



ISAP 2021

International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific



Thematic Track 13

3 December 2021

*Zero Deforestation in Supply Chain of
Imported Agricultural Commodities*

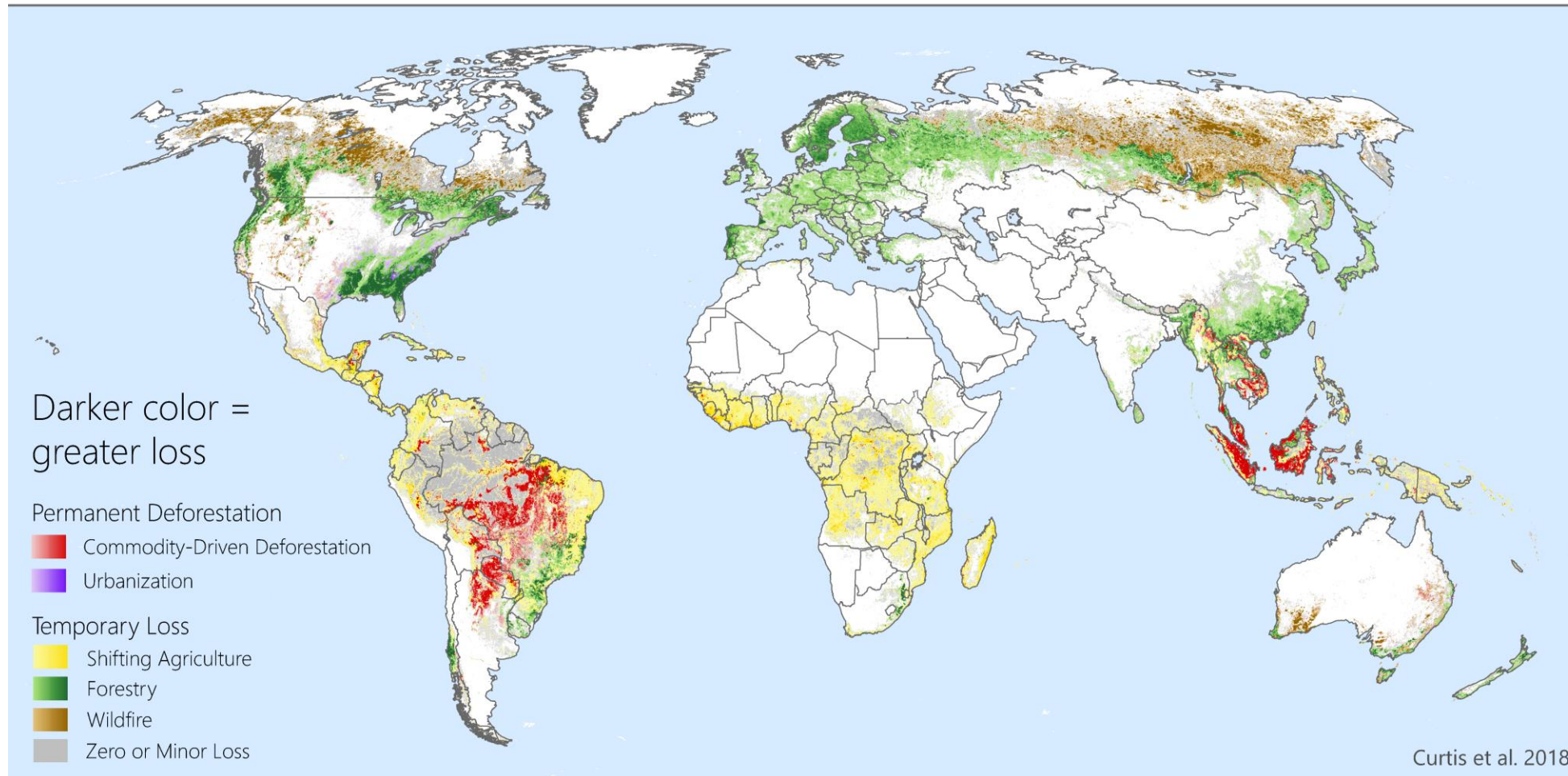
Imports of forest-risk commodities by Japan and the impacts on global forests

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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)



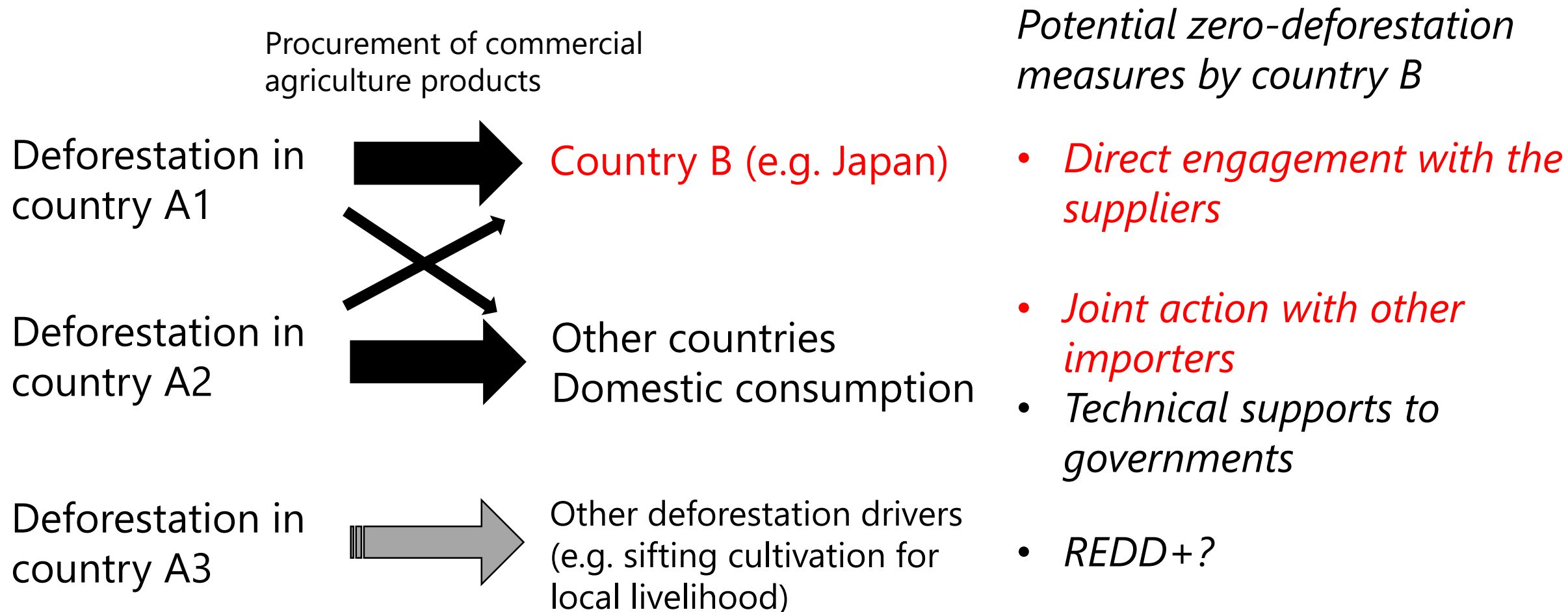
- Pendrill et al. (2019) estimated 29-39% of deforestation in tropical countries are embedded in international trade of the commodities.
- Change of importer's policy is emphasized to reduce deforestation
e.g. Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use (2021)

We will strengthen our shared efforts to:

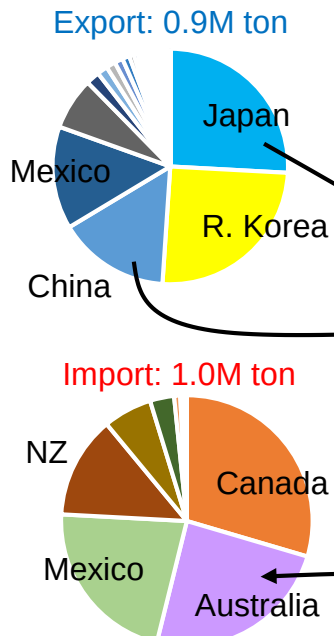
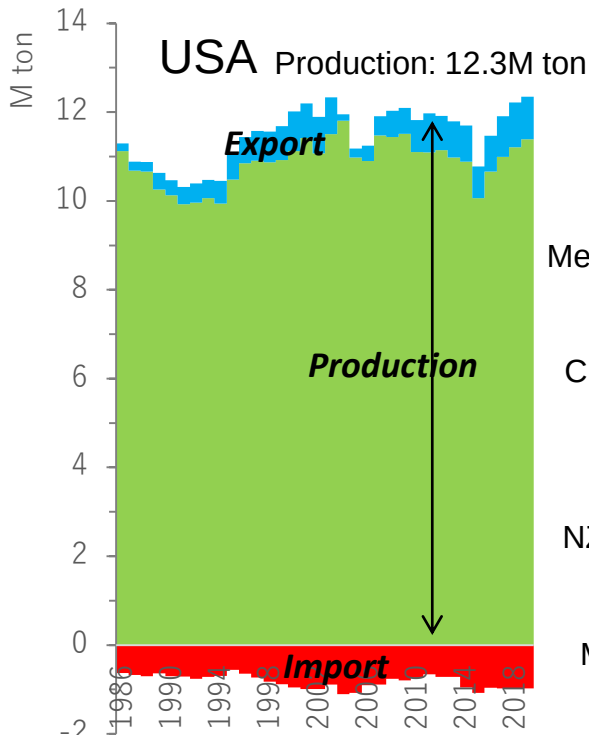
2. Facilitate trade and development policies, internationally and domestically, that promote sustainable development, and sustainable commodity production and consumption ... that do not drive deforestation and land degradation

- 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.



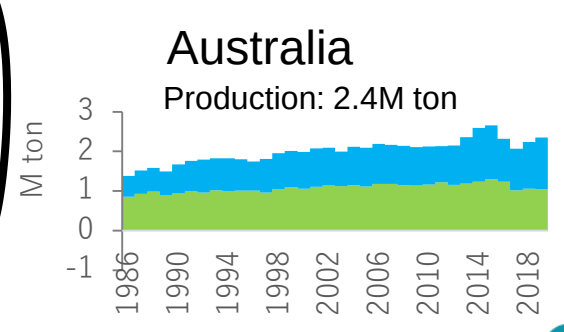
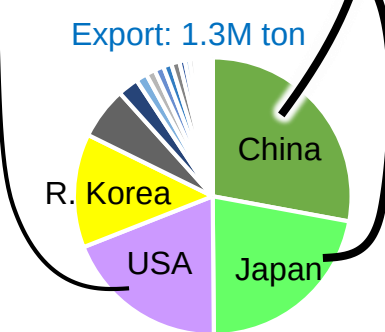
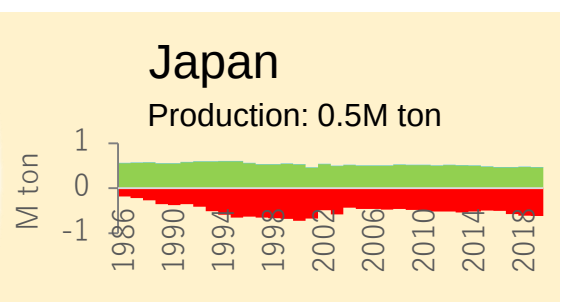
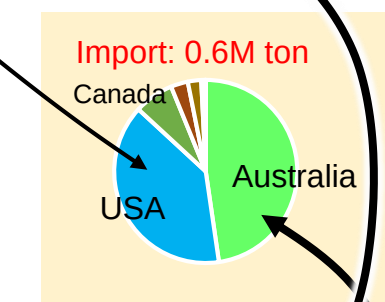
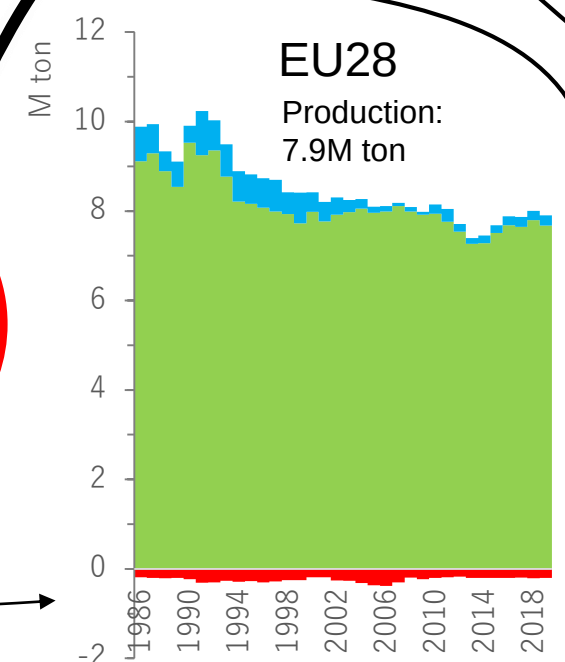
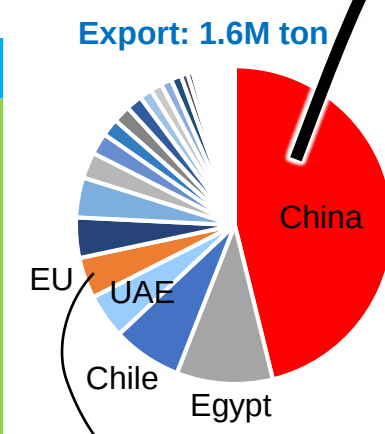
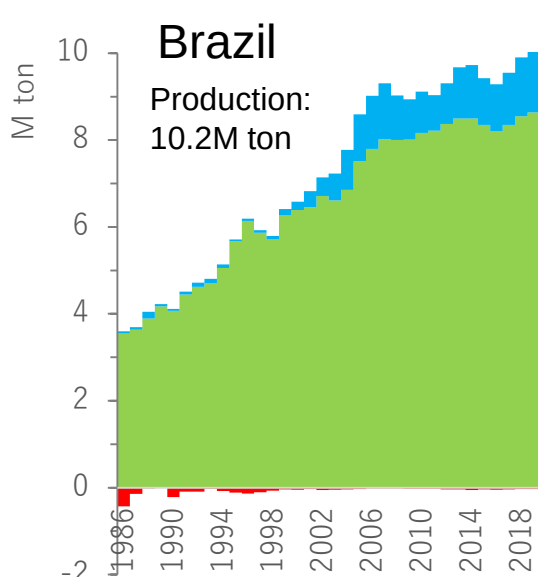
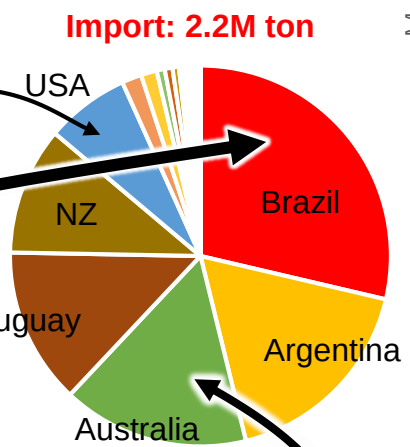
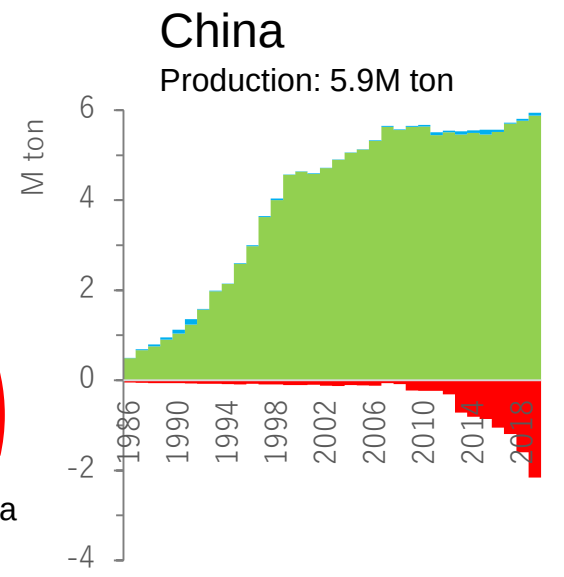
- Question: What agricultural commodities imported by Japan have potential to drive (and reduce) deforestation in overseas countries?
- International traded of so-called “forest-risk agricultural commodities” are evaluated
 - Cattle meat
 - Palm oil
 - Soybean
 - Tropical timber and timber products
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

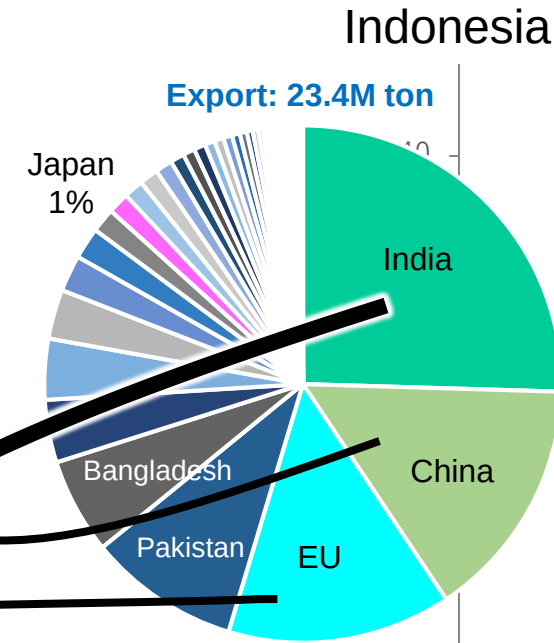
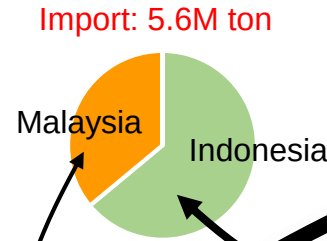
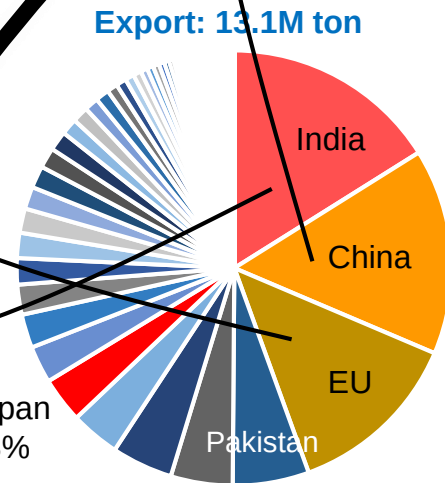
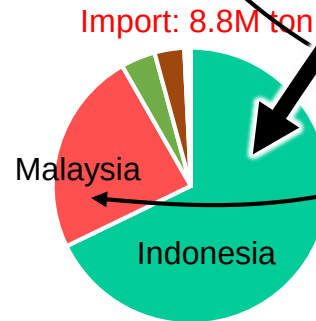
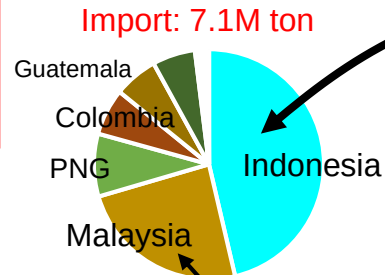
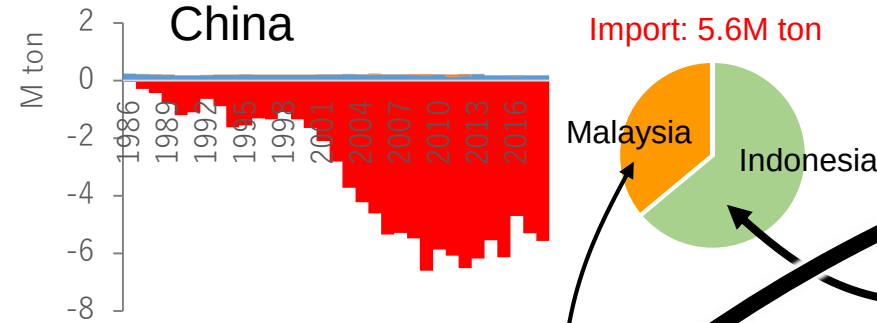
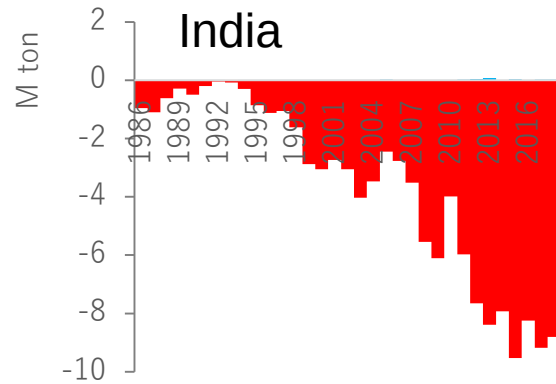
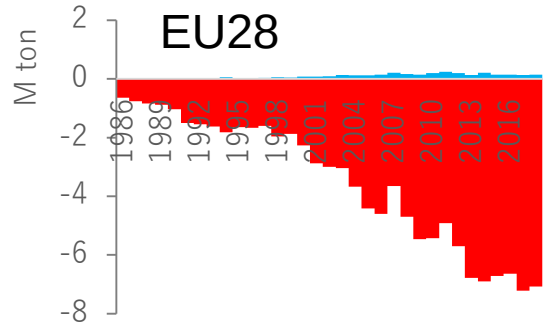
Global production:

8.5M → 71.7M ton

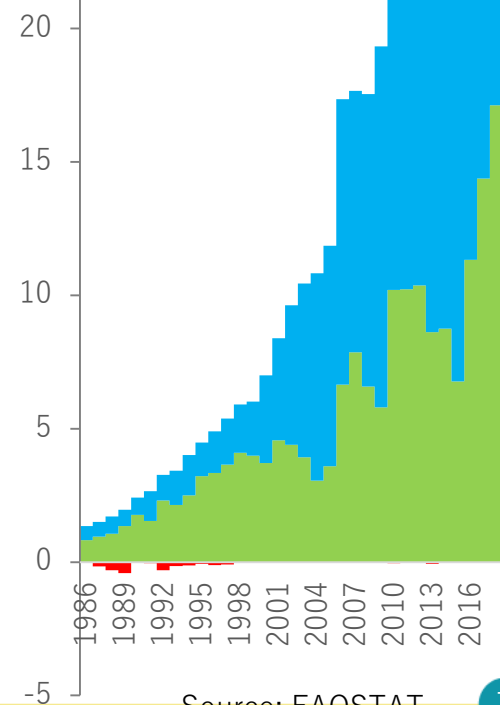
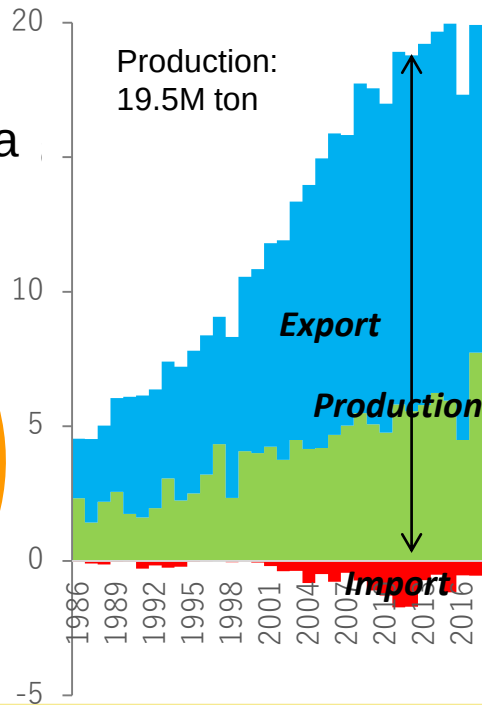
International trade:

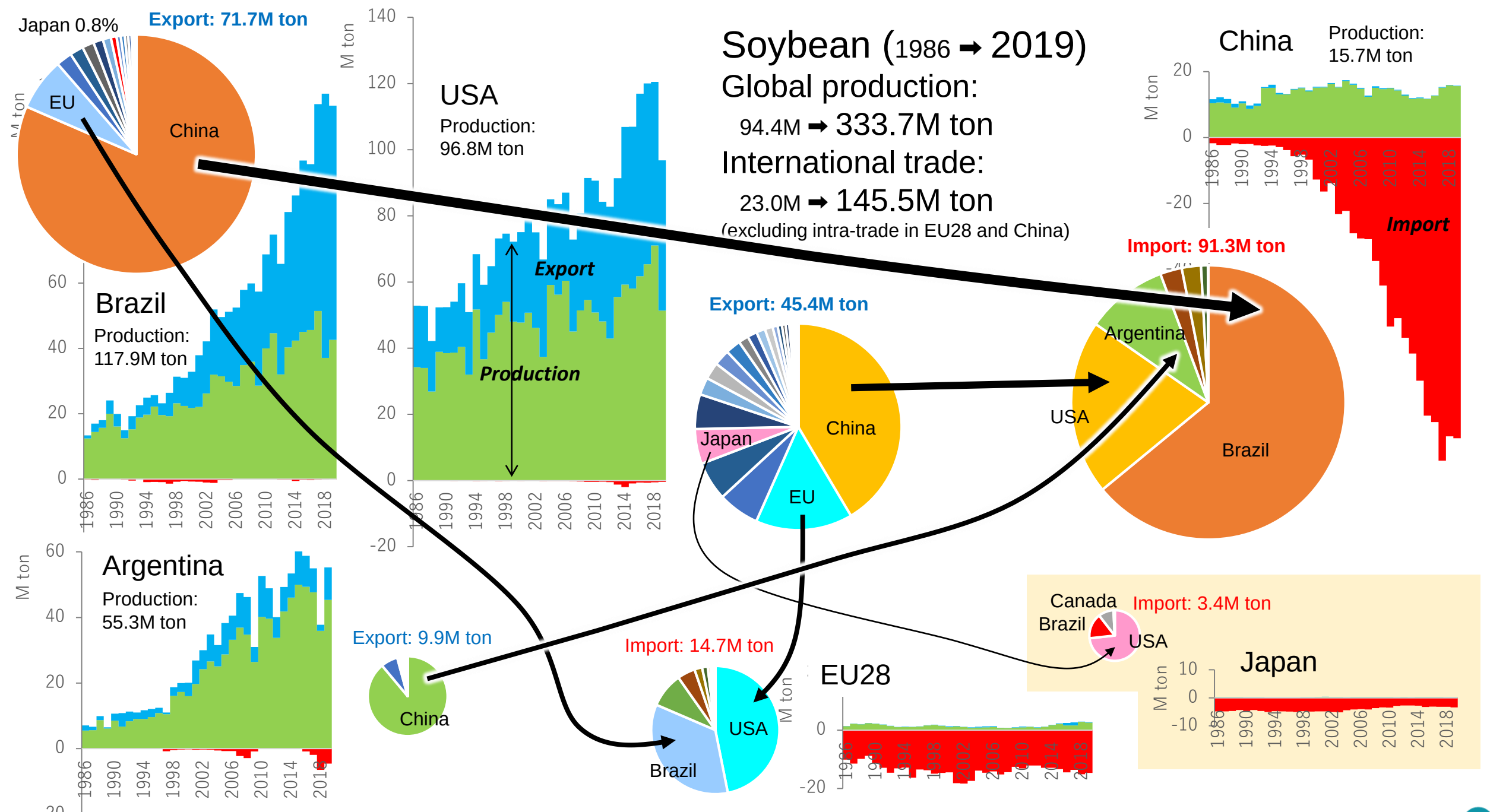
3.4M → 44.8M ton

(excluding intra-trade in EU28 and China)



Production: 40.6M ton



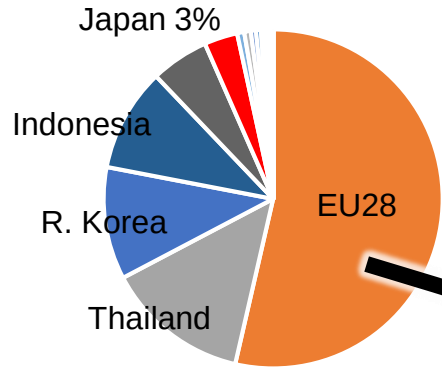


Soybean cake (2019)

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

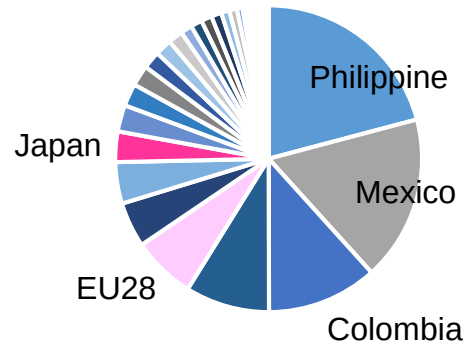
Brazil

Export: 15.3M ton



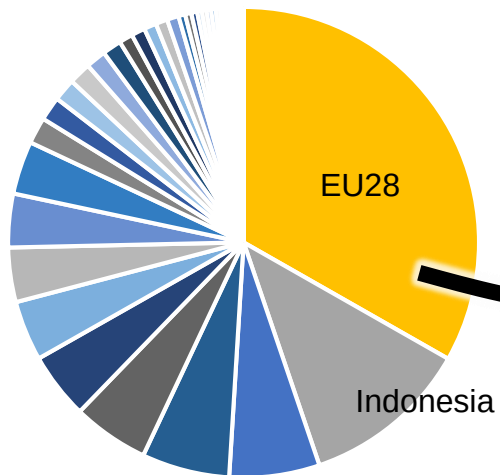
USA

Export: 10.4M ton



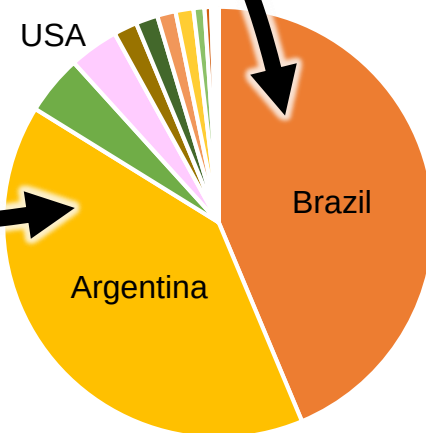
Argentina

Export: 22.7M ton



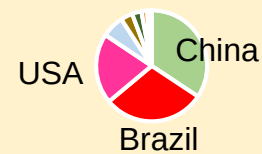
EU28

Import: 18.8 M ton

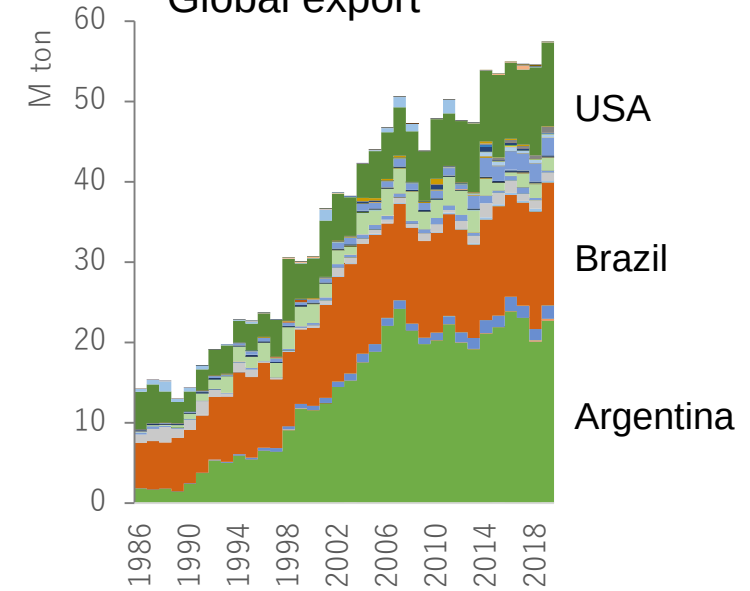


Japan

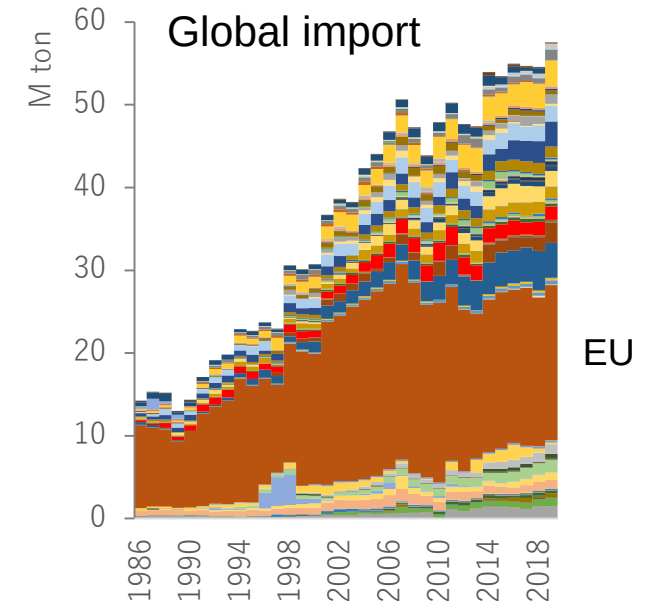
Import: 1.6 M ton



Global export



Global import



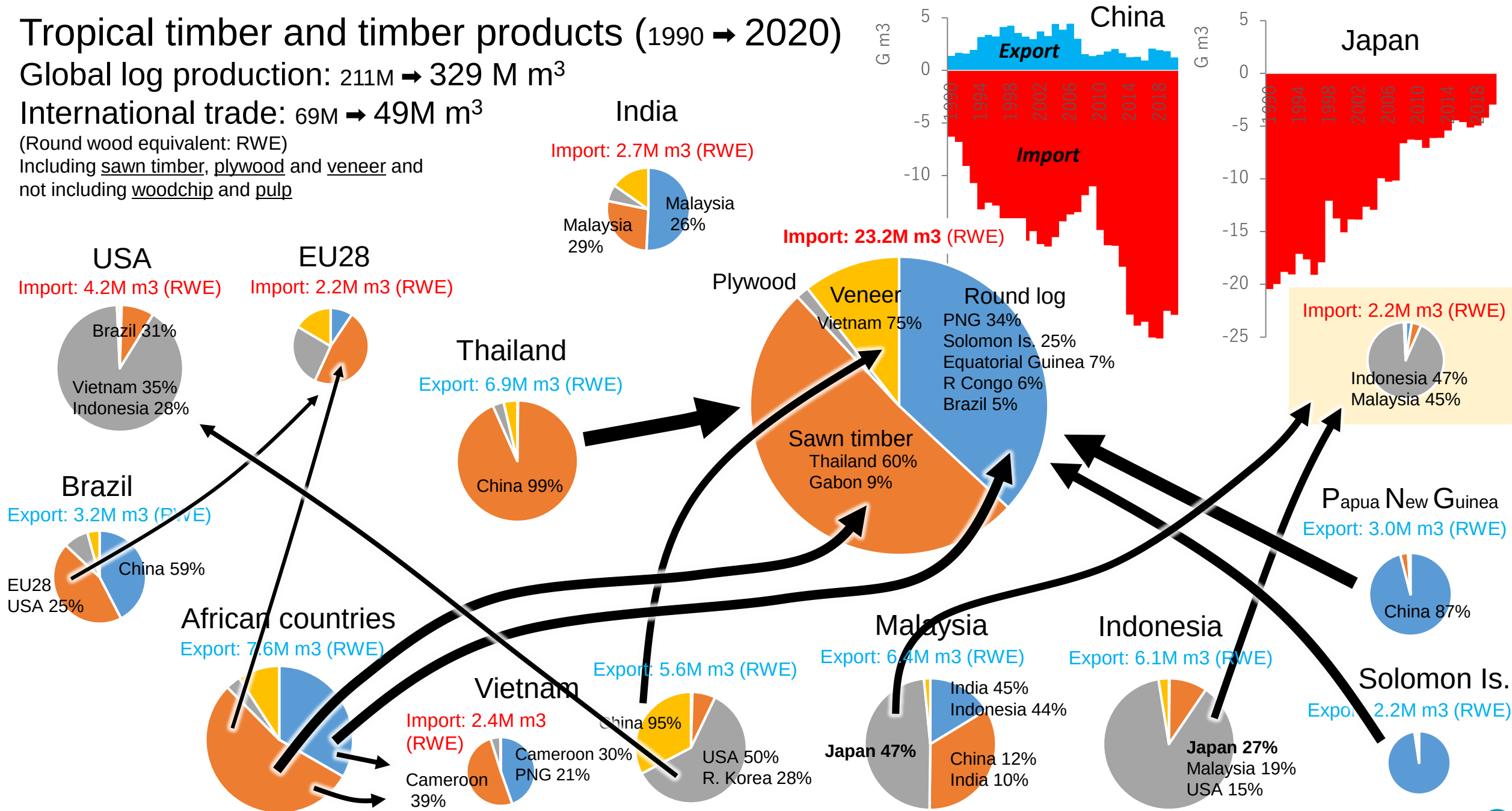
Tropical timber and timber products (1990 → 2020)

Global log production: 211M → 329 M m³

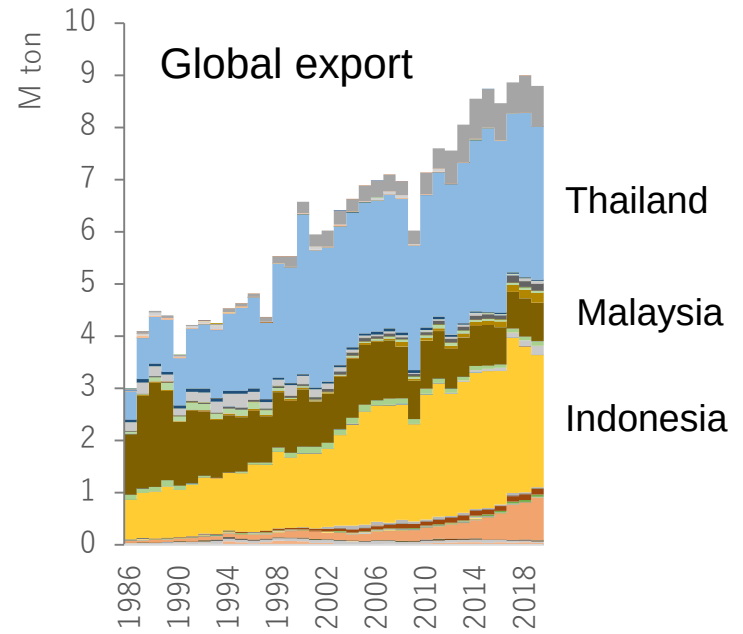
International trade: 69M → 49M m³

(Round wood equivalent: RWE)

Including sawn timber, plywood and veneer and not including woodchip and pulp



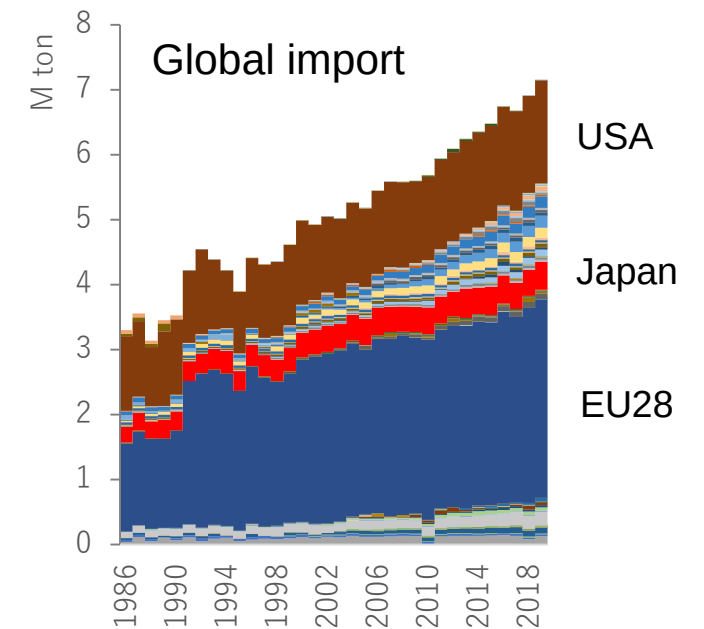
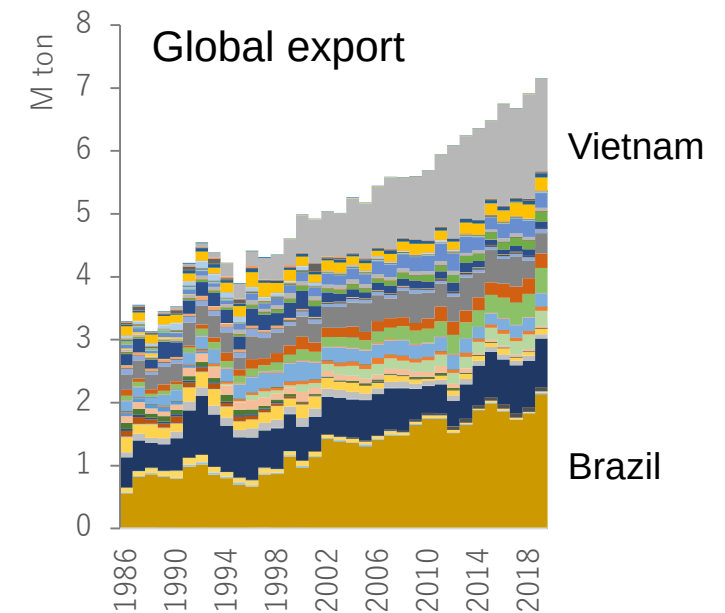
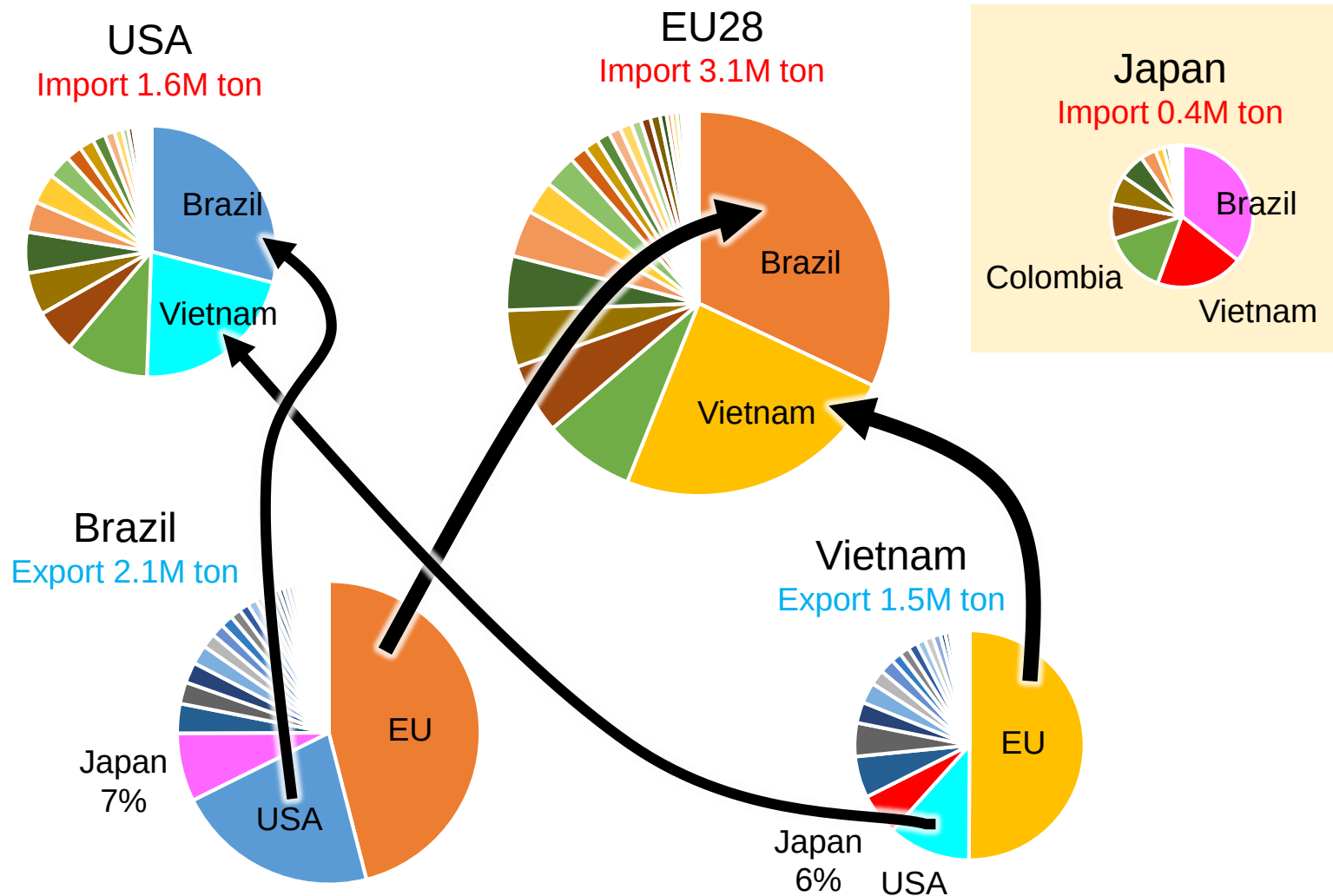
International trade: 8.8M ton



Coffee bean (2019)

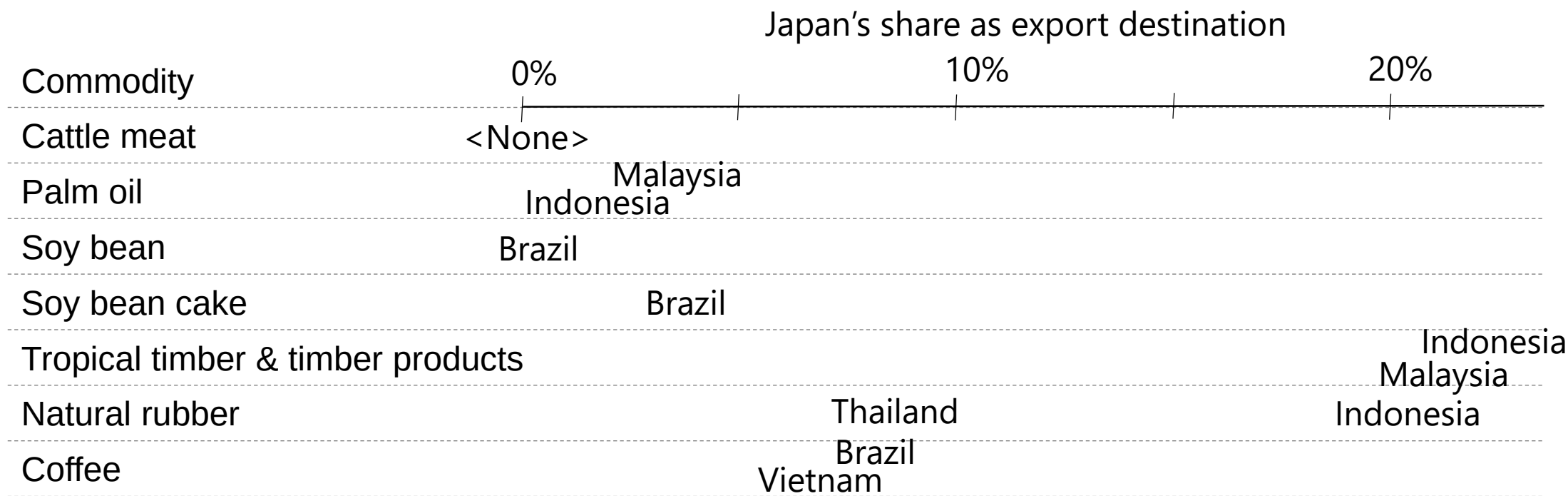
International trade: 7.2M ton

(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.