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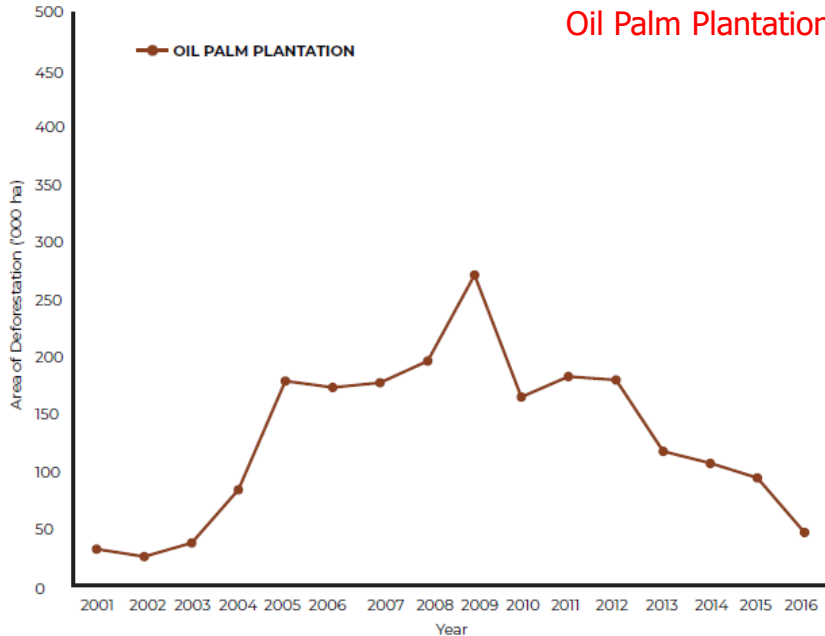
**A palm oil grower's view on
"EU legislation to protect and restore forests"**

Presented by Ian Suwarganda, Head of Policy and Advocacy

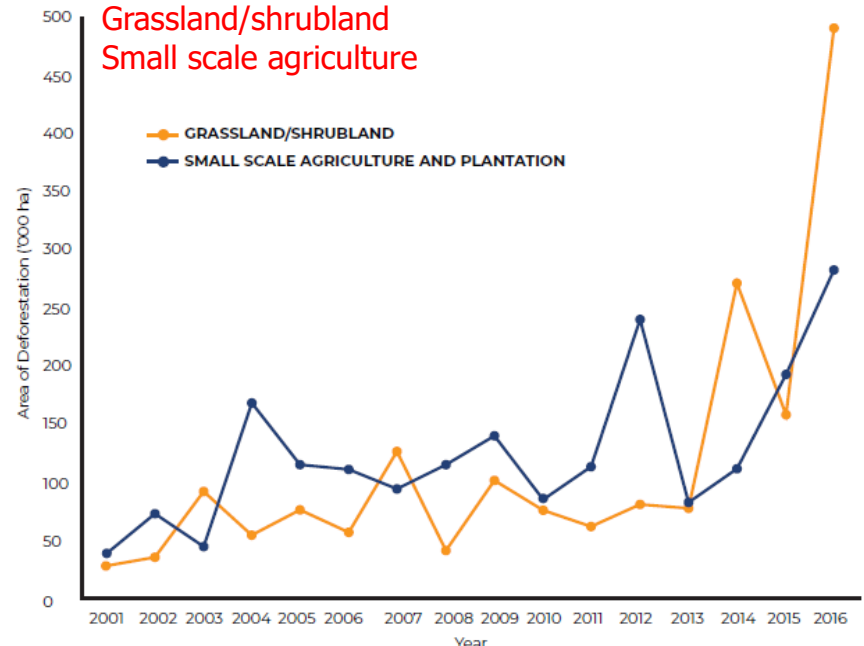
Studies show that deforestation from large scale plantations is declining, but deforestation from small scale agriculture and as a result of fire is on the rise.

Annual area of deforestation in Indonesia

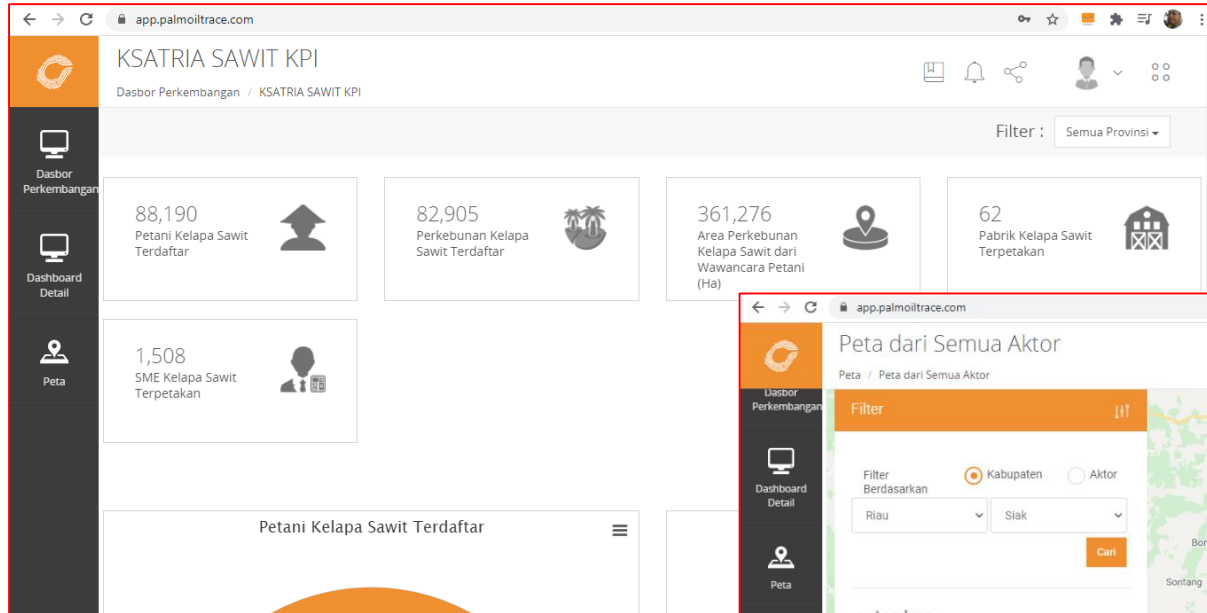
Oil Palm Plantation



Grassland/shrubland Small scale agriculture

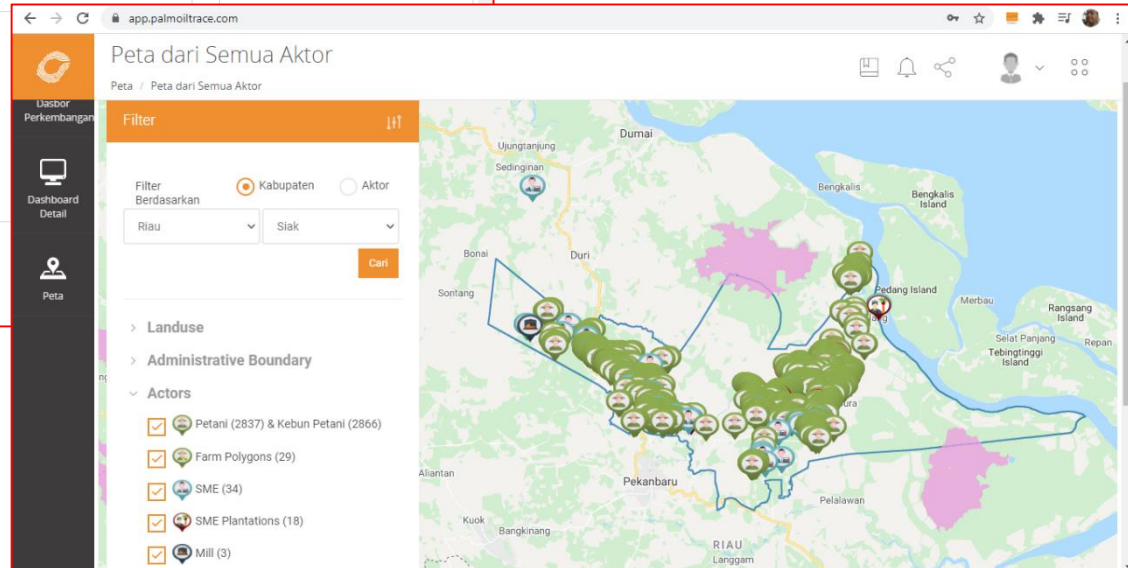


EU should ensure that buyers' policies seek to identify, engage and transform upstream producers, not to exclude them



62 third party mills are participating in GAR's Palm Oil Warrior ("KSATRIA") programme

So far 90,520 smallholders in 14 provinces have been mapped and profiled. See smallholders in the Siak district, Riau province



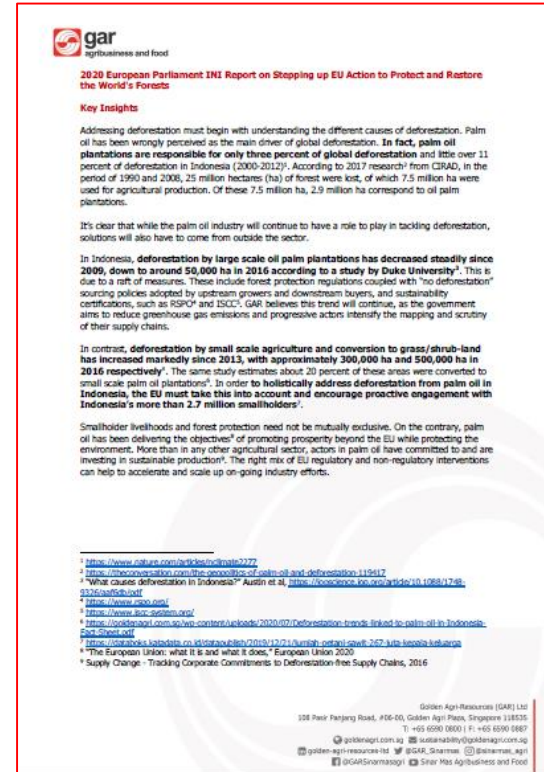
Member states, European companies and NGO's should partner with organisations, who are implementing sustainable agriculture and sustainable land-use in Indonesia

Indonesian organisations / initiatives

- Palm Oil National Action Plan ("FOKSBI")
- Serikat Petani Kelapa Sawit
- FIELD
- Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari
- Yayasan Indonesia Sejahtera
- PKBI

Other organisations / initiatives

- IDH
- RSPO
- ISCC
- Proforest & the Palm Oil Collaboration Group
- NI-SCOPS
- Forest Conservation Fund
- TerraMatch



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2020 European Parliament INI Report on Stepping up EU Action to Protect and Restore the World's Forests

Key Insights

Addressing deforestation must begin with understanding the different causes of deforestation. Palm oil has been wrongly perceived as the main driver of global deforestation. **In fact, palm oil plantations are responsible for only three percent of global deforestation and little over 11 percent of deforestation in Indonesia (2000-2017).** According to 2017 research from CIFOR, in the period of 1990 and 2008, 25 million hectares (ha) of forest were lost, of which 7.5 million ha were used for agricultural production. Of these 7.5 million ha, 2.9 million ha correspond to oil palm plantations.

It's clear that while the palm oil industry will continue to have a role to play in tackling deforestation, solutions will also have to come from outside the sector.

In Indonesia, **deforestation by large scale oil palm plantations has decreased steadily since 2009, down to around 50,000 ha in 2016 according to a study by Duke University**¹. This is due to a raft of measures. These include forest protection regulations coupled with "no deforestation" sourcing policies adopted by upstream growers and downstream buyers, and sustainability certifications, such as RSPO² and ISCC³. GAR believes this trend will continue, as the government aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and progressive actors intensify the mapping and scrutiny of their supply chains.

In contrast, **deforestation by small scale agriculture and conversion to grass/shrub-land has increased markedly since 2013, with approximately 300,000 ha and 500,000 ha in 2016 respectively**⁴. The same study estimates about 20 percent of those areas were converted to small scale palm oil plantations⁵. In order to holistically address deforestation from palm oil in Indonesia, **the EU must take this into account and encourage proactive engagement with Indonesia's more than 2.7 million smallholders**⁶.

Smallholder livelihoods and forest protection need not be mutually exclusive. On the contrary, palm oil has been delivering the objectives⁷ of promoting prosperity beyond the EU while protecting the environment. More than in any other agricultural sector, actors in palm oil have committed to and are investing in sustainable production⁸. The right mix of EU regulatory and non-regulatory interventions can help to accelerate and scale up on-going industry efforts.

¹ <https://www.cifor.org/en/press/2017/07/22/>

² <https://www.rsponet.com/the-peculiarities-of-palm-oil-and-deforestation-119417>

³ <https://www.iscc.org/>

⁴ <https://www.cifor.org/en/press/2017/07/22/>

⁵ <https://www.cifor.org/en/press/2017/07/22/>

⁶ <https://www.cifor.org/en/press/2017/07/22/>

⁷ <https://www.cifor.org/en/press/2017/07/22/>

⁸ <https://www.cifor.org/en/press/2017/07/22/>

⁹ The European Union: what it is and what it does, European Union 2020

¹⁰ Supply Change - Tracking Corporate Commitments to Deforestation Free Supply Chains, 2016

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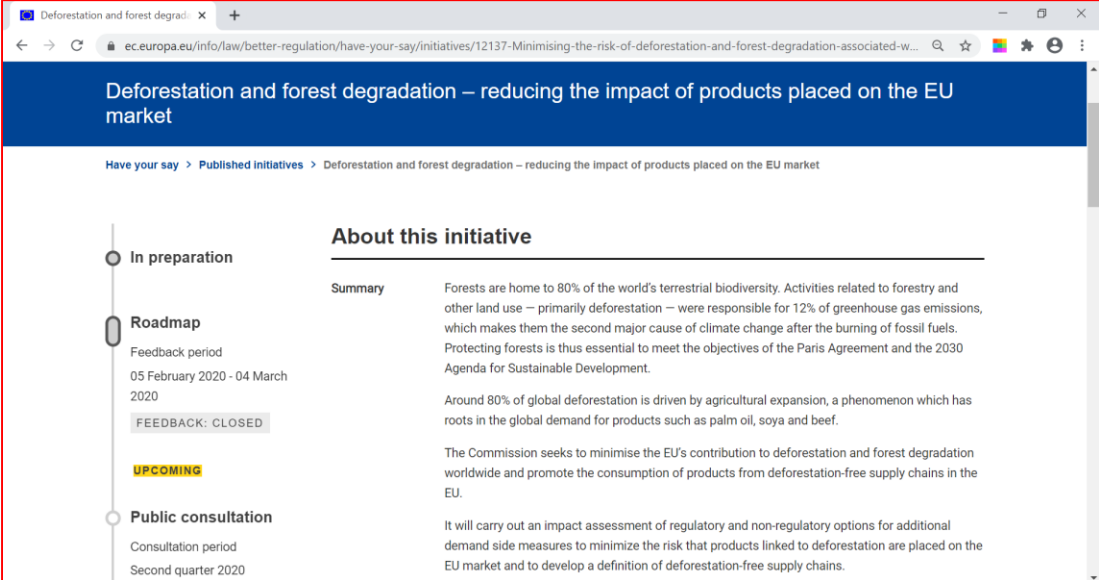
See GAR's position paper online for more insights, recommendations and references.

Supporters of sustainable palm oil consumption should have their voices heard at the EU

Two public consultations are planned by DG Environment in the second half of the 2020.

Supporters should cast their “votes” both collectively and individually.

EPOA and RSPO should encourage participation and facilitate the process.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/12137-Minimising-the-risk-of-deforestation-and-forest-degradation-associated-w.... The page title is "Deforestation and forest degradation – reducing the impact of products placed on the EU market".

The page content includes a navigation breadcrumb: "Have your say > Published initiatives > Deforestation and forest degradation – reducing the impact of products placed on the EU market".

On the left, a vertical timeline shows the stages of the initiative:

- In preparation**
- Roadmap**
 - Feedback period: 05 February 2020 - 04 March 2020
 - FEEDBACK: CLOSED
 - UPCOMING
- Public consultation**
 - Consultation period: Second quarter 2020

The main content area is titled "About this initiative" and contains a "Summary" section:

Summary

Forests are home to 80% of the world's terrestrial biodiversity. Activities related to forestry and other land use – primarily deforestation – were responsible for 12% of greenhouse gas emissions, which makes them the second major cause of climate change after the burning of fossil fuels. Protecting forests is thus essential to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Around 80% of global deforestation is driven by agricultural expansion, a phenomenon which has roots in the global demand for products such as palm oil, soya and beef.

The Commission seeks to minimise the EU's contribution to deforestation and forest degradation worldwide and promote the consumption of products from deforestation-free supply chains in the EU.

It will carry out an impact assessment of regulatory and non-regulatory options for additional demand side measures to minimize the risk that products linked to deforestation are placed on the EU market and to develop a definition of deforestation-free supply chains.






<https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/12137-Minimising-the-risk-of-deforestation-and-forest-degradation-associated-with-products-placed-on-the-EU-market>



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