

Outline

- Background
- · The contents of the EUDR
- · Open questions

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Background The impact of EU consumption on deforestation

- The EU is the second largest importer (16%) of global trade-related deforestation and associated emissions.
- The EU caused more deforestation than any other country through its imports between 2005 and 2013, before being overtaken by China in 2014.

DEFORESTATION ASSOCIATED WITH INTERNATIONAL TRADE



CHINA (24%)



USA (7%)



EU (16%)

INDIA (9%)



JAPAN (5%)

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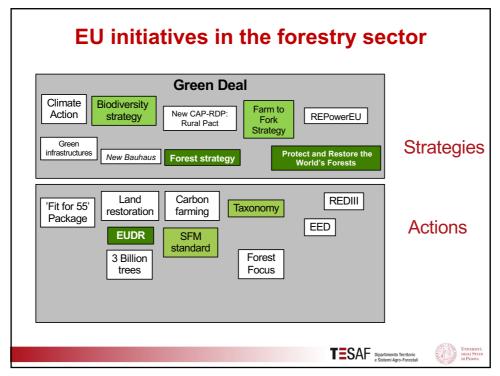


Source: WWF (2021): Stepping up

The impact of EU consumption on deforestation per product 1. Soia 2. Olio di palma 3. Carne bovina/pelli 90% of the deforestation 4. Prodotti legnosi caused by EU-27 imports 5. Cacao is due to the production 6. Caffè of 10 commodities 7.Colza 8.Gomma 9.Mais 10. Canna da zucchero 0 20 000 40 000 60 000 80 000 10 000 0 Annual tropical deforestation embedded in EU-27 imports (in hectares) Our elaboration on the database provided by Pendrill et al.(2020) TESAF Dipartimento Territorio e Sistemi Agro-Forestali

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The role of Italian imports Prodotti legnosi In terms of economic value (M Came bovina fresca USD) in 2020: Italy among the top 3 Caffe European importers of beef, Cacao coffee and palm oil Olio di palma Among the top 5 European importers of soya and wood products Came bovina congelata 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 M USD Our elaboration on Comtrade data TESAF Dipartimento Territorio e Sistemi Agro-Forestali

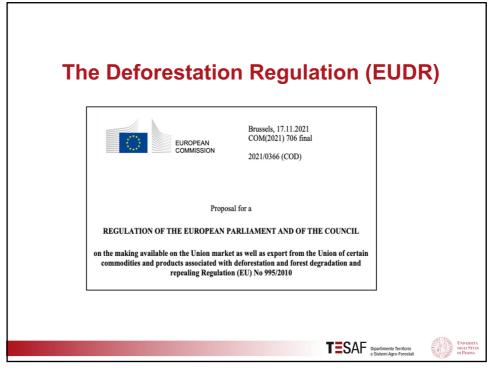


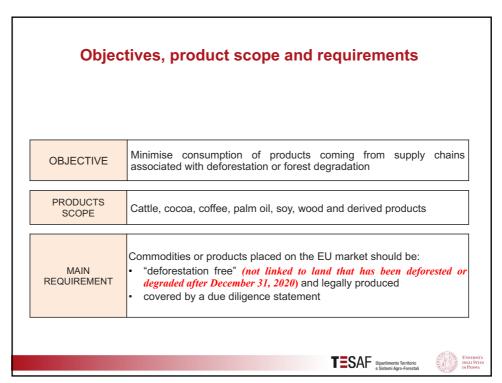
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Main actors involved

- Operators: any natural or legal person that places relevant commodities on the Union market.
- Traders: any natural or legal person in the supply chain who, in the course of a commercial activity, makes available on the Union market relevant commodities and products.





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Main requirements for the actors involved

Operators and Traders who are not SMEs	DUE DILIGENCE
Traders who are SMEs	TRACEABILITY

TRACEABILITY=

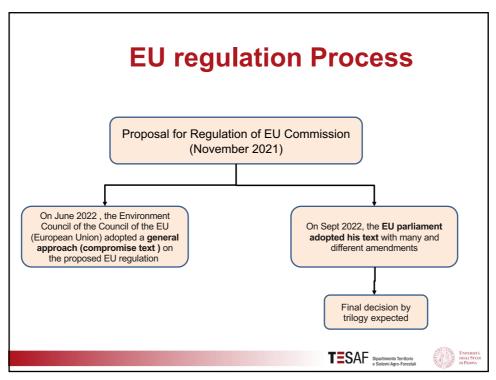
collect a record of their suppliers and customers

DUE DILIGENCE =

Access to information + Risk Analysis + Risk mitigation







Main amendements **Text from EU Commission Text from EU Parliament** Defintion of "conversion of forest to agricultural use, whether "conversion whether human-induced or not, of forests or other wooded land to agricultural use or to plantation deforestation human-induced or not" Not produced in a 'deforestation-free' manner, or not produced in accordance with the relevant laws and Commodities and products that were not produced in a 'deforestation-free' manner, or were not produced in accordance with the relevant 'Nonstandards, including those on the rights of indigenous peoples, tenure rights of local communities, and the right to free, prior and informed consent, and which were not covered by an accurate due diligence statement. compliant products' legislation of the country of production, or both. Cut-off date 31 December 2020 31 December 2019 Cattle, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, sova and wood and Cattle, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, sova, swine, sheep Commodities products that contain, have been fed with or have and goats, poultry, palm-oil based derivates, scope been made using these commodities maize, rubber, charcoal and printed paper Shall exercise due diligence prior to providing services Financial to customers whose economic activities consist, or are Not included in the scope institutions linked to, the trading or placing on the market of the commodities and products within the Regulation's scope TESAF Dipartimento Territorio e Sistemi Agro-Forestali

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- **Differentiated impacts** on exporting and importing enterprises (SME having more problems)
- Dual market creation ("good" products for the West economies; "un-qualified" products for the global South)
- Interactions with civil society's initiatives (FSC, RSPO, RTRS, RSB, GRSB, ...):
 - Legality vs. sustainability
 - Investments already done by companies, NGOs, local authorities in standard development, certification of sites and CoC, ...
 - Binding regulation vs. voluntary initiatives





