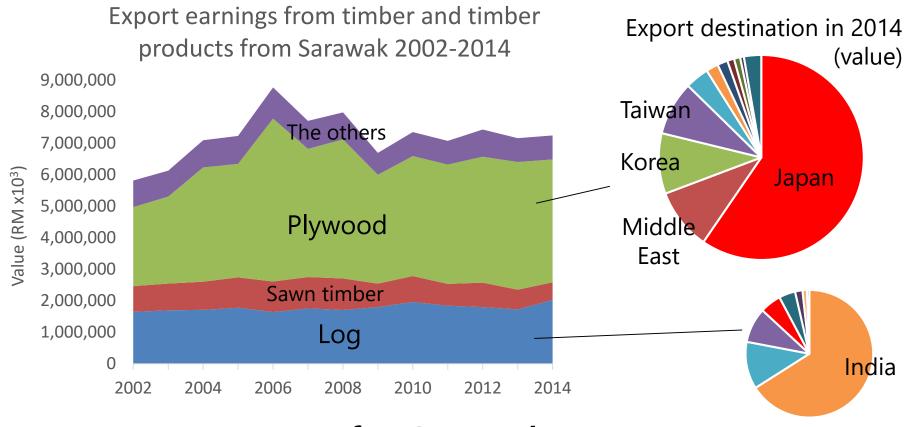
Seminar "PSP NETWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN SARAWAK" at Imperial Hotel Kuching 12th Sep. 2019

Japan's Clean Wood Act and Tokyo Olympic Sustainable Sourcing Code for Timber

Hiromitsu Samejima samejima@iges.or.jp



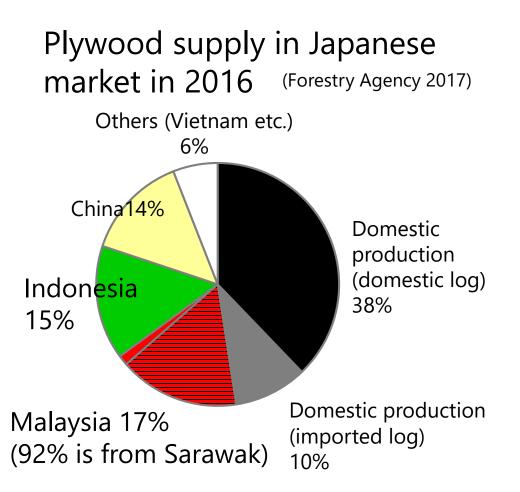
- Plywood is the main wood product exported by Sarawak
- Japan is still Sarawak's largest importer of the plywood



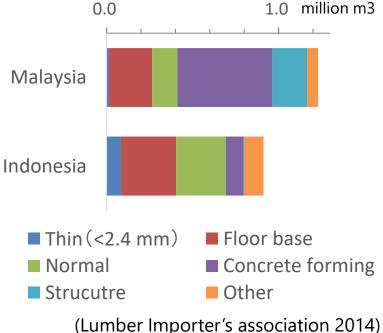


Important for Sarawak to understand the Japanese market

Main suppliers of plywood to Japanese market



Imported volume of plywood by type from Malaysia and Indonesia in 2014



Two recent changes of policy and initiative in Japan

- 1.Clean Wood Act (2016)
- 2. Revision of Sustainable Sourcing Code for Timber of Tokyo Olympic 2020 (2019)

"Clean Wood Act"

Act on Promotion of Use and Distribution of Legally-harvested Wood and Wood Products

Issued in 2016 in effect since 2017

2006 Revision of Green Procurement Policy (Only for public procurement)

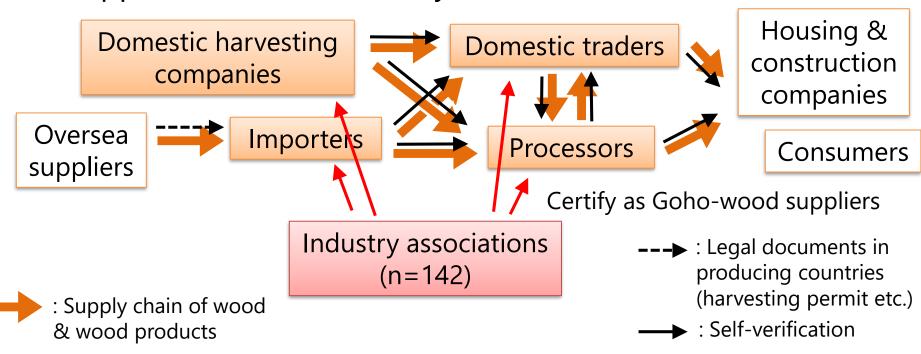
→**Goho-wood** (=legal wood) Guideline by Forestry Agency

2008 Amended Lacey Act (USA)
2013 EU Timber Regulation
Prohibit to import
illegally-harvested timber

2016 **Clean Wood Act** (enforced in 2017) (Both public and private procurements)

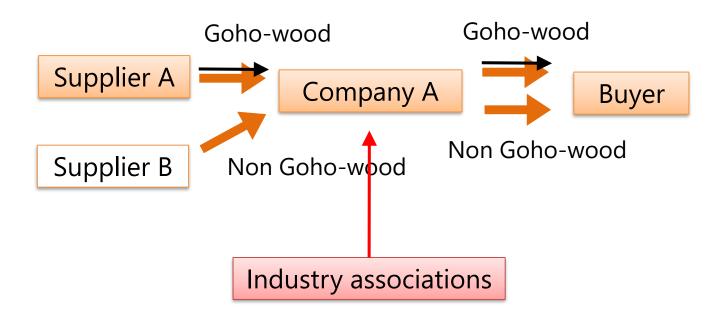
Goho-wood system (2006-)

- A company can be certified as a Goho-wood supplier by their industry association
- Each certified suppliers can verify some or all of their wood & wood products as legally harvested
- The verification is based on verification by their direct suppliers (Chain of custody)



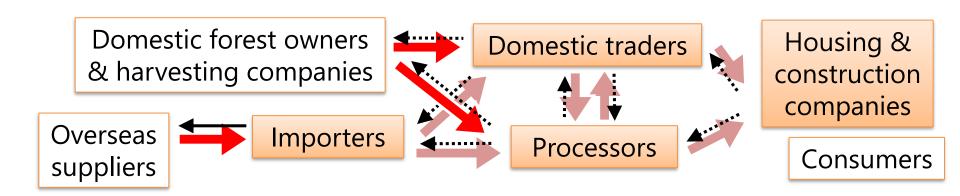
Goho-wood system (2006-)

- A certified company can get both verified / nonverified timber.
- However, they should implement segregated management of both products



Clean Wood Act (2016-)

- Wood-related business are classified into Type I and Type II
- Every buyer should check/confirm their wood & wood products were legally harvested
- Requirements are different between the Type I and Type II business entities



Supply chain of timber & timber products

: Type I business : Type II business

: Check the legality by collecting documents and other information

: Check documents from the suppliers

Requirements for Type I business

Domestic forest owners & harvesting companies

Domestic traders

Countries of origin (harvested)



Overseas suppliers



Importers

shipping/custom

document

Processors

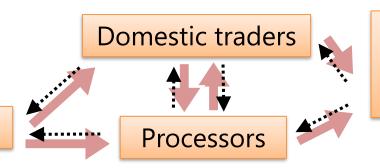
- (1) Type I business entities should collect documents stating,
- Type of wood & wood products
- Names of tree species
- Names of countries or regions where the tree harvested
- Volume
- ullet Names of tree owners or exporters $oldsymbol{ol{ol}}}}}}}}}}}}}$
- Documents proving the trees were harvested in compliance with the laws & regulations of Japan and/or the countries of origin

- (2) If (1) is impossible, they should
- (i) Collect information pertaining the trees were legally harvested
- (e.g. supply chain)
- or
- (ii) Not handling the wood & wood products



Check the documents / information referring to information provided by Japanese government etc.

Requirements for Type II business



Housing & construction companies

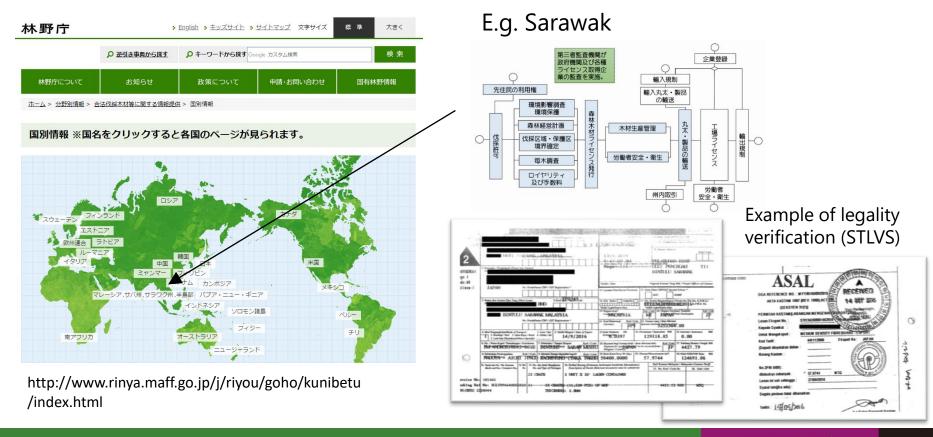
 Both Type I and Type II business entities shall provide documents stating the check of legality was conducted

Importers

 Type II business entities are to check the contents of the document from their direct suppliers (not requested to collect information about tree species, countries harvested etc.)

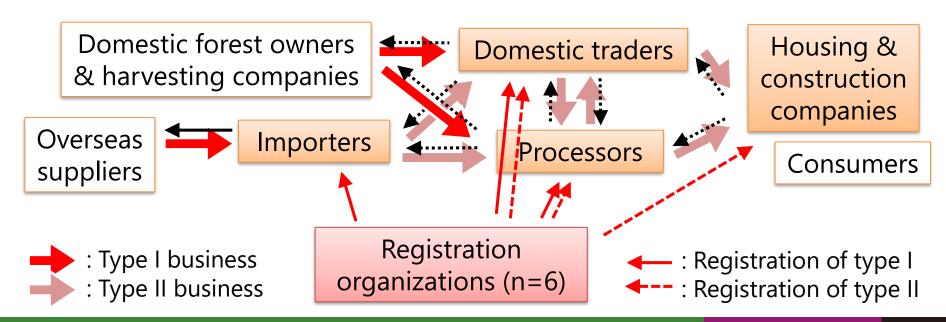
Information provided by Japanese Government

Japanese gov. has investigated **timber production & trading** and the legality systems of major timber supply countries to Japan and provide the information in the "Clean Wood Navi"



Registration system of Clean Wood Act

- A wood-related companies can be registered by a thirdparty organizations authorized by Forestry Agency Japan (≠industry association)
- The Type I / Type II registered companies should **report all the information requested to collect** to the registration organizations every year (started in 2019)



Registration system of Clean Wood Act

- While it is not obligated to be registered, 351 companies are already registered so far (Nov 2017 July 2019)
 - Type I: 155 companies (67 importers)
 - Type II: 329 companies
 (Both Type I & Type II: 133)
- Major importers from Sarawak are already registered and started to report in 2019 (Sumitomo Forestry, Itochu, Sojitsu, SMB, Japan Kenzai, Marubeni)

Revision of Clean Wood Act

- Government shall review the status of enforcement of this Act around 2022 and take necessary measures based on the review results.
- Some NGOs, industry associations started to insist how to revise the Act

Tokyo Olympic 2020 Sustainable Sourcing Code for Timber

Tokyo Olympic 2020 set the sustainability concept

The **Sustainable Sourcing Code** was formulated to ensure the sustainability as well as economic rationality of all products, services, etc. procured by the Organizing Committee of the Olympic.

- Timber (2016)
- Agricultural Products
- Livestock Products
- Fishery Products
- Paper
- Palm Oil

- 1) Timber that is harvested through an appropriate procedure with reference to relevant laws, ordinances, etc. of timber-producing countries or territories
- 2 Timber that is derived from forests managed based on mid- to long-term plans or policies
- 3 Timber that is harvested through logging activity that is considerate toward conservation of the ecosystem
- 4 Timber that is harvested through logging activity that is considerate toward the rights of indigenous people and other local residents
- ⑤ Timber that is harvested by workers protected through appropriate safety measures
- FSC and PEFC certified products are recognized as ① ~⑤ are archived



However, in 2017, some environmetal NGOs critisized usage of tropical plywood from Sarawak to construct the new national stadium and other buildings for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic

INTEL

APRIL 22, 2017 / 2:38 AM / 2 YEARS AGO

Tokyo's wooden Olympic stadium using timber linked to rights abuses, charities say

Matthew Ponsford

LONDON (Thomson Reuters Foundation) - Timber from a Malaysian loggin accused of deforestation and human rights violations is being used to constru



Olympic Stadium wood controversy

APRIL 27, 2017 BY NORTHWEST ASIAN WEEKLY

By Staff

NORTHWEST ASIAN WEEKLY

April 27, 2017 AsianWeekly



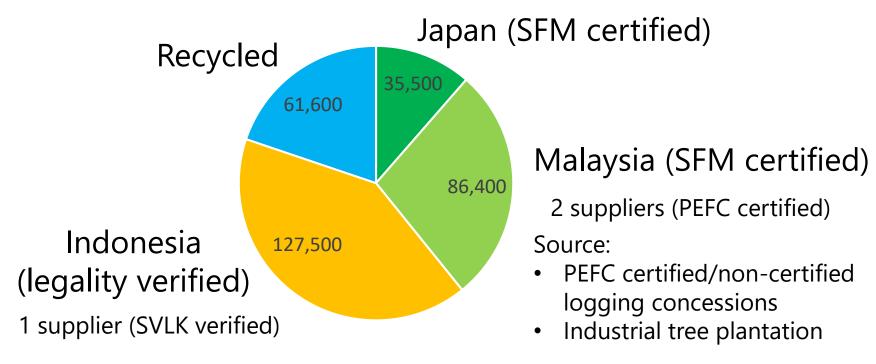
Construction site of the new Tokyo Olympic National Stadium. (Photo from the Japan Sports Council)

Following requests from NGOs, the Organising Committee hold a Working Group of the Sustainble Sourcing Code to re-consider the Sourcing Code for Timber in 2018

#1	3 JUL 2018	Start of discussion Hearing from NGOs
#2	30 JUL 2018	Hearing from experts: IGES, JAFTA (Japan Forest Technology Association), JLIRA (Japan Lumber Inspection & Research Association), FSC, and PEFC
#3	24 AUG 2018	Hearing from business sectors: 2 plywood importers, Association of Plywood Industries etc.
#4	25 Sep 2018	Discussion among the WG memebers
#5	26 Nov 2018	Conclusion

Sources of concreate forming plywood for Tokyo Olympic 2020

(311,000 sheets for 9 buildings in total by May 2019)



Source:

- PHPL (Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Lestari) certified logging concessions
- Land conversion to develop oil palm plantations

The Organizing Committee sent missions to plywood suppliers in Sarawak and Indonesia

https://tokyo2020.org/jp/games/sustainability/sourcingcode-wg/data/20190729-appendix.pdf



地域住民による開発箇所

コミュニティ (ロングハウス)

<調査結果(合板工場)> 【環境】





バイオマス発電施設

<調査結果(伐採地)>【⑤労働者の安全対策】











02020

<調査結果(合板工場)> 【労働】(労働管理·労働安全)







工場労働者用宿舍



化学物質危険表示

TUKAU SUSI

【2019年1月改定版】

組織委員会が調達する物品・サービス等に使用される木材については、「持続可能 性に配慮した調達コード」が適用されるほか、持続可能性の観点からの調達基準を 以下のとおり定める。

持続可能性に配慮した木材の調達基準

- 1. 本調達基準の対象は以下の木材とする。
 - ア 建設材料として使用する製材、集成材、直交集成板、合板、単板積層材、フローリング
 - イ 建設に用いられるコンクリート型枠合板
 - ウ 家具に使用する木材 (製材端材や建設廃材等を再生利用するものを除く)
- 2. 組織委員会は、木材について、持続可能性の観点から以下の①~⑤が特に重要と考えており、これらを満たす木材の調達を行う。なお、コンクリート型枠合板については再使用の促進に努め、再使用する場合でも①~⑤を満たすことを目指し、少なくとも①は確保されなければならない。
 - ①伐採に当たって、原木の生産された国又は地域における森林に関する法令等に照らして手続きが適切になされたものであること
 - ②中長期的な計画又は方針に基づき管理経営されている森林に由来する<u>こともの</u>であり、森林の農地等への転換に由来するものでないこと
 - ③伐採に当たって、生態系の保全に配慮されていること
 - ④伐採に当たって、先住民族や地域住民の権利に配慮されていること
 - ⑤伐採に従事する労働者の安全対策が適切に取られていること
- FSC^{注1}、PEFC^{注2}、SGEC^{注3}による認証材については、上記2の①~⑤への適合度が 高いものとして原則認める。
- 4. 上記3の認証材でない場合は、上記2の①~⑤に関する確認が実施された木材であることが別紙1に示す方法により証明されなければならない。
- 5. サプライヤーは、上記3または4に該当する木材を選択する上で、国内林業の振興とそれを通じた森林の多面的機能の発揮等への貢献を考慮し、国産材を優先的に選択すべきである。
- 6. サプライヤーは、使用する木材について、上記3の認証及び4の証明に関する書類を5年間保管し、組織委員会が求める場合はこれを提出しなければならない。
- 7. サブライヤーは、伐採地までのトレーサビリティ確保の観点も含め、可能な範囲で当該木材の原産地や製造事業者に関する指摘等の情報を収集し、その信頼性・客観性等に十分留意しつつ、上記2を満たさない木材を生産する事業者から調達するリスクの低減に活用することが推奨される。

The Organizing Committee declared to revise the Sourcing Code for Timber in Jan 2019.



It became the first time Japanese public sector made a rule to exclude conversion timber



Timber ... has not been derive from forest that have been converted to non-forest area such as farmland.

Suppliers are recommended to collect the information such as concerns related to the place of origin and production business operator, in order to reduce the risk of procuring from a business operator that produces timber which does not meet the conditions of Section 2.



The decision was well reported in mass media



Mainichi Shinbun 20 March 2019

A trading company established a new action plan to exclude conversion timber from thier supply chain by 2021

NEWS

住友林業、2021年度までに持続可能な木材 100%へ

Like 3

住友林業は7月31日、2021年度までに持続可能な木材を100%に ッイート する3年のアクションプランを公表した。 農地などへ転換するために天然林を伐採する「転換材」を調達対象から外すほか、合法性が確認されている場合でも自社の調達基準に沿わない木材は代替材へ移行する。 実現に向けサプライヤーなど取引先との対話を重視し、サプライチェーン(供給網)全体で取り組みを進める方針だ。 (オルタナ編集部=堀理雄)

同社は「持続可能な木材および木材製品」について、以下のいずれかに該当する木材と定義している(「サステナビリティレボート2019」から)。

- ①森林認証材及び認証過程材:FSC、PEFC、SGEG(CoC連鎖に関わらず出材時の認証を重視した材で認証材への移行を促す)②植林木材
- ③天然林材で、その森林の施業・製造・流通が「持続可能である」と認められるもの

(転換林由来の材=森林をオイルバーム農園等に転換する際に伐採する天然林 木材はこれに含まれない)

④リサイクル材

サプライチェーン内の業者が、加工・流通過程の管理認証であるCoC認証を取得していない場合、認証材としての表示はできないが、それに関わらず出材時にはFSC、PEFC、SGEGの森林認証を取得した木材への移行を進める方針だ。

転換材をめぐっては、熱帯林減少に対する国内外の環境NGOなどからの批判 の高まりもあり、東京オリンピック・バラリンピック組織委員会は今年1月、 施設建設用木材などの調達対象に含めないことを調達基準のなかで明文化する 改定を行った。 ALTERNA 2 Aug 2019

Suggestions to future

- Clean Wood Act
 - Advantage to Sarawak (i.e. STLVS)
 - ➤ Legal evidence in harvested countries are requested when the law material are imported from overseas
 - Supply chain information inside Sarawak can be requested in future
 - Sustainable source (=certified FMU) can be more recommended in future
- Revise of Tokyo Olympic 2020 Sustainable Sourcing Code for Timber
 - Demand from certified plywood can increase to avoid timber from land conversion