

Working Group One

Certification in Cambodia

- Although Cambodia hasn't official started with forest certification, they are very interested in it.
- A lot of the requirements for certification are already included in the Cambodian Forest Legislation.
- They are interested in certification for the export prospects that certification can bring, especially for the European and North American markets.
- Certification could possibly create demand for timber from Cambodia.

Certification in Myanmar

- Myanmar has a forest certification committee.
- They have already developed criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management and a CoC standard.
- They have received quite positive responses to their forest management and standard, however there are other issues that are currently creating bottlenecks to the full implementation of certification in Myanmar.
- They have also developed a code of practice for forest harvesting, on the basis of the FAO code.
- Both the certification standard and the CoP are currently being field tested in the FAO Model forest project area.
- On the basis of the results of this meeting Mr Saw Eh Dah will recommend to the Myanmar government to proceed with their development of certification.

Certification in Vietnam

- Vietnam has a considerable export of value added products. Certification is quite important for them.
- Vietnam began the process of developing a forest certification scheme in 1998.
- They have established a national working group, that has been officially recognized by FSC.
- They are currently in the process of developing a national certification standard on the basis of the FSC model.

Group two

23 July 2004

Introduction

23 representatives should be involved, actually 16 people attended, included Mr. Gary Man

Discussion in two parts:

- Part one: Achievements and Opinions on the organization & topics of the workshop
- Part two: discussion about how to develop forest certification in China

Achievements and Opinions on the organization & topics of the workshop

- About 1/3 representatives just come to know forest certification
- Everyone feels a lot of learning from the workshop
- Almost everybody think that the workshop was well organized with good topics; with the top leaders from well known certification schemes attended the workshop and made a presentation on behalf of their own system

How to develop forest certification in China

- 1、 policy
- 2、 technology
- 3、 market
- 4、 Criteria & Schemes

Working Group Two

1. policy

- China government pay much attention to forest certification.
- Government departments (between all industries and within department of forestry) should collaborate each other, the whole community participate in and improve forest certification
- China forest certification is still in the beginning, the government should give favorable policy arrangement, such as put into much money for certification field testing, conducting research or paying part expenses of certification

2. technology

- Criteria: national level criteria & indicators will be issued, regional one should be developed as China has a far-flung terrain
- Understanding: Importance of forest certification(leaders and mass)
- Dissemination: strengthen propaganda
- Improving: strengthen capacity building
- Research: strengthen research, government should input much money, at the moment very limited.

3. market

- Cost: Refers to Schemes & Criteria, as well as the supply and need between number of certification body and application units
- Consumer's desire: big in Europe and small in Asia, even small in China
- Driving force: export market

4. Criteria & Schemes (keystone)

- Criteria:
 - Take into account the difference between regions and practicability
 - Developing Criteria special for China
 - Taking into account the situation of the country and forest status
- Schemes:
 - Majority think China should develop it's own Scheme
 - Pay attention to sameness and differences between different Schemes

Several points of view on Schemes

- Some people think Criteria should be there, system is not important, UK has two Criteria, Without any Scheme
- International accreditation is very important: In China there is a sign on Green Food, but it has not been accredited
- It is worth to learn from MTCC
- Phase objective can set up:
- At the moment, the major pressure comes from market. FSC Scheme has some influence in Chinese market. So Attentions should be payed to the problem that enterprise faced ; of course, China own standard play important role.
 - In the near future : exploring the applicability of different Schemes in China, conducting field test; Start think about establishing national Scheme.
 - metaphase : begin to develop national Scheme(pay attention to the situation of the country and the status of forestry)
 - Long term : national Scheme has been established, and try for endorsing by international

**Thank
you!**

Working Group Three

Group three

23 July 2004

TM1/1

Group leader: Zhu Chunquan

Member:

Representatives from government: YU Ling, Zhang Yu, Lan Xiaoguang, Meng Xiangbin, Bai Tong, Zhang Xinjie

Representatives from research and education: Liu Kailing XuBin, Ma Abin, Wang Weifang, Zeng Yanru

Representatives from forest unit: Li Daqing, Zang Shichen

Representative from enterprise: He Xiang

Representatives from NGO: Zhu Chunquan, Dong Ke

TM1/2

Main Topic:

1. How to develop forest certification actively in China
2. How to be endorsed by international Scheme

TM1/3

Topic 1

Most people believe:

- Forest certification in China should be led by government
- Be in line with State requirements on certification and accreditation
- To issue state certification standard
- To train auditors
- To set up certification body of China
- To conduct experimental test and demonstration
- To strengthen the propaganda

TM1/4

Topic 1

Some people believe:

- According to the situation of country and forestry in China, Forest Certification should be combined with management of finance on natural forest protection programme and cutting quota
- Forest certification in China should be implemented compulsively

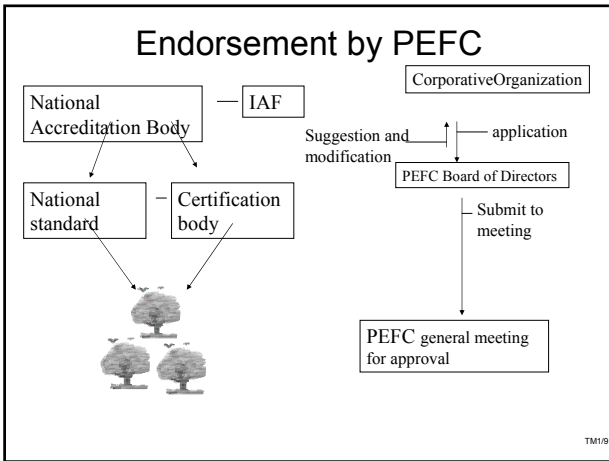
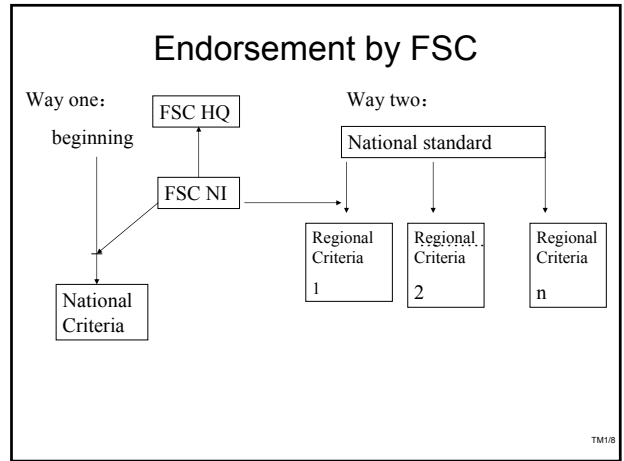
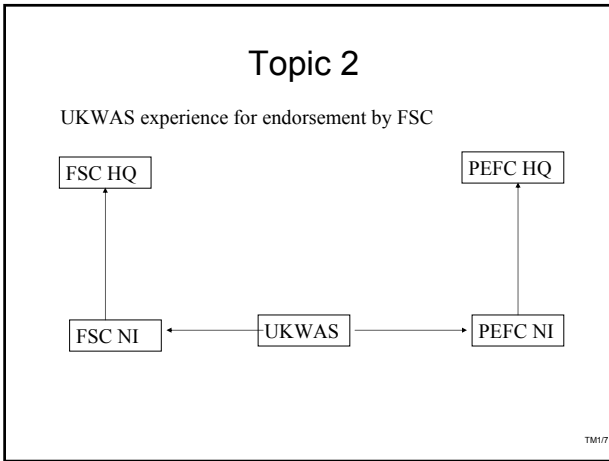
TM1/5

Topic 1

Difficulty in developing forest certification in China:

- Lacking of internal driving force;
- Lacking of finance input from government
- In the near future, China's own forest certification Scheme could not meet the requirement of enterprises for accessing to international market

TM1/6



Strengthen cooperation with 加强 MTCC, SFI, LEI

- Using the experience and lesson of other countries for reference
- Expediting the process of multi-recognize

TM1/10

Thank You

TM1/11

Uncut diamonds: Some Suggestions for China

Suggestions for China

- Applaud - First of all we applaud the efforts being made by China in forest certification.
- Influence on International Markets – Buying timber from other sources? We would like to suggest that China use its influence on the international timber market wisely. While will be able to improve local forest management, they can also have a great impact on the countries from which they import their timber.
- Regulatory body for monitoring where logs are coming from.

Suggestions for China

- Stakeholders - We recognize the importance of the government in the development of forest certification, however, we recommend that they try to encourage as wide a participation of stakeholders as possible.
- Other products - It is good that China is considering other products such as food and bamboo.
- Domestic timber certification –
- Environment - There are some long term benefits for China in certification. One of the benefits will be from the improved environmental image as a result of certification.

Appendix 4: Certification websites and information resources

Certification initiatives

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC): <http://www.fsc.org>

International Standards Organization (ISO): <http://www.iso.ch>

Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia (LEI): <http://www.lei.or.id/english/index.php>

Malaysian Timber Certification Council (MTCC): <http://www.mtcc.com.my>

Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes (PEFC): <http://www.pefc.org>

Sustainable Forestry Board (SFB): <http://www.aboutsfb.org>

Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI): <http://www.aboutsfi.org>

United Kingdom Woodland Assurance Scheme (UKWAS):
<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/HCOU-4UFP7E>

Information about certification

Asia Pacific Forest Certification Information: <http://www.forestandtradeasia.org>

European Institute of Forestry: Certification Information System: <http://www.efi.fi/cis/english/>

FAO Forestry Department: <http://www.fao.org/forestry>

FSC certified forests: <http://www.certified-forests.org>

GTZ Forest Certification Project: http://www2.gtz.de/forest_certification/english/

ITTO Policy papers and guidelines: <http://www.itto.or.jp/live/PageDisplayHandler?pagelId=201>

PEFC interactive database: <http://www.pefc.cz/register>

ProForest: <http://www.proforest.net>

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) – the status of certification in Europe and North America: <http://www.unece.org/trade/timber/docs/certification/cert.htm>

Over the past decade, China has become one of the world's leading importers and exporters of wood products. China has made substantial investments to significantly increase its production capacity and to modernize its processing facilities. Large quantities of all kinds of wood products are currently being produced, and China is quickly becoming a leading producer of value-added products for export. Certification is becoming an increasingly important issue for China in order to maintain and increase its market share, particularly in Europe and North America.



China is interested in developing a single, coherent national certification strategy and is exploring various different options for certification. Therefore, the State Forest Administration of China (SFA) requested FAO to assist in organizing a meeting in which these options could be explored with various stakeholders involved in forest management in China.



FAO, SFA and the USDA Forest service organized the meeting "Forest Certification in China: Latest developments and future strategies" in Hangzhou, China, 21-23 July 2004. This workshop report summarizes the presentations and discussion from the meeting.

