

Timber Legality Risk Assessment Japan

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COUNTRY RISK
ASSESSMENTS



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FSC™ A000535

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A. Introduction

This Timber Legality Risk Assessment for Japan provides an analysis of the risk of sourcing timber from areas of illegal harvesting and transport. NEPCon has been working on risk assessments for timber legality, in partnership with a number of organisations, since 2007. In that time, NEPCon has developed timber risk assessments for more than 60 countries, illustrated in Figure 1.

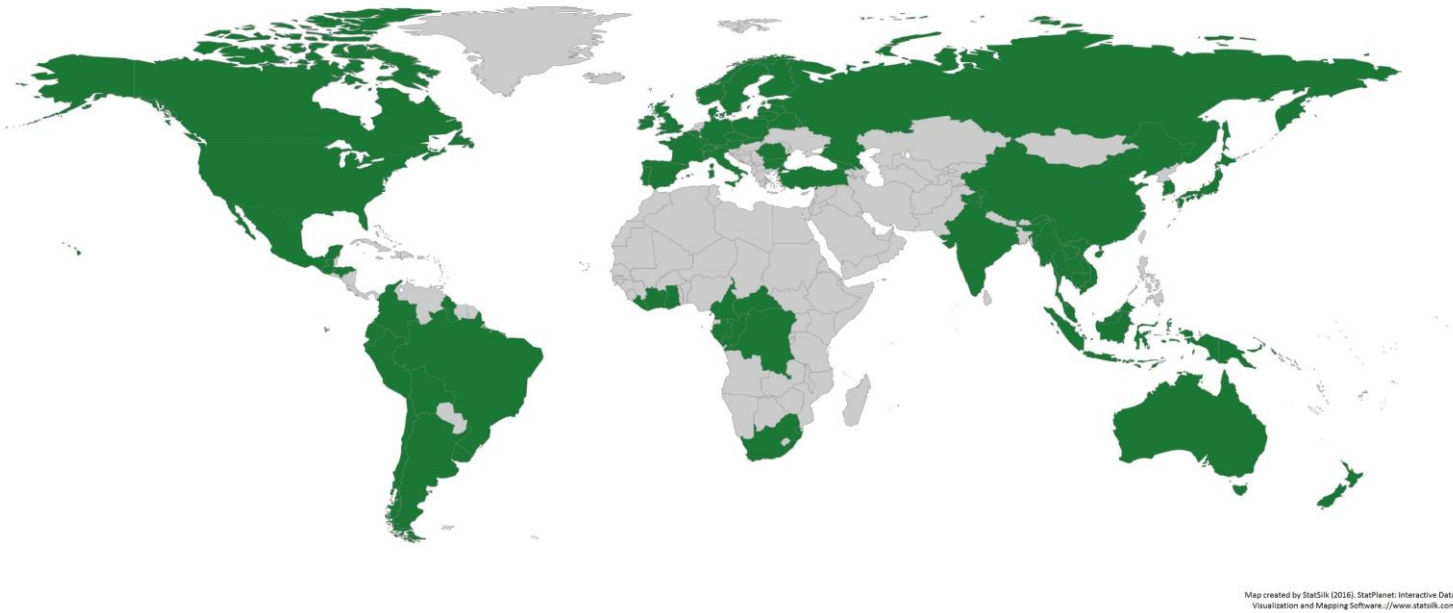


Figure 1. Countries for which NEPCon have developed a legality risk assessment for timber

The risk assessments are developed in collaboration with local forest legality experts and use an assessment methodology jointly developed by FSC and NEPCon. A detailed description of the methodology can be found on NEPCon’s website.

B. Overview of legality risks

Timber Risk Score: 100 / 100 in 2017

This report contains an evaluation of the risk of illegality in Japan for five categories and 21 sub-categories of law. We found:

- Specified risk for 0 sub-categories.
- Low risk for 17 sub-categories.
- No legal requirements for 4 sub-categories.

The Timber Risk Score for Japan is 100 out of 100, and no legality risks have been identified in this report.

This matrix summarises the findings of the timber legality risk assessment set out in this report.

Legal Category	Sub-Category	Source Type
		All forest
Legal rights to harvest	1.1 Land tenure and management rights	Low
	1.2 Concession licenses	N/A
	1.3 Management and harvesting planning	Low
	1.4 Harvesting permits	Low
Taxes and fees	1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	Low
	1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	Low
	1.7 Income and profit taxes	Low
Timber harvesting activities	1.8 Timber harvesting regulations	Low
	1.9 Protected sites and species	Low
	1.10 Environmental requirements	Low
	1.11 Health and safety	Low
	1.12 Legal employment	Low
Third parties' rights	1.13 Customary rights	N/A
	1.14 Free prior and informed consent	N/A
	1.15 Indigenous/traditional peoples rights	Low
Trade and transport	1.16 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	Low
	1.17 Trade and transport	Low
	1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	Low
	1.19 Custom regulations	Low
	1.20 CITES	Low
	1.21 Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures	N/A

C. Overview of the forest sector in Japan

Forestry in Japan consist mostly of conifer plantation forest containing primarily *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Chamaecyparis obtusa* and *Larix kaempferi*. Broadleaf forest species (hardwood forest) are not normally used for forestry operations. Forests cover 66% of Japan's land and 40% of the forest is conifer plantation. Broadleaf forest with high conservation values exit in remote mountains and were protected from harvesting since the Edo era (since 1600). Today, these forests are protected under legal control such as Natural Parks Act, Nature Conservation Act and Forestry Agency Forest Reserve System. Of the Japanese forest: 30% is state owned forest, 10% is owned by local government, 60% is owned privately by enterprises and individuals. The average size of a private forest is a few hectares.

Management plans are made on voluntary basis, but are required if a forest owner wants to receive government subsidies. It is made for five years as one period. Forest Management Plans are normally approved by municipal mayors or by prefectural mayors if the forest lies across more than one city, or approved by the Minister of Forestry Agency if the forest lies across more than one prefecture. In order to fell standing trees in private or municipal owned forest subject to regional forest planning, forest owners etc. must submit a written notice of harvesting and post-logging silviculture to the head of municipalities in advance. The harvesting notice shows, amongst other things: the location of the forest; area to be logged; harvesting method; harvesting age; method of reforestation after the logging; operation period; tree species. This provision is kept throughout Japan, and a notice of forest harvesting is required for any harvesting operations, whether it is commercial use or not. According to the forest development permit system, development of a forest of 1 ha or more involving conversion to other land uses can be permitted by prefectural governors only when the project enhances stability of people's lives or promotes the healthy development of the region, including aspects such as environmental preservation or prevention of landslides. Forestland Development Permit Request form is permitted by prefectural mayors. After harvesting operation, administrator of prefectural office inspects the forest to check if the operation was in line with the approved forest management plan such as checking the forest borders, thinning percentages and whether the forest is regenerated as planned. In case of any breach, an order for improvement and penalties are issued.

D. Legality Risk Assessment

LEGAL RIGHTS TO HARVEST

1.1. Land tenure and management rights

Legislation covering land tenure rights, including customary rights as well as management rights that includes the use of legal methods to obtain tenure rights and management rights. It also covers legal business registration and tax registration, including relevant legal required licenses. Risk may be encountered where land rights have not been issued according to prevailing regulations and where corruption has been involved in the process of issuing land tenure and management rights. The intent of this indicator is to ensure that any land tenure and management rights have been issued according to the legislation.

1.1.1. Applicable laws and regulations

- Civil Code (Established on April 27, 1896, last amended on December 11, 2013), Article 206, 207, 265 and 266.
- Real Property Registration Act (Established in 1899, last amended on June 26, 2013), Article 1 and 27.

1.1.2. Legal authority

- Ministry of Justice

1.1.3. Legally required documents or records

- Register of Preservation of Ownership

1.1.4. Sources of information

Government sources

- Civil Code 1896. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/M29/M29HO089.html>
- Real Property Registration Act 1899. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/H16/H16HO123.html>

Non-Government sources

- Stakeholder Consultation with forest owners and log harvesters

1.1.5. Risk determination

Description of risk

Accuracy of land registration is gradually increasing with the progress of the national land survey that delineates ownership, but it has not been completed for small owners of mountains or forests. However, for places where forest management operations are carried out, the boundaries with adjacent land are confirmed and there are rarely mistakes, such as harvesting from other people's land. There are few complaints and

boundary disputes, and the issues are not at the level to cause social problems, thus the risk can be considered low.

Risk Conclusion

This indicator has been evaluated as low risk. Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.

1.1.6. Risk designation and specification

Low risk

1.1.7. Control measures and verifiers

N/A

1.2. Concession licenses

Legislation regulating procedures for the issuing of forest concession licenses, including use of legal methods to obtain concession license. Especially bribery, corruption and nepotism are well-known issues in connection with concession licenses. The intent of this indicator is to avoid risk related to situations where organizations are obtaining concession licenses via illegal means such as bribery, or where organizations or entities that are not eligible to hold such rights do so via illegal means. Risk in this indicator relates to situations where due process has not been followed and the concession rights can therefore be considered to be illegally issued. The level of corruption in the country or sub-national region is considered to play an important role and corruption indicators (e.g., Corruption Perception Index, CPI) should therefore be considered when evaluating risks.

1.2.1. Applicable laws and regulations

N/A

1.2.2. Legal authority

N/A

1.2.3. Legally required documents or records

N/A

1.2.4. Sources of information

N/A

1.2.5. Risk determination

N/A

1.2.6. Risk designation and specification

N/A

1.2.7. Control measures and verifiers

N/A

1.3. Management and harvesting planning

Any legal requirements for management planning, including conducting forest inventories, having a forest management plan and related planning and monitoring, as well as approval of these by competent authorities. Cases where required management planning documents are not in place or are not approved by competent authorities should be considered. Low quality of the management plan resulting in illegal activities may be a risk factor for this indicator as well.

1.3.1. Applicable laws and regulations

- Forest Act (Established on June 26, 1951. Last amended on June 14 2013), Article 11.
- Forestry Cooperative Act (Established on May 1, 1973. Last amended on April 16, 2014).

1.3.2. Legal authority

- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

1.3.3. Legally required documents or records

- Forest Management Plan
- Forest Management Outsourcing Contract
- Harvesting Notice

1.3.4. Sources of information

Government sources

- Forest Act 1951. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S26/S26HO249.html>
- Forestry Cooperative Act 1973. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S53/S53HO036.html>

1.3.5. Risk determination

Overview of Legal Requirements

A forest management plan is made in accordance with the application and procedure provided in the Article 11 of the Forest Act, and is implemented by forest owners, forestry cooperative or private harvesting enterprises that have contractual relationship with forest owners. It is voluntary to have a management plan, but it is not possible to receive subsidies without acceptance of this forest management plan by the authority. The economic viability of Japanese forestry is dependent on these government subsidies; therefore, all forest management enterprises must be in compliance with this planning system. The management plan is made for five years as one period, and includes silvicultural planning as well as harvesting planning.

A forest management plan has a minimum area requirement of half a compartment, which is the geographical border of a forest shown on a map. Forest compartments typically have an average size of 60 ha. Small forest owners usually have a forest area that is less than a compartment, therefore they are not allowed to make management plans themselves. Forest owners' cooperatives carry out forest management operations collectively with a

common management plan for small forest owners to meet these minimum area requirements.

If a harvesting plan has not been conducted, a harvesting notice must be submitted within 90-30 days prior to felling. This notice of harvest must include the specifications for the particular harvest such as felling age, volume, etc.

Description of Risk

The authorities are conducting very rigorous monitoring after the thinning/harvesting operation and subsidies will not be received without the approval and control of the local government. According to Transparency International, Japan ranks 20th out of 176 countries in Corruption Perceptions Index (2016), with a score of 72 which is higher than the threshold of 50. Japan ranks 4th in Bribe Payers Index (2011), demonstrating political cleanness.

Risk Conclusion

This indicator has been evaluated as low risk. Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.

1.3.6. Risk designation and specification

Low risk

1.3.7. Control measures and verifiers

N/A

1.4. Harvesting permits

Legislation regulating the issuing of harvesting permits, licenses or other legal document required for specific harvesting operations. It includes the use of legal methods to obtain the permit. Corruption is a well-known issue in connection with the issuing of harvesting permits. Risk relates to situations where required harvesting is carried out without valid permits or where these are obtained via illegal means such as bribery. In some areas, bribery may be commonly used to obtain harvesting permits for areas and species that cannot be harvested legally (e.g., protected areas, areas that do not fulfil requirements of minimum age or diameter, tree species that cannot be harvested, etc.). In cases where harvesting permits classify species and qualities to estimate fees, corruption and bribery can be used to classify products that will result in a lower fee. The level of corruption in a country or sub-national region is considered to play an important role and corruption indicators should therefore be considered when evaluating risks. In cases of illegal logging, harvesting permits from sites other than the actual harvesting site may be provided as a false proof of legality with the harvested material.

1.4.1. Applicable laws and regulations

- Forest Act (Established on June 26, 1951. Last amended on June 14, 2013), Article 11 (Forest Management Plan).
- Forestland Development Permission System established as Article 10-2 of Forest Act in 1951.
- Environmental Impact Assessment Act (Established on June 13, 1997. Last amended on May 21, 2014)

1.4.2. Legal authority

- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Ministry of the Environment"

1.4.3. Legally required documents or records

- Harvesting notice,
- Environmental Impact Assessment Report

1.4.4. Sources of information

Government sources

- Forest Act 1951. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S26/S26HO249.html>
- Japan.go.jp, (2017). *Forestland Development Permission System*. [online] Available at: http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/tisan/tisan/con_4.html
- Environmental Impact Assessment Act 1997. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/H09/H09HO081.html>
- Japan.go.jp, (2017). Prosecution statistics 2010 >Processing status and acceptance of criminal cases>Crime category. [online] Available at: <http://www.e-stat.go.jp/SG1/estat/List.do?lid=000001078043>

1.4.5. Risk determination

Overview of Legal Requirements

Article 10-8 of the Forest Act stipulates that "In order to fell standing trees in private- or municipal- owned forest subject to regional forest planning, forest owners etc. must submit to the head of municipalities in advance a written notice of logging and post-logging silviculture which shows the location of the forest, area to be logged, harvesting method, harvesting age, method of reforestation after the logging, operation period, tree species and other matters prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, based on the procedure specified by the Ministry. This provision applies throughout Japan, and notice of forest harvesting is required for any harvesting operations, whether it is commercial use or not.

When a forest manager has an approved management plan, the notice of harvest must be submitted within 30 days of the date of final harvesting operation mentioned in the management plan. As the management plan has already been approved this allows for the notice of harvest to be submitted after the harvest. Monitoring will take place after harvesting. If no management plan exist a harvesting notice must be submitted 90-30 days prior to harvesting. This allows for the local authority to approve harvesting prior to harvesting. Monitoring of whether the logging has been conducted in accordance to the harvesting notice will be conducted after harvesting.

Description of Risk

According to prosecution statistics, in 2010 there has only been about 40 reported cases of lack of harvesting notification, or of a forest manager not following instructions of the local

authority to stop operation due to insufficient harvesting notice, or not following the harvesting notice/management plan. Since there are about 20,000 reported harvestings, the violation only occurs roughly in 0.2% of the case.

According to Transparency International, Japan ranks 20th out of 176 countries in Corruption Perceptions Index (2016), with a score of 72 which is higher than the threshold of 50. Japan ranks 4th in Bribe Payers Index (2011), demonstrating political cleanness. The control of the Japanese authorities is considered well implemented. Hence, this indicator is considered low risk.

Risk Conclusion

This indicator has been evaluated as low risk. Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.

1.4.6. Risk designation and specification

Low risk

1.4.7. Control measures and verifiers

N/A

TAXES AND FEES

1.5. Payment of royalties and harvesting fees

Legislation covering payment of all legally required forest harvesting specific fees such as royalties, stumpage fees and other volume based fees. It also includes payments of the fees based on correct classification of quantities, qualities and species. Incorrect classification of forest products is a well-known issue often combined with bribery of officials in charge of controlling the classification.

1.5.1. Applicable laws and regulations

- Commercial code (Established March 9, 1899).
- Act regulating bidding of public forest (N.Y).
- Act Concerning Utilization of National Forest Land (Established on June 23, 1951), Article 1-3.

1.5.2. Legal authority

- Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries"

1.5.3. Legally required documents or records

- Sales contract
- Financial statements
- Eligible criteria of bidders in case bidding is limited to specific bidders.

1.5.4. Sources of information

Government sources

- Commercial code 1899. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/M32/M32HO048.html>
- Act Concerning Utilization of National Forest Land 1951. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S26/S26HO246.html>

1.5.5. Risk determination

Overview of Legal Requirements

The right to harvest standing trees on public lands are allocated through public bidding. The Japanese government specifies the type of felling required and the felling should follow the requirements in the Forest Act such as environmental requirements. The bidding process takes place with all interested parties attending a physical meeting and bids are delivered into boxes. The bids are disclosed at the meeting, securing transparency within the attendances of the meeting. These processes are strictly monitored by the authorities and reviews are made of single documents. The bids are based on species, age, quality, elevation and amount of volume.

Description of Risk

The monitoring in the forest sector has been strengthened due to a collusive bidding taking place in 2007 related to forest road construction with the involvement of government agencies. This was followed by closing the implicated agency (Green Resources Agency) and more strict monitoring.

According to Transparency International, Japan ranks 20th out of 176 countries in Corruption Perceptions Index (2016), with a score of 72 which is higher than the threshold of 50. Japan ranks 4th in Bribe Payers Index (2011), demonstrating political cleanness. It is deemed that the legislation system is well functioning and the risk for this indicator is considered low.

Risk Conclusion

This indicator has been evaluated as low risk. Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.

1.5.6. Risk designation and specification

Low risk

1.5.7. Control measures and verifiers

N/A

1.6. Value added taxes and other sales taxes

Legislation covering different types of sales taxes, which apply to the material being sold, including selling material as growing forest (standing stock sales). Risk relates to situations where products are sold without legal sales documents or far below market price resulting in illegal avoidance of taxes.

1.6.1. Applicable laws and regulations

- Consumption Tax Act (Established on December 30, 1988. Last amended on May 21, 2014), Article 1, 5 and 28.
- Corporation Tax Act (Established on March 31, 1968. Last amended on May 21, 2014), Article 159.

1.6.2. Legal authority

- Ministry of Finance - National Tax Agency

1.6.3. Legally required documents or records

- Sales contract,
- Estimate (Quote)
- Delivery note
- Invoice

1.6.4. Sources of information

Government sources

- Consumption Tax Act 1988. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmlldata/S63/S63HO108.html>

Non-Government sources

- Stakeholder Consultation with forest owners and log harvesters

1.6.5. Risk determination

Overview of Legal Requirements

There is a tax imposed on consumption. In Japan, it is the general term for "consumption tax prescribed in the Consumption Tax Law" and "local consumption tax prescribed in the Local Tax Law" combined. The consumption tax is imposed on virtually all tangible (which has physical entity) and intangible (which has no physical entity such as fee) goods and services. While legally manufacturers and merchants are specified as the direct tax payer, but in fact the cost is passed on to the final consumer. As such, the consumption tax is imposed and tax shall be paid for sales of wood product as well as commission of forestry work, etc.

Description of Risk

In Japan, it is almost impossible to evade the consumption tax on commerce as it is collected automatically as a digital system, thus stating the risk to be low.

Risk Conclusion

This indicator has been evaluated as low risk. Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.

1.6.6. Risk designation and specification

Low risk

1.6.7. Control measures and verifiers

N/A

1.7. Income and profit taxes

Legislation covering income and profit taxes related to the profit derived from sale of forest products and harvesting activities. This category is also related to income from the sale of timber and does not include other taxes generally applicable for companies or related to salary payments.

1.7.1. Applicable laws and regulations

- Income Tax Act (Established on March 31, 1965. Last amended on May 21, 2014), Article 238
- Corporation Tax Act (Established on March 31, 1968. Last amended on May 21, 2014), Article 159.

1.7.2. Legal authority

- Ministry of Finance - National Tax Agency

1.7.3. Legally required documents or records

- Tax return form

1.7.4. Sources of information

Government sources

- Income Tax Act 1965. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S40/S40HO033.html>
- Corporation Tax Act 1968. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S40/S40HO034.html>

1.7.5. Risk determination

Overview of Legal Requirements

The Article 5 of the Income Tax Act states that "a resident (including resident foreigners) shall be liable to pay income tax pursuant to this Act." The Article 22 states "The tax base for the income tax imposed on a resident shall be the amount of gross income, retirement income and timber income." As such, the tax is imposed on all the income coming from the forestry operations. In addition, according to Article 4, 21 and 22 of the Corporate Tax Act, "If the resident is a corporation, the tax is imposed on operating income of each business year in accordance with the rules." Like the Consumption Tax, it is difficult to evade the corporate tax, and such behaviour is punished as anti-societal behaviour by law.

Description of Risk

As Japanese forestry was developing in the 1980s, fraud was commonly found at the log market leading to more rigorous monitoring by regional taxation bureau. Hence, forestry became one of the industries difficult to make fraud. Considering this fact, as well as the comments from stakeholders, this indicator is considered low risk.

Risk Conclusion

This indicator has been evaluated as low risk. Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.

1.7.6. Risk designation and specification

Low risk

1.7.7. Control measures and verifiers

N/A

TIMBER HARVESTING ACTIVITIES

1.8. Timber harvesting regulations

Any legal requirements for harvesting techniques and technology including selective cutting, shelter wood regenerations, clear felling, transport of timber from felling site and seasonal limitations etc. Typically this includes regulations on the size of felling areas, minimum age and/or diameter for felling activities and elements that shall be preserved during felling etc. Establishment of skidding or hauling trails, road construction, drainage systems and bridges etc. shall also be considered as well as planning and monitoring of harvesting activities. Any legally binding codes for harvesting practices shall be considered.

1.8.1. Applicable laws and regulations

- Forest Act (Established on June 26, 1951. Last amended on June 14 2013), Article 11 (Forest Management Plan).
- Forestland Development Permission System established as Article 10-2 of Forest Act in 1951.
- Forest Road provision (Established on April 1, 1975. Last amended on March 31, 2011), Paragraph 1, 2 and 3.

1.8.2. Legal authority

- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

1.8.3. Legally required documents or records

- Forest Management Plan
- Forest Management Outsourcing Contract
- Harvesting Notice

1.8.4. Sources of Information

Government sources

- Forest Act 1951. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S26/S26H0249.html>
- Japan.go.jp, (2017). *Forestland Development Permission System*. [online] Available at: http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/tisan/tisan/con_4.html
- Japan.go.jp, (2017). *Forest Road Provision*. [online] Available at: <http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/seibi/sagyoudo/pdf/kitei.pdf#search>
- Stakeholder Consultation with Ministry of Environment and Forest and Forestry related organisations

1.8.5. Risk determination

Overview of Legal Requirements

It is mandatory for forest owners etc. to submit a notification of harvesting and post-harvest replanting before conducting harvesting of standing trees in forests. This is regulated in Article 10 of Forest Law. A harvesting plan or harvesting notice will only be

approved when in compliance with the legal requirements for harvesting techniques and technology including selective cutting, shelter wood regenerations, clear felling, transport of timber from felling site etc. Any harvesting that harms the environment or may induce disaster is prohibited. Felling age is also regulated by the regional forest plans and the municipal forest management plans. The Act mandates reforestation after clear-cutting and the forest road provisions provides for design standards.

There is no law that directly regulates the transportation method or seasonal harvest restriction. The local authority conducts both regular and irregular control of the harvesting sites. If the legal requirements regarding harvesting techniques and technology is not being followed despite an approved management plan or harvesting notice operation is instructed to be stopped.

Description of Risk

According to prosecution statistics shows that in 2010 there has only been reported about 40 cases of lack of harvesting notification or of the forest manager not following instructions of the local authority to stop operation due to the management plan or harvesting notice not being followed. Since there are about 20,000 reported harvestings, the violations only occur roughly in 0.2% of the cases. From the prosecution statistics, it is not stipulated to what percentage is directly related to regulations on timber harvesting is not being followed. However, this percentage will be less than 0.2% of all harvesting being conducted. All harvesting sites are visited by forest authorities after harvest.

Since the Japanese forest lies in the mountains, any harvested area is easily observed from a distance so that anyone can notice any harvesting operations. This means supervising authorities such as Prefecture, City, Town and Village officers can also easily observe any changes to the surrounding environment. This makes the monitoring more effective. Furthermore, Japan ranks 20th out of 176 countries in Corruption Perceptions Index (2016), with a score of 72 which is higher than the threshold of 50. Japan ranks 4th in Bribe Payers Index (2011), demonstrating political cleanness. The monitoring of thinned/harvested sites by the supervising authorities are well implemented. Hence this indicator is considered low risk.

Risk Conclusion

This indicator has been evaluated as low risk. Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.

1.8.6. Risk designation and specification

Low risk

1.8.7. Control measures and verifiers

N/A

1.9. Protected sites and species

International, national, and sub national treaties, laws, and regulations related to protected areas allowable forest uses and activities, and/or, rare, threatened, or endangered species, including their habitats and potential habitats. Risk relates to illegal harvesting within protected sites, as well as illegal harvest of protected species. Note that protected areas may include protected cultural sites, including sites with historical monuments.

1.9.1. Applicable laws and regulations

- Natural Parks Act (Established on June 1, 1957. Last amended on June 14, 2014), Article 20 and 21.
- Nature Conservation Act (Established on June 22, 1972. Last amended on May 30, 2013), Article 12 and 14.
- Forestry Agency Forest Reserve System.
- Act on Protection of Cultural Properties (Established on May 30, 1950. Last amended on May 2, 2011), Article 109.
- Wildlife Protection and Proper Hunting Act (Established on July 12, 2002. Last amended on May 30, 2014), Article 29.
- Act on Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Established on June 5, 1992. Last amended on June 12, 2013), Article 1 and 10.
- Landscapes Act (Established on June 18, 2004. Last amended on June 27, 2014), Article 28 to 35.
- Red Data Book

1.9.2. Legal authority

- Ministry of the Environment
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

1.9.3. Legally required documents or records

N/A

1.9.4. Sources of Information

Government sources

- Natural Parks Act 1957. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S32/S32HO161.html>
- Nature Conservation Act 1972. Available at <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S47/S47HO085.html>
- Forestry Agency Forest Reserve System 1950. Available at: http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/kokuyu_rinya/sizen_kankyo/hogorin.html
- Act on Protection of Cultural Properties 2002. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S25/S25HO214.html>
- Wildlife Protection and Proper Hunting Act 2002. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/H14/H14HO088.html>

- Act on Conservation of Endangered Species and Wild Fauna and Flora 1992.. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/H04/H04HO075.html>
- Landscapes Act 2004. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/H16/H16HO110.html>
- Japan.go.jp, (2017). *Red Data Book*. [online] Available at: http://www.biodic.go.jp/rdb/rdb_f.html
- Japan.go.jp, (2017). *Annual Report on the Environment, the Sound Material-Cycle Society and the Biodiversity in Japan*. [online] Available at: <http://www.env.go.jp/en/wpaper/2013/index.htm>
- Japan.go.jp, (2017). *Present plant map created by the Ministry of Environment*. [online] Available at: http://www.biodic.go.jp/vg_map/vg_html/jp/html/vg_map_frm.html
- Maps of protected areas under Natural Park Law and other laws

Non-Government sources

- Globalforestregistry.org (2011) Controlled Wood National Risk Assessment of Japan. Available at: <http://www.globalforestregistry.org/map>
- Stakeholder Consultation with Mr. Shuji Okada

1.9.5. Risk determination

Overview of Legal Requirements

Historically there has been a great pressure on the forest resources of Japan, but initiatives to prevent forest destruction were established during the edo area (1600) - the "Tomeyama" system (meaning forest-deterioration preventive forest). Valuable forest resources in remote forest was conserved or only allowed with selective cutting. This policy remained even after the World War Two and these forests were protected as state forest.

Under these conservation oriented situations of the post-war, Japanese Government rolled out "Extended Plantation Policy", and "Timber Increase Plan" which replaced cutover areas with planted forests mainly with conifers to recover deteriorated land and deal with timber demands. These policy and plan increased the area of plantations. Domestic wood is not competitive as construction material and a lot of expanded plantation forest were left unthinned. Thus, valuable remote forest remained protected and there is no pressure on the forest resource.

Some of these forests are protected by Natural Park Law, Natural Conservation Law, Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law, Protected forest System of the National Forest, Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Some of these forests are not protected under these conservation laws. However, forest with HCVs which are not covered by these conservation laws are covered by Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Act on Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, The Forest Act (against pressures of land development) and Landscapes Act. For large scale development, environmental impact assessment is needed according to Environmental Impact Assessment Act.

Description of Risk

These areas are strictly enforced and forest activities are prohibited. To monitor, local officers of Ministry of Environment called "rangers" have the role to patrol very frequently (almost every day) in his/her responsible are to check if any illegal activities are taking place or not. This monitoring is not limited to checks against protected area but also any illegal camping, waste dumping etc.

These areas are specified on various maps so that anyone who is considering to conduct any large-scale construction/development/other activities with significant impact can easily see the boundaries of the protected areas and there has been no major reporting on developments or illegal harvesting taking place within protected areas.

Risk Conclusion

This indicator has been evaluated as low risk. Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.

1.9.6. Risk designation and specification

Low risk

1.9.7. Control measures and verifiers

N/A

1.10. Environmental requirements

National and sub-national laws and regulations related to the identification and/or protection of environmental values including but not limited to those relating to or affected by harvesting, acceptable level for soil damage, establishment of buffer zones (e.g. along water courses, open areas, breeding sites), maintenance of retention trees on felling site, seasonal limitation of harvesting time, environmental requirements for forest machineries, use of pesticides and other chemicals, biodiversity conservation, air quality, protection and restoration of water quality, operation of recreational equipment, development of non-forestry infrastructure, mineral exploration and extraction, etc... Risk relates to systematic and/or large-scale non-compliance with legally required environmental protection measures that are evident to an extent that threatens the forest resources or other environmental values.

1.10.1. Applicable laws and regulations

- Environmental Impact Assessment Act (Established on June 13, 1997. Last amended on May 21, 2014), Article 1.
- Forest Act (Established on June 26, 1951. Last amended on June 14 2013), Article 10-2 and 25.
- Forest Act enforcement ordinance annex 3 about EIA of forest road (Established on March 31, 2008. Last amended on April 1, 2013)

1.10.2. Legal authority

- Ministry of the Environment
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

1.10.3. Legally required documents or records

- Environmental Impact Assessment Report
- Forest Management Plan
- Harvesting Notice

1.10.4. Sources of information

Government sources

- Forest Act 1951. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S26/S26HO249.html>
- Environmental Impact Assessment Act 1997. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/H09/H09HO081.html>
- Forest Act enforcement ordinance annex 3 about EIA of forest road 2008. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/H20/H20F17001000024.html>

1.10.5. Risk determination

Overview of Legal Requirements

The supreme law on environmental protection is the Environmental Impact Assessment Act, but its target is restricted to relatively large projects. The act is not applied in many cases of forest harvesting (less than 5 ha on average in Japan) or logging road construction, which can affect the environment. With regards to environmental impact from forestry operation, the Forest Act provides for a harvesting regulation that "harvesting area shall be in the area where there is no risk of inducing disaster to the downstream with consideration of slope degree, soil characteristics and the water drainage etc., so there will not be an impact on surrounding houses and roads. Clear-cutting shall not be conducted around a steep slope or unstable soil to prevent soil erosion. After harvesting, efforts shall be made to restore the forest by planned reforestation etc."

There is no law providing for the establishment of buffer zones and restriction of the machinery use.

Description of Risk

Regarding environmental impact in forestry, these days commercial thinning is prioritized to minimize the cost of forest management and there is very little clear-cutting. The concentration of road in mountainous area with the slope exceeding 35 degree is about 15m/ha and low. There has not been any report of severe environmental impact from harvesting or road construction.

Localized severe rain due to recent climate change has been causing landslides, such as deep-seated landslide in increasing frequency, threatening the lives and property of residents. This is not a problem caused by forestry, but is brought by changes in rainfall beyond the records from the past. Japan has been coping with environmental pollutions in the past and is experiencing a lot of natural disasters such as volcanic action, earthquake, tsunami and typhoon. Therefore, the recognition of importance of environmental protection is very high among people and it is reflected into the law framework.

Environmental requirements are covered by the management plan or harvesting permit has is required for each forest manager, and there will be conducted regular and irregular control of whether these plans are being followed. Thus, the environmental requirements are have found to be well monitored and there are no major issues reported on environmental infringements, thus the risk is considered low. That the legislation is well implemented is backed up by consultation with environmental organisations under the FSC NRA process.

Risk Conclusion

This indicator has been evaluated as low risk. Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.

1.10.6. Risk designation and specification

Low risk

1.10.7. Control measures and verifiers

N/A

1.11. Health and safety

Legally required personnel protection equipment for persons involved in harvesting activities, use of safe felling and transport practice, establishment of protection zones around harvesting sites, and safety requirements to machinery used. Legally required safety requirements in relation to chemical usage. The health and safety requirements that shall be considered relate to operations in the forest (not office work, or other activities less related to actual forest operations). Risk relates to situations/areas where health and safety regulations are consistently violated to such a degree that puts the health and safety of forest workers at significant risk throughout forest operations.

1.11.1. Applicable laws and regulations

- Industrial Safety and Health Act (established on June 8. 1972. Last amended on June 24, 2011), Article 1, 10, 14, 24 and 59.
- Labor Standards Act (Established on April 7, 1947. Last amended on May 30, 2014), Article 11, 75.
- Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Act (Established on April 7, 1947. Last amended on May 30, 2014), Article 1.
Revised Regulation about Forestry Machinery (Dated June 1, 2014)
- Agricultural Chemicals Control Act (Established on July 1, 1948. Last amended on March 30, 2007), Article 1, 11 and 12.
- Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Standards to be Complied by Agricultural Chemical Users (Established on March 7, 2003. Last amended on May 20, 2005), Article 1 and 2.
- Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health (Last amended on June 1, 2014), Article 24-14 and 24-15.

1.11.2. Legal authority

- Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

1.11.3. Legally required documents or records

- Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance subscription form
- Claims form for medical compensation benefit
- Claims form for medical compensation expense
- Claims form for compensation benefits for absence from work

1.11.4. Sources of information

Government sources

- Industrial Safety and Health Act 1972. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S47/S47HO057.html>
- Labor Standards Act 1947. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S22/S22HO049.html>
- Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Act 1947. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S22/S22HO050.htm>
- Revised Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health about Forestry Machinery. Available at: http://miyagi-roudoukyoku.jsite.mhlw.go.jp/news_topics/topics/115291/119840.html
- Agricultural Chemicals Control Act 1948. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S23/S23HO082.html>
- Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Standards to be Complied by Agricultural Chemical Users 2003. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/H15/H15F17002003005.html>
- Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health 2014. Available at: <http://www.jaish.gr.jp/enzen/hor/hombun/hor1-2/hor1-2-220-1-0.htm>
- Japan.go.jp, (2017). *Japan International Centre of Occupational Health and Safety Homepage*. [online] Available at: <http://www.jniosh.go.jp/icpro/jicosh-old/japanese/country/japan/index.html>
- Japan.go.jp, (2017). *Website of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries*. [online] Available at: http://www.maff.go.jp/j/nouyaku/n_sizai/houritu_ihan.html (This site provides all cases of violation of Agricultural Chemicals Control Act.

1.11.5. Risk determination

Overview of Legal Requirements

Concerning the safety standards in forestry work, Industrial Safety and Health Act prescribes the nature of management system and training method to prevent industrial accidents, while the Labour Standards Act provides for obligation for victims of industrial accident to rest. Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Act requires providing

insurance benefits to victims of industrial accidents. Organizations that operates forestry business are required to comply with the above three laws. Unless they implement measures from prevention of industrial accidents to assistance for victims to return to work, organizations will receive penalties including increased amount of worker's accident insurance and disapproval of forestry business from the authority. In addition, the Forestry Agency implements "Green Employment" system to train new employees and demands safety training of 8-10 months a year in the first three years from the recruitment. The agency also aims to prevent accidents by establishing "Revised Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health relating to wood transport machinery, etc." to adapt to aging of forestry workers and increasing performance of forestry machinery and to reduce the number of industrial accidents.

Description of Risk

Special trainings on safety and high-performance machinery from the prefectural government have been increasing in the field of forestry. Efforts have been made in the form of self-risk assessment (using safety checklist), risk prediction meeting, getting qualification for operating machinery based on regulations, safety equipment provision, and investigation of the cause and implementing prevention measures in case of accident. Despite such regulations and efforts, the number of accidents in forestry has shifted from decreasing to flat or slightly increasing trend. It is characterized by increase of accidents related to elderly workers, high-performance machines, harvesting or summer heat stroke and bees. The administration and organizations are focusing on such accidents to strengthen the accident prevention system. Between 2008 and 2012, the fatality in forestry was 37-59 with annual average of 44, which accounts for 2.5-3.0% of the whole industry. In 2010, when the labour population in forestry was approximately 50,000, the rate was about 88 fatalities per 100,000 workers. It is at the same level or relatively lower level compared with 92 per 100,000 workers in the US (US Department of Labour Bureau of Labour Statistics, 2011).

"Agricultural Chemicals Control Act", "Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Standards to be Complied by Agricultural Chemical Users" and "Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health" provides for the safe handling of chemicals used in forestry, such as herbicides and rodenticides. In Japan, the use of chemical is limited in the field of forestry to begin with. Examples of chemical use include pesticide for withered red pine and use of rodenticides in larch plantations in Hokkaido. Repellents for deer and hares are in limited use. As use of pesticide against Red Pine withering and use of rodenticide in Hokkaido are both limited to specific areas at present, use of chemicals in the forestry section is minimal. There were four cases of violations of Agricultural Chemicals Control Act in 2008, of which none was in the forestry sector.

The Labour Standard Inspection Office under the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare visits companies irregularly. Visits might be scheduled or unannounced. The main purpose of the visit is to check the actual working environment of the company. Primary sector industries are more often visited than the service industry.

The control by the authorities are considered efficiently implemented. The government support through the Green Employment programme as referred to above and the forest sector experiences a low level of accidents. The indicator is considered low.

Risk Conclusion

This indicator has been evaluated as low risk. Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.

1.11.6. Risk designation and specification

Low risk

1.11.7. Control measures and verifiers

N/A

1.12. Legal employment

Legal requirements for employment of personnel involved in harvesting activities including requirement for contracts and working permits, requirements for obligatory insurances, requirements for competence certificates and other training requirements, and payment of social and income taxes withhold by employer. Furthermore, the points cover observance of minimum working age and minimum age for personnel involved in hazardous work, legislation against forced and compulsory labour, and discrimination and freedom of association. Risk relates to situations/areas where systematic or large scale noncompliance with labour and/or employment laws. The objective is to identify where serious violations of the legal rights of workers take place, such as forced, underage or illegal labour.

1.12.1. Applicable laws and regulations

- Industrial Safety and Health Act (established on June 8, 1972. Last amended on June 24, 2011).
- Labor Standards Act (Established on April 7, 1947. Last amended on May 30, 2014).
- Labor Union Act (Established on June 1, 1949. Last amended on June 27, 2012).

1.12.2. Legal authority

- Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

1.12.3. Legally required documents or records

- Employment contract

1.12.4. Sources of information

Government sources

- Industrial Safety and Health Act 1972. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmlldata/S47/S47HO057.html>
- Labor Standards Act 1947. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmlldata/S22/S22HO049.html>
- Labor Union Act 1949. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmlldata/S24/S24HO174.html>

1.12.5. Risk determination

Overview of Legal Requirements

Article 59 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act provides for safety training as “the employer shall, when a new worker is employed, give the said worker education for safety and/or health concerning work operations in which the worker is to be engaged, as provided for by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.” The Labour Standards Act stipulates establishing the minimum standard of working conditions and providing treatment exceeding the standard. Article 3 (equal treatment without discrimination), Article 4 (principle of equal wages for men and women), Article 5 (prohibition of forced labour), Article 14 (contract period), Article 56 (minimum age), Article 75 (medical compensation), Article 76 (compensation for absence from work) corresponds to this. In addition, the Labour Union aims to improve the status of workers by promoting that the workers stand in equal footing in negotiations with the employers, and recognize the right of workers to voluntarily organize labour unions, to associate, and to collectively negotiate.

Description of Risk

The Labour Standards Act require all the worker’s, and forestry organizations be adhering to these laws and is found to be well implemented.

Risk Conclusion

This indicator has been evaluated as low risk. Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.

1.12.6. Risk designation and specification

Low risk

1.12.7. Control measures and verifiers

N/A

THIRD PARTIES' RIGHTS

1.13 Customary rights

Legislation covering customary rights relevant to forest harvesting activities including requirements covering sharing of benefits and indigenous rights.

1.13.1. Applicable laws and regulations

- Act on Advancement of Modernization of Rights in Relation to Forests Subject to Rights of Common (Established on July 9, 1966. Last amended on May 2, 2011), Article 1-4, 19 (Article 1-4 states that the Japanese customary rights are removed).

1.13.2. Legal authority

N/A

1.13.3. Legally required documents or records

N/A

1.13.4. Sources of information

Government sources

- Act on Advancement of Modernization of Rights in Relation to Forests Subject to Rights of Common 1966. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S41/S41HO126.html>
- City.Nakatsugawa.gifu.jp, (2017). *Nakatsugawa City's website*. [online] Available at: <http://www.city.nakatsugawa.gifu.jp/>

1.13.5. Risk determination

Overview of Legal Requirements

There is no statutory right for local people to enter the forest to collect mushrooms or firewood. But it is usually deemed as a customary right of local people. Forest owners/managers usually respect the customary right of the local people, but this is not covered by law.

Forestry has been conducted by accredited organizations including forestry cooperatives, and lands are owned by individuals, corporations, the national, prefectural and municipal governments. Local residents can be involved in forestry or forest management as individual land owners, but not as the settlement or group.

Traditionally in Japan, there have been "common land" or "common forest". The common land is the customary area where forest, field or fishing ground is used publicly and residents of a specified area jointly hold the use right. After the World War II, the system was abolished by the Agrarian Reform. The management of the common forests have been transferred to the municipalities. There are forests called financial ward forests, part forest, etc. Such names were inherited from the old village forests before the municipal mergers. They are managed by the municipal governments after the merge and there is no customary rights to these lands.

Description of Risk

Even though there are deemed customary rights, these are not covered by legislation, thus the indicator is non-applicable.

Risk Conclusion

N/A

1.13.6. Risk designation and specification

N/A

1.13.7. Control measures and verifiers

N/A

1.14. Free prior and informed consent

Legislation covering "free prior and informed consent" in connection with transfer of forest management rights and customary rights to the organisation in charge of the harvesting operation.

1.14.1. Applicable laws and regulations

N/A (There is no legislation in Japan covering "free prior and informed consent" in connection with transfer of forest management rights and customary rights to the organisation in charge of the harvesting operation)

1.14.2. Legal authority

N/A

1.14.3. Legally required documents or records

N/A

1.14.4. Sources of information

N/A

1.14.5. Risk determination

N/A

1.14.6. Risk designation and specification

N/A

1.14.7. Control measures and verifiers

N/A

1.15. Indigenous/traditional peoples' rights

Legislation that regulates the rights of indigenous/traditional people as far as it's related to forestry activities. Possible aspects to consider are land tenure, right to use certain forest related resources or practice traditional activities, which may involve forest lands.

1.15.1. Applicable laws and regulations

- Act on the Promotion of Ainu Culture, and Dissemination and Enlightenment of Knowledge about Ainu Tradition etc. (Established on May 14, 1997. Last amended on June 24, 2011), Article 1-5.

1.15.2. Legal authority

- Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
- Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

1.15.3. Legally required documents or records

N/A

1.15.4. Sources of information

Government sources

- Act on the Promotion of Ainu Culture, and Dissemination and Enlightenment of Knowledge about Ainu Tradition etc. 1997. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/H09/H09HO052.html>
- Geocities.co.jp, (N.Y) *Court precedents of Nibudani Dam case*. [online] Available at: <http://www.geocities.co.jp/HeartLand-Suzuran/5596/>
- Dogyousei.gr.jp, (N.Y) *Court precedents of Ainu peoples' common property*. [online] Available at: <http://www.dogyousei.gr.jp/ainu/kousaihanketu.doc>

Non-Government sources

Globalforestregistry.org (2011) Controlled Wood National Risk Assessment of Japan. Available at: <http://www.globalforestregistry.org/map>

1.15.5. Risk determination

Overview of Legal Requirements

Act on the Promotion of Ainu Culture stipulates that it was enacted "to realize a society in which the pride of Ainu people as an ethnic group is respected by promoting the measures for the Ainu culture and dissemination and enlightenment of knowledge of the people about Ainu tradition, etc." The Act states that from the cultural standpoint, the wood use in the traditional sacred land and festivals is respected.

Description of Risk

In Hokkaido where the Ainu people live, forestry are mostly plantation of conifers, and there is little hardwood forest management. There has been no case where local forestry disturbed Ainu people's sacred land and their use of hardwood trees. Forestry has been rather respecting the Ainu culture that uses forest and wood. In addition, there has been no case of forestry-related litigation over the infringement of the forest and the Ainu people and the risk is considered low.

Risk Conclusion

This indicator has been evaluated as low risk. Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.

1.15.6. Risk designation and specification

Low risk

1.15.7. Control measures and verifiers

N/A

TRADE AND TRANSPORT

1.16. Classification of species, quantities, qualities

Legislation regulating how harvested material is classified in terms of species, volumes and qualities in connection with trade and transport. Incorrect classification of harvested material is a well-known method to reduce/avoid payment of legality prescribed taxes and fees. Risk relates to material traded under illegal false statements of species, quantities or qualities. This could cover cases where this type of false classification is done to avoid payment of royalties or taxes or where trade bans on product types or species are implemented locally, nationally or internationally. This is mainly an issue in countries with high levels of corruption (CPI<50).

1.16.1. Applicable laws and regulations

- Commercial Code (Established on March 9, 1899. Last amended on May 30, 2014), Article 526.
- Act on Standardization and Proper Labelling of Agricultural and Forest Products (Established on May 11, 1950. Last amended on December 13, 2012)

1.16.2. Legal authority

- Commercial code is managed by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
- Act on Standardization and Proper Labelling of Agricultural and Forest Products is managed by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

1.16.3. Legally required documents or records

- Sales contract
- Financial statements.
- Japanese Agricultural Standard (JAS) certificate

1.16.4. Sources of information

Government sources

- Commercial Code 1899. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/M32/M32HO048.html>
- Act on Standardization and Proper Labelling of Agricultural and Forest Products 1950. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S25/S25HO175.html>
- Japan.go.jp, (N.Y). *Trends in the forest sector*. [online] Available at: http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/kikaku/hakusyo/23hakusyo_h/all/a55.html

Non-Government sources

- Stakeholder Consultation with log market and wood trading expert

1.16.5. Risk determination

Overview of Legal Requirements

The Commercial Code provides for sales and trading business practices in general (Article 1 Section 1). Also, transaction of products such as logs from forestry is covered by the Commercial Code. The Code provides for control of fraud in commercial trade. The primary producers including the Forestry Cooperatives submit a felling notice based on the forest management plan and make plot survey before felling. Harvested volume is verified by the prefectural government after harvest prior to payment of subsidy provision to the forest owner. Internal audits of organizations, external audits by the authority and the National Tax Agency altogether has been functioning well to control illegal transaction with severe penalty for fraud. All companies are subjected to the audit by national tax agency or tax offices. National tax agency audits large companies and tax offices audit smaller companies. Through samples transaction documents including information on classification and species are controlled to see if there is any fraud. This is checked against the tax. i.e. income tax, VAT, accession tax etc. On average large companies are audited every 3 to 4 years. Small companies are audited every 10 years on average.

The standard prescribed by the Act on Standardization and Proper Labelling of Agricultural and Forest Products is generally called JAS standards and it aims to improve product identification as well as value of products by labelling species, size and grading on wood products (Article 2). The standard is voluntary, but is widely used on the log market. It provides the standard of quality (including forms, size, weight or conditions of packaging) of logs and wood product as well as standards of labelling (including names and origin) of quality. Therefore, organizations holding JAS certification needs to be audited regularly by an accredited organization. This system functions as an additional control system to avoid fraud in wood or wood products (Article 23-2). Under consultation with stakeholders there has been no reports of any case of abuse of the JAS system. A report by Forestry Agency from 2011, shows that the percentage of JAS certified sawmills are about 10% and JAS certified plywood factories are about 80%. A slight increase in 10 years.

It is common practice to use the log market when selling logs. Information such as harvested forest, species, volume, size, quantity, grade and so on are recorded so that they are highly traceable. These requirements must be applied by all companies.

Description of Risk

As Japanese forestry was developing in the 1980s fraud was commonly found at the log market leading to more rigorous monitoring by regional taxation bureau. Hence the forestry became one of the industries difficult to make fraud. The corruption level in Japan is considered low, with Japan having a CPI of 72 (higher than the threshold of 50).

There are no indications or evidence that infringements are occurring frequently. Together with voluntary JAS certification and general registration of species, quantities and qualities, and inspection throughout the timber chain in Japan this indicator is considered low.

Risk Conclusion

This indicator has been evaluated as low risk. Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.

1.16.6. Risk designation and specification

Low risk

1.16.7. Control measures and verifiers

N/A

1.17. Trade and transport

All required trading permits shall exist as well as legally required transport document which accompany transport of wood from forest operation. Risk relates to the issuing of documents permitting the removal of timber from the harvesting site (e.g., legally required removal passes, waybills, timber tags, etc.). In countries with high levels of corruption, these documents are often falsified or obtained by using bribery. In cases of illegal logging, transport documents from sites other than the actual harvesting site are often provided as a fake proof of legality with the harvested material.

1.17.1. Applicable laws and regulations

- Customs Act (Established on April 2, 1954. Last amended on March 31, 2014), Article 1, 29, 30 and 67-2.
- Motor Truck Transportation Business Act (Established on December 19, 1989. Last amended on June 13, 2014), Article 3 and 4.
- Motor Truck Transportation Business Safety Regulation (Established on July 30, 1990. Last amended on January 22, 2014), Article 3, 4, and 5.
- Consigned Freight Forwarding Business Act (Established on June 1, 1949. Last amended on September 12, 2012), Article 30, 31 and 32.
- Outline for Quarantine of Imported Wood (Established on November 22, 1951. Last amended on May 11, 2001), Article 1 and 2.

1.17.2. Legal authority

- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

1.17.3. Legally required documents or records

- Bill of entry
- Customs declaration
- Quarantine certificate
- Cargo transportation plan

1.17.4. Sources of information

Government sources

- Customs Act 1954. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S29/S29HO061.html>

- Motor Truck Transportation Business Act 1989. Available at: <http://www.houko.com/00/01/H01/083.HTM>
- Motor Truck Transportation Business Safety Regulation 1990. Available at: <http://hourei.hounavi.jp/hourei/H02/H02F03901000022.php>
- Consigned Freight Forwarding Business Act 1949. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S24/S24HO187.html>
- Outline for Quarantine of Imported Wood 1951. Available at: www.pps.go.jp/law_active/Notification/basis/8/55/html/55.html

1.17.5. Risk determination

Overview of Legal Requirements

The Customs Act defines the necessary matters to ensure proper processing of the customs procedures about tariff setting, payment, collection, refund as well as export and import of goods and refund. Cargo exporters or importers shall declare the necessary information such as product name, quantity and price of the applicable products to the Customs director in the bonded area in pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Order. Outline for Quarantine of Imported Wood provides for quarantine of plants and microorganisms that are brought together with imported wood and it monitors the introduction of invasive organisms from abroad.

Internally in Japan only delivery slip is following the timber from the forest operation.

Description of Risk

Based on these laws, proper trade of wood and wood products has been promoted and legal compliance of wood transport and safety has been enforced. The monitoring system for international trade is being strengthened to control illegal trade.

Risk Conclusion

This indicator has been evaluated as low risk. Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.

1.17.6. Risk designation and specification

Low risk

1.17.7. Control measures and verifiers

N/A

1.18. Offshore trading and transfer pricing

Legislation regulating offshore trading. Offshore trading with related companies placed in tax havens combined with artificial transfer prices is a well-known way to avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees to the country of harvest and considered as an important generator of funds that can be used for payment of bribery and black money to the forest operation and personnel involved in the harvesting operation. Many countries have established legislation covering transfer pricing and offshore trading. It should be noted that only transfer pricing and offshore trading as far as it is legally prohibited in the country, can be included here. Risk relates to situations when products are sold out of the country for prices that are significantly lower than market value and then sold to the next link in the supply chain for market prices, which is often a clear indicator of tax laundry. Commonly, the products are not physically transferred to the trading company.

1.18.1. Applicable laws and regulations

- Customs Act (Established on April 2, 1954. Last amended on March 31, 2014), Article 1, 29, 30, 67 and 108.
- Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act (Established on December 1, 1949. Last amended on June 24, 2009), Article 1, 5, 17 and 18.
- Japan enacted formal transfer pricing legislation in April 1986 with the Act on Special Measures Concerning Taxation (ASMT) Article 66-4, and since 2005, Article 68-88 for consolidated companies (collectively, Articles 66-4 and 68-88 of the ASMT). In support of Articles 66-4 and 68-88 of the ASMT, related cabinet and ministerial orders were issued through the Order for Enforcement of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Taxation Article 39-12 (since 2005 Article 39-112 for consolidated companies; collectively Articles 39-12 and 39-112 of the Cabinet Order of the ASMT) and the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Taxation Article 22-10 (Article 22-10 of the ASMT Ministerial Order).
- The National Tax Agency's (NTA) interpretation and guidance for the application of the transfer pricing rules are set out in the related ASMT Basic Circulars, dated 8 September 2000 (the 8 September 2000 Circular), 1 June 2001 (the 1 June 2001 Circular), and 25 June 2001 (the 25 June 2001 Circular).

1.18.2. Legal authority

- Ministry of Finance

1.18.3. Legally required documents or records

- Bill of entry
- Customs declaration
- Remittance detail

1.18.4. Sources of information

Government sources

- Customs Act 1954. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S29/S29HO061.html>
- Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act 1949. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmldata/S24/S24HO228.html>

- Sigma-support.com, (2014). *5-year Summary of violation of the Foreign Exchange Act in export and import*. [online] Available at: <http://www.sigma-support.com/category/1278178.html#TOPICS1>
- Japan.go.jp, (N.Y). *New Release - original news of violation of the Foreign Exchange Act in export and import*. [online] Available at: <http://www.meti.go.jp/press/index.html>
- Eoi-tax.org, (2017). *Japan*. [online] Available at: <http://www.eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/JP#agreements>
- Pwc.com, (2012). *International transfer pricing 2012*. [online] Available at: http://download.pwc.com/ie/pubs/2012_international_transfer_pricing.pdf

1.18.5. Risk determination

Overview of Legal Requirements

The international tax standard, developed by OECD and supported by the UN and the G20, provides for full exchange of information on request in all tax matters without regard to a domestic tax interest requirement or bank secrecy for tax purposes. Currently all 30 OECD member countries, including Japan have endorsed and agreed to implement the international tax standard. Furthermore, all offshore financial centres accept the standard. Japan has been actively part of developing the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises and the revision her off. In practice the OECD Guidelines are interpreted and implemented within the framework of Japans own transfer pricing legislation. Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act provides for international trade and transfer pricing.

Companies operating in Japan are required to complete and return an annual corporation tax return. As part of this details of the taxpayer's foreign affiliated parties and any transactions with those parties, including disclosure of the transfer pricing methodology adopted for each transaction. A review of this form, in conjunction with the company's financial statements and a review of the company's results, may lead the tax authorities to select a company for audit.

Japan has signed 8 Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with jurisdictions of offshore financial centres and are signatories to 1 multilateral mechanism, Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (<http://www.eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/JP#agreements>).

Description of Risk

Japan is progressive on the practice of transfer pricing, and the Japanese tax authorities has excessive experience and focus on the policing transfer pricing regime. Several significant tax assessments based on transfer pricing adjustments have gotten public attention. (PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 2012).

According to Transparency International, Japan ranks 20th out of 176 countries in Corruption Perceptions Index (2016), with a score of 72 which is higher than the threshold of 50. Japan ranks 4th in Bribe Payers Index (2011), demonstrating political cleanness. The control of the Japanese authorities is considered well implemented.

No indications of any significant violations are present regarding offshore trading and transfer pricing in Japan and this the indicator is considered low.

Risk Conclusion

This indicator has been evaluated as low risk. Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.

1.18.6. Risk designation and specification

Low risk

1.18.7. Control measures and verifiers

N/A

1.19. Custom regulations

Custom legislation covering areas such as export/import licenses, product classification (codes, quantities, qualities and species).

1.19.1. Applicable laws and regulations

- Customs Act (Established on April 2, 1954. Last amended on March 31, 2014), Article 1, 29, 30, 67 and 108.

1.19.2. Legal authority

- Ministry of Finance

1.19.3. Legally required documents or records

- Bill of entry
- Customs declaration

1.19.4. Sources of information

Government sources

- Customs Act 1954. Available at: <http://law.e-gov.go.jp/htmlldata/S29/S29HO061.html>

1.19.5. Risk determination

Overview of Legal Requirements

The Customs Act defines the necessary matters to ensure proper processing of the customs procedures about tariff setting, payment, collection, refund as well as export and import of goods and refund. Cargo exporters shall declare the necessary information such as product name, quantity and price of the applicable products to the Customs director in the bonded area in pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Order. A permit must be obtained for cargo to be exported through necessary inspection. After such processes the permit of export can be issued. Export of wood and wood products is also subject to the inspection in the bonded area in a public harbor. If there is a self-owned wharf, it is

possible to establish a bonded facility there. There are mirror requirements for the import of timber and timber products to Japan.

Description of Risk

Regarding customs inspections, there has been increasing cases leading to serious incident such as illegal drugs and infectious diseases. As such, the rigor of inspection has been increasing and false declaration is not passed easily.

Risk Conclusion

This indicator has been evaluated as low risk. Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.

1.19.6. Risk designation and specification

Low risk

1.19.7. Control measures and verifiers

N/A

1.20. CITES

CITES permits (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the Washington Convention). Note that the indicator relates to legislation existing for the area under assessment (and not e.g., the area from which CITES species are imported).

1.20.1. Applicable laws and regulations

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora About Export Permission of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Japan has signed on November 4, 1980)

1.20.2. Legal authority

- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

1.20.3. Legally required documents or records

- Export permit

1.20.4. Sources of information

Non-Government sources

- Japan.go.jp, (N.Y). CITES. [online] Available at: http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/external_economy/trade_control/boekikanri/cites/

1.20.5. Risk determination

Description of Risk

No woody species produced in Japan are listed in the CITES lists and the risk is therefore considered low.

Risk Conclusion

This indicator has been evaluated as low risk. Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.

1.20.6. Risk designation and specification

Low risk

1.20.7. Control measures and verifiers

N/A

1.21. Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures

Legislation covering due diligence/due care procedures, including e.g. due diligence/due care systems, declaration obligations, and /or the keeping of trade related documents, legislation establishing procedures to prevent trade in illegally harvested timber and products derived from such timber, etc.

1.21.1. Applicable laws and regulations

- Act on Promotion of Distribution and Use of Legally Logged Wood Products ('Clean Wood Act') (2016)
- Act on Promotion of Procurement of Eco-Friendly Goods and Services by the State and Other Entities ('Green Purchase Act') (2006) is applicable to domestic public Institutions only. However the act is not applicable for forest entities (<http://www.env.go.jp/policy/hozen/green/g-law/>)

1.21.2. Legal authority

- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

1.21.3. Legally required documents or records

- Registration issued by a third party registering organization appointed by the government (voluntary)

1.21.4. Sources of information

Government sources

- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Japan (2016). *The Act on Promotion of Use and Distribution of Legally-Harvested Wood and Wood Products – An Overview* [online]. Forestry Agency. Available at: https://members.wto.org/crnattachments/2017/TBT/JPN/17_1494_00_e.pdf

Non-Government sources

- Global Legal Monitor (2016). *Japan: Act Aims to Promote Trade in Legally Produced Timber* [online]. Available at: <http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/japan-act-aims-to-promote-trade-in-legally-produced-timber/>

- Friends of the Earth Japan (2016) *Trends of Tackling Illegal Logging issue in Japan* [online]. (slides 18 and 19) Available at: http://www.iges.or.jp/files/research/natural-resource/PDF/20161215/04_161215Mishiba.pdf
- Forest Legality (2016). *Japan's New Legal Timber Law* [online]. Available at: <http://www.forestlegality.org/blog/japan%E2%80%99s-new-legal-timber-law>
- Japan Times (2016). *Cracking down on illegal logging* [online]. Opinion. Available at: <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/opinion/2016/05/01/editorials/cracking-illegal-logging/#.WXrt9oh96Uk>
- Green Purchasing Network (2016). *'Law concerning the promotion of distribution and use of legally harvested timber etc.'* was established [online]. Available at: <http://www.gpn.jp/archives/gpnnews/archive/2016/05/000940.php> [online].
- Goho wood NAVI (2006). *'Goho-wood' Japan's measures against illegal logging* [online]. Available at: <https://www.goho-wood.jp/world/outline/>

1.21.5. Risk determination

Overview of Legal Requirements

Under the Act on Promotion of Distribution and Use of Legally Logged Wood Products ('Clean Wood Act'), wood related entities who take appropriate measure to secure the use of legally-harvested wood and wood products may apply for the voluntary registration system. The act cannot obligate businesses to use legally logged woods, but is designed to promote the trade of legal timber. There are two types of 'wood related entities' who can apply for registration, first business entities who receive/buy timber produced from forests as the first entities in the supply chain or import wood and wood products, and business entities who handle wood and wood products which are provided from other wood related entities in Japan.

To get registered, an entity buying or receiving wood needs to comply with the Due Diligence System, collecting general information on the products (products category, species, country/region of harvesting, weight, volume-number, providers name and address), including documents which certify the legality of harvesting of the timber in the country of harvesting. When the entity provides or sells wood, it again needs above mentioned information including documents confirming legality of harvesting. The next entity receiving/buying wood and wood products needs to confirm the contents of documents provided from the previous entity.

Registering organization are third parties who have adequate capacity to conduct the registering system and are not governed by wood-related entities, appointed by competent ministers.

More detailed standards for the due diligence system will be stipulated by a Ministerial Order. (<http://www.forestlegality.org/blog/japan%E2%80%99s-new-legal-timber-law>) Registration must be renewed every five years. Companies that falsely claim to be registered companies are subject to punishment of a fine of about USD2,850.

Description of Risk

Japan is a major importer, also importing from high risk countries Malaysia, Russia (through China) and Romania. The recently implemented 'Clean Wood Act' aims to

promote the distribution and use of legally logged wood, there is no prohibition in the law on importing timber that has been harvested or traded illegally. This legislation requiring due diligence / due care procedures is based on a voluntary registration system. Furthermore, since low risk has been found in categories 1.1-1.20, it is concluded that the potential impact of this lack of enforcement for timber harvested in Japan will be limited both in impact and in scale. Therefore, the risk has been concluded to be low.

Risk Conclusion

This indicator has been evaluated as low risk.

1.21.6. Risk designation and specification

Low risk

1.21.7. Control measures and verifiers

N/A

Annex I. Timber source types

The table **Timber Source Types in Japan** identifies the different types of sources of timber it is possible to find in the country of origin.

'Timber Source Type' is a term used to describe the different legal sources of timber in a country, in order to allow a more detailed specification of risk. The Timber Source Type is used to clarify:

- which forest types timber can be sourced from legally;
- what the legal requirements are for each source type, and
- if there are risks related to certain source types and not others.

Timber Source Type can be defined by several different characteristics. It may be based on the actual type of forest (e.g. plantation or natural), or other attributes of forests such as ownership, management regime or legal land classification. In this context Timber Source Types are defined and discerned using the following characteristics:

- a) **Forest type** - refers to the type of forest such as plantation or natural tropical forest, or mixed temperate forest. Often the clearest differentiation is between natural forest and plantations.
- b) **Spatial scale (Region/Area)** - relating to meaningful divisions of a nation. However, in some cases the assessment may be carried out at national level where that allows the risk assessment to establish risk at a meaningful level. E.g. a small country with uniform legislation and a uniform level of risk in all areas of the country, as national level assessment may be enough. In case there are significant differences in the legal framework or legality risks between different types of ownership (e.g. public forest, private forest, industrial forest), between different type of forest (e.g. natural forest and plantations) and/or between different geographical regions the conformance risk evaluation shall specify these differences when specifying the risk and apply the appropriate control measures.
- c) **Legal land/forest classification** - refers to the legal classification of land. Focus is on land from where timber can be sourced, and this could entail a number of different legal categories such as e.g. permanent production forest, farm land, protected areas, etc.
- d) **Ownership** - Ownership of land may differ in a country and could be state, private, communal etc. Ownership of land obviously have impacts on how land can be managed and controlled.
- e) **Management regime** - Independently of the ownership of the land, the management of forest resources may differ between areas. Management may also be differentiated as private, state, communal or other relevant type.
- f) **License type** - Licenses may be issued to different entities with a range of underlying requirements for the licensee. A license might be issued on a limited area, limited period of time and have other restrictions and obligations. Examples could be a concession license, harvest permit, community forestry permit etc.

TIMBER SOURCE TYPES IN JAPAN

Forest type	Region/Area	Legal Land Classification	Ownership	Management regime	License / Permit Type	Description of source type
All types	National	N/A	N/A	N/A	Harvesting notice, Forestland Development Permit Request form, Forest Management Plan	Harvesting notice is regulated in Article 10 of the Forest Act and one needs to obtain permission from municipal mayors. Forestland Development Permit Request form is permitted by prefectural mayors. Forest Management Plan is approved by normally municipal mayors or by prefectural mayors in case the forest lies across more than one city or approved by the Minister of Forestry Agency in case the forest lies across more than one prefecture.

Annex II. Expert consultation

	Name	Email	Address	Organisation	Area of expertise (category/sub-category)	Contact made
1.	Hayami Forest		三重県北牟婁郡紀北町海山区引本浦345	Forest owner	1.1,1.2,1.3,1.4,2.1,2.2,2.3	21-Aug-14
2.	Mitchita Forest		大阪府 南河内郡千早赤阪村	Forest owner	1.1,1.2,1.3,1.4,2.1,2.2,2.3	21-Aug-14
3.	Tami Forest		奈良県北葛城郡王寺町本町2丁目16-36	Forest owner	1.1,1.2,1.3,1.4,2.1,2.2,2.3	14-Aug-14
4.	Tanaka Forest Co., Ltd		東京都西多摩郡檜原村本宿729	Forest owner	1.1,1.2,1.3,1.4,2.1,2.2,2.3	14-Aug-14
5.	Moroto Rinyu Co., Ltd		三重県多気郡大台町明豆132-2	Log harvester	1.3,1.4,2.1,2.2,2.3,3.2,3.3,3.4	2-Jul-14
6.	Hadano Forestry Association		神奈川県秦野市羽根988	Log harvester	1.3,1.4,2.1,2.2,2.3,3.2,3.3,3.4	17-Jul-14
7.	Shimantocho Forestry Association		高知県高岡郡四万十町大正473-1	Log harvester	1.3,1.4,2.1,2.2,2.3,3.2,3.3,3.4	19-Aug-14
8.	Matsusaka Mokuzai Co., Ltd		三重県松阪市木の郷町21	Log market	5.1,5.2	14-Aug-14
9.	Forest Management Association of Japan		東京都港区赤坂1-9-13	Forestry related organisation	1.3,1.4,2.1,2.2,2.3,3.2,3.3,3.4	21-Aug-14

10.	Kanagawa Forest Owners Co-operative Association		神奈川県厚木市旭町1-8-14	Forestry related organisation	1.3,1.4,2.1,2.2,2.3,3.2,3.3,3.4	20-Jun-14
11.	Nature Conservation Society of Japan		東京都中央区新川1-16-10	Environmental organisation	3.2,3.3	14-Aug-14
12.	Agricultural Policy Section, Economic Div, Odawara City		神奈川県小田原市荻窪300	City Office	1.3,1.4,3.1,3.23.3,3.4,3.5,3.6,4.1	17-Jul-14
13.	Forest Creation Section, Hadano City		神奈川県秦野市桜町1-3-2	City Office	1.3,1.4,3.1,3.23.3,3.4,3.5,3.6,4.1	25-Aug-14
14.	Industry Section, Ohdai town		三重県多気郡大台町佐原750	Town Office	1.3,1.4,3.1,3.23.3,3.4,3.5,3.6,4.1	2-Jul-14
15.	Agriculture and Forestry Promotion Section, Usuki City		大分県臼杵市野津町大字野津市326-1	City Office	1.3,1.4,3.1,3.23.3,3.4,3.5,3.6,4.1	12-Aug-14
16.	Agriculture and Forestry Promotion Section, Tsushima City		長崎県対馬市厳原町国分1441	City Office	1.3,1.4,3.1,3.23.3,3.4,3.5,3.6,4.1	6-Aug-14
17.	Forest and Forestry Management Section, Mie Prefecture		三重県津市光明町13	Prefecture Office	1.3,1.4,3.1,3.23.3,3.4,3.5,3.6.4,3.5,3.6,4.1	6-Aug-14
18.	West Kanagawa Policy Administration Center		足柄上郡開成町吉田島2489-2	Prefecture Office	1.3,1.4,3.1,3.23.3,3.4,3.5,3.6.4,3.5,3.6,4.1	20-Jun-14

19.	Forest Regeneration Section, Kanagawa Prefecture		神奈川県横浜市中区日本大通1	Prefecture Office	1.3,1.4,3.1,3.23.3,3.3.4,3.5,3.6.4,3.5,3.6,4.1	20-Jun-14
20.	Total Environmental Policy Div, Ministry of Environment		東京都千代田区霞が関1-2-2	State Government	6.1	29-Jul-14
21.	Nature Environment Div, Ministry of Environment		東京都千代田区霞が関1-2-2	State Government	3.2,3.3	29-Jul-14
22.	Planning Section, Forest Maintenance Div, Ministry of Forestry		東京都千代田区霞が関1-2-1	State Government	1.3,1.4,3.1	29-Jul-14
23.	Planning Dept, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute		茨城県つくば市松の里1	Institute	gmo	30-Jul-14
24.	Mie Forestry Research Institute		三重県津市白山町二本木3769-1	Institute	3.2,3.3	3-Jul-14
25.	Kanagawa Nature Environment Conservation Center		厚木市七沢657	Institute	3.2,3.3	16-Jul-14
26.	WWF JAPAN		東京都港区芝 3-1-14 日本生命赤羽橋ビル	NGO/NPO	3.2,3.3,4.1,4.2,4.3	29-Jul-14
27.	FOE JAPAN		東京都板橋区小茂根1-21-9	NGO/NPO	3.2,3.3,4.1,4.2,4.3	29-Jul-14

28.	FSCJAPAN		東京都新宿区西新宿7-4-4	FSCCW関連	3.2,3.3,4.1,4.2,4.3	5-Aug-14
29.	Mr. Katsuyoshi Namiki	UIH23203@nifty.com	三重県津市榊原町8 1 7 6	Forestry and Timber Manufacturing Safety & Health Association		
30.	Mr. Takayoshi Takamatsu		三重県多気郡大台町菌	Expert on local history		
31.	Mr. Shuji Okada	shujisan@iwate-u.ac.jp	岩手大学農学部共生環境課程教授、	Expert on history of traditional rights of local community. Professer of Iwate University.		
32.	Mr. Minoru Yamada	minoru@yamada-rec.co.jp	神奈川県横浜市港北区日吉本町5-11-11	Expert on wood processing and trading.		



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About

Supporting Legal Timber Trade

Supporting Legal Timber Trade is a joint project run by NEPCon with the aim of supporting timber-related companies in Europe with knowledge, tools and training in the requirements of the EU Timber Regulation. Knowing your timber's origin is not only good for the forests, but good for business. The joint project is funded by the LIFE programme of the European Union and UK aid from the UK government.



NEPCon (Nature Economy and People Connected) is an international, non-profit organisation that builds commitment and capacity for mainstreaming sustainability. Together with our partners, we foster solutions for safeguarding our natural resources and protecting our climate.

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