

Progress work in China



Timber Trade Federation
growing the use of wood

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欧盟木材法规 (EUTR)：欧盟对供应商的基本要求



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欧盟木材法规 (EUTR)

- 欧盟做出回应，协助处理非法采伐
- 贸易引发回应
- 企业有义务监督和自我评估
- 建立供应链控制机制
- 风险管理和评估流程



图片：黄檀木材非法采伐作业

标识



- 木材合法性认定是近年来国际社会应对非法采伐和推进森林可持续经营所采用的主要应对机制之一。
- 从2009年开始，在充分学习和借鉴相关国家在木材合法性认定经验的基础上，受国家林业局的委托，中国林产工业协会陆续制定了木材合法性认定的标准、程序、标志、管理办法等一整套技术性文件，并从2012年开始进行木材合法性认定试点工作。希望通过试点，最后建立一个科学、规范、可操作性强、符合国际趋势、能全面推广、有中国特色的木材合法性认定体系。





培 训 证 书

ATTESTATION OF PARTICIPATION

木制品与人造板甲醛释放限量标准、木材来源合法性认定等法规解读与贸易合规培训
in the International Wood Industry Regulatory Conference and Workshop
April 26-27, 2017 in Jiangsu, China

致 (Issued to):

狄桂英
Di Guiying

中国林产工业协会

China National Forest Products Industry Association

此证书证明您全程参加了由中国林产工业协会、国际木制品协会、英国木材贸易联合会共同举办的本次培训。特发此证！本次培训内容包括：美国《人造板甲醛释放标准实施细则》、欧委会甲醛及适合用途指令、《欧盟木材法规》基础知识、中国甲醛标准与国际甲醛标准的异同、中国木材合法性行业标准以及执行情况，这次培训将促进中国木制品行业绿色发展和更加合规的国际贸易。

This document confirms your successful participation in the International Wood Industry Regulatory Conference and Workshop co-organized by the China National Forest Products Industry Association, the International Wood Products Association, and the Timber Trade Federation. The Workshop, which aimed at promoting China's green development of wood products industry and compliance with international trade regulations, covered the following components:

- U.S. Formaldehyde Regulation Basics
- EC Formaldehyde and Fit for Purpose Mandates
- EU TR Fundamentals
- Comparing Chinese Formaldehyde Standards and International ones
- Status of the Chinese Timber Legality Verification System

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TTF Members and work on sharing EU Market Requirement knowledge and good practice



As members are aware, the TTF is undertaking work in supply countries to help minimise the risk of illegal wood entering the EU supply chain. This work includes education to promote and build capacity for the practice of due diligence as a critical EU market requirement defined in the EUTR for suppliers wishing to place wood products on the EU market

TTF Head of Sustainability takes part in critical analysis of Chinese Timber Legality Verification System

In March, TTF Head of Policy and Sustainability Mike Worrell was invited, as a technical expert, to provide critical analysis and recommendations on the implementation of the Chinese Timber Legality Verification System (CTLVS).

The work was conducted in partnership with Sofia Ryder, an expert on timber supply chain analysis, as the lead auditors, the Chinese Academy of Forestry (CAF), Chinese National Forest Products Industry Association (CNFPPIA) and International Forest Investment & Trade (InFIT).

The CTLVS is a voluntary mechanism, in the absence of formal regulation, aiming to mirror international market requirements regarding due diligence/due care for timber and timber products.

Over 4 days, 3 Chinese companies were audited against the Chinese standard but also against the EUTR and RPP Tool A checklist. The UK TTF was able to provide insight, knowledge and offer critical appraisal of the proposed developments, helping to provide input for future developments of the CTLVS framework.

A number of recommendations were produced and presented to the team involved, along with delegates from the State Forestry Administration (SFA) and DFID China. This work is vital in helping members and their supply chains, but also providing knowledge and expertise to the development and shaping of timber legality policy in China.



Observations

- The research by the Chinese Academy of Forestry and the subsequent version of CTLVS developed, is credible and does mirror international market regulations
- No ambitions or plans that have credibly advance the standard, therefore weaker industry versions have now been implemented.
- No mechanisms to enforce or monitor
- Has been overly reliant on international donor funding.
- Lack of ownership over the concept at a government level.
- Good work is being done by Chinese enterprises, this is largely being driven by buyer/supplier relationships.
- A market tier below those that export that aren't being captured and goods stay in China