can use that for, for instance, afforestation. So I think rebalancing is what's being called for.



And unfortunately, if you look at forestry produce or lumber products, there are certain rules according to WTO and there are no exceptions or exempted products. But in my opinion, lumber should be outside WTO rules because it is so important to the environment in general. And because it's so important, just like agricultural products, as an exemption and as exempted products, perhaps imposing a certain surcharge, and that extra income from the surcharge should be used for, for instance, the forest management of reforestation.

Now I'm not an expert and devising detailed rules is not my forte, but I would like to encourage you to think about these things to create a system to seek a rebalance. And since this is a roundtable on goho-wood I wanted to mention this. Thank you.

**Chair:** Thank you for that intervention. Now from Cameroon, Mr. Ngolle Ngolle, please. Oh, I'm sorry. Mr. Ewusi, please.

**Ewusi Bruno:** Okay. Thank you very much. I have a comment concerning the presentation from the industries, the first presentation from the industries, where they talked about, if I'm not mistaken, afforestation programs. We are very interested in that because in Cameroon we have a national afforestation program that we are implementing and we think that wood from planted forests will complement the wood from natural forests. And the legality of wood from planted forest is not as complicated as that from natural forests, so we think it is an integral part of any sustainable program to promote planted afforestation initiatives.

I wanted to find out from the presenter of the first presentation on industries, how successful these afforestation projects that they are supporting have been and how big is the project? Where exactly are they implementing these projects? Thank you.

**Chair:** Thank you for the question. Mr. Nose? I would now like to invite a comment from Mr. Nose.

**Nose:** As early as 20 years ago we recognized the importance of planted timber. In Indonesia we have a plywood factory and Indonesia also has the illegal logging problem. And fast-growing trees were planted with farmers and this has grown to a sizeable project.

In the beginning, tropical forest was the harvested area, but this faster-growing tree grows in five years and we are planting these faster-growing trees. And machines, we developed machines to produce plywood, and more than half of the raw material is planted timber. And we provide seedlings to

farmers at a very low cost, not zero cost, which is not appropriate, but at an extremely low cost like one yen, and we ask farmers to take care of the forest, and we are given a priority to purchase the timber at a market price after five years. And we are trying to continue this cycle. And more than one million trees are planted in each year.

In Papua New Guinea, on 14,000 hectares, for more than 20 years we have been planting a tree called Kamberere, a species of Eucalyptus, and this grows to a mature tree in about 17 years and this is also goho-wood.

In Indonesia, fiber plate or particle boards are produced and they are pulverized into chips to recycle once again. Together with farmers and the local community, we are focusing on their livelihoods and we are using faster-growing trees. In the case of the Eucalyptus species, after 20 years we can harvest and we promise that we will purchase the world over.

In Indonesia already, I've already referred to this in my presentation, 84 million hectares in all of Indonesia and 12,000 hectares in Papua New Guinea, and 32,000 hectares in New Zealand, we will be using these faster-growing trees, and together with the farmers and local community we would like to continue this afforestation project. And local community members can also work in plywood factories where they obtain an additional source of income.

**Chair:** Thank you very much. Afforestation, the operation by your company was just introduced to us. Thank you. Next, from Denmark, Mr. Steen Gade, please.

**Gade:** Thank you very much. I want to come back to what my Brazilian and Indian colleagues mentioned here about problems to stop illegal logging, especially in relation to poverty and people living in the forests.

And it was asked that it was necessary that the buying countries should have good regulations and be aware not to demand illegally-logged wood, and of course that's part of it. And here I think that what we are discussing today is an inspiration, at least for us in Europe, to try to push forward to have much stricter regulation. We have been discussing it for years, but that's part of it.

And if we will have that, it might say on the other hand it's also necessary to have better distribution of the benefits in countries where they are selling the wood, because if you have not a fair distribution of the benefits, it can be in relation to plantations where the local people can earn money from the plantation, but if you use plantations as part of it...

But also I will mention that the Biodiversity Convention meeting in Bonn a month ago decided for the first time that the genetic resources from forests, that the companies and the rich countries that are buying these genetic resources have to give money to the countries that have the resources. And that process also in the countries that will receive the money for using these genetic resources from the medicine industry and everything is, as I see it, obliged to make a distribution inside the countries so that people living in the forest are having economic and development benefits for it.

So perhaps what can unite is that we have to have better regulation and both international and both in our countries that buyers and also in the countries that are selling.

**Chair:** Thank you very much. Stricter regulations need to be put in place and the benefits must be fairly distributed to producing countries. We need to pursue both. I believe that was the gist of the comment. Are there any reactions? From Cameroon, please.

**Cameroon:** *[speaks in French]*

*[Interpreter: Unfortunately, there is no French-to-English interpretation today. There is no French-English interpretation service today.]*

**Gardiner:** We are going to try and translate sentence-by-sentence. I will try and translate from French to English and I hope that the translators will then be able to translate from English into the other languages. But slowly, please.

**Cameroon:** *[speaks in French]*

**Gardiner:** The gentleman says, please excuse me. My English is not good enough but I'm sorry I must speak in French. In the first place we have the consuming and the producing countries. And we think that in regard with the production countries...

**Cameroon:** *[speaks in French]*

**Gardiner:** Okay, principally, when we're talking about those who cut down the forest, and these are not people primarily from the country themselves, principally what we have to look at the financiers, the people who are the financial backers of the forest enterprises, of cutting down the forests, and we need international regulations to govern those financial backers, those investors.

**Cameroon:** [*speaks in French*]

**Gardiner:** And we need a code of conduct amongst the...

**Ewusi:** Let me just help him a little bit. I think the emphasis here is that he is saying that the producer countries, when we talk about the producer countries, especially in the Congo Basin area, the real actors in the field are not the countries themselves. The real actors in the field are the people who finance the cutting down of timber in the field, who are not people of that region.

So if we want to tackle illegal logging we need a code of conduct that will address the people who are financing the logging in the Congo Basin, because when we just limit the discussion to producers, people can imagine that it is the producer countries who are the main actors. In reality, they are not. The main people, the actors, they are the people who are financing it. And we need a code of conduct that will address those financiers. That is the main gist of the contribution.

**Chair:** Thank you very much. We didn't prepare French interpretation and I would like to apologize for that. But if we could write down your comments on this questionnaire sheet I would appreciate it very much.

And now we have only a limited amount of time left. Oh yes, once again, please, Ms. Serys.

**Shlessarenko:** Several countries' undertakings and projects are really commendable. Especially the projects from Japan, they are very commendable.

Currently we are gathered here to address various issues. Now we know what the issues are and all of us I think grasp those problems. Policy and drafting laws and regulations and actions by the government, the necessity for those have already been repeatedly discussed. And enhancing the awareness of society in general, and allowing the trees to grow without illegal logging.

And at the same time, we should not leave the people, the local people living there, in abject poverty. Enhancing social awareness. At the same time, those local people who live in the forest, men, women, together with those, we must protect forests and we must make efforts to that end. All the participants here, I am not aware of the situation of each country, but in the case of Brazil, people who work in the forest, live in the forest.

As for the issues and problems, I think they have been clarified by your comments and contributions. So together we have to translate those into more specific actions, with Japan and other countries. You have implemented various actions and we have to improve them and together we have to make efforts. The joint solutions to reduce illegal logging or to minimize illegal logging, I would like to have more specific discussions to minimize illegal logging. Thank you.

**Chair:** Thank you, Senator Serys. Now from Japan, we have an NGO representative. Okazaki-san, please.

**Tokiharu Okazaki:** I am from Friends of the Earth Japan. My name is Okazaki. We have heard from members of parliament, but I am given pleased for this opportunity to give the first statement from civil society. Thank you.

We heard from the senator from Brazil and a congressman from India. The community forestry was the issue, as well as the people who are living in the community forests. The question of how to sustain the livelihood of people who lives in forests was pointed out. Friends of the Earth, which I belong to, collect the opinions from residents of local communities and NGOs through an international network and have these viewpoints reflected in the current Japanese illegal logging countermeasures.

We, Friends of the Earth Japan, thanks to the efforts by GLOBE on illegal logging in Japan, we were able to participate in this endeavor from the very beginning. And on a personal note, I came to be involved in the illegal logging problem thanks to members of parliament, in GLOBE Japan, when I encountered the words illegal logging for the first time, when the earlier speaker, Ms. Hironaka, spoke at the conference in the United Nations University. When she gave described illegal logging, that was the beginning of my involvement in illegal logging.

And in 2002, in Johannesburg, WSSD was held. The Asia-Forest Partnership, after the Congo Basin Partnership, was launched. And through GLOBE Japan and the president, Mr. Yatsu, the minister of agriculture at the time, Japanese NGOs and Japanese civil societies were included as partners, and that was the beginning of our involvement in illegal logging countermeasure efforts.

And the late Mr. Matsuoka, he was a member of parliament in 2002, and in every meeting, on over 20 occasions, he invited, without fail, civil society representatives. And as a consumer country, Japan should focus on green purchasing, and how we can realize green purchasing was discussed. And

input from us, civil society, was reflected. And Mr. Yoshino chairs a committee and we are also attending the committee chaired by Mr. Yoshino.

I'm sorry I'm a bit lengthy but what I want to emphasize today is that tomorrow and the day-after-tomorrow there will be a GLOBE meeting, but in the two-day session, there may not be comments from civil society. And for the two-day session that begins tomorrow, civil society put together a message from Japanese NGOs for the environment ministers meeting at G8. And we have distributed that message, a one-page message, to all of you. There is both a Japanese version and an English version. The title is, "Civil Society Declaration to the G8 Environment Ministers Regarding Biofuels." That is one message. And on the backside of that, regarding deforestation.

And on the first page, about biofuels, now illegal logging has become not only a forestry problem; it has become an energy problem. What we see as a particular problem is oil palm plantations in Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries. There is competition with food crops and conversion of farmland. And our position regarding the biofuels issue is summarized on the first page.

And on the backside of the page, about deforestation, since there have been many comments about community forestry, the prevention of deforestation is about to be included in the climate change policy, and we hope that community forestry will not be left behind. Climate change experts may not be aware of or may not be experts on forestry problems, and carbon trading, carbon emission trading schemes may be included. Then community forestry, people who live in the forests, may be left behind, and that is the reason for this message. And we hope you will read the message at your leisure. Thank you.

**Chair:** Thank you very much. We are almost running out of time. I think it will be perhaps last. From WWF Japan, Mr. Hashimoto, please. Please be concise. Mr. Hashimoto?

**Mutai Hashimoto:** I am from WWF Japan. I am Hashimoto. I would like to thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to address you.

First of all, what Mr. Gardiner said, not just limited to illegal; making it sustainable is a real challenge and I could not agree with you more, and that's one of the things that we would like to share our common understanding. And there are also comments on biodiversity. And the community forest was also mentioned, the local people who are dependent on the forest. These matters are related to legality, but generally speaking, sustainability is very important here, as the Japanese initiatives in

procurement show. Legality and sustainability, those are the two separate categories, and of course sustainability is preferable, but legality, checking the legality must be done, and the Japanese government has been looking at those issues from those perspectives.

Now obviously we have to make sure that the lumber is legal. But we shouldn't just stay at that stage as Dr. Yoshino said. And also, as a consuming country we have to check legality, and then, as a second step, sustainability has to be checked.

As an NGO we would like to provide information and among other things it will help the Japanese government to that direction. Thank you.

## **Summary**

**Chair:** Thank you very much. Time flies. I'm sure there are more comments and questions, but it is now time to close the meeting, and allow me to make an attempt at summarizing today's discussion.

Thank you very much for your very active engagement in the discussion. Although time was limited, we had many contributions. And I believe that your efforts made this meeting very productive.

Overall, illegal logging measures will lead to many benefits, including benefits of equal system services and maintenance of biodiversity, and this is important for mankind. This is an issue that is highlighted by the G8 as well.

Secondly, producer countries and consuming countries must jointly work to tackle illegal logging. The importance thereof was raised.

Thirdly, now on the part of producing countries, capacity-building, financing and there are various other issues, they must be overcome. I believe there were opinions roughly in these categories.

As for Japan's approach, Mr. Yoshino gave a keynote presentation in which there was mention of the proof of legality, and through a chain of custody system, confirmed legal wood is being supplied. And industry association or some other third party certification, that is transparent certification, is conducted. And thirdly, there is a chain of verification which is done through certificates issued by each entity at every level. And this applies to domestic lumber, timber, and imported timber in low-risk and high-risk countries without any discrimination. Those points were covered by Mr. Yoshino.

And about this approach of Japan's, I believe we have received much endorsement. Goho-wood may not be applicable as it is in other countries, but as a first step of sustainability, illegal logging countermeasures are implemented and the concept and direction can be appreciated. Thank you for those comments.

As for future challenges, to ensure reliability of legality verification. And under the Green Purchasing Law, the government is procuring legal woods. This must be expanded to private sector procurement. There has to be consideration of incentives for the use of legal wood. And revocation of accreditation and strict measures, the need for stricter measures was also pointed out.

From the private sector we heard from Sumitomo Forestry and Kokuyo Furniture, and these are examples of very active engagement by private sector participants.

And overall, we have received many comments. To share with you some of the examples, some of the comments, once again, by way of summary, poverty reduction in producing countries and financial, technical support needs in developing countries, and an assessment of the impact of illegal logging countermeasures, and bilateral agreements. There are other agreement efforts about forest preservation and illegal logging, domestic laws and international agreements. International standards must be built. A certification system must also be established.

Regarding legal wood, goho-wood, international dissemination of information is necessary. And verification of legality, traceability, these are important, on the other hand, difficult to implement. To include illegal logging in the school curriculum.

Number nine, timber is important for the environment. In environment conservation, timber is important and trade rules must be reviewed in this light.

And number ten is providing incentives for use of goho-wood and fair distribution of incentives.

There were many more comments, but as the chair I have used my prerogative as a chair to summarize in this fashion. In order to tackle illegal logging in the future, in each respective position, we would like to utilize these inputs.



It has been two years since illegal logging measures have been implemented in Japan and we have made steady progress, but to improve the reliability of timber products further, the government, industry and civil society must work together in Japan so that we can make very good use of the very precious contributions made today.

For more than three hours you have stayed with us. Thank you very much for your very enthusiastic participation. Illegal logging we hope will gain impetus thanks to this meeting. We must evaluate the function of forests properly and this blessing of nature must be fairly distributed to all parties. In what way can this be done? Global warming, biodiversity are other aspects we must not forget and to include in our discussion. This is indeed a very large challenge and issue.

Thank you for your cooperation in today's discussion and my apologies for my poor moderatorship. I was not able to allocate sufficient time for your contributions due to my poor moderatorship. I would like to ask Mr. Morley to give us final words.

**Morley:** Just very briefly, I'd like to thank you, Dr. Okuma, for your moderation and to thank you on behalf of all the GLOBE legislators for what has been a very wide-ranging, a very detailed discussion, and I'm quite sure that's a very valuable input to our own deliberations in our GLOBE meeting which we will have over the next two days in terms of finalizing our paper on illegal logging which we will be presenting to the prime minister of Japan as chair of the G8. So thank you very much. It's been a most interesting and informative meeting. Thank you.

**Chair:** Thank you very much indeed. With lack of time, there are those of you who perhaps who couldn't make your statements heard. If you would like to say anything, you might remember that we have distributed a questionnaire sheet. Please write down your comments and when you leave this room turn it in to our staff members.

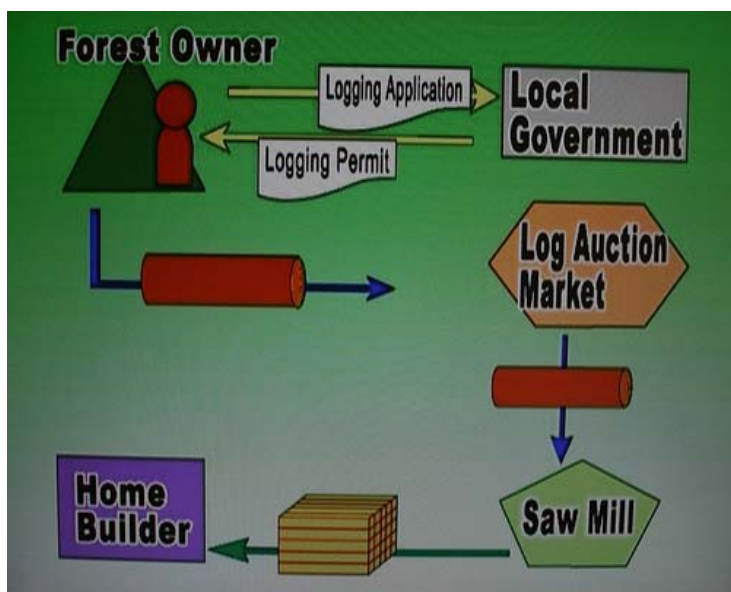
Now with this, I would like to conclude this roundtable meeting. Thank you very much indeed. Thank you very much for you cooperation.

## 東海木材相互市場における合法木材の供給の取組 合法木材の流通促進の鍵を握る木材市場の事例

東海木材相互市場代表取締役社長  
鈴木和雄

### <日本の木材流通と木材市場の役割>

1 わが国の森林所有や木材の生産・流通・加工は小規模・分散的である。これまで木材市場は原木や製材品を仕分けして分別管理し、



需要に応じて安定的に供給する上で重要な役割を果たしている。

2 こうした木材市場の機能を活用して合法性の証明された木材の供給に役割を果たすことが重要である。特に原木市場は原木の零細な生産者と需要者を結びつける結節点の役割を果たしている。

### <（株）東海木材相互市場の取り組み>

1 木材の主産地として知られる、名古屋地区で、日本に於けるトップクラスの規模の原木と製材の市場を経営する我が社（株）東海木材相互市場でも、加盟する全日本木材市場連盟認定を受けて合法木材の供給を行っている。



2 我が社に木材を出荷する主要な出荷者も合法木材供給事業者の認定を受けており合法木材の証明書を付した合法木材の出荷を要請している。合法証明書が添付された木材（合法木材）と合法証明書が添付されていない木材が混ざらないように配列する。



3 合法証明書が添付された木材の伝票、請求書には①「認定市場番号」を記載し、②合法木材であることを明記することにより「合法木材」であることを証明する。

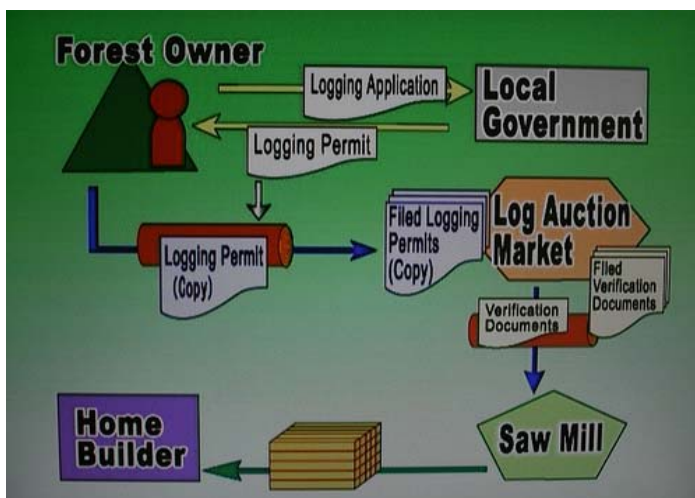
4 この合法証明書は5年間保管する。

#### <株式会社 東海木材相互市場の概要>



代表取締役社長：鈴木和雄  
 設立：昭和30年7月  
 本社：名古屋市熱田区  
 市場：西部市場、大口市場  
 年間取扱量：24万m<sup>3</sup>

#### <全市連の合法木材事業者認定の仕組み>



各地の大規模の木材市場で組織する(社)全日本木材市場連盟(会長鈴木和雄)は、合法木材の流通を促進するため、「違法伐採対策に関する自主的行動規範」を定め、「全市連合法木材事業者認定委員会」を設置した(2006年5月)。

**Civil Society Declaration to the G8 Environment Ministers' Meeting (2008)****“ Can Biofuels Prevent Climate Change?”**

On 21 May 2008, FoE Japan, Global Environmental Forum, and the Biomass Industry Society Network held an international citizens' forum in Tokyo prior to the G8 Environment Ministers' Meeting to be held in Kobe a few days later. The title of the forum was “Can Biofuels Prevent Climate Change?”.

Forum participants from Japan and overseas expressed the following concerns:

- The current boom in biofuels could cause a dramatic increase in demand for crops that serve as feedstock for biofuels. The result could be a rapid increase in demand for agricultural land, which in turn could cause over-exploitation of land, ecosystem destruction, conflicts between biofuels and traditional land uses, and competition for water and agricultural land. Some of these impacts are already evident.
- The boom in biofuels, combined with the impacts of speculative funds, are boosting food prices, with serious impacts on vulnerable groups, including the poor in developing countries.
- Not only might the use of certain biofuels be ineffective against climate change, the destruction of forests and peat lands for biofuel can trigger the release of large amounts of greenhouse gases contained therein.
- Simply switching to alternatives like biofuels will not provide fundamental solutions to climate change and other global threats. Comprehensive urban transport policies and other demand-side approaches to reduce fuel consumption are also necessary.

Based on the points stated above, we wish to convey the following messages to G8 Environmental Ministers.

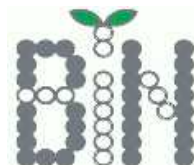
- We call for a moratorium on targets and incentives for the introduction of biofuels until the above-stated concerns are properly addressed. .
- We urge the Environmental Ministers to request leaders at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit to discuss a framework for developing international standards for the environmentally- and socially-sustainable production and use of biofuels.
- The development of international standards should be conducted through transparent processes that involve the fair and proper participation of civil society in each country. Discussions should incorporate a wide range of perspectives, including food security, land-use issues, energy efficiency, biodiversity, transportation policy, and cost-effectiveness.
- Governments should devote resources immediately into research for the development of proper standards, and into assessments of the societal and environmental impacts of biofuels. They should also review the excessive subsidies now being used to promote biofuels despite many uncertainties regarding their impacts on food security and doubts about their actual effectiveness in addressing global warming

21 May 2008, at the JICA Global Plaza, Tokyo, Japan

Organizers



Friends of the Earth Japan



Biomass Industry Society Network



Global Environmental Forum

Other participating organizations individuals

**Civil Society Declaration to the G8 Environment Ministers' Meeting (2008):**  
**“Carbon Emissions and Climate Change Caused by Forest Loss”**

On 22 May 2008, citizens gathered in Tokyo for an international forum prior to the G8 Environment Ministers' Meeting to be held in Kobe a few days later. The title of the forum was “Carbon Emissions and Climate Change Caused by Forest Loss.”

Forum participants from Japan and overseas expressed the following concerns:

- The world's forests are in peril. About 1.3 million hectares of the remaining forests are disappearing every year, and carbon emissions caused by forest loss are responsible for about 20% of global greenhouse gas emissions, with serious consequences for the global climate system.
- Major causes of the conversion of natural forests include industrial tree plantations for paper production, plantations for commercial crops such as palm oil, rubber, soy bean, and coffee, and infrastructure such as dam construction. These developments are driven by rising global demand. Ultimate causes are resource-intensive economies in G8 countries for pulp and paper, agrofuels, and other commercial crops. In recent years, demand for these resources has increased due to the growth of emerging economies and due to poorly-thought-out policies in G8 countries aiming to replace fossil fuels with biofuels.
- Communities where these forest-related developments occur often experience serious social disruptions, including land-use-related confrontations between developers and indigenous peoples and communities, the proliferation of illegal logging, difficulties in maintaining a certain level of food self-sufficiency, a widening gap between the haves and have-nots, and divided communities.
- In many cases, these problems are related to the inequitable allocation of forests and land uses in producer countries that place an overemphasis on economic value and have unfair policies towards indigenous peoples. At a deeper level, these issues are often rooted in inadequate governance structures and in corruption affecting forest and land-use decisions. Any efforts to prevent the loss of forests, therefore, should take these factors into account in policies and in individual development projects.
- Corruption and the lack of good governance have been exacerbated in part by official development assistance from G8 and other developed countries to corrupt governments, by private investments (often given with public backing), and by related structural adjustment policies.
- Forest policies and tree-planting projects that only aim to increase forest cover may actually change what may have previously been a stable relationship between local communities and forests, and may have the undesirable effect of destroying forests and disrupting local livelihoods. Forest policies and projects will not be sustainable unless they are compatible with the livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities.
- There are concerns associated with international trading of carbon in an attempt to reduce forest loss. Among these are the risk of overemphasizing carbon storage while forgetting all the other valuable functions of



forests, the focus on corporate profits at the expense of local communities, and the creation of loopholes allowing developed countries to avoid taking the necessary actions to reduce their energy consumption.

Based on the points stated above, we call upon G8 countries to take greater responsibility to address the loss of forests, and urge them to take the following urgent actions:

- Recognize that the lack of good governance, violations of local peoples' rights, and the huge demand for and trade of forest and agricultural products are all factors contributing to the serious loss of forests.
- Take the lead in reducing the over-consumption of forest products and commercial crops in G8 and other developed countries, and put a moratorium on policies that promote biofuels as these policies are further boosting demand for resources.
- Establish and apply standards to ensure environmental and social sustainability, in the context of investments and international trade that affect the production of forest products and commercial crops.
- When considering an international agreement that addresses forest loss in the context of climate change, it is essential to take into account not only the carbon-related functions but all of the multiple functions of forests. Therefore, such an agreement should not be based only on a carbon market, and should not facilitate the trading of emissions from forest loss in developing countries for emissions from developed countries.
- Processes to formulate the above-mentioned standards and forest-climate agreement should not be driven solely by developed countries and donors, but should be transparent and include the fair and adequate participation of civil society, including the local communities and indigenous peoples who are important forest stakeholders in producer countries.

22 May 2008, at the JICA Global Plaza, Tokyo, Japan

Organizers



Friends of the Earth Japan



Biomass Industry Society Network




Global Environmental Forum

Other participating organizations individuals

PROF. DR. (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

## INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT IN COMBATING ILLEGAL LOGGING



**PROF. DR. BOMER PASARIBU\***  
Member of Commission IV (Agricultural, Food, Forestry & Fisheries)  
The House of Representative of Indonesia  
Coordinator of Bill Drafting  
Illegal Logging Prevention And Abolishment

***The Goho (Legal) - Wood Roundtable Meeting  
for the G8 Summit  
Tokyo, Japan, 27<sup>th</sup> June 2008***

\*) Member of Commission IV (Agricultural, Food, Forestry & Fisheries) The House of Representative of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by © Bomer Pasaribu

PROF. DR. (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

## I. FOREST CRIME IS A GLOBAL PROBLEM

1. Illegal Logging is the most disturbing and destructing to the forest resources
2. Illegal Logging Results in Significant Revenue Losses in Producer Countries

**\$23 Billion = 8-10% Global GDP**

Source: CIFOR, 2008

\*) Member of Commission IV (Agricultural, Food, Forestry & Fisheries) The House of Representative of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by © Bomer Pasaribu

PROF. DR (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

## **II. 'NEED-BASED' VS 'GREED-BASED' FOREST CRIME**

- a. 'NEED - BASED' forest crime is driven by poverty, and involves small-scale actors seeking to meet basic needs
- b. 'GREED - BASED' forest crime is driven by profit and is highly organized, involving large amount of money and powerful actors

Copyright by H. Bomer Pasaribu

## **III. HANDLING 'NEED-BASED' FOREST CRIME- PROSPERITY APPROACH**

- ▶ **PROVIDE COMMUNITY :**
  - ACCESS TO FOREST RESOURCE – COMMUNITY BASED PLANTATION FOREST (HTR)
  - TECHNICAL, MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANTS
  - ACCESS TO MARKET FOR FOREST PRODUCTS
- ▶ **NEED INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SUPPORTS**



PROF. DR. (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

#### IV. 'GREED-BASED' FOREST CRIME

- ▶ ILLEGAL LOGGING HIGHLY RELATED TO ILLEGAL TRADE AT NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL
- ▶ LAW ENFORCEMENT TO COMBAT ILLEGAL LOGGING IN PRODUCING COUNTRIES HAS TO BE TUNDEMED WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT IN CONSUMING COUNTRIES

House of Representatives of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by © Bomar Pasaribu

PROF. DR. (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

#### V. MAJOR APPROACHES TO CONTROL FOREST CRIME include :

- A. NATIONAL LEVEL
  - 1. Law enforcement
  - 2. Legal verification (Mandatory)
- B. INTERNATIONAL LEVEL
  - 1. Certification (Voluntary)
  - 2. Green procurement policies
  - 3. Voluntary partnership agreements
  - 4. Regional and multilateral processes

Commission IV (Agriculture), Food, Forestry

House of Representatives of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by © Bomar Pasaribu

PROF. DR (PB) H. BOMER PASARBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

## LAW ENFORCEMENT

Periodic 'crackdowns' often focus on 'the little guy with the chainsaw, not the big guy with the bank account'

1. Prosecution of elite actors is rare, and convictions even more so
2. Improvement of judicial systems are necessary

Member of Representatives of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by H. Bomer Pasarbu

PROF. DR (PB) H. BOMER PASARBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

## LEGALITY VERIFICATION

1. Improvement of forestry law and regulation
2. Multi-stakeholders involvement in monitoring forest resources management
  - Allow third independent parties in monitoring
3. Monitoring timber use by wood-based industry

Member of Representatives of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by H. Bomer Pasarbu

PROF. DR (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

## B1. CERTIFICATION (VOLUNTARY)

FSC and other certification systems provide tools for log tracking and chain of custody assessments by third parties

Certification is gaining acceptance, but faces constraints:

1. Certification schemes apply varying definitions of legality
2. Certification is often too expensive for small producers
3. Price premiums for certified products have not been materialized
4. Step-wise approach is controversial

House of Representatives of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by © Bomar Pasaribu

PROF. DR (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

## B2. GREEN PROCUREMENT POLICIES

As major purchasers, governments can strongly influence demand for legal timber products

**(Japan's 2001 'Green Purchasing Law No.100 / 2000) :**

- 1) Legality incorporated as 'criteria for evaluation'
- 2) 3 approaches:
  - i) certification;
  - ii) codes of conduct;
  - iii) individual company procedures
- 3) Lack of third party verification
- 4) Private sector given high level of autonomy

House of Representatives of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by © Bomar Pasaribu

PROF. DR (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

### B3. VOLUNTARY PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS (VPA)

An Elaboration of Legality Definition initiated by UK-INDONESIA in 2002, now under negotiation between EU and Indonesia – structured as bilateral agreements based on producer country legality standards

1. Mutually agreed mechanisms for verification
2. Involvement of third party verifiers
3. Assumes producer govt's have capacity & will to assess legality
4. Comply to Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)
5. Scope of products under negotiation

Conservation IV (Agribusiness, Forestry, Fisheries) House of Representative of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by © Bomar Pasaribu

PROF. DR (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

### B4. REGIONAL & GLOBAL PROCESSES

Since 2001, FLEG has facilitated a broad dialogue on illegal logging and trade in key regions. In Asia-Pacific, it has been enhanced by Asia Forest Partnership.

1. Emphasis on
  - 1) inter-government cooperation
  - 2) technical collaboration
  - 3) multi-stakeholder forum
2. Very successful at raising the issue of illegal logging and illegal timber trade at the global level
3. Concrete actions are limited
4. *More active participation of China and Malaysia is crucial*

Conservation IV (Agribusiness, Forestry, Fisheries) House of Representative of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by © Bomar Pasaribu

PROF. DR (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

## VI. IMPACTS ON LIVELIHOODS

Links between illegal logging and rural livelihoods are complex, and need to be solved properly

1. Large numbers of rural poor are engaged in informal timber sector
2. Law enforcement can undermine their livelihood security
3. Law enforcement should protect rural poor
4. Legal and illegal logging endangered species traditionally used for subsistence

House of Representatives of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by © Bomer Pasaribu

PROF. DR (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

## VI. ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN FOREST CRIME

1. In some countries illegal logging syndicates have spoiled legal systems .
  - a. They often manipulate law and regulation to legalized illegal operations;
  - b. Laws are enforced in a highly discretionary manner

House of Representatives of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by © Bomer Pasaribu

PROF. DR (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

Continue

2. Lack of security forces capacity affect their performance, due to
  - Limited state budget could not cover necessary oration cost and equipment needed
3. Efforts to curtail illegal logging ultimately require effective and professional law enforcement agencies

Copyright by © Bomer Pasaribu

House of Representative of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

PROF. DR (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

## VII. RECOMMENDATION : GOHO WOOD CAMPAIGN

### A. PROVIDE GENUINE SUPPORT TO THE EFFORTS IN COMBATING ILLEGAL LOGGING

1. Policies in consuming countries:
  - a. Restrictions imposed through architectural standards, etc;
  - b. International Agreements on Anti Illegal Logging.

Copyright by © Bomer Pasaribu

House of Representative of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

## 2. Policies in producing countries:

- a. Effort on combating illegal logging
- b. National Anti Illegal Logging Act in Producing Countries;

**Indonesia :**  
**In Progress Discussion :**  
**The Draft Bill Of Illegal Logging Prevention And Abolishment,**  
**2008**  
**Initiated by Commision IV Of The House Of Representative**

PROF. DR. (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS, 2008

### **B. INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS**

1. Comprehensive actions: a special Anti Illegal Logging Act and Trade in each producing & exporting countries;
2. Special Anti Illegal Timber Consumption and Trade Act of consuming & importing countries;
3. International Agreement on Anti Producing, Trading, Consuming and Laundering of Illegal Timber;
4. Bilateral Agreement & intergovernmental cooperation;
5. Global campaign on government procurement and concrete collective actions.

Commision IV (Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) of the House of Representative of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copy right by © Bomar Pasaribu

## VIII. CONCLUSION

1. The rationalization & streamlining on the applicable laws & regulation at the national level including the imposition of appropriate and dissuasive sanctions, is an essential condition for effective forest law enforcement and governance;
2. The enhancement of forest law enforcement responses could best be served through the establishment of specialized enforcement units, the availability of direct channels of communication and the creation of networks for information-sharing among them.

Continue

3. Efficient preventive policies in the field of forest crime should include the organization of educational campaigns and the development of public information material the sensitize the public and ensure its support for forest law enforcement action;
4. The implementation of national strategies and policies requires a holistic and multi-disciplinary approach that will foster inter-agency coordination at the governmental level and promote partnerships with other stakeholders involved in the field, such as civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and the private sector;



## Continue

5. International cooperation in criminal matters is essential and should be pursued vigorously in the fight against illegal forest activities. In this connection, the use of the United Nations Conventions against Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption must be promoted;
6. More enhanced cooperation at all levels, with emphasis on regional cooperation should be strengthened. Further, coordination and collaboration between international organizations with competence in this field should be pursued, especially through the undertaking of joint activities and increased collaborative arrangements and action in the delivery of technical assistance.



PROF. DR (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

## APPENDIX

# INDONESIA: OVERVIEW PROGRESS ON COMBATting ILLEGAL LOGGING

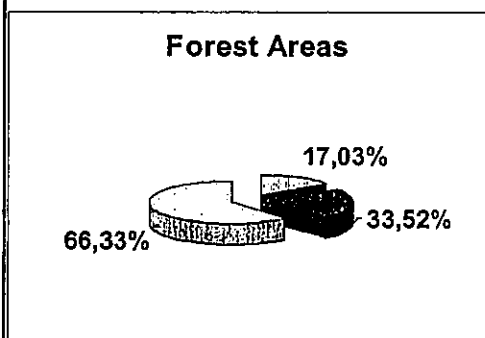
*The Goho (Legal) - Wood Roundtable Meeting  
for the G8 Summit  
Tokyo, Japan, 27<sup>th</sup> June 2008*

House of Representatives of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by H. Bomer Pasaribu

PROF. DR (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

## I. FOREST AREA IN INDONESIA



-  Conservation Forest
-  Protection Forest
-  Production Forest

**FOREST AREAS:**

- PRODUCTION FOREST (55.11%) = 120,350,000 hectares
- PROTECTION FOREST (27.86%) = 66,330,000 hectares
- CONSERVATION FOREST (17.03%) = 33,520,000 hectares

House of Representatives of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by H. Bomer Pasaribu

PROF. DR (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

## II. FIVE PRIORITY POLICIES IN THE FORESTRY SECTOR (2005-2009)

1. Combating illegal logging and its associated trade;
2. Revitalization of the forestry sector, particularly the forestry industry;
3. Rehabilitation and conservation of forest resources;
4. Empowerment of communities living surrounding the forests;
5. Forest areas gazettelement.

Member of Representative of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by © Bomer Pasaribu

PROF. DR (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

## III. EFFORTS ON COMBATTING ILLEGAL LOGGING

1. Establishment of framework by issuing of Presidential Instruction to curb illegal logging which directing the leaders of 18 government bodies to cooperate and coordinate in order to eradicate illegal logging under the coordination of coordinating minister for political, law and security affairs:

Member of Representative of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by © Bomer Pasaribu

PROF. DR. (IPB) H. BOMER PASARBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

*Continue*

- a. Amend national laws and regulations to strengthen law enforcement efforts by drawing up a special law on illegal logging which expected to supersede the Presidential Instruction, the Basic Forest Law (UU 41/99) and the Criminal Law in Indonesia's Legal Hierarchy, and should strengthen the legal framework for prosecuting illegal forestry cases;
- b. Build capacity to carry out law enforcement :  
Improved training for forest investigators and forest rangers, established and trained of 900 personnel of rapid response forest police unit (SPORC), and distributed in 11 critical illegal logging areas.

House of Representatives of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by H. Bomer Pasarbu

PROF. DR. (IPB) H. BOMER PASARBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

*Continue*

2. Promote sustainable forest management, improve mechanism on timber trade, promote legal timber trade, improve the log administration using electronic tracing system, developed Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS):

House of Representatives of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by H. Bomer Pasarbu

PROF. DR. (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

*Continue*

**Developed Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) under Indonesian – EC FLEGT support project:**

**Multi Stakeholder Process – Progress**

- a. Legality based on producing country's law and regulation;
- b. Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS) being developed;
- c. Continue discussion on VPA process (latest meeting: Jakarta 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> April 2008)
- d. Develop common indicators for each element of timber legality;
- e. Based on the common indicators, then every member state shall independently develop relevant verifiers;
- f. The indicators will be discussed for agreement in the next meeting in Brunei Darussalam.

Copyright by © Bomer Pasaribu

PROF. DR. (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

*Continue*

3. Increase collaboration with related institution and civil society to support & monitor judicial proceedings.
4. Improve community welfare & deter their involvement in illegal logging activities through social forestry & collaborative management initiatives.
5. International Commitments & Bilateral Cooperation to Combat Illegal Logging: FLEG South & East Asia, Asia Forest Partnership, ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture & Forestry (AMAF) statement on Strengthening Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) in ASEAN US Presidential Initiative on combating illegal logging G8 concern and commitments UN resolution.

Copyright by © Bomer Pasaribu

House of Representative of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

PROF. DR. (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

*Continue*

6. Following the Resolution 16/1 of the Commission on Crime Prevention & Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), in cooperation with the UNODC secretariat; Indonesia has hosted an open-ended meeting of an expert group (26<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> March 2008), on International Cooperation in Preventing and Combating Illicit International Trafficking in Forest Products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources. Report was submitted to the 17<sup>th</sup> session of CCPCJ meetings in Vienna, 14<sup>th</sup> -18<sup>th</sup> April 2008. The following steps : develop action plan and dissemination.
7. Law Enforcement:
  - a. Law enforcement, including: joint operations between forestry officers, Police, Army, Custom, and Local Governments;
  - b. Capacity building for forestry officers, Police, Army, Custom, and Local Government.

Member of Representative of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by H. Bomer Pasaribu

PROF. DR. (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

8. Forest Rehabilitation  
National Rehabilitation Programme to establish 5 million of forest plantation by 2009 to create job opportunities, which will reduce illegal logging actors in the field.
9. International Cooperation & Campaign:
  - a. Strengthened multilateral agreement to control the trade in illegal timber;
  - b. Develop & implement bilateral agreement with key timber trading countries to enhance law enforcement cooperation;
  - c. Domestic campaign through mass media, workshops/ seminars, etc;
  - d. International campaign through various international fora, such as ITTO, UNFF, FAO, etc.

Member of Representative of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by H. Bomer Pasaribu

PROF. DR (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

## IV. RESULTS OF COMBATING ON ILLEGAL LOGGING

1. Stream line of forest industries;
2. Increasing revenue from forest utilization;
3. Significant temporary shortage of logs supplies due to intensive efforts on curbing illegal logging, it pushed the price up;
4. Increasing awareness of all parties: law enforcers, civil society organizations, government officials, and businesses on illegal logging;
5. Increasing law enforcement and trials of parties committed to illegal logging crimes.

House of Representatives of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by © Bomar Pasaribu

PROF. DR (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

## V. FURTHER ACTION

1. Build capacity of law enforcers and the judiciary; and develop mechanisms to better implementation of legislation on FLEGT;
2. Actively participate in the development of a cost-effective, reliable timber verification system;
3. Promote regional enforcement, trade and customs collaboration;
4. Encourage international support to promote legal timber trade;
5. Strengthen the capacity of the management unit of protected areas and fostering development of forest management units for production and protection forest;
6. Enforce the law.

House of Representatives of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright by © Bomar Pasaribu

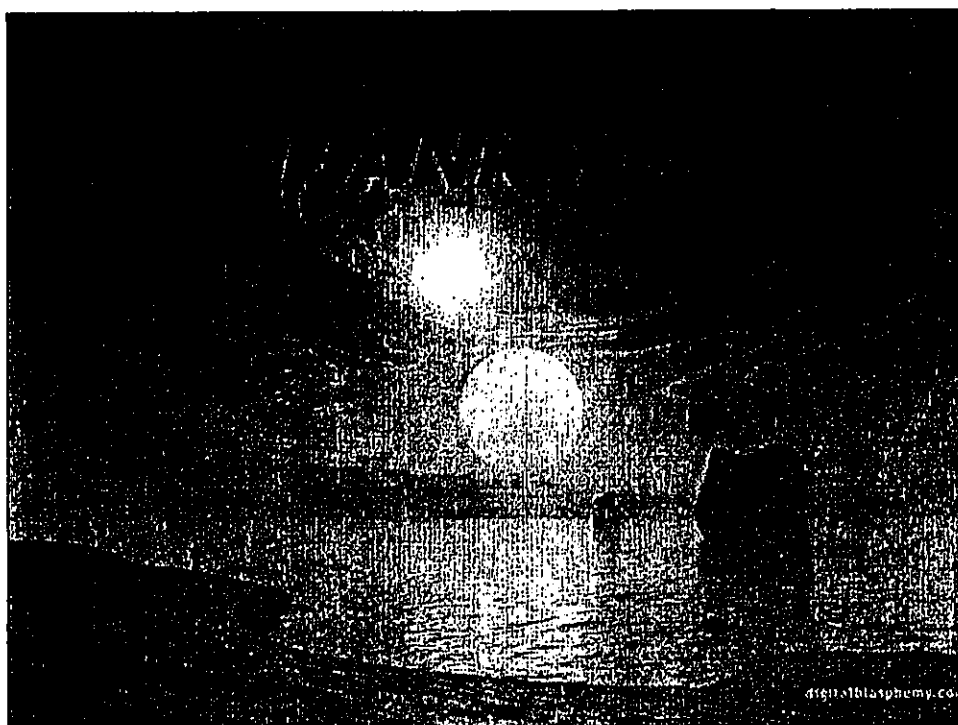
PROF. DR. (PB) H. BOMER PASARIBU, SH, SE, MS/2008

## VI. CONCLUSION

1. The Indonesian Government has made a serious commitment to fight illegal logging, has developed a systemic strategy to intensify national efforts to tackle this problem & has made tangible steps on forest law enforcement and governance measures;
2. Many activities to strengthen governance, human capacity, transparency, & enforcement are already under way;
3. To be successful with this strategy and effective with national initiatives, Indonesia requires support from the international community, particularly with measures designed to promote legal timber trade and the need of mutual recognition of legality verification system.

House of Representatives of Indonesia & Lecturer Postgraduate of Bogor Agricultural University & North Sumatra University

Copyright © Bomar Pasaribu



asien.sblasphe.my.com



Roundtable Meeting on the Goho-wood for the G8 Summit

MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

June, 2008

Mame	Title
Akihiko Araya	Forest Economy Research Institute, Executive Director
Motoaki Okuma	University of Tokyo, Professor Emeritus
Yasuhiro Ohashi	Japan Lumber Importers' Association, Executive Director
Tokiharu Okazaki	Friends of the Earth Japan, Vice Executive Director
Haruo Ozono	Japan Federation of Wood Industry Associations, Vice Chairman
Hiroaki Kakizawa	Hokkaido University, Professor
Satoshi Tachibana	Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, Hokkaido Research Center, Head of Northern Forest Management Group
Takeshi Toma	Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, Head of Partnership Promotion Office
Shin Nagata	University of Tokyo, Professor

Professional Member

Name	Title
Yasuto Hori	Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, Head of Forestry Socio-Economics Laboratory

Forestry Agency

Name	Title
Kazuyuki Morita	Intelligence Analysis for International Forest Resources, Counselor
Toshiyuki Akagi	Wood Products Trade Office, Director
Tomoharu Inoue	Wood Utilization Division, Assistant Director

Secretariat: Japan Federation of Wood Industry Associations (JFWIA)

Takashi Fujiwara, Takuoki Hisada, Takashi Uesugi, Masahiko Kato

林野庁補助事業

Roundtable Meeting on the Goho-wood  
for the G8 Summit  
Report

January, 2009

Japan Federation of Wood Industry Associations  
(JFWIA)

Nagatacho BLDG, 6F, 2-4-3, Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0014,  
Japan

TEL : +81-3-3580-3215 FAX : +81-3-3580-3226

URL : <http://www.zenmoku.jp>

E-mail : [info@zenmoku.jp](mailto:info@zenmoku.jp)