

# Summary and Outcomes Report

## EGILAT 17 – Policy Theme Workshop, Putrajaya, Malaysia

### 4-5 February 2020

## Background

The APEC Expert Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade (EGILAT) was established by the APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade in 2011. The Group's goal is to enhance the efforts of individual member economies to combat illegal logging and its associated trade; promote the trade in legally harvested forest products; and support capacity building activities in member economies.

In February 2019, at its 15<sup>th</sup> meeting in Santiago, Chile, EGILAT agreed to implement a dedicated policy theme focused on “*Advancing the trade and distribution of legally harvested forest products*”. In implementing the policy theme, EGILAT is seeking to identify:

- a) *The issues faced by private sector entities throughout the timber supply chain in trading in legally harvested forest products,*
- b) *The existing resources or materials that are available to help private sector entities to trade in legally harvested forest products, and*
- c) *Potential actions that could be undertaken by APEC economies (on an individual and collective basis) and other parties (including the private sector, civil society, and international organisations) to support the trade in legally harvested forest products.*

The policy theme recognises that private sector entities are the primary actors in the international forest product trade, and their knowledge of and compliance with legal requirements will be critical to achieving EGILAT's goal of promoting the trade in legally harvested forest products. It also reflects the emergence of a number of new legal frameworks regulating this trade in and beyond the APEC region<sup>1</sup>. These new frameworks reflect a growing requirement for the private sector to understand and manage the risks of timber legality.

## Putrajaya Workshop

A two-day stakeholder workshop was convened in Putrajaya, Malaysia on 4 and 5 February 2020 in the lead up to the 17<sup>th</sup> EGILAT meeting (held on 6 and 7 February 2020).

The workshop was the second in a series of events scheduled by EGILAT to progress its policy theme. It followed on from an earlier discussion hosted by EGILAT in Puerto Varas, Chile in August 2019. This initial event brought together a range of public and private sector organisations from throughout the Americas to identify the key challenges facing the private sector in dealing in legal forest products.

The Putrajaya workshop built on the outcomes of the initial Puerto Varas event and brought together workshop participants from throughout the APEC region, with selected parties also invited from other relevant economies and organisations.

Approximately 87 participants attended the workshop. A list of the workshop's participants is included at [Attachment A](#).

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<sup>1</sup> Within the APEC region the following economies have introduced laws that regulate the international trade in legal timber products – Australia, China, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia and the United States. Several other APEC economies are also in the process of developing similar laws.

## Workshop overview

The Putrajaya workshop had four key objectives. These were to:

- A. *understand the challenges faced by private sector entities throughout the timber supply chain in trading in legally harvested forest products;*
- B. *explore the measures that have, or could be, adopted to overcome these challenges;*
- C. *identify the existing resources or materials that are available to help private sector entities trade in legally harvested forest products; and*
- D. *seek industry insights into the design of initiatives related to the policy theme, namely the development of a compendium of timber legality resources and an APEC-wide survey of timber industry members and associations (the Policy Theme Survey).*

The Putrajaya workshop was chaired by the EGILAT Chair, Ms Emma Hatcher, and moderated by an independent facilitator, Ms Cindy Squires, President of the United States' International Wood Products Association (IWPA). It featured 26 presentations delivered by selected expert speakers (in person and virtually) on their experiences in dealing with the challenges and opportunities of trading in legally harvested forest products. It also included several interactive sessions including panel discussions, 'world café' events and break-out group exercises.

The workshop was broken up into the following sessions:

- **Session I** - The opening session included scene setting by the EGILAT Chair, Ms Emma Hatcher, and workshop moderator, Ms Cindy Squires. An interactive 'world café' session to facilitate early discussions between workshop participants was also held.
- **Session II** – This session provided an overview of the forest trade from the perspective of the host economy, Malaysia. Presentations were provided by the Malaysian Timber Industry Board; the Malaysian Timber Certification Council; and the Sarawak Timber Association.
- **Session III** – This session sought to provide a regional perspective on how the trade in legal forest products was being progressed in the APEC region. Presentations were provided by the Indonesian Sawmill and Wood Working Association; the Timber Trade Association of Chinese Taipei; the International Wood Products Association; the Korea Timber Plywood Distribution Association; the Vietnam Timber and Forest Product Association; the China Timber and Wood Products Distribution Association; and Vietnamese Handicraft and Wood Industry Association.
- **Session IV** – A break-out group exercise was run to reflect upon the first day's discussions.
- **Session V** – The session included a range of presentations looking at emerging initiatives being developed to respond to timber legality. This included presentations from the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC); Forest Trends, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); Chinese Taipei's Owl Ting Group; the European Forest Institute; the Chinese Academy of Forestry; the World Resources Institute; TRAFFIC; the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies; NEPCON and the Netherlands Timber Trade Association.
- **Session VI** - The final session saw presentations and discussions on the development of the EGILAT Policy Theme Survey and associated proposed EGILAT Compendium of Resources.

The presentations were supported by facilitated 'world café' events and panel discussions that drew on the experiences of workshop attendees to add to the key themes identified in the workshop.

A copy of the workshop's final agenda is included at [Attachment B](#).

## Workshop outcomes

### *A. Understand the challenges faced by private sector entities throughout the timber supply chain in trading in legally harvested forest products*

Speakers spoke of the challenges facing the private sector in trading in legally sourced forest products. These featured the perspectives of the Sarawak Timber Association; the Indonesian Sawmill and Wood Working Association; the International Wood Products Association; the Korean Timber Plywood Distribution Association; the Vietnamese Timber and Forest Product Association; the China Timber and Wood Products Distribution Association; NEPCON and others.

Several challenges were repeated throughout the presentations and in many cases mirrored the issues identified in the earlier Puerto Varas discussions. Participants recognized that these challenges will persist, creating difficulties for both the public and private sectors in promoting the trade in legally sourced forest products. The key challenges identified included:

1. **Diversity of legislative requirements at the point of harvest.** Most timber producing countries have their own forest legality frameworks, each with their own harvesting, processing and trade requirements. Similarly, each country has its own documentation, certification, and licensing arrangements, all of which are prone to regular amendment. For businesses dealing with these frameworks, it can often be extremely difficult to determine exactly what 'legal timber' looks like and the supporting documents that can be gathered to verify information supporting legality.
2. **Variety of new and emerging timber trade laws.** Over the past 5 years, many economies have introduced legislative frameworks that seek to limit the trade in illegally harvested forest products. Each of these have come with their own definitions of legality and methods of compliance, which makes it challenging for businesses to stay abreast of these developments and comply with new requirements. This is only likely to increase as more economies implement their own timber trade frameworks.
3. **Differing levels of complexity/transparency.** Forest products can take a range of forms, from unprocessed raw timber, to more complex and heavily engineered products. The more complex or processed the product, the harder it can be to determine its original source and legality. Timber supply chains can also be incredibly complex, with mixing of timber sources a normal part of many lumber distribution channels, sometimes passing through multiple sets of hands and processes before arriving at its final consumer. This means that for some products it can be very challenging to determine their legality. The complexity of timber supply chains and traceability was recognised in a number of presentations
4. **Limited human capacity (particularly in small and medium enterprises (SMEs)).** The limited capacity of some private sector entities (particularly SMEs) to identify and manage risks in their timber supply chains remains a key challenge. Businesses need experience, capacity and competence to conduct supply chain risk assessments. Something they are often lacking. SMEs can find it challenging to comply with regulatory requirements, find it difficult to access legal and affordable timber, suffer from fragmentation and weak representation, and generally have lower levels of competitiveness. Some legality requirements and certification schemes are also not well adapted to the small scale at which SMEs operate.
5. **Limited capacity to absorb new compliance costs.** Managing timber legality risks can often require significant time and resources. Legality needs to be embedded into the businesses' core decision making. These costs can be even more challenging to absorb when competitors are not investing similar resources or are trading in the cheapest available timber. In many cases, there are also limited or no price/market share incentives to help offset the associated costs. Businesses with small margins and limited tenure will also struggle to absorb these costs.
6. **Challenges in correctly identifying timber species.** It can be difficult to identify one timber species from another. This makes managing the associated risks inherently difficult.

7. **Language barriers** – In many cases, supporting documents and resources are only available in local languages. This can present a significant barrier to businesses understanding what they are buying, where it's from, and whether it's legal.
8. **Varying levels of understanding and commitment from suppliers.** In many cases, a business managing their legality risks will be reliant on their suppliers for information about the product they are sourcing. While some businesses will have enough market power to ensure they are provided with relevant information, other businesses may struggle to get this. Suppliers may be unaware of where their timber is sourced, indifferent to any requests for information, or even protective of their own supply chains (fearing their clients will go around them). A lack of credible timber suppliers and partners can also make it hard to find legitimate sources.
9. **Challenges in dealing with corrupt and fraudulent activity.** The trade in illegally harvested timber is often facilitated through corrupt and fraudulent practices. This can include the provision of forged harvest permits, land tenure certificates, forest management plans, tax invoices, transport certificates, etc. A number of reports have also highlighted the significant efforts that some parties undertake to launder illegal timber through a range of networks and illegal practices. A significant proportion of APEC's timber supplies also come from countries that have weak or poor governance arrangements. All of this can make it difficult for businesses dealing in good faith to identify and avoid illegally harvested timber products.
10. **Use of agents/middle men.** In many cases, businesses will rely on other parties, such as agents and brokers, to source their timber. This can reduce or limit the visibility of supply chains, encourage one-off or transitional supply arrangements, and limit the businesses' ability to require traceability. It was also noted that this 'middle' section of the timber supply chain is not well captured by existing timber legality frameworks.
11. **Competitors will jump in.** The barriers to entry in timber markets is often low. Even if a business eliminates higher risk products from their supply chain, their competitors may not be as scrupulous. Illegal operators may, by their very nature, avoid many costs associated with sustainable forestry management, such as payment of royalties, compliance with harvest controls, labour costs and other legitimate costs. This can lead to competitors using cheaper high risk wood sources and putting a compliant business at a significant competitive disadvantage.
12. **Non-timber businesses trading in timber products.** A lot of businesses deal with timber products only on a peripheral or infrequent basis. These businesses often move in and out of timber supply chains, only accessing them to supplement or diversify their core business. In these cases, they are likely to have a more limited understanding of timber legality frameworks and less systems in place to manage the associated legality risks.
13. **Confusing diversity of resources to draw upon.** A range of resources exist that can provide the private sector with potentially useful timber legality risk profiles, legal information, system guides, risk tools and information. All of this can assist in assessing and managing timber legality risks. However, this information is often disparate in nature and quality and complex in practice. Given the range of products available, it can be difficult to determine what to use and when.

## *B. Explore the measures that have, or could be, adopted to overcome these challenges*

The workshop looked at the role of APEC economies, the private sector, civil society and other organisations in supporting the trade in legal forest products. A summary of the key approaches highlighted in the workshop presentations and follow up workshop discussions is included below.

### Technology

Several of the workshop presentations highlighted the potential of new and emerging technologies to meet some of the challenges of trading in legal forest products.

The workshop heard from Mr Dao Tien Dzung of the Vietnamese Handicraft and Wood Industry Association (HAWA), Mr Shang-Yuan Chang of Chinese Taipei's Owl Ting Group, and Ms Jing Zhang of the FSC on their organisation's development of blockchain based timber traceability systems.

The speakers highlighted the benefits of blockchain technology, which can potentially provide a fully accountable system for tracking timber from its point of harvest to end use. The technology offers data immutability (with each data permanently written as soon as it is verified), decentralization (which ensures consistency and independence of the traceability environment) and high scalability (it can be extended and connected to multiple industries to create a safe farming ecosystem). Combined with QR code technology, this can provide a range of verifiable information to parties in the timber supply chain.

Ms Jing Zhang also highlighted the work the FSC were progressing through the World Forest ID project. This is seeking to build the world's largest geo-referenced, open source, forest sample collection. This collection will provide essential reference materials to support the use of scientific testing (e.g. wood anatomy, mass spectrometry, DNA, stable isotope, etc.) to help confirm any claims made about the species and provenance of forest products. It may also provide a useful tool for those businesses who are seeking to conduct due diligence on their timber supply chains.

Forest Trends also spoke about the potential use of timber testing technologies to support legality. They noted that there were a range of challenges to further rolling out such technologies in the private sector. This included the current cost of such testing; the need for reliable reference materials; the need for consistent testing processes; the general availability of timber samples; the need for supporting data systems; and access to service providers. They noted that there could be an important role for APEC economies in addressing some of these issues.

The FSC also noted that while timber testing technologies weren't widely used at this point, there had been growing interest in their potential and the number of parties in both the public and private sectors who had trialled their use was increasing.

Mr Bo Li of the World Resources Institute (WRI) highlighted some of the supply chain transparency platforms that are available (e.g. String 3, Radix Tree, BVRIO and the Environmental Paper Assessment Tool). All of which allow for product traceability back to the point of original harvest/production.

It was suggested that APEC economies needed to spend more time examining and promoting the opportunities provided by such technologies. Mr Dao Tien Dzung (HAWA) in particular noted that the successful implementation of such technology would be reliant on the development of a suitable regulatory 'ecology', i.e. legislative support, the development of facilitating databases and infrastructure, and the development of due diligence laws that formally recognise tech options. Mr David Hadley Garcia of NEPCON also suggested that EGILAT examine how it could make timber testing more readily available and cost effective for private sector use.

## Regulatory Approaches

A number of speakers highlighted the diversity of timber legality frameworks and requirements facing the private sector. It was suggested that there was a need for greater consistency in timber legality frameworks to reduce their complexity and to improve overall understanding.

Mr Thomas Colonna of the European Union's (EU) Forest Law Enforcement, Governance, and Trade (FLEGT) facility discussed how the development of Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) were providing APEC economies with improved access to the EU and other regulated markets for legal timber. Through the development of systems to eventually support the issuing of FLEGT licenses, the VPAs help decrease the risk of EU importers involuntarily handling illegal products; create a more stable operating environment for timber suppliers; and facilitate training and investment to upgrade and improve business practices.

The EU also spoke to the work it was doing to address informality in the South-East Asian timber sector and strengthen supporting micro business networks (which can help with collective buying and distribution arrangements). It highlighted the small and micro-sized entities (SmE) pilots it had run in Laos, Thailand, Vietnam and Myanmar. This included an analysis of SmE value chains, key challenges and opportunities, and solutions and approaches, all tested through pilot programs.

Several industry speakers also argued for the greater recognition of national legality systems, such as Indonesia's Sistem Verifikais Legalitas Kayu (SVLK) system. They noted the significant time and effort that had been invested in such systems and questioned why they weren't more widely recognised by some of the new and emerging timber trade frameworks and international markets in general.

Other speakers, such as the IWPA and NEPCON, noted the challenges facing the private sector in dealing with corruption. It was suggested this was a major issue in some producing nations. Ms Cindy Squires of the IWPA suggested it would be useful for the private sector to have a trusted place to report any corruption or suspicions of corruption to.

Mr Kim Young Seok of the Korean Timber Plywood Distribution Association highlighted some of the challenges his members had in interpreting relevant timber documentation. He suggested that all APEC economies should commit to having their documents made available in English.

## Capacity Building

The importance of building capacity within the private sector (both at the enterprise and industry level) was highlighted by a number of workshop presenters. The need for training and education on issues such as legality requirements, due diligence, import and export requirements, was widely recognised. It was also noted that this need was particularly prevalent amongst SME's and smallholders, who often lack the skills and expertise to deal with complex legality issues.

Ms Shen Wei of the Chinese Timber and Wood Product Distribution Association spoke about the training they had delivered to their members on foreign timber legality requirements (at both the production and consumer end of the supply chain). Ms Maggie Zhang of Carnstone Asia also highlighted the work her organisation had progressed under the Book Chain Project, which is building the capacity of key publishing companies to respond to timber sustainability and legality issues. This included the development of supporting due diligence systems and fibre testing regimes.

Mr Eugenio D'Andrea of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) also spoke about the work the FAO was progressing as part of the Sustainable Wood for a Sustainable World collaborative venture. This had seen the FAO host regional dialogues with African countries to develop capacity building roadmaps; bring together forestry investors and producers to discuss their

needs; and host training sessions for smallholders and producer associations. It also flagged the training it would be delivering in China in 2020 to promote sustainably sourced timber products.

### Role of Industry Associations

There was also some discussion over the importance of industry associations in helping their members respond to timber legality issues. Ms Cindy Squires of the IWPA suggested that industry associations have an important role to play in helping to facilitate capacity and understanding. This can include the development of supporting guidance and tools, delivering training, fostering a community of timber and due diligence professionals, sharing ideas and best practices, etc.

It was recognised that the capacity of these industry associations is a critical issue. In many places, industry associations are under-resourced and have limited capacity to respond to emerging legality issues. Mr Ngo Sy Hoai of the Vietnam Timber and Forest Product Association (VIFOREST) encouraged APEC members to consider more institutional support for industry associations.

### Incentives/Consumer Awareness

A number of speakers noted the challenges facing businesses in absorbing the costs associated with managing their timber supply chains to ensure legality. It was noted these challenges were accentuated by the lack of any market premium or value for verified legal products. Some presenters, such as Mr Jimmy Chandra of the Indonesian Sawmill and Woodworking Association, suggested there was a need for APEC economies to work together to create greater financial incentives for the trade in legally verifiable timber.

Mr Ngo Sy Hoai of VIFOREST also noted the importance of increasing the recognition of timber legality issues amongst consumers. He suggested that APEC economies consider the development of an International Legal Timber Day to highlight associated issues and to encourage consumers to make more informed choices about their timber products.

### Supporting data

Mr Bo Li of the WRI also noted the important role of economies in supporting the provision of relevant data, including geospatial, trade data, and other contextual information to improve the transparency and traceability of timber supply chains. He suggested that EGILAT consider what it could do to improve general access to such data.

### Role of certification schemes

A number of speakers spoke to the growing importance of 3<sup>rd</sup> party certification schemes, such as the FSC and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) in supporting the legal timber trade.

Mr David Hadley Garcia of NEPCON noted that certification continued to be a major tool used by businesses to manage their legality and sustainability risks. However, he noted that their success in many tropical countries was unclear.

A number of parties expressed their interest in broadening access to the schemes, including making them more accessible for SMEs. Mr Hadley Garcia suggested that EGILAT should look at improving opportunities and incentives for certified material, including the possible promotion of certification in supplier countries.



### *C. Identify the existing resources or materials that are available to help private sector entities trade in legally harvested forest products*

A number of presenters spoke about the resources or materials that were already available, or in development to help the private sector to trade in legally harvested forest products.

Dr Su Haiying of the Chinese Academy of Forestry spoke about the initiatives being progressed through the first and second phases of the Forest Investment and Trade (INFIT) Programme. The programme has invested in a range of tools to help Chinese industry members to comply with emerging timber legality requirements in both China and overseas markets. This has included the development of voluntary guidelines for companies trading and investing overseas in forest related assets; guidance on national forestry laws, e.g. a Gabon Handbook; supporting tools and templates; online risk evaluation systems; and the dissemination of best practice due diligence information.

Mr Chen Hin Keong of TRAFFIC also spoke about their work with the Malaysian Government on the “Guidelines for verifying timber legality for Customs”. While largely targeted at the government customs officials, rather than private sector, it was noted that the materials included in this resource provides a range of useful information for managing legality risks, including risk profiling, a wood guide, useful resources and relevant legal frameworks.

Mr Taiji Fujisaki of the Institute for Global Environmental Studies (IGES) also spoke about the work being undertaken by his organisation to support the implementation of Japan’s Clean Wood Act. This included the development of a range of resources and materials provided through the Clean Wood Navi website (<https://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/riyou/goho/kunibetu/index.html>). These materials include detailed country reports, information on harvesting, processing and trade stages, samples of supporting documents and reported cases of illegal logging.

Mr Eugenio D’Andrea of the FAO highlighted work being undertaken to develop a new timber legality database, TimberLex. This was being developed in cooperation with the Japanese Government and is intended to increase knowledge of national legal frameworks. Once developed, it will provide a range of supporting information on legality requirements for land tenure, harvesting, processing and trade of timber in over 50 countries. This is intended to make such information easy to access and understand, thereby removing a key barrier to informed industry purchasing choices.

Mr David Hadley Garcia of NEPCON suggested the private sector needed access to better information on timber legality requirements. He highlighted NEPCON’s work on its sourcing hub ([www.nepcon.org/sourcinghub](http://www.nepcon.org/sourcinghub)), which seeks to help companies to responsibly source timber, cattle, soy and palm oil. The hub includes relevant country risk profiles (which look at issues related to the right to harvest, taxes and fees, timber harvesting regulations and third party rights) and free downloadable tools. NEPCON has also developed a range of tools to support the private sector’s due diligence efforts (e.g. supplier letters, due diligence guidelines, supplier managing forms, risk checklists, etc.), plus guides to CITES, Fake Documents, and Timber Testing Techniques.

Mr Hadley Garcia also highlighted some of the other information sources that were available in the public domain, including public summaries of certification audits; the Corruption Perceptions Index developed by Transparency International; the materials and assessments provided by Chatham House; Interpol reports; World Bank reports; materials prepared by the Forest Legality Alliance; ELDIS regional country profiles; government compliance reports; Australia’s Country Specific Guidelines; justice records and various NGO reports/investigations.

Mr Bo Li of the WRI also outlined some of the tools that his organisation had developed to help industry and other stakeholders to better understand where their timber products are coming from and their associated risk of illegality. This included the Global Forest Watch platform (which provides



data and tools for monitoring forests), GLAD Alerts (weekly deforestation alerts from the University of Maryland), and the Open Timber Portal (which collates relevant documents and assesses timber supplier transparency).

Noting the wide range of tools and resources that are available, Mr Li also suggested that there was a need to help users identify and navigate these tools. He indicated that the WRI had produced its own Sustainable Procurement Guide, which features 60+ resources to promote the sustainable procurement of wood and paper based products – including government procurement policies, private sector sourcing policies, legality verification systems and services, scoring systems, industry standards and supporting networks, platforms and initiatives.

*D. Seek industry insights into the design of initiatives related to the policy theme, namely the development of a compendium of timber legality resources and an APEC-wide survey of timber industry members and associations (the Policy Theme Survey).*

The final session included a focused discussion on the development of the supporting EGILAT Policy Theme Survey (led by Mr Luke Thompson of the United States) and the EGILAT Compendium of Resources (led by Ms Anna Tyler of New Zealand).

These discussions focused on how the two initiatives could be further refined and strengthened to better support the delivery of EGILAT's policy theme.

Participants discussed the proposed approaches and outlined a range of suggestions to strengthen the delivery of both the survey and compendium, including ongoing consultation with EGILAT members, and providing clear guidelines for private sector users upon its completion.

In particular, it was suggested the EGILAT survey should:

1. Seek tangible, value-added information, avoid duplication of existing stakeholder inquiries
2. Offer translation where feasible (using online service supplemented by economy review)
3. Engage economy-specific industry POCs to facilitate participation/response
4. Use online delivery, but as feasible, enable alternative format if requested (paper)

It was also suggested the EGILAT compendium should:

1. Complement existing resources, and balance of information.
2. Recognise and take account of other similar initiatives.
3. Obtain the buy-in of non-APEC economies.
4. Consider effective communication and outreach, upon development.
5. Be cost-effective.

## Moving Forward and Developing Actions

At the end of the workshop, Ms Cindy Squires led a further discussion on the key outcomes from the event. This led to a series of recommendations being prepared by participants on the role of APEC economies, the private sector and civil society organisations to advance the trade in legally harvest forest products. A summary of these final recommendations is included below:

### 1) APEC Economies

Participants suggested that the key role of the APEC economies was to improve both intra and inter-government coordination; effectively engage industry and CSOs; and to develop supporting tools for verification that are effective, efficient, and clearly communicated.

It was suggested that APEC economies needed to:

1. Develop tools for verification and traceability that are fit for purpose (the private sector must be able to effectively use them!)
2. Incentivise the establishment of infrastructure to support technology adoption
3. Ensure greater coordination and complementary efforts within and between governments
4. Work to engage industry and CSOs, and improve collaboration between governments and the private sector

### 2) The private sector

The private sector is seeking information on practical applications of legality assurance, training on how to meet requirements, and guidance on how to understand legislation. It was highlighted that capacity to adapt to legality systems needs to be built within the private sector, with a need for training and education on issues such as legality requirements, due diligence, import & export regulations, and customs requirements.

It was suggested the private sector needs to:

1. Develop tools for traceability based on government instructions and practical responses to government expectations.
2. Better engage and build capacity of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs).
3. Direct collaboration and cooperation between like-minded buyers & sellers.

Industry associations have a role to play in providing information to members. They should communicate the need to address illegal logging to members, and make the case for progressing legality assurance and verification in supply chains.

### 3) Civil Society and other Non-Government Organisations

Civil society has a role to play in increasing accountability, and contributing research findings to strengthen policy and governance. It was outlined that civil society has a role to play in influencing policy and the private sector to be more sustainable, and to enhance legality.

It was suggested the civil society needs to:

1. Support legality through education and public awareness
2. Provide input and suggestions into policies and evaluate social/environmental aspects
3. Contribute reliable research findings on relevant issues, contribute to updating resources, and conduct policy evaluations
4. Support industry to identify and develop practical responses to legality demands
5. Monitor progress (noting challenges in lack of funding available).

**Attachment A.**

#	First Name	Family Name	Organisation
1.	Cindy	Squires	International Wood Products Association (IWPA)
2.	Maggie	Zhang	Carnstone Asia - The Book Chain Project
3.	Ngo	Sy Hoai	Vietnam Timber and Forest Product Association
4.	Dao	Tien Dzung	Vietnamese Handicraft and Wood Industry Association (HAWA)
5.	Boonsuthee	Jeravongpanick	Royal Forest Department of Thailand
6.	Jimmy	Chandra	Indonesian Sawmill and Wood Working Association (ISWA)
7.	Shang-Yuan	Chang	Owl Ting Group
8.	Young-Seok	Kim	Korea Timber Plywood Distribution Association (KTDPDA)
9.	Nicole	Quijano-Evans	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
10.	Sheam	Satkuru	International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
11.	Thomas	Colonna	European Forest Institute (EFI)
12.	Aimi Lee	Abdulah	European Forest Institute (EFI)
13.	Alexander	Hinrichs	European Forest Institute (EFI)
14.	Pekka	Penttilla	European Commission
15.	Chen	Hin Keong	TRAFFIC
16.	Alfredo	Rodriguez Zunino	Forest Trends
17.	Allen	Lian	NEPCON
18.	Bruno	Cammaert	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) - Bangkok
19.	Jing (Janet)	Zhang	FSC International
20.	Bo	Li	World Resources Institute (WRI)
21.	Zuraidah	Said	World Resources Institute
22.	Lu	Qian	Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet)
23.	Kyeung-wan	Park	Korea Forestry Promotion Institute
24.	Gyeong-eun (Kelly)	Moon	Korea Forestry Promotion Institute
25.	Feng (Frank)	Hsi Chen	Chinese Taipei
26.	Simon	Peter Tomiyavau	The Rimbunan Hijau Group
27.	Huiyi	Chang	Taiwan Architecture & Building Centre
28.	Febby	Andryananto	APEC Secretariat
29.	Ahmad Bayhaqi		APEC Secretariat
30.	Jiang Di		APEC Secretariat
31.	Emma	Hatcher	EGILAT Chair, Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
32.	Neil	Garbutt	Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
33.	Claudia	Ayala	Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Chile
34.	Mu	Tzu Yu	Forestry Bureau – Chinese Taipei
35.	Feng (Frank)	Hsi Chen	National Union of Timber Trade Association of R.O.C, Chinese Taipei
36.	Dr	Rufiie	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia
37.	Sigit	Pramono	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia
38.	Taiji	Fujisaki	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
39.	Yoko	Ichikawa	Forestry Agency of Japan
40.	Kenro	Takahashi	Forestry Agency of Japan
41.	Sunmi	Lee	Korea Forest Service
42.	Kheiruddin	Mohd Rani	Malaysian Timber Industry Board
43.	Teng Koon	Yong	Malaysian Timber Certification Council
44.	Annie	Ting Yien Ding	Sarawak Timber Association
45.	Mad Zaidi	Mohd Karli	Ministry of Primary Industries
46.	Eleine Juliana	Malek	Ministry of Primary Industries
47.	Emelia	Gunggu	Ministry of Primary Industries

48.	Noor Ashiqin	Hambali	Ministry of Primary Industries
49.	Mohd Najih	Muslimin	Ministry of Primary Industries
50.	Derma Taksiah	Ariffin	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources
51.	Choon Keat	Chan	Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources
52.	Roslina	Idris	Malaysian Timber Industry Board
53.	Md Yusoff	Ismail	Malaysian Timber Industry Board
54.	Mohd Nizam	Hamid	Malaysian Timber Industry Board
55.	Erien Noor	Md Nasir	Malaysian Timber Industry Board
56.	Mohd Rahim	Ramli	Forest Department Peninsular Malaysia
57.	Adam	Mohd Nazri	Malaysian Timber Council
58.	Li Har	Lau	Malaysian Timber Council
59.	Siti Syaliza	Mustapha	Malaysian Timber Certification Council
60.	Sabrina	Mawasi	Malaysian Timber Certification Council
61.	Jack	Liam	Forest Department Sarawak
62.	Suliman	Jamahari	Forest Department Sarawak
63.	Syafiani	Osman	Forest Department Sarawak
64.	Eda	Edan	Sarawak Timber Industry Development Corporation
65.	Jaime	Chan Shin Syn	Sarawak Timber Association
66.	Wong	How Chu	Sarawak Timber Association
67.	Yan Yong	Tan	Timber Exporters' Association Of Malaysia
68.	Ching Loo	Yu	Timber Exporters' Association Of Malaysia
69.	Anna	Tyler	Ministry of Forestry – New Zealand
70.	Susan	Kulukulu	Papua New Guinea National Forest Authority
71.	Agustin	Palacios	Peruvian Embassy to Malaysia
72.	Kantinan	Peawsa-ad	Royal Forest Department of Thailand
73.	Luke D	Thompson	United States Department of State
74.	Laurie	Dubriel	United States Department of Justice
75.	Ja Posman	Mapitu	Ministry of Environment & Forestry Indonesia
76.	Wawan	Kurniawan	Ministry of Environment & Forestry Indonesia
77.	Reni	Hj. Yahaya	Forestry Department, Brunei
78.	Pg. Iskandar Pd. Aliudin		Forestry Department, Brunei
79.	Wu Chun Chi		Forestry Bureau of Chinese Taipei
80.	Xiao Yo Qing		Forestry Bureau of Chinese Taipei
81.	Wei	Shen	China Timber and Wood Products Distribution Association (CTWPDA)
82.	Haiying	Su	Chinese Academy of Forestry
83.	Eric	de Munck	Netherlands Timber Trade Association (NTAA)
84.	David	Hadley Garcia	NEPCON
85.	John	Lindsay	Nathan and Associates
86.	Eugenio	D'Andrea	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
87.	WangXin	Xiao	State Forestry and Grassland Administration of China

**EGILAT 17**  
**Policy Theme 2-Day Workshop – Final Agenda**

*“Advancing the Trade and Distribution of  
 Legally Harvested Forest Products in the APEC Region”*

Palm Garden Hotel, Putrajaya, Malaysia  
 4-5 February 2020

**AGENDA – DAY 1 – Tuesday, 4<sup>th</sup> February 2020**

Time	Schedule
<b>8:30-9:15</b>	<b>Arrival and Registration</b>
<b>9:15-10:30</b>	<b>Session I – Opening Session</b>
<i>10 mins</i>	<i>1. Welcoming remarks and introduction of Chair</i>
<i>10 mins</i>	<i>2. Opening remarks and introduction of Moderator</i>
<i>10 mins</i>	<i>3. Delegates group photo</i>
<i>45 mins</i>	<i>4. World Café – Getting to know your timber trade</i> <i>a. Small group exercise</i> <i>b. Rapporteurs report back to whole workshop and mentimeter</i>
<b>10:30-11:00</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>
<b>11:00-12:30</b>	<b>Session II – The Malaysian story: a case study of trade in forest products in the host economy</b>
<i>5 mins</i>	<i>5. Mr Mad Zaidi Mohd Karli - Introduction of economy perspective</i>
<i>60 mins (15 mins/speaker)</i>	<i>6. Presentations</i> <i>a. Mr Kheiruddin Mohd Rani - Malaysian Timber Industry Board</i> <i>b. Mr Yong Teng Koon - Malaysian Timber Certification Council</i> <i>c. Ms Annie Ting Yien Ding - Sarawak Timber Association</i> <i>d. Mr Simon Peter Tomiyavau - Rimbunan Hijau Group</i>
<i>25 mins</i>	<i>7. Interactive panel discussion (moderated by facilitator)</i>
<b>12:30-13:45</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>13:45-15:10</b>	<b>Session III - A regional perspective: progressing the legal trade in forest products in the APEC region</b>
<i>60 mins (15 mins/speaker)</i>	<i>8. Presentations</i> <i>a. Mr Jimmy Chandra - Indonesian Sawmill and Wood Working Association</i> <i>b. Mr Feng (Frank) Hsi Chen – National Union of Timber Trade Association of R.O.C., Chinese Taipei</i> <i>c. Ms Cindy Squires – International Wood Products Association</i> <i>d. Mr Kim Young Seok, Korea Timber Plywood Distribution Association</i>
<i>25 mins</i>	<i>9. Interactive panel discussion (moderated by facilitator)</i>
<b>15:10-15:30</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>
<b>15:30-16:30</b>	<b>Session III (cont) - A regional perspective: progressing the legal trade in forest products in the APEC region</b>
<i>45 mins (15 mins/speaker)</i>	<i>10. Presentations</i> <i>a. Mr Ngo Sy Hoai – Vietnam Timber and Forest Product Association</i> <i>b. Ms Shen Wei - China Timber and Wood Products Distribution Association</i> <i>(Via Video)</i> <i>c. Mr Dao Tien Dzung – Vietnamese Handicraft and Wood Industry Association</i>
<i>15 minutes</i>	<i>11. Interactive panel discussion (moderated by facilitator)</i>

<b>16:30 – 17:30</b>	<b>Session IV - Key themes from industry so far</b>
45 mins	12. Break-out group exercise – reflecting on the day's discussions Rapporteurs report back to whole workshop
10 mins	13. Summary of Day 1
5 mins	14. Closing Remarks
<b>17:30</b>	<b>Meeting close</b>

## AGENDA – DAY 2 – Wednesday, 5<sup>th</sup> February 2020

Time	Schedule
<b>8:30-9:00</b>	<b>Arrival and Registration</b>
<b>9:00-10:30</b>	<b>Session V - Facilitating legal trade: Emerging solutions to current and upcoming challenges</b>
10 mins 60 mins (15 mins/speaker)	1. Recap of Day 1 and expected outcomes for Day 2 2. Presentations a. Ms Jing (Janet) Zhang – FSC International b. Mr Alfredo Rodriguez Zunino – Forest Trends c. Ms Maggie Zhang - Carnstone Asia d. Mr Shang-Yuan Chang - Owl Ting Group 3. Interactive panel discussion (moderated by facilitator)
20 mins	
<b>10:30-10:45</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>
<b>10:45-12:45</b>	<b>Session V (cont) - Facilitating legal trade: Emerging solutions to current and upcoming challenges</b>
60 mins (15 mins/speaker)	4. Presentations a. Mr Thomas Colonna - European Forest Institute b. Dr Su Haiying - Chinese Academy of Forestry/Infrit Program <i>(Via Video)</i> c. Mr Bo Li - World Resources Institute d. Mr Chen Hin Keong - TRAFFIC/World Wildlife Foundation
15 mins 45 mins	5. Interactive panel discussion (moderated by facilitator) 6. World cafe – Tools of the trade a. Small group exercise b. Rapporteurs report back to whole workshop and Mentimeter
<b>12:45-13:45</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>13:45-15:00</b>	<b>Session V (cont) – Facilitating legal trade: Emerging solutions to current and upcoming challenges</b>
60 mins (15 mins/speaker)	7. Presentations a. Mr Taiji Fujisaki - Institute for Global Environmental Strategies b. Mr Eugenio D'Andrea -United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization <i>(Via video)</i> c. Mr David Hadley Garcia – NEPCON <i>(Via video)</i> d. Mr Eric de Munck - Netherlands Timber Trade Association <i>(Via video)</i>
15 mins	8. Interactive panel discussion (moderated by facilitator)
<b>15:00 – 15:15</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>
<b>15:15-16:15</b>	<b>Session VI - Moving Forward &amp; Developing Actions</b>
30 mins	9. Development of the EGILAT Policy Theme Survey a. Mr Luke Thompson, United States State Department + John Lindsay, Nathan and Associates <i>(Via Video)</i> b. Facilitated discussion – design and delivery of the survey
30 mins	10. Development of the EGILAT Compendium of Resources a. Ms Anna Tyler, New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industries b. Facilitated discussion – design and delivery of the compendium
<b>16:15-17:15</b>	<b>Session VI (cont) - Moving Forward &amp; Developing Actions</b>



45 mins	11. Discussion – Key Outcomes/Next Steps: Break-out discussions
	a. Rapporteurs report back to whole workshop
10 mins	12. Moderator summary of workshop
5 mins	13. EGILAT Chair closing remarks
<b>17:15</b>	<b>Meeting close</b>