

# Situating Asia in the efforts for a legal global forest sector

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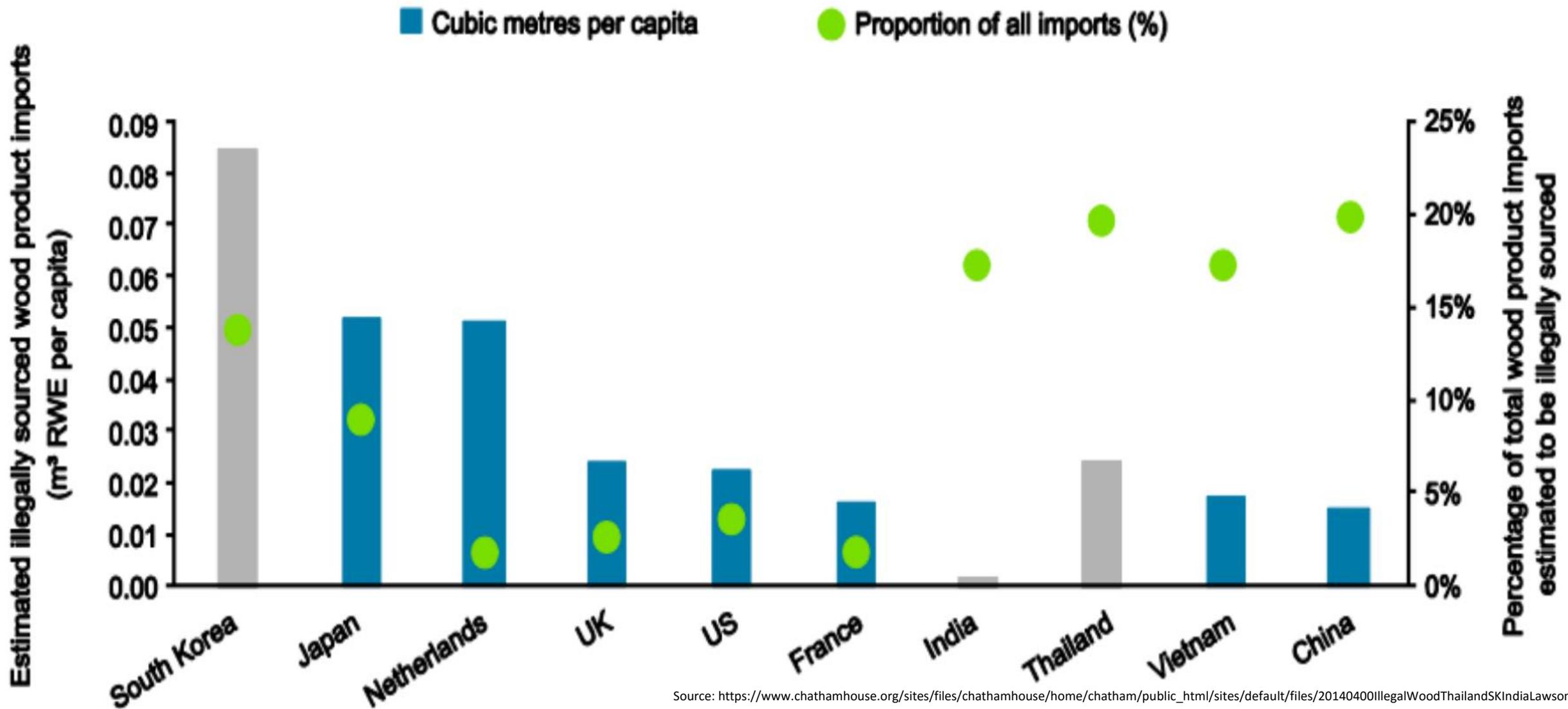
- Illegal Timber of the Global East
- Will Japan, China and South Korea accept their responsibility to eliminate illegal timber from international supply chains?
  - A provocative question
  - A rhetoric question
- Let's review some of the evidence available

Producing countries from where illegal timber originates



[http://www.panda.org/\\_core/general.cfc?method=getOriginalImage&ulmgID=%26%2AR%5C%27%21%3EW5%0A](http://www.panda.org/_core/general.cfc?method=getOriginalImage&ulmgID=%26%2AR%5C%27%21%3EW5%0A)

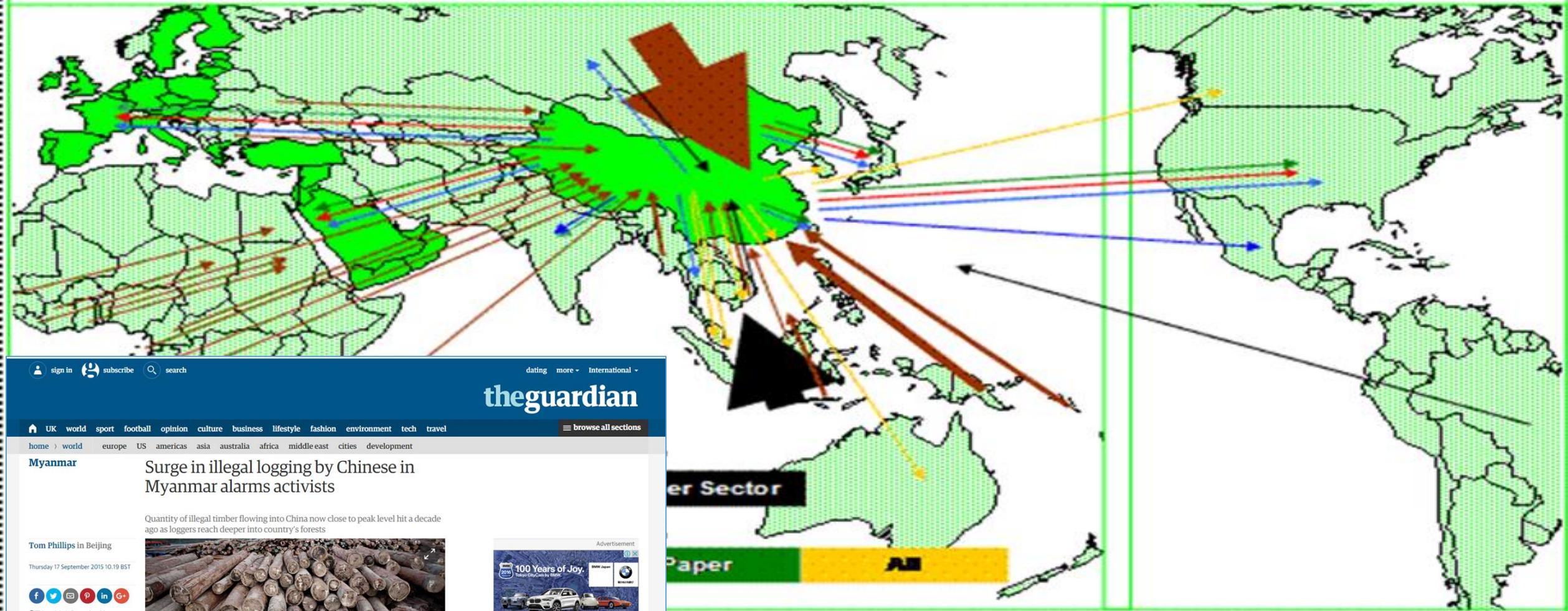
**Figure 3: Estimated illegally sourced wood imports (per capita and as a percentage of all wood imports), selected consumer and processing countries, 2008**



Source: [https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/files/chathamhouse/home/chatham/public\\_html/sites/default/files/20140400IllegalWoodThailandSKIndiaLawson.pdf](https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/files/chathamhouse/home/chatham/public_html/sites/default/files/20140400IllegalWoodThailandSKIndiaLawson.pdf)

# China - illegal imports and exports of wood-based products (2013)

(showing estimates of illegal flows >c.100,000 cubic metres roundwood equivalent volume)



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Myanmar

## Surge in illegal logging by Chinese in Myanmar alarms activists

Quantity of illegal timber flowing into China now close to peak level hit a decade ago as loggers reach deeper into country's forests

Tom Phillips in Beijing

Thursday 17 September 2015 10.19 BST



This article is 5 months old

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Logs on barges along the river near Yangon, Myanmar. The quantity of illegal timber flowing into China is coming close to the peak level hit a decade ago. Photograph: Ye Aung Thu/AFP/Getty Images

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詳細はこちら

Source (trade statistics): based on China Customs

Source (illegality): see accompanying commentary and <http://www.globaltimber.org.uk/illegalTimberPercentages.doc>



## TWO WORLDS COLLIDE

Construction in Japan is driving destruction in Malaysia's last rainforests. Will Japan change its ways ahead of the 2020 Tokyo Olympics?

<https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/forests/forests-under-threat/?gclid=CLP0kbSwIMsCFYaWvAodfjUP7w>

Japan's legality verification system, known as the goho-wood system, is not only voluntary but has serious design weaknesses which limit its ability to eliminate illegal products from Japan's market

Chatham House: <https://www.chathamhouse.org/publication/trade-illegal-timber-response-japan#>

Figure 5: Estimates of imports of wood-based products at high risk of illegality by supplying country or region

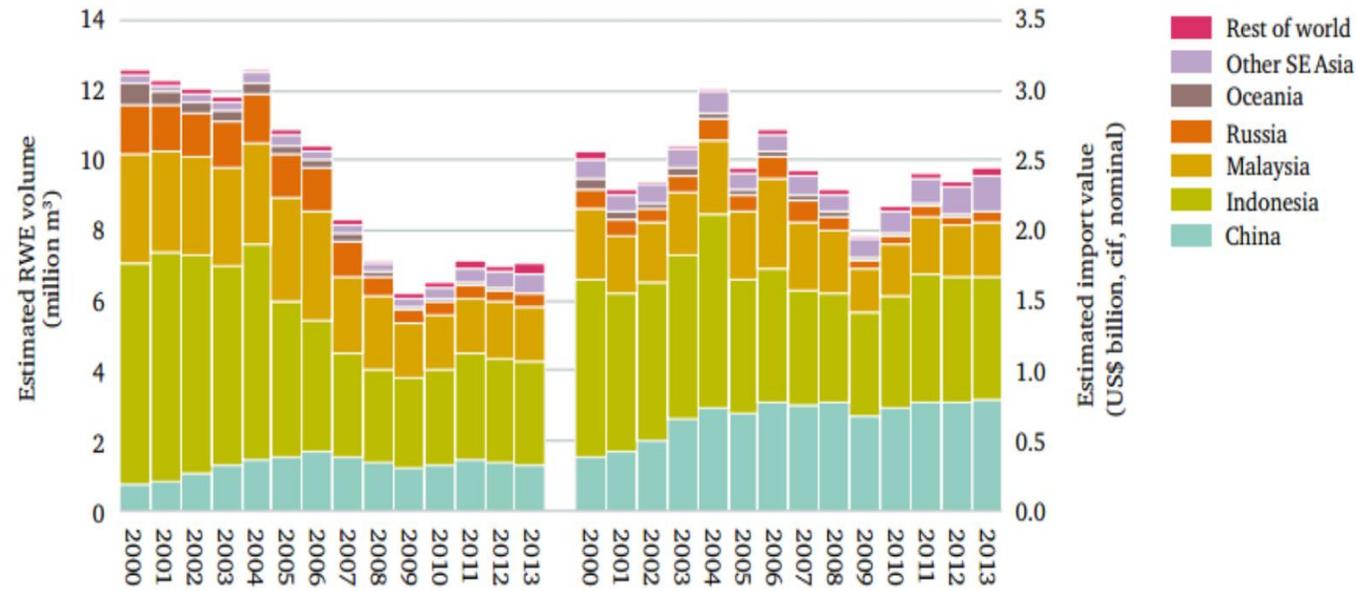
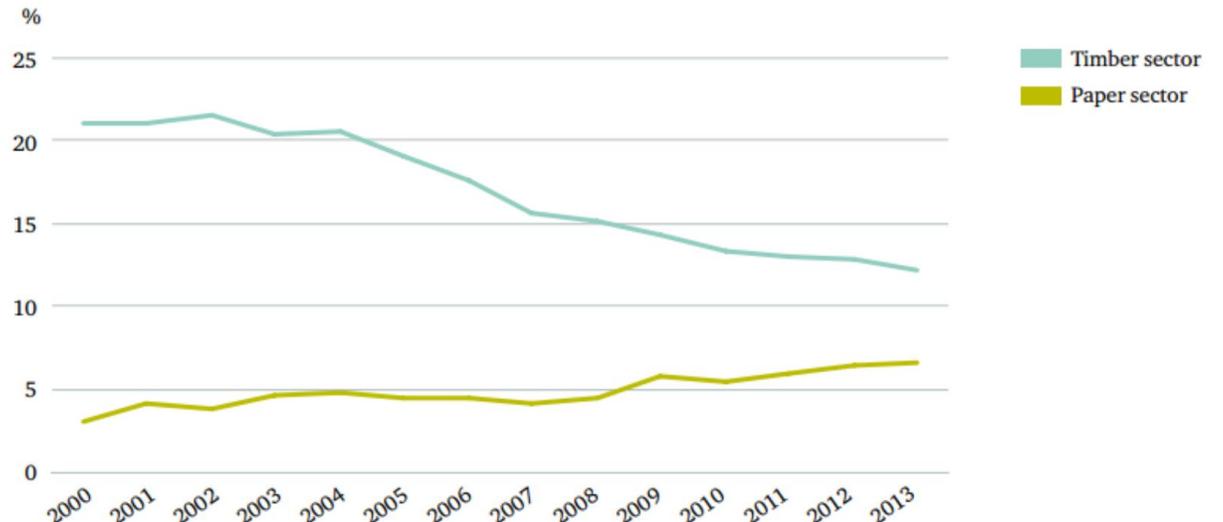
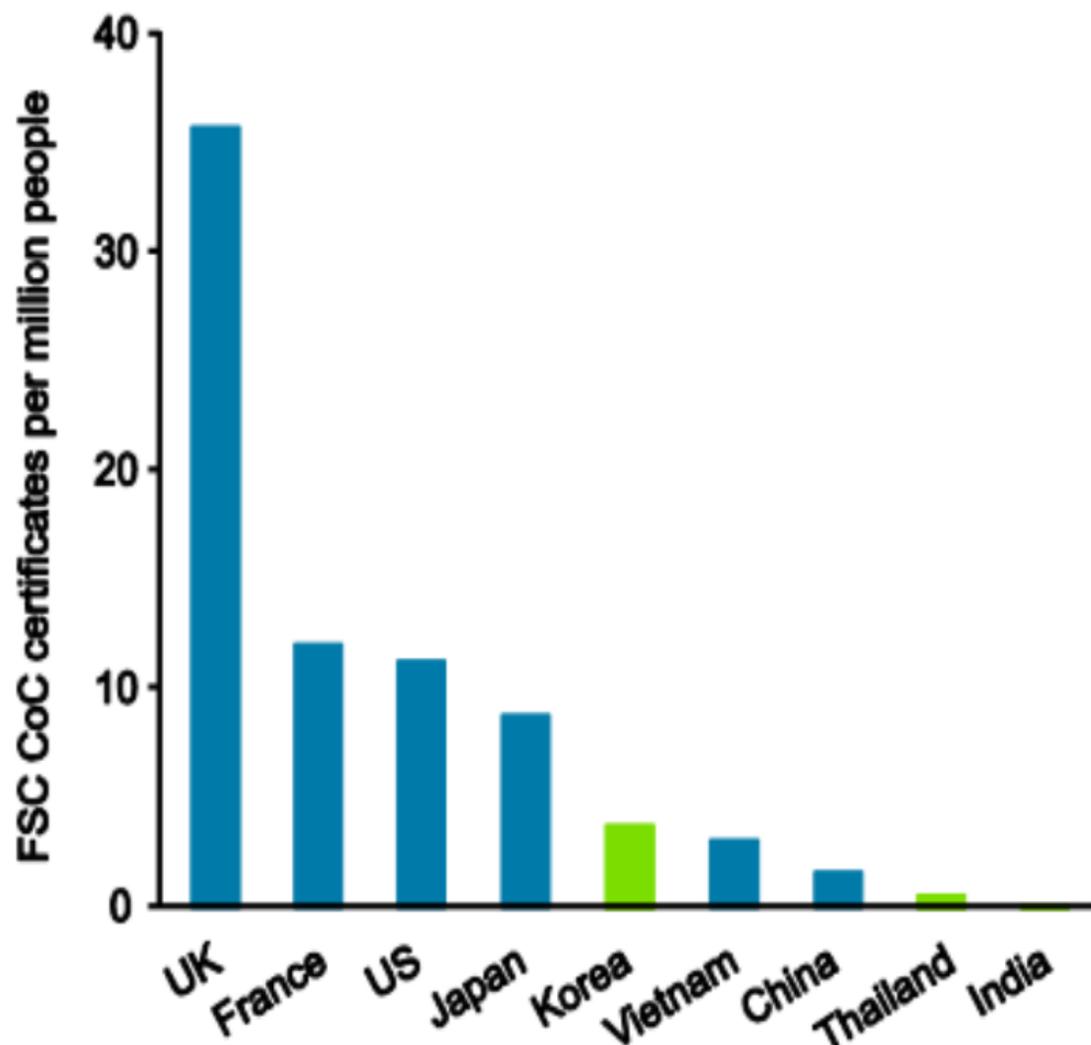


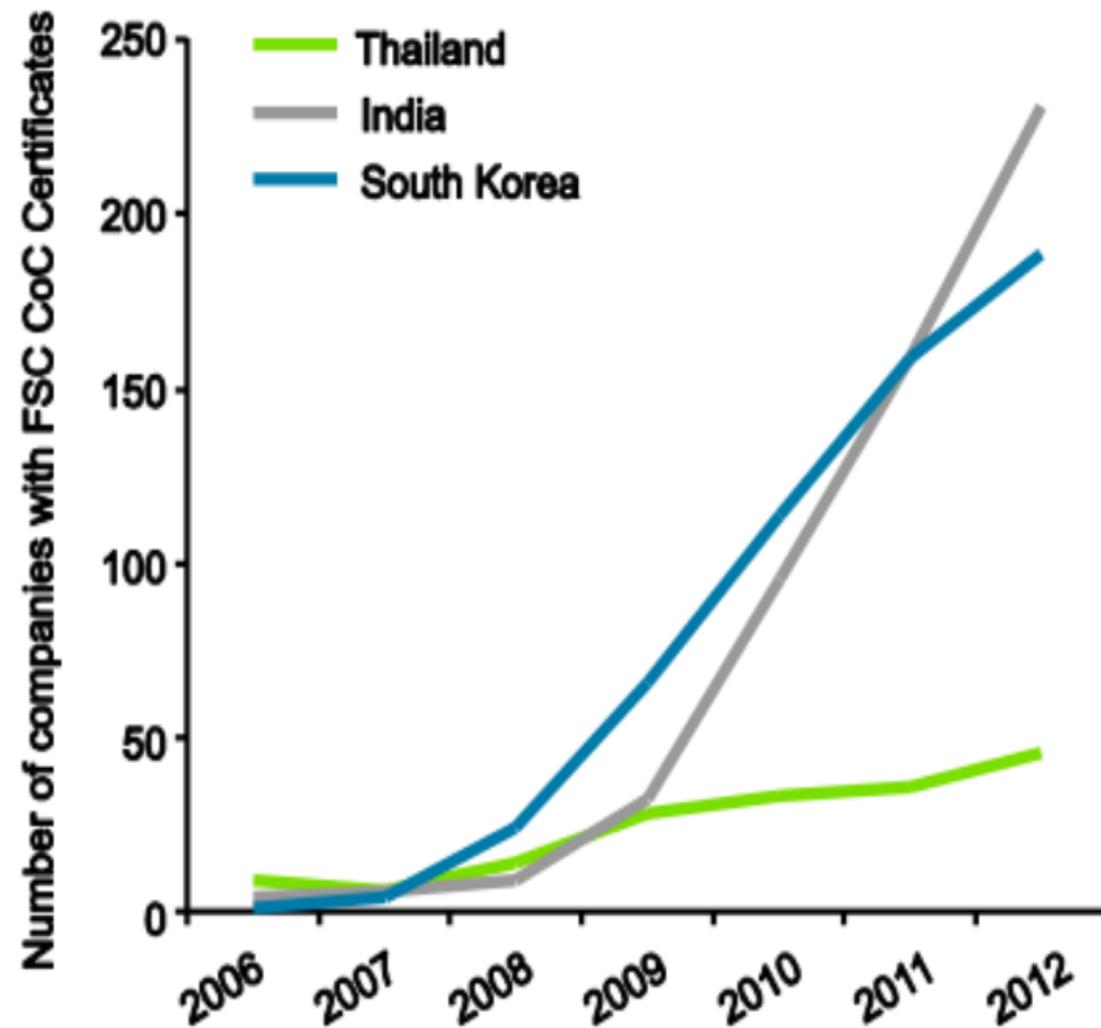
Figure 4: Estimated percentage of imports of timber- and paper-sector products at high risk of illegality (by RWE volume)



**Figure 1: FSC CoC certificates per million population, 2012, selected countries**



**Figure 2: Number of companies with FSC CoC certificates in Thailand, India and South Korea, 2006–12**





**1998**  
The Birmingham Summit  
15-17 May 1998

## G8 Action Programme on Forests 8 May, 1988

Illegal Timber of the Global East  
Kyoto, February 29, 2016

## Demand from partner countries

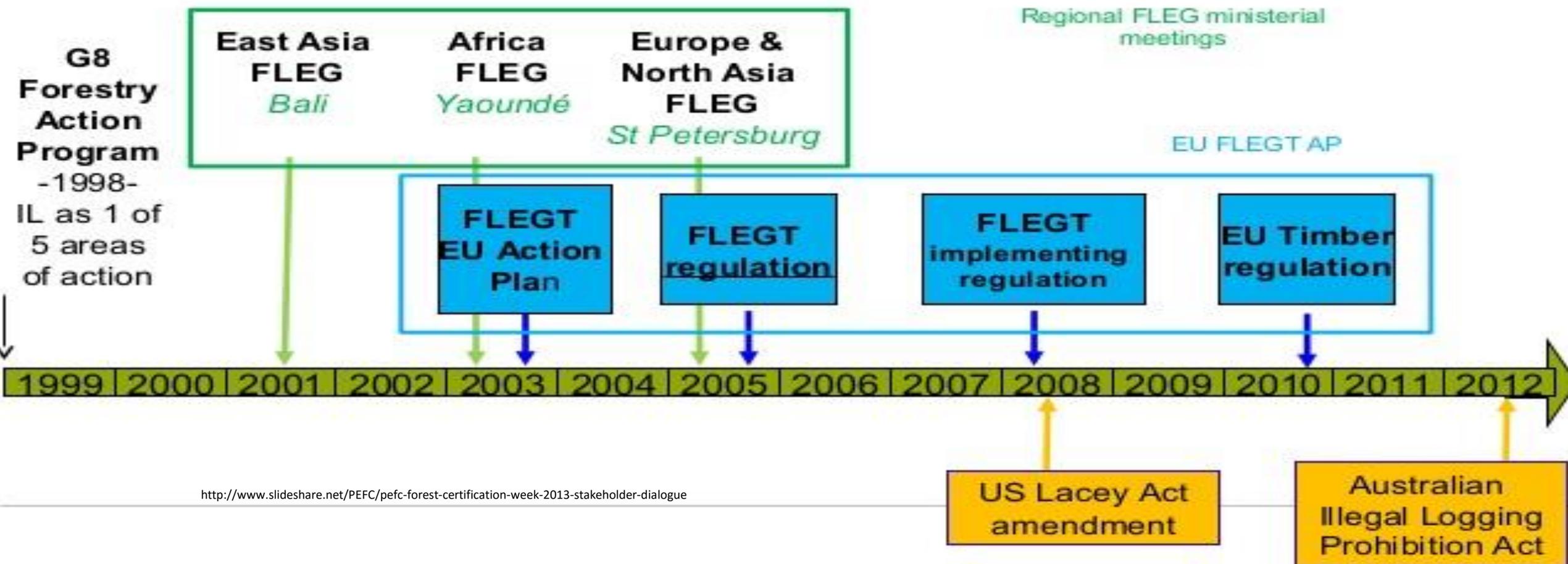
Asia : Bali, 2001

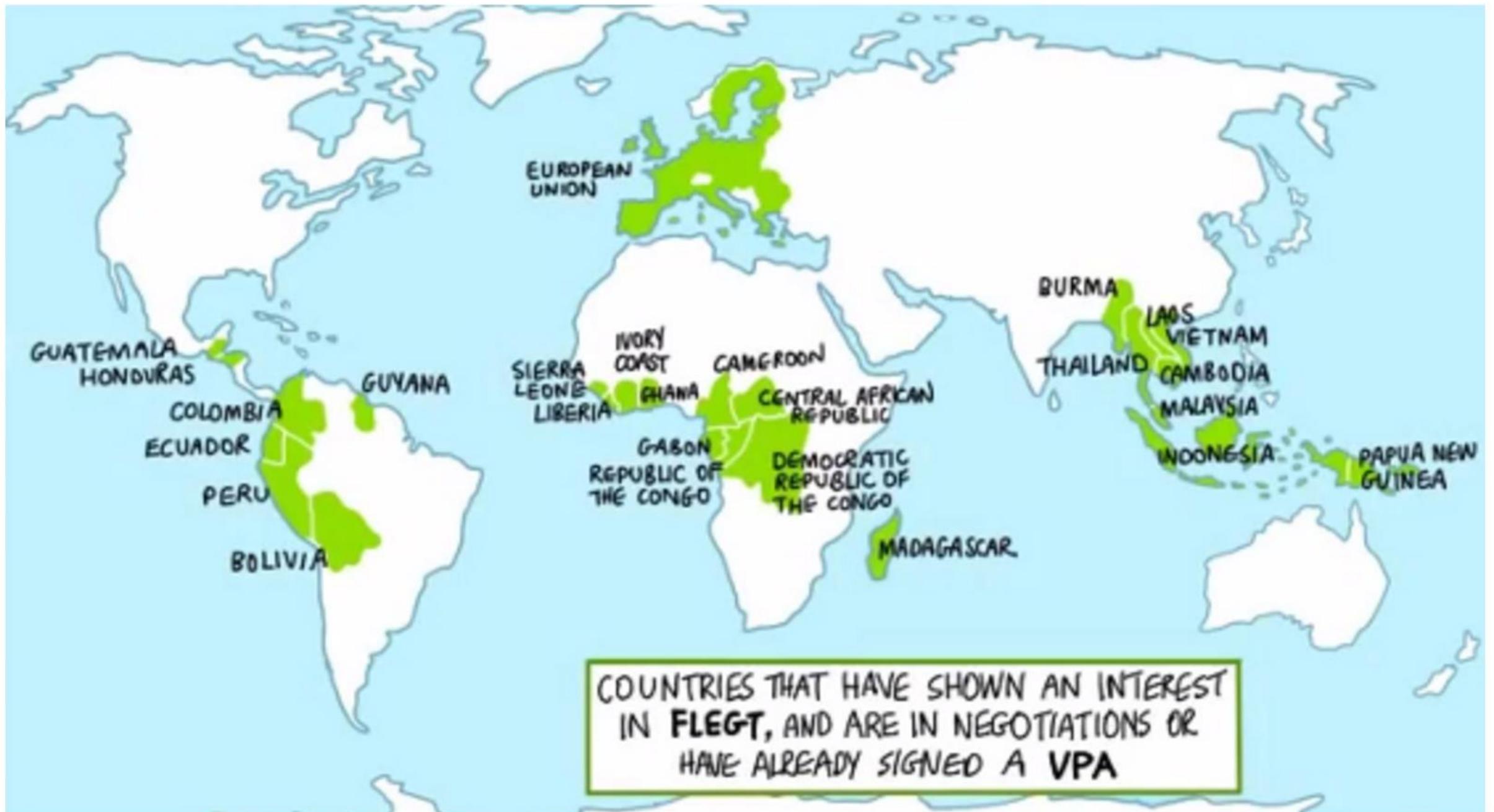
Africa : Yaoundé, 2003

**St Petersburg** : Europe and North Asia, 2005



# FLEGT Global Historical perspective





Deforestation

# 'No evidence' that EU's illegal timber policy is working

Leaked review shows that EU law is failing to prevent \$100bn a year trade in illegal timber - or that rules are even being implemented

Arthur Neslen in Brussels

Wednesday 10 February 2016 10.43 GMT



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Trees logged in Indonesia for export to Europe. Only the first seller of timber to the European market has to verify legality, so contraband spot checks are ineffective. Photograph: Bay Ismoyo/AFP/Getty Images

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# RI calls on donors to stop importing illegally cut timber

Deutsche Presse-Agentur  
Jakarta

**I**ndonesia on Tuesday called on its major donors to stop importing illegally cut timber or associated products from the country, but failed to put into place constraints on its own booming forestry industry.

"Asking one country to combat illegal logging while at the same time receiving or importing illegal logs of course does not support efforts to combat these forest crimes," Indonesian Forestry Minister Muhammad Prakosa told an annual gathering of the country's leading international and country donors.

Indonesia last year signs agreements with China, the UK and Northern Ireland to cooperate in halting the import of illegal timber or timber products in an effort to stem the rampant deforestation taking place in the Indonesia, which is losing about 2 million hectares of forest land each year, much of it to illegal logging.

Prakosa said that Indonesia was working on similar cooperative agreements on illegal timber import bans with the U.S., Japan and the European Union.

Indonesia's repeated failure to curb illegal logging, much of it conducted with the collusion of government officials, has been raised as a serious issue at the Consultative Group for Indonesia (CGI), a group of some 30 donors who have been financing the country's budget deficits for the past four years, but the government failed to respond to policy suggestions.

The World Bank and IMF, hosting the CGI meeting, have this year put pressure on the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA) to slow its sale of bad debts owed to banks by the forestry sector in an effort to let more forestry companies go under.

"There was essentially no response on the IBRA issue," said Thomas Walton, the World Bank's lead environmentalist expert in Indonesian. "The results on the

ground have been very small."

The World Bank and many environmentalists argue that most of Indonesia's illegal logging is the result of the huge domestic demand from local forestry industries such as pulp and paper, plywood and furniture.

Indonesia's giant pulp and paper industry, with a capacity to consume 25 million cubic metres of wood per year, is deemed the major single source of deforestation in the country, and yet the government has made no effort to curb production.

Although forestry minister Prakosa threw his support behind the World Bank and environmentalists' proposal to let some of the ailing forestry companies go under to decrease the industry's capacity, but neither IBRA nor the finance ministry endorsed the plan.

"If we lose the momentum and do not close down these forest companies, it will be politically difficult to close them down later on," warned the minister.

- Guiding questions of today
  - What are China, Japan and South Korea doing to eliminate illegal timber from their supply chains; what are the trends
  - How effective are these measures?
  - What is happening in producer countries (because of what the three countries are doing)
  - Is a comparisons of what is happening elsewhere (EU, USA) relevant and useful or does Asia needs its own approach to addressing legality in timber supply chains

<b>Kiyoshi Kamikawa</b> <b>Japan Paper Association</b>	<b>Combating illegal logging and enhancing biodiversity in Japan's paper industry</b>
<b>Daisuke Naito</b> <b>Kyoto University</b>	<b>Timber legality and forest sustainability in Malaysia</b>
<b>Jeff Cao</b> <b>Lumber Liquidators</b>	<b>Timber legality in China - practices and perspectives</b>
<b>David Gehl, International Environmental Agency</b>	<b>Illegal timber from eastern Russia and risks for Asian markets</b>
<b>Min Kyeong Taek</b> <b>Korea Rural Economic Institute</b>	<b>Korea's efforts for regulating the distribution of illegally logged timber</b>
<b>Vincent van den Berk</b> <b>European Forest Institute</b>	<b>The EU and contributing to combatting illegal logging in Asia</b>