

UNEP-TESS

Roundtable on trade and deforestation: options for enhancing inclusive international cooperation

State of play of recent policy developments

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Trade and deforestation: Emerging policy developments and initiatives

2019

China, [National Forest Law](#)

- **Aim:** forbids any enterprise or individual from handling timber known to be “illegally or indiscriminately felled”.
- **Scope:** domestically produced (e.g. exported) timber only

2021

[Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration on Forests and Land Use \(UNFCCC COP26\)](#)

- **Countries:** 145
- **Aim:** high level political declaration to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030; [facilitating trade and development policies](#), internationally and domestically.

[Forest, Agriculture and Commodity Trade \(FACT\) Dialogue \(UNFCCC COP26\)](#)

- **Co-Chairs:** Indonesia and UK
- **Aim:** government-to-government dialogue, bring together the largest producers and consumers of internationally traded agricultural commodities to protect forests, promote trade, development.

2022

[Forest and Climate Leaders’ Partnership](#) (FCLP), (UNFCCC COP27)

- **Countries:** 26
- **Aim:** follow up to Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration. Scaling up action to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030, with **6 action areas**

[World Trade Organization, Trade and Environmental Sustainability Structured Discussions \(TESSD\)](#)

- **Aim:** +70 WTO Members, best practices, challenges, opportunities for sustainable trade.
- **Scope:** 4 WG, priorities linked to deforestation – sustainable supply chains, trade-related measures, subsidies.

[WTO Committee on Trade and Environment \(CTE\)](#)

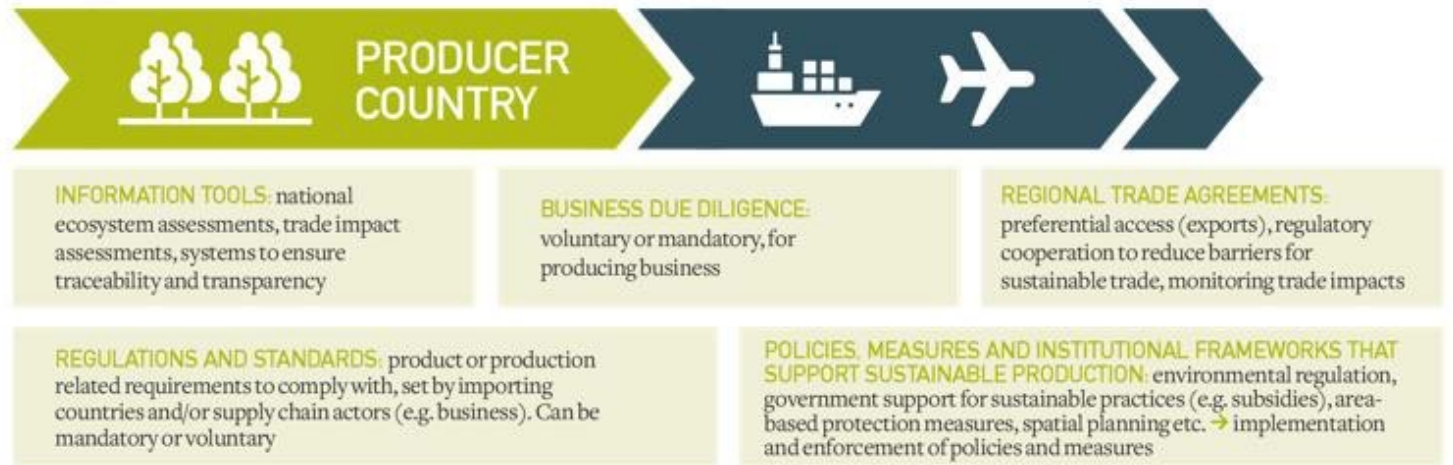
[UK Environment Act 2021](#)

- **Aim:** prohibits use of products derived from “forest risk commodity” (FRC), unless in compliance with relevant local laws in producer countries
- **Scope:** illegal deforestation only, imports from all UK trade partner countries, whole UK supply chain but for large businesses only
- **Status:** [FRC implementing provisions](#) and timelines for implementation to be agreed in secondary legislation

European Union, [Deforestation-free products Regulation](#)

- **Aim:** only deforestation- and forest degradation-free products, produced in accordance with local legislation, are allowed on the EU market
- **Scope:** deforestation and forest degradation (illegal and legal), all EU businesses, EU production, imports from all EU trade partner countries
- **Status:** [political agreement](#) reached Dec 2022, entry into force 2023

Trade and deforestation: Policy and trade-related measures involved



Government of Indonesia: Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) certification mandatory requirement for all oil palm growers and millers operating in the country.

Update: Indonesian palm oil companies must be ISPO accredited by 2023. [Henry, D.](#) (2021)

Government of Gabon: forestry permits conditional on Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification by 2022.

Goal: increasing forestry exports and their contribution to GDP.

Achievement: the FSC Forest Management certificates covered more than 2 million hectares of forests by December 2019, almost 10% of the total forest area in Gabon. [UNFSS](#) (2021)