



BEYOND FORESTS


REDUCING THE EU'S FOOTPRINT ON ALL NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS

WHY THIS STUDY - The EU deforestation law is an opportunity not to be missed



URGENCY >

IT IS URGENT  TO GO BEYOND FORESTS AND PROTECT OTHER NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS

THERE IS A CLEAR CORRELATION  BETWEEN EU CONSUMPTION AND THE CONVERSION OF NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS

FEASIBILITY >

THE EU CAN AND MUST INCORPORATE THESE ECOSYSTEMS INTO ITS REGULATION  NOW

URGENCY - The importance of including ecosystems beyond forests



IT IS URGENT TO GO BEYOND FORESTS AND PROTECT OTHER NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS

Four ecosystems with significant ecological and social importance which are threatened by ongoing conversion

- Grasslands & savannahs
- Peatlands
- Mangroves

CONVERSION OF 5 NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS

In the period 1985-2020, more than 26 million hectares have been lost in the Cerrado, equivalent to an area greater than the size of the United Kingdom.

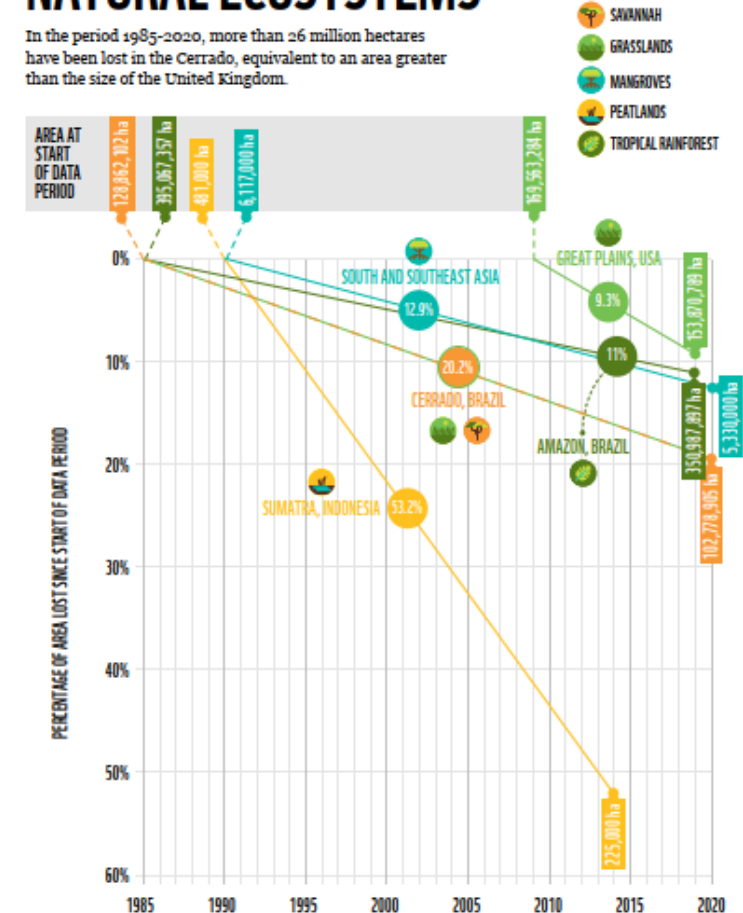
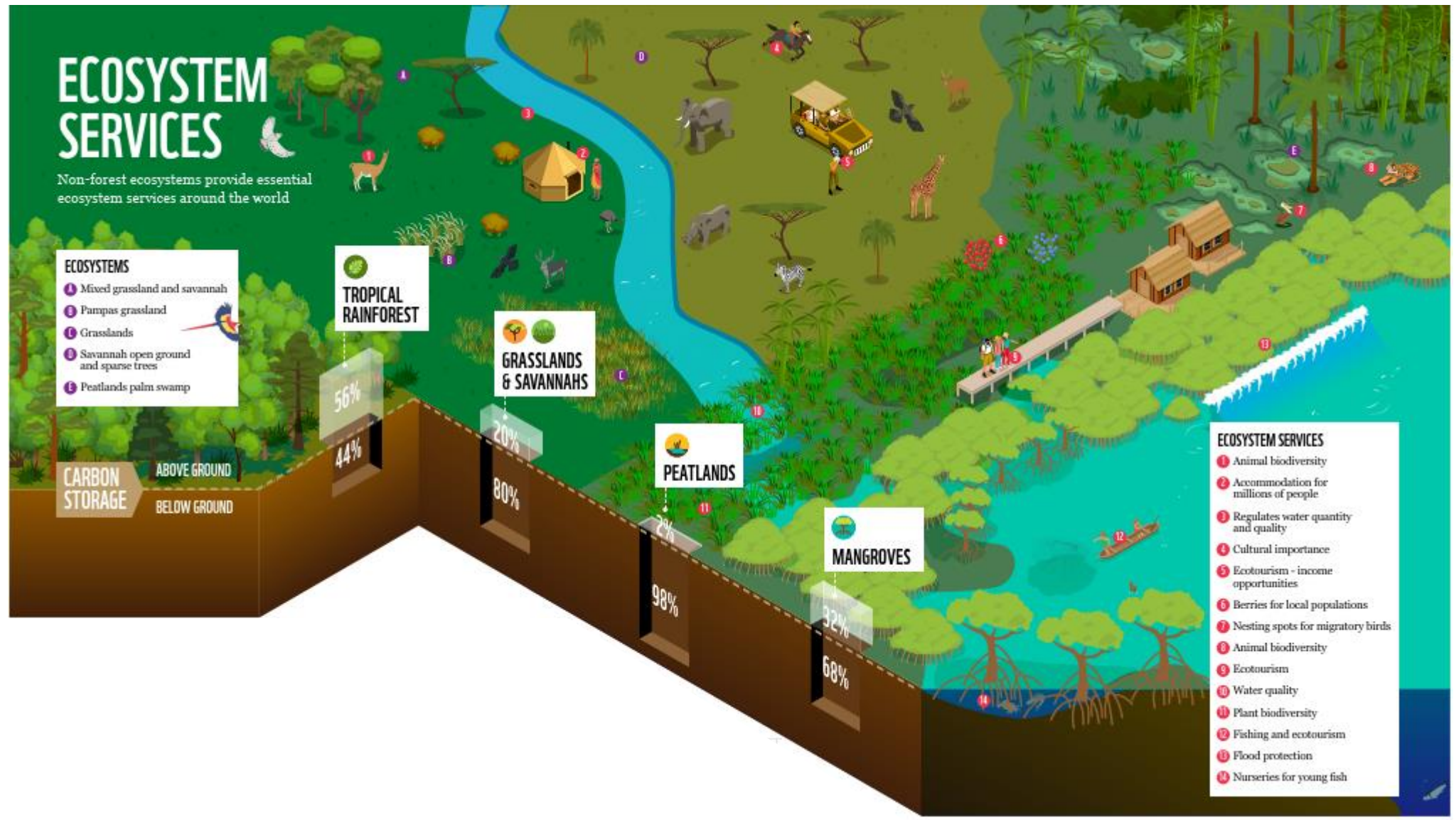


Figure 1: Conversion of 5 natural ecosystems. The change in area of the Amazon forest in Brazil is given as a comparator* (see Appendix 1 for details).

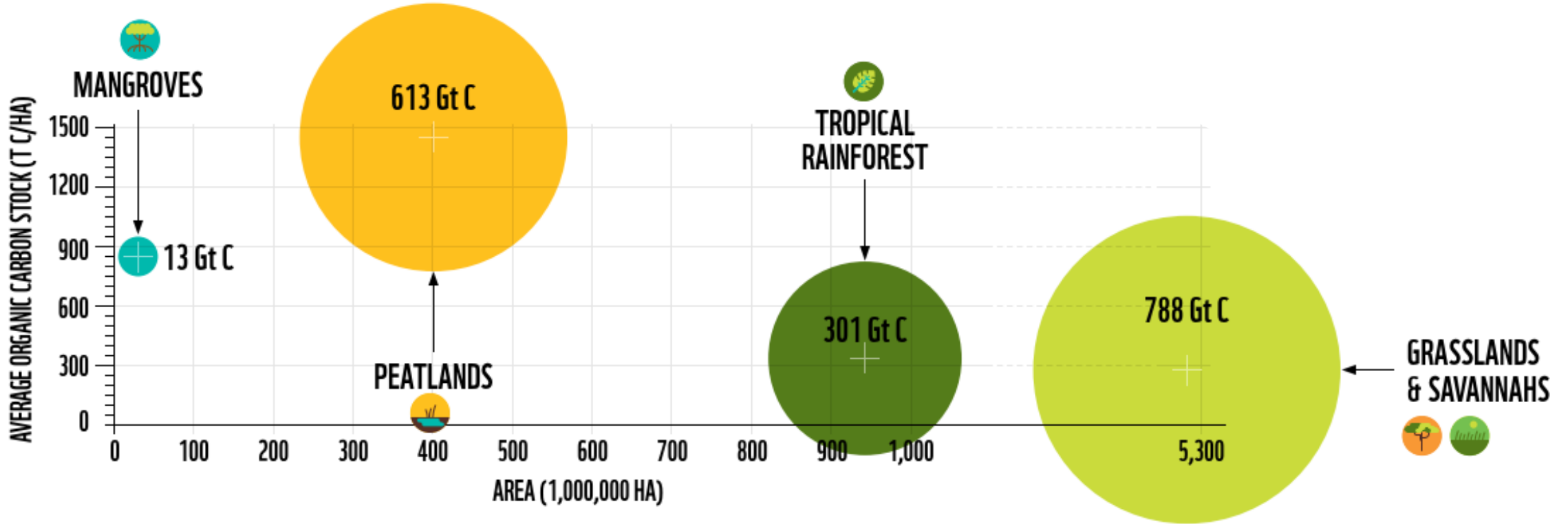
URGENCY - The importance of including ecosystems beyond forests



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TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON STOCK



CASE STUDIES - How EU imports drive ecosystem conversion



EU RESPONSIBLE FOR

16%

OF ALL
TROPICAL
DEFORESTATION

ASSOCIATED WITH
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 2017

THERE IS A CLEAR CORRELATION \Leftrightarrow BETWEEN EU CONSUMPTION AND THE CONVERSION OF NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS

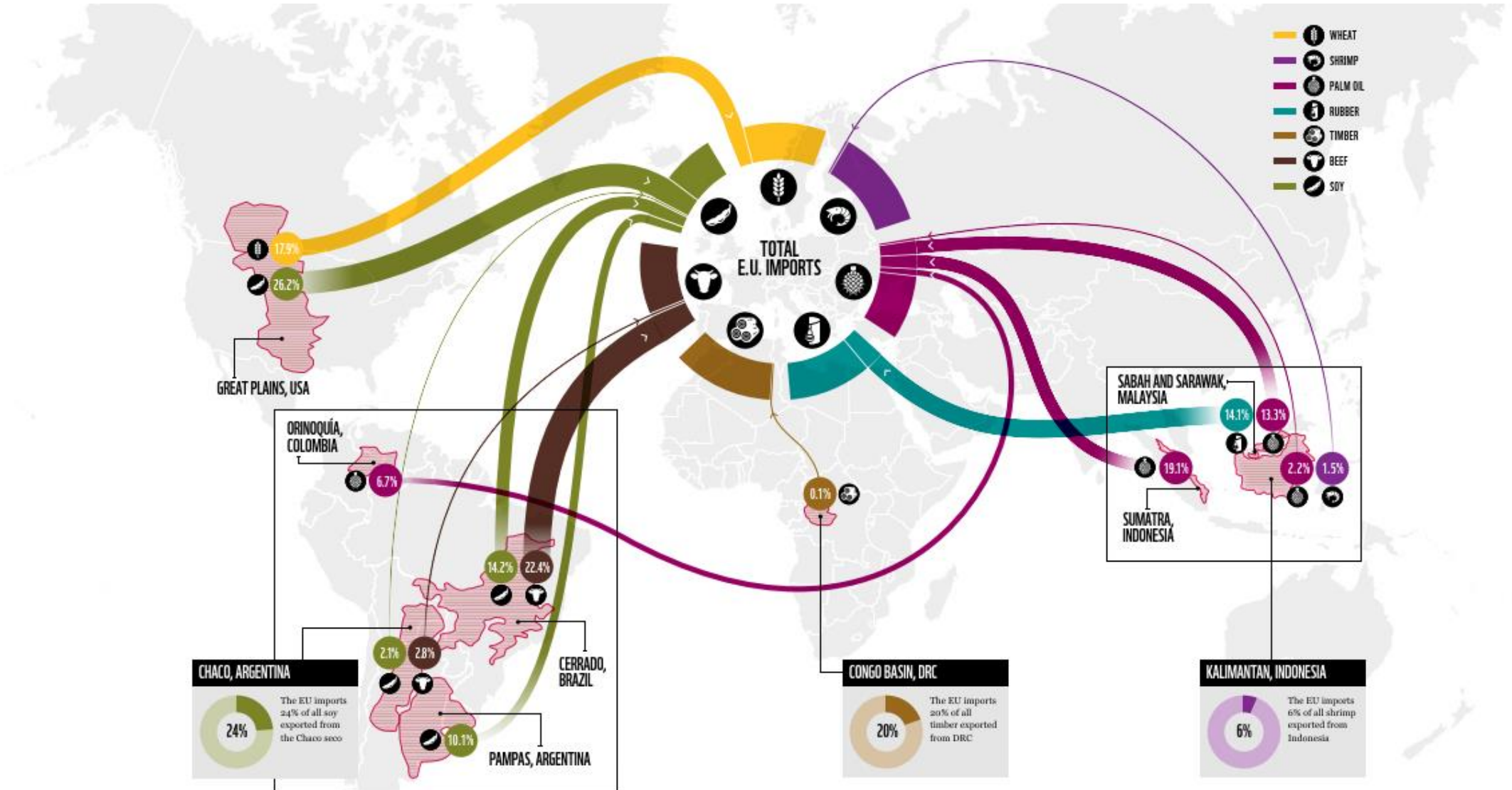
Approach : 9 case studies, focusing on 7 commodities in total to demonstrate the EU's responsibility beyond deforestation of tropical forests for which we already have estimates.

Each case study includes:

- Link between production of one or two commodities in the ecosystem and European consumption
- Data on conversion in that ecosystem
- Information on biodiversity, carbon and social importance.

Important note: We did not aim for an exhaustive list of ecosystems, nor an exhaustive analysis of commodities responsible for conversion in the chosen case studies. We focused on a few for which we could demonstrate a clear link to EU consumption.

CASE STUDIES - How EU imports drive ecosystem conversion

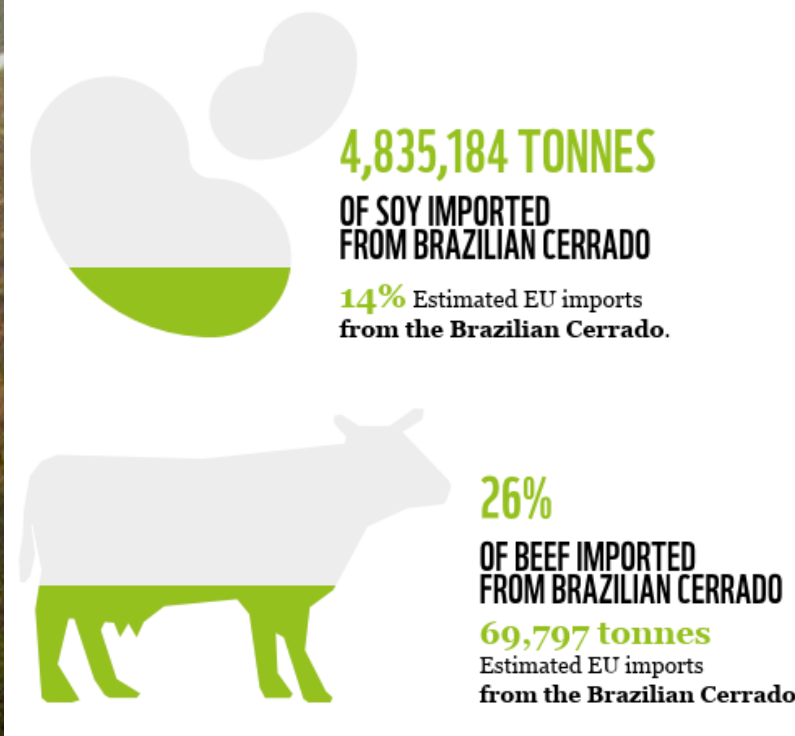


CASE STUDIES - How EU imports drive ecosystem conversion



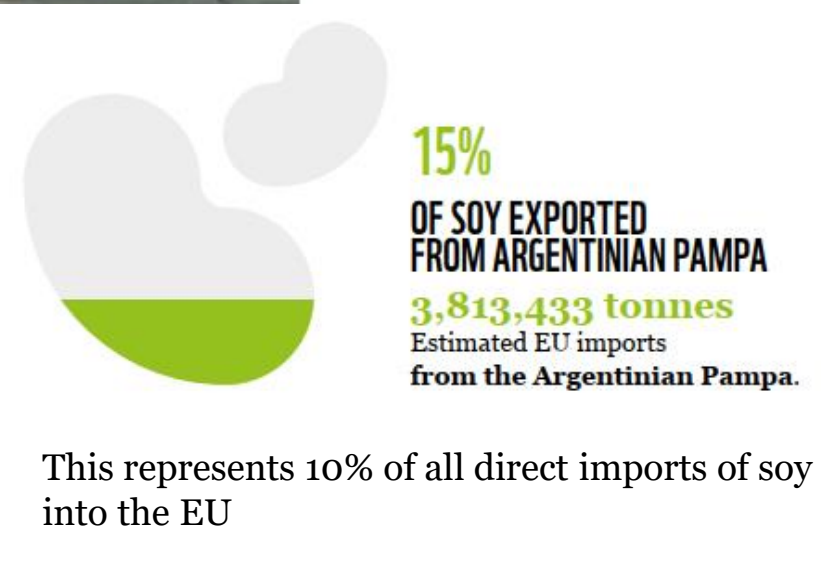
CERRADO, BRAZIL

Savannah & grasslands (soy & beef)



PAMPAS, ARGENTINA

Grasslands (soy)



© David Bebbin / WWF-Lak

CASE STUDIES - How EU imports drive ecosystem conversion



GRAN CHACO, ARGENTINA

Savannah and grasslands (soy & beef)



24%

OF SOY EXPORTED
FROM ARGENTINIAN CHACO

592,101 tonnes

Estimated EU imports
from the Argentinian Chaco.



7,500 TONNES

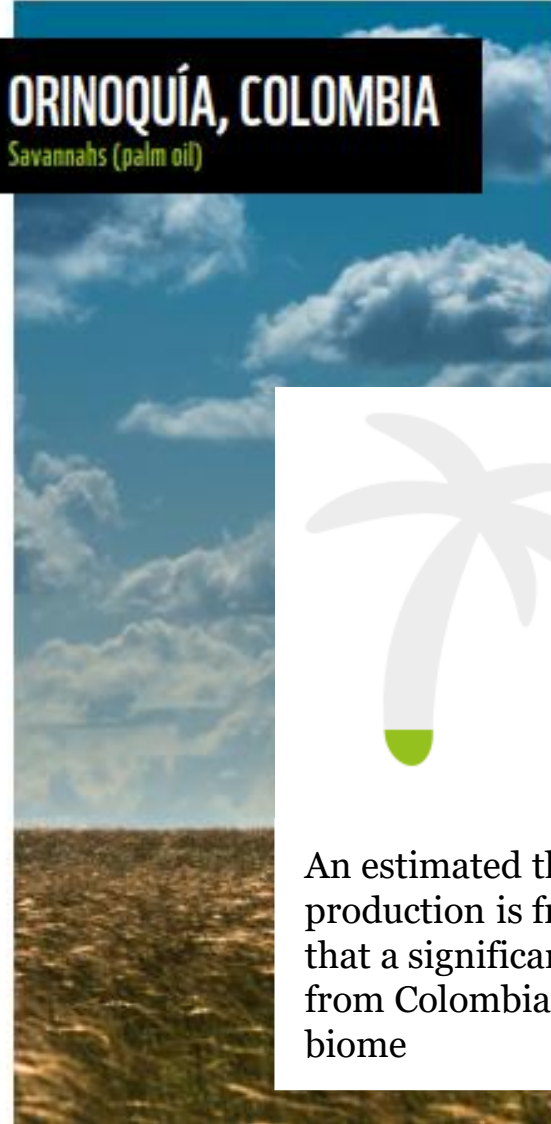
OF BEEF IMPORTED
FROM ARGENTINIAN CHACO

3% Estimated EU imports
from the Argentinian Chaco.

© Jason Houston / WWF-US

ORINOQUÍA, COLOMBIA

Savannahs (palm oil)



7%

OF PALM OIL, PALM KERNEL
AND PALM KERNEL MEAL
IMPORTED FROM COLOMBIA

980,732 tonnes

Estimated EU imports
from Colombia.

An estimated that **30%** of Colombia's palm oil production is from the Orinoquía region, implying that a significant proportion of the EU's imports from Colombia are likely to originate from this biome

CASE STUDIES - How EU imports drive ecosystem conversion



GREAT PLAINS, USA

Grasslands (wheat and soy)



22%
**OF SOY IMPORTED
FROM THE USA**
7,589,005 tonnes
Estimated EU imports
from the USA.

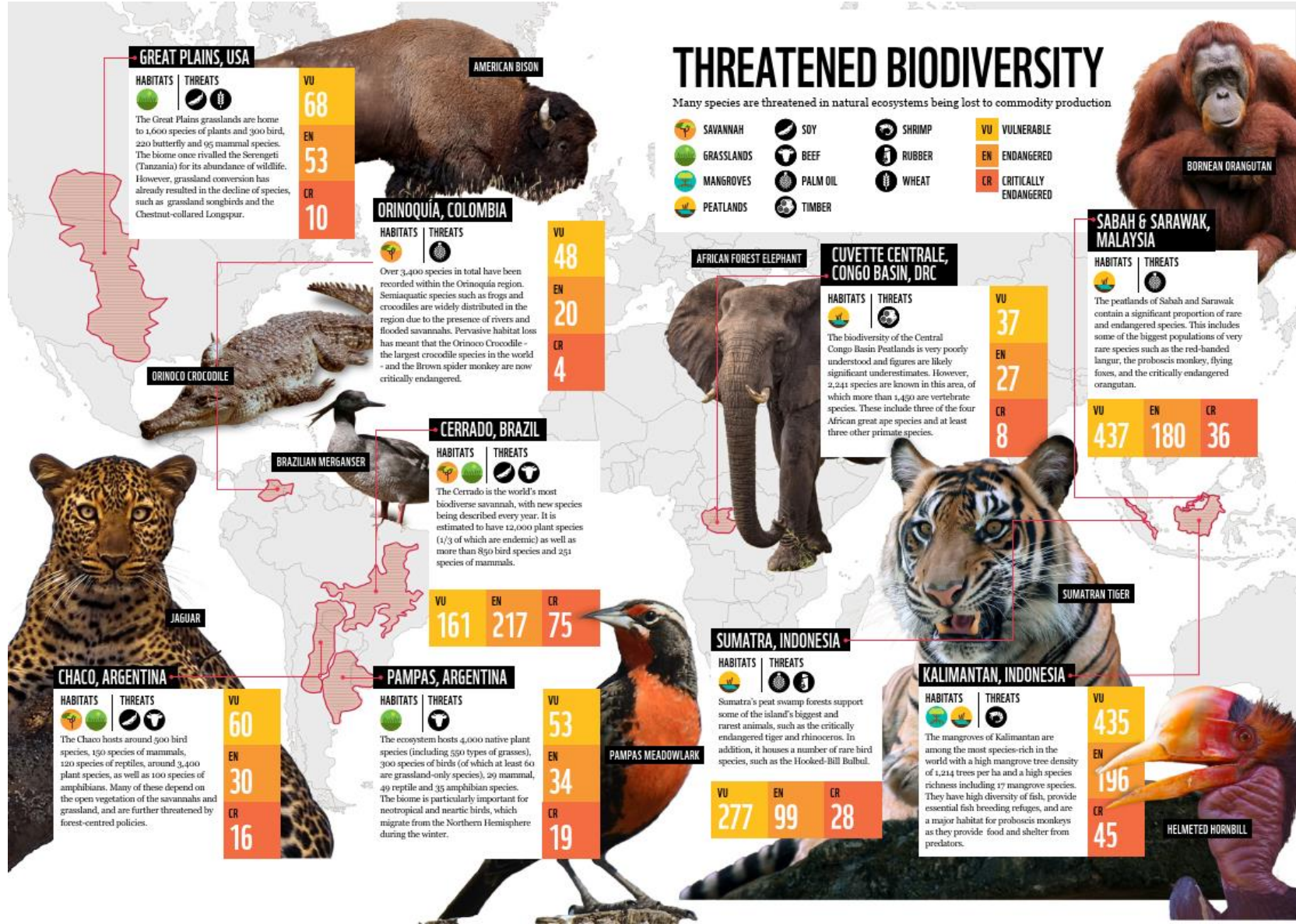
Approximately 10-15% of USA soy production is from the Great Plains, implying that around 2-3% of all EU imports of soy are likely to originate within the biome.



828,739 TONNES
**OF WHEAT IMPORTED
FROM THE USA**
18% Estimated EU imports
from the USA.

Approximately 64% of USA wheat production is from the Great Plains, implying that around 11% of all EU imports of wheat may originate from within the biome.

THREATENED BIODIVERSITY in the nine ecosystems presented



FEASIBILITY



THE EU CAN AND MUST INCORPORATE THESE ECOSYSTEMS INTO ITS REGULATION NOW

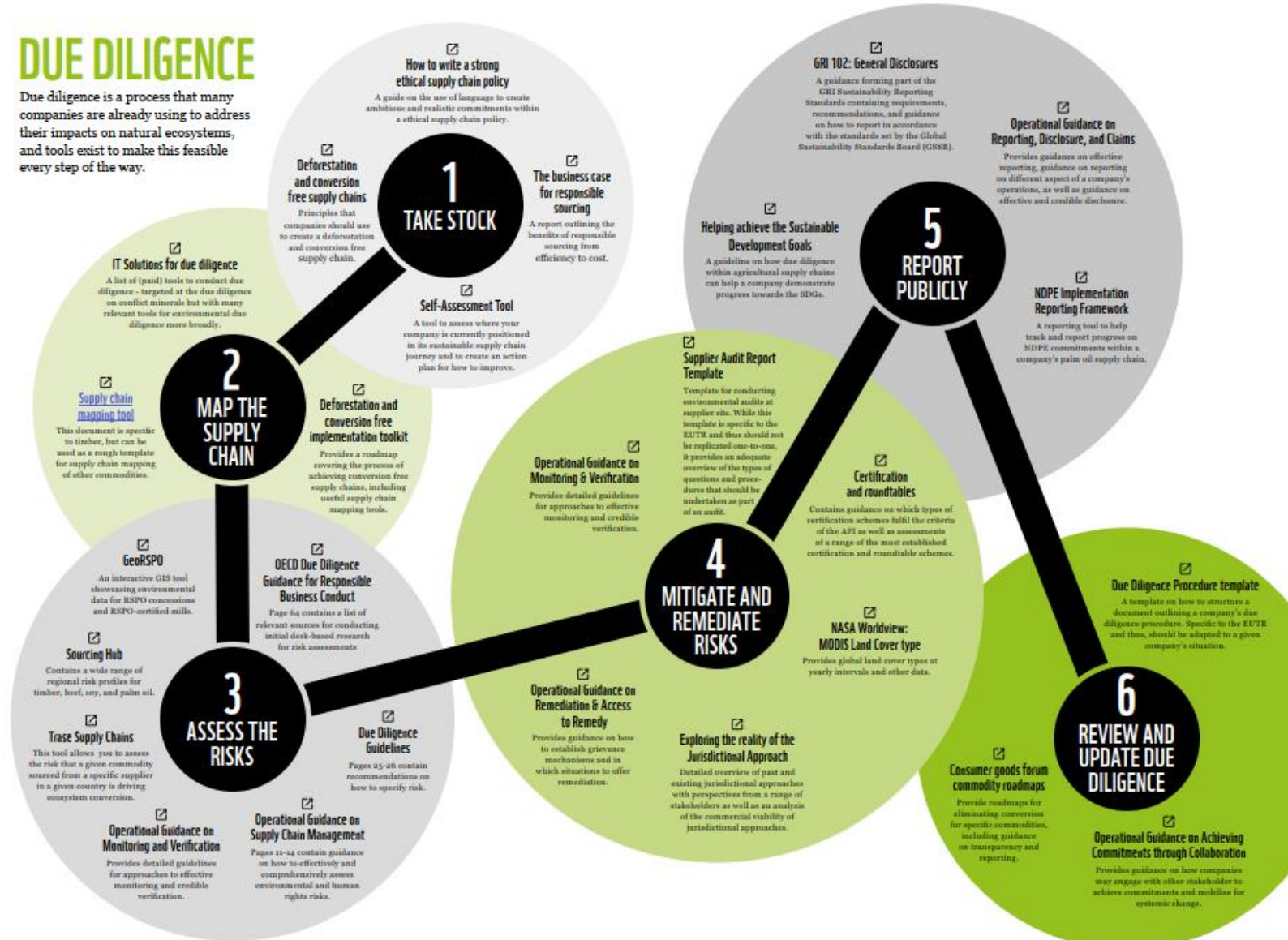
A number of EU and member-state policies and regulations already make provision for protecting ecosystems beyond forests.

Due diligence is normal corporate practice. Traceability and transparency are the major principles of this process.

Guidance and tools are available for companies to include natural ecosystems beyond forests within a due diligence process

DUE DILIGENCE

Due diligence is a process that many companies are already using to address their impacts on natural ecosystems, and tools exist to make this feasible every step of the way.





Thank you for your attention



Q&A session