



global canopy

Achieving a deforestation-free global economy

Thank-you

Background and Objectives

Over the last 25 years, the world's forests have decreased by 129 million ha from 4,128 million ha in 1990 to 3,999 million ha in 2015. While the rate of deforestation has slowed in recent years, deforestation still continues unabated as the **Global Forest Resources Assessment of FAO** found that there was an annual net loss of 3.3 million ha between 2010 and 2015. Deforestation should bring about negative impacts in various forms on human wellbeing not only at the local society and economy but also at the global level through carbon emissions to the atmosphere leading to global warming as well as biodiversity loss. It is in this context that halting deforestation has become high on the global political agenda as the **Aichi Biodiversity target 15** articulates "by 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero" and furthermore the **Sustainable Development Goal 15.2** sets the target "by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally".

Meanwhile, it is estimated that almost 80 percent of the global deforestation are being caused by agricultural expansion while others are driven by development purposes including infrastructure. This fact points to the fundamental necessity of addressing, inter alia, food production in countries experiencing deforestation and associated global supply chain if the global community is to realize the commitment to halting deforestation while meeting growing demand for food.

In recent years, there is a growing trend at the global level on the voluntary commitments toward deforestation-free supply chain involving some commodity crops, known as "zero deforestation". This movement was initiated by the establishment of the **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)** in 2004 aiming to advance the production, procurement, finance and use of sustainable palm oil products, including through setting the sustainability standard. Subsequent to that was the **Consumer Goods Forum** established in 2009 with participation of more than 400 retailers, manufacturers, service providers and other stakeholders, including some of the world's biggest companies across 70 countries, which committed to zero net deforestation by 2020 for palm oil, soy, beef, and paper and pulp supply chains. In 2014, 190 entities including 40 governments, 57 multinational companies and 57 NGOs endorsed the **New York Declaration on Forests** in which they shared the vision of slowing, halting, and reversing global forest loss while simultaneously enhancing food security for all. The **Global Environment Facility (GEF)**, a financial mechanism for the major international environmental conventions has launched the program on Tackling Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains in 2015. In addition, 8 European countries, namely Denmark, France, Germany, Netherland, Norway and the United Kingdom signed **Amsterdam Declarations on Eliminating Deforestation from Agricultural Commodity Chains and Fully Sustainable Palm Oil Supply Chain** by 2020.

In Japan, too, some private corporations have made a significant stride in an effort to advance deforestation-free supply chain and such a movement is expected to become wider.

Against this backdrop, a variety of stakeholders from public and private sectors including the business sector involved in the supply chain of commodities with potential impacts on deforestation will be brought together with the aim to promote an understanding of the implementation status of the global zero deforestation commitments, facilitate wider publication of good practices including by private sector in Japan toward the achievement of SDGs and Aichi Biodiversity targets, and provide opportunity to scale up zero-deforestation activities by a wide range of sectors toward the shared goal of halting deforestation by 2020.

本シンポジウム開催の背景と目的

世界の森林面積は、1990年の4,128百万haから2015年の3,999百万haまで25年間で129百万ha減少し、その減少速度は近年減速傾向にあるものの、FAO世界森林資源評価によれば、依然として熱帯地域を中心として年間3.3百万haの森林が失われている。森林の減少・劣化は、地域の社会経済に対する直接的又は間接的な負の影響はもとより、温室効果ガス排出を通じて地球温暖化の原因となるほか、生物多様性の損失をもたらすなど、地球規模の課題をもたらす。このため、生物多様性条約の第10回締約国会議(COP10)で採択された愛知目標では、「2020年までに、森林を含む自然生地の損失が少なくとも半減、可能な場合にはゼロに近づく」とを掲げるとともに、国連の持続可能な開発目標(SDGs)においては、「2020年までに、あらゆる種類の森林の持続可能な経営の実施を促進し、森林減少を阻止し、劣化した森林を回復」することとされるなど、森林減少に歯止めをかけることは、国際社会の公約となっている。

一方、森林減少の原因の8割は食料の増産を目的とする農地の開発によるものとされていることから、森林減少に歯止めをかけるためには、森林を犠牲にせずとも将来的に増大が見込まれる食料需要に応えていくことが不可欠であり、農業セクターをはじめ森林減少のドライバーとなり得るセクターがこの問題に対して連携して取り組んでいくことがとりわけ重要となる。

このような中、2004年には、持続可能性の基準設定等を通じて持続可能なパーム油の生産・調達等の達成を目指す「持続可能なパーム油のための円卓会議」(RSPO)が設立されたのを契機として、森林減少を伴わない形で生産された商品作物を取り扱うことにコミットする取組(ゼロ・デフォレステーション)が様々な形で国際的に広がりつつある。2009年に設立された世界70か国・400社以上の小売、流通、製造業からなる消費財フォーラム(Consumer Goods Forum)は、パーム油、大豆、牛肉、紙パルプのサプライチェーンに関連する森林減少を2020年までにゼロにするとの決議を採択した。2014年には、40か国の政府(日本含む)、57の国際企業、57のNGOを含む190もの団体が、森林に関するニューヨーク宣言に署名し、食料安全保障を強化すると同時に全世界の森林喪失を減速、停止、反転させるというビジョンを共有した。また、主要な環境系条約の資金メカニズムである地球環境ファシリティ(GEF)は、2015年に「商品サプライチェーンから森林減少の排除」という5年間のパイロット・プログラム(45百万米ドル)を承認した。さらに、欧州8か国(デンマーク、仏、独、蘭、ノルウェー、英)がアムステルダム宣言に署名し、農産物の商品チェーンに由来する全ての森林減少の排除と持続可能なパーム油のサプライチェーンを2020年までに達成する目標を共有している。

我が国においても、民間セクターの主導により同様の取組が広がる傾向にあり、今後、さらなる拡大が期待されることである。

以上を踏まえ、国際的なゼロ・デフォレステーションの動向について理解を深めるとともに、SDGsや愛知目標の達成を目指す我が国の取組について国際社会に対する情報発信力を強化し、さらには民間セクターを含む多様な利害関係者の参加を得て世界の森林減少に歯止めをかけるための行動を促進することを目的とし、本国際シンポジウムを開催する。

International Symposium on the Promotion of Deforestation-Free Global Supply Chains to Contribute to Halting Deforestation

- Challenges of Private Sector for Forest Conservation as the Key to Achieving the SDGs and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets -

森林減少ゼロに貢献する グローバル・サプライチェーンの 推進に関する国際シンポジウム

～持続可能な開発目標(SDGs)、生物多様性愛知目標の達成の鍵となる
民間セクターによる森林保全への挑戦～

23-24 January 2018 Mita Conference Center, Tokyo Japan
2018年1月23日-24日 三田共用会議所



Photos: courtesy of CIFOR

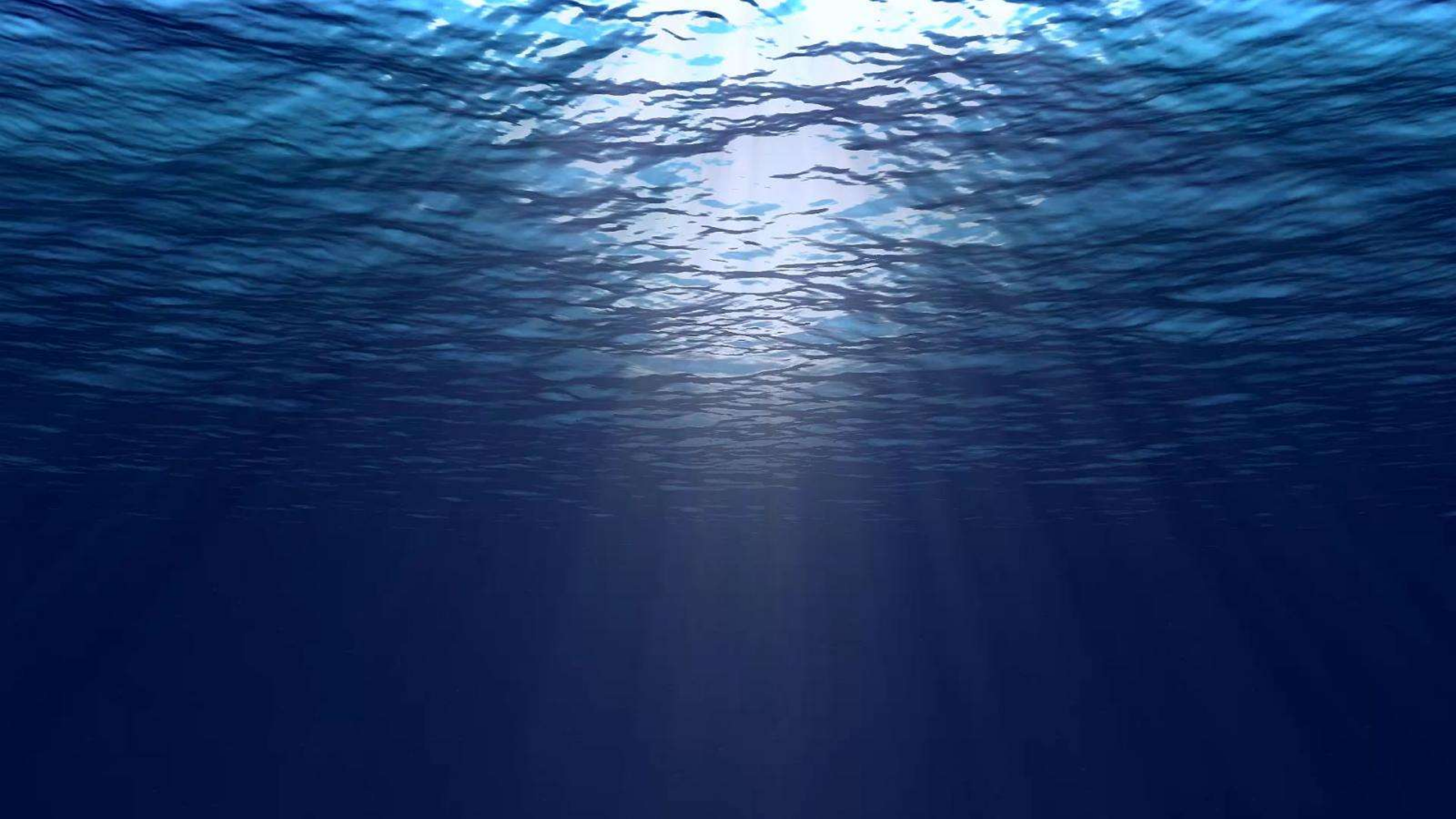
Organizer Forestry Agency (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) in cooperation with FAO and ITTO Supported by Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of the Environment

主催 林野庁(農林水産省) **協力** 国連食糧農業機関、国際熱帯木材機関 **後援** 外務省、環境省

MAFF
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations







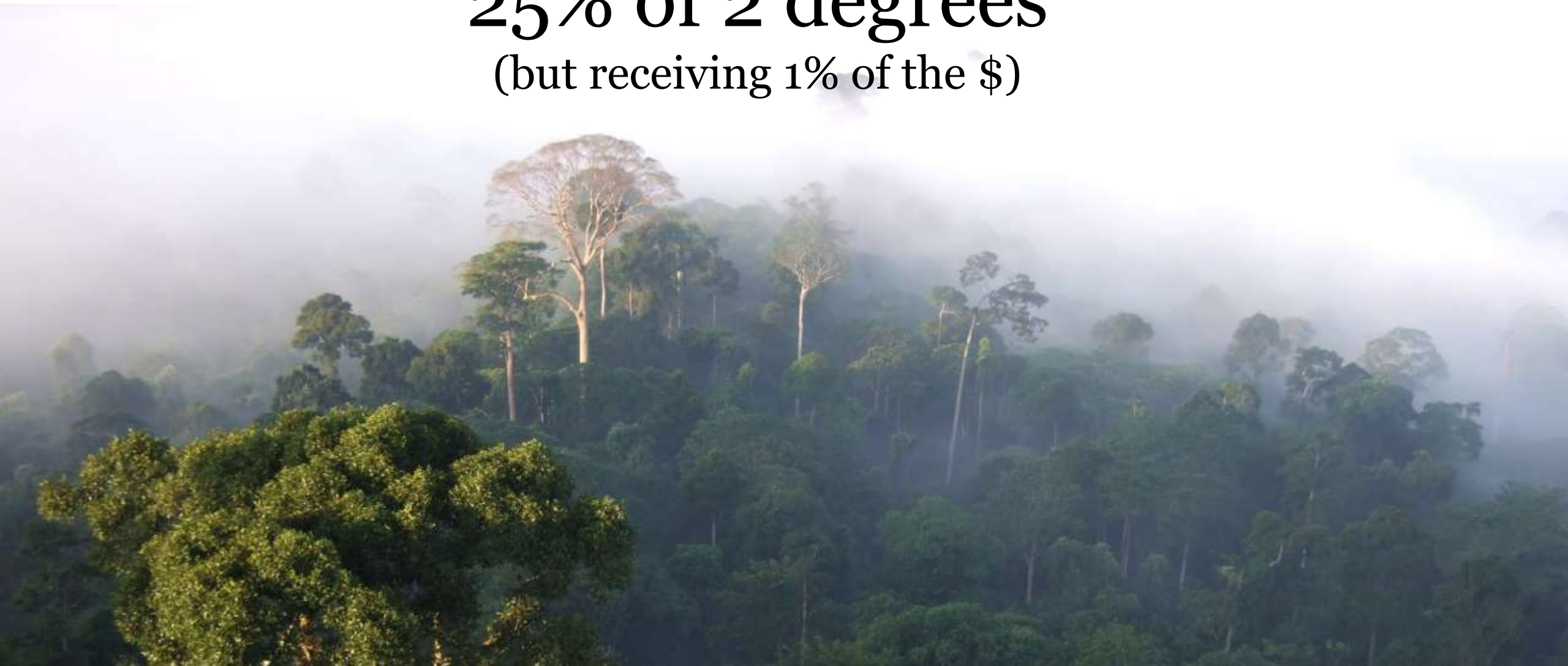


We can't achieve a sustainable, low carbon economy
without achieving a deforestation-free economy



We can't achieve a sustainable, low carbon economy
without achieving a deforestation-free economy

25% of 2 degrees
(but receiving 1% of the \$)





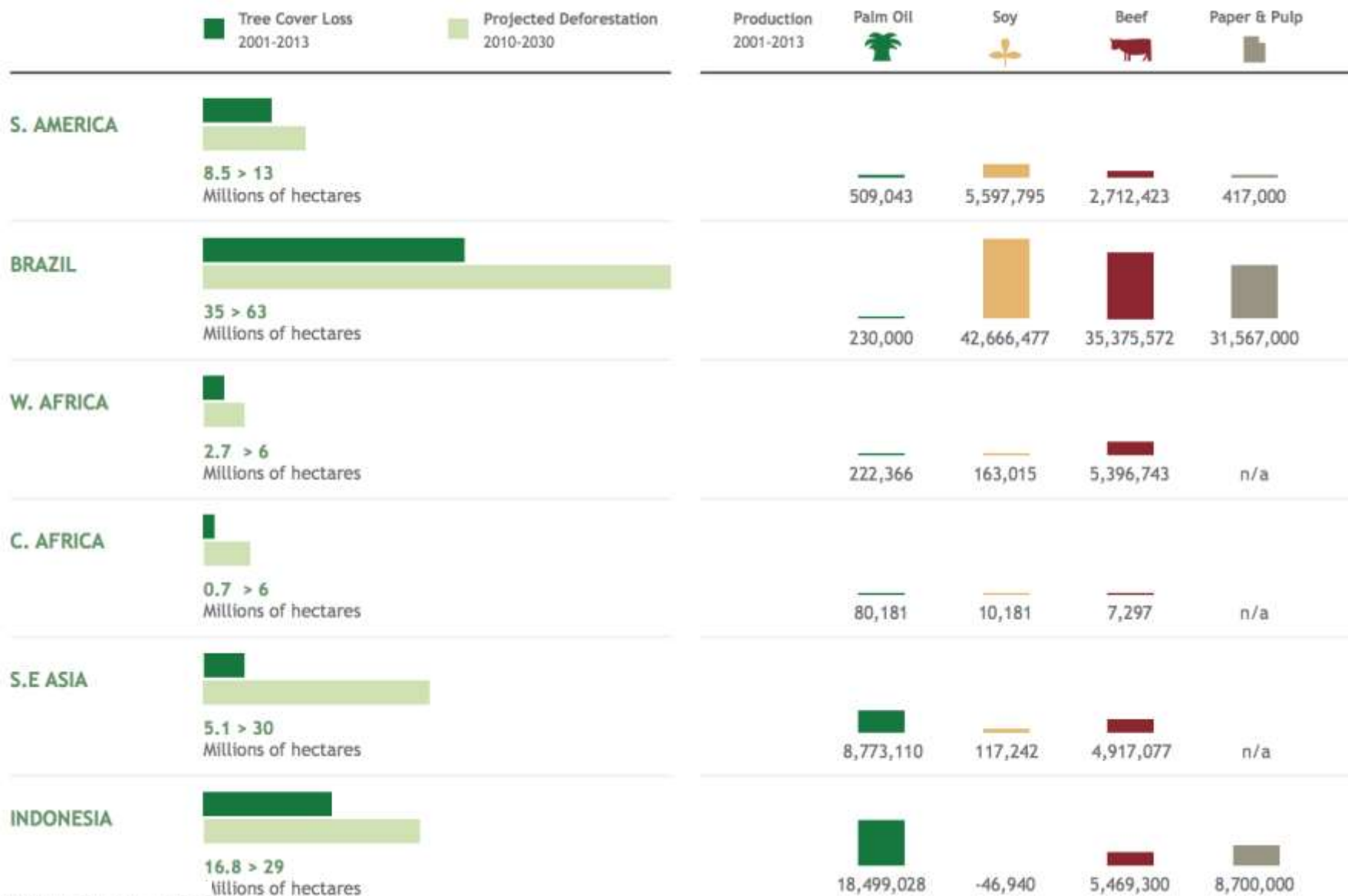
HITACHI
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Key forest risk commodities: palm oil, soy, cattle products, pulp & paper, timber

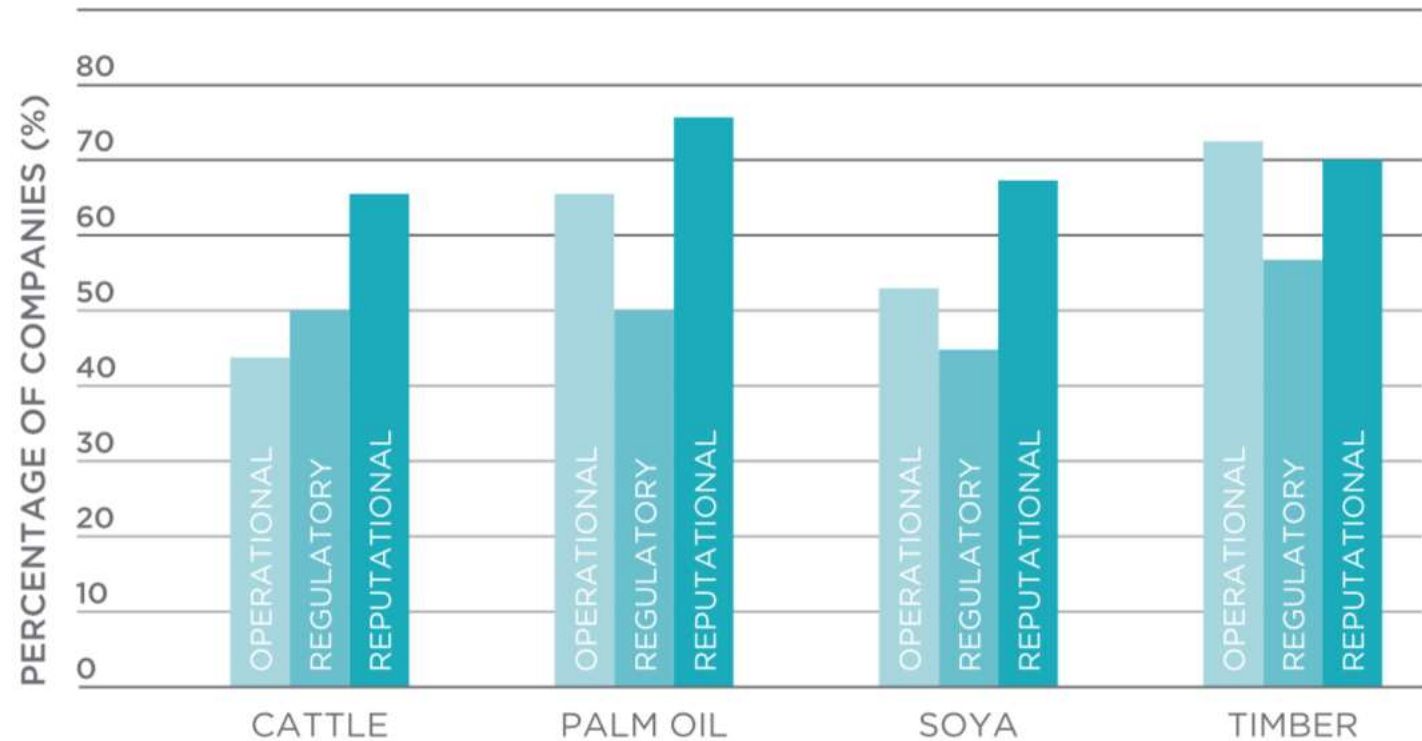


Sources: Global Forest Watch, FAO and WWF Living Forests Report 2015.

Reputational risk kick-started disclosure and engagement by many companies – but the calculus of risk and opportunity is evolving

- Reputational risk
- Operational risk
- Legislative risk

CDP forest disclosure, today backed by \$29 trillion AUM

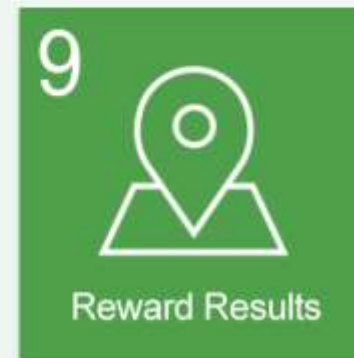


Unprecedented 2020 commitments embody the promise of a new era of responsible commodity production and sourcing

The New York Declaration on Forests' Goals



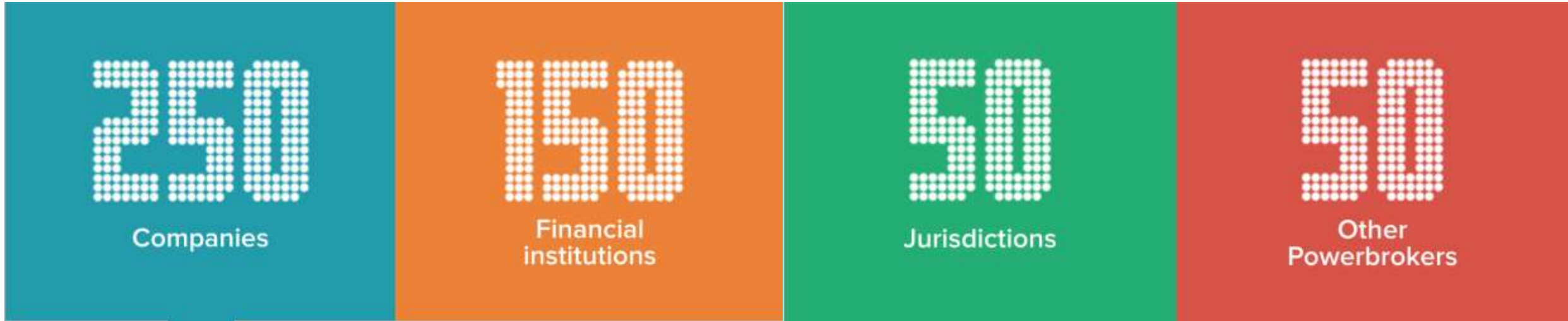
Goal 2: Support and help meet the private-sector goal of eliminating deforestation from the production of agricultural commodities such as palm oil, soy, paper and beef products by no later than 2020.



Amsterdam Declarations

Soft Commodities Compact
(Banking and Environment Initiative)

The Forest 500: From Disclosure to Assessment



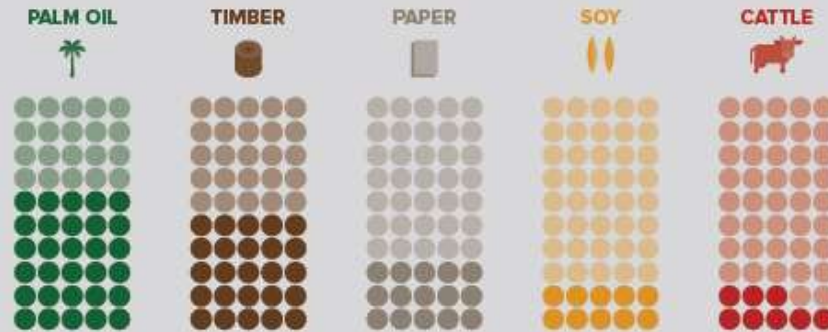
- Identifying the ‘powerbrokers of deforestation’
- Comparable assessment on basis of deforestation policies
- 4th annual ranking just published

The Forest 500 – Company commodity policies



COMPANY COMMODITY POLICIES

More companies have policies for palm oil and timber than for soy and cattle



POLICIES NEED TO BE STRENGTHENED

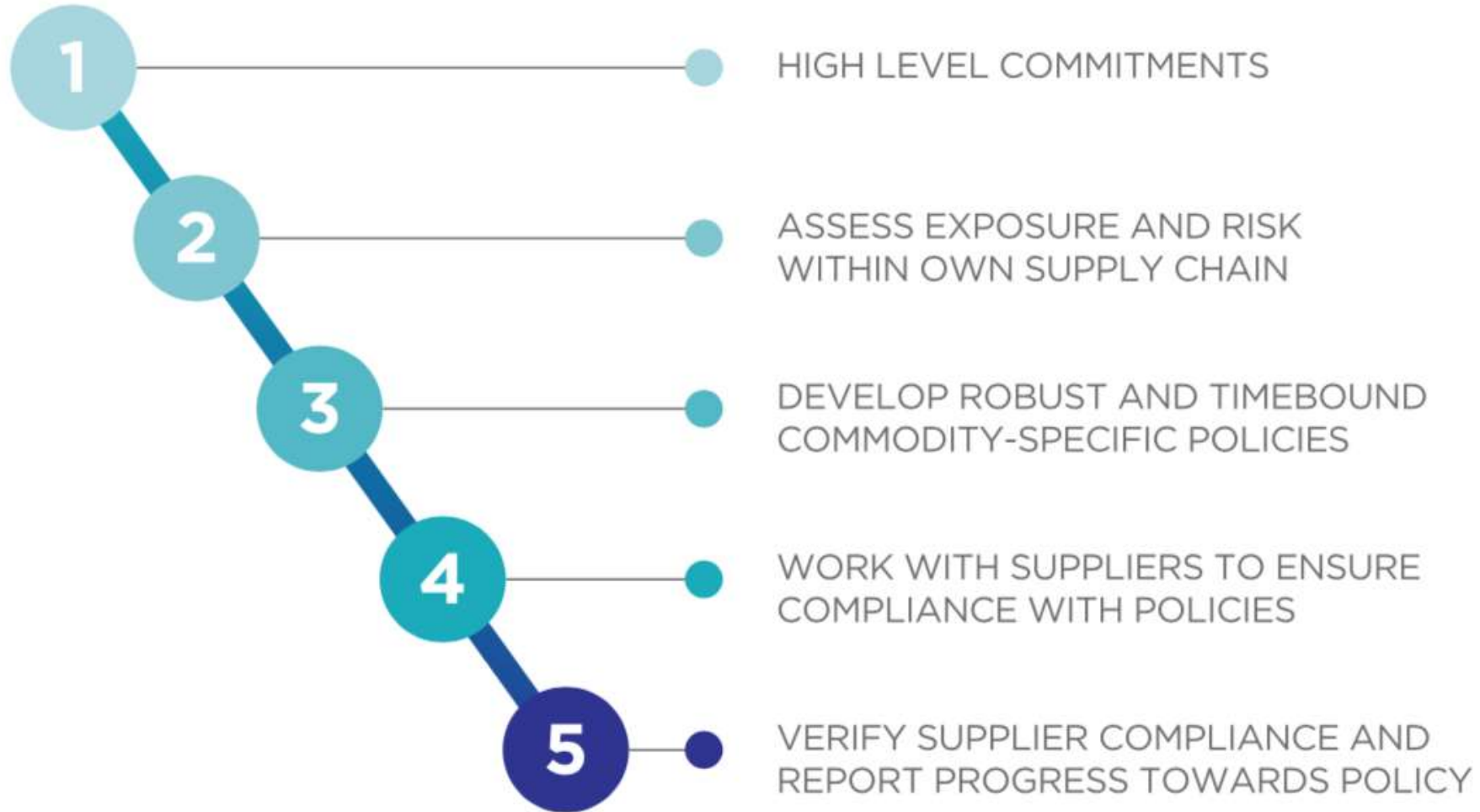


WEAK POLICY

COMPREHENSIVE FOREST POLICY

Policy strength is assessed using the Forest 500 methodology
Companies have more comprehensive policies for palm oil than the other commodities

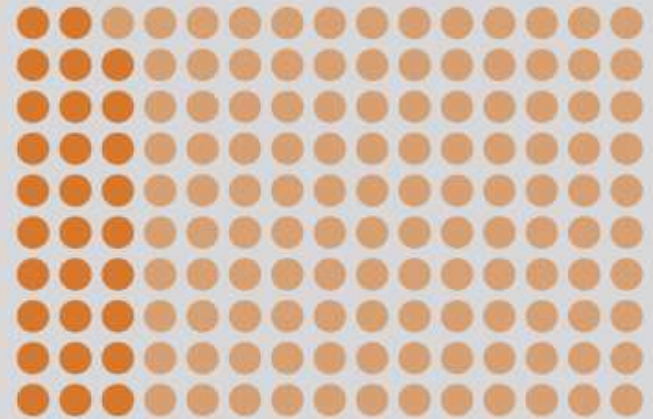
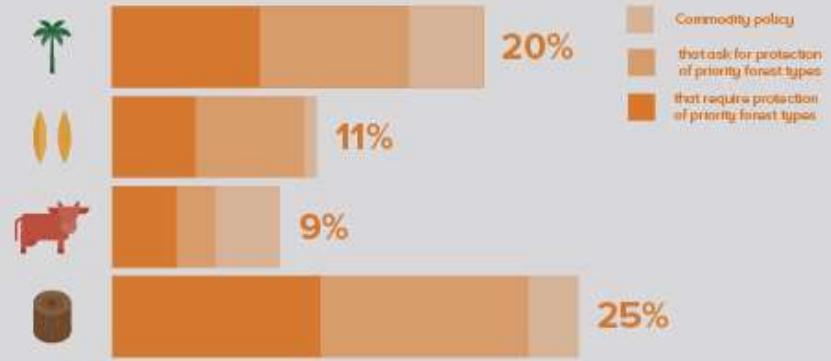
Progress among the leaders



The Forest 500 – Financial institution commodity policies



FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS' FOREST RISK COMMODITY POLICIES

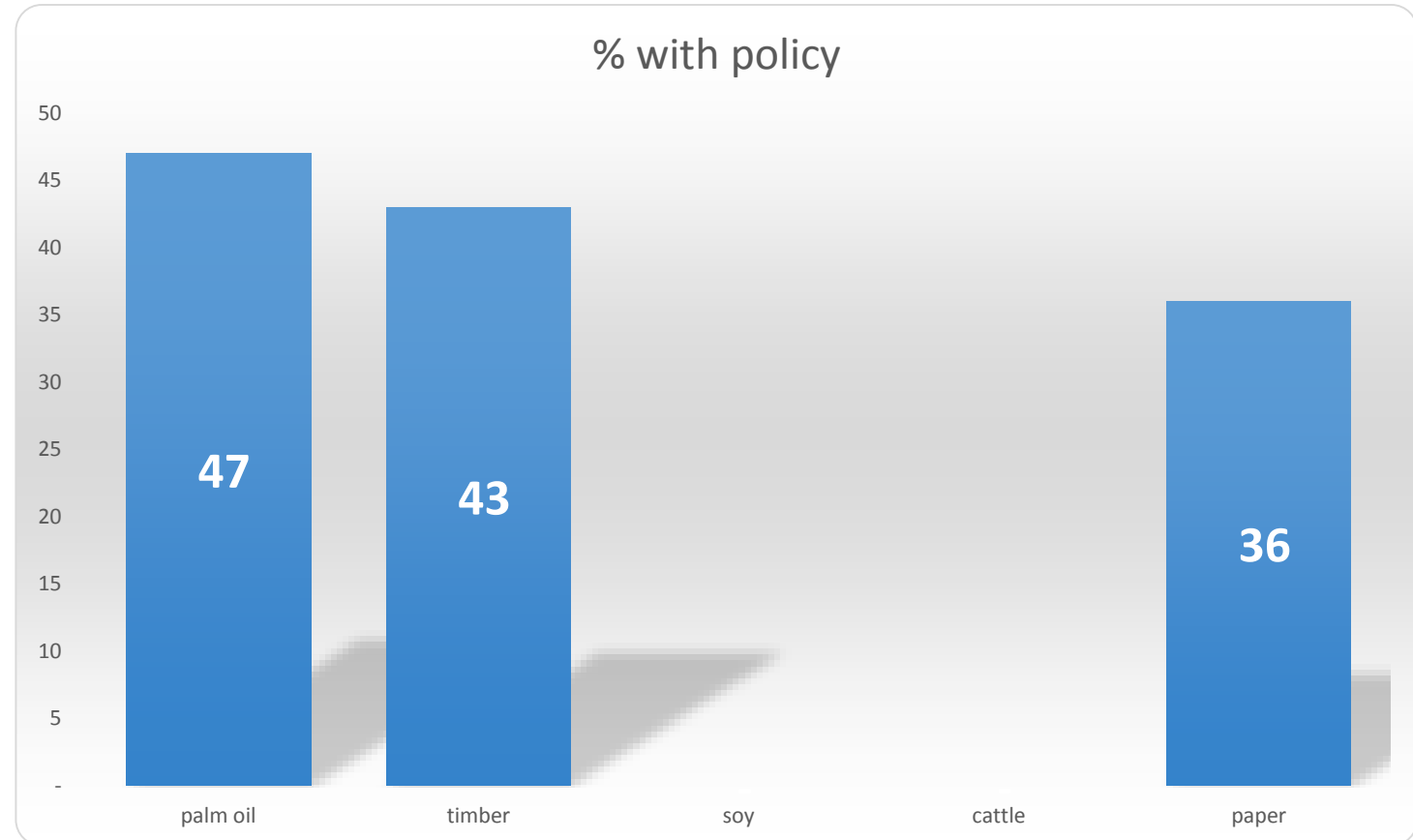


ONLY 29 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS HAVE A POLICY TO MONITOR AND DEAL WITH NON-COMPLIANCE IN THEIR PORTFOLIOS

22 Japanese companies and 8 financial institutions in the Forest 500

- Companies mirroring wider trends on focal commodities - soy and cattle risk not accounted for at all
- No relevant policies among 8 commercial financial institutions assessed, despite exposure.

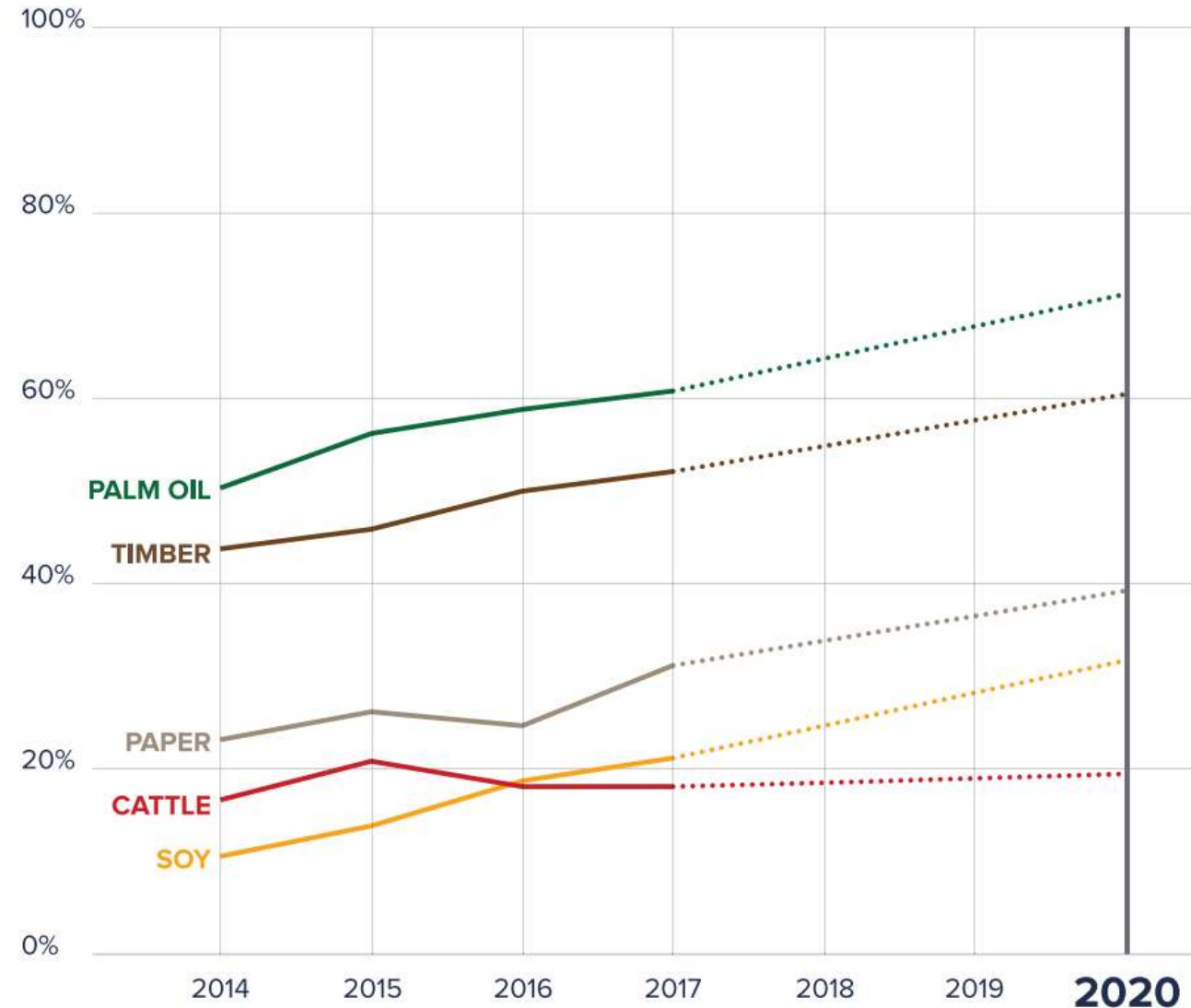
Japan Bank for International Cooperation leading the way with more comprehensive approach.



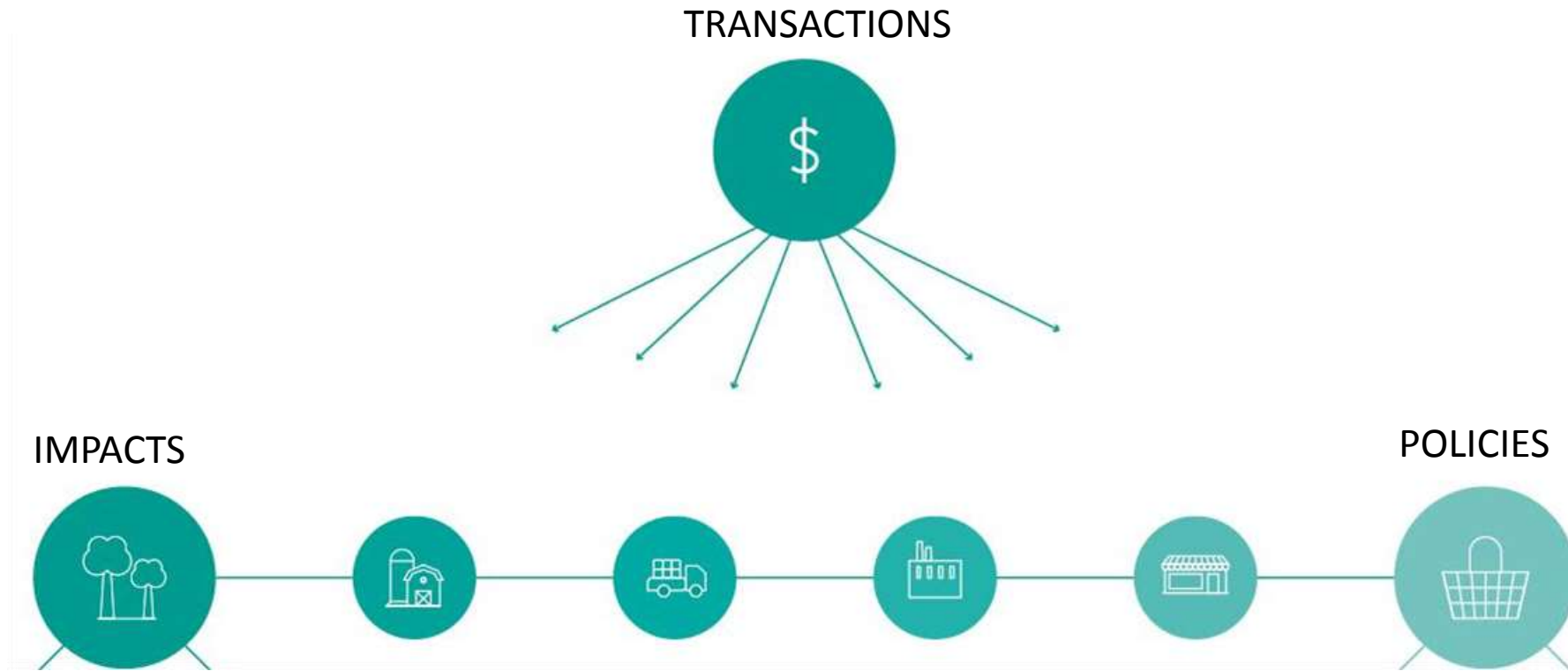
Progress to 2020: the reality

- Many interim milestones not being met
- Investments remain piecemeal and unconnected
- Tools and initiatives have proliferated but remain unharmonized
- Progress is often impossible to assess

Forest 500 projected policy coverage by commodity



Supply chain transparency in the information age – A game-changer for the deforestation-free agenda?

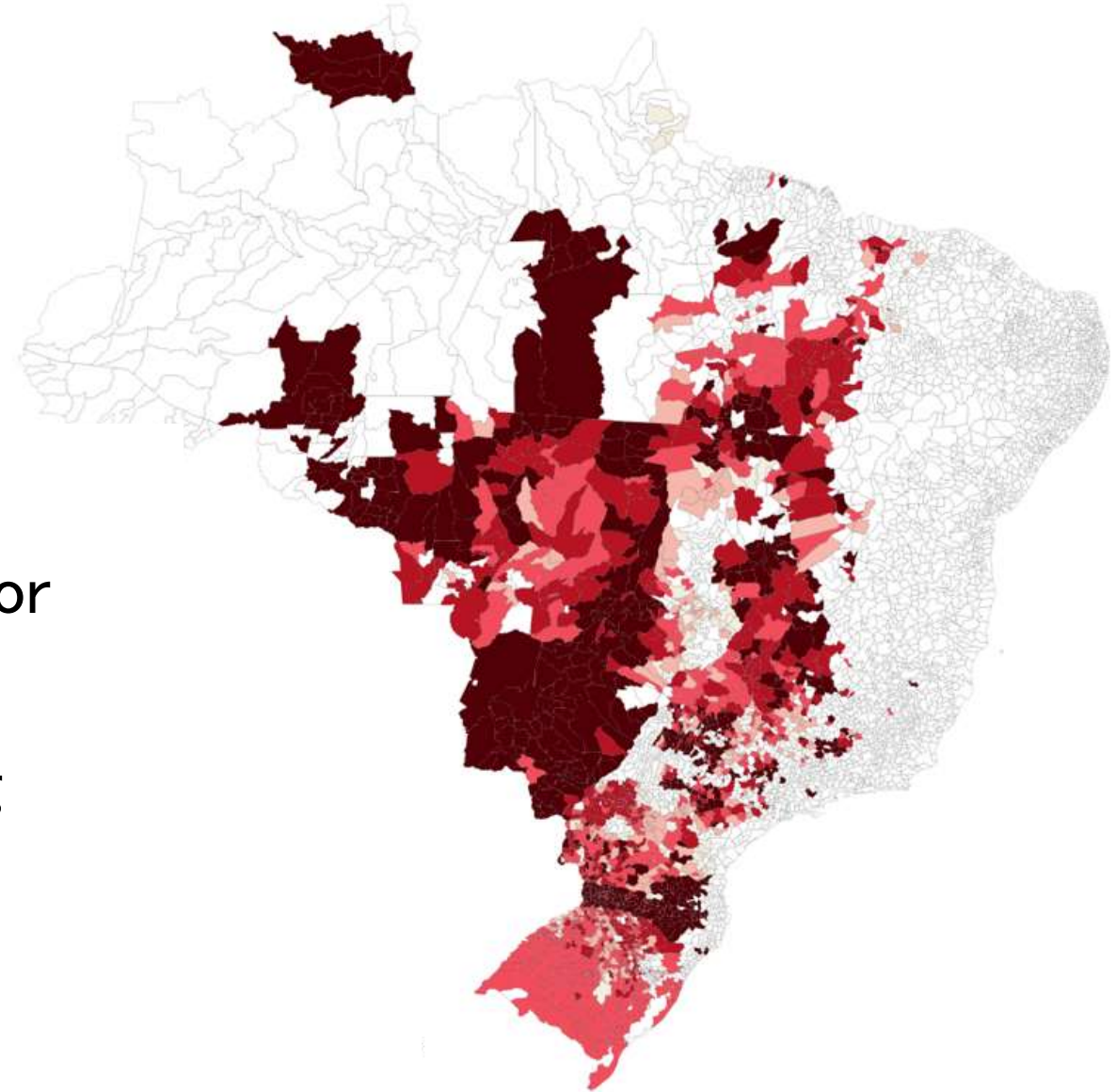


Companies cite supply chain complexity
as number 1 blocker to progress

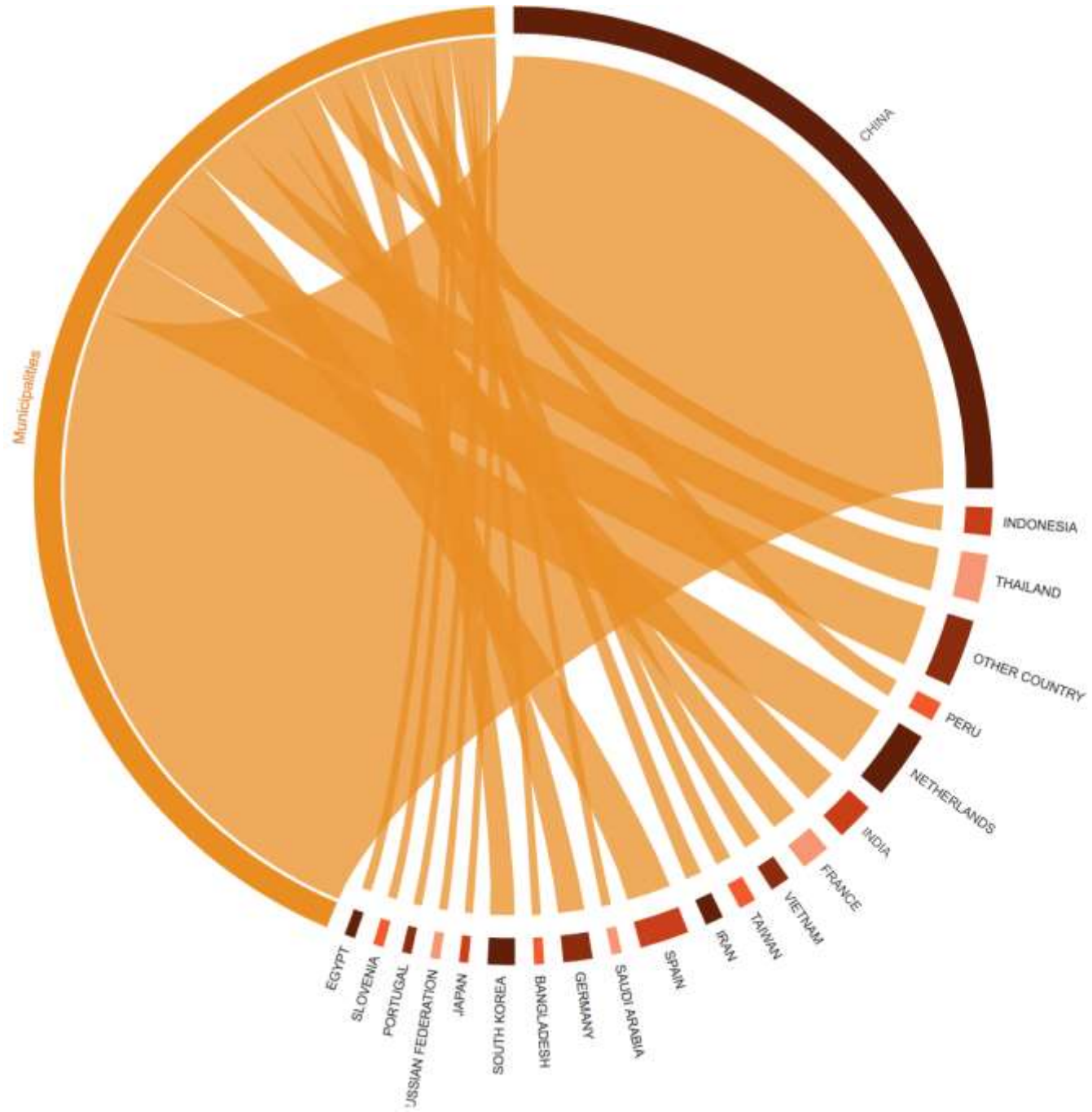


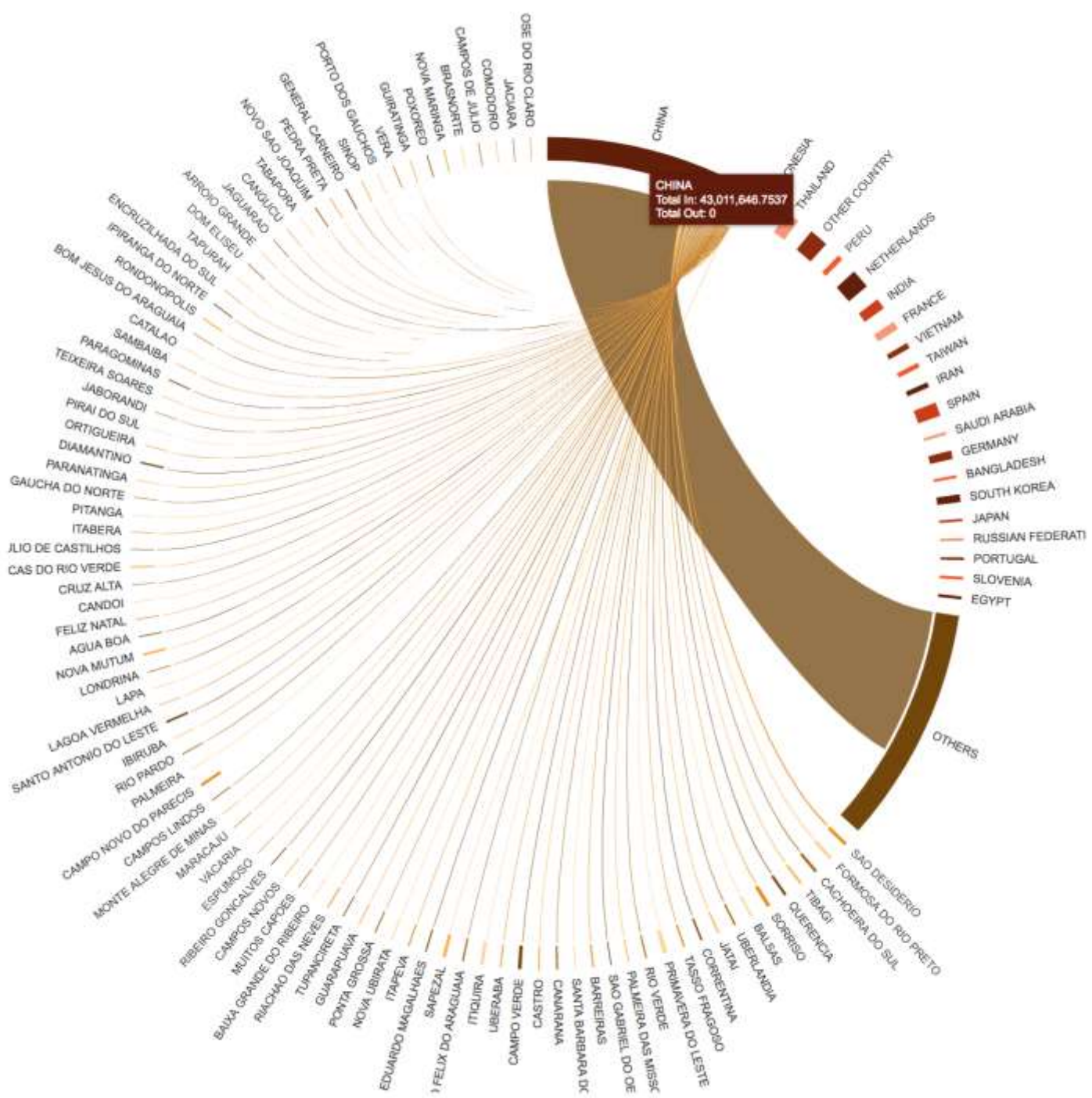
A pioneering approach to supply chain transparency and traceability

- Linking risks on the ground to downstream companies **at scale**
- Blanket coverage of supply chains for an entire country of export
- Free open-access information using publicly available data
- Spatial scales relevant to decision-making



Month	Trader Code	Exporter Name	Plant Location	HS Code	Product Name	Quantity	Unit	Value CNY	Price CNY	Destination	Customs
201404	3,401E+09	ANHUI FENGLE	Jiangsu Province	15050000	WOOL GREASE	4000	KG	240233.46	60058.36	Nigeria (NG)	Shanghai
201404	3,402E+09	ANHUI TECHNO	Jiangsu Province	15050000	WOOL GREASE	1000	KG	51053.30	51053.30	Turkey (TR)	Shanghai
201404	3,401E+09	APICO INTERNA	Jiangsu Province	15050000	WOOL GREASE	18000	KG	791633.70	43979.65	Cote d'Ivoire	Shanghai
201405	4,11E+09	HONGYE HOLDI	Henan Province,	29151200	SALTS OF FORM	170000	KG	235547.33	1385.57	Russia (RU)	Tianjin
201404	3,401E+09	APICO INTERNA	Jiangsu Province	15050000	WOOL GREASE	5400	KG	239150.88	44287.20	Kenya (KE)	Shanghai
201405	4,11E+09	HONGYE HOLDI	Henan Province,	29309090	OTHER ORGAN	4000	KG	40643.46	10160.87	Kuwait (KW)	Tianjin
201401	3,703E+09	ASIAN BRIDGE L	Zhejiang Provinc	84186920	REFRIGERATING	1	KG	70159.20	70159200.0	Russia (RU)	Ningbo
201401	3,119E+09	BAI NIAN TAI K	Shanghai, Others	84186920	REFRIGERATING	976	KG	1614881.76	1654591.9	Hong Kong (Shanghai
201401	1,106E+09	BEIJING ORIENT	Beijing, Chaoyan	84186920	REFRIGERATING	1	KG	22145.90	22145904.0	Germany (D	Beijing
201405	4,11E+09	HONGYE HOLDI	Henan Province,	29161400	ESTERS OF MET	23500	KG	435014.34	18511.25	S. Africa (ZA)	Nanjing
201401	4,302E+09	BROAD AIR COM	Hunan Province,	84186920	REFRIGERATING	2	KG	1279459.78	639729888	Hong Kong (Changsha
201401	3,306E+09	CHANGXING GE	Zhejiang Provinc	84186920	REFRIGERATING	72	KG	60221.00	836402.73	S. Africa (ZA)	Shanghai
201401	3,205E+09	CHANGZHOU RU	Jiangsu Province	84186920	REFRIGERATING	1	KG	42455.47	42455467.0	Ghana (GH)	Shanghai
201401	5,102E+09	Chengdu Jing Li	Sichuan Province	84186920	REFRIGERATING	4	KG	11225.47	2806368.0	Canada (CA)	Tianjin
201405	4,11E+09	HONGYE HOLDI	Henan Province,	28274910	OTHER CHLORI	20000	KG	184398.15	9219.91	Ukraine (UA)	Shanghai
201404	3,401E+09	ANHUI FENGLE	Jiangsu Province	15050000	WOOL GREASE	4000	KG	240233.46	60058.36	Nigeria (NG)	Shanghai
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201401	3,119E+09	BAI NIAN TAI K	Shanghai, Others	84186920	REFRIGERATING	976	KG	1614881.76	1654591.9	Hong Kong (Shanghai
201401	1,106E+09	BEIJING ORIENT	Beijing, Chaoyan	84186920	REFRIGERATING	1	KG	22145.90	22145904.0	Germany (D	Beijing
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201401	3,205E+09	CHANGZHOU RU	Jiangsu Province	84186920	REFRIGERATING	1	KG	42455.47	42455467.0	Ghana (GH)	Shanghai
201401	5,102E+09	Chengdu Jing Li	Sichuan Province	84186920	REFRIGERATING	4	KG	11225.47	2806368.0	Canada (CA)	Tianjin
201405	4,11E+09	HONGYE HOLDI	Henan Province,	28274910	OTHER CHLORI	20000	KG	184398.15	9219.91	Ukraine (UA)	Shanghai
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COUNTRY - COMMODITY
Brazil - Soy

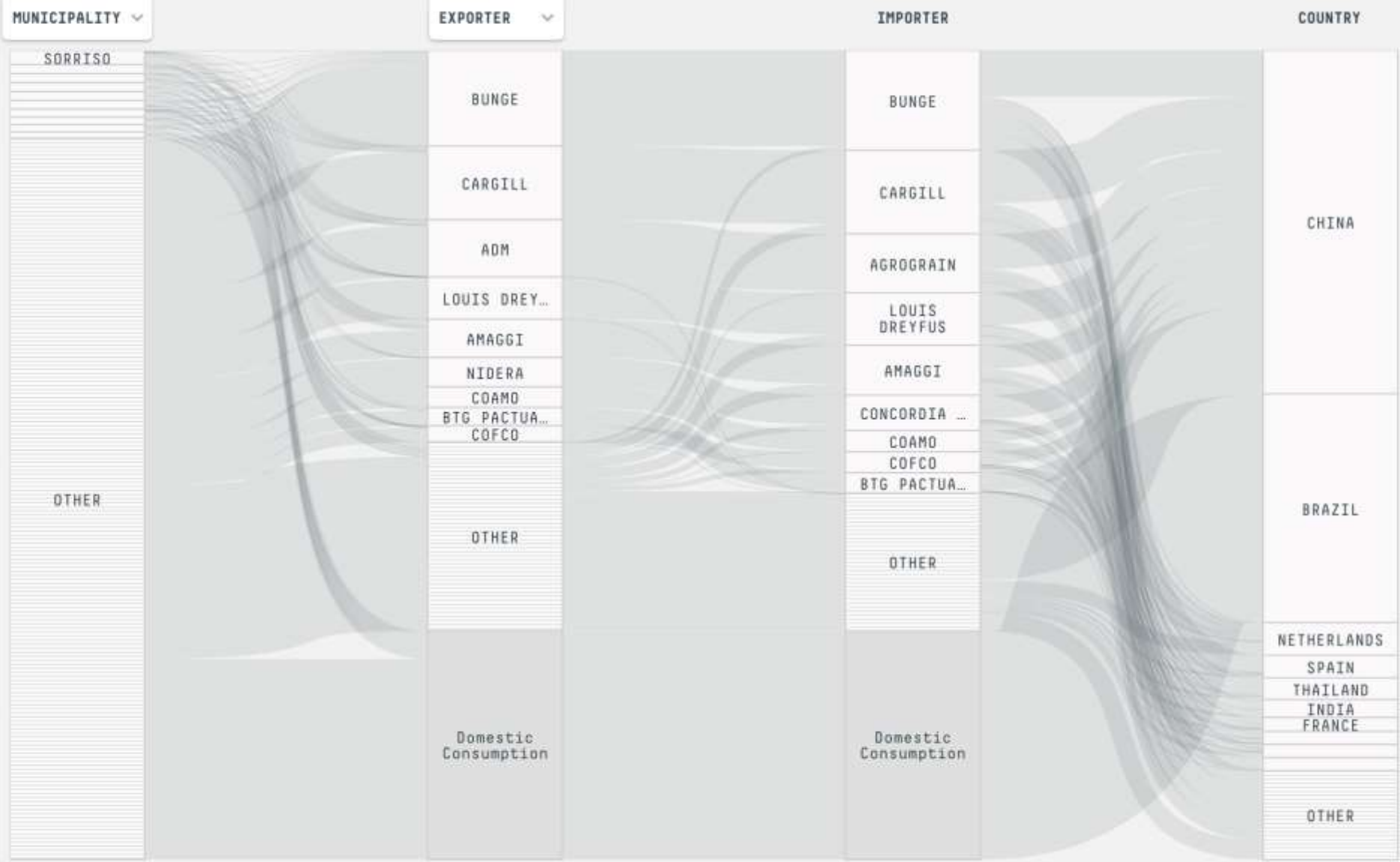
HIDE
All

YEAR
2015

RESIZE BY
Trade Volume

RECOLOUR BY
Node Selection

CHANGE VIEW
Summary





COUNTRY - COMMODITY
Brazil - Soy

BIONE
All

YEAR
2015

RESIZE BY
Trade Volume

RECOLOUR BY
Node Selection

CHANGE VIEW
Complete



MUNICIPALITY

EXPORTER

IMPORTER

COUNTRY

- MINEIROS
- LAGUNA CAR...
- CHAPADAO D...
- SANTA BARB...
- PONTA GROS...
- SAO GABRIEL
- COSTA RICA
- RIBEIRO GO...
- CHAPADAO D...
- ITAPEVA
- CAARAPO
- CLAUDIA
- PARACATU
- SANTA CARM...
- TOLEDO
- DOM ELISEU
- ITANHANGA
- CAMPOS LIN...
- RIBEIRAO C...
- GUARAPUAVA
- BURITIS
- PARAUNA
- ITAPORA
- IPAMERI
- ASSIS CHAT...
- SAO JOSE D...
- JOIA
- CAIAPONIA
- JABORANDI
- SAO LUIZ G...
- SAO MIGUEL
- NOVO SAO J...
- UBIRATA
- GENERAL CA...
- MUITOS CAP...
- AMAMBAI
- NAVIRAI
- BRASILIA
- MAMBORE
- CAMPO MOUR...
- COMODORO
- SONORA
- GIRUA
- CITRATTMCA

- BOM JESUS
- BELAGRICOLA
- PRODUTOS A...
- GAVILON
- COCAMAR
- COMIGO
- DELONG
- USINA CORU...
- QUEIROZ GA...
- COOPAVEL
- SYNAGRO CO...
- GALVANI
- LAR COOPER...
- TERRA SANT...
- VILELA & V...
- MACROFERTI...
- TRES TENTO...
- CEREAL COM...
- AGRINVEST
- SANTISTA W...
- COMPANHIA
- AGROMON
- USINA FRUT...
- COASUL
- FERTIMIG
- COPERTRADI...
- ABJ TRADING
- OLFA INDU...
- HORITA EMP...
- USINA DELTA
- LAVOURA CO...
- C. VALE
- CANTAGALO
- RISA S/A
- GIRASSOL A...
- CEAGRO
- ADAMI MADE...
- COOPERATIV...
- CCAB AGRO
- COCARI
- RUETTE SPI...
- SIPAL
- BOCCHI AGR...

- AGREX INC
- SOJITZ FOO...
- THE DELONG...
- SEARA
- ABJ TRADING
- LAR TRADIN...
- AGRILEX LI...
- PHOENIX
- FUENTESAUC...
- MPH MARINE...
- PETER CREM...
- KABSA SA
- COCAMAR
- KMP- KOSTE...
- LDC MEA TR...
- SODRUGESTV...
- TOYOTA TSU...
- ALIMPORT
- SMEG SA
- SUDAGRI SA...
- ALIMENTOS
- SOYBRASIL
- COMTRATIC
- GRAINCORP
- RS-REINIGU...
- DREYMOOR F...
- EMPRESA CU...
- EVERTIS S.A
- GREEN SPOT...
- AGROCARE
- ARGANDA S.A
- COMPANIA O...
- DAIRY PLUS...
- RIDLEY AGR...
- GEMCOM LIM...
- PHILCHEMA
- THE SCOULA
- DEMETER FE...
- LACKAWANNA...
- EXPORT TRA...
- GIBSONS LI...
- AMEER ISHM...
- TONG TEIK

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- INDONESIA
- VIETNAM
- TAIWAN
- IRAN
- EGYPT
- SLOVENIA
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- BANGLADESH
- RUSSIAN FE...
- JAPAN**
- PORTUGAL
- UNITED KIN...
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- NORWAY
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- ROMANIA
- TUNISIA
- MALAYSIA
- TURKEY
- CUBA
- UNITED ARA...
- ISRAEL
- POLAND
- CHILE
- SOUTH AFRI...
- IRELAND
- MYANMAR
- MOROCCO
- DENMARK
- JORDAN
- GEORGIA
- OMAN
- CROATIA

COUNTRY TRADE VOLUME
JAPAN 550,253Tn



COUNTRY - COMMODITY
Brazil - Soy

BIDME
All

YEAR
2015

RESIZE BY
Trade Volume

RECOLOUR BY
Node Selection

CHANGE VIEW
Summary



MUNICIPALITY

- SORRISO
- OTHER

EXPORTER

- BUNGE
- CARGILL
- ADM
- LOUIS DREY...
- AMAGGI
- NIDERA
- COAMO
- BTG PACTUA...
- COFCO
- OTHER
- Domestic Consumption

IMPORTER

- BUNGE
- CARGILL
- AGROGRAIN
- LOUIS DREYFUS
- AMAGGI
- CONCORDIA ...
- COAMO
- COFCO
- BTG PACTUA...
- OTHER
- Domestic Consumption

COUNTRY

- CHINA
- BRAZIL
- NETHERLANDS
- SPAIN
- THAILAND
- INDIA
- FRANCE
- OTHER

SORRISO > CARGILL

TRADE VOLUME
459 Tn

MUNICIPALITY **SORRISO** → TRADE VOLUME **1,736,335Tn** ×

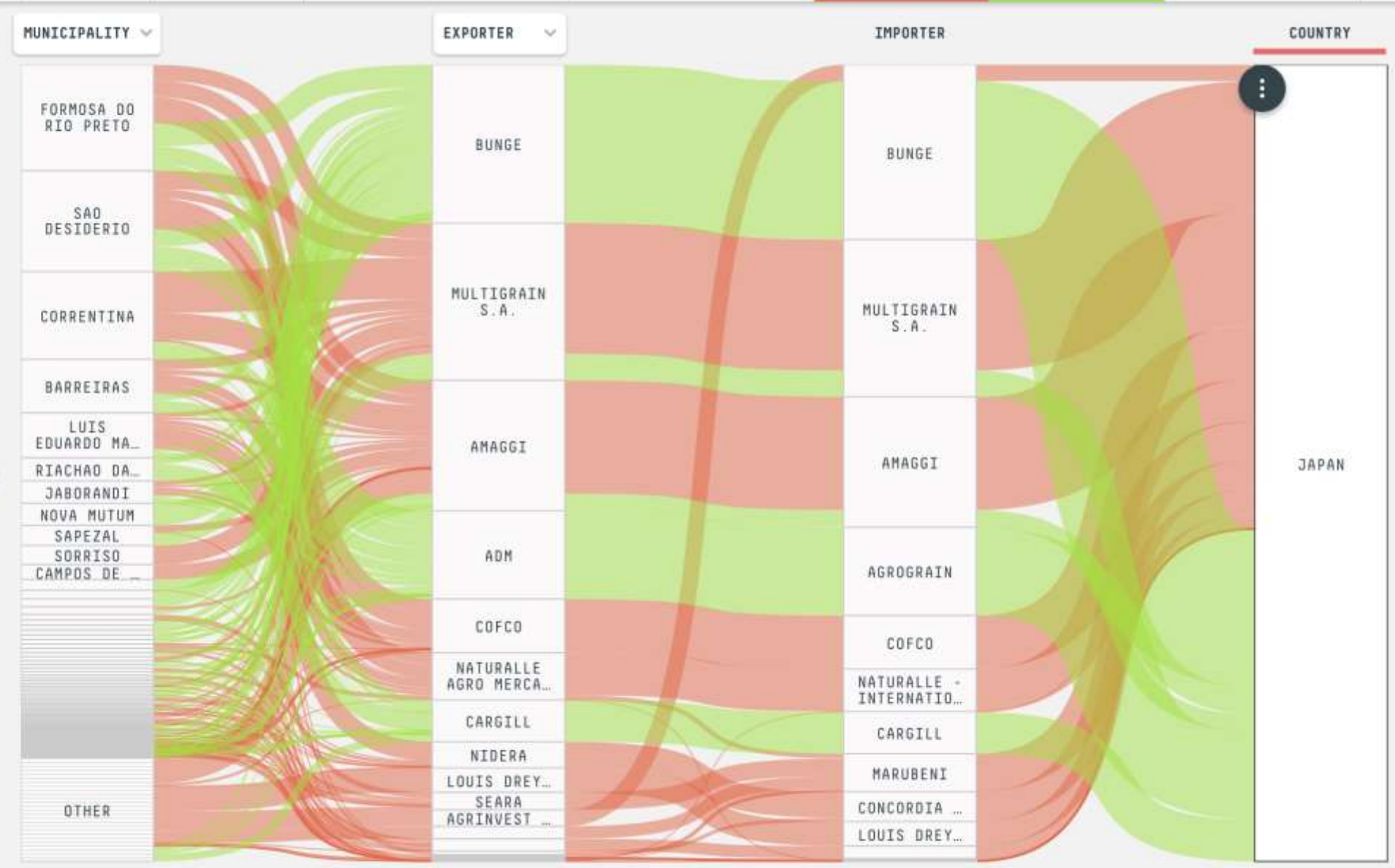
EXPORTER **CARGILL** → TRADE VOLUME **8,872,367Tn** ×

COUNTRY **FRANCE** → TRADE VOLUME **1,667,605Tn** ×

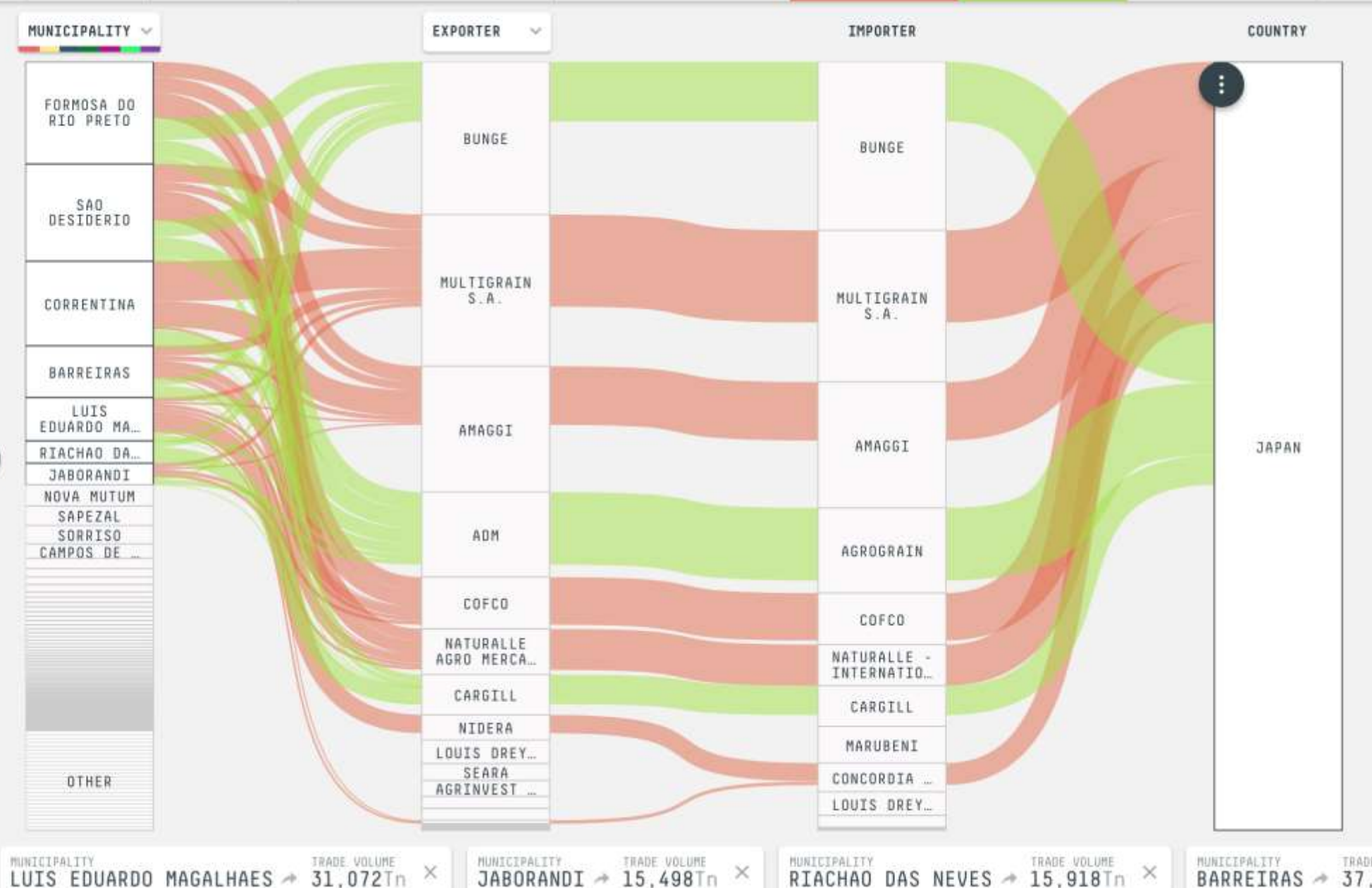




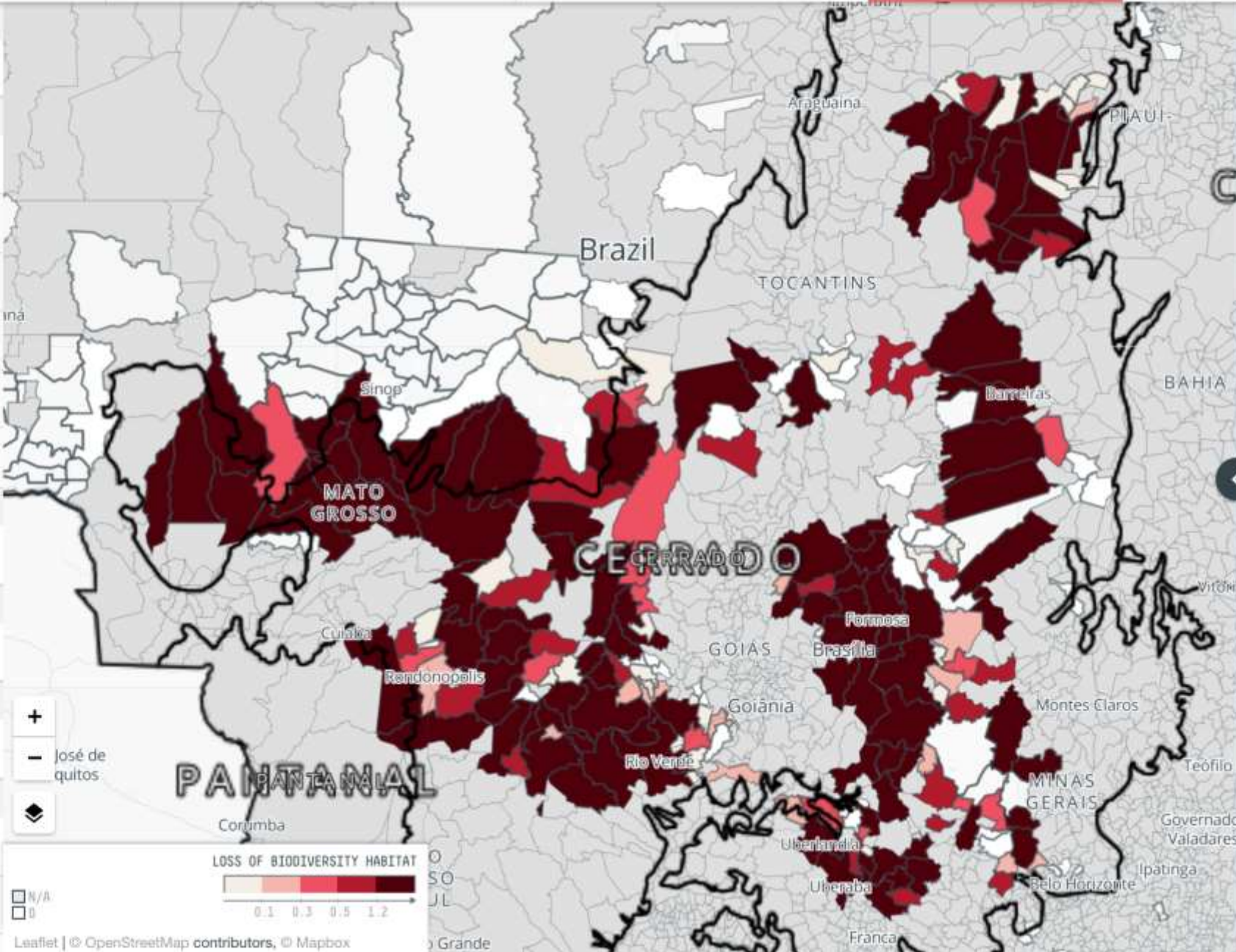
COUNTRY TRADE VOLUME
JAPAN 550,253Tn ×



COUNTRY TRADE VOLUME
JAPAN 550,253Tn ✕



AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS ▼
 ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS ● ▲
 Territorial deforestation (Ha) ⓘ ○
 Maximum soy deforestation (Ha) ⓘ ○
 Soy deforestation (Cerrado only) (Ha) ⚠️ ⓘ ○
 Water scarcity (/7) ⓘ ○
 Loss of biodiversity habitat (Unitless) ⓘ ●
 TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE ▼
 ACTOR COMMITMENTS ▼
 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS ▼
 CONTEXTUAL LAYERS ▼
 Land cover 🔍



MUNICIPALITY
 SAO DESIDERIO
 LUIS EDUARDO MAGALHAES
 FORMOSA DO RIO PRETO
 BAIXA GRANDE DO RIBEIRO
 BARREIRAS
 CURRAIS
 JABORANDI
 URUCUI
 GILBUES
 BOM JESUS RIBEIRO GO.
 CORRENTINA
 COUNTRY - SOY DEFOR
 JAPAN 741.11





COUNTRY
Brazil



BIOME
Cerrado



STATE
Bahia



MUNICIPALITY

FORMOSA DO RIO PRETO

COMMODITY

Soy

YEAR

2015

AREA

15,902 km²

SOY LAND

360,000 Ha

SOY PRODUCTION

1,123,200 Tn

In 2015, Formosa Do Rio Preto produced 1,123,200 Tn of soy occupying a total of 360,000 Ha of land. With 0.69% of the total production, it ranks 6th in Brazil in soy production, and 2nd in the state of Bahia. The largest exporter of soy in Formosa Do Rio Preto was Bunge, which accounted for 24.0% of the total exports, and the main destination was China.



FORMOSA DO RIO PRETO'S PROFILE



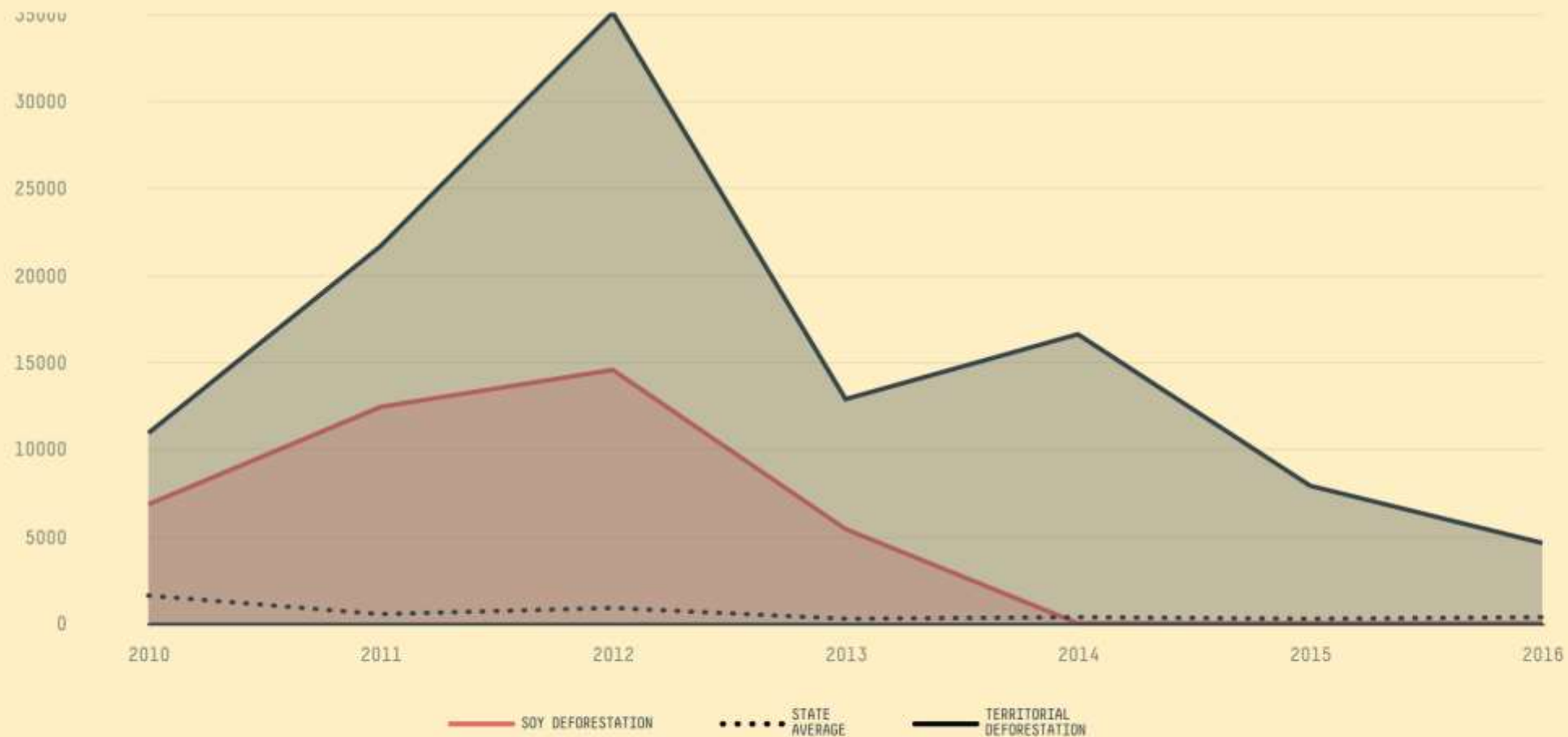
PRODUCTION REGIONS



SUPPLY CHAIN ACTORS

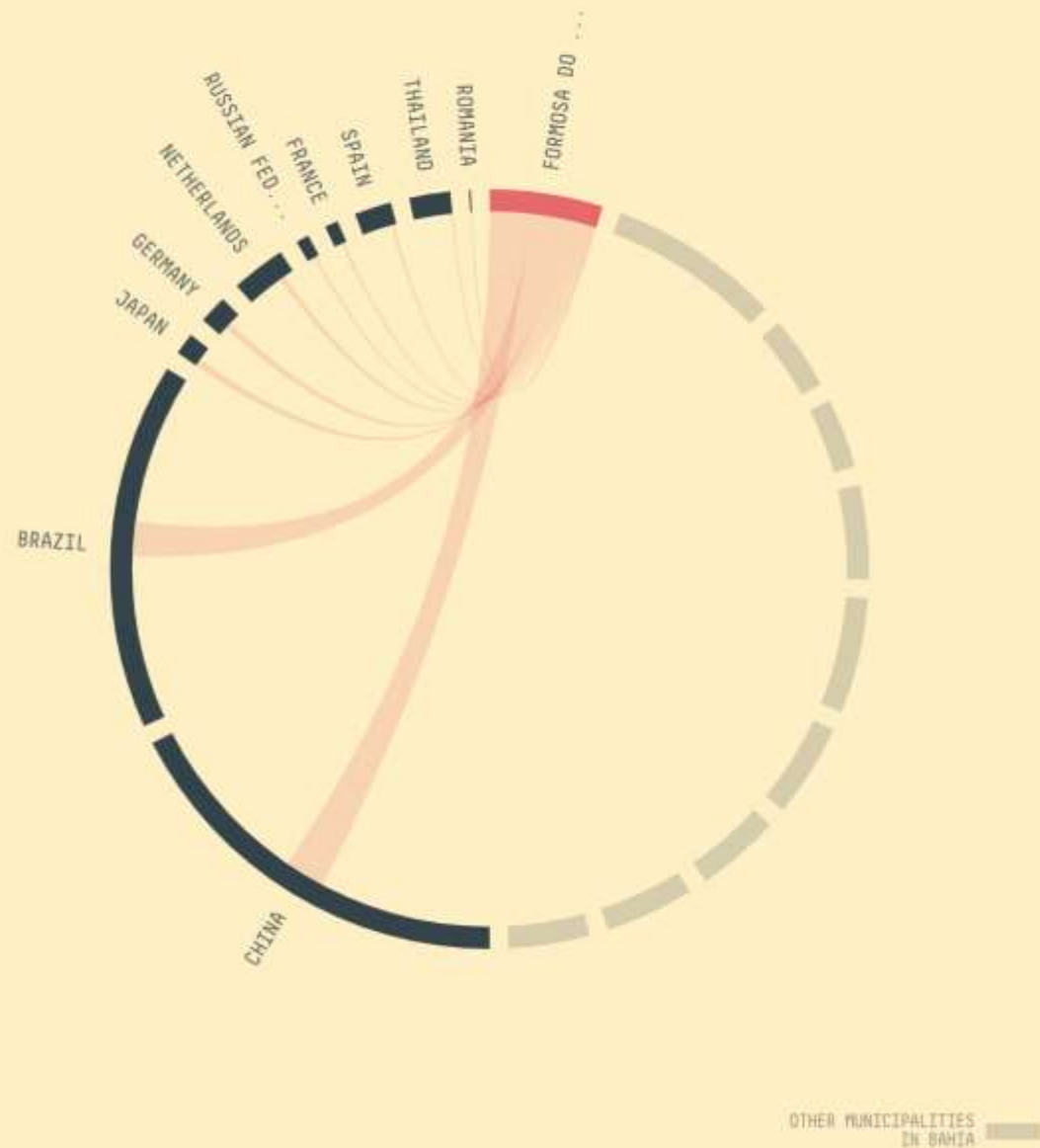
DEFORESTATION TRAJECTORY OF FORMOSA DO RIO PRETO

hectares

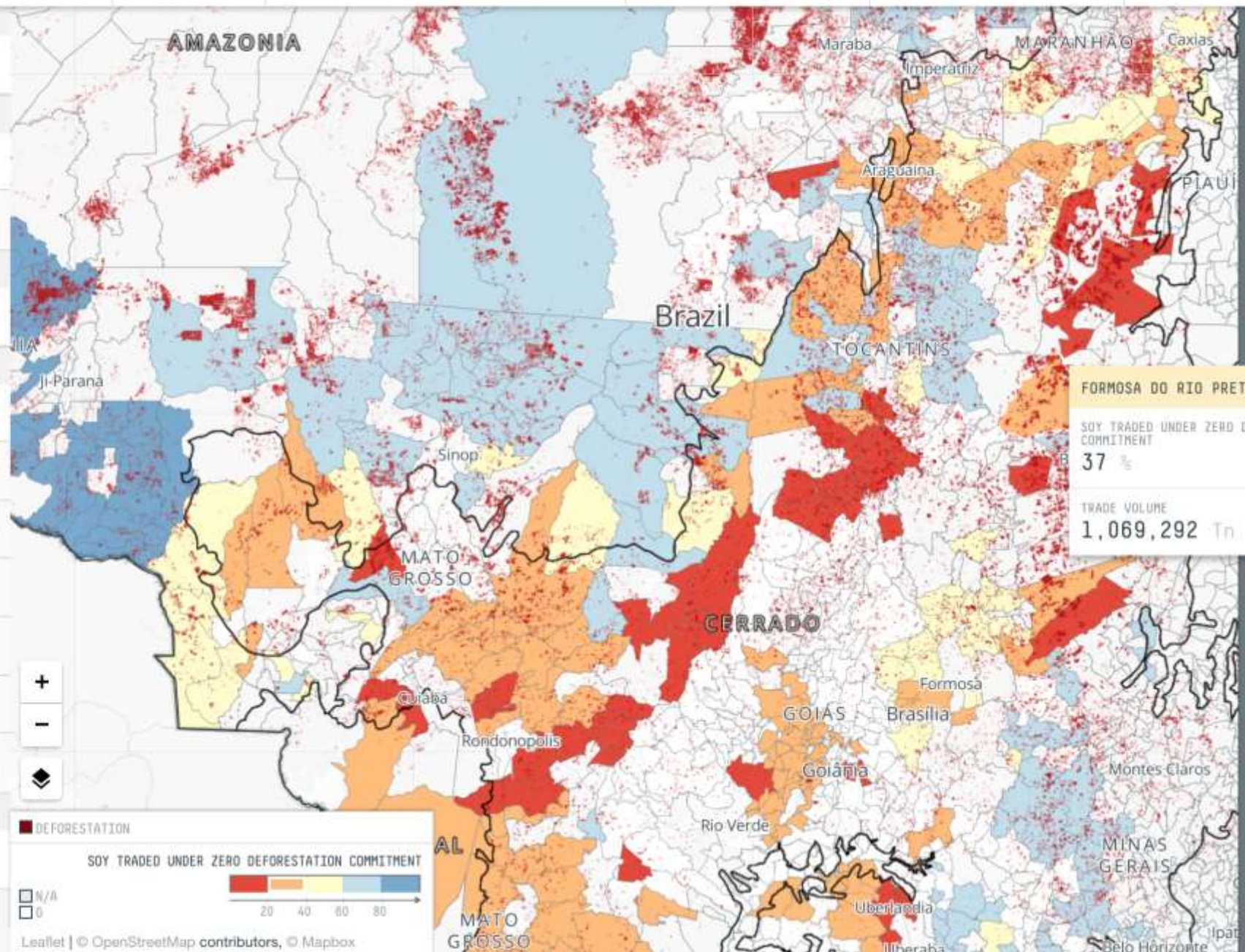


TOP IMPORTER COUNTRIES OF FORMOSA DO RIO
PRETO'S SOY

1. CHINA	37.4%
2. BRAZIL	32.1
3. JAPAN	6.8
4. GERMANY	6.5
5. NETHERLANDS	5.1
6. RUSSIAN FEDERATION	2.6
7. FRANCE	2.5
8. SPAIN	2.4
9. THAILAND	1.7
10. ROMANIA	1.1



- TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE ▼
- ACTOR COMMITMENTS ● ▲
- Soy traded under zero deforestation commitment (%) 📄 📍
- SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS ▼
- CONTEXTUAL LAYERS
- Land cover 🔴 🔵
- Brazil biomes 🔴 🔵
- Water scarcity 🔴 🔵
- Indigenous areas 🔴 🔵
- Brazil protected areas 🔴 🔵
- Deforestation polygons 🔴 🔵
- BASEMAPS 🌐



FORMOSA DO RIO PRETO

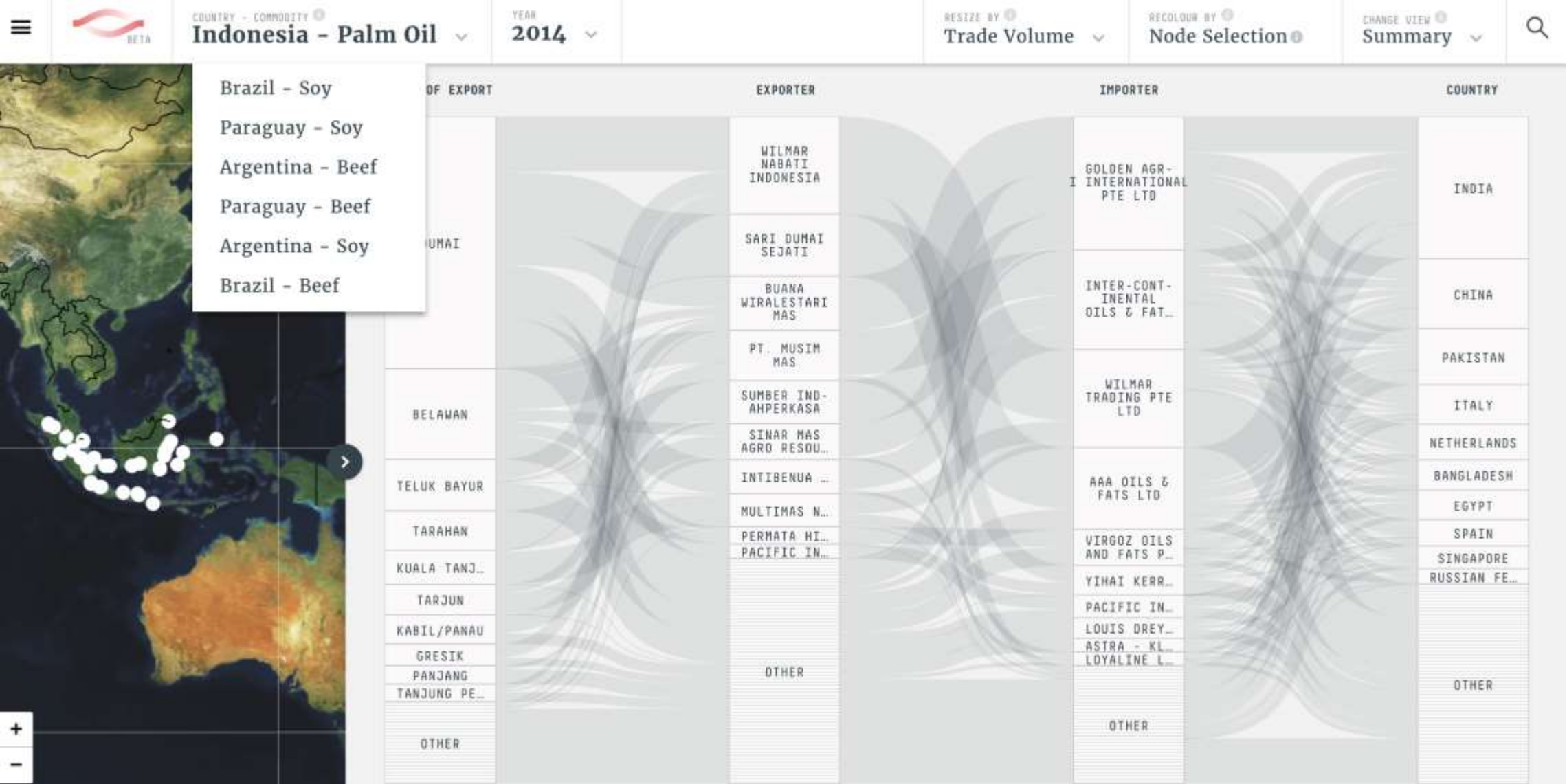
SOY TRADED UNDER ZERO DEFORESTATION COMMITMENT
37 %

TRADE VOLUME
1,069,292 Tn



- MUNICIPALITY
- SORRISO

Trase vision: 70% of forest risk commodities by end 2020



Some relevant Trase users

- Consumer goods companies / retailers
"Soy Buyers Club" – CGF

& Consumer Governments
UK Government: soy dashboard
- Finance Sector
Santander, Brazil

Trase Yearbook: Synthesis of jurisdictional and company performance – June 2018

"Trase represents a new kind of radical transparency that can help to take the discussion to another level, moving away from the blame game to start a practical discussion around issues and solutions.

We are entering a new era where data and information will be universally available, so the only thing we can do is face the problem and change".

Lucas Urbano, Danone

4 Steps: Bringing it all together for the finance sector

Forests as a key component of ESG approach



1. AWARENESS OF RISKS



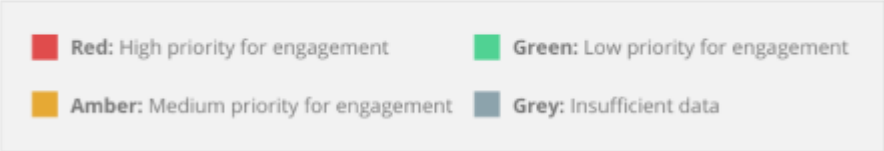
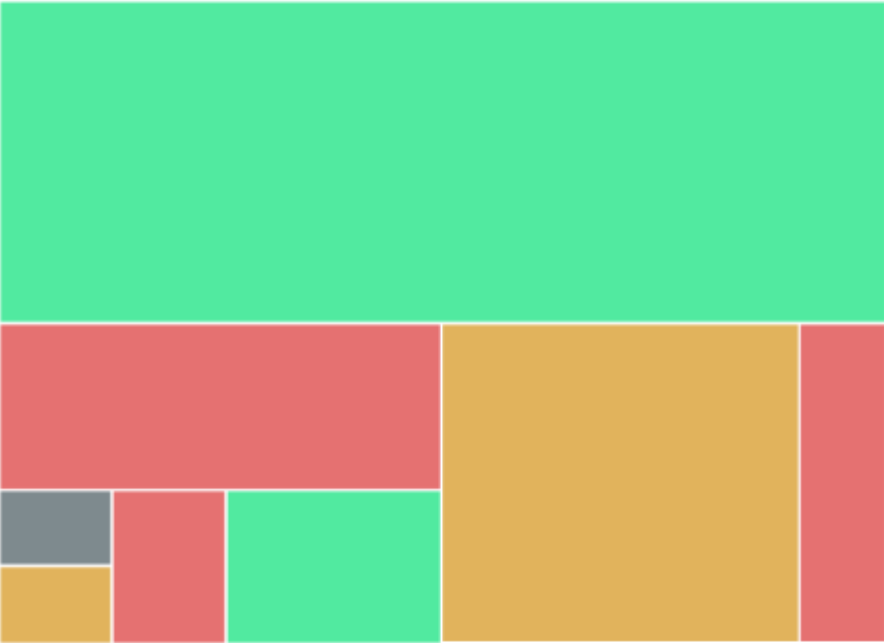
2. ROBUST POLICIES ON DEFORESTATION



3. UNDERSTANDING OF PORTFOLIO RISK



4. EFFECTIVE ENGAGEMENT WITH COMPANIES



In summary

- Rapidly evolving transparency and reporting landscape
- Increasing relevance of risk-based approaches to complement certification at scale
- Moving towards blanket coverage of places and companies
- Need shared definitions of ‘risk’ and ‘performance’

Thank you

