



2013/FTMM/001

Document Classification List

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

Document Classification List

Document No.	Title	Day / Session	Submitted By	Public Release		Reason for Restriction	Derestriction Date (where applicable)
				Yes	No		
2013/FTMM/001	Document Classification List - 2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry 2013	-	APEC Secretariat		√	Internal document	
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Document No.	Title	Day / Session	Submitted By	Public Release		Reason for Restriction	Derestriction Date (where applicable)
				Yes	No		
			(TNC)				
2013/FTMM/023	Improving Resilience of the Tropical Timber Sector to the Impacts of Global and Regional Economic and Financial Crises	D2	ITTO	√			
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2013/FTMM/028	The Forestry Sector in Mexico	D2	Mexico	√			
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**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/002
Day 1 Opening Session

Review of Previous APEC Forestry Ministerial Meeting Outcomes

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

Review of Previous APEC Forestry Ministerial Meeting Outcomes

Dr Alan Bollard, Executive Director, APEC Secretariat

Forests and forest resources provide critical economic, social, and environmental benefits for APEC economies and the world as a whole. They help maintain biodiversity, provide carbon sinks, reduce erosion, and provide medicine and food, while of course also producing wood and fibre products for the world. Nevertheless, forestry still faces great challenges in some regions. More needs to be done to address deforestation, to support forest development, and to strengthen forest governance.

APEC has an important role to play in addressing these forestry challenges. In 2010, our economies accounted for approximately 53 percent of the world's forests, including a majority of the world's largest forested economies. APEC produces 60 percent of global forest products, and 80 percent of global trade in forest products; annual APEC forest products trade has been valued at over \$150 billion.

As early as 2007, APEC leaders recognised the importance of forestry in achieving long-term sustainable growth in the region: they committed in the Sydney APEC Leaders' Declaration to the aspirational goal of increasing forest cover in the APEC region by at least 20 million hectares by 2020, and to establish the Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet) to enhance capacity building and strengthen information-sharing in the forestry sector.

In 2010, APEC Leaders reiterated in the Yokohama Declaration their commitment to forestry by calling for work on meeting this aspirational goal, and instructing our officials to take concrete steps toward achieving it. The Leaders also called for more cooperation in addressing concerns with illegal logging and associated trade, and to promote sustainable forest management and rehabilitation.

In responding to the Leaders' call, *the 1st APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry* was held on September 6-7, 2011 in Beijing, China. Ministers and heads of delegations expressed their 15 aspirations in the "*Beijing Statement on Forests and Forestry*", which translated the Leaders' instructions into concrete actions, including strengthening cooperation, policies, information, capacity-building and stakeholder relations on the sustainable management, conservation and rehabilitation of forests, combating illegal logging, promoting trade in legally harvested forests, improving forestry legislation and law enforcement.

The APEC Expert Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade (EGILAT) was formally established in 2011. Its primary goals are: (i) to help take concrete steps to combat illegal logging and associated trade; (ii) to promote trade in legally harvested forest products; and (iii) to support capacity-building activities. This received strong support from APEC Leaders as noted in the Honolulu meeting in 2011 and reiterated in Vladivostok in 2012.

Since then, APEC members have worked to carry out Leaders' and Ministers' instructions on forestry. Four EGILAT meetings have been held to date, focusing on policies, regulations, governance and law enforcement to combat illegal logging. In addition there has been work done through APFNet, as well as in cooperation with other APEC fora, international and regional organizations and the private sector.

Progress in APEC's work on forestry in terms of implementing the 15 aspirations set by *the 1st APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry* is summarised in the attached Annex.

Annex: Progress in Implementing the 15 Ministerial Aspirations

	Outcomes/Decisions of 1 st Forestry Ministerial Meeting	Progress
1	Maintain and further strengthen the political commitment in support of sustainable forest management, forest conservation and forest rehabilitation;	<p>In AMM 2012, APEC Ministers noted in their joint statement the importance of forest conservation, promoting trade in legally harvested forest products, sustainable forest management and rehabilitation, and welcomed the approval of the <i>Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests</i> (VG) (which was endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security of FAO in May 2012).</p> <p>In AELM 2012, APEC Leaders' Declaration also expressed support for efficient and sustainable use of agricultural and natural resources, in particular, land, forests, water and biodiversity, and committed to implement measures to ensure sustainable forest ecosystems management.</p>
2	Facilitate implementation of forest-related agreements and foster a common understanding on sustainable forest management, through existing international processes such as the United Nations Forum on Forests, the International Tropical Timber Organization, and the Montréal Process on Criteria and Indicators for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests;	N.A.
3	Strengthen international cooperation on sustainable forest management including consideration of innovative financial mechanisms, as a component of green growth;	The EGILAT invited a representative from the World Bank (WB) to the 4 th EGILAT meeting in Medan in June 2013 to introduce WB's strategies and operations in combating illegal logging, including its experience in forestry financing and governance.
4	Strengthen coordination and cooperation among APEC economies on forest policies and management, inter alia, to promote investment and trade in sustainable forest products, deepen economic and technical cooperation in the forestry sector; promote the multiple uses of forests in terms of products and services; and combat illegal logging, promote trade in legally harvested forest products, and build capacity in this area through the APEC expert group on this topic;	<p>In MRT 2011, Ministers "instructed officials to establish an expert group to promote trade in legally harvested forest product, combat illegal logging and associated trade, and build capacity".</p> <p>In AELM 2011, Leaders instructed to "implement appropriate measures to prohibit trade in illegally harvested forest products and undertake additional activities in APEC to combat illegal logging and associated trade".</p> <p>The EGILAT was established in 2011 and started its first meeting in 2012 in response to the Leaders' and Ministers' call, with its overall goal identified as a) enhance the efforts of member economies to take</p>

		<p>concrete steps to combat illegal logging and associated trade; b) promote trade in legally harvested forest products; and c) support capacity building activities in member economies.</p> <p>Four meetings have been held since then. Members as well as non-member stakeholders, such as the European Union (EU), the World Bank (WB), and the Nature Conservancy (TNC) shared information on their policies, regulations, governance, law enforcement and efforts relating to combating illegal logging and promoting trade in legally harvested forest products. Members also touched the issue of lacking a universal definition of “illegal logging”, and agreed to share each economy’s approach to it at future meetings.</p> <p>An “<i>EGILAT Private Sector Dialogue on Efforts to Combat Illegal Logging and Associated Trade and Promote Trade in Legal Forest Products</i>” was successfully held in June 2013 in Medan, Indonesia. Representatives from industry, academia, NGOs shared their experience and disseminated knowledge on new technologies designed to assist efforts to combat illegal logging, which was well received by with EGILAT members.</p> <p>EGILAT is also proposing to hold a series of projects to build capacity for member economies in this field, e.g. <i>the Workshop on Forestry Control Systems and Market Chains</i> (sponsored by Peru), and <i>the Regional Workshop on Timber Tracking System Development Experience Exchange</i> (sponsored by Viet Nam). (<i>However, these projects are not yet funded due to the limitations of the APEC Support Fund</i>).</p> <p>In AMM 2012, Ministers commended the work done by EGILAT to combat illegal logging and associated trade.</p> <p>In AELM 2012, Leaders also committed to strengthen their efforts to combat illegal trade in timber and associated products, and to facilitate sustainable, open, and fair trade of non-timber forest products.</p>
5	Enhance practical cooperation to conserve, rehabilitate and sustainably utilize forest resources through, inter alia, active participation of stakeholders, including indigenous and rural communities, in regional forestry initiatives, technical cooperation, and other measures that strengthen sustainable forest management in the region;	<p>Some of the APEC members have worked through the Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet) in conducting a number of capacity building and demonstration projects on the sustainable forest management in the rural area, such as “<i>Demonstration of Sustainable Upland</i></p>

		<p><i>Agroforestry System in Chinese Taipei</i>", which endeavors to pilot, demonstrate and promote good practices in local mountainous communities for raising livelihood, preventing natural disasters, and enhancing capacity of local people to manage forest resources, and</p> <p><i>"Demonstration of capacity building of forest restoration and sustainable forest management in Vietnam"</i>, which aims to maximize contribution of forests to hunger elimination, poverty alleviation, environmental services and livelihood improvement through the establishing pilot models of best practices in restoration of degraded secondary forests and increasing participation of local communities in forest management.</p>
6	<p>Promote better coordination among and effective action by established regional forestry organizations and processes, inter alia, the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Asia Forest Partnership and the Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation, to exchange information and experiences, foster greater cooperation among economies and promote sustainable forest management</p>	<p>The EGILAT decided in its <i>Multi-Year Strategic Plan 2013-2017</i> to "collaborate with international and regional organizations involved in promoting sustainable forest management and forest rehabilitation", and agreed to take steps in the coming years to invite representatives of those organizations to participate in EGILAT meetings or other activities to share information and experiences, and identify opportunities for further collaboration.</p> <p>It is also encouraged by SCE in response to the recommendations of <i>the Independent Assessment Report of EGILAT</i> that EGILAT needs to build stronger linkages with broader APEC forestry initiatives, in particular the APFNet.</p>
7	<p>Encourage APEC economies to enhance afforestation, reforestation and tree planting programmes and avoid further deforestation and forest degradation to increase forest cover so as to achieve the aspirational goal set in the 2007 Sydney APEC Leaders' Declaration and improve forest quality, taking into account the best socially, environmentally and economically sustainable options</p>	<p>A number of APEC members have worked through the APFNet in conducting programs that support the aspirational goal set in the 2007 Sydney APEC Leaders' Declaration to increase the forest cover in the region by at least 20 million hectares of all types of forests by 2020.</p> <p>Also, the proposed project concept paper of <i>"Mid-term Evaluation of the Progress towards the APEC 2020 Forest Cover Objective"</i> was discussed during the Fourth Annual Meeting for the APFNet Focal Points in June 2013 in Kunming, China, and has been welcomed by the involving economies. This project is expected to be launched in September and finished by June, 2014, to provide reference on the forest cover changes and the reasons for APEC leaders.</p>
8	<p>Encourage the exchange of information on how forests can mitigate the effects of natural disasters and on measures needed for their recovery from such hazards, and strengthen exchange of information on monitoring and</p>	N.A.

	prevention of cross border forest pests, diseases and alien invasive species to prevent forest degradation;	
9	Further strengthen forestry institutions, enhance forest management capability and mobilize financial resources for the forestry sector, to better manage emerging and growing demands on forests from increasing economic, social and environmental pressures;	<p>Some of the APEC members have worked through the APFNet Scholarship Program to encourage and financially support talented officials and young scholars who are working in the forest sector across the Asia-Pacific region to undertake a two-year Master's program, to update the knowledge and gain wider experience on advanced forestry techniques and professional skills, to benefit their future careers development and enhance the capacity of regional forest management.</p> <p>Efforts have also been made through APFNet to initiate a cooperative mechanism among forest college deans in the Asia-Pacific region, under which meetings are held biannually to discuss evolving forest education trends, and pragmatic project cooperation has been proposed and supported.</p> <p>And there are regular thematic trainings organized by APFNet on <i>forestry and rural development</i> and <i>forest resources management</i> for forest officials and managers.</p>
10	Develop and improve forests and forestry legislation and policies in order to, inter alia, strengthen forest governance, protect forest lands, establish secure forest tenure systems, and improve forest law enforcement	The EGILAT members are working on improving their domestic legislation and policies on combating illegal logging and associated trade. Some of the members have updated their new legislations in this field during the EGILAT meetings.
11	Encourage conservation, sustainable use and rehabilitation of forest resources, improve forest quality and enhance the capacity of forests to store carbon to address climate change; conserve and wisely use wildlife and wetland resources, combat land degradation and desertification, and protect biological diversity	Some of the APEC members have worked through the APFNet in carrying out programs on enhancing the capacity of forest to store carbon to address the climate change, such as the projects on " <i>Forest Cover and Carbon Mapping in the Greater Mekong Subregion and Malaysia</i> " and " <i>Adaptation of Asia-Pacific Forests to Climate Change</i> ", as well as the " <i>Training Workshop on Strategies and Approaches for Sustainable Forest Management in a Changing Climate</i> " which was held in early July 2013.
12	Promote the development of forest-related industries, create employment, build the capacity of indigenous and rural communities to manage forests sustainably and to participate in trade and the processing of forest products, facilitate development of forest dependent communities and improve their livelihoods so as to achieve green growth;	N.A.
13	Strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration, establish cross-sectoral policy coordination mechanisms and encourage participatory forest	The EGILAT has successfully held a joint meeting with the APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group (ACTWG),

	management to minimize potential conflicts and negative impacts on forestry	discussing on the cross-sectoral collaboration, in particular, on enhancing the law enforcement in combating illegal logging and associated trade between the two fora. A joint law enforcement cooperation workshop was proposed to be held in the margin of the EGILAT meetings in 2014. And members agreed to continue discussion on the proposal and seek approval from both EGILAT and ACTWG.
14	Encourage technical innovation, accelerate the integration of forest technology with economic development and strengthen capacity building, research and development in the forestry sector, including through technology transfer, technical information sharing, scientific-practical conferences and the consideration of innovative financial mechanisms; and strengthen the application of new technologies and technical achievements to promote green growth	N.A.
15	Strengthen outreach programs that raise public awareness regarding, inter alia, forestry-related regulations, the importance of ecological protection, and sustainable forestry practices	<p>The importance of educating young people about the negative effects of illegal logging was discussed during EGILAT meetings.</p> <p>It is also agreed by EGILAT in its Multi-Year Strategic Plan 2013-2017 to “collaborate with industry and civil society to raise awareness and contribute to national and regional efforts to combat illegal logging and associated trade and to promote trade in legally harvested forest products”.</p> <p>Besides, some members have worked through APFNet on projects such as “<i>Strengthening Urban Forestry Demonstration Site of Bang Kachao (Thailand) for Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Learning Center</i>” to provide an access for young people, local community residents and international visitors to better understanding the significance of forest resources, biodiversity and ecosystem protection, through building up education centers, training local people as eco-tour guides and updating curriculum on forest and eco- protection for local students.</p>



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/003
Day 2 Opening Session

Mexico's Initial Statement

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Mexico



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

**Statement by Mr. Jorge Rescala Pérez,
Director General of the National Forestry Commission
Mexico**

Good morning,

I appreciate the opportunity to address to you all and share current information about the work in the Mexican forestry sector relevant to the objectives of APEC framework.

Mexico has a total forest area of 138 million hectares, which represents around 70% of the national territory and where more than 11 million people live in high-poverty conditions.

The present administration of President Enrique Peña Nieto, which started last December, considers strengthening and development of the forestry sector as relevant elements for defining the new policies on environment and economic and social development in the country.

In this way, forest resources and forestry activities in Mexico are now closely integrated with strategies that address matters of the greatest importance for the country, such as poverty alleviation in rural areas through the National System of the Crusade Against Hunger, and attention to the global issue of climate change.

In this matter, Mexico has advanced in design and consolidation of diverse legal, planning and public policy instruments on environmental and forestry issues. This is the case of publication of the National Strategy on Climate Change in June of this year, which considers adaptation and mitigation measures to the effects of this global phenomenon.

Also, for the first time, the National Development Plan, which is the most important planning instrument for the country, assigned a high relevance to formulation of a National Forestry Program; this action strengthens the management capacity for its integration and execution, and establishes conditions for coordination with other dependencies in charge of rural development programs affecting, directly or indirectly, protection of forest resources.

On a more operational level, within the framework of the National Strategy for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), actions of integrated landscape management are implemented in coordination with the agricultural sector to address the drivers of deforestation in priority areas. We will adapt these experiences in order to implement them in other regions of the country.

Additionally, actions to increase timber production are implemented as foundation to reactivate the economy of the forest sector and to improve living conditions of landowners and inhabitants of forests and rainforests. By 2018, timber production will be increased by two fold to reach 11 million cubic meters per year.

Basis of this strategy is to promote and support incorporation of new areas to sustainable forest management, and improve the silvicultural practices to make the most of the potential of forests under production; as well as to strengthen community forestry and promote investment in commercial plantations.

We reiterate the need to improve prevention of illegal logging and we consider that is important to expand actions for certification of forest harvesting. We are in the process to realize a National Forest Certification System, which in the medium-term could be homologated with other international standards.

In terms of rehabilitation, we have chosen to focus attention and resources on degraded areas located in priority micro-watersheds. Landowners are supported with labor force, quality plant and technical assistance to carry out reforestation combined with soil conservation activities. With this, we are looking to favor plant survival instead of large reforested areas without monitoring.

With this new vision, we will reforest one million hectares in the 2013-2018 period, contributing with 5% to the APEC goal of increasing forest cover in the Asia – Pacific region in at least 20 million hectares by 2020.

Finally:

Mexico recognizes the work of each and every one of the APEC Member Economies and reaffirms its willingness to strengthen development of forestry sector in this important Region, through the joint action and exchange of experiences, information and technology.

Thank you very much for your attention.

August 15th, 2013.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/004
Day 2 Opening Session

Statement by Russia

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Russia



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

**Speech of Alexander Panfilov,
Head of the Russian Delegation at the 2nd APEC Ministers Responsible for Forestry Meeting,
Deputy Head of Federal Forestry Agency
(August 15, 2013, Cusco, Peru)**

Dear Mr. Chairman, Dear Ladies and Gentlemen, colleagues!

First of all let me express my profound gratitude for the opportunity to speak at the 2nd APEC Ministers Responsible for Forestry Meeting.

In September 2012 at the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in Russia the leaders of Asia-Pacific member economies once again emphasized the global role of this region in the world economic processes. In the last quarter century it has been the most dynamic developing region of the world accounting for a 57% of the world's GDP and a 48% of world trade. Forestry sector plays an important role not only in the region's economy but also in ecological and social problems solving. Main forest areas of the world on which the planet's climate depends are situated in this region. 2012 APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting which took place in Vladivostok once again underlined the importance of regional cooperation for Russia.

The Russian Federation which accounts for more than 20% of the world forest cover is paying huge attention to the perfection of forest management, conservation and reforestation system. We consider that in difficult situation of political and economic changes taking place in the actual world a significant success in this process can only be achieved by joint efforts within the framework of international cooperation.

Nowadays forestry sector is facing numerous challenges, among which the following deserve to be mentioned:

- significant difference between the reduction in forest cover and the level of reforestation;
- spreading of large-scale cross-border forest fires and pests;
- illegal logging, corruption and other law violations;
- low income of forest villages inhabitants;
- contradictions between the principles of sustainable forest development and demand for forest resources.

The forestry sector is also being involved more and more in the market globalization, need for innovative technologies, increasing competition, and strengthening ecological requirements.

In this connection the question of adequate response to the above mentioned challenges is still actual. A sort of inventory of unused opportunities of cooperation development in the fields of forest administration, defense and protection as well as law enforcement and management of the forestry sector would contribute to the performance of this difficult and urgent task.

Joint and coordinated actions of countries in the field of minimization of threads of large-scale cross-board fires would be able to strengthen interregional cooperation, particularly among border regions of APEC economies. I'm referring first of all to up-to-date information and response system improving in case of an emerging thread of cross-board forest fire, mutual help in its suppression, holding joint exercises, and cooperation in personnel training. Respective intergovernmental agreements are the most effective way to the development of such cooperation.

Common efforts of the APEC economies in the field of law enforcement as well as in promotion of legally harvested timber trade would contribute to the fight against illegal logging, illegal trade and corruption. Harmonizing these fields is still an unsolved problem. Nevertheless, the recently established APEC Experts Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade can become a good basis for the discussion of this problem and experience exchange in order to elaborate the required recommendations.

The Russian Federation considers development of public-private partnership as an effective response to existing challenges. However, it doesn't mean that the state should step aside. On the contrary, it is necessary to conserve its role and influence in forestry.

We are convinced that involving students' representatives caring about forests would contribute to the solution of many problems which is facing the forestry sector of the APEC economies. This type of

events raise the level of ecological culture of school and college students, teach non-tolerance to law violations in the forestry sector and strengthen friendship and trust which are essential for any type of cooperation. During the last ten years the Federal Forestry Agency has been carrying out annual International Junior Forest Contest with participation of young representatives from several APEC economies.

At the same time Russia due to its dimensions faces a wide range of problems in forestry. We speak of them openly and take measures in order to find solutions. Exchange of positive and negative experience in the fields of law enforcement and forest management, protection and defense can bring us new approaches to sustainable forestry development. And it would be more helpful than adopting declarations which can be forgotten very soon.

The increasing requirements to forest management have to meet international social, ecological and economic standards. Russia seeks to respond to the global challenges by improving national forestry legislation. Nowadays there are several legislative acts on forestry being formulated and discussed, among which the most important deserve mentioning:

- "Fundamentals of state policy on use, protection, defense and reproduction of forests in the Russian Federation in the period till 2030"
- Federal legislation on state regulation of round timber circulation
- Several changes in forestry legislation and related branches of legislation aimed at specification of norms for sustainable forest management.

Fundamentals of state policy in forestry will become a key instrument which determines the development of the whole forestry sector of Russia and related branches of economy. State regulation of round timber circulation will prevent illegal timber harvesting and associated corruption. The projects of these documents are placed on the government websites. Actually is being held a wide discussion on them.

An important place in the economic policy of the Russian Federation occupies the Russian Far East region. Now the development of the Federal Law Project "On Far East" is on its final stage. The law is aimed at stimulating regional economy and includes several benefits in order to draw investments, including investments into the development of forestry.

Russia takes an active role in elaboration of new approaches to sustainable management of forest resources, and supports the principles of multipurpose use of forest resources and services. Natural reproductive capacity of forests is being considered along with modern genetic and selective methods being applied in forest plantation.

In this connection Russia offers several initiatives aimed at the development of multilateral cooperation among the APEC economies in the field of conservation and use of forests and harmonization of relationship between people and forests:

- Consider the possibility of founding regional centers for education and training in forest fire protection and protection from pests and diseases
- Organize regular scientific and practical conferences in order to exchange experience in the field of development and implementation of innovative technologies in forestry and particularly in reforestation
- Promote joint activities of law enforcement and legislative work specialists in order to improve legal framework in forestry based on international standards
- Invite young representatives of the APEC economies to take part in the International Junior Forest Contest.

The Delegation of the Russian Federation believes that the 2nd APEC Ministers Responsible for Forestry Meeting will impulse the international cooperation to find solutions of the actual problems of forestry. Meetings of APEC Ministers responsible for forestry are becoming a good tradition and are fostering mutual understanding and partnership.

The Russian Federation will keep promoting consolidation efforts of the APEC economies in the interests of conservation and use of forest resources of our planet.

I wish all my colleagues successful work to the benefit of national economies and forests.

Thank you for your attention.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/005
Day 2 Opening Session

Statement by Chinese Taipei

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Chinese Taipei



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

**Statement
at
The Second APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
by
Dr. Bao-Ji Chen
Minister
Council of Agriculture, Chinese Taipei
August 15, 2013
Cusco, Peru**

Mr. Chairman, My Fellow Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Chinese Taipei delegation, I would like to first express my greatest appreciation to our host, Peru, for the efforts in putting together this forestry ministerial meeting in the beautiful historical city of Cusco.

In the past two years, Chinese Taipei has derived significant progress in forest management and forest policy implementation from collaboration within the Asia-Pacific region. Moreover, this collaboration has resulted in the increase of forest cover, reduction of poverty, improvement of livelihood, and mitigation of climate change. The outcome has also brought about great benefit to the region, and Chinese Taipei is proud to be a part of this collaboration.

My presentation today has four parts. Firstly, I would like to brief you on the characteristics of forest management in Chinese Taipei. Secondly, I will discuss current challenges and opportunities we are facing. Thirdly, it will be about the progress of forest management in Chinese Taipei after the first forestry ministerial meeting held in Beijing two years ago. The last part will be the initiative.

1. Characteristics of forest management

(1) Forest Resources

Forests cover 58.53% of the land in Chinese Taipei. Topographic complexities and concentrated precipitation have created a highly diverse forest system. The varied forest types constitute a complex ecosystem with rich biodiversity. Records show that there are over 55 thousand species of wildlife and 8,400 of them are endemic.

(2) Forest management priorities

In 2013, the policy priorities are promoting reforestation, sound forest management and protection, maintaining protected areas and wildlife resources, enhancing biodiversity conservation, eco-tourism and environmental education.

2. Current challenges and responses

(1) Climate change

Climate change has resulted in unevenly distributed rainfall, increase of precipitation, intensified typhoons, and rise of sea level. As Chinese Taipei has a fairly fragile geological structure and steep mountains, intense rain and typhoons tend to cause severe damage to the land and ecosystem. Therefore, homeland security has long been a top priority in forestry for Chinese Taipei.

Based on the concept of integrated basin management, we enhance our slopeland treatment and disaster prevention in the mountain areas. As for fragile and degraded forest lands, we improve forest cover by using ecological afforestation, which promotes forest cover as the land heals itself. We also strengthen our current management mechanism of public forests to prevent improper development so as to avoid forest degradation and land loss.

(2) Plantation management

Natural forests account for 73% of our forest coverage while plantations stand for 20%, which is around 420 thousand hectares in area and 47 million cubic meters in volume. The remaining 7% is composed of bamboos. The plantations account for about 13% of the total volume of forests in Chinese Taipei.

In 1991, a ban on harvesting natural forests was promulgated. Along with other conservation regulations, nearly 20% of the land in Chinese Taipei was set aside as 89 protected areas under different levels of management. As a result, land areas available for forestry related practices declined dramatically. Over the years, the society as a whole became more aware of the importance of protecting the environment and falsely labeled logging as environmentally unfriendly. This caused our plantations to overmature. Some plantations even began to have problems such as degradation, uneven stand structure and low quality, which possibly further lead to forest fires, forest fragmentation, low carbon sequestration and forest health issues.

Scientific planning and proper forest management are two important keys to plantation management. We classified our forest lands into four types: forest management, homeland security, forest recreation and nature reserve. We have a specific management plan for each type in order to meet our goals to improve tree quality, enhance visual quality at a landscape level, increase biodiversity or create multi-layer stands for the improvement of forest goods and services. We gather, document and systemize all the information we collect for future policy development.

Resource conservation is reasonable utilization. A five-year survey proves that proper thinning practices will increase the quality of plantations. Furthermore, thinning practices can contribute to the ecosystem, biodiversity, soil protection, carbon sequestration and timber supply. Products thus manufactured could extend the life cycle of carbon, reduce CO₂ emissions and meet timber demand.

(3) Biodiversity

As Chinese Taipei is a land with intensive land use and frequent natural disasters, a major goal of forest management is protecting natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity.

For conserving our abundant and unique biodiversity, a "Biodiversity Action Plan" has been initiated on the basis of scientific research findings. Besides, certain areas have been designated as protected areas to conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services. As a result, 89 protected areas have been established under different levels of management, and 82 wetland areas have also been established. These conservation areas form the Central Mountain Range Ecological Corridor. The corridor plays the role of strengthening the integration of protected areas. As for the subsiding areas, gradual reforestation and conservation are currently under way.

Species conservation is implemented with long-term monitoring and surveys to prevent improper disturbance and development. A vegetation map of the whole island was completed in 2008, and a biodiversity information facility was also built to integrate information about species and to serve as a good reference for future policy planning and connect with the Global Biodiversity Information Facility.

Gene diversity is enhanced by preserving high quality seed tree resources and seed bank establishment. Biodiversity is also sustained by means of developing sapling breeding techniques, like tissue culture for Chinese Taipei Pleione.

(4) Nature education and ecotourism

To protect homeland security and ecosystems, one of the goals of our forest management is to promote ecotourism, environmental education and nature experience. The forest has gradually become the biggest natural learning network. Ecotourism also brings new

opportunities for aboriginal communities. Partnership between authorities and communities to develop ecotourism as well as form a green industry chain is becoming more and more important.

Currently, 8 nature education centers have been established in public forests and further ecotourism is developing through cooperation with local communities. Over 200 education programs have been developed, and a program certification system is planned in accordance with the Environmental Education Act. Environmental education will promote forest culture and public education.

In the future, we will continue to enhance the quality of ecotourism, promote good environmental ethics, expand public participation, and strengthen conservation.

(5) Public participation in forest management

Though a great proportion of the forests in Chinese Taipei are state-owned, the adjacent communities and villages are closely connected with their management. As a result, we respect and welcome inputs from quarters interested in public forest management. We encourage public participation in forest management and seek potential partnerships so that our forests can be managed sustainably.

Since community forests were introduced in Chinese Taipei in 2003, 1,331 forestry projects have been implemented. After Typhoon Morakot, for example, my government provided forest resources to the aboriginal communities for house reconstruction, habitat rehabilitation and ecosystem recovery. This not only assisted them to re-establish their local economy, ecosystem and society, but also improved the bond between the government and local communities.

3. Responding to the First APEC Forest Ministerial Meeting

The first forestry ministerial meeting held in Beijing in 2011 is an important milestone for the development of the Asia-Pacific forestry. The fifteen codes of agreement in the Beijing forestry declaration represent the consensus on forestry management among the APEC Member Economies and will continue to guide future development.

Chinese Taipei has strived for forest conservation and reforestation, the prevention of forest deterioration, and the sustainable management of forest resources. We will continue to increase forest coverage, preserve ecosystems, and utilize the products and services of forests to promote the economic development of mountain villages. The results are as follows:

(1) Ecotourism and environmental education

Responding to the global trend of environmental education, Chinese Taipei has utilized facilities that are most accessible to the public and established nature educational centers. By integrating formal and informal education using field trips, themed activities, professional seminars, special proposals and environmental tours, more than 200 sets of courses have been designed for the public. With sustainable forest management as a core concept, these courses aim to introduce the public to forest ecosystems and services and help them appreciate forest culture and even take part in forest management. Over one hundred thousand people participate in such programs each year. Extensive networks among environmental educational facilities in forests have been formed, and we have accumulated a large amount of experience in designing courses. We have also had technical exchanges with the United Kingdom and Hong Kong, China in recent years. We believe that we can further expand the educational role of forests by establishing regional collaboration.

Nature education in forests has had great results mostly due to the fact that learning in forests cultivates the sense of harmony between humans and Nature. This is a successful example of forest service and culture.

(2) Measures against illegal logging

To stop illegal logging, the Forestry Bureau of Chinese Taipei has collaborated with prosecutors and police in combating criminal groups. Current illegal logging mainly targets old tree stumps and leftover logs. Measures such as encouraging the public to report illegal logging, task forces on five to seven day patrols, community patrol watches, and high-tech devices have significantly lowered the incidence of illegal logging.

(3) Forestry certification and forest products trade

To encourage the domestic usage of certified forest products, Chinese Taipei has established the FSC Forest Management Standards Developmental Team to draw up standards and indicators suitable for forest management in Chinese Taipei. It is estimated that by the end of 2013, proposals will be sent to the international FSC headquarters for possible implementation as early as mid-2014.

In addition, we have actively participated in the discussions of APEC anti-illegal logging forums and related trade groups to fully understand the issues at the international level and to further cooperate among regions. We will set up an inter-agency platform to facilitate forest product trade-related matters and other issues of international cooperation.

(4) Plans to prevent invasive species and epidemics

In 2011, we established the online platform of Forestry Invasive Pest and Disease Inquiry System to prevent the entry of invasive species. The system provides information on high-risk invasive diseases and pests and international threats as an aid in prevention of epidemics.

(5) Bamboo industry and culture

In recent years, Chinese Taipei has actively promoted the development of technologies for bamboo-made products such as bamboo charcoal, bamboo crafts, and sophisticated compound bamboo products. Such technologies have been transferred to the business sector and applied to textile manufacturing, building materials, music instruments, environmental improvement, food, health care and electronic components. They will continue to be applied in other industries. As of January 2012, 88 items of 10 companies have passed CAS certification. More than 30 domestic bamboo firms have formed a strategic alliance to promote the group trademark of Chinese Taipei Coal, strengthen the value chain and expand international exposure. In 2012, the total value of bamboo products reached one hundred million US dollars.

At the same time, we aim to integrate local raw-materials production, manufacturing, and marketing into a complete industry chain, thus promoting the interests of both businesses and mountain villagers.

(6) Green coverage

Policies of forest management must be based on accurate basic data and information. Chinese Taipei set up over 3000 permanent sampling plots all around the island between 1997 and 2002. Reexamination of these plots is carried out every five years, and the program is currently in the fourth round of data collection. The data thus collected on stand growth and habitat environmental factors all over the island proves to be a valuable tool for issues concerning forest management, climate change and carbon fixation.

Chinese Taipei once again would like to appreciate the endeavors of APEC member economies at reforestation and support the Sydney Declaration of 2007 to increase forest coverage in the Asia-Pacific region. In line with the declaration, we initiated the "Green Afforestation Plan" in 2008 to expand afforestation, proposing rewards for private-sector afforestation and reforestation of landslide sites and coastlines. Between 2008 and 2012, the coverage area increased by 23,747 hectares, and the projected increase by 2016 is an

additional 11,488 hectares, thus reaching a coverage rate of 59.21%. This is indeed not an easy task for a Member Economy with such a small land area and a high population density.

4. Initiative

Based on our experience, nature education has proved to be so productive that Chinese Taipei suggests adding a point to the 17th code of the minister declaration of this present assembly. The point is as follows: “to utilize environmental education and interpretation to promote public participation in and consensus on forest management”. We hope this provides a guideline for each member economy to enrich the content of forest management and broaden the horizons of foresters. We ask for support for this proposal from each member economy.

5. Conclusion


Forestry is about sustainable management. Amid a degrading environment and worsening climate change, forests provide the basis for ensuring the balance of the ecosystem and biodiversity. We believe that this forestry minister meeting will further assist the members of APEC in building consensus on forest sustainable management, conservation and reforestation. Moreover, through regional collaboration, APEC can fight illegal logging and trade and promote investment and trade in sustainable forest products.

Chinese Taipei will continue to strive with her APEC partners for maintaining natural resources, preserving ecosystems and developing the green economy. We also hope to strengthen exchange and cooperation with other members and share strategies and plans on how to facilitate a balance between forest sustainable management, nature conservation and economic development.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.



Outline



- I. Characteristics of forest management**
- II. Current challenges and responses**
- III. Responding to the First APEC
Forest Ministerial Meeting**
- IV. Conclusion**

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I 、 Characteristics of forest management

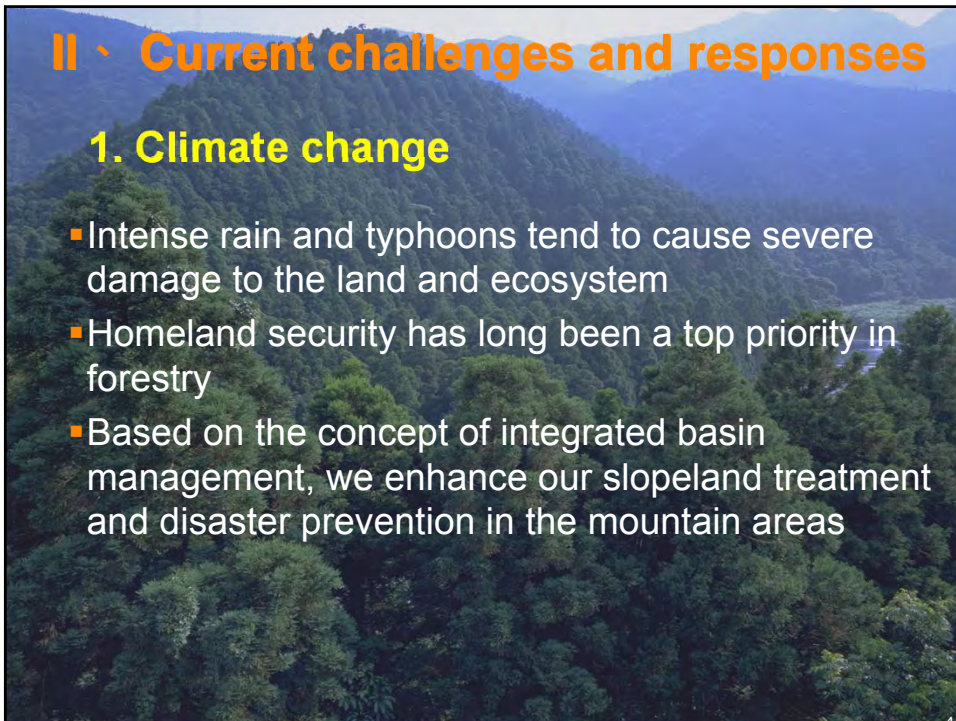
- Forests cover 58.53% of the land
- A highly diverse forest system
- Over 55 thousand species of wildlife, 8,400 are endemic



II 、 Current challenges and responses

1. Climate change

- Intense rain and typhoons tend to cause severe damage to the land and ecosystem
- Homeland security has long been a top priority in forestry
- Based on the concept of integrated basin management, we enhance our slopeland treatment and disaster prevention in the mountain areas



2. Plantation management

- 1991, ban on harvesting natural forests
- Falsely labeled logging as environmentally unfriendly
- Degradation, uneven stand structure and low quality
→ forest fires, forest fragmentation, low carbon sequestration and forest health.
- Classify forest lands into four types: forest management, homeland security, forest recreation and nature reserve.

3. Biodiversity

- Protecting natural resources and ecosystems are important goals
- 89 protected areas and 82 wetland areas have been established
- These conservation areas form the Central Mountain Range Ecological Corridor.



4. Nature education and ecotourism

- Promote ecotourism, environmental education and nature experience
- Brings new opportunities for aboriginal communities
- Partnership between authorities and communities to develop ecotourism as well as form a green industry chain is becoming more and more important.



5. Public participation in forest management

- A great proportion of the forests are state-owned, the adjacent communities and villages are closely connected with their management
- We encourage public participation in forest management and seek potential partnerships so that our forests can be managed sustainably



To provide forest resources to the aboriginal communities for house reconstruction, habitat rehabilitation and ecosystem recovery.

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■III 、 Responding to the First APEC Forest Ministerial Meeting

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2. Measures against illegal logging and forestry certification

- Foresters has collaborated with prosecutors and police in combating criminal groups
- By the end of 2013, the new standards and indicators will be sent to the international FSC headquarters. It is possible to implement as early as mid-2014.



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3. Plans to prevent invasive species and epidemics

- In 2011, we established the online platform of Forestry Invasive Pest and Disease Inquiry System to prevent the entry of invasive species
- The system provides information on high-risk invasive diseases and pests and international threats as an aid in prevention of epidemics

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4. Ecotourism and environmental education

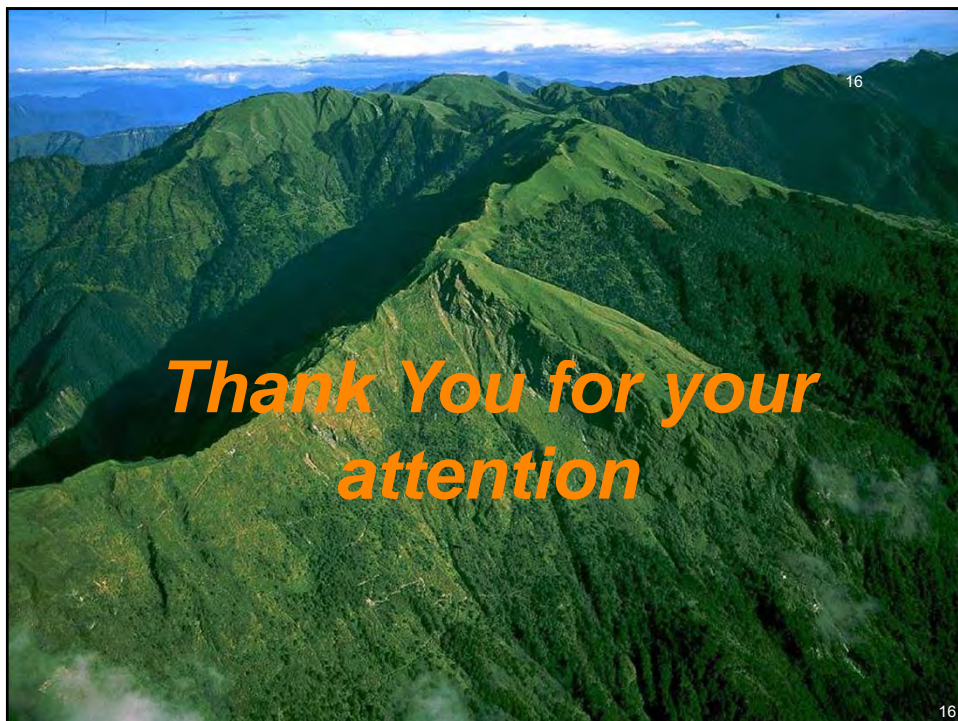
- To utilize forest parks and establish 8 nature educational centers
- More than 200 sets of courses have been designed
- Over one hundred thousand people have participated in such programs each year



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IV. Conclusion

- *Forestry is an everlasting career!*
- Striving for maintaining natural resources, preserving ecosystems and developing the green economy.
- Cooperating with other members and sharing strategies on how to facilitate a balance between forest sustainable management, nature conservation and economic development!





**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/006
Day 2 Dialogue Panel Discussion

Forestry Sector in Mexico

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Mexico



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

DIALOGUE OF MINISTERS AND PRIVATE SECTOR
AUGUST 15th, 2013

Jorge Rescala Pérez
Director General of Mexico's National Forestry Commission

FORESTRY SECTOR IN MEXICO

Good morning.

I appreciate the opportunity of your attention to bring information of the forestry productive sector in Mexico, to enrich this dialogue in this occasion.

Mexico is a megadiverse country with a great variety of ecosystems. Forest resources consist of 138 million hectares of which 65 million are forests and rainforests. In relation to land tenure, about 38% of these forest resources are owned by *ejidos* and communities (a kind of *collective- private property*), while the rest is individual private property and Nation's property. Use of forest by ejidos and communities represents the backbone of their local economy and their business operations are conducted through their community enterprises.

A little bit more than 8 million hectares out of the almost 65 million hectares of forests and rainforests are under forest management, and there is a potential of 15 million hectares for commercial timber production. However, problems in land tenure, organization of forest producers, market and technology to process hardwood species, insufficient technical support and high transaction costs of regulatory processes have slowed incorporation of these areas for timber production.

National timber production in 2011 was about 5.5 million cubic meters of round wood which only supplies about 20% of apparent consumption in Mexico, estimated in a total of 27 million cubic meters. The rest of the wood volume used in Mexico is supplied by imports from several countries, mainly from Latin America and the United States of America. However, the economic potential of the forest sector is much higher than reflected in its current production.

Certification of good forest management is one of the tools used by our country to ensure compliance with environmental, social and economic safeguards in timber harvesting. In this sense, the forest area currently certified in Mexico under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Mexican Regulation (Norma Mexicana) is a little bit more than 794,000 hectares. Also, an area of 306,000 hectares is under certification process towards a goal of 2.4 million hectares certified for its good forest management during the 2013-2018 administration.

To consolidate the forestry sector, Mexico has launched the National Forestry Programme, which guiding principles are:

- Consolidation of the **National Forest Inventory** and the **development of State forest inventories**. This will provide updated information for institutional planning and decision-making.
- **Sustainable Management of Forest Resources** and **Commercial Forest Plantations** that allow an increase in country's forest production and promote economic development.
- Integrated **Reforestation and Restoration of Micro-Watersheds and Payment for Environmental Services Program**, contributing to maintain capacity of forests to provide such services to Mexican society.
- And as a result of the aforementioned, **Reduction of deforestation and forest degradation under the REDD+ National Strategy** through coordinated and cross-cutting actions with policies for rural development, taking into consideration that Mexico has ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

In this context, it has been designed the **Strategy for Increasing Forest Production**, which is based on a group of actions with the objective of promoting sustainable management of high-productive forest areas in the country which concentrate 84% of Mexico's timber production. The Strategy tries to

improve forestry practices in around 8 million hectares, intensifying production in more than one million hectares and incorporating to forestry management an area of about 3 million hectares of properties with higher productive potential.

Is worth noting, that most of the forest regions that will be benefited by the Strategy match with municipalities with the highest poverty index in the country; through generation of options for employment and income, CONAFOR contributes to the National System of the Crusade against Hunger implemented by the Government of Mexico.

Likewise, we will capitalize more than 20 years of experience in community forestry, generating social learning for integration and consolidation of community forestry enterprises. In this sense, actions will be focused on strengthening social capital and governance in forest areas of high and medium productivity of 750 *ejidos* and indigenous communities. Silvicultural systems will be improved, warranting biodiversity conservation all the time. Also, competitiveness of forest community enterprises for timber supply and industrialization, and market development will be improved.

In this context, it is relevant to consider strengthening of good forestry management schemes through a National System of Forest Certification. To operate this System, a national organization is being integrated with participation of forest producers, professional associations, business chambers, civil society organizations and academic institutions, among other relevant actors.

The first component of this Strategy is **Strengthening Community Business**, intended to consolidate the entrepreneurial skills of the forest and considers, among other things, creating commercial links with lumber companies with social and environmental responsibility. Forest communities that struggle permanently to secure the economic viability of their companies will be supported by this Strategy.

The second component is **Forestry and Forest Management** considering that forest planning and implementation of better management practices will allow reaching the highest productivity and biodiversity conservation. This constitutes the technical base of the Strategy to increase the harvested volume in a sustainable way.

The last component is **Supply, Transformation and Market**, which pretends to improve technology for harvesting and industrialization processes, as well as development of new markets. In this sense, the Mexican Government is interested on investments of national and international companies in facilities for producing boards, cellulosic and other products of high added value in which the country has a shortfall.

In the same sense, collaboration agreements with diverse financial agencies are being negotiated with the objective to facilitate mechanisms and instruments required by the *Strategy for Increasing Forest Production*. Investments in support and financing will be added for commercial forest plantations that are been established in different regions.

Finally, as conclusions, let me draw the following relevant aspects of forestry policy in Mexico:

- Within the framework of the National System for the Crusade Against Hunger which implements the Government of Mexico, creation of permanent jobs in the forest regions through increased timber production, thereby contributing to poverty reduction in our country, will be ensured.
- Through sustainable forest management carbon stocks will be enhanced, biodiversity will be preserved and environmental services of forest lands will improved; additionally annual timber production will be increased to reach 11 million cubic meters.
- The Government of Mexico is strengthening social capital and economic development of forest companies by taking advantage of lessons learned from Community Forestry in the major forest regions of our country.
- We are developing comprehensive systems for sustainable forest management planning that involve different stakeholders in a collaboratively manner.

- Mexico will reduce its net deforestation and forest degradation rates through cross-cutting actions of the guiding principles of the National Forestry Commission during the period 2013-2018.
- Besides, we are designing and promoting compensation mechanisms for environmental services related to the same territories where the Strategy for Increasing Forest Production is being implemented in order to create complementary local economies.

Lastly, the National Forest Inventory and Soil will be strengthened and State Forest Inventories will be developed as a foundation for appropriate planning of timber harvesting, which also will constitute the basis for establishing a System for Measurement, Reporting and Verification within the framework of the National REDD+ Strategy.

These are some of the highlighting elements of the forestry sector in Mexico, hoping to be useful for this dialogue on the productive issues.

Thank you very much for your attention.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/007

Day 1 Session 1

Forestry for the Future

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: FAO



**2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013**

II APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry

Cusco, Peru, 14-16 August 2013

Forestry for the future

*Eduardo Mansur, Director
Forest Assessment, Management and Conservation
Forestry Department, FAO*



FAO Forestry



RIO+20
Conferencia
de las
Naciones Unidas
sobre el
Desarrollo Sostenible

*Identified global challenges towards 2050 :
"The future we want"*

2050



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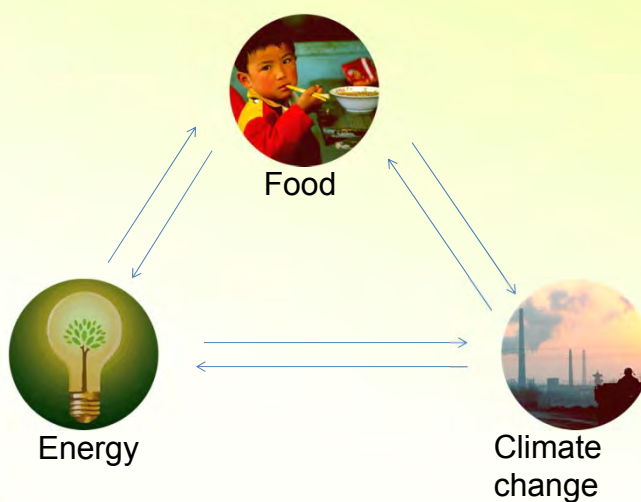
The world in 2050

- From 7 to 9.1 billion people
 - *followed by slower population growth, older societies, increased urbanization, and migrations*
- Food production to increase 60-70% to meet demands
- Increased pressure on natural resources (water, land, biodiversity)
- Climate change and extreme climate events
- Diverse energy sources
- Increased demand for governance, transparency and participation



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Main challenges in Rio+20



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Addressing the challenges

- **Integrated approaches**
 - landscape restoration
 - territorial planning
 - disaster risk reduction
- **Land and forest tenure**
- **Responses to Climate change**
- **Sustainable energy production**
- **Food security and poverty reduction**
- **Urbanization planning**



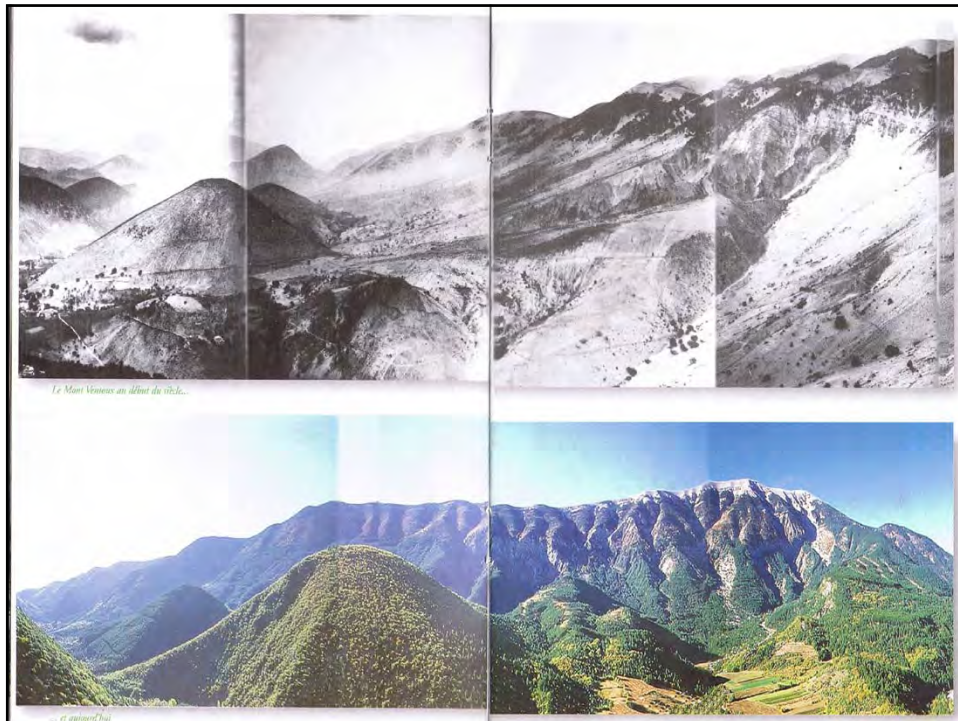
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Landscape restoration

- Civil society's 2nd most urgent action for improving the environment in Earth.
- GPFLR has identified 2.000 M ha for forest restoration.
- Bonn Challenge (September 2011): 150 M ha restored by 2020.



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Land and forest tenure

- Regularization of the land and forest tenure
- Access to land for local stakeholders
- Protecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples



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Climate change

mitigation and adaptation

Arrive to a global climate change agreement in 2015 , considering:

- i. Contribution of forests (REDD +, etc)
- ii. Reduction of energy consumption.
- iii. Promoting the use of renewable and clean energy.
- iv. Substitution for less energy intensive construction materials (for instance wood and bamboo instead of concrete, iron).

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Renewable and clean energy sources



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Less energy intensive construction materials



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Food security

- Increase production until 2050 in around 70%.
- Reduce food losses (currently 30% of the production).
- Change in nutritional habits.
- Address limited water and productive soil issues.



Urbanization

- Address rural migration to cities
- Improve the feasibility for rural investment (including SMEs).
- Improve public services for foresters and farmers (extension services, credit, support for association, etc.).



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Global goals of FAO member countries

- 1) Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
- 2) Eliminate poverty and promote socio-economic progress
- 3) Sustainably manage natural resources



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New strategic objectives 2014-2017

1. *Contribute to eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition*
2. *Increase and improve the provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner*
3. *Reduce rural poverty*
4. *Value chains: enable more inclusive rural systems at local, national and international levels*
5. *Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crisis*



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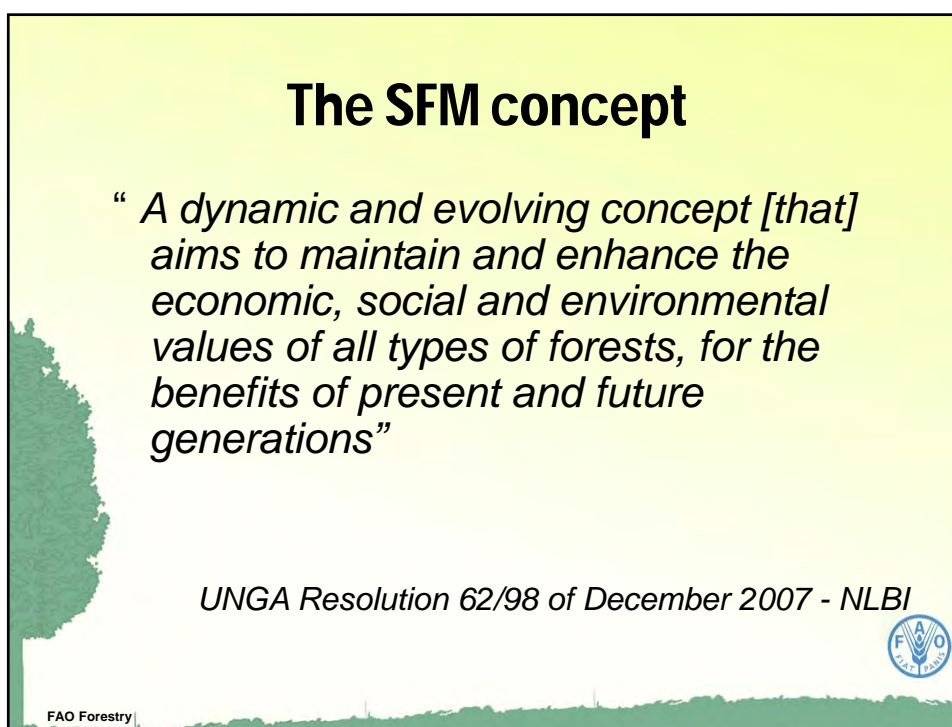
Sustainability: a forestry heritage



The SFM concept

“ A dynamic and evolving concept [that] aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefits of present and future generations”

UNGA Resolution 62/98 of December 2007 - NLBI



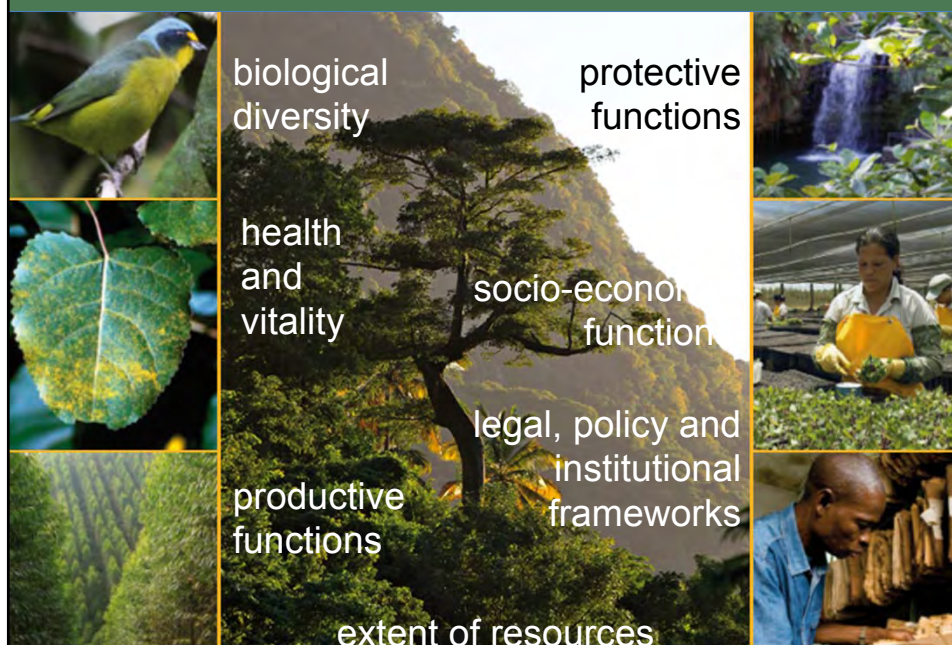
SFM at different levels

- **AT global level:** NLBI global objectives on forests
- **At national level:** national development policies
- **At sub-national and landscape levels:** territorial planning and integrated rural development
- **At the FMU level:** continuing supply of forest goods and services



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The seven element of SFM



Instruments for SFM

- **Policy and Legal**
 - NLBI, MEA, NFPs, FLEGT (VPA, EUTR, Lacey Act)
- **Economic**
 - Investments, incentives, taxation
- **Institutional**
 - Governance, transparency, decentralization
- **Technical**
 - Guidelines, tools, best practices, territorial planning
- **Social**
 - Gender sensitive, Participatory mechanisms
- **Environmental**
 - ecosystem approach



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SFM assessment

C&I

- Since early 1990's in the framework of UNCTAD and UNCED
- Different aspects of SFM (7 elements) are common to all processes)
- ITTO, Montreal Process and Pan-European Process generate regular reports
- Other regional processes are less active (Tarapoto, Lepaterique, etc)

Certification

- Voluntary instrument to guarantee to consumers the sustainable origin of the forest product
- Two international schemes: (FSC, 1993, PEFC, 1999) and more than 30 national systems recognized: (Gabon, Malaysia, Brazil, Chile, Russia, etc)
- Initially targeting natural tropical forests, but used more in Northern countries and plantations
- Challenges: weak governance, market uncertainties, capacity in developing economies



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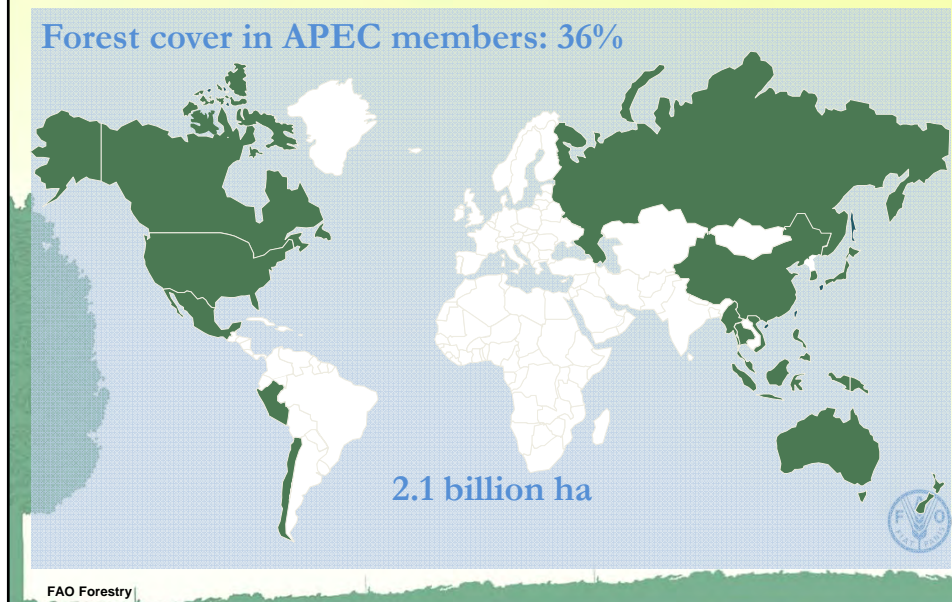
The world's forests

Global forest cover: 31%

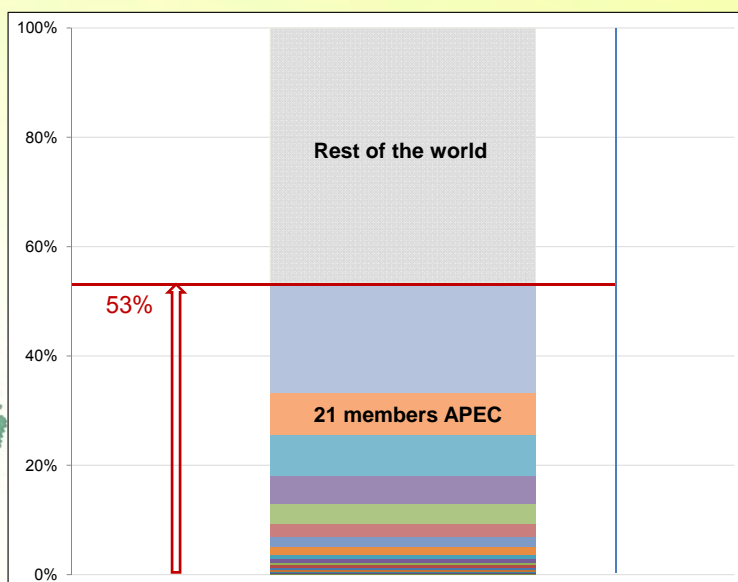


Forests in APEC economies

Forest cover in APEC members: 36%



More than half of the of the world's forests



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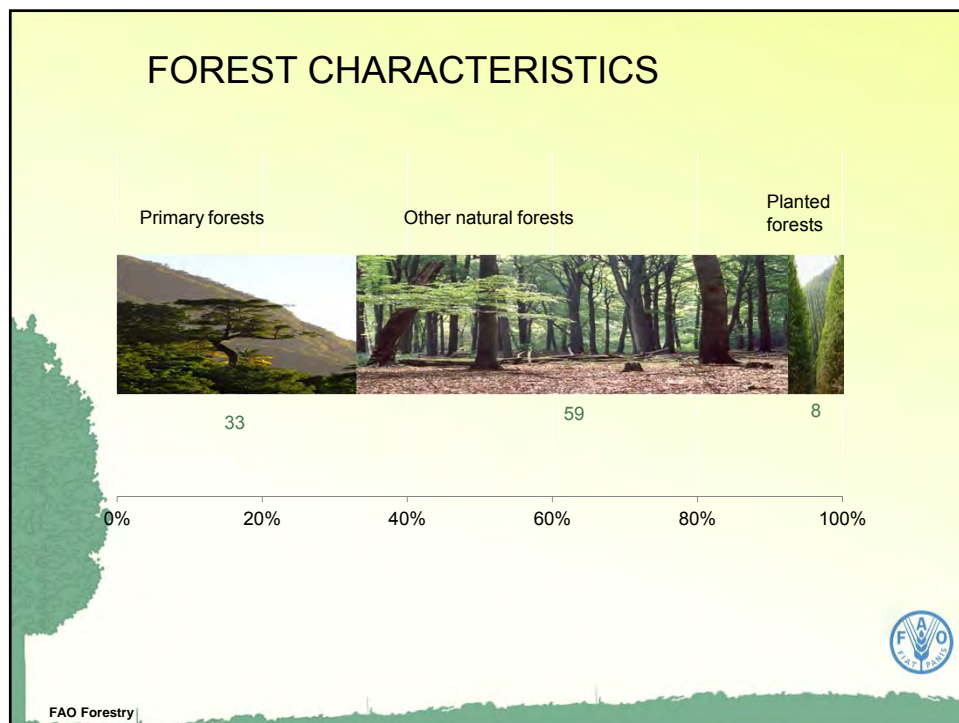
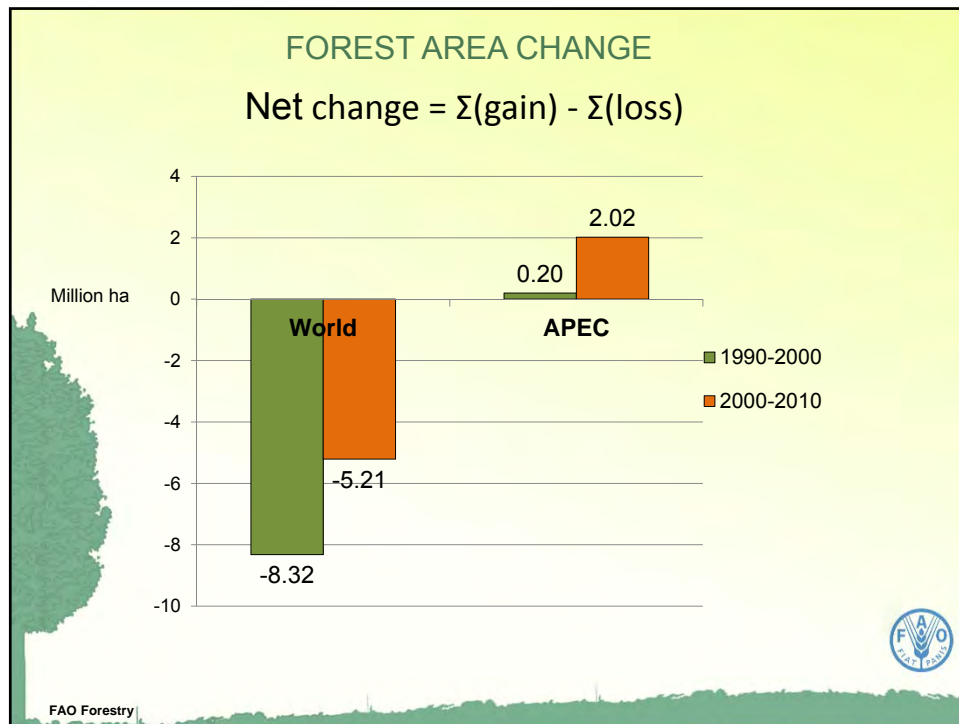
10 largest forest cover countries of the world

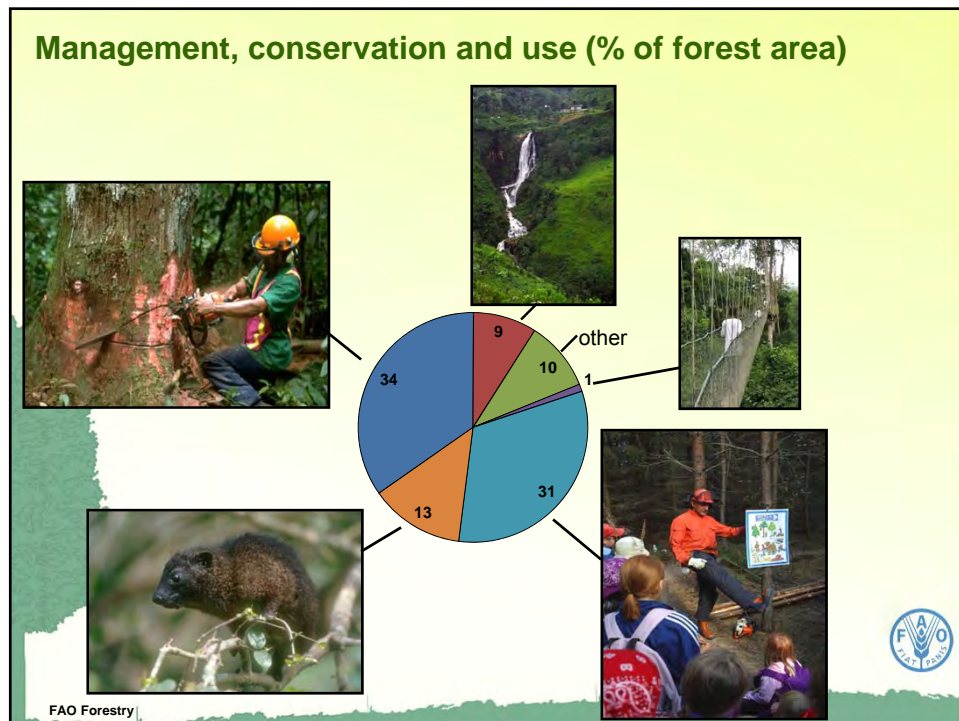
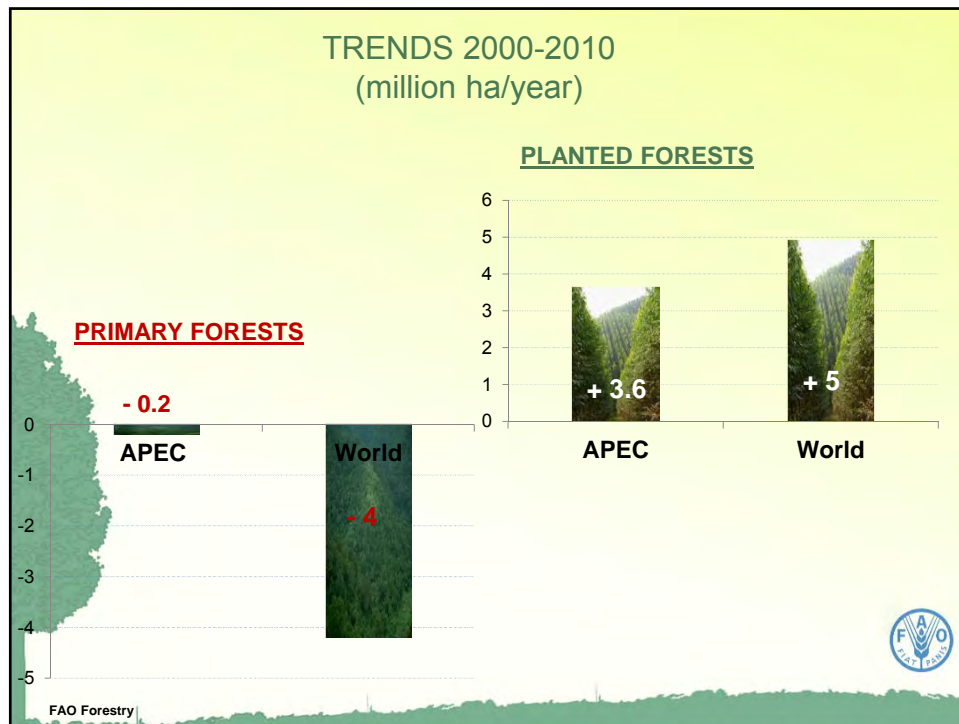
	Country	Forest area (million ha)
1	Russian Federation	809
2	Brasil	519
3	Canada	310
4	USA	304
5	China	207
6	Australia	149
7	DRC	154
8	Indonesia	94
9	India	69
10	Peru	68
	Others	1,350
	Total	4,033

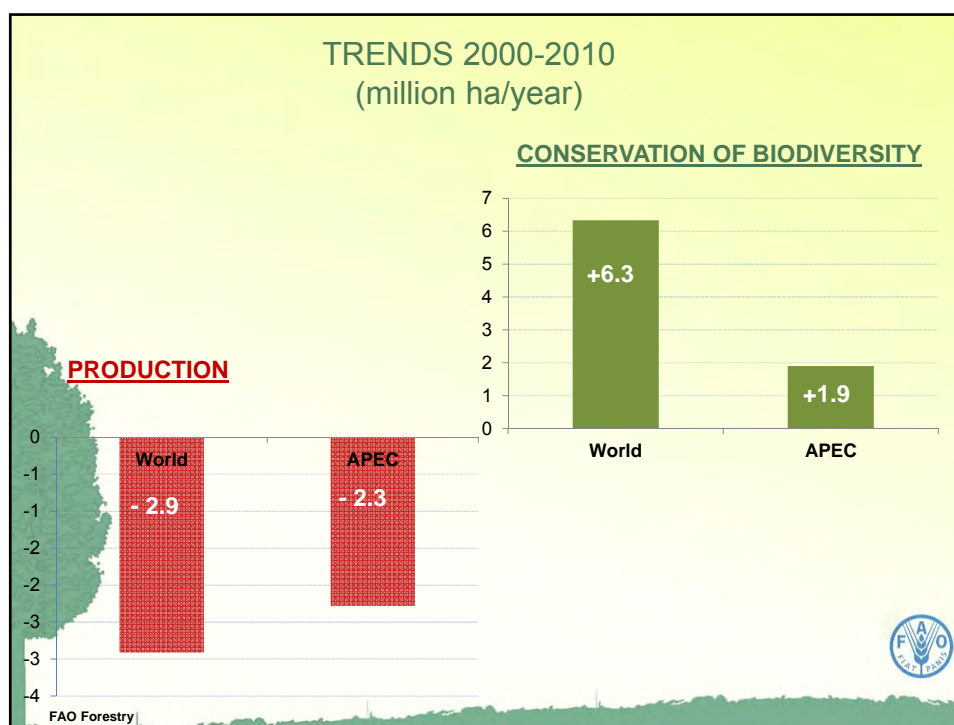
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Socioeconomic functions



- Industrial wood removals in APEC economies: more than 1 billion m³ in 2005 (60% of the world's total)
- Value of industrial wood removals: more than 50 billion USD (about half of the world's total)
- Employment: 10.4 million people FTE (56% of global forestry employment)
- APEC: global leader in many aspects of forest production and trade

Forestry in APEC

- 1st APEC meeting of Ministers responsible for forestry (Beijing, Sep 2011)
 - Political commitment for SFM
 - The Beijing Declaration provides the framework for SFM to advance in APEC economies
 - Guidance for forestry development: 15 Aspirations
 - Sidney goal: 20 M ha more forests by 2020: Doable!



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Building opportunities for Forestry

- **Restoration**, increasing productivity of degraded forests
- Further clarifying **tenure** and access rights
- Reducing regulations for a more favourable environment for **private investments**
- Emphasizing the role of **local communities**, small holders, farm forestry and agroforestry
- **Science-based** forest management and decision making
- Clear and consistent **policies**



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Forestry for the future: Green growth and livelihoods

- *Climate change*
- *Renewable energy sources*
- *Food security and nutrition*
- *Disaster risk reduction*
- *Poverty reduction,*
- *Local and Indigenous values*
- *Biodiversity conservation*
- *Recreation and public health*
- *others...*

...putting Forestry “outside the box”



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Upcoming FAO Forestry Commission Sessions

- **Latin American and Caribbean Forestry Commission**
9 – 13 September, Georgetown, Guyana
- **North American Forest Commission**
15 – 19 October, Madison, Wisconsin, USA
- **25th Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission**
4 – 8 November 2013, New Zealand
- **European Forestry Commission**
9 – 13 December, Rovaniemi, Finland



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Forests alone are not the solution for the global challenges of sustainable development, but certainly there will be no solution without forests.

¡MUCHAS GRACIAS !

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**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/008
Day 2 Session 3

Chile's Efforts to Combat Illegal Logging

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Chile



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

Forest Industry in Chile

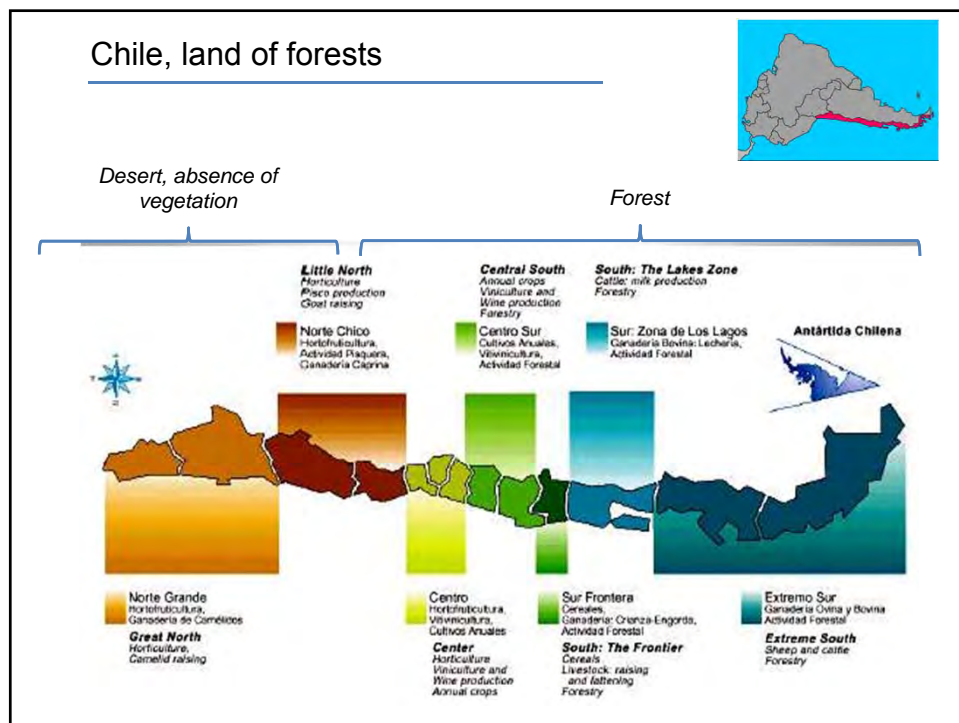
National Forestry Service (CONAF)

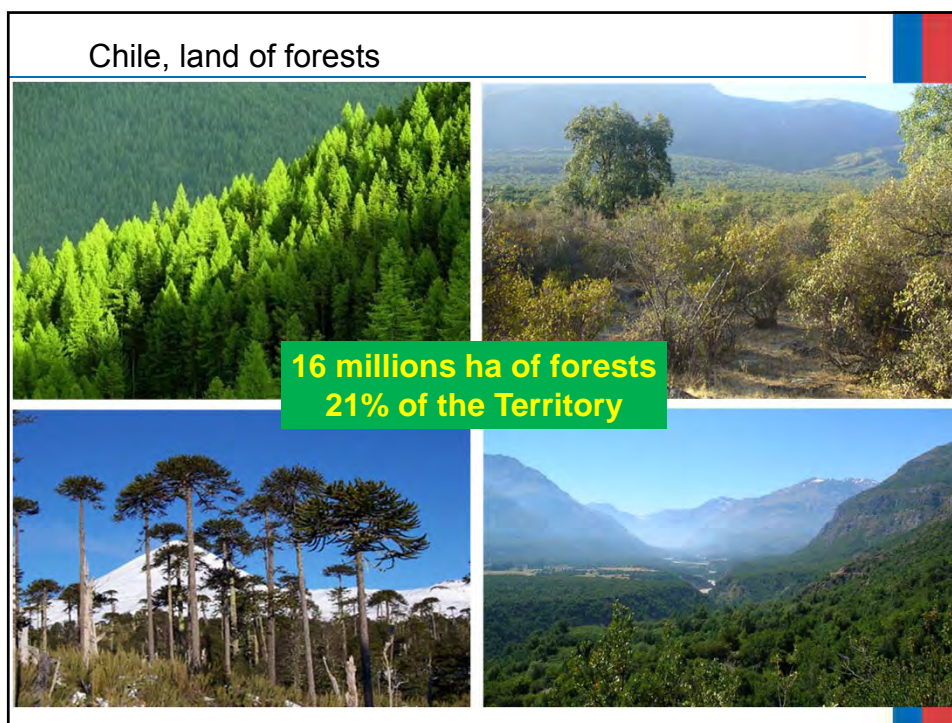


CONAF
 Ministerio de
 Agricultura

Gobierno de Chile

Eduardo Vial Ruiz-Tagle
 Executive Director
 National Forestry Service (CONAF)





Chile, land of forests

Forest land area (ha) by forest type. Comparison between years 1997 and 2011

Forest Resource	Forest Type	1997	2011
	Native Forest	13,430,602	13,599,610
	Mature trees	5,977,839	5,912,235
	Young trees	3,585,746	3,808,769
	Mature-young trees	861,925	892,822
	Stunted trees	3,005,092	2,985,784
	Forest plantations	2,119,005	2,620,486
	Plantations and native forests	87,626	123,756
	Protection		81,502
	Total	15,637,233	16,343,852

Source: Land Cover Register of Chilean Forest Resources (2011).

Chile, land of forests

For many centuries, forest clearance was a common practice to establish human settlements and develop agriculture activities.



- ✓ Since the end of the XVII century, valleys and foothills are subject to intense farming.
- ✓ Wheat is exported to Peru, California, England and Australia.

Forest clearance was a common practice to establish human settlements and develop agriculture activities.



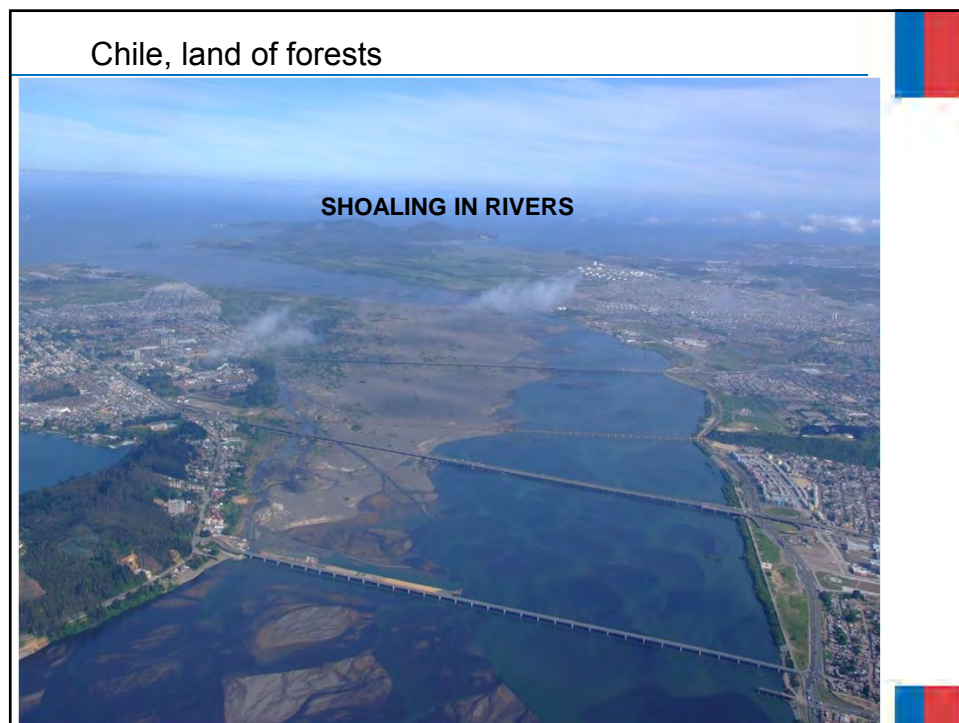
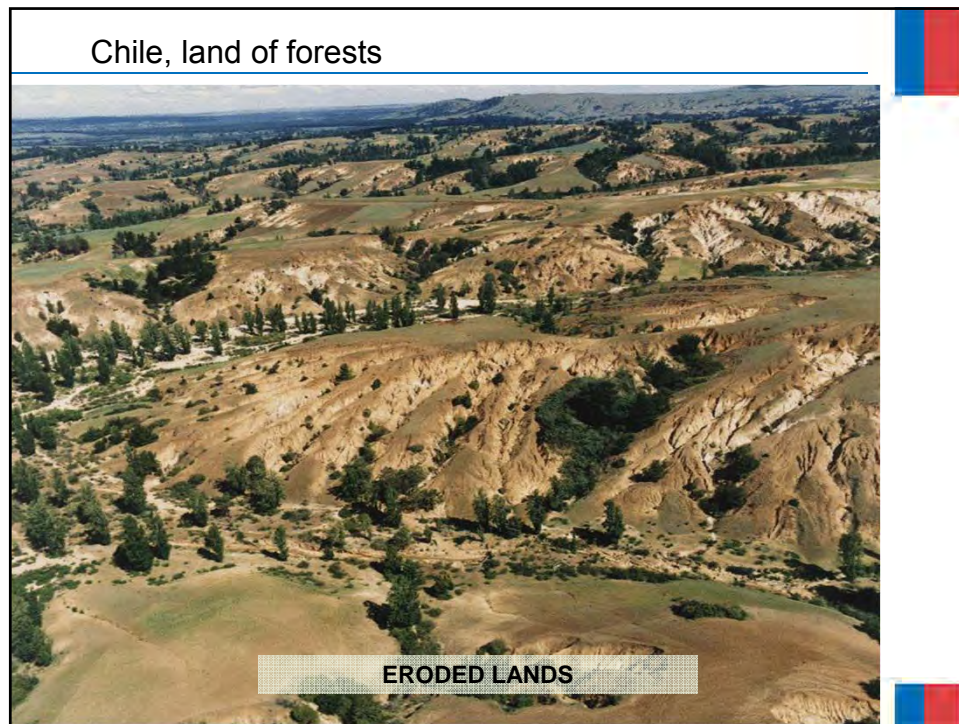
Chile, land of forests

Forests were replaced by agricultural lands



The deforestation left deep marks on the land





Chile, land of forests

By the end of the XIX Century people become aware of the huge damage caused by deforestation and the first initiatives of afforestation take place:



➤ The Chilean Government engage the services of Federico Albert, a German scientist to develop a research on the subject. (1888)

➤ The scientist recommends an ambitious plan of afforestation and proposes 27 species to combat the process of erosion.

➤ The most successful type: Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata* or *Insignis* pine)

1925

Forest Law, promotes forest plantations

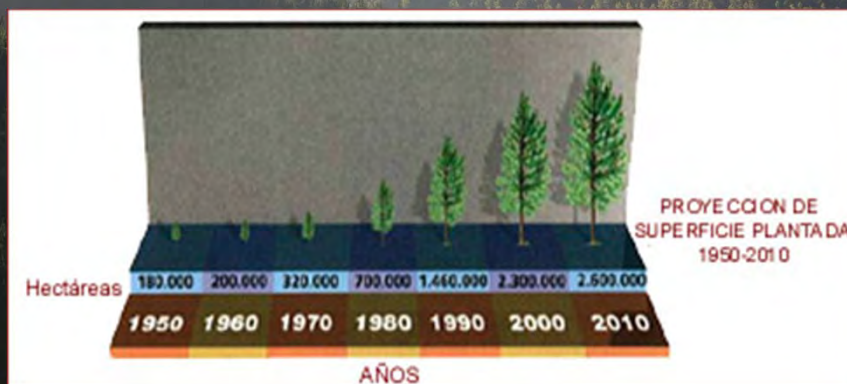
1950-1973

The State and private owners plant in association

1974-2012

Forest Law promotes afforestation with subsidies

Presently, our country has 2.6 millions hectares of Forest Plantations, producing sustainable resources and protecting the soil



SUCCESS OF FOREST PLANTATIONS

- Based on the Governmental Policy, for 100 years the State has promoted forest plantations on soils not suitable for agricultural activities.
 - A secure supply for the Industry: Certainty in the Tenure of land (in Chile is private).
 - Initial promotion from the State to industrialize the sector.
 - Weather and soil conditions, and location of ports.
- ✓ Fast- growing plantations are competitive.
 - ✓ Reduce the pressure on native forests.
 - ✓ Are efficient to protect soils and CO2 sequestration.
 - ✓ Are an alternative of social and economic development for soils not suitable for other uses.

1. FOREST INSTITUTIONALISM



The National Forest Service of Chile (**CONAF**), is a Government Agency of the **Agricultural Ministry**, and its major task is to apply the forest policy, promote the development of the forest industry and preserve the natural heritage of the country.

Mission: "Contribute toward the development of the country by means of the sustainable management of its forest ecosystems and the mitigation of the effects of climate change, through the forestry development, implementation and enforcement of the forest law, protection of plant resources, and the management of the National System of Protected Wildlife Areas, for the present and future generations"

2. Legal Framework

Law Decree N°701 of 1974 on forestry promotion

FOREST PLANTATIONS

Regulate forest activities on soils preferentially suitable for forestry and degraded soils and promote the afforestation.

Period	Afforestation annual rate (ha/year)	Legal Instrument	Land surface planted by the end of the period (ha)	Objectives
1885-1930	150	Inexistent	15,000	Protection
1931-1974	16,000	Forest Law	580,000	Economic
1975-1997	65,000	DL 701	1,850,000	Industrial support
1998-2010	38,000	Ley 19.561	2,620,486	Small size forest owners and Soil protection

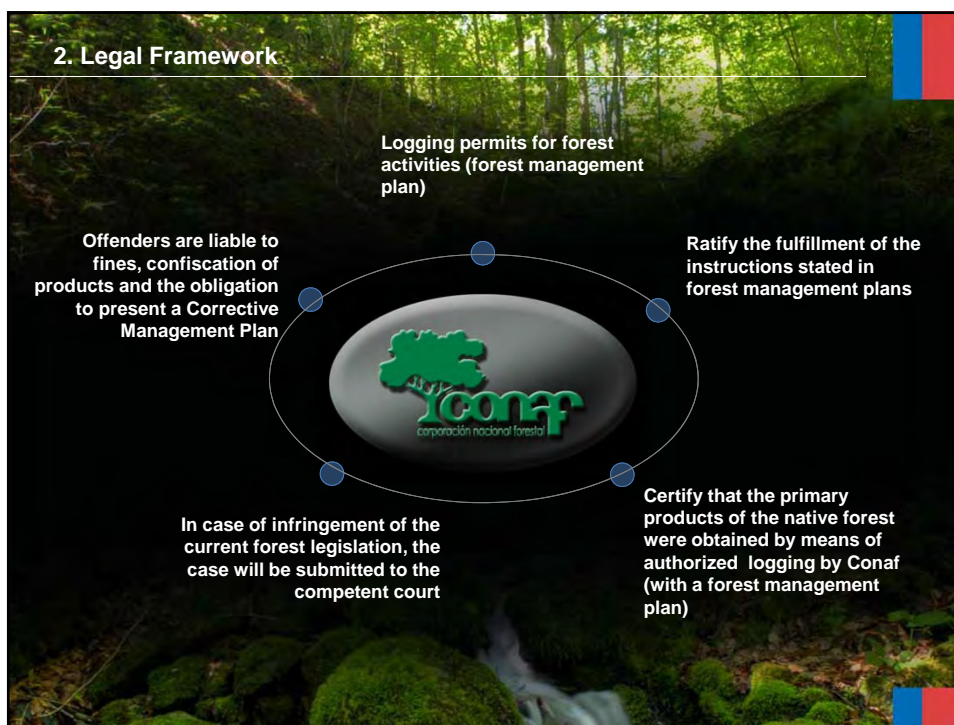
Law N°20.283 on Native Forest Recovery and Forest Promotion (July 2nd, 2008)

NATIVE FOREST

The main objectives of this law are to protect, recover and improve the native forests to grant the forest sustainability and enforce the environmental policy.

Achievements of the Native Forest Law (2008-2012):

96,676 hectares	5,155 recipients	72 projects on investigation for a total of US\$4,6 millions	US\$ 27,296,716 assigned
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3. Legal Framework for the Conservation of Native Forests



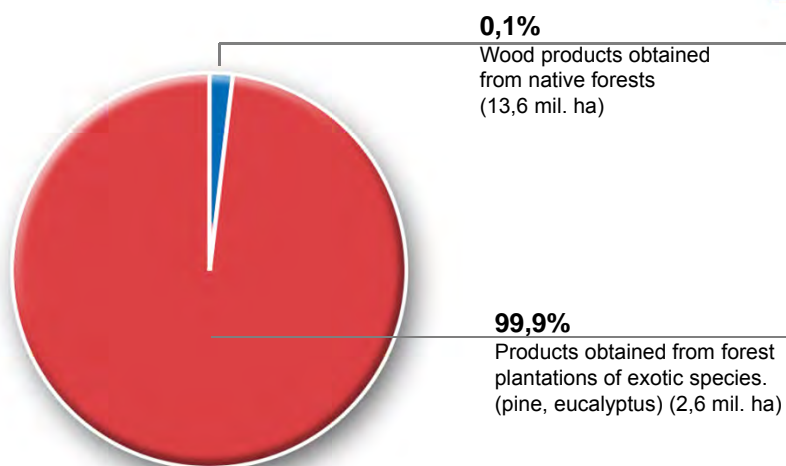
Araucaria (*Araucaria araucana*)

Alerce (*Fitzroya cupressoides*)

- Supreme Decrees declare as **natural monuments** certain forest species already labeled in conservation categories, also prohibiting the logging of these trees
- The National System of Protected Areas, is composed by 100 National Parks or Reserves created to protect unique ecosystems.

Tipo Bosque	(ha)	%
Natural Monuments	649,567	
Forests in protected areas	3,938,262	
Protected Forest	4,587,829	34%
Inaccessible Forest	3,011,781	22%
Forest for Forestry	6,000,000	44%
TOTAL OF NATIVE FOREST	13,599,610	

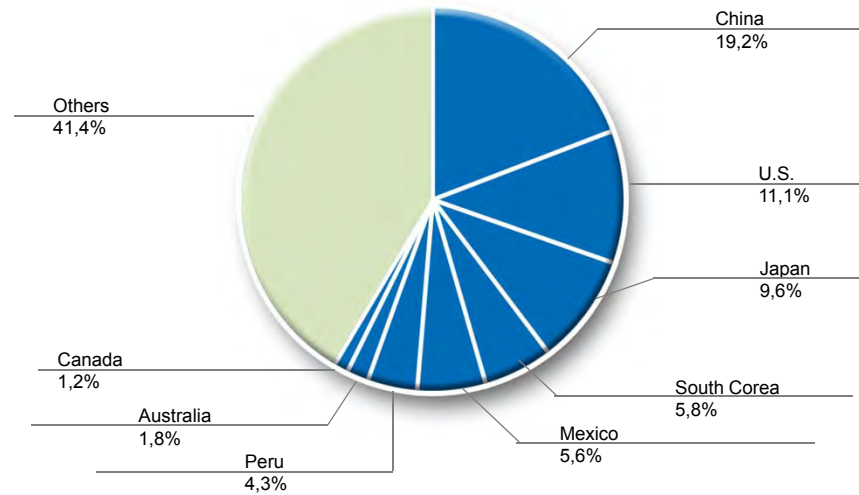
4. Records on Exportations of Forest Products



- ✓ Forest products exportations: **5.389,4 US\$ Mill. FOB (2012)**
- ✓ 50% of Forest planted under **FSC or PFEC/CETFOR** certification

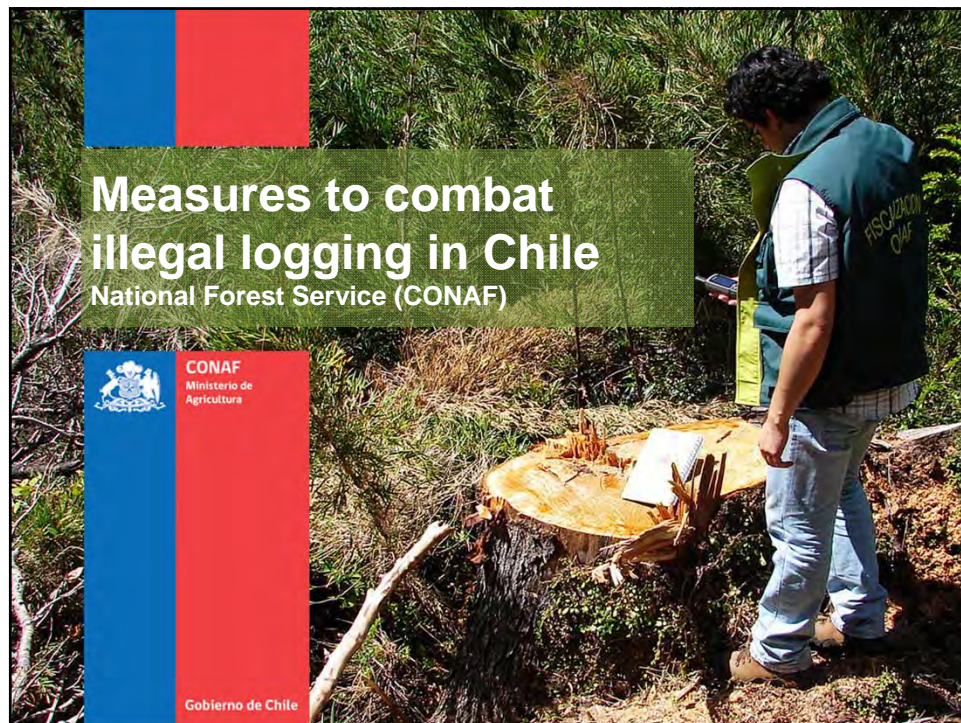
4. Records on Exportations of Forest Products

LEADING MARKETS FOR CHILEAN FOREST PRODUCTS - 2012



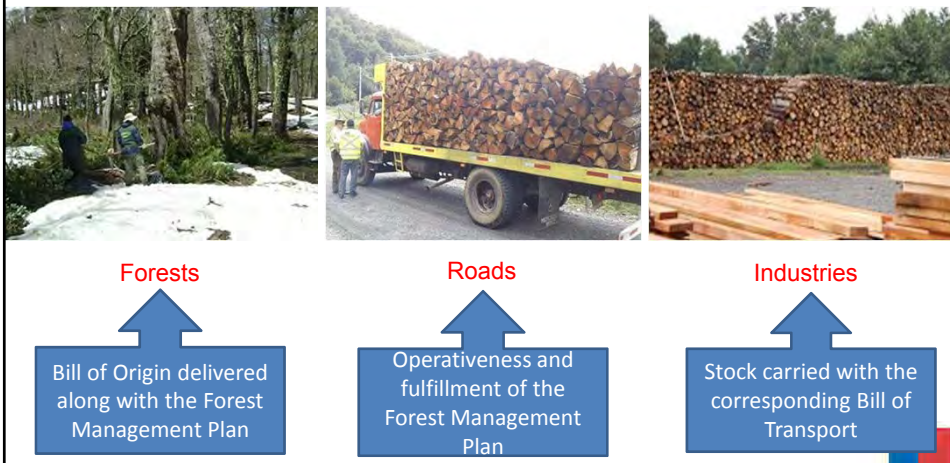
■ APEC Economies
Source: INFOR 2013

The 58,6% of Chilean forest products markets are APEC Economies



5. Mecanismos de Fiscalización y Control Forestal

At the moment CONAF is enforcing an intensive Program of Forest Inspection comprising the entire production line, performing more than **6,000 annual activities** of inspections and controls along the country.



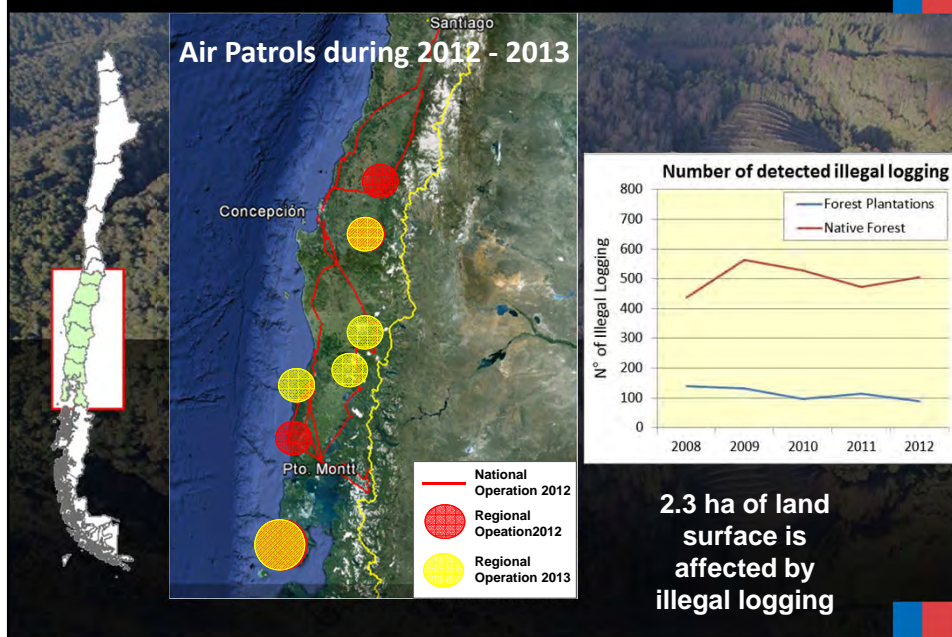
5.1 Monitoring of Forest Resource

The image shows a small white aircraft on a tarmac and a pilot in a cockpit, illustrating the use of air patrols for forest monitoring.

Air patrols

- Early detection of illegal logging (without Forest Management Plan)
- Inspection of zones without access roads

5.1 Monitoring of Forest Resource



5.1 Monitoring of Forest Resource



5.1 Monitoring of Forest Resource

Using satellite images and aerial photos

- Detection of recent cuts of forest resource
- Comparison of changes in the plant cover during different years
- Methodology to detect illegal logging by forest type



5.2 Mechanisms of Forest Inspection



Numerous inspections are carried out throughout the year in different forests along the country

CONAF Inspects the fulfillment of permits granted for authorized logging
(Forest Management Plans)

5.3 Mechanisms of Inspection on Inland Transport



- Controls are carried out on roads to verify the legal origin of the products.
- Carriers must have a Bill of Transport that is granted by CONAF only to the owner of the forest according to the volume of logging stated in the Forest Management Plan.

5.4 Mechanisms of Inspection and Control of Industries



Controls at storage centers

- Validate the legal origin of the wood
- During the year 2012, CONAF carried out 402 controls at storage centers

5.5 Procedures and Technologies in Inspection Activities

Georeferenced information

QR in documentation

USE OF MOBILE DEVICES

BUREAU VERITAS Certification

CORPORACION NACIONAL FORESTAL (CONAF)

ISO 9001:2008
NCh 9001. Of 2009

ALCANCE DEL SISTEMA

PROCESOS RELACIONADOS CON EL CLIENTE, DISEÑO Y PRESTACIÓN DE SERVICIOS DE ENECIALIZACIÓN EN PLANTACIONES FORESTALES EN NIVEL CENTRAL Y REGIONES DE COQUIMBO, VALPARAISO, METROPOLITANA DE SANTIAGO, LIBERTADOR BERNARDO O'HIGGINS, MAULE, BIO BIO, ARAUCANIA, LOS RIOS Y LOS LAGOS.

El Sistema de Gestión comienza en la fecha: 26 Noviembre 2010

Queda a disposición y está en plena operación del Sistema de Gestión de la organización.

Esta certificación es válida hasta: 25 Noviembre 2013

Fecha Original de Certificación: 26 Noviembre 2010

Certificado Número: 3178

Fecha de Renovación: Diciembre 2012

5.6 WEB System for public denounces

OFICINA VIRTUAL

BIENVENIDOS Y BIENVENIDAS A LA OFICINA VIRTUAL DE SERVICIOS CONAF!

Desde esta página podrá acceder a una variedad de servicios y opciones:

- Denuncia de Infracción
- Consultas
- Recursos
- Denuncia de Tala Ilegal

Una vez ingresado, podrá acceder a la oficina virtual de CONAF, donde podrá realizar sus trámites, consultar el estado de sus denuncias, recursos y denuncias de tala ilegal, y acceder a la información que se genera en el sistema.

En un solo paso, podrá realizar la denuncia de infracción, recursos de denuncias de tala ilegal, y denuncias de tala ilegal.

Consejo Nacional Forestal (CONAF) - Oficina Virtual

- CONAF has developed a system for filing denounces of suspected infringements against the current forest law
- Any person can file a denounce through the web page, a letter or in-person
- CONAF has the obligation of carrying out an inspection and then answer to the person who filed the denounce within a specified period

Thank you

Eduardo Vial Ruiz-Tagle

Forest Engineer
Executive Director
National Forestry Service (CONAF)



CONAF
Ministerio de
Agricultura

Gobierno de Chile



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/009
Day 1 Opening Session

Statement by Canada

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Canada



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

**APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Official Statement:**

Presented on behalf of Canada

By

**Tom Rosser
Assistant Deputy Minister, Canadian Forest Service,
Natural Resources Canada**

August 14, Cusco, Peru

Your Excellency, Mr President of the Republic of Peru, Chair, Excellencies, Colleagues, ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my honour, as head of the Canadian Forest Service of Natural Resources Canada, to address you today and to advance the APEC forestry agenda with you over the coming two days. However, before turning to the substance of my brief intervention today, I would like first to sincerely thank the Government of Peru for convening this meeting, the Second Meeting of APEC Ministers Responsible to Forestry, as well as for its excellent arrangements, and certainly also for providing many of us – including me – with a rare and welcome opportunity to visit this place of great global cultural importance and beauty. Thank you, indeed.

Your Excellency, the first APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry, in 2011, produced, as we know, the *Beijing Statement on Forests and Forestry*, which set forth an ambitious 15 point aspirational agenda. That agenda covers an important range of forestry issues that we share across the Asia-Pacific region and which describe and encourage actions that we can take collectively and individually to ensure that we draw full economic benefits from forests while recognizing our obligation to ensure their appropriate conservation, protection, and rehabilitation.

Today, I will focus on a sub-set of the 15 points of the Beijing Statement, hopeful that this will allow me, within the time available, to register some specific points that we feel speak to the intention of the Beijing statement, that have been instructive in Canada's efforts to secure a strong and sustainable future for our forest sector, and that can also, hopefully, be useful to my APEC colleagues. Specifically, I would like to focus my intervention on three things: institutional strengthening; technical innovation and development of forest-related industries, and exchange and cooperation.

To begin, I would note that Canada's commitment to sustainable forest management is reflected in our approach to innovation, not simply in new or improved products, but along the full value chain: from harvesting, manufacturing and resource management through to research and development. A good illustration of upstream innovation in our forest sector concerns our work with satellite data to ensure inventories are detailed and accurate. The result of this application is that it prompts better decisions by forest managers, increases the optimization of the value chain and identifies sustainability features, such as sensitive areas and wildlife habitat. Such advances have helped ensure sustainability as well as improved efficiency of the sector. Importantly, these same advanced uses of technology are also providing us with a significantly enhanced ability to communicate our management practices to the public. Innovation in how we communicate, given the brisk pace in the ongoing evolution of information technology, is also something that I am sure we all grapple with and something that could itself be a subject of a very long and interesting exchange.

Canada has also dedicated considerable energy to innovation in the area of non-traditional products. Specifically, for a number of years, the Canadian Forest Service has been working with the forest industry, researchers, academia and others toward the full participation of Canada's forest sector in green growth. There are a variety of very good reasons – economic, social, and environmental – for doing this:

- For the creation of new high-value products or energy feedstock from traditional forest products residues, including the extraction of valuable bio-based chemicals;

- In order to reduce the sector's already low environmental impacts, for example, through production processes that reuse heat and increase energy efficiency, and;
- In order to create employment that includes well-paying, highly-qualified jobs in the emerging, green economy

The framework that we put in place to support innovation —largely for innovative products and bioenergy from forest bio-mass — has been a more than decade-long work in progress. While this most certainly has involved financial investments, the effort consists of considerably more than that and indeed is dependent upon a foundation of three critical elements in addition to financing: first, well-developed partnerships within and beyond the traditional forest sector, second, the creation of enabling policy frameworks, and third, strategic support for R&D, commercialization and market development. An important point that I would like to register and one that perhaps you are already well aware of, is that building such a foundation takes not only a significant commitment of time but also a significant commitment to do things differently, to fully reconsider the traditional business models and relationships of the past. This is not easy, and our work in Canada is far from over in this regard, however, in our analysis and in light of increasingly encouraging results, the key features of a new business model for our forest sector are clear.

Some of these encouraging results are in the use of engineered wood products in the construction industry, an important potential growth area where we see new uses for wood and new wood products; a product that has tremendous environmental credentials and which also has properties that allow it to withstand seismic activity much more effectively than other construction materials. We are proud of our partnerships with many economies in the region, notably the United States, Japan, South Korea, and the People's Republic of China in support of greater wood use in construction. Our support for enhanced wood building technologies will enable longer spans, taller walls, and higher buildings. One such technology is cross-laminated timber – or CLT. For over a decade, the Canadian Forest Service has worked collaboratively with provincial governments, universities, research and industry partners supporting research and development, technology transfer, demonstration projects, codes and standards work, and market acceptance for mid-rise wood buildings. We are now on our way toward supporting high-rise wood buildings including through a current request for expressions of interests by experts willing to design and undertake construction of wood buildings of 10 storeys or more using mass timber, composite wood technologies, and innovative building techniques.

As exciting as new wood products and uses are we are equally excited about the compelling environmental arguments for using wood. Since 1991, the Canadian Forest Service has been supporting environmental life cycle assessment for building products, aiming to help calculate and articulate the comparatively smaller environmental footprint of wood-based products. More recently, we have also been supporting the development of Environmental Product Declarations: short life-cycle-based brochures that provide scientific data on the environmental footprint of wood products, aimed at environmentally conscious product specifiers and consumers.

From a somewhat different vantage point we also see an emerging roster of forest-based bioproducts such as biomethanol, cellulose fibrils, nanocrystalline cellulose, sugars, and lignin-derived products. Expanding such opportunities within the emerging bioeconomy has the potential to open new pathways for economic growth, provide opportunities for rural development, generate environmental benefits, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, water use, and waste production. We are very encouraged at the trajectory of these developments. In 2009, for example, 46 Canadian firms converted 16 million tonnes of forest biomass into bioproducts. Our view, however, is that there remains significant room to expand on this as advanced bioproducts become more profitable than traditional uses for wood residues.

As we know, new products and industrial applications often present limited scope for open-ended exchange and collaboration because of intellectual property or confidentiality concerns. However, their broad outlines, the key features that underpin their success, and the lessons that we have learned are elements that are important and that can be exchanged. And certainly there are many other opportunities for exchange and collaboration that are open-ended and where our collaboration can build-upon and sharpen our knowledge in areas of shared importance. I would like to finish my intervention by taking note of two such examples:

The CFS' Carbon Budget Model builds on approximately 20 years of CFS science, and is central to Canada's national forest carbon monitoring, accounting and reporting system. It integrates information such as forest inventory, natural disturbance statistics, and growth and yield, to calculate forest carbon dynamics as a result of historic – or projected – forest management activities. With it, users can compare various forest management scenarios in order to assess impacts on carbon dynamics. The model has now been downloaded and used by forest managers, researchers and analysts not only in Canada but in over 40 countries. Indeed, we are proud to be working with countries in the regions, such as the United States, Mexico, the People's Republic of China, and South Korea in developing best practices in this and other areas.

Finally, I would cite the International Model Forest Network, the Secretariat for which is housed at the Canadian Forest Service and which includes the participation of nine of 21 APEC economies. Through this initiative, which is based upon a voluntary process of landscape-scale integrated resource management through broad partnerships we have, together with our partners, created a dynamic global network of almost 60 platforms for learning and exchange on virtually every aspect of sustainable natural resource management. I recall that the APEC Mission Statement includes the phrase "*Our initiatives turn policy goals into concrete results.*" That is also very much what the partners in the IMFN are also doing and why I see continued scope for using this model to advance our shared interests.

In closing, Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, Canada's view is that collectively and individually the sum of our actions are fully capable of meeting the important points registered in the Beijing Statement and we continue to look forward to opportunities to work with you to realize them.

Thank you once again.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/010
Day 2 Opening Session

Statement by Viet Nam

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Viet Nam



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

**THE STATEMENTS OF HEAD OF VIETNAMESE DELEGATION
Dr. VO DAI HAI, DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL
VIET NAM ADMINISTRATION OF FORESTRY,
AT THE SECOND APEC MEETING OF MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBLE FORESTRY**

*Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies,
Representatives of Economies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,*

First of all, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the *His Excellency Milton von Hesse La Serna*, Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation of Peru for inviting me to attend the second APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry and the warm hospitality for Vietnamese Delegation. It is my pleasure and honor to have this opportunity to take part in this second APEC Forestry Ministerial Meeting and to work with other member of economies in promoting sustainable forest management for green growth and livelihood in Asia-Pacific region.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In Viet Nam forests occupied 13.5 million ha (39.7% of land area) comprising 10.3 million ha of natural forests and 3.2 million ha of plantation forests. Forestry sector is a specific technical economic sector with important position in national economy, playing key roles in environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, livelihood improvement, poverty reduction for rural and mountainous people.

Talking about forestry, it should firstly refer to the role of forests in economic development through the provision of timber and non-timber forest products serving consumer needs of the population at different levels; supply of raw materials for the industry and construction, supply of medicinal herbs for treatment needs and human health improvement. The forest sector of Viet Nam has contributed remarkably to the national economy through the wood processing industry and wood products export with over 3,500 enterprises and employment opportunities created for more than 300,000 workers. Export turnover of wood and wood products in Vietnam has increased rapidly from US\$1 billion in 2004 to US\$ 4.8 billion in 2012.

At present, approximately 25 million people are living in remote and mountainous forest area in Viet Nam. Majority of them are ethnic minorities living in poor and difficult conditions together with low and poor awareness and farming practices. To large segment of Vietnamese mountainous people, forest has been their home and the main sources of their income and livelihood. Being well aware of the increasingly important roles of forests especially close linkage with poverty reduction, for the last two decade, the Government of Viet Nam has paid great efforts to promote our sustainable forest management, increase the effectiveness in forest and forestry land management. Our forest plantation and protection programs have been attracted the participation of millions of households and significantly increased incomes for local people and communities.

We also realized that besides forest-based benefits, the livelihood of local people have been significantly improved through income gained from scattered trees plantation within home gardens. Annually, about 50 million scattered trees are planted meanwhile about 3 million m³ of timber are harvested from their gardens, which is really an important source of raw materials for the wood processing industry. However, along with changing trade policies in many countries relating to traceability of timber origin, many people in Vietnam are at risk of having insufficient basis for verification of wood from their own home gardens as legal ones due to scattered trees are not managed by the State as plantations. Viet Nam, therefore, would like to propose to timber consuming countries to come up with appropriate trade policies for timber-producing countries, especially those under transition stage to minimize negative impact to households, the local communities as well as small and medium enterprises.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Forest ecosystems also provide us with important environmental services, such as water source protection, biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration. Such values are often paid with less

attention as compared with huge benefits they could bring out. However, once market instruments could help us to value such services, or in other words, it is called popularly “payment of forest environmental services”, it will result in sustainable financing for local communities and farmers, who are directly involved in forest protection.

In recent years, with remarkable support provided by international partners, Viet Nam has piloted successfully models on payments of forest environmental services in 2 provinces. Since 2010, the Government of Viet Nam issued the Decree No. 99/2010/NĐ-CP on payment of forest environmental services nationwide. Hydropower plants, water supply and ecotourism companies are the target groups initially working out such payments for local communities and farmers through Viet Nam Forest Protection and Development Fund. In 2012, about 60 million USD have been collected from payment of forest environmental service and distributed to local communities.

To date, Viet Nam found difficult in implementing payments of forest environmental services for forest carbon sequestration due to no legal basis available at both national and international levels. Therefore, Viet Nam appreciated and supported Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)+ initiative. We consider REDD+ is an effort to create a financial value for the carbon stored in forests, offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development. However, in order to keep REDD+ running with better benefits for local farmers and becoming an effective mechanism contributing to reduction of emissions and mitigation of negative impacts caused by climate change, Viet Nam recommends that REDD+ projects, especially for UN-REDD ones, should focus on not only capacity building but study and pilot payment mechanism for forest carbon sequestration for local people.

Distinguished Delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to come to an end my speech by emphasizing once again the importance of forests and their functions in economic, social and environmental development of developing economies. Wise use of forest resources to improve livelihood and promoting sustainable forest management is necessary and it could only be achieved through national forestry development programmes and effective collaboration among economies in Asia-Pacific region and forestry international organizations.

Finally, best wishes to you all and a fruitful meeting ahead!

Thank you very much for your attention!



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/011
Day 1 Session 1

Sustainable Forest Management

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Peru



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

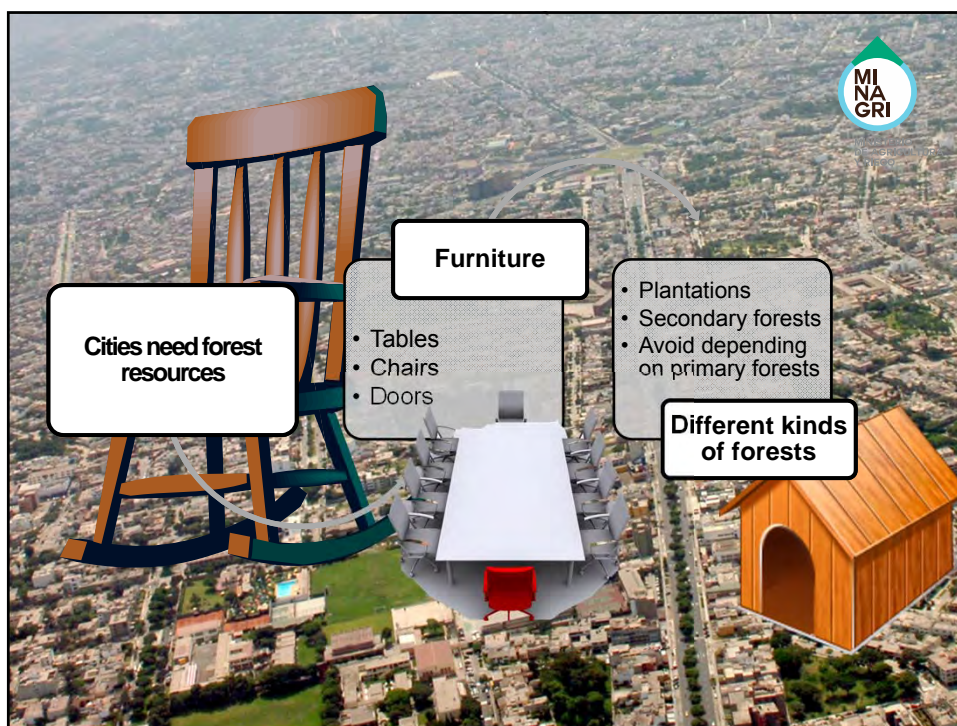


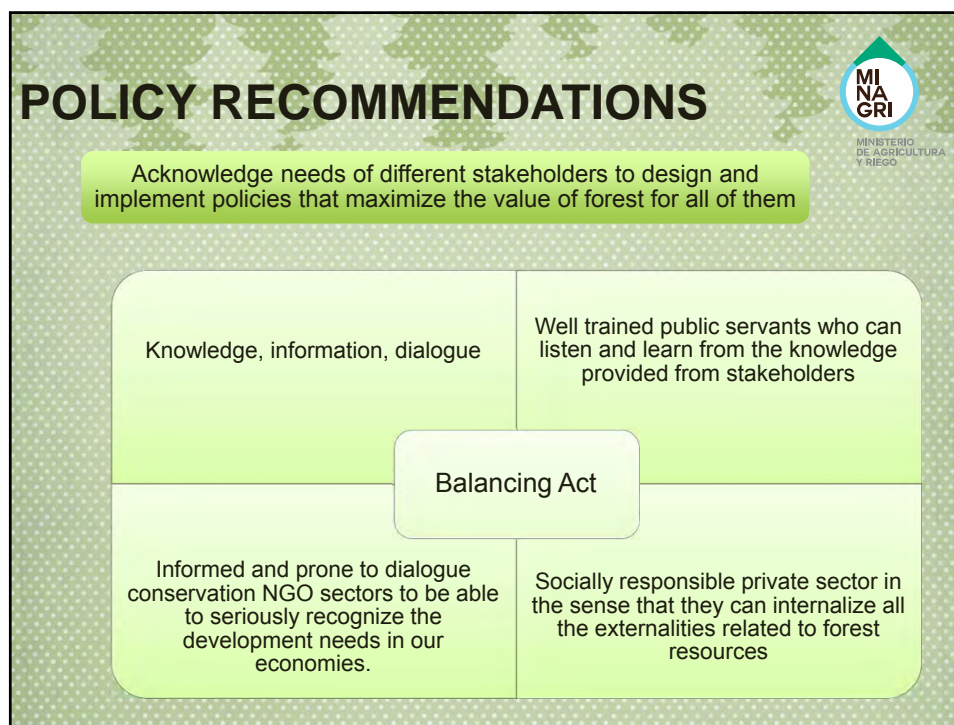
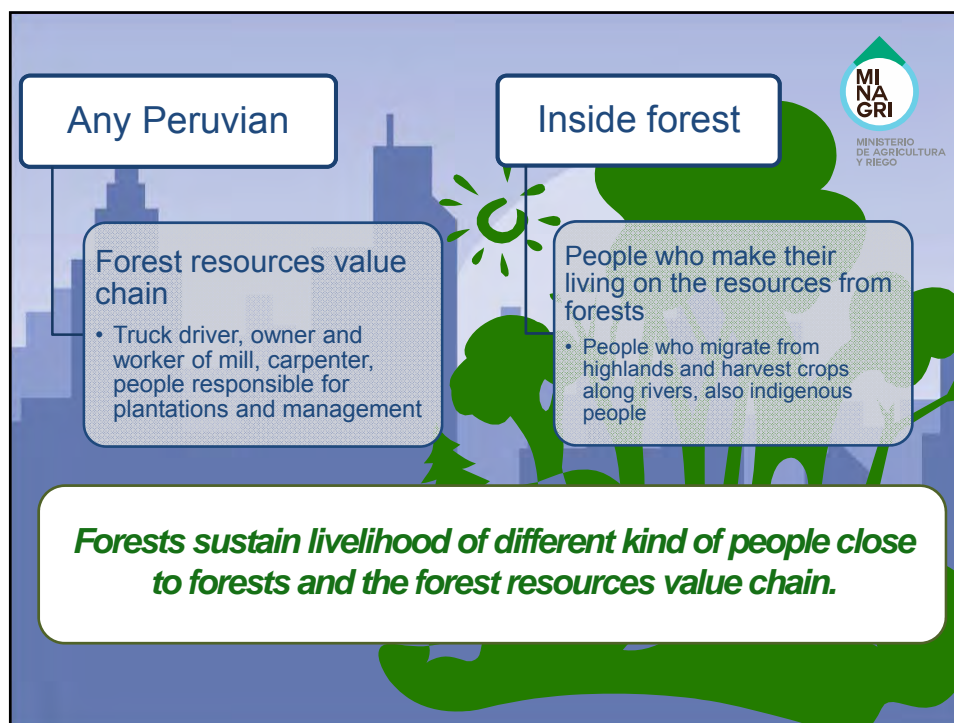
MINISTERIO
DE AGRICULTURA
Y RIEGO

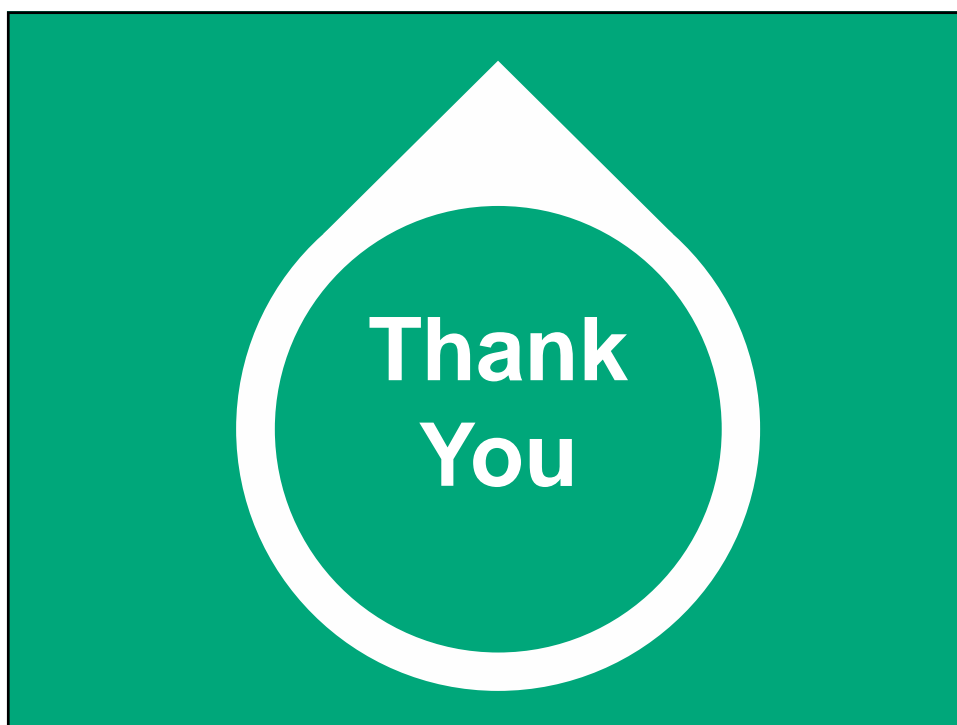
**Sustainable
Forest
Management
(SFM)**

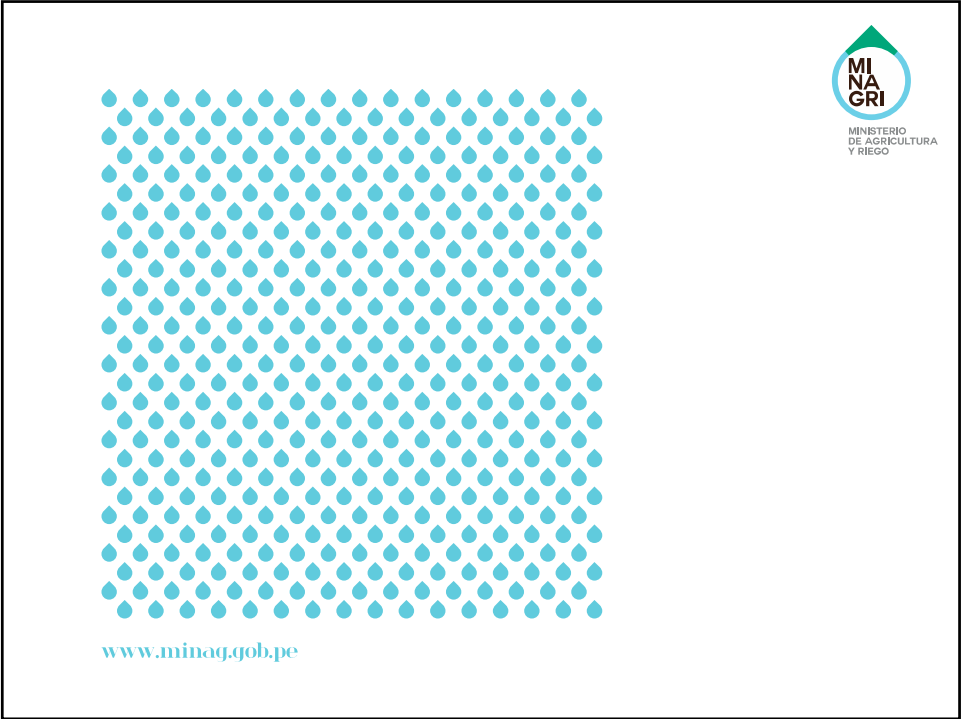
Roxana Barrantes













**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/012
Day 1 Session 2

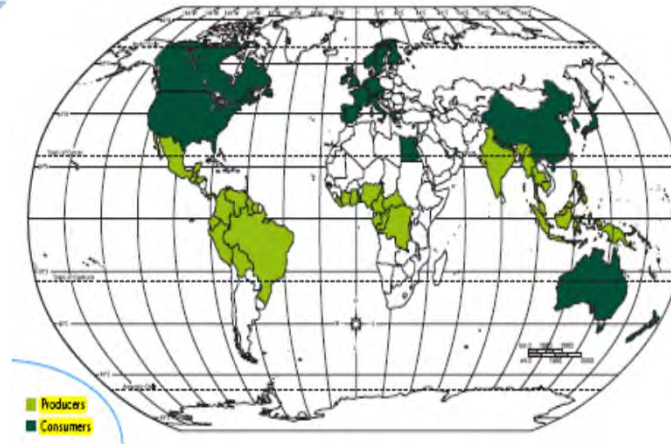
The International Tropical Timber Organization

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: ITTO



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)



- ▶ 60 member countries – consumer and producer memberships
- ▶ 80% of World's tropical forests and 90% of the global tropical timber trade
- ▶ Mandate: Conservation, management and sustainable use of tropical forests

1

ITTO



- A possible miscomprehension due to the inclusion of TT in the name.
- Today an institution with 27 years of active live in forestry in general
- Around US\$ 400 million spent in more than 1000 projects, sub-projects, policy activities, international seminars and conferences
- Possibly the most comprehensive set of guidelines for several important issues in forestry like forest restoration, C&I for SFM, biodiversity monitoring during SFM, etc
- A quite consistent knowledge on mangroves
- A secretariat in Yokohama, two Regional Officers, in Africa and LAC; and a great impact in training of foresters, technicians and community members
- A mature institution ready to act as a multilateral organization for the implementation of projects in large scale

2



Trying to take some conclusions from the exposition,
applying to forestry:

- If the Digital Revolution brought the changes in the world, it is the intense use of the digital instruments that will make crescent changes.
- And with forests cannot be different.
- Is it possible to approach the illegal logging issue without intense use of Internet to promote transparency? And other media too?
- In line with what we are thinking, under the Digital Technology era, conversion of new forests into other uses, will be less and less acceptable by society. I must emphasize that society in general is decided to participate actively in the decision processes, through various digital and non-digital mechanisms.
- But here I'm suggesting the action by the governments by the intense use of digital instruments for promoting forests and its benefits.

3



- Further else:
- SFM can be applied to specific conditions in each country, and has to be influenced by that. However, it could be created a minimum protocol to be adopted voluntary by each country. This could be taken into account in certification schemes. And all this well transparent through digital media.
- A strong mechanism for technological exchange through Internet connections directed to real problems solving: a problem does not have to be solved again and again and again.
- ITTO could easily be the home and organizer of such network, providing the data basis of experts which have being participating in ITTO projects in its 27 years and being the manager of such system of technology interchange.
- A financing system based on international small donations could be developed through Internet to finance community forestry.

4



- http://prezi.com/u_wkonougnqg/the-digital-revolution-versao-2/
- Thank you very much
- Muchas gracias



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/013
Day 2 Opening Session

Statement by Thailand

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Thailand



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

Statement by
Mrs. Mingquan Wichayarangsaridh
Deputy Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand
at the Second Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
15 August 2013, Cusco, Peru

Excellencies, Honorable Representatives, Ladies and Gentlemen,

1. It is my honour to take an opportunity to deliver this statement at the Second Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry in the historic city of Cusco, Republic of Peru. On behalf of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Government of Peru for hosting this high-level meeting so productively. My thanks also go to the Secretariat for their fruitful arrangement and kind hospitality.
2. As we all aware, forest is determined as precious property by all resource types that is eco-systematically provided in nature. Complexity of forest has performed its function as biodiversity safeguard that paves the way to support food security for all nations. Forest is defined as “green super-market” in the Thai context as it supplies ecological products to local communities. Another alternate key contribution of forest to people involves in global climate protection in terms of carbon absorption. The REDD-plus mechanism, as discussing worldwide, has become one prominent instrument in facilitating the involvement of developing countries to halt deforestation and forest degradation in their respective countries. In Thailand, criteria on inclusive, accountability, benefit sharing as well as MRV procedures are considered as crucial aspects for the setting up of our REDD-plus activities. This is due to complexity of social structures as well as varieties of forest types. We certain that REDD-plus activities among APEC member economies will provide excellent opportunities for us all the platforms to share experiences that contribute to reforestation, afforestation, forest rehabilitation, forest plantation as well as the plus activities concerning sustainable forest management.
3. Thailand supports the Non-legally Binding Instrument adopted by all APEC economies and acknowledges the significant roles of forest in the scheme of beneficial distributing to people especially for poverty alleviation. We have a long history, over a century, in promoting community-based forest management to encourage local communities’ involvement in conservation of forests. Our new Constitution, in 1997, obviously demonstrates the country’s commitment in supporting people’s right and responsibility to participate in the management of and benefit from natural resources and environment. It is our task to manage our natural heritages in sustainable manners for future generations. In our march towards sustainable forest management we encourage the local communities to establish community forests to be managed by communities and for communities. Until now we have supported the establishment of more than 8,300 community forests across the country covering almost 500,000 hectare. With strong partnership and networking within and among communities knowledge sharing is progressively formed and several agreements for sustainable utilization and equal benefit-sharing of forest resources were mutually developed.
4. Today all of us, by our presence here, confer to this meeting our determination to call for action to once again address the goal of 20 million hectare targeted reforestation within the APEC members by 2020. In response to commitments we have already made to the global community Thailand has recently launched a nation-wide 5-year reforestation project to plant 800 Million Trees on the Auspicious Occasion to Celebrate Her Majesty the Queen’s 80th Birthday and several other SFM and public awareness activities. Under APEC cooperation. I do hope that commitments made among us in full cooperation with the APFNet and our international partners will help strengthening our regional efforts to speedy reverse the loss of forest cover through APEC region. I congratulate the meeting forum and the APEC members for being innovative and adaptive to address the important of people as key instrument in protecting forests of the world. The outcomes of this Forum are crucial for reviewing our commitments on Beijing Statement on Forests and Forestry. We trust that the actions extended in this Meeting can offer an exclusive implementation mechanism to raise global collaboration and public awareness world-widely on the importance of **“Sustainable Forest, Welfare for All”**. We truly believe that only with healthy forests we can secure our healthy environment and thus ensure sustainable healthy livelihoods for sustainable growth of the economies.

Thank you.

Thailand

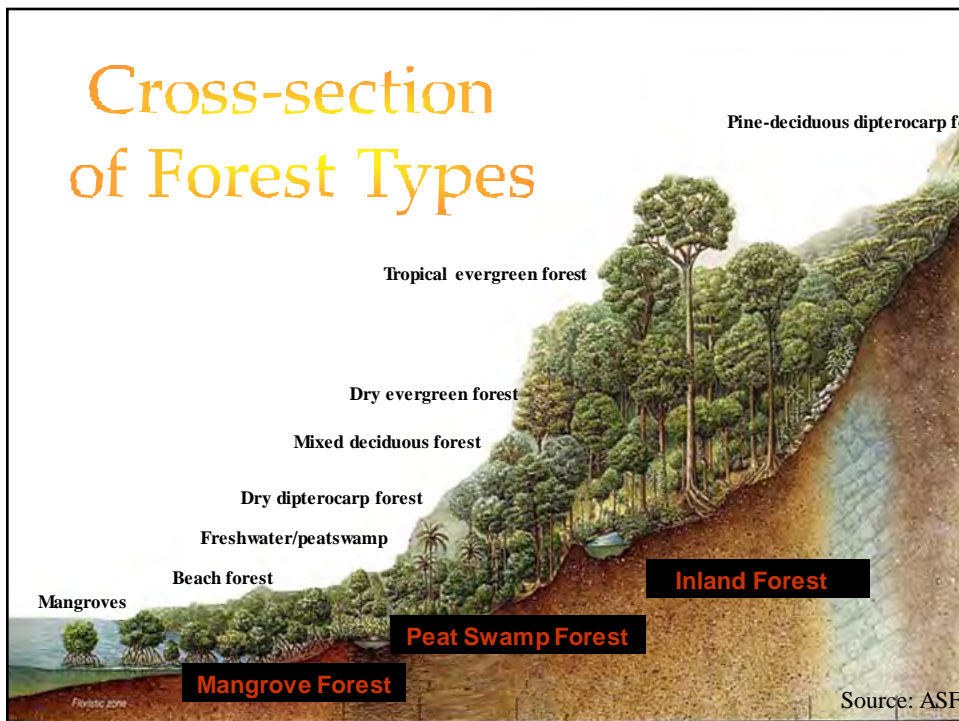


Geographical diversity



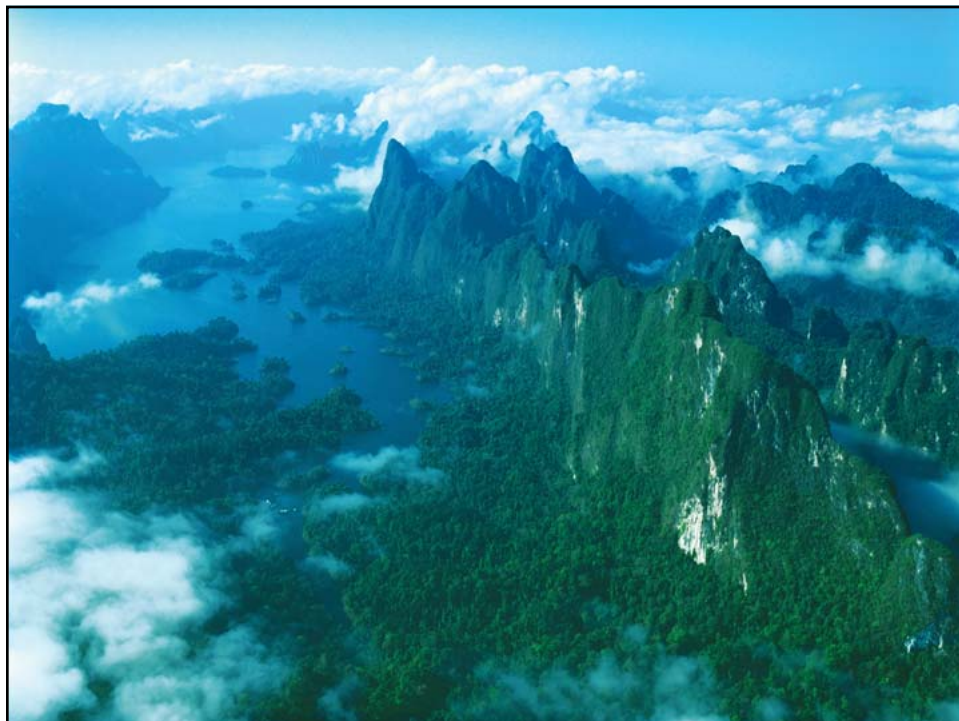
Cultural diversity





Diversity of Forest types

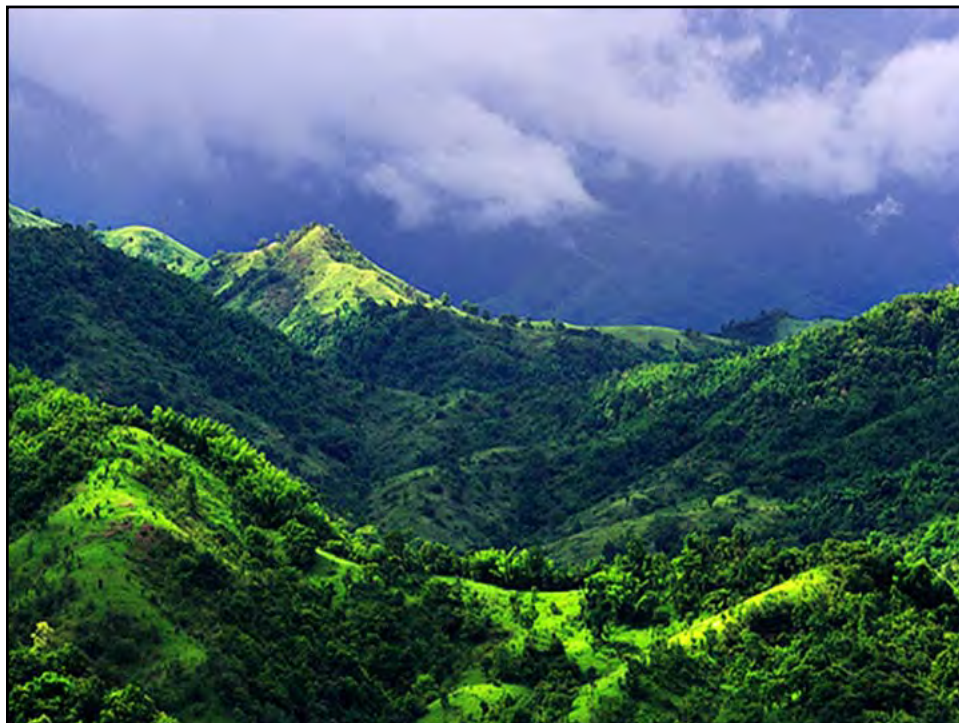














State forest plantation

823,235 ha since 1906



**FSC Certified Teak Plantation of Thailand
Under Forest Industry Organization**



Private forest plantation

308,267 ha from 205,337 households participation
(1994 – present)



Forest Plantation Promotion in Private Property

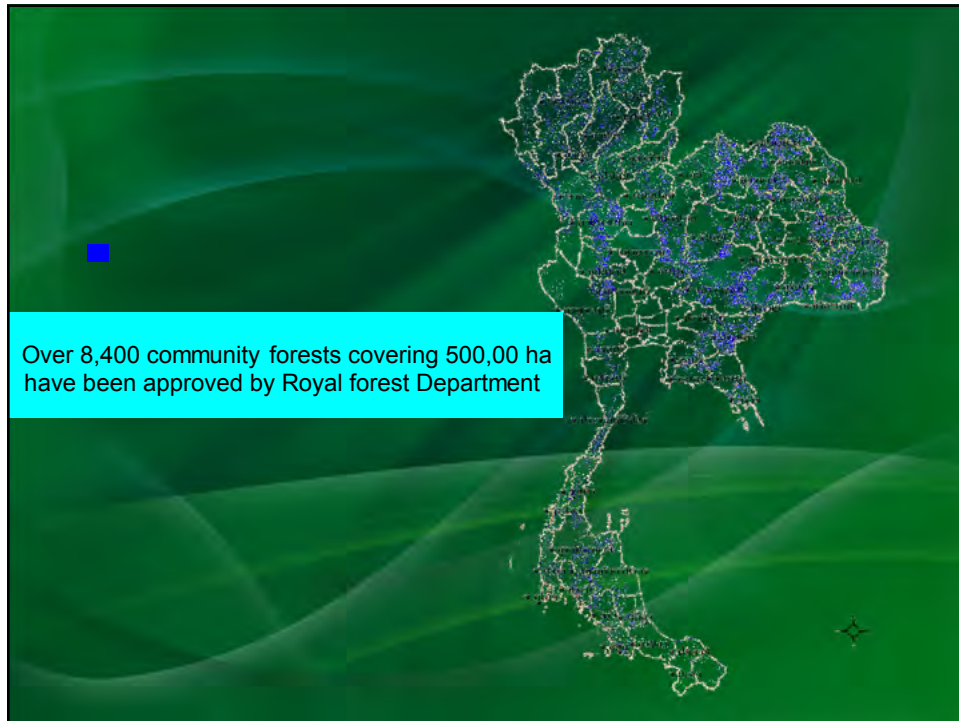
Farmers will get USD 625/0.16 ha/5 years as incentive



Forest nursery

50 million seedlings/year for distribution







Food security for community: Food Bank Project



Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) from Business Sector







**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/014
Day 2 Opening Session

Statement by United States

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: United States



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

Statement of the United States of America

2nd APEC Meeting of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Forests

**Cusco, Peru
August 15, 2013**

**Dr. Charles Barber
Forest Chief, U.S. Department of State**

Mr. Chairman, distinguished ministers and senior officials, colleagues, ladies and gentleman, on behalf of the United States, we are pleased to be here in this beautiful and historic city of Cusco to participate in the Second APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry. I want to first thank Minister von Hesse and his staff for your excellent preparations and coordination in hosting this outstanding program. Yesterday we had the opportunity to hear valuable insights and experiences from a number of APEC Economies, as well as FAO and ITTO. Today we will hear not only from more Economies, but also from the private business sector and NGOs. Thank you for the opportunity to share a few thoughts from the U.S. perspective, which I hope will contribute to this rich agenda.

We meet at a crucial time in the international forest policy dialogue, as we look to follow up on last year's Rio plus 20 conference, debate the post 2015 development agenda, consider how to better structure UN institutions concerned with sustainable development, and debate what the future should be for the UN Forum on Forests, whose current mandate, and program of work, also ends in 2015. These debates all play out, of course, against the timeline of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, which has once again set itself a key deadline for progress in 2015, including on forests.

We are all aware of the critical roles that forests play in maintaining our climate, our freshwater systems and soils, and our biodiversity, all of which are critical for food security and other key aspects of human well-being. Forests are also critical for watersheds, carbon management and clean air, and the conservation of critical species and ecosystems. We have come to learn that forests and forest management are not just about timber – although timber is certainly important! Forests play a critical role in maintaining the planet's basic ecological operating systems that underlie economic development, food and water security, and, therefore, human wellbeing. Forests safeguard against soil erosion, harbor key pollinators for our crops, maintain the flows and quality of freshwater to our farms and cities, and are central to our efforts to mitigate and adapt to the increasingly evident impacts of climate change.

But this is a two-way street: Climate change and its associated stressors also can have devastating consequences for watershed health, directly impacting water supplies and other ecosystems services we need from our forests. Many of our forest areas are experiencing drought and major outbreaks of insects and diseases. Drought-stressed forests are especially vulnerable to wildfire as well as to outbreaks of insects and disease. And in the last decade, for example, at least nine U.S. states have had record-breaking fires on a scale rarely seen in history. So too, we know that forests weakened by degradation due to illegal and unsustainable logging, unregulated clearing for agriculture, and other stressors, are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

We come together in APEC as economies, and we all acknowledge that forests and forest products are vital to the health of our economic health; that is certainly the case in the United States. The United States is the world's largest producer and consumer of wood. Similar to the situation in many of your economies, the forest products industry is a significant source of jobs and revenues in many of our U.S. states.

We all know, however, that markets for forest products are changing. Consumers are increasingly demanding assurances that the forest products they buy have been legally harvested, and governments as well as private sector companies are responding to this change. In the United States, we amended the century-old Lacey Act in 2008 to make it illegal to import any plant or plant product taken in violation of foreign laws. Similar forest legality initiatives are in place or in process in

economies as diverse as the European Union, China, Australia, and Indonesia, as well as right here in Peru. Many private companies, in the United States and across the world, are instituting their own policies and procedures to exclude illegal wood from their supply chains. This is important because effective action to combat illegal logging and associated trade requires support and commitment from all stakeholders, particularly the private sector.

Our Peruvian hosts have graciously given the United States the opportunity to speak in the session this afternoon, so I will not go into detail now on the specific approaches we are taking to promote sustainable forest management in the APEC region and elsewhere. I would, however, like to emphasize three points that we believe must lie at the core of our efforts, at home, and in our international cooperation across the vast and diverse APEC region.

First, as we heard from Minister von Hesse yesterday, strengthening governance is a fundamental challenge. Where land tenure is chaotic and contested, where local communities cannot participate in the decisions that affect their lives and resources they depend on, where illegal logging and land clearing rule the day, there can be no sustainable forest management, no sustainable development, and no peace.

Second, we must admit that the key drivers of deforestation lie outside the forestry sector. If we cannot make sustainable forest management and conservation objectives of our colleagues in the agriculture, mining, energy and infrastructure sectors – if we cannot integrate concern for forests into the mainstream of our economic development and investment strategies – both in the public and private sectors – then surely we will fail.

Third, and on more optimistic note, the revolution in information technologies and earth observations systems, combined with the explosion of social networking that we are by now all familiar with, are creating new opportunities for strengthening monitoring, accountability, cooperation and action in the forestry sector that we could only dream of a mere decade ago. This can be threatening to some, but in our view, transparency, accountability, and the application of the best science and technology to policy, are essential and inevitable steps on our path to halting the loss of the world's forests, and sustainably managing them for the prosperity of generations to come. In this regard, we must redouble our efforts to build technical and social capacity at all levels to actually use these new technologies for SFM.

Ministers, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen: Thank you for your kind attention. I look forward to hearing all of your views, and engaging with here in Cusco and in the months and years to come as we work together to maintain the precious forests that are so important to all of us, and to those who will come after us.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/015
Day 1 Opening Session

Statement by Malaysia

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Malaysia



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

STATEMENT BY MALAYSIA

**DELIVERED BY DATO' DR. ABD. RAHMAN BIN ABD. RAHIM
DIRECTOR GENERAL
FORESTRY DEPARTMENT PENINSULAR MALAYSIA**

SECOND APEC MEETING OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR FORESTRY

**14 AUGUST 2013 (1015-1100 hrs)
Libertador Palacio del Inka Hotel, Cusco, Peru**

Mr. Chairman
Excellencies
Distinguished Delegates
Ladies and Gentlemen.

First of all, allow me at the outset, to express our deepest apology from His Excellency Datuk Seri G. Palanivel, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment Malaysia (NRE) for not being able to attend today gathering due to his busy prior National official commitments. In this regard, the Ministry has tasked me to deliver this Malaysia's statement. Allow me also, to take this opportunity to congratulate the Government of Peru for successfully hosting the Second APEC Meeting of Minister Responsible for Forestry in this historic and scenic city of Cusco, Peru. The kind hospitality rendered by the organizers has indeed been very welcoming.

2. Malaysia recognizes that forests play an important role in human well-being, biodiversity conservation and environmental stability including its contribution towards economic development and poverty eradication. In this regard, Malaysia remains committed to implementing Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in line with decisions reached during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992, Rio+20 Conference in 2012 and the recent tenth session of the United Nations Forest Forum (UNFF10) in 2013 in Istanbul, Turkey.

3. In accordance with the Beijing Statement on SFM and recalling the 2007 Sydney APEC Leaders' Declaration commitment which is to increase forest cover in the region by at least 20 million hectares of all types of forests by 2020, we reiterate our commitment to maintain at least 50 percent of the country's land area under forest and tree cover. The country's assurance was reinforced during the Rio+20 Conference. The ability to maintain this commitment is attributed to our continuous implementation of SFM to ensure effective utilization, conservation and protection of our invaluable forest resources.

Mr. Chairman,

4. Malaysia welcomes 21st of March each year as the International Day of Forests, which has been observed by the United Nations starting from 2013. Malaysia celebrated the International Day of Forests at the national level on 21 March 2013 at Pekan, Pahang with the involvement of various Government agencies, universities, private sectors, local communities, children and NGOs. This event, with the theme 'Forests and Community Livelihood', gave an opportunity to highlight the importance of forests to all Malaysian's, especially to strengthen our political commitment in achieving SFM as well as to increase awareness of the contribution of forests towards sustainable development.

5. Annually, timber and timber products contribute more than USD 6 billion to Malaysia's foreign export earnings and provide more than half a million job opportunities both directly and indirectly. We urge Member States to give priority in sourcing timber and timber products from sustainably managed forests in their procurement policies. To ensure sustainable forest management and to meet the demand for certified products for legal trade, Malaysia has been implementing forest certification since 2001 by implementing the Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS) which is a voluntary national timber certification scheme in Malaysia. The MTCS has become a leading timber certification scheme in the South East Asia region for tropical forests. It has been accorded international recognition when it became the first tropical timber certification scheme in the region to be endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), which is currently the largest

forest certification system in the world. We are also currently in the final stages of negotiations to conclude the FLEGT-VPA to assure the legality of export of timber and timber products from Malaysia.

6. Implementation of these initiatives requires strong institutions, skills and resources, both human and financial. Financial resource is the most crucial element to achieve the objectives of SFM. Other elements are more supportive in nature. Based on our estimation, we require almost USD 1 billion in order to achieve sustainable forest management. For Malaysia, the amount is just too enormous. In view of this, it is important that progress can only be achieved through the establishment of a dedicated Global Forest Fund proposed by the Group of 77 and China, as well as the Group of Forest Eleven in UNFF since 2009. Another important factor is the need for a green premium on certified timber products from SFM. The provision of green premium and harmonization of consumer procurement policies by importing countries can be one of the incentives to promote and encourage SFM. Without the support of the international forest community and positive market response, the efforts of developing countries are limited.

7. During the Rio+20 Summit, Malaysia shared the concern of many Member States on the importance of a green economy as a way forward in managing natural resources. Malaysia reiterates the importance that the green economy concept is well-placed within the sustainable development framework of the Rio Summit. It is important to ensure that "green economy" would not be used for the purpose of trade protection but for market access between developing and developed economies in the APEC economies. In addition, it should not also be used to justify unilateral trade measures against the environmental goods or products of developing countries. The role of the private sectors is also crucial in sharing the responsibility of implementing SFM by working closely with national policies, initiatives and commitments.

8. Malaysia recognizes that regional cooperation and coordination are effective tools to formulate joint cooperation on common concerns in forestry. Malaysia is working closely with regional counterparts to implement activities that promote SFM, enhance capacity building and strengthen cooperation in addressing international and regional forestry issues. At this juncture, Malaysia welcomes APFNet's activities in helping to promote and improve sustainable forest management and forest rehabilitation in the Asia Pacific region.

Mr. Chairman,

9. Last but not least, Malaysia would like to stress that pertinent issues in the implementation of SFM particularly in developing countries are insufficient financial resources, capacity building and environmentally sound technologies. Malaysia looks forward to strong cooperation and coordination among the APEC economies to face the challenges ahead so as to ensure that our forests continue to contribute significantly to the progress and prosperity of the region and APEC economies.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/016
Day 2 Opening Session

Statement by Singapore

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Singapore



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY SINGAPORE

Chairman,
Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,

- 1 Firstly, on behalf of my government, I wish to congratulate and express our deep appreciation to our host, the Government of the Republic of Peru, for its leadership in organising this Second APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry.
- 2 Thank you for the warm and generous hospitality accorded to my delegation. It is indeed awe-inspiring to be in Cusco, home to the Inca Empire and today, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Global and Regional Forest Situation

- 3 By 2020, the population in Asia and the Pacific will be 4.2 billion. We can expect our demand for forest products and services to increase as well. Many of our economies will be challenged to reconcile conflicting demands and establish acceptable trade-offs among competing needs.
- 4 However, herein lies the value of APEC. Sustainable forest management stands to gain much from strong and sustained international cooperation. The challenge that faces us is how to achieve growth that is both inclusive and sustainable. We have been putting forward new and excellent ideas at this Meeting, and it is important for us to concretise these ideas through strengthened cooperation, coordination and capacity building.
- 5 Singapore is in a different and unique situation from the other APEC economies around the table, in our minimal forest cover and almost absent forestry sector. Nevertheless, we believe in playing our part wherever possible.
- 6 Singapore is committed to international dialogue and cooperation on sustainable growth and environmental protection, as reflected in our support for many of the views of the Coalition of Rainforest Nations. Singapore has also participated actively in REDD+ discussions. On the regional front, Singapore is party to forest and forestry-related initiatives, where appropriate. This includes the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution, and also the ASEAN-Wildlife Enforcement Network.

Singapore's Greening Campaign

- 7 Mr Chairman, Singapore is a small city state. We have a total land area of 710km², approximately 10 per cent the size of Cusco. With this space constraint, we need to house a population of 5.5 million people, as well as create space for commercial centres, roads, reservoirs, industries and ports. It is not surprising then that a primary forest industry is non-existent in Singapore. Standing at 3 per cent of Singapore's total land area, Singapore has the smallest amount of forest cover among APEC economies, with only 21km²; only slightly larger than the total land area of Machu Picchu.
- 8 Nonetheless, Singapore is committed to preserving this limited forest cover in the face of continued development. Let me take this opportunity to briefly share on Singapore's greening campaign.
- 9 Much of Singapore's original vegetation has been cleared, with the exception of four nature reserves. Singapore embarked on an island-wide greening campaign, beginning in 1963 when our former Prime Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, planted a single tree. We have planted a minimum of 10,000 saplings every year ever since. These include a range of carefully selected species that not only thrive well in our tropical climate, but also provides colour and variety. Some of our government agencies, even our Housing Development Board, have their own in-house pool of horticulturists.

- 10 With one of the world's most accessible rainforests, Singapore's forests serve as outdoor classrooms and tourist attractions. Each year, over 100,000 students visit the nature reserves for lessons in geography, biology and social studies. Some 600 guided tours, events and talks are conducted for about 10,000 participants annually. Our forests are important to the branding of Singapore as a 'City in a Garden'. We also have 316 parks in Singapore amounting to 2,300 hectares of land. 101 of those hectares go to one of Singapore's latest destinations, the Gardens by the Bay, an 815 million USD project to inject an urban outdoor recreation space in the Marina Bay Financial District, and to increase flora and fauna in the city.
- 11 The greening campaign is in its 50th Anniversary this year. Through these efforts, Singapore is home to nearly 4,000 species of vascular plants, and is more than 40 per cent covered in greenery. We are very much a "green" red dot.

Closing Remarks

- 12 Honourable Chair, despite our lack of a forestry sector, and our minimal forest cover, Singapore recognises the importance of forests as an important contributor to a sustainable future. This contribution to a sustainable future will increase if the principles, policies and practices of sustainable forest management are applied. Singapore believes that these will help us address the challenges arising from deforestation, such as greenhouse gas emissions and smoke haze pollution that exacerbate the effects of climate change. Better communication and partnerships between governments and the private sector, in areas such as financing, research and education, will also be beneficial.
- 13 In closing, let me reiterate that Singapore is committed to playing our part to realise global and regional sustainable forestry objectives, including the outcomes from the First Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry in Beijing. I hope that the many good ideas raised at this Second Ministerial Meeting in Cusco will help contribute towards our collective APEC vision for sustainable forest practices in the Asia-Pacific region.
- 14 Thank you.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/017
Day 1 Opening Session

Statement by Australia

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Australia



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

AUSTRALIA'S STATEMENT TO THE SECOND APEC MEETING OF THE MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR FORESTRY

Australian Ambassador to Peru, Mr John Woods.

Chair and distinguished delegates,

I welcome the opportunity to deliver this statement on behalf of Australia.

I would like to acknowledge Minister von Hesse la Serna and thank him for his presentation in opening this second APEC Ministers' Meeting on Forestry this morning.

I also thank the Government of Peru for hosting this meeting.

Australia has a long history of forest management. Indigenous Australians have managed Australian forests for at least 50,000 years. Their traditional knowledge on forest ecology, management practices and the nutritional, medicinal and other properties of forest products, has been significant in shaping the sustainable forest management practices we see in Australia today.

Since 1992, Australia's *National Forest Policy Statement* has provided a robust framework for the sustainable management of our forests. The Statement established both a comprehensive reserve system for Australia's forests, and provides continued support for a range of innovative and competitive sustainable forest-based industries.

In recent years, there has been widespread recognition in Australia of the valuable role that forests play in: protecting our unique wildlife; in storing carbon; supplying fresh water; and providing industry with a sustainable resource. Our native forests play a vital role socially and culturally in Australia, and are an assumed part of our national identity.

Internationally, we promote sustainable forest management through engagement in multilateral policy forums such as the United Nations Forum on Forests, the FAO Committee on Forestry and its regional Asia Pacific Forestry Commission, the International Tropical Timber Organization and the Montréal Process.

We foster sustainable forest management through bilateral relationships with our colleagues from nations across the Asia Pacific region.

Australia also supports the Asia Pacific community through capacity building funding aimed primarily at initiatives to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, including through sustainable forest management.

Australia's International Forest Carbon Initiative is a key contribution to global action on REDD+. Through this initiative, Australia is working with regional countries to build capacity to participate in REDD+, as REDD+ is an important contributor to action on global climate change.

Another key issue that will be discussed during this meeting is combating illegal logging in the region.

Within the APEC process, Australia supports the APEC core priority for forestry management of combating illegal logging. We value the APEC Experts Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade to deliver this priority. This year we will prepare, with our colleagues from across APEC, the 2014 work plan for the Experts Group.

In Australia, we have taken strong measures to combat illegal logging and associated trade. On 29 November 2012, the *Illegal Logging Prohibition Act 2012* came into operation and is now law.

A number of key provisions of the Act are now in effect – notably the immediate prohibitions on importing timber and timber products that contain illegally logged timber.

The new law will reduce the harmful environmental, social and economic impacts of illegal logging by making it a criminal offence to import illegally logged timber products into Australia.

A regulation will also come into effect from November 2014. Australian importers of a wide range of timber products, and domestic processors of raw logs, will be required to undertake due diligence to assess if the products they intend to import or process were illegally logged. They must determine that the risk is, at most, low, before they bring the products onto the Australian market.

The legislative requirements will be applied equally to imports from all countries and to domestically sourced timber entering the Australian market.

The law is designed to complement similar measures being implemented in the European Union and those in place in the United States of America.

In support of global efforts to combat illegal logging, Australia is also supporting capacity building in the region through supporting the RAFT program of The Nature Conservancy, and through sponsoring an ITTO thematic program – to the total value of \$8 million. These programs will assist in improving the effectiveness of measures and schemes introduced in the region.

These approaches will strengthen global efforts to combat illegal logging and the associated trade, and Australia looks forward to a productive discussion on this issue for the APEC region during this meeting.

Thank you.

[ends]



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/018
Day 2 Opening Session

Statement by Philippines

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Philippines



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

2ND APEC MEETING OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR FORESTRY ECONOMY STATEMENT: PHILIPPINES

First of all, we would like to thank the Government of Peru, through Minister Milton von Hesse La Serna, for the warm hospitality and excellent arrangements for this meeting in this historic and beautiful City of Cusco.

Our forestry is on a revival. For the past many decades, we have been successful in degrading our forests. We now only have 7.6 million hectares of forests or 24% of our land area. This is one of the lowest in Southeast Asia. We have more degraded areas than forest areas. This has contributed to more deaths and destructions during extreme weather events and more poverty in the uplands.

To reverse this situation, we have embarked on two major strategies. To stop further degradations, our President imposed a total log ban in all natural forest nationwide, the first in our history, and intensified our forest protection efforts. We have confiscated the equivalent of 25 million board feet of illegally harvested forest products and reduced the number of illegal logging hotspots in the country by 85%, the past two years. We filed more than 1,000 cases of illegal logging in our courts and, so far, 144 persons have been convicted and are now in jail. We have dismissed or suspended 56 of our own officials and personnel and another 200 are under investigation. We instituted a "one-strike" policy, whereby failure to detect the cutting and prevent the transport of illegally harvested forest products, will result to reassignment and investigation.

In the past, we auction what we confiscated. However, the winning bidders are many times the suspected illegal loggers themselves. We now donate these confiscated products to our public schools. More than 144,000 desks, armchairs and other school furniture have been produced and about 300 school buildings repaired.

To complement our enforcement efforts and recover the forests that we lost, we are implementing the biggest reforestation program in our history, where we will plant 1.5 billion trees in 1.5 million hectares in 6 years, until 2016. We will plant more trees in 6 years than what we planted the past 50 years. If we do not do this, it will take us 240 years to reforest our country. By 2016, we would have reversed our forest situation. We will then have more forest areas than degraded areas. The past 2 years, we have planted 215 million seedlings in more than 350,000 hectares. More importantly, we generated more than 300,000 jobs. We expect to generate more than 1 million jobs by 2016. All these constitute our contribution to the aspirational goal of APEC of planting 20 million hectares by 2020.

The success of our program, however, hinges on good governance. We are now putting more value added in our reforestation. It is now a convergence program with our agriculture, agrarian reform, public works, local governments, armed forces, other government agencies and the civil society. It is now directly implemented through the People's Organizations or communities, giving it more inclusivity. We have instituted an independent third party audit of our reforestation program. To provide more transparency and strengthen checks and balance and accountability, we are using the latest technologies. We have installed more than a thousand CCTV cameras in all our field offices up to the municipal level, that can be accessed in real time. All our reforestation sites are geotagged, with before and after pictures and GPS coordinates. We are developing timber tracking using digital technology. We recently started using unmanned aerial vehicles, the drones, to check on our reforestation sites and illegal logging activities.

We have done much. But, there is still much more that we need to do. We recognize the bigger challenges that we face from climate change and increasing demand for forest products. In the 2nd quarter of this year alone, our economy grew by 7.8%, one of the highest in Asia. We hope to learn many things from you. We are therefore thankful to the Government of Peru for hosting this 2nd APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry. We believe that this forum is important in developing a mechanism for cooperation and sharing among APEC economies on sustainable forestry and in addressing illegal logging and associated trade in forest products.

We were successful in degrading our forests. Now, we will be more successful in recovering the forests that we successfully degraded.

Thank you very much.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/019
Day 1 Opening Session

Statement by Japan

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Japan



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

**Statement by Japan
to the 2nd APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
on 14 August, 2013 in Cusco, Peru**

To be delivered by Mr. Koji HONGO, Director-General, Private Forest Department, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan

Yours Excellency, Mr. Milton Martin von Hesse La Serna, Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation of Peru, Excellencies, Representatives of economies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am glad to convey my warmest congratulations on taking place the Second APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry here in the city of Cusco, the ancient capital of the Incan Empire. I would express my deepest thanks for all the staff of Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and Ministry of Foreign Affairs making careful preparations and warm hospitality under the strong leadership of His Excellency, Minister, Mr. Milton Martin von Hesse La Serna. It is my great pleasure and honor to be given this opportunity to see distinguished delegates and deliver a statement, on behalf of the Government of Japan, at this important meeting beginning from today.

Japan recognizes that the second APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry being held is quite significant after two years since China proposed and hosted the first APEC Ministers Meeting in 2011, and welcomes it so much. Japan pays tribute to strong will of China and Peru which urge sustainable forest management further in Asia and Pacific region as Japan also has inclination.

APEC region accounts for about 53 percent in forest area, for about 60 percent in production output and in the case of trade of forestry products, for about 80 percent of the world. It is quite clear that those numbers show that importance of effort to achieve sustainable forest management in the APEC region. Our leaders agreed to achieve an APEC-wide aspirational goal of increasing forest cover in the region by at least 20 million hectares by 2020 in the APEC Sydney Declaration. It is important to strengthen high-level commitment to ensure steady progresses for that goal in this Ministers Meeting.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Allow me to brief you the situation and history of forests, forestry and wood industry in Japan.

Japan is located in the northwest of Pacific Ocean, is an archipelago of about 3000km north to south span. Its steep topography combined with the humid climate, 25 million hectares equivalent to 68% of Japan's land area is covered with rich forest.

However, in the past age since the 17th century, demand of wood has grown due to population growth, urbanization and economic development. As a consequence of heavy logging, "Bald Mountains" had appeared here and there, then Japan was a country facing problem of deforestation and degraded forest. Moreover, in the last century, forest resources have been significantly impaired for military demand and later, for the demand for post-war reconstruction.

With the result of much forest degradation occurred like this, there were many mountainous disaster such as landslide, land erosion, and drought and flood disaster in the climate event like typhoon, regionalized concentrated heavy rain. Therefore, the importance of forest was recognized clearly then. And Japan encouraged promotion of the citizen's tree-planting campaign to recover degraded lands. As a result of this effort, 25 million hectares equivalent to 68% of Japan's land area is covered with rich forest. 10 million hectares, accounts for 40% of Japan's total forest area was planted forest which is totally due to an achievement of one's predecessors.

In this way, established forest in Japan with a part of its growth, produce timber and support wood industries. Wood can be reproduced eternally if wood is harvested from sustainably managed forests. It is also a recycling material that can be used in cascade. Japan was endowed with both daylight and rainfall so that Japanese cedar can be grown so much. Japanese cedar has a good for water resistant as an attribute. Taking this advantage, Japanese cedar was used as materials in ship manufacturing. And Cedar also has some attribute such as straight trunk, easy for processing, light and strong so it has been traditionally used for small building like houses in Japan. In recent years, Japanese cedar also has been used for large scale wooden constructions adapting high technology for wood

processing contributing to local economy and employment. Further the role as carbon sinks is highly recognized and significance, too since annual increment of Japan's forest stock is about 80 million cubic meters.

Thus forests, forestry and wood industries can be "a key" to realize green growth in respective APEC economies as well as Japan. I think that we should be reminded "progress toward a green economy should be accelerated by sustainable forest management and rehabilitation" indicated in YOKOHAMA APEC Leader's declaration 2010, together with all participants here again.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Finally, I would like to mention illegal logging and associated trade. Japan welcomed the establishment of the "Expert Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade" in the APEC framework last year. Japan has worked together with Indonesia to develop technologies for timber tracking system in Indonesia. In addition, Japan and China have agreed on cooperation on actions against illegal logging and associated trade.

As I introduced earlier, wood trade in the region accounts for 80 percent in the world. Therefore, it is very important that all economies gathering here strengthen their cooperation and actions against illegal trade and associated trade. In the light of this, Japan expresses that fruitful outcome will be produced in the session 3 discussion themed as 'Developments in law, regulations, and other measures related to enhance sustainable forest management'

Ladies and Gentlemen

To solve the problem we are facing such as deforestation and forest degradation, to promote multi-function of forests, and to realize Green Growth, why don't we push forward concrete actions to achieve an APEC-wide aspirational forest goal of increasing forest cover in the region by at least 20 million hectares by 2020 as stipulated in the APEC Sydney Declaration?

I close my statement wishing that sustainable forest management can play significant role for sustainable development and poverty eradication shown our effort in the region to the United Nations' current discussion on post-2015 development agenda.

Thank you very much for your kind attention.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/020
Day 1 Opening Session

Statement by Indonesia

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Indonesia



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

**Statement of the Minister for Forestry of
the Republic of Indonesia on the Occasion of
the 2nd APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry**

Cusco, Peru, 14 August 2013

**Excellency Ministers of APEC Member Economies,
Distinguished Senior Officials of APEC Member Economies,
Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

Good Morning, and Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.,

Firstly, let us pray to God Almighty that we could convene here today to attend this 2nd APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry at this wonderful city of Cusco, Peru. It is my great pleasure to be here with all of you in this very important meeting.

Forest in Indonesia is managing sustainable way for present and next generation under Forestry Law Number 5/1967 revised by Number 41/1999. The recent measure to assure the sustainable forest management and people welfare is balancing socio-economics development and environmental protection, towards growth with equity as initiated by Presiden RI, H.E. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, "growth with equity" such as:

1. To suspend new permit for conversion of primary forest and peat land as also known as forest moratorium covering forest area of 67 million ha.
2. To allocate degraded forest land for forest plantation, around 23,5 million ha which targeted for forest plantation about 15 million ha by 2014.
3. To promote legally harvested timber by developing Timber Legality Assurance System (TLAS) that aimed for combatting illegal logging and associated trade. The Indonesian TLAS is a basis for negotiation between Indonesia and European Union under FLEGT-VPA, that was planned to be signed on 30th of September 2013.
4. To promote private forest people partnership to rehabilitate critical lands in order to increase land covers and to reduce supply demand gap of wood based industries. About 23 million cu.m. of logs have been harvested from forest plantation and private forest land.
5. To resolve tenurial conflict in forest lands and promote customary right to forest land that have been a long standing issue.
6. To provide legal access for local people (the poor) by issuing utilisation permit of small scale forests, namely community-based forest management, village forest, and community forest plantations which targeted around 5 million ha. by 2014.
7. To provide financial access for the local people for managing the small scale forests through revolving futilization, which already allocated from government budget around US \$ 2.3 billion.
8. To promote conservation of forests and biodiversity, and combating illegal wildlife trafficking and associated trade, in line with effort to promote forest environmental services such as eco-tourism, hidrological services, biodiversity and carbon sequestrarian,
9. To promote biomass energy and food securities that have become global issue.
10. To promote REDD+ through Demonstration Activities (DAS) and Voluntary Carbon Markets (VCM) to combat deforestation and forest degradation linked to the climate change issues,
11. To promote forest governance and Forest Management Units (FMU) as a basis for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) for sustainable forest management in the outer islands (national forests).

Excellency Ministers, and Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

We do hope that under the policy and programs as I mentioned, the forests could contribute to the poverty alleviation, creating jobs and economic growth and minimize environmental impact.

I encourage APEC to promote sustainable forest management in the region. Also, with regard to the scope of of the APEC Expert Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade (EGILAT), I encourage that this Forum should be emphasized on the efforts to promote trade of legal timber and to combat illegal logging and associated trade.

Finally I would like to thank you for your kind attention. I believe that our tireless efforts and hard works will benefit for our future generation.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Cusco, 14 August 2013

Secretary General of the Ministry of Forestry,
Republic of Indonesia
Dr. Hadi Daryanto



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/021
Day 1 Opening Session

Statement by Korea

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Korea



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

**Statement by Mr. Shin WonSop,
Minister of Korea Forestry Service
The Republic of Korea
At the 2nd APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
(August 14, 2013, Cusco, Peru)**

Excellencies,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and gentlemen,

Good morning!

I am very delighted to see the 2nd APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry being held in Cusco, the City of the Sun. Peru has done the APEC economies a great service by hosting us all here.

I would like to thank His Excellency Mr. Milton von Hesse La Serna, Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation of Peru and the organizers for putting together this great meeting and welcoming us.

Ladies and gentlemen,

We all know the important role and contribution of forests. Forests provide livelihoods to more than a quarter of the earth's population. They are home to 300 million people around the world. Where forests are sustainably managed and utilized, they can contribute significantly to alleviating poverty, creating forest-based jobs and stimulating economy.

Therefore, how well we conserve and manage our forests is directly linked with our lives, contributing to achieving green growth. In this light, by discussing sustainable forest management, green growth and livelihood, I hope this meeting will provide an excellent context to rethink the value of forests.

As you all are aware, the true value of forests could be understood in the context of their impacts on human lives throughout the history. Forests are at the heart of green economy and human existence.

They do not only mitigate the effects of climate change, provide necessities such as medicine, housing, raw materials, but also ensure the livelihood of hundred millions of people.

The Republic of Korea is no exception in this regard. Our experience could be a model case in which the intrinsic relationship between forests, economy and human life is well demonstrated.

Only until 60 years ago, the country suffered from severe land degradation. Indiscreet logging caused by the Korean War and lack of fuelwood led to large-scale deforestation. On top of this, Korea was in extreme poverty, which made the situation even worse.

To break this vicious cycle, the Korean Government set restoration of degraded land and forests a national priority. All-out efforts were made by the Government and its people, and we were able to achieve successful reforestation and miraculous economic development at the same time.

Today, Korea is going beyond its successful reforestation and striving to enhance forest welfare. Since 2009, we have been providing forest services to people of all ages, according to their stages of the life cycle under the theme "From Cradle to Grave, Life with Forests". Forests are now being utilized as an asset and a tool for enhancing people's health and welfare.

Therefore, the Korea's case clearly demonstrated that forest restoration and sustainable forest management could be a good starting point for breaking the vicious cycle of poverty and land degradation. This also shows us that they could serve as the strong backbone for achieving national development and improving people's quality of life.

Building on this valuable lesson and as a nation with a successful reforestation experience, the Republic of Korea is taking the lead in establishing the Asian Forest Cooperation Organization. It will

facilitate forest cooperation, including technology transfer, and address the impacts of climate change in the region.

The Republic of Korea also recognized the importance of combating desertification and reversing forest degradation. We hosted the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in 2011.

In efforts to enhance the implementation of the Convention, we proposed the Changwon Initiative. Joint projects with countries suffering from desertification are being implemented under the Greening Drylands Partnership, one of the activities being supported by the Changwon Initiative.

The world is facing forest-related global issues such as climate change, loss of biodiversity and rapid expansion of desertification. Thus, it calls for regional cooperation between APEC economies in order to achieve sustainable development.

The 21st century is a globalized era where everyone depends on each other in all aspects. Activities such as sustainable forest management, forest conservation and restoration, and prevention of illegal logging are no different. They all need concerted efforts.

I strongly believe that we need to work together with a sense of community if we want to create a green healthy planet where everyone is happy.

The Republic of Korea is committed to serving as a bridge between the developed and developing countries in achieving green growth. With the experiences and technologies we have accumulated in the past with regard to reforestation and combating desertification, we will contribute to achieving our common goal.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Forests are our future. I hope we can present to the future generations a new vision and opportunities.

Thank you very much for your attention.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/022
Day 2 Dialogue Session

Dialogue Between Ministers and Private Sector - Conclusions

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: The Nature Conservancy (TNC)



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

Second APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
14-16 August 2013; Cusco, Peru

Dialogue between Ministers and private sector

Conclusions



Luis Alberto Gonzales
PERU Country Representative
The Nature Conservancy

Cusco, August 15, 2013

Conclusions

Desired outcome: Exchange of views between Ministers and private sector representatives on current issues and the future of the forestry industry, including the identification of policy recommendations to improve sustainable forest management, the trade in forest goods and services, and technological innovation in the sector.

APEC economies are in the process of establishing effective and innovative policies to promote different options of forest private investment

i. Increasingly the APEC economies are putting in effect strong regulations in producers, processors & consumer countries.

ii. As a result there are strong policy & market signals for responsible land management and trade.

Conclusions

Remaining Challenges

Practical steps to comply with new regulations

Scaling up

Business case for sustainability & RIL-C

Enforcement of forestry & trade-related laws

Conclusions

There are countries and institutional based challenges:

Mexico: Developing integrated schemes for planning sustainable forest management , involving stake holders in a collaborative way.

Peru: Improve the regulatory policy framework and specially the legal security

The importance of foreign investment in forest sector

GRACIAS!





**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

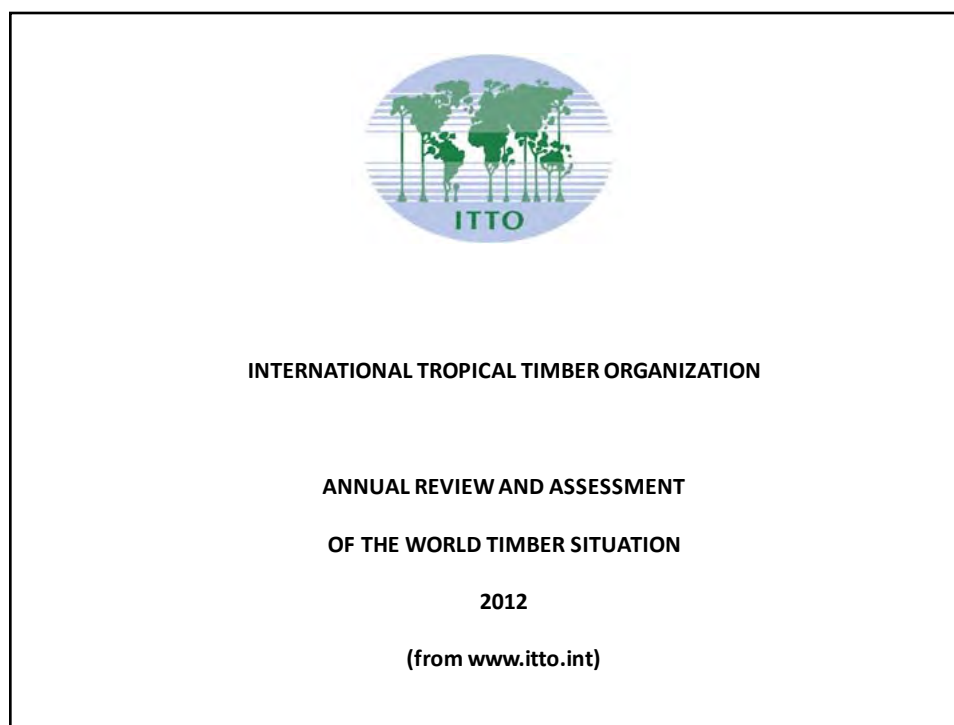
2013/FTMM/023
Day 2 Dialogue Session

Improving Resilience of the Tropical Timber Sector to the Impacts of Global and Regional Economic and Financial Crises

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: ITTO



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013



Some aspects in the cooperation between government and private sector

1. Clear definition between the parts
 - a misconception about each other
 - specific government office for the interlocution
 - incentives for efficient class entities
 - government can do more

The establishment of industrial / trade policies

1. The private has clear needs: horizon to work, financing, promotion, training, etc
2. The search for marketing and complementarity
3. Modern Technologies can be used much more

Um example from Bolivia

- The Bolivian Forestry Chamber
- The round table: very simple – tables and a big room; and effective for the development of internal market
- Santa Cruz, national, international and at the FAO WFC, Buenos Aires

The role of ITTO

- the member countries are the ITTO
- One country or a group of countries can ask for specific works, like a system of market alert, market information system, industry information system
- The merge between Industry Division and Economic Division, but needs to strength



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/024
Day 2 Dialogue Session

The Sustainable Development of Nature Flooring


Purpose: Information

Submitted by: Nature Flooring Holding Company Limited



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013


Nature
 大自然家居



The Sustainable Development of Nature Flooring

NATURE FLOORING HOLDING COMPANY LIMITED
MR. SE HOK PAN 余学彬
Chairman & President
Aug 2013


Nature
 大自然家居

Who are we




Nature Flooring Holding Company Limited (Nature Flooring) is listed in the Hong Kong Exchange main board. We are specialized in the research and development of environment-friendly home decoration materials under our own brands including "Nature Flooring", "Nature Wooden Door", "Nature Wardrobe" etc. We have established a sales network with more than 3600 exclusive shops, among which 3200 are flooring outlets, constituting the largest flooring sales network in China.



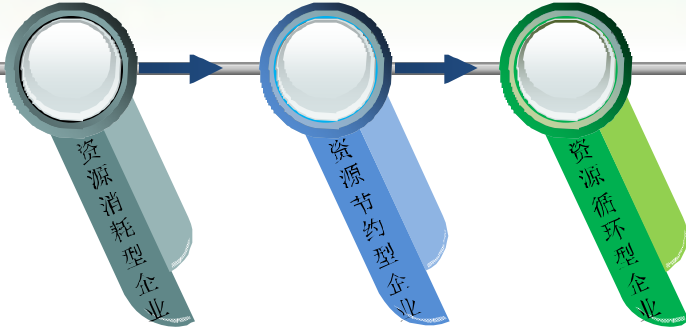


CONTENT

- I. Full Industrial Chain
 - Certified Forest Management
 - Environmental Protection
 - Zero-Carbon and Green Products
 - Vision and Suggestion

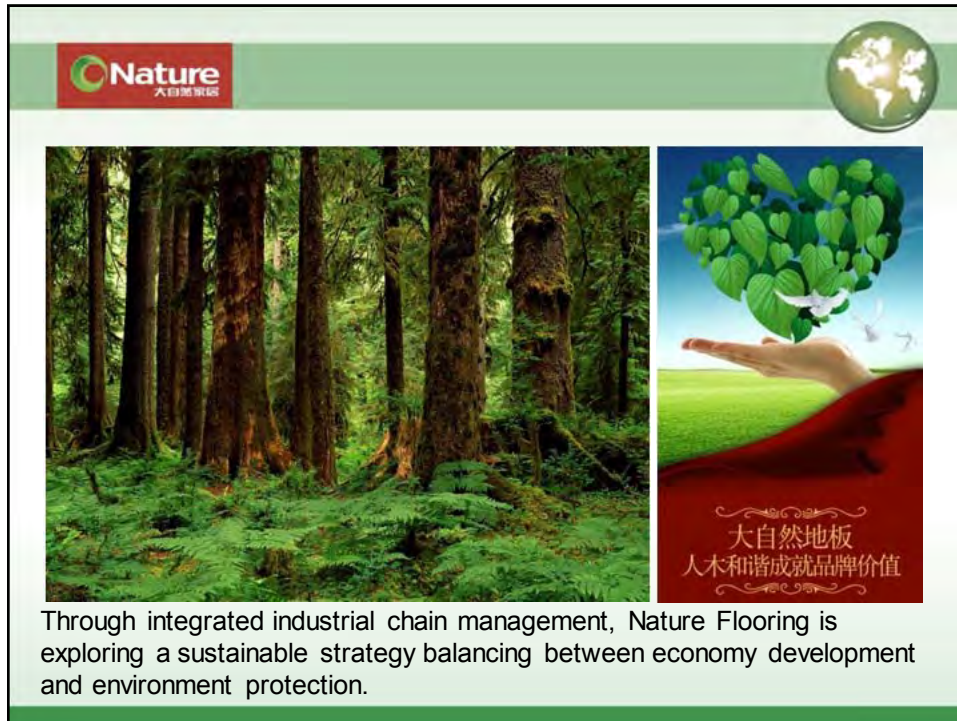
I. Full Industrial Chain




We define 3 different types of enterprises: 1)resource consuming, 2)resource saving and 3)resourcing recycling. As a forestry product enterprise, our goal is to build a resource recycling company, which will guide the consumers to a low-carbon living style, contribute more to the development and the environmental protection of the world.


Nature Flooring has currently owned about 137 000 ha of forest land in Peru and producing own wood floors and other timber products. Nowadays Nature Flooring has already established a complete industrial chain from forest, sawmill to flooring factory and sells "Made in Peru" products with our brand to the US and European market. This has contributed to the development of local economy.



Nature Flooring also gave away computers and other daily supplies to local schools for better education in the community. Furthermore, Nature Flooring provided timber harvest operation and safety trainings to local people to enhance their professional abilities.





III. Zero-Carbon and other Green Products



Nature Flooring has purchased carbon credit from Peruvian forests to neutralize the carbon emissions in its production circle.












Nature Flooring is the first Chinese enterprise to purchase carbon credit and gain the "Zero-Carbon Certificate" in China.



IV. Environmental Protection Activities











In 2006, Nature Flooring donated 1.5 million dollars to the China Green Foundation to support a 10-year plantation project. Since then, Nature Flooring has planted ecological plantation along the Yellow River, Yangzi River and throughout the country.






				
大自然地板山西交口生态林 山西吉县黄河渡口瀑布风景区 2007年4月22日	大自然地板广东顺德生态林 广东省佛山市顺德区桂畔海公园 2007年12月18日	大自然地板奥运纪念林 北京八达岭奥运公园 2008年4月22日	大自然地板山东生态林 山东济南黄河森林公园 2008年4月27日	大自然地板刘家峡绿色长廊 甘肃省永靖县刘家峡库区 2009年4月22日
				
大自然地板三峡工程生态林 湖北省宜昌市长江三峡景区 2009年6月5日	大自然地板梵净山生态文化林 贵州省梵净山自然保护区 2010年4月22日	大自然地板绿色世博纪念林 上海滨江森林公园 2010年6月19日	大自然地板奥林匹克生态林 北京奥林匹克森林公园 2011年4月22日	大自然地板好邻居生态林 江苏好邻居国家森林公园 2011年6月5日
				
福建福州生态林 2012年3月11日	山东济南生态林 2012年3月11日	河南平顶山生态林 2012年4月22日	甘肃兰州同心林 2012年4月22日	


Nature Flooring & WWF

In 2008, Nature Flooring was awarded the "Merit Conservation Supporter" by WWF which is the most recognized award relating to green and welfare projects. Nature Flooring has been participating the "Earth Hour" activity since 2008.

Nature Flooring offers scholarships to students in universities to encourage the younger generation to establish environment awareness, initiate them to join the pioneers in environmental protection .



V. Visions & Suggestions





The world's forests



Our Vision


Forestry should be an industry of "resource recycling". Through scientific forest planning, SFM and protection of the natural resource, Nature Flooring will insist on exploration of a balanced development of economy and environment protection with integration of forest resources, timber processing and sales channels.





Suggestion:

We hope members of APEC can accelerate the process of mutual recognition of timber legality system and hence reduce the administrative cost generated from compliance with different certification systems.



Forestry certification is an important method to promote the sustainable operation of forest and trading of legal forestry products. Many countries and organizations have developed their own certification systems. International standards such as FSC and PEFC are accepted in 59 and 28 countries respectively. However, there is no system gaining recognition globally that enhances forest trade.

International communities also developed various wood legality regulations including Lacey Act from US, EU's Timber Regulation from EU, FLEGT and VPA. These regulations and systems all focus on wood traceability and requiring business sector to enhance its internal management and corporate social responsibilities.



Nature
 大自然家居







China has developed the CFCC standards which focuses on protection of forest resources, combating illegal logging, enhancing trades of legal forest products.

We hope that governments can cooperate together to accelerate the mutual recognition of different certification systems, eliminating trading barriers.


Nature
 大自然家居

Final Statement





Nature Flooring will continue to participate in

- . Development of economy in forest industry
- . Protection of forest

We are in action!!





**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/025
Day 2 Dialogue Session

APEC: The Great Platform of the Sustainable Forest Development

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: Asociación de Exportadores del Perú (ADEX)



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013



SECOND APEC MEETING OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR FORESTRY

CUZCO PERU



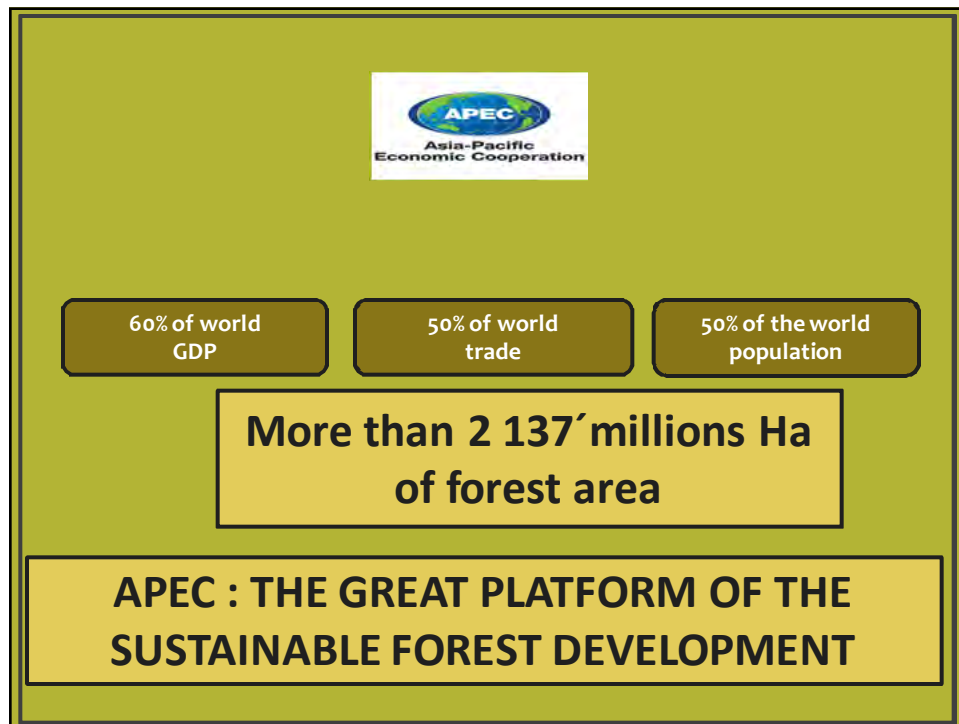
ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS 40 YEARS



- A non profite Private Business Association
- 1000 associated : small, medium and big national exporters
- 40% of total national exports

Agribussines, fishing , oil- gas and mining , textile, mechanical metal, chemical and forest industry

Generate an export culture and help to development our country, promoting scientific research , technology and education





FOREST CONCESSIONS : IMPORTANCE



SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

INVENTORY



OPENING ROADS



REDUCED IMPACT LOGGING



TRANSPORT



PRODUCTS



CARTOGRAPHY



SOCIAL RESPONSABILITY



FORESTRY MANAGEMENT



FORESTRY MANAGEMENT



WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

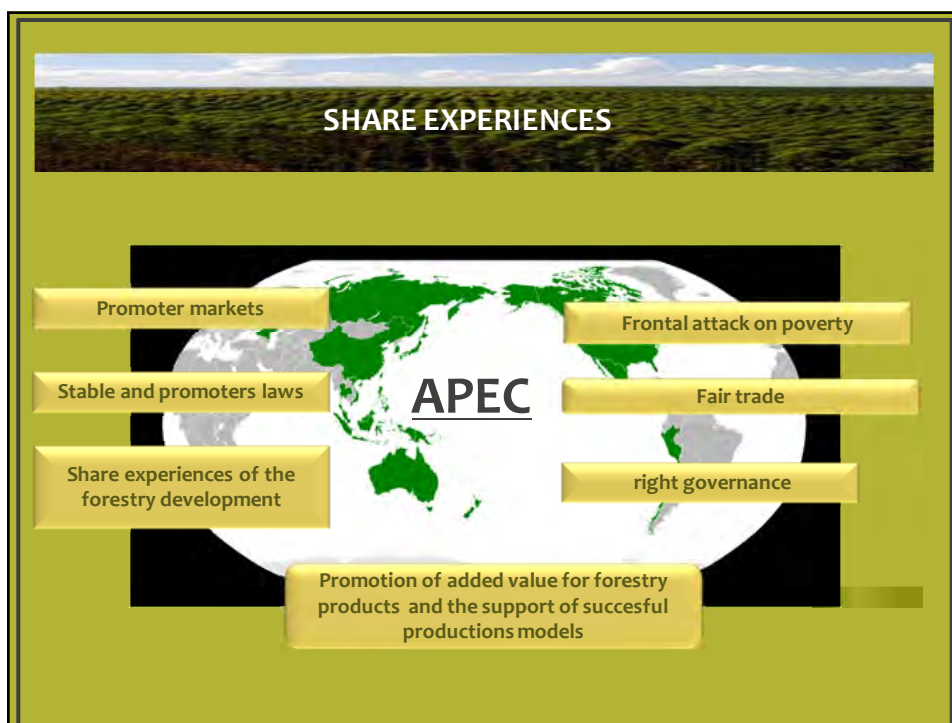


FORESTRY MANAGEMENT





TOTAL IMPORT FROM APEC TO PERU
24.5 THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS
TIMBER IMPORT FROM APEC TO PERU:
177 MILLION DOLLARS



BOZOVICH Asociación de Forestaleros del Perú	Tripleplay Amazonia S.A.C.	REFORESTADORA AMAZONICA	MADERAS PERJANAS S.A.C.	VULCANO
forestree	ARBE LUMBER S.A.C.	INVERSIONES LA OROZA	MADERERA TRAVI	NEGOCIACION MADERERA TRAVI
GREEN GOLD FORESTRY	MEGA	Instalaciones y Decoraciones	MADERA COMERCIAL	MADERERA DANTON S.A.C.
			HNOS FORESTAL SAC	

The Sustainable Forest Management is a conservation activity, socially inclusive, economically viable and environmentally responsible

Thanks

Erik Fischer Llanos
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**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/026
Day 2 Dialogue Session

Responsible Asia Forestry and Trade - A Partnership for Strengthening Capacity and Sharing Knowledge






Purpose: Information
Submitted by: The Nature Conservancy (TNC)



2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013

Responsible Asia Forestry and Trade
A partnership for strengthening capacity and sharing knowledge

Jack Hurd, Deputy Director, Asia Pacific Region, TNC
August 2013



Primary Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

- Poorly Planned Conversion
- Unsustainable Land Management
- Illegal Exploitation of Forest Resources







Current Context

Strong regulations in producer, processor & consumers countries
+
Big commitments by some big companies
=
Strong Policy & Market Signals for Responsible Forest Management & Trade



Recommendations for APEC

- Enhance multi-sector development planning
- Build Human and institutional capacity
- Expand timber legality verification systems
- Build the business case for sustainability
- Promote a common set of principles on REDD+
- Increase information sharing/exchanges





www.responsibleasia.org



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/FTMM/027
Day 2 Dialogue Session


AIDER - 25 Years Working for Conservation and Sustainable Development in Peruvian Forests


Purpose: Information

Submitted by: Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral
(AIDER)



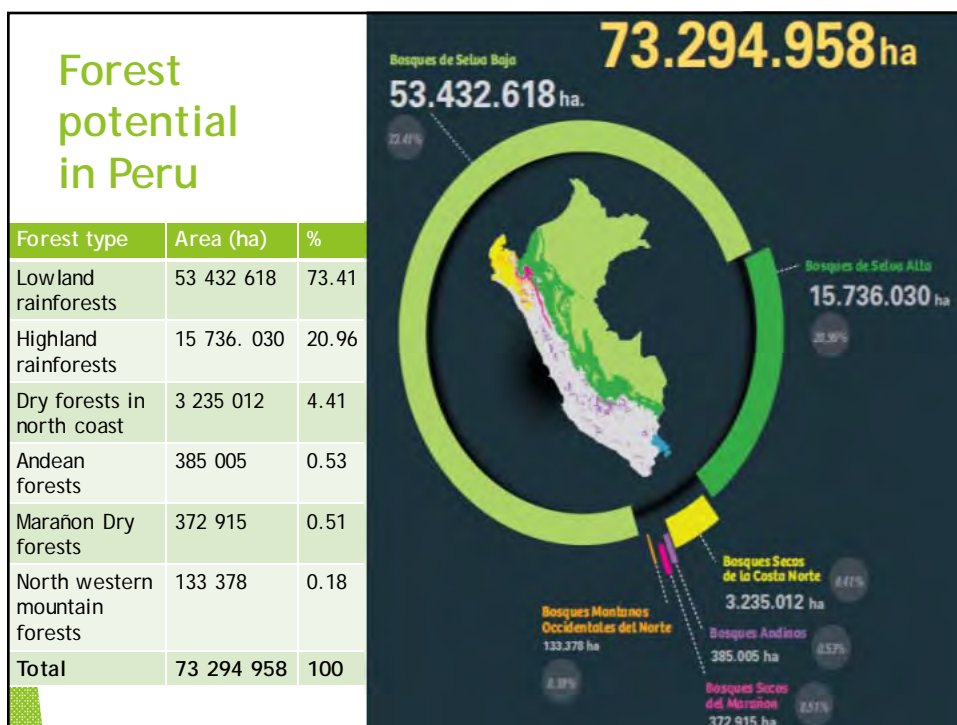
2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forestry
Cusco, Peru
14-16 August 2013





AIDER

25 years
working for
conservation
and sustainable
development in
Peruvian
forests



Topics tackled by conservation and development NGO in Peru

- ▶ Sustainable forest management (indigenous people and forest concessions)
- ▶ Forest governance and environmental law.
- ▶ Degraded soils recovery.
- ▶ Agroforestry and reforestation.
- ▶ Training and organizational strengthening.
- ▶ Formalization of lands and land use planning.
- ▶ Forest carbon projects: reforestation and REDD+
- ▶ Natural protected areas management
- ▶ Research, Knowledge Management
- ▶ Environmental education
- ▶ Sustainable tourism
- ▶ Food security

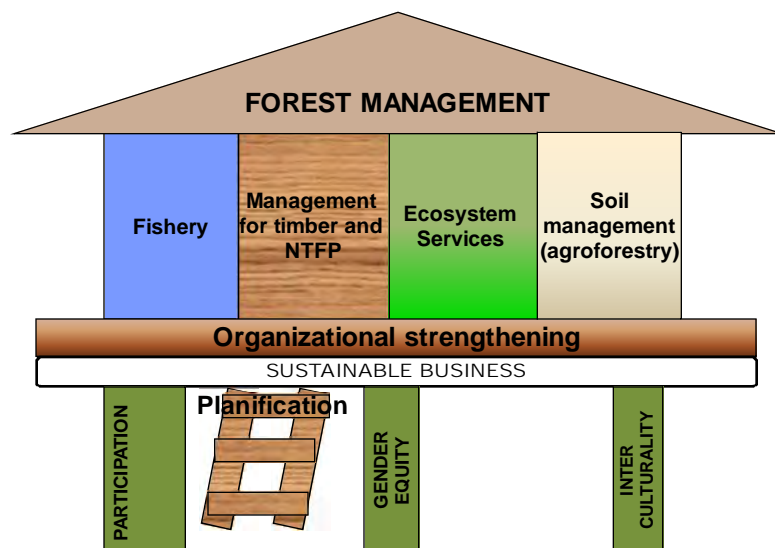


AIDER proposal

- ▶ Ecosystem approach **for** forest management, in concordance with **local** people vision about forests.
- ▶ Work principles: interculturality, **gender** approach and participation
- ▶ Management capacity development in forest users: Key actors for forest conservation.
- ▶ Forests sustainable business, as a tool for conservation and sustainable **development.**



Sustainable forest management proposal (ecosystem approach)



Community forest management: key success factors

- ▶ Capacities developed in community people for the integral management of forests.
- ▶ Use of intermediate technologies of low impact for forests operations.
- ▶ Diversified the use of forest goods and services: timber, NTFP, ecosystem services.
- ▶ FSC Forest Certification to improve the efficiency of operations, comparative advantage in the market and get co-social and environmental benefits.
- ▶ Research of new forest species with market potential
- ▶ Political support and investment incentives.



Potential forest species for markets

SPECIES	USE
Simarouba amara (Marupa)	Packaging Doors
Septotheca tessmannii (Utucuro)	Packaging Covering
Apeiba membranacea (Maquizapa ñagcha)	Covering Doors
Brosimum utile (Panguana)	Packaging Covering
Jacaranda copaia (Huamanzamana)	
Matisia cordata (Sapote)	
Croton matourensis (Aucatadijo)	
Apuleia leiocarpa (Ana caspi)	Flooring Furniture
Terminalia oblonga (Yachushapana amarilla)	Flooring Furniture
Schizolobium parahyba (Pashaco)	Packaging



Source: PD 512/08 Rev. 2 (I) Industrial use and market of 10 forest species of secondary and residual forests" - ITTO/DGFFS/AIDER

Ecosystem services: additional incomes for forest management

- ▶ Diversification strategy for forest management.
- ▶ EESS offer can generate additional incomes for operations in:
 - ▶ Forest concessions for timber
 - ▶ Natural protected areas
 - ▶ Native communities
 - ▶ Conservation and tourism concessions
- ▶ Final objective is sustainable forest management.
- ▶ Current projects have put in value carbón in forests, linked with biodiversity conservation, water regulation, social-cultural benefits, among other EESS.



Some numbers

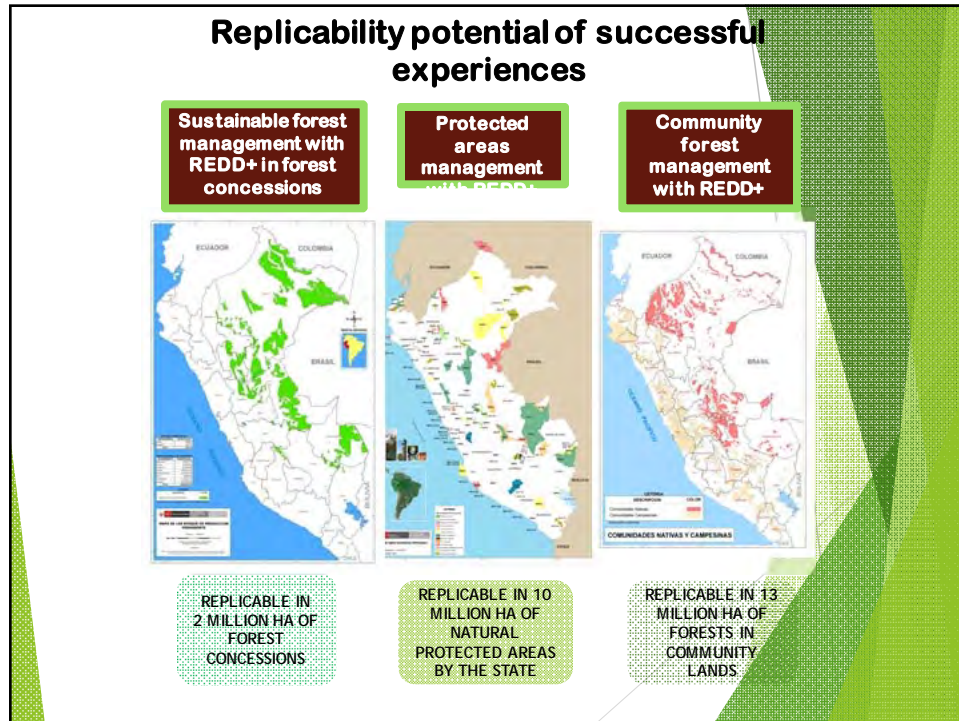
- ▶ 06 native communities with 06 years of FSC certification
- ▶ 36 000 hectares of FSC forests in native communities, managed by the community people
- ▶ Before SFM: US\$ 10 per 01 standing tree, sold to informal extractors
- ▶ Now: US\$ 400 per 01 sawn tree, sold to forest companies (Net income US\$ 160)



Some numbers

- ▶ 04 forest carbon projects in Perú currently sale carbón credits in voluntary markets and fund some forest management operations:
 - ▶ Concession Maderacre Maderyja REDD+ Project (Madre de Dios)
 - ▶ Campo Verde Reforestation Project SFM Company (Ucayali)
 - ▶ NR Tambopata NP Bahuaja Sonene REDD+ Project (Madre de Dios)
 - ▶ Alto Mayo REDD+ Project (San Martín)
- ▶ Design with participation of AIDER, peruvian multidisciplinary team.
- ▶ Buyers: Disney, Lan, Pacífico Seguros, Scotiabank, Dakar 2013. Domestic market potencial (corporate social responsibility, project compensation)







Thank you



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