

Roundtable on trade and deforestation

The trade, deforestation & sustainability interface

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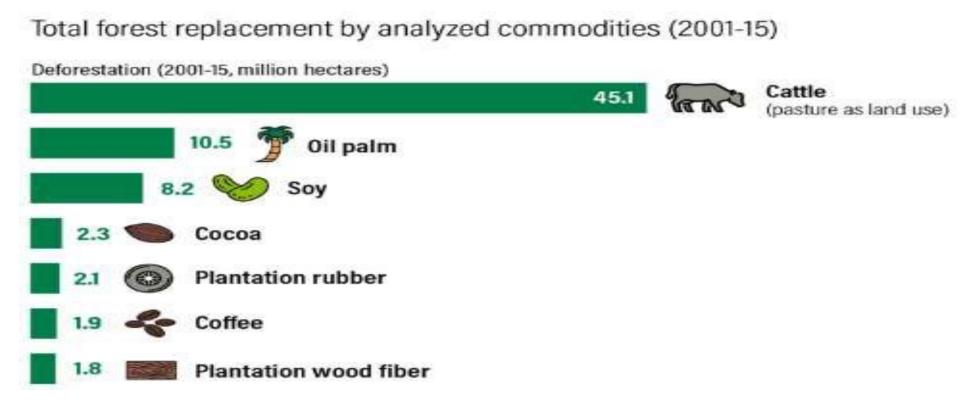
Agricultural Trade, Supply Chains and Deforestation

- Global agri-food trade more than doubled since 1995 (>1.5 trn \$)
- Rising exports from low/middle-income countries in global supply chains (>
 1/3 of global trade)
- Trade supports economic growth & development but affects forests
- It can potentially increase or decrease deforestation depending on the effects on local prices and other characteristics of the country
- Trade often triggers agricultural expansion. Nearly 420 million hectares of forests lost since 1990, mainly due to agricultural expansion (88%)
- Trade openness contributes to amplifying economic activity, accelerating other trends that put pressure on forests
- Trade is more likely to generate deforestation in poorly regulated markets





Agricultural Trade, Supply Chains and Deforestation



Source: Global Forest Review, World Resources Institute, 2021



Agricultural Trade, Supply Chains, Deforestation and Sustainability

- Deforestation takes place upstream in agricultural supply chains, but both exporting and importing countries play a critical role in addressing this challenge.
- Political Commitments: Governments in many exporting countries have committed to halting deforestation and restore forests (ex. COP27, New York Declaration, etc.)
- Adequate trade policies can reduce deforestation
- Legislation: Deforestation and agricultural trade legislation being introduced in key import markets, requiring compliance by companies affecting suppliers around the world



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Questions

- Focus on zero deforestation or on zero illegal deforestation?
- Role of voluntary initiatives by CSOs and companies?
- What mix of regulation/voluntary guidelines?
- What role for each stakeholder group?
- Increasing transparency to foster the adoption of sustainable practices: what role for geo-referencing, traceability, certification, etc.?
- Responsible sourcing can help tackle deforestation in trade, but how to tackle knowledge gaps in the supply chain?



Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) and Deforestation in Agricultural Supply Chains

growing global population

rising demand for food and commodities

Assess

Identify and prevent deforestation in global supply chains

Engage

Work with all stakeholders in agricultural supply chains to curb deforestation

Act

Advance RBC in trade and production to encourage better development outcomes FAO's advisory work on RBC aim to reduce deforestation and facilitate better trade and development outcomes by:

- Supporting governments design better policies to integrate sustainability and RBC in production and export of commodities
- Helping companies meet global demand responsibly by building capacity on production alternatives to agricultural forest expansion and meet sustainability-led trade export requirements



OECD-FAO Business Handbook on Deforestation and Due Diligence in Agricultural Supply Chains

Designed for **businesses**, based on *OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains* and its 5-step framework

Introduces how **businesses** can:

- Address deforestation upstream and downstream in the supply chain
- Implement due diligence that is risk-adverse, but also forest-positive
- Troubleshoot bottlenecks in considering different case instances
- Address current or forthcoming legislation on due diligence and deforestation
- Engage with different stakeholders
- Launch planned in Rome, July 2023

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Thank you

FAO Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) in Agriculture

OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains

Global Agricultural Supply Chains, Deforestation and Responsible Sourcing

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