Using supply chain policy to support good forest & land governance

Julia Christian, Fern

- We strongly support the regulation on deforestation in supply chains
- ♦ We hope to see similar measures being taken in the US, UK, other consumer markets
- We need to remember the problem we are trying to solve: not just cleaning our own supply chains, but reducing global deforestation. We want to avoid leakage.
- ♦ A demand-side regulation will only be as effective as the enabling environment in producer countries.
- ♦ But this isn't easy most policy "failures" aren't due to technical incapacity but to political will & entrenched economic interests. Need to shift the economic equation, and this is where trade leverage comes in.

What would we like to see?

- The EU should reach out to the seven countries that together produce the vast majority of FERCs imported to the EU (Argentina, Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Indonesia, Malaysia and Paraguay)
- Interested producer countries to work with national stakeholders to agree a roadmap of necessary changes to ensure production in the country is not causing deforestation.
- 3) Progress along the roadmap need to be tied to trade incentives:
 - > Carrots? Green lane market access; higher price?
 - > Sticks as a last resort example of US Tariff & Customs Act

Conclusions

- ♦ A regulation is not an end in itself it should be the beginning of a conversation with producer countries.
- ♦ The lever of market access can be really powerful can already see this in the dialogue the EU has started with Ghana & Cote d'Ivoire, in the cocoa sector
- ♦ We would like to see this type of dialogue expanded to other commodities, embedded within a broader strategy of how to use the regulation to get positive change in producer countries.
- ♦ FLEGT has a lot of important lessons to offer. Some parts have not worked, but others—multi-stakeholder process, discussing national law & governance, and using market access as a lever for change should be built upon in the next initiative.