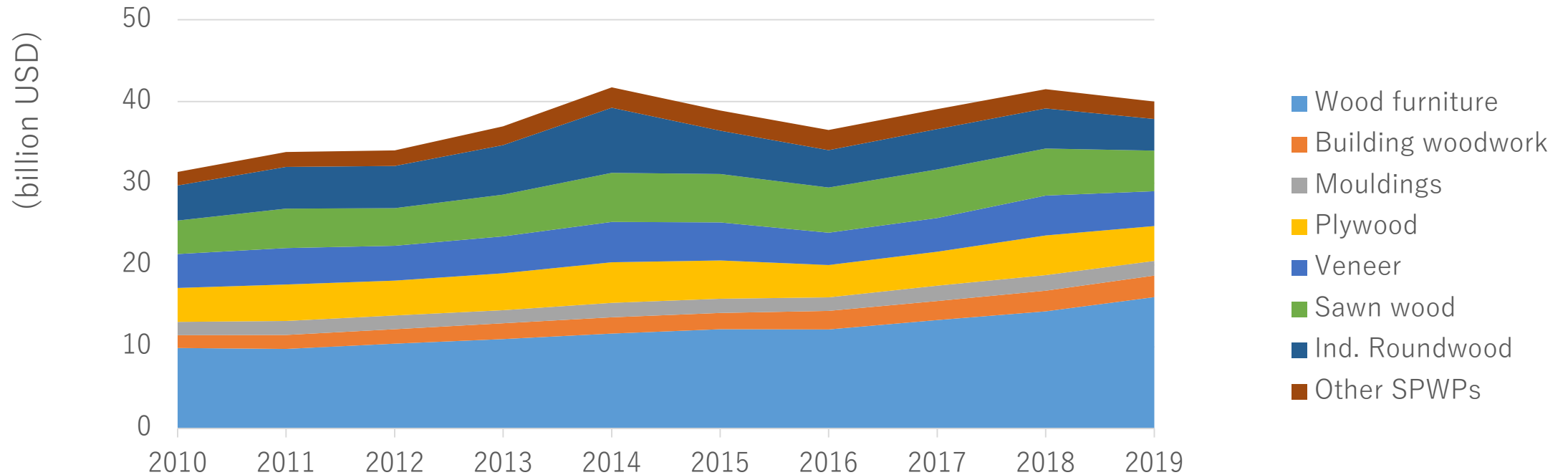


Global demands for legally harvested wood products and responsible trade

Taiji Fujisaki

Global Trade of Tropical Woods



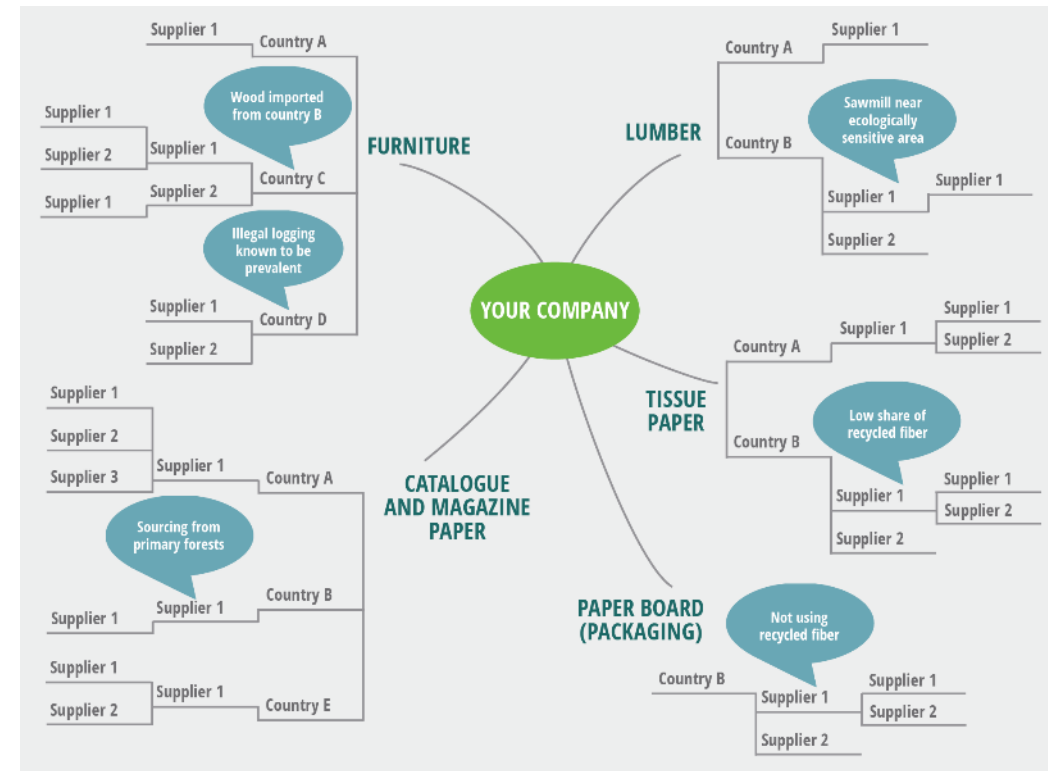
Source: ITTO Biennial review statistics

- There is a long-term upward trend in global production and trade of wood products
- However, COVID-19 has had a negative impact on timber trade in 2020

Timber trade regulations in place

- Required to demonstrate legal origin of timber -

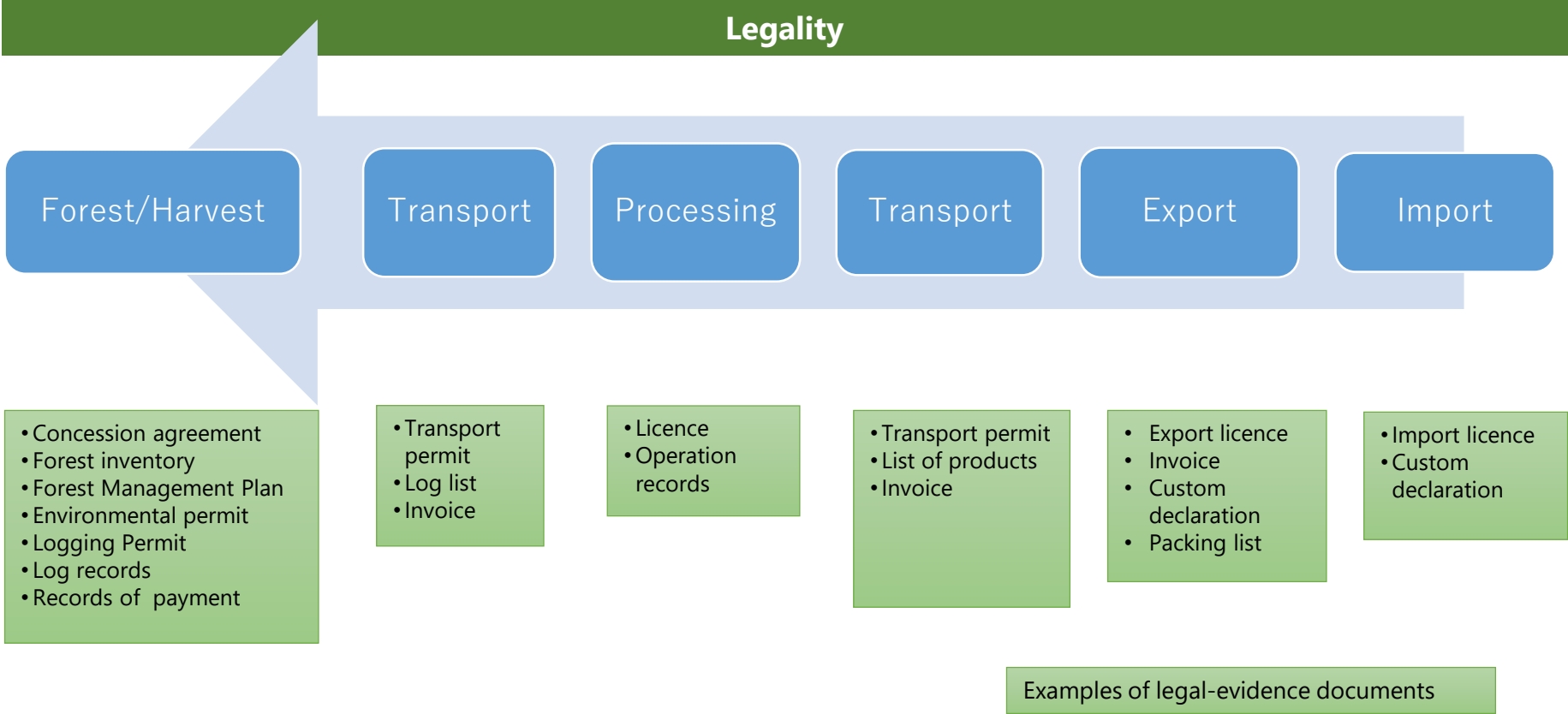
- USA Amended Lacey Act (2008)
- Australia Illegal Logging Prohibition Act (2012)
- EU Timber Regulation (2013)
- Indonesia: Import control system(2016)
- Japan - Clean Wood Act (2017)
- Malaysia: Import Legality Regulation under the TLAS
- Republic of Korea- The Revised Act on the Sustainable Use of Timbers (2018)
- Viet Nam: DD requirements in VNTLAS under the new Law on Forestry (2019)



Source: <https://sustainableforestproducts.org/>

Knowing where the product comes from and transparency in supply chains are key :

- to demonstrate law compliance
- to conduct due diligence
- to promote trade of legal timber



Address the sustainability of supply chains: Forestry and trade supporting the UN Sustainable Development Goals

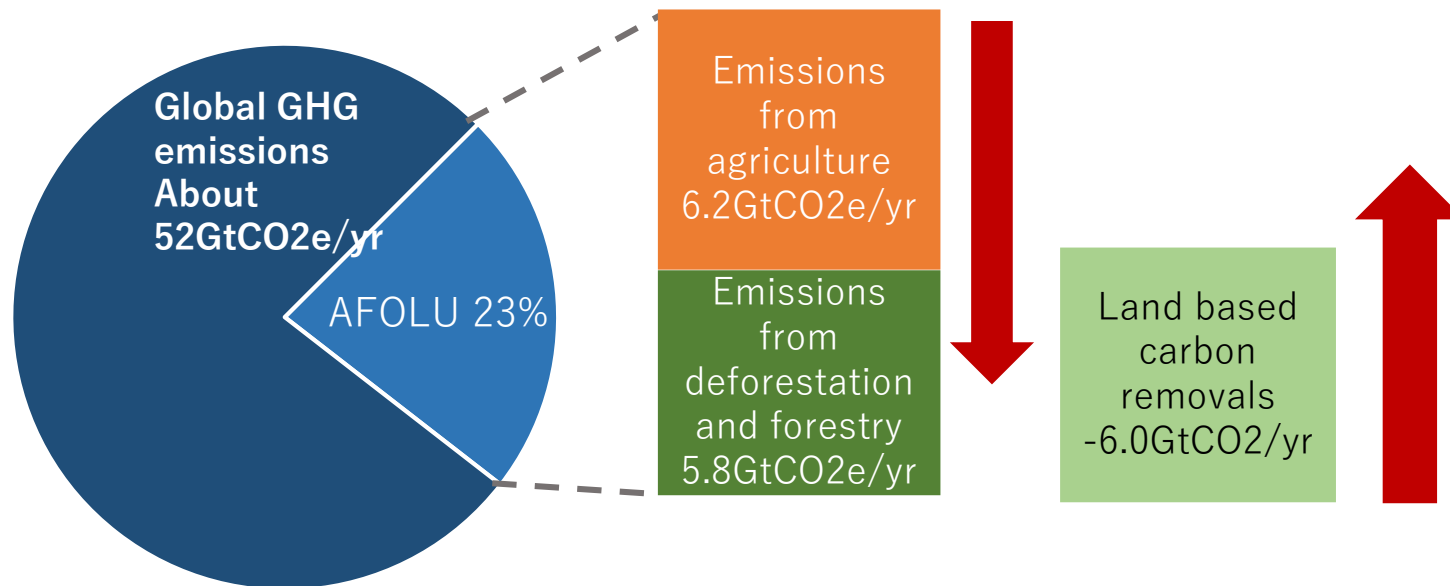


Global Trade of Forestry Products



Paris Agreement: Role of Forest and Land Use in Combating Climate Change

Land-based mitigation is critical to limit warming to 1.5°C



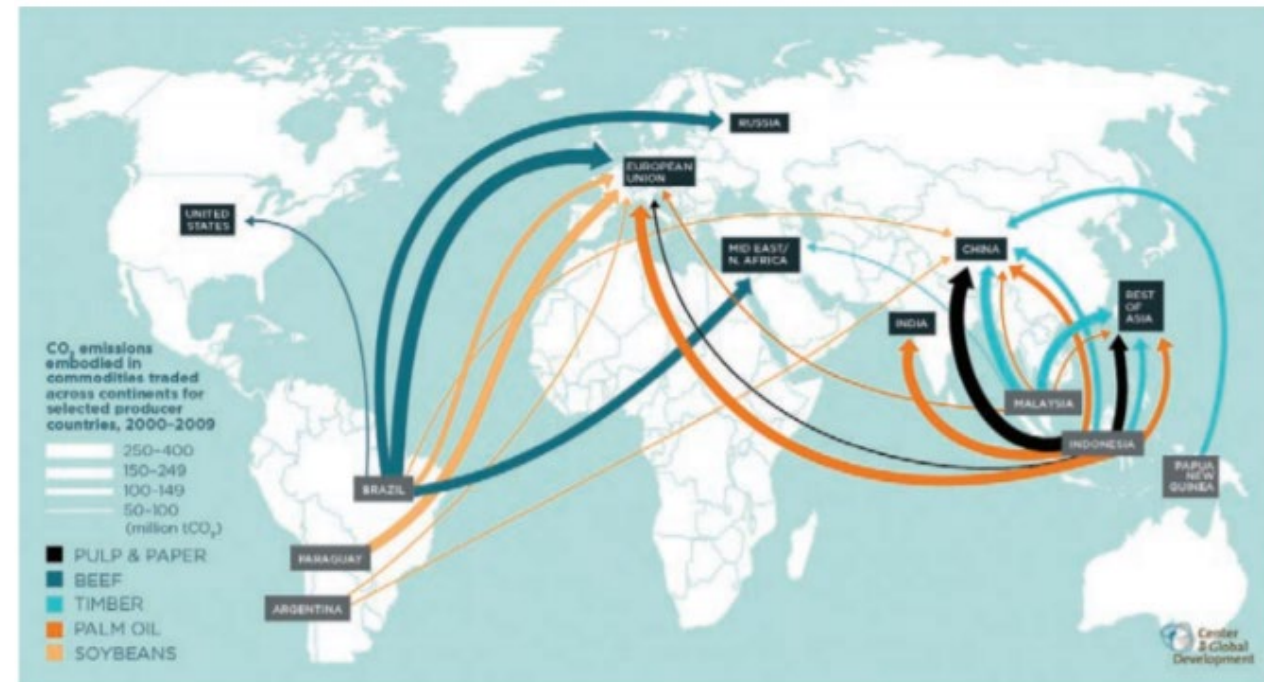
- Avoid deforestation
- Sustainable land management practice
- Enhance forest carbon stocks: reforestation, afforestation, restoration
- Production and use of bioenergy

Source: Yamanoshita (2019)

Carbon emissions from deforestation and degradation embodied in the commodity trades

Emissions from deforestation are embodied in globally traded commodities.

Commercial agriculture and timber products for export caused 29-42% of total tropical deforestation from 2000 to 2012 (Lawson et al. 2014)



Source: Seymour and Busch (2015) Why Forests? Why Now?

New wave of supply chain commitments for deforestation-free and sustainable commodities

- Voluntary “no deforestation” commitment undertaken by consumer groups, private companies and financial sector to tackle climate change
- More action against deforestation - UK proposing law to cut deforestation from big companies’ supply chain
- Awareness of investors to manage deforestation risks to avoid the next pandemic

Forest-related commitments in different commodity supply chains



Source: NYDF Assessment Partners (2019)

Reference

- Lawson, S. et al. (2014) Consumer Goods and Deforestation: An Analysis of the Extent and Nature of Illegality in Forest Conversion for Agriculture and Timber Plantations, Forest Trends
- NYDF Assessment Partners (2019) New York Declaration on Forests Five-Year Assessment Report.
- Seymour, F. and Busch, J. (2015) Why Forests? Why Now?: The Science, Economics and Politics of Tropical Forest and Climate Change, CGD
- Yamanoshita, M. (2019) IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land, IGES

terima kasih
ありがとうございました

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