



ISAP 2021

International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific

IGES
Institute for Global
Environmental Strategies

Thematic Track 13

3 December 2021

*Zero Deforestation in Supply Chain of
Imported Agricultural Commodities*

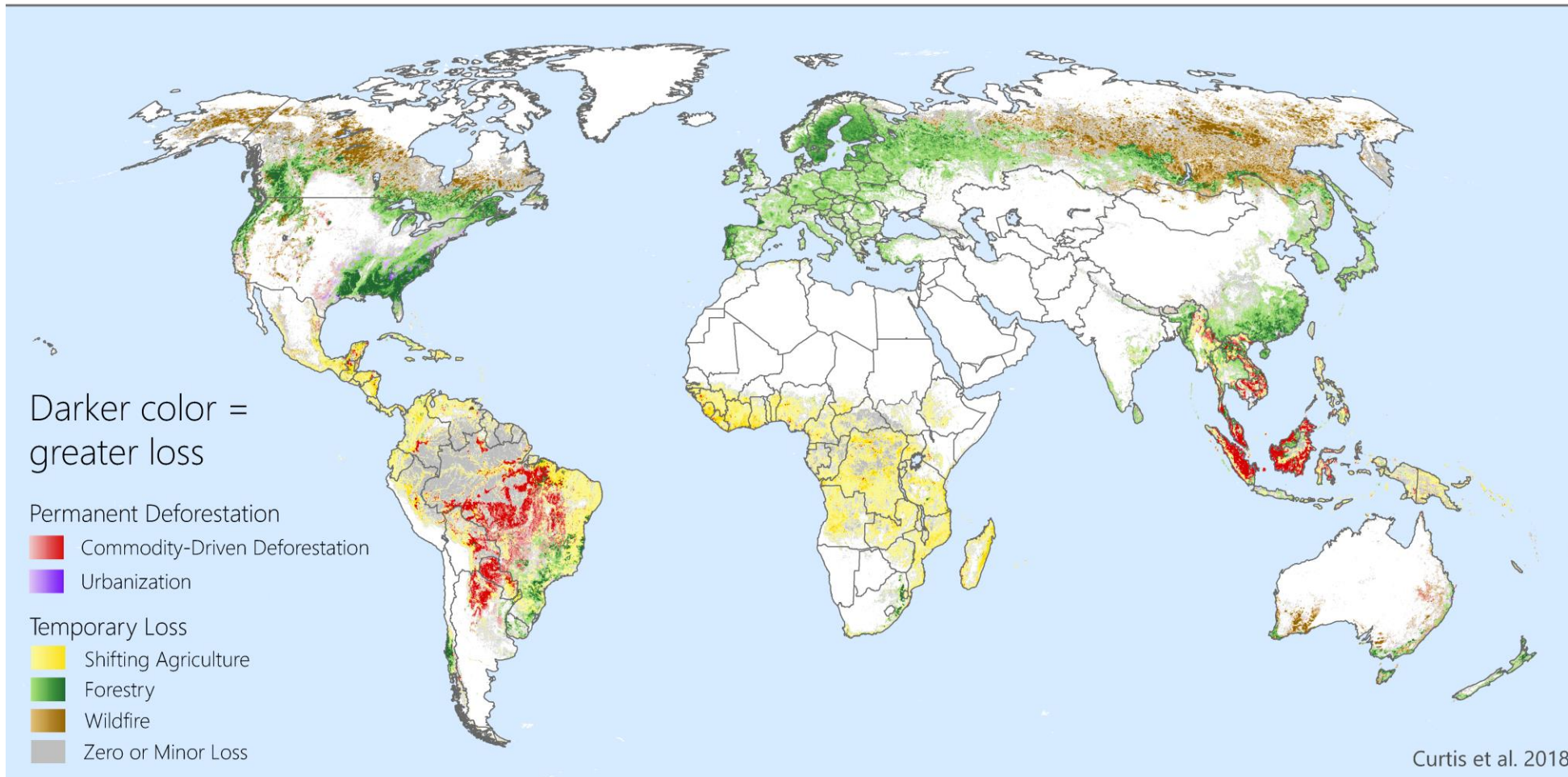
Imports of forest-risk commodities by Japan and the impacts on global forests

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Recent remote sensing studies demonstrated commercial agriculture product is the largest deforestation driver especially in tropical regions.

Driver of tree cover loss 2001-2015 (Curtis et al. 2018)



- Pendrill et al. (2019) estimated 29-39% of deforestation in tropical countries are embedded in international trade of the commodities.
- Change of importer's policy is emphasized to reduce deforestation
e.g. Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use (2021)

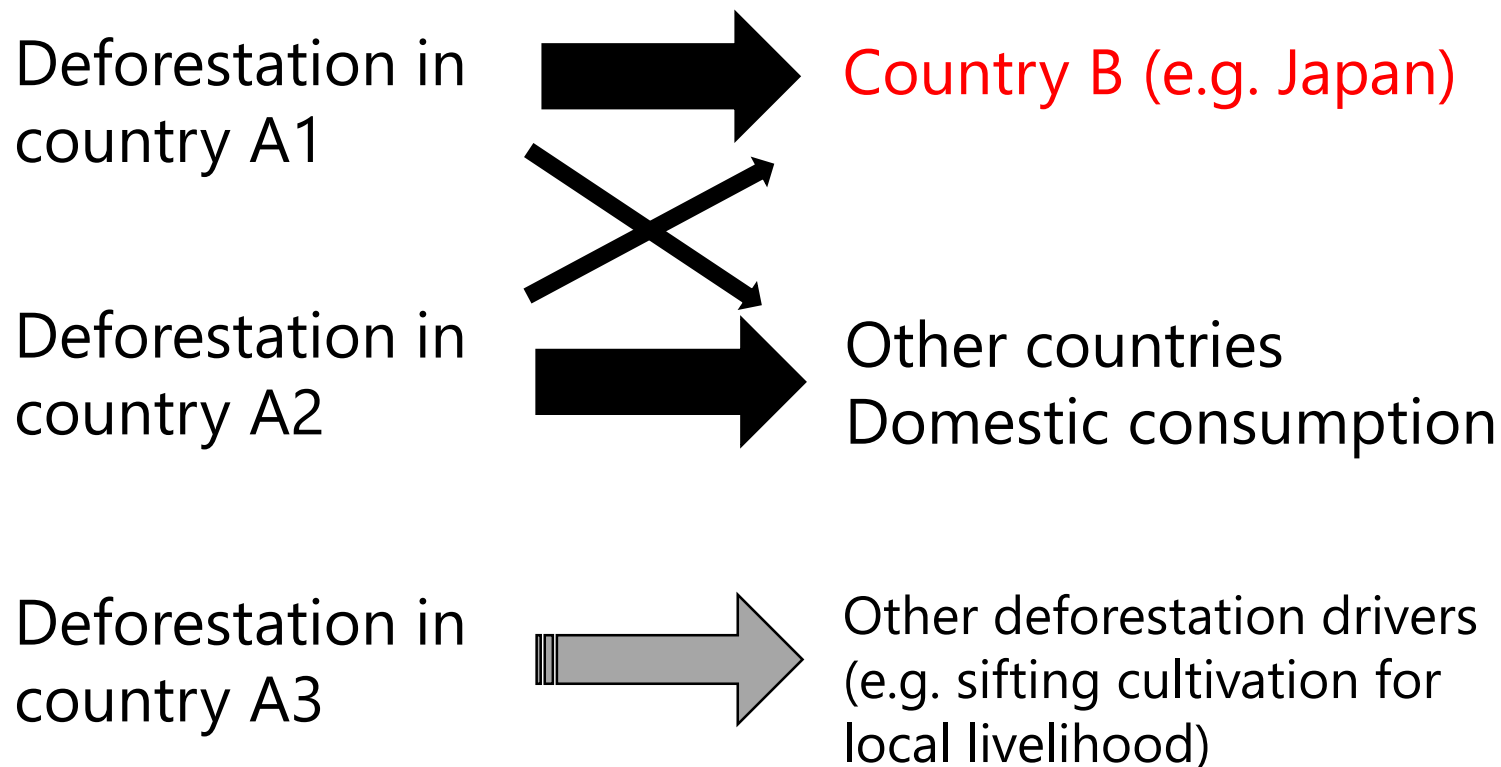
We will strengthen our shared efforts to:

2. Facilitate trade and development policies, internationally and domestically, that promote sustainable development, and sustainable commodity production and consumption ... that do not drive deforestation and land degradation

- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan targeted to archive sustainability-conscious import of raw materials by food industry by 2030 in the Strategy for Sustainable Food Systems (MeaDRI) (2021).

- However, effective zero-deforestation measures can be varied among the situation.

Procurement of commercial agriculture products



Potential zero-deforestation measures by country B

- *Direct engagement with the suppliers*
- *Joint action with other importers*
- *Technical supports to governments*
- *REDD+?*

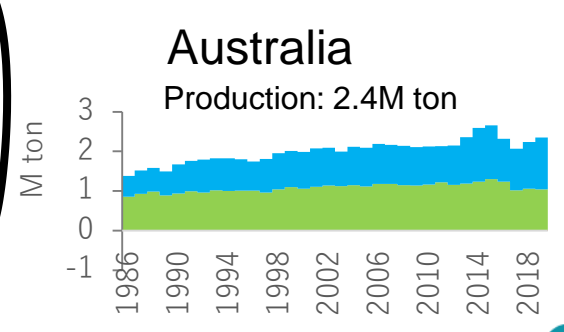
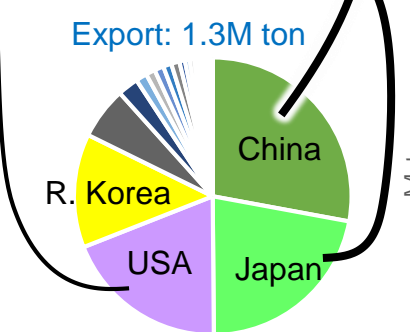
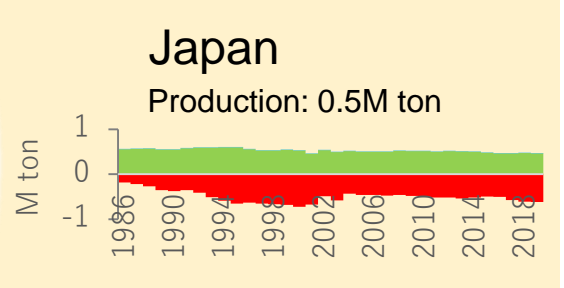
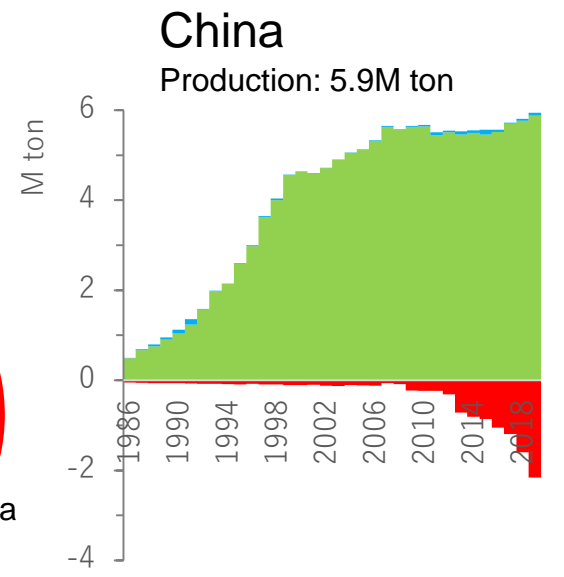
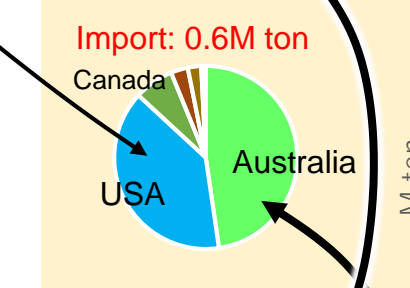
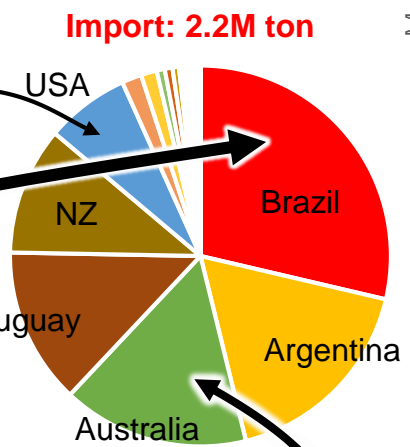
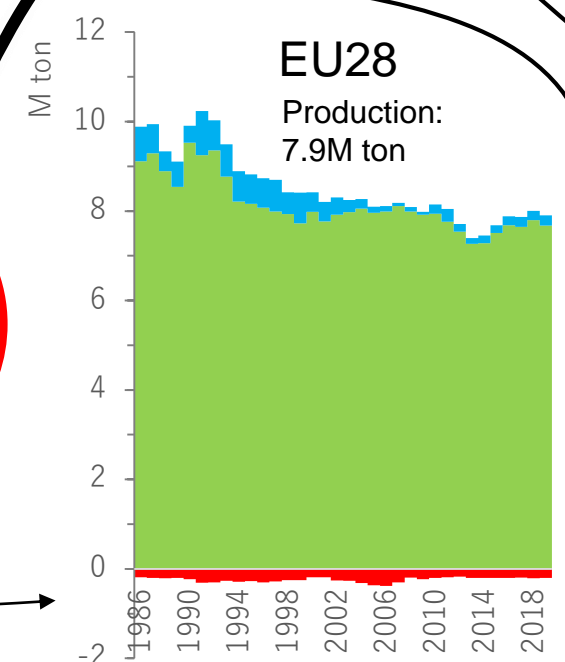
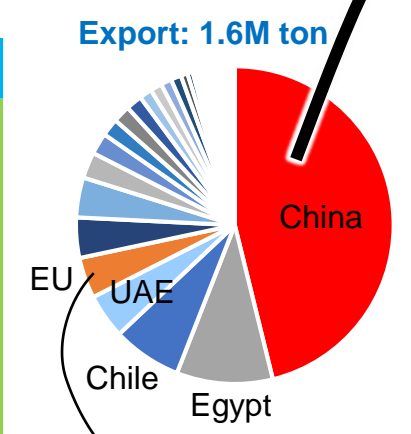
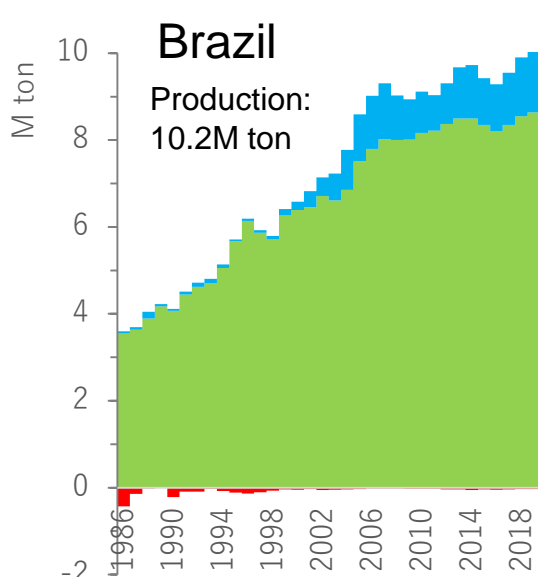
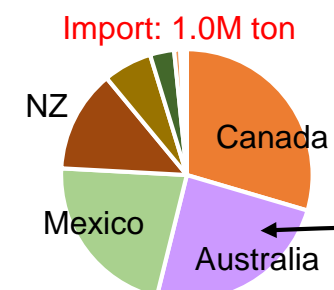
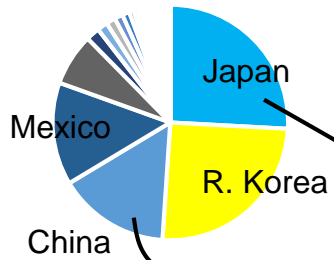
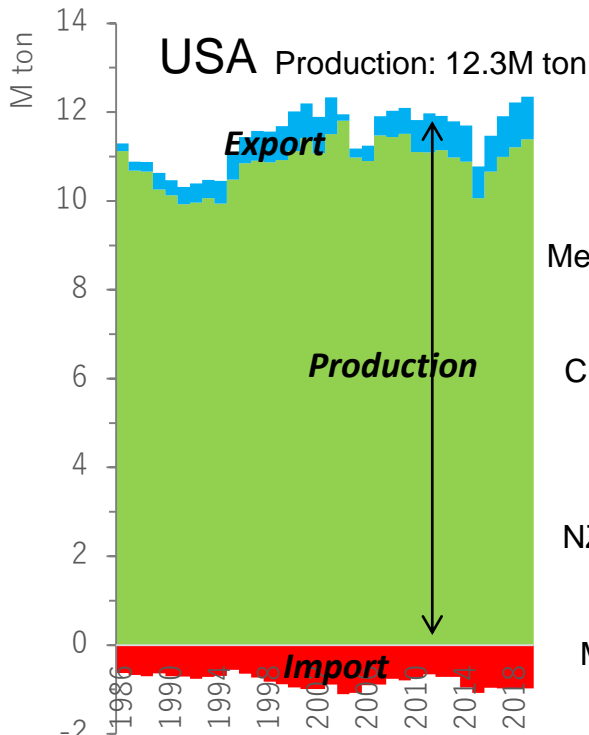
- Question: What agricultural commodities imported by Japan have potential to drive (and reduce) deforestation in oversea countries?
- International traded of so-called “forest-risk agricultural commodities” are evaluated
 - Cattle meat
 - Palm oil
 - Soybean
 - Tropical timber and timber products
 - Natural rubber
 - Coffeeetc.

Cattle meat (1986 → 2019)

Global production: 51.0M → 68.3M ton

International trade: 2.4M → 7.0M ton

(excluding intra-trade in EU28 and China)



Palm oil (1986 → 2018)

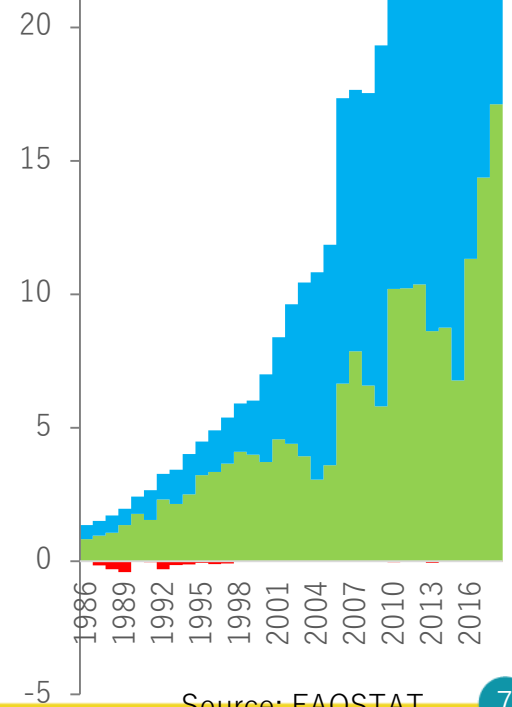
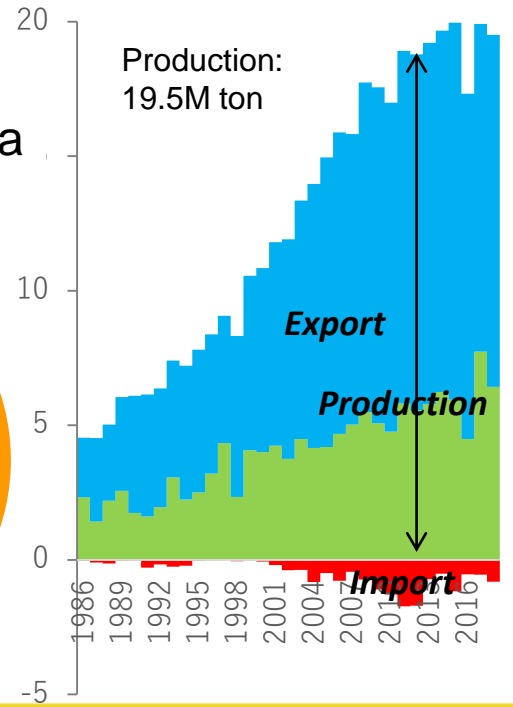
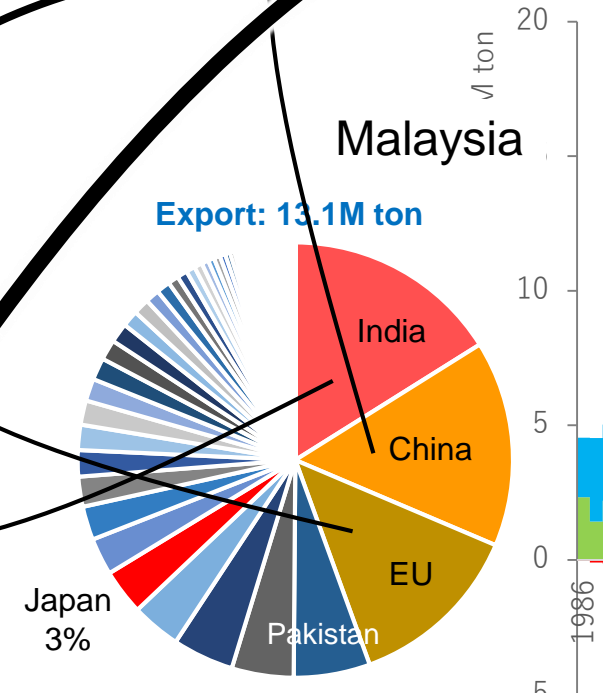
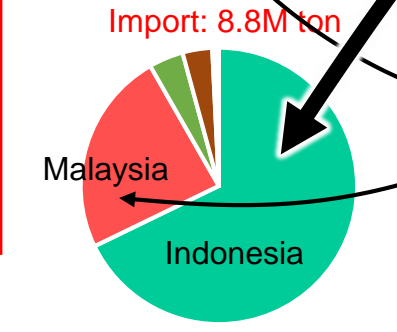
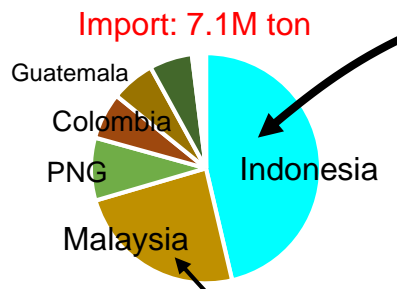
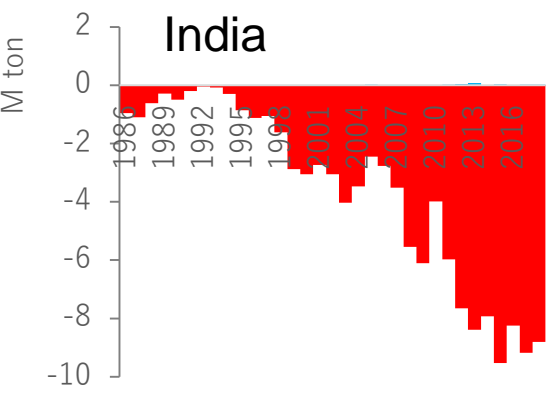
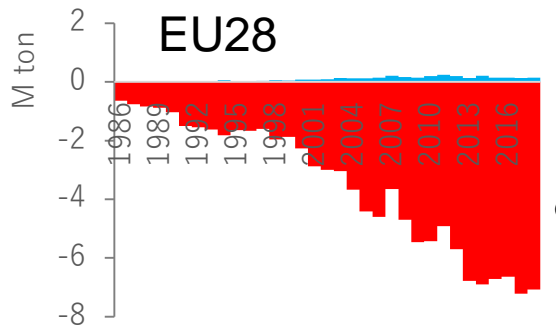
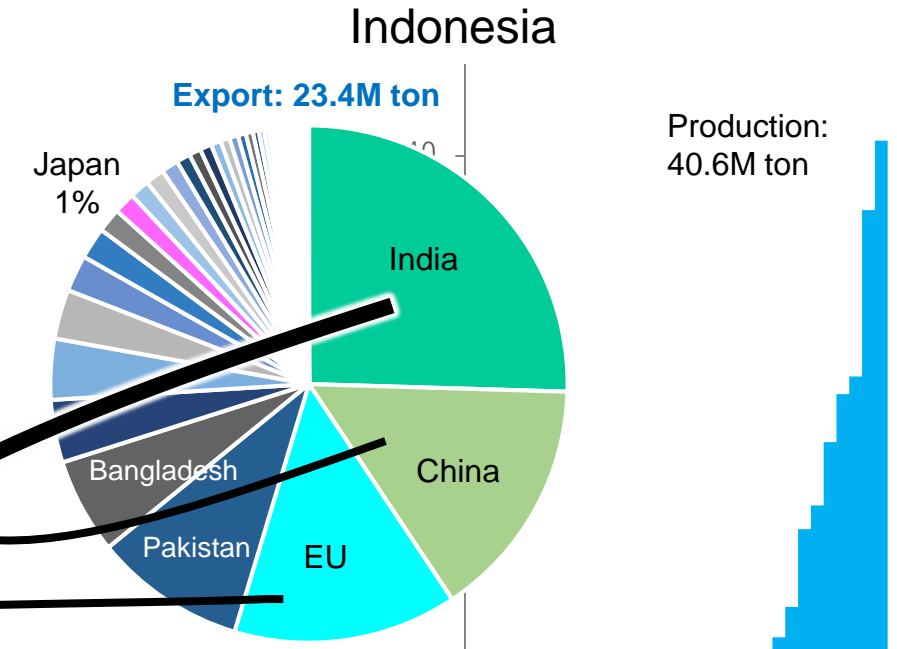
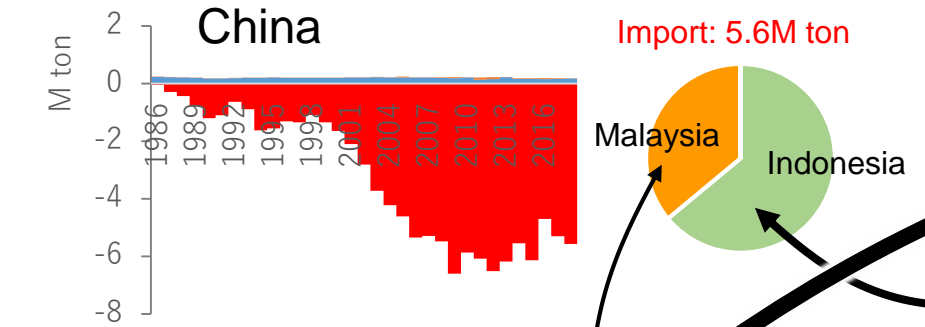
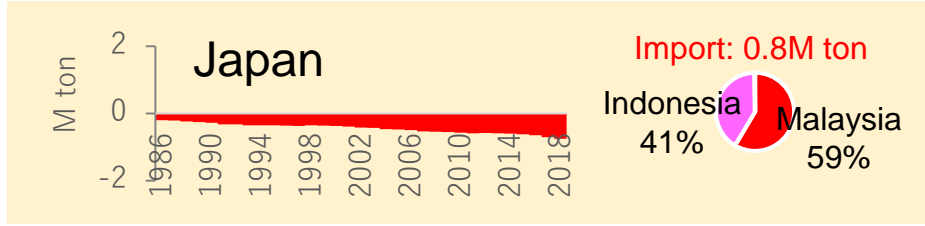
Global production:

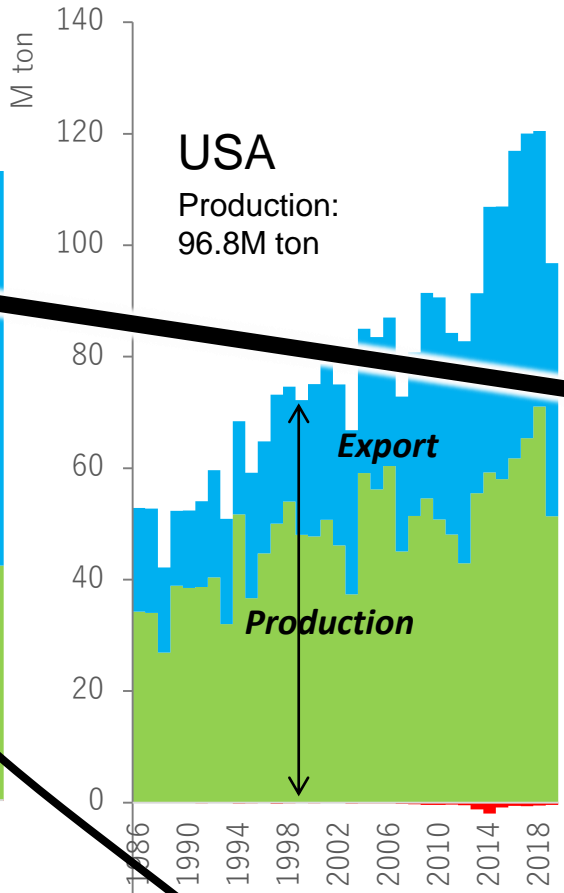
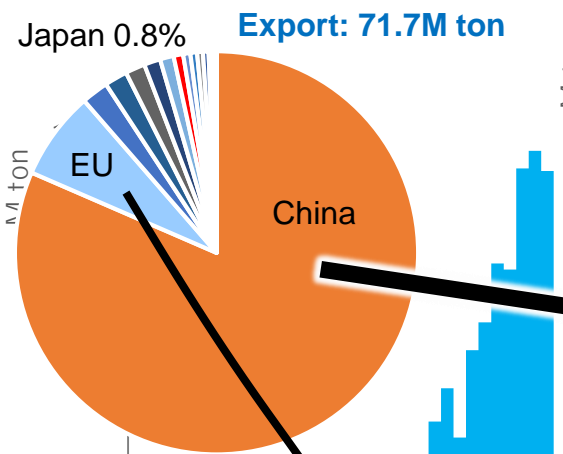
8.5M → 71.7M ton

International trade:

3.4M → 44.8M ton

(excluding intra-trade in EU28 and China)

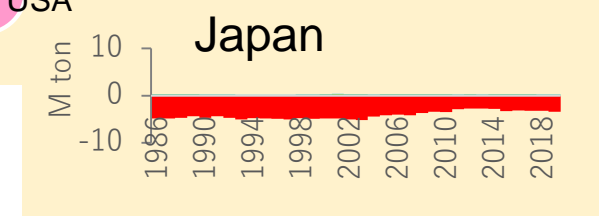
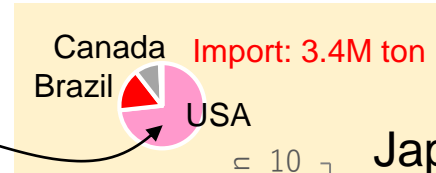
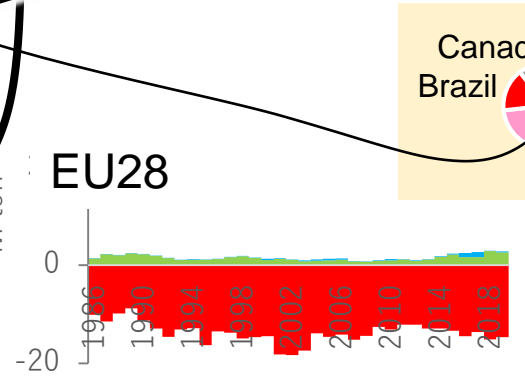
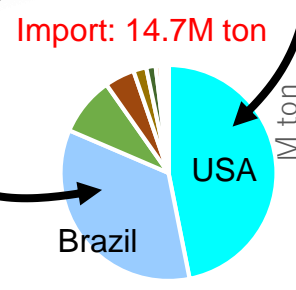
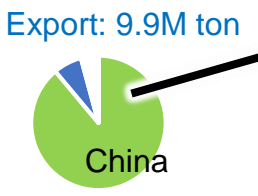
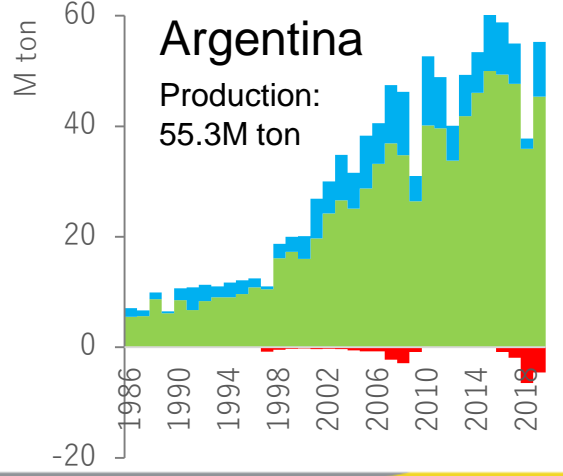
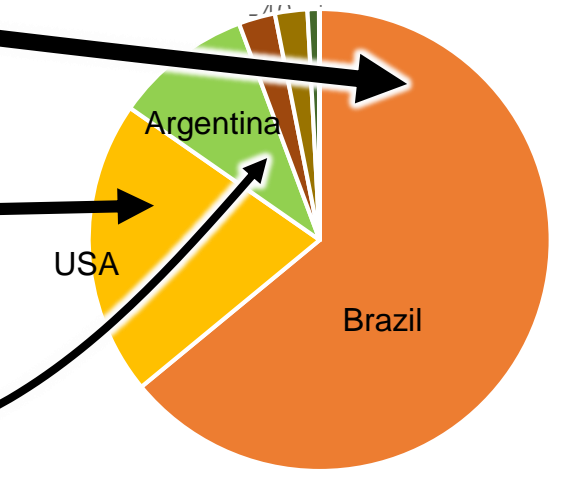
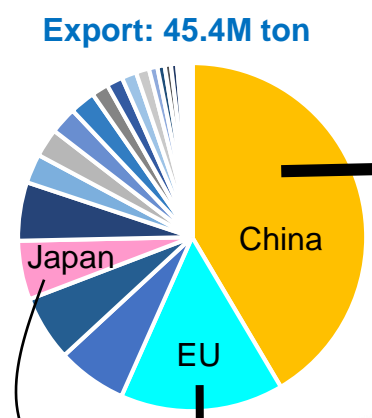
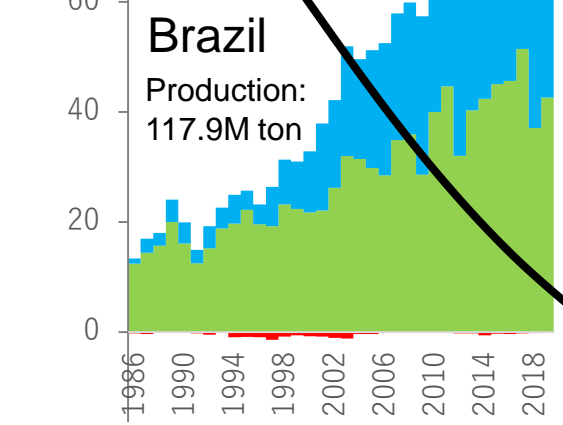
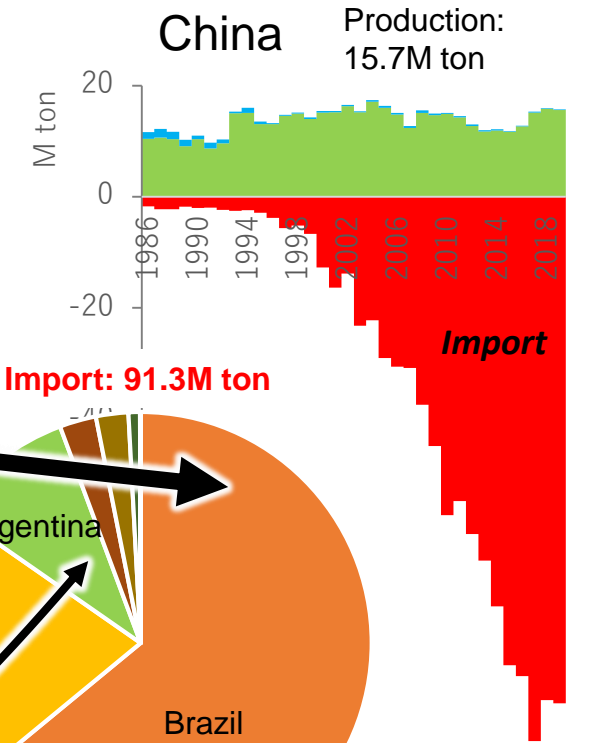




Soybean (1986 → 2019)

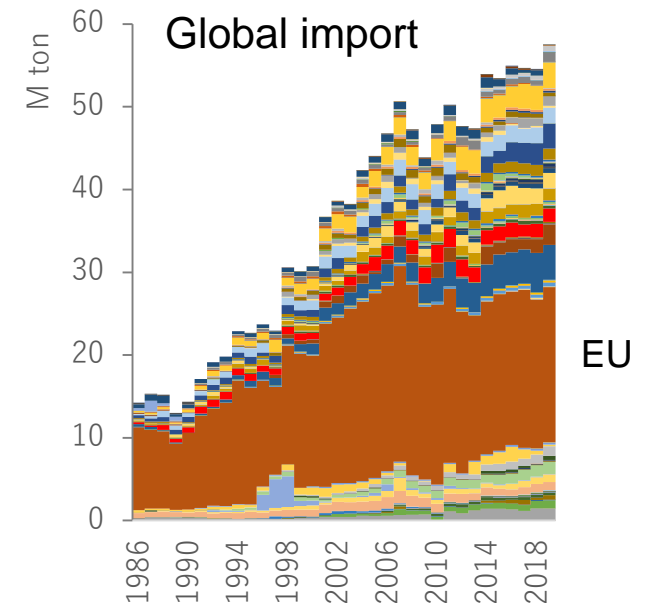
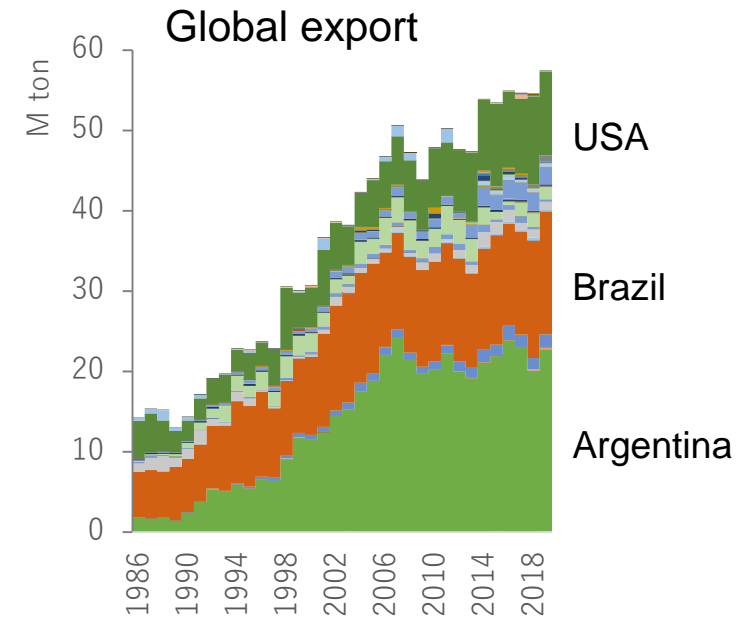
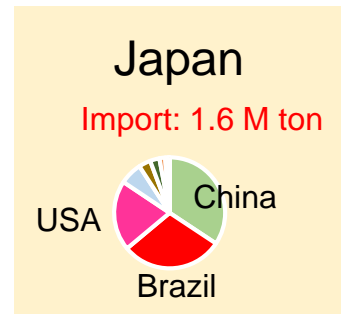
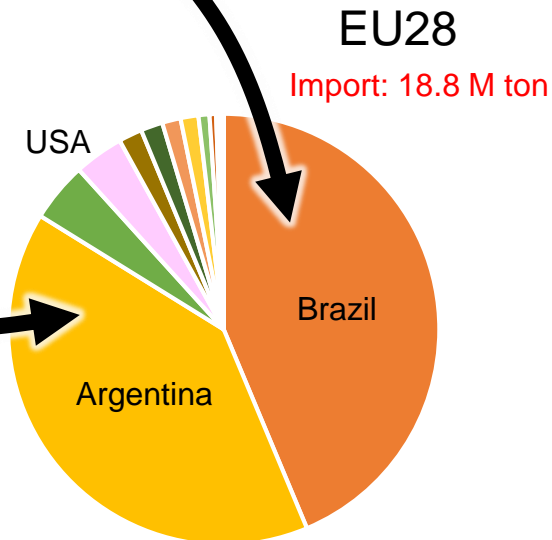
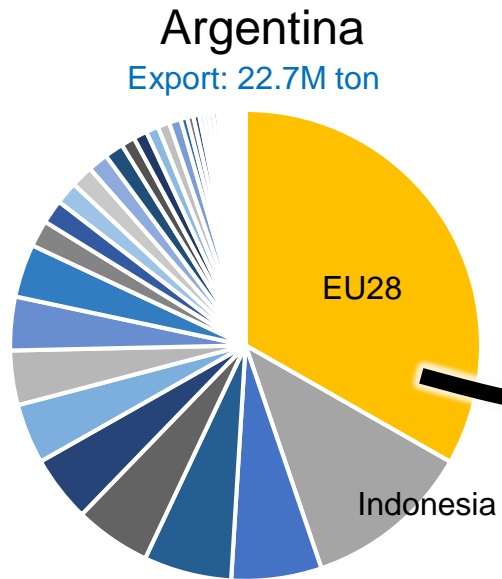
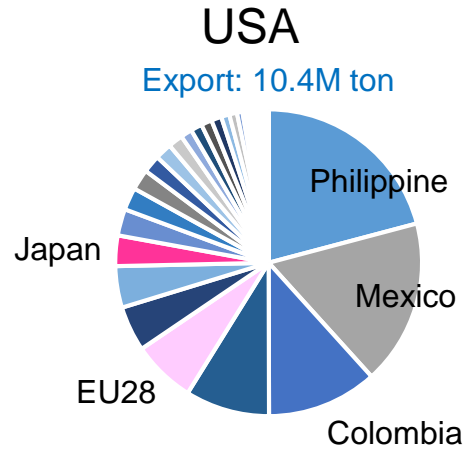
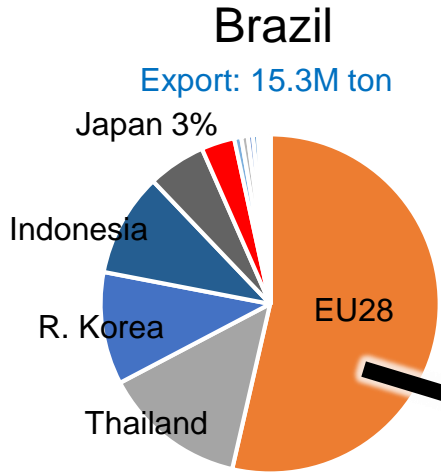
Global production:
94.4M → 333.7M ton

International trade:
23.0M → 145.5M ton
(excluding intra-trade in EU28 and China)



Soybean cake (2019)

International trade: 57.5M ton
(excluding intra-trade in EU28 and China)

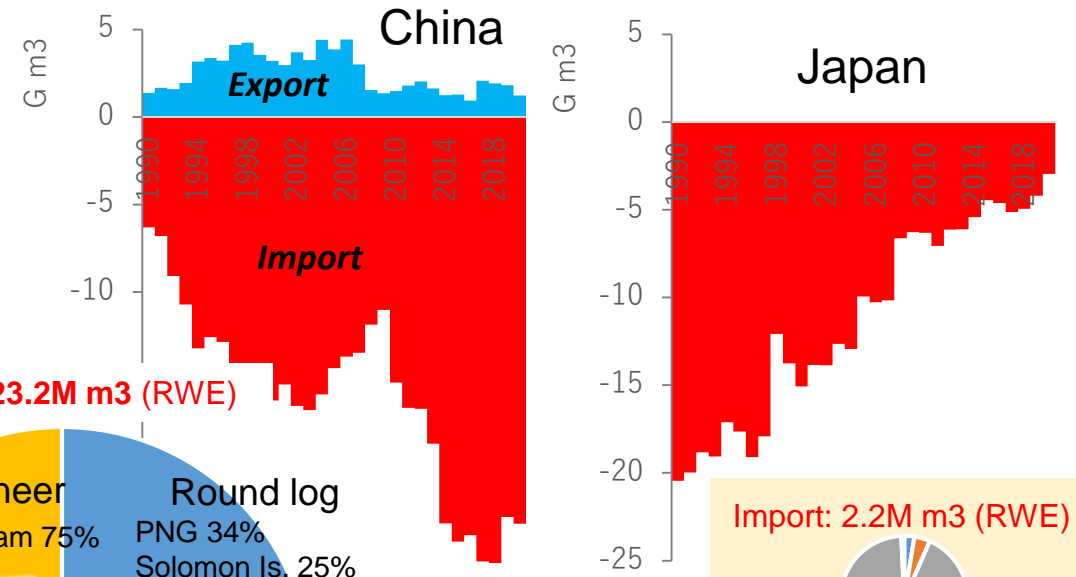


Tropical timber and timber products (1990 → 2020)

Global log production: 211M → 329 M m³

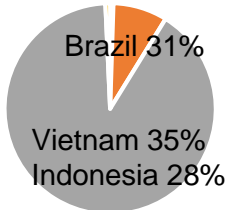
International trade: 69M → 49M m³

(Round wood equivalent: RWE)
Including sawn timber, plywood and veneer and
not including woodchip and pulp

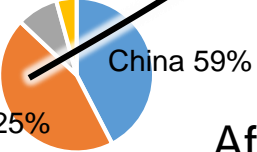


USA
Import: 4.2M m³ (RWE)

EU28
Import: 2.2M m³ (RWE)



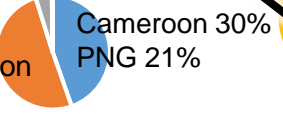
Brazil
Export: 3.2M m³ (RWE)



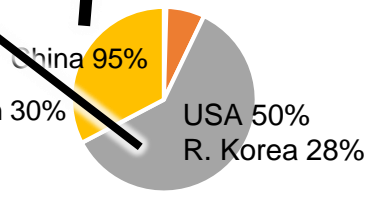
African countries
Export: 7.6M m³ (RWE)



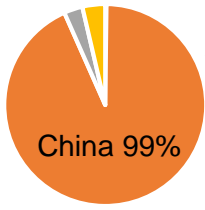
Vietnam
Import: 2.4M m³ (RWE)



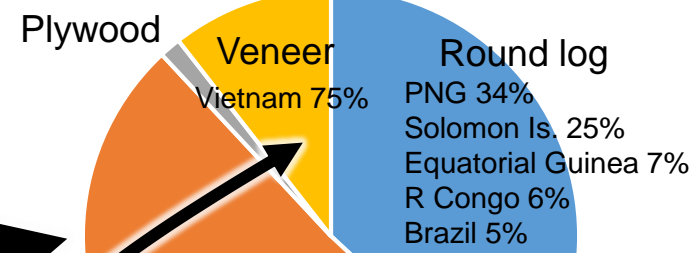
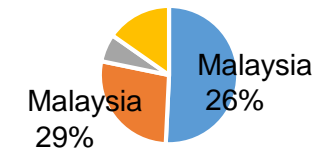
Vietnam
Export: 5.6M m³ (RWE)



Thailand
Export: 6.9M m³ (RWE)



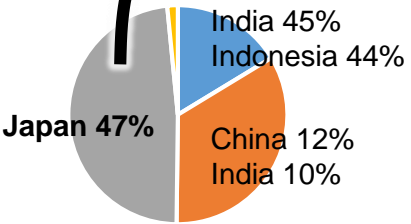
India
Import: 2.7M m³ (RWE)



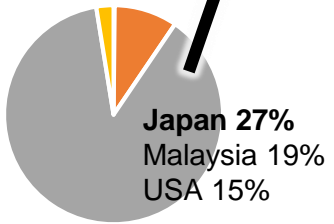
Import: 23.2M m³ (RWE)

Sawn timber
Thailand 60%
Gabon 9%

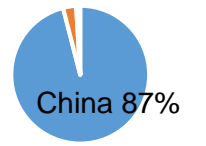
Malaysia
Export: 6.4M m³ (RWE)



Indonesia
Export: 6.1M m³ (RWE)



Papua New Guinea
Export: 3.0M m³ (RWE)



Import: 2.2M m³ (RWE)



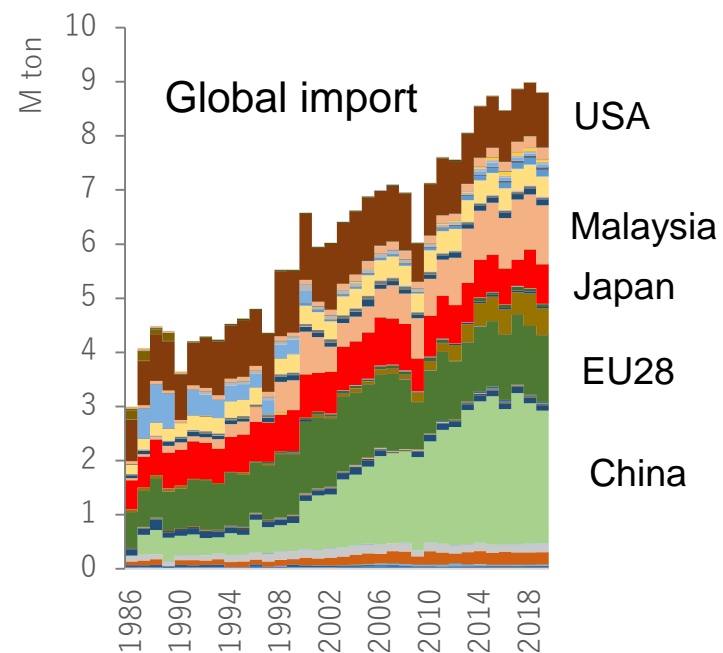
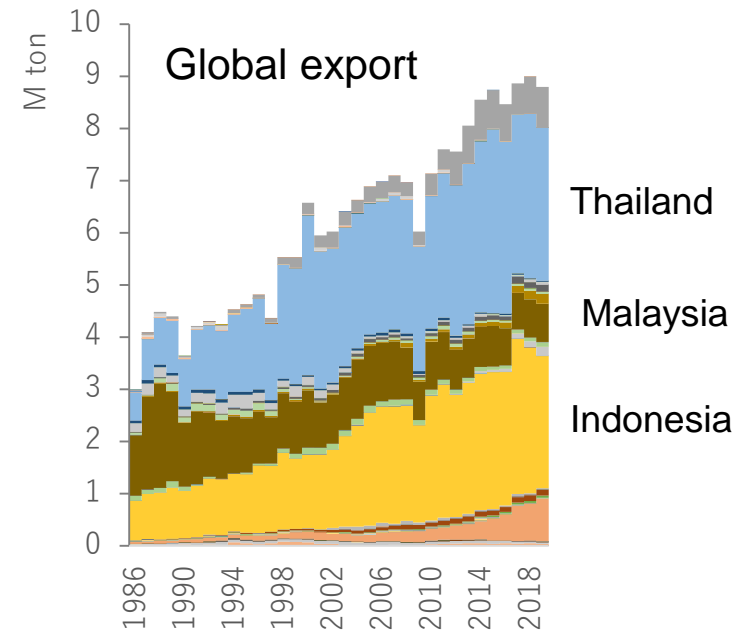
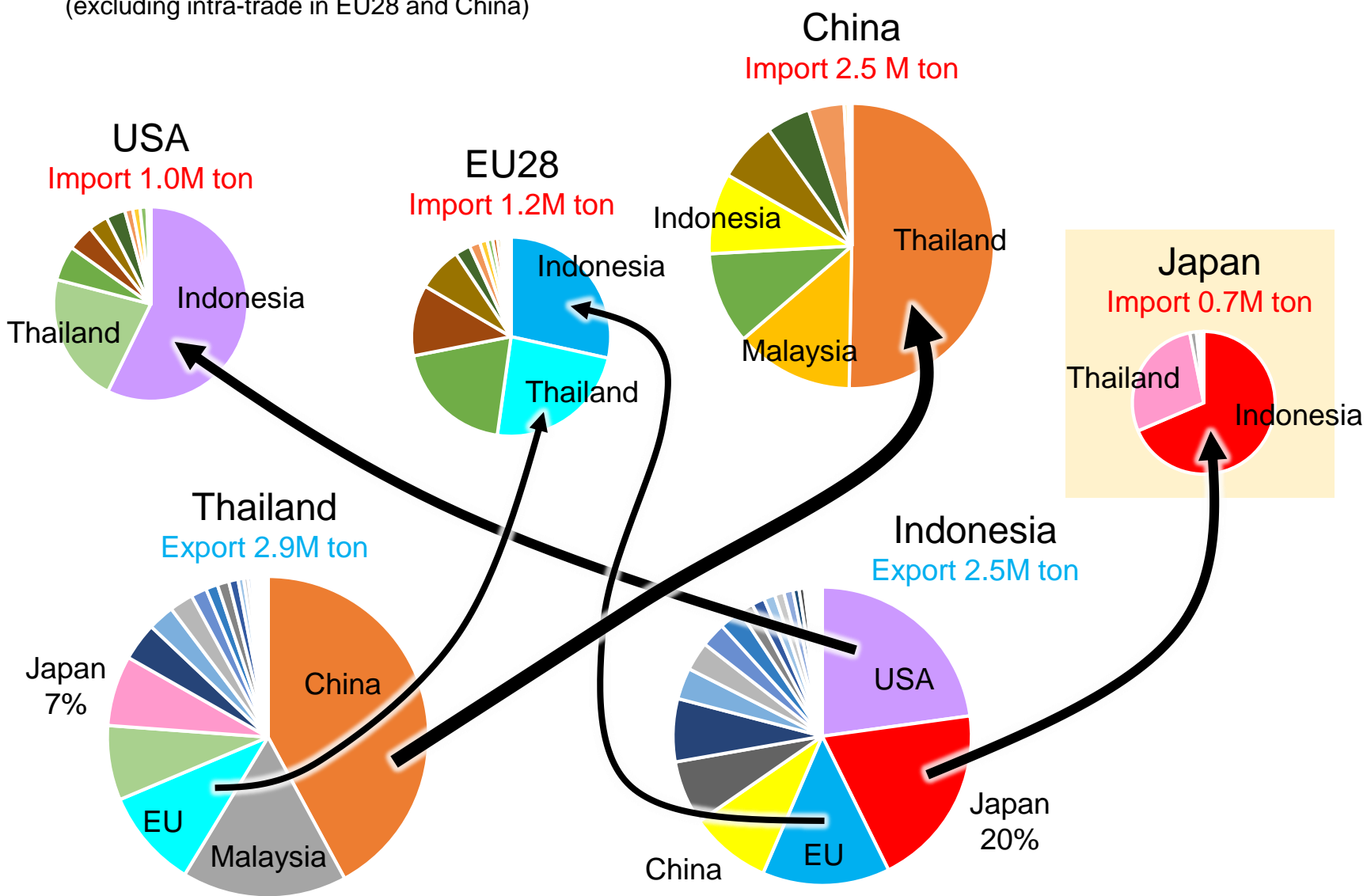
Solomon Is.
Export: 2.2M m³ (RWE)



Natural rubber (2019)

International trade: 8.8M ton

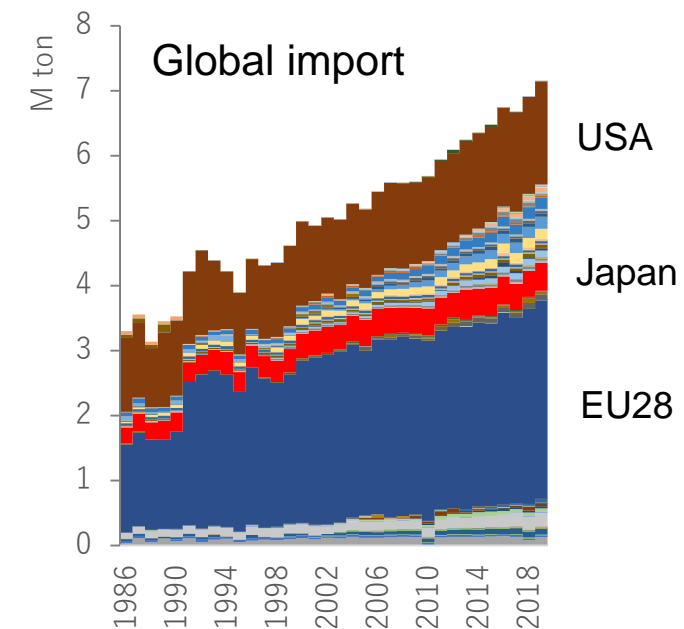
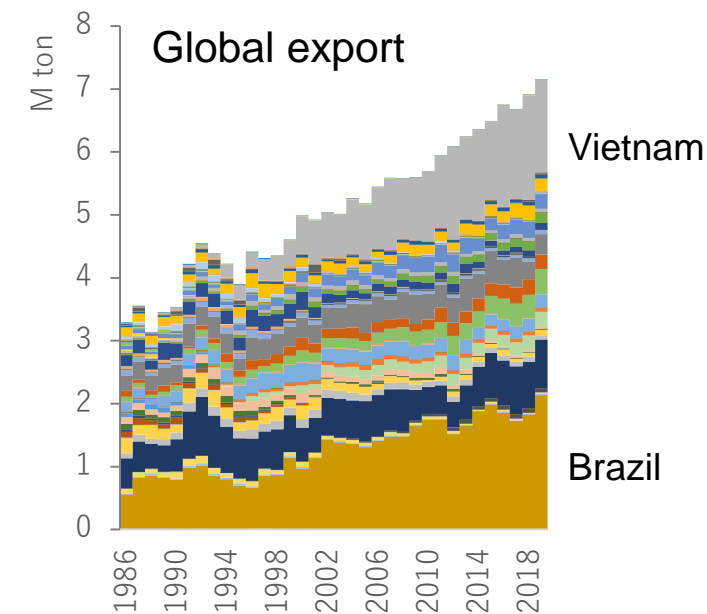
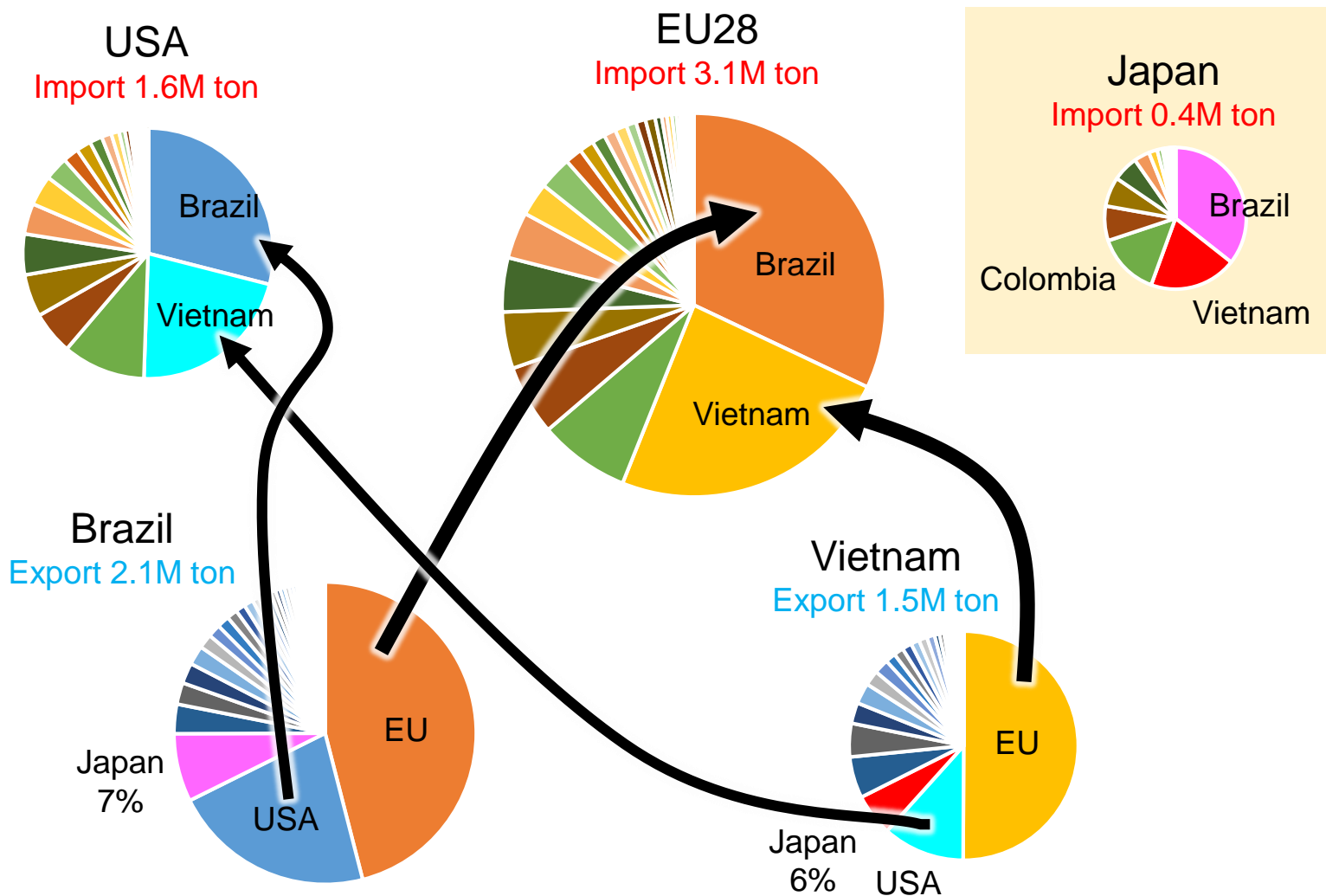
(excluding intra-trade in EU28 and China)



Coffee bean (2019)

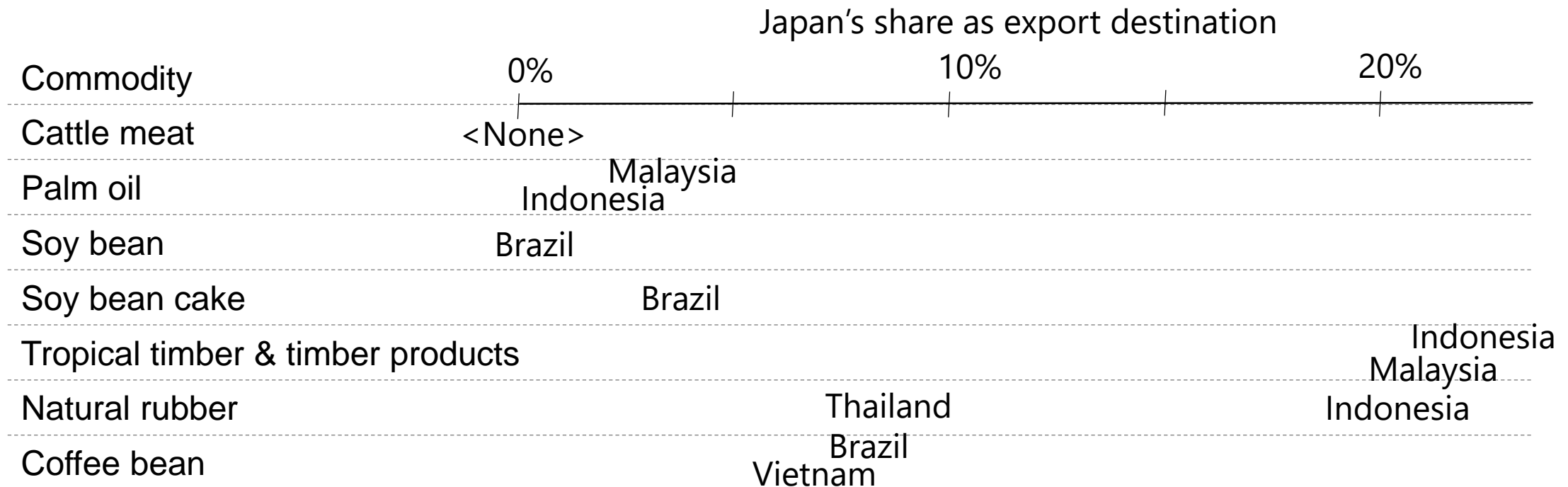
International trade: 7.2M ton

(excluding intra-trade in EU28 and China)



Conclusion

- Japan is not a major importer of the forest-risk commodities and the volumes are not drastically increased in the past decades.
- However, some commodities imported by Japan can drive (and also have mitigation potential) of deforestation in some countries.
- Deliberate choice of the source areas and responsible suppliers and collaboration with other importers and local stakeholders are important to reduce deforestation.



ご清聴ありがとうございました。
Thank you very much for your attention.