

As you all know the 2020 Olympic Games will be held at Tokyo, Japan. This will be the second Olympic Games hosted by Tokyo.

During the 56 years, Olympic Games themselves have undergone a lot of changes in plenty of areas. Thus, even though this will be the second time the Olympic Games is held at Tokyo, the contents could be completely different in 2020, comparing with 1964.

Sustainability is one of the things that have gotten serious attention only recently. 20th century was a period of growth for many countries. Tokyo grew up rapidly accompanied with the Olympic Games. But environmental issues were not the major concern at that time. After the decades, we now concern about environmental issues and sustainable growth more than ever.

London 2012 is well known as the most sustainable game ever. They set the sustainable sourcing code for the first time ever. They clearly showed the goal of this big event.

Now, as like London, Tokyo is matured in terms of economics and infrastructure. Thus Tokyo is certainly expected to go beyond the ambitious vision and results of London 2012.

We mentioned the code in 4 different topics. Agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and timber.

Additionally, Sustainable Sourcing Code for Agricultural Products (draft) is made under Tokyo 2020 Sustainable Sourcing Code.

There are mainly two parts fresh foods and processed food related to agricultural products.

Agricultural products as fresh foods include rice; barley, wheat, oats, and rye; miscellaneous cereals; beans; vegetables; fruits; and other agricultural products for food use (including products prepared, sorted, or washed in water after harvest, and products cut or frozen), as well as mushrooms, edible wild plants, and bamboo shoots.

For livestock products, food safety is the most important. Food safety will affect our health, so we should make sure that all of the livestock products are safe.

Furthermore, in order to obey the concept of Sustainable Olympic Games, the environment protection is also important. These two points are similar to that of Agricultural production. Nevertheless, there is one different thing in Livestock production that we should pay attention. It is animal welfare. Animals are similar to human beings that they have feeling and emotion, so we should also respect them and ensure that they can enjoy their life. Therefore, the functions of the certifications of Livestock production are little but different from the Agricultural production.

The fishery case is quite same as agricultural products and livestock products. The certifications for fishery in Tokyo 2020 are called MSC (which costs a lot) and MEL.

And in the part of timber products, considering the timber products certification for Tokyo 2020 Olympics, FSC certification might be more suitable, with the advantages of internationally accepted which help companies reach foreign markets as well as being competitive which is beneficial to export.

As final conclusion, For both agricultural and livestock products supply of Tokyo Olympic Games 2020, we deem that domestic farmers who only concentrate on local products could apply the JGAP and global farmers (Japanese and other farmers from all over the world) are able to apply GOLBAL G.A.P in order to satisfy all demands of certification of agricultural products. And for future sustainability development, everyone include us and governments need to pay more attention and make contribution to the development even after the Olympic Games. For fishery, based on such experience, we humbly come to a draft of fishery products sourcing standards certification. Firstly, the certification needs to follow international standards like FAO guidelines. Secondly, it is necessary to establish a traceability system which enables the trace-forward of product for the purpose of food safety and sustainable position. Such system should cover three aspects of the producing and selling chain: suppliers, process and customer. And in the timber case, we made some proposals for disaster areas and small-scale companies. For disaster areas, the government should make policies to encourage enterprises to build factories in disaster areas because this is a good chance for disaster areas to realize the

economic growth. For small-scale companies, forest certification is not yet popular even though 16 years have passed since the first forest certification scheme was introduced in Japan. So the government and research institution should introduce the merits of forest certifications to consumers and small-scale companies. On the other hand, provide more financial support to small-scale companies. Under the high recognition, the small-scale companies can receive the profit even though they input a lot of money in order to get forest certification.