CDP Southeast Asia and Oceania Disclosure Workshops

2023 Forests Disclosure Workshop

10th May 2023, 14:30-15:45 GMT+8

Please note:
- All attendees are muted upon entry
- Please ensure you have connected your device’s audio
- Please raise questions in the Q&A box
- Slides and recording of this webinar will be shared with all registrants
Agenda

Business Case for Forests Disclosure (10’)

Benefit of Disclosure (5’)

Overview of the 2023 Forests Questionnaire & Reporting Tips (40’)

Disclosure Timeline, Key Resources (5’)

Q & A (10’)

CDP
DISCLOSURE INSIGHT ACTION
What do forest contributes?

Rini Setiawati
Senior Manager, Forests
What do forests contribute?

Climate regulation

- Shape temperature and precipitation
- Contain half the global carbon stock
- Mitigate 15% of GHG emissions

Photo credit: Liz Kimbrough, Mongabay
What do forests contribute?

Climate regulation

There is no Net-Zero without Nature

Mitigation of 10-15% of emissions

Source: IPCC 2022. Mitigation of Climate Change. Sixth Assessment Report. Figure 3.21
What do forests contribute?

Water security

- 75% of world’s freshwater
- 90% of world’s cities are directly dependent
What do forests contribute?

Biodiversity

- 80% of terrestrial plants & animals
- Half the world’s GDP

Credit: Great hornbill, Angad Achappa Photography
What do forests contribute?

Industry

- **AGRICULTURE**: Fish, meats, cheese, eggs, vegetable oils
- **PHARMA**: Medication and biotechnology
- **FUEL**: Biofuel, charcoal
- **FINANCE**: Investments, financing, forest clearance
- **ENERGY**: Wood biomass production
- **CONSTRUCTION**: Interior and exterior materials
- **PRINT PUBLISHING**: Billboards, magazines
- **FORESTRY**: Hardware, tissue paper
- **RETAILERS**: Furnishings, clothes, noodles, meat, dairy and confectionary
- **AUTOMOBILE**: Leather seating, textile pulp
- **TEXTILE**: Clothes, shoes, accessories
- **FOOD AND BEVERAGE**: Cooking oil, pizza, cookies
- **CHEMICAL**: Perfumes and flavourings, drugs, cleaning products
- **PERSONAL CARE**: Toothpaste, soap, lipstick
What's the problem?
Global deforestation, 2002-21

11% of global tree cover lost since 2000
The annual loss continues

Source: World Resources Institute. 2022. Forest Pulse: The latest on the world’s forests. Figure: Tropical primary forest loss, 2002-2021.
What’s the problem?
Equivalent annual emissions

11% of global GHG emissions – greater than all 27 EU states combined

Drivers of tree cover loss by region (2001-2020)

Source: Energy Transitions Commission (2023), Financing the Transition: Supplementary Report on the Costs of Avoiding Deforestation. Pg.9
What’s the problem?

Unsustainable agriculture drives nearly all tropical deforestation

Photo credit: L. Constantino on ResearchGate
What’s the problem?

Unsustainable forestry involving

- Land, water, and ecosystem degradation
- Industrial harvesting practices and volumes
- Artificial plantations and planted forests

Photo credit: L. Constantino on ResearchGate
What's the problem?

South East Asian trade footprint

- 2021: Approximately 13% of global exports of all forest risk commodities
- Approximate valuation of 77B USD

Photo credit: L. Constantino on ResearchGate
What’s the problem?
South East Asia embedded emissions

Asia-Pacific is the second largest source of deforestation-related emissions

Share of tropical deforestation

Share of tropical deforestation from commodity production – this includes forest clearance for croplands, pasture and tree plantations for logging. It's measured as the annual average between 2010 and 2014.

- **Brazil**: 33.12%
- **Americas (excl. Brazil and Mexico)**: 20.85%
- **Africa**: 17.46%
- **Indonesia**: 13.94%
- **Asia and Pacific (excl. Indonesia and India)**: 11.21%
- **Mexico**: 2.01%
- **India**: 1.41%

Source: Pendrill et al. (2019). Agricultural and forestry trade drives large share of tropical deforestation emissions. OurWorldInData.org/forests-and-deforestation • CC BY
What are the drivers of tropical deforestation?

Nearly all of global deforestation occurs in tropical and subtropical countries. 70% to 80% is driven by conversion of primary forest to agriculture or tree plantations. Shown is the breakdown of these drivers averaged over the years 2005 to 2013. Further observations since 2013 suggest that drivers have not changed substantially over this period.

41% of deforestation: 2.1 million hectares per year is driven by pasture expansion for beef.

Nearly one-fifth (18.4%) of deforestation: 950,000 hectares per year is driven by cropland expansion for oilseeds. This is dominated by soybean and palm oil.

13% of deforestation: 680,000 hectares per year is driven by expansion of tree plantations into native forest for paper and wood.

Indonesian oilseeds (mainly palm oil) account for 6.4% of deforestation.

Indonesian tree plantations account for 4% of deforestation.

Data source: Florence Pendrill et al. (2019). Deforestation displaced: trade in forest-risk commodities and the prospects for a global forest transition. OurWorldInData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world’s largest problems. Licensed under CC-BY by the author Hannah Ritchie.
What are the commodities?

Limited awareness of linkages

- Commodities are often “embedded”
- This generates unexpected risks

What are the commodities?

Seven forest risk commodities

- Cattle products
- Soy
- Palm oil
- Timber products
- Rubber
- Coffee
- Cocoa

Photo credit: Douglas Magno, Getty Images for AFP
What are the commodities?

Palm Oil

- Foods, cosmetics, chemicals, biofuel
- 3rd largest global driver of deforestation
- SEA responsible for 91% of global exports

Photo credit: Arrowhead Films
What are the commodities?

**SOY**

- Foods, cooking oils, cosmetics, biofuel
- 2nd largest global driver of deforestation
- Soy imported from Brazil, Argentina, and the USA
What are the commodities?

TIMBER

- Paper, packaging, construction, textiles
- SEA home to 15% of worlds tropical forests
- Indonesia: 15% of deforestation for timber plantations

What are the commodities?

**COCOA**

- Chocolate, confections, and beverages
- 9% deforestation activity in Indonesia
- 14% global exports from SEA

Photo credit: Barry Callebaut image gallery
What are the commodities?

COFFEE

- Global beverage of choice
- Global demand expected to increase up to 163% by 2050.
- SEA 11.5% share of global exports in 2021
What are the commodities?

CATTLE

• Largest driver of global deforestation
• Beef, leather and collagen products
• 10% imports, 7B USD
What are the commodities?

**RUBBER**

- Tires, medical supplies, footwear
- Global production grew 50% since 2000
- SEA produces over 95% of imported rubber
How does this affect me?
How does this affect me?

Risk to response ratio

US$79 billion at risk

yet

only $6.7 billion (11.9%) to proactively avert
How does this affect me?

Five pressures on forests

Deforestation (#1) amplified by:

- overexploitation of species (#2)
- pollution (#3)
- invasive species (#4), and
- climate change – game changer
How does this affect me?

1. Direct Operations
   - lower yields
   - extreme weather damage & disruption
   - loss of requisite ecosystem services
   - shifting production sites
   - stranded assets
How does this affect me?

1. Direct Operations
   - lower yields
   - extreme weather damage & disruption
   - loss of requisite ecosystem services
   - shifting production sites
   - stranded assets

2. Commodity Markets
   - price volatility
   - higher prices
   - lack of certified supplies
How does this affect me?

3. Reputation

- reduced consumer demand
- reduced access to finance
How does this affect me?

3. Reputation
- reduced consumer demand
- reduced access to finance

4. Policy & Regulation
- fees and taxes
- fines
- liability
- market exclusion
Europe
• EU Deforestation Regulation

UK
• The Environment Act

North America
• Executive Order issued 04/22

Brazil
• Ministry of Indigenous Peoples

Indonesia
• FOLU Net Sink 2030 Operational Plan

China
• Signing Glasgow DFL, Forestry Law revision in 2020
How does this affect me?

5. Commodity and Financial Markets

- lost contracts
- lost credit
- lost investments
How does this affect me?

5. Commodity and Financial Markets
- lost contracts
- lost credit
- lost investments

6. Litigation
7. Business model
8. System collapse
How does this affect me?

Individual firms at the centre of the global food supply system could lose up to 26% of their value by 2030, with a sector average hit of over 7%.

Source: Assessing the Financial Impact of the Land Use Transition on the Food and Agriculture Sector
Companies and suppliers provide data on environmental impacts, risks, opportunities, investments and strategies. Investors and purchasing companies use CDP to make informed decisions, reward companies with superior performance and drive action. Companies take action to tackle climate change, safeguard water resources and prevent the destruction of forests.
How does disclosure benefit me?

1. Better manage and mitigate risks

Rigorously Assess

Better Manage

Outcompete
How does disclosure benefit me?

2. Maintain access to the Key markets

European Union – The United States – The United Kingdom

European Union Deforestation Regulation
Executive Order 04/2022
The Environment Act
How does disclosure benefit me?

3. Reduce Scope 3 emissions

- Forest supply chains are high risk – and also low-hanging fruit
- Go deforestation and conversion-free!

Graph shows how many times greater Scope 3 emissions are than Scope 1 and 2 combined.
How does disclosure benefit me?

US$58 billion in opportunities

- operational improvements
- supply chain resilience
- brand value
- expanded access to markets and capital
How does disclosure benefit me?

• Nature disclosure is low
• A great deal of value waits for you to claim it

OVERVIEW OF 2023 FORESTS QUESTIONNAIRE

Tania Putri
Senior Corporate Engagement Officer, Forests
FORESTS QUESTIONNAIRE FRAMEWORK

- Provides logical structure to improve understanding of forests related risks and opportunities

- Guide companies through the journey of removing commodity-driven deforestation and forests degradation from their value chain

- Encourage effective engagement with suppliers and other stakeholders

- Allow companies to demonstrate progress and good practice
CDP’s Forests Questionnaire

- Disclosure on risks and opportunities around deforestation driven by key agricultural commodities:
  - Cattle products, palm oil, soy, timber products, cocoa, coffee, rubber
- Launched in 2010 and has seen large increases enabled by Supply Chain requests
- Aligned with Accountability Framework Initiative
Towards a forest-positive future

1. **Board-level oversight**
   - Has one of five key board positions with oversight of forest-related issues.

2. **Policy**
   - Has a general or commodity-specific no-deforestation policy that is company-wide and publicly available. This incorporates social elements including remediation, restoration, compensation of past harms, and/or commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities.

3. **Commitments**
   - Has robust public no-deforestation commitments, covering 100% of production/consumption, includes a cutoff date before 2020 and set to be completed by 2030 with social elements e.g., remediation and restoration.

4. **Strategy business plans**
   - Has fully integrated forest-related issues into all parts of its long-term strategic business plans including in financial planning, strategy and objectives.

5. **Forest-related risk assessment**
   - Has comprehensive forest-risk assessments. These cover all relevant operations with risks beyond six years and consider the future availability, quality and impact of forest-risk commodities on ecosystems, habitats and local communities.
Towards a forest-positive future
Towards a forest-positive future

Value chain engagement

Smallholders
works with smallholders to support good agricultural practices and reduce deforestation/conversion of natural ecosystems through providing financial or technical assistance.

Direct suppliers
supports and improves supplier capacity to comply with forest-related policies, commitments and other requirements through financial and technical assistance.

Beyond first-tier suppliers
works beyond first-tier suppliers to manage and mitigate deforestation risks through supply chain mapping or capacity building.

Forest-related external activities or initiatives
participates in jurisdictional approaches to promote the implementation of forest-related policies and commitments.
Headlines for 2023 questionnaires

Minimal revisions and new content drive strategic priorities for CDP’s mission

Disclosure strengthened on:

- Landscape approaches (including jurisdictional approaches)
- Targets
- Deforestation and conversion free supply chains (DCF)
- Risk procedures
- Embedded commodities
- Governance
- Supply chain engagement
Landscape Approach

1. The scale of the approach is an environmental, productive, or geopolitical landscape/jurisdiction. Heterogeneous land area composed of multiple and interacting ecosystems, people, functions, authorities, and land uses that are repeated in a similar form throughout.

Build based on a shared long-term vision of sustainability and integrated in

A MANAGEMENT STRATEGY or ACTION PLAN

with:

2. Multiple stakeholder processes/platforms that participate and take part of decision making.

3. Collective goals and actions on sustainable production (ex. commodities), human well-being, conservation, and restoration.

4. Transparent information and reporting systems on actions and progress.
Deforestation and conversion-free

Deforestation and conversion-free: Source or production of commodities that do not cause or contribute to deforestation or conversion of natural ecosystems (AFi, 2019)

Developing a comprehensive ‘risk profile’ for commodity volumes, in terms of DCF status or traceability to origin, and its verification, enables companies and CDP data users to better understand the risk of deforestation and or conversion linked to volumes produced or consumed by the company.

Link: CDP Technical Note
Embedded commodities

Limited awareness of linkages

- Commodities are often “embedded”
- This generates unexpected risks

CDP FORESTS QUESTIONNAIRE

Scored

- Cattle products
- Palm oil
- Soy products
- Timber products

Not scored

- Natural rubber
- Coffee
- Cocoa
- Mining sector questionnaire
Available by clicking through the “Guidance & questionnaires” button on the top right of the CDP website (http://cdp.net/)
F0 INTRODUCTION

- Collects information about the company and its reporting boundaries
- Allows data users to better understand the company's activities and contextualize the information reported to CDP
F0 Introduction

F0 Introduction (9 Qs + 3 sector specific Qs)

- General company description (1 Q)
- Reporting year (1 Q)
- Currency (1 Q)
- Forest risk commodity(ies) (1 Q)
- Reporting boundary (1 Q)
- Country (1 Q)
- Exclusions (2 Q)
- Unique market identifiers (1 Q)

- MODIFIED QUESTION
- NEW QUESTION
- NEW QUESTION
- MODIFIED QUESTION
(F0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which forests-related impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies to state how they define their reporting boundary.
This question will help data users interpret how responses relate to companies’ business operations.

(F0.6) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Requests information about the countries that companies operate in.
This question will help data users interpret companies’ responses.
Understanding your commodity dependency and any past impacts

- Commodity usage and origin
- Land stewardship and land holdings, data collection
- Production & consumption volume data (including deforestation – and/or conversion-free /DCF)
- Volume data per jurisdiction
- Detrimental impacts experienced to date
- Land conversion
F1 – Current state

(F1.5b) Provide a breakdown of your DCF and non-DCF volumes relevant to your stage in the supply chain according to how verification is achieved and the highest level of traceability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deforestation and/or conversion-free (DCF) status by commodity*</th>
<th>% of DCF production/consumption from areas with no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion*</th>
<th>% of DCF production/consumption volume verified through monitoring systems*</th>
<th>% of DCF production/consumption volume physically certified*</th>
<th>% of non-DCF production/consumption volume from unknown origin*</th>
<th>% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as country level*</th>
<th>% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as sub-national area*</th>
<th>% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to processing facility level*</th>
<th>% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to production unit level*</th>
<th>Total percentage of production/consumption (column 0 + column 1 + column 2 + column 3 + column 4) reported ( Nate is calculated)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Timber products – DCF</td>
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<td>Timber products – Non DCF</td>
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<td>Palm oil – DCF</td>
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<td>Palm oil – Non DCF</td>
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<td>Cattle – DCF</td>
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<td>Cattle – Non DCF</td>
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<td>Soy – DCF</td>
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<td>Soy – Non DCF</td>
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<td>Rubber – DCF</td>
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<td>Rubber – Non DCF</td>
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<td>Cocoa – DCF</td>
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<td>Coffee – DCF</td>
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<td>Coffee – Non DCF</td>
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- Requests information on your organization’s DCF and non-DCF volumes.
- Developing a comprehensive ‘risk profile’ for commodity volumes, in terms of deforestation and conversion free status or traceability to origin, and its verification.
(F1.6a) Describe the forests-related detrimental impacts experienced by your organization, your response, and the total financial impact.

- ‘Physical’ separated into ‘Acute physical’ and ‘Chronic physical’. Distinguishing between physical impact driver types aids greater understanding of the forests-related challenges companies are facing.
- New and revised options for “Primary impact drivers” align with identified risks in the EU Taxonomy on sustainable business activities.
This module requests information about the procedures that organizations have in place to manage issues salient to their sector and to understand inherent risk exposure.

Describing your risk assessment procedures

- Provide information on the robustness, comprehensiveness and integrity of an organization’s risk assessment process
- Focus on the entire value chain
- Risk classification
F2 Procedures

F2 Procedures (6 Qs)

- Risk assessment (3 Qs)
- Value chain mapping (2 Qs)
- Risk classification (1 Q)

F0 Introduction
F1 Current state
F2 Procedures
F3 Risks and opportunities
F4 Governance
F5 Business strategy
F6 Implementation
F7 Verification
F8 Barriers and challenges
F17 Sign off
SF Supply chain module
F2 – Procedures

(F2.3) Do you use a classification system to determine risk of deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems for your sourcing areas, and if yes what methodology is used and what is the classification used for?

New question requesting information on organizations risk classification system, if you have one, for your sourcing areas.

This question helps data users understand whether your organization is using a risk classification system and contextualize your response to other questions related to the deforestation risk of your commodities. The reported methodologies will help identify good practice.

**Ambition:** Data gathering on the robustness of risk assessment methodologies by source in the absence of established methodologies is a means to signpost towards development of this area in the future.
**F3 RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

**Risks:** demonstrating an awareness of your exposure to forests-related risks and how you are responding to them

- Substantive risks only (Companies define substantive)
- Inherent risk rather than residual risk
- Risk disclosed for both direct operations and in the rest of the value chain
- Potential financial impact figure of risk or a range for this figure

**Opportunities:** informs data users of market significant opportunities, their potential financial value and how the company is realizing those opportunities:

- Only opportunities that could substantively benefit the business
- Only opportunities that the company is realizing – not potential opportunities
F3 Risks and opportunities
F3 – Risks and opportunities

(F3.2a) For your selected forest risk commodity(ies), provide details of the identified opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

**MODIFIED QUESTION**

New and revised options for 'Primary forests-related opportunities', to better reflect the opportunities in efficiency, markets and products and services.

New and revised columns to simplify reporting.

New column “Cost to realize opportunity” has been added requesting data on the financial costs to companies.
This module captures the governance structure of your organization and its governance mechanisms with regards to forests-related issues, including:

- Board oversight
- Management responsibility
- Employee incentives
- Integration of forests into financial reporting
- Scope and content of forests and commodity-specific policies
- Public commitment
F4 Governance

F4 Governance (14 Qs)

- Board oversight (5 Qs)
- Management responsibility (1 Q)
- Employee incentives (2 Qs)
- Reporting (1 Q)
- Policy (2 Qs)
- Public commitment (3 Qs)

MODIFIED QUESTIONS

MODIFIED QUESTION

MODIFIED QUESTION

MODIFIED QUESTION

REMOVED QUESTIONS

MODIFIED QUESTIONS
A forward looking module focusing on how a company is adapting its long-term strategic plan to secure a sustainable future
How organizations plan to implement, or are already implementing, their policies and commitments associated with forests-related issues.

- Targets
- Traceability
- Third-party certification
- Control systems to monitor compliance with policies and commitments
- Legal compliance (Brazilian Forest Code and other forest regulations and/or mandatory standards)
- Engagement with smallholders, direct suppliers, and indirect suppliers
- Multi-stakeholder initiatives
- Landscape approaches
- Ecosystem protection and restoration
F6 Implementation

F6 Implementation (23 Qs)

- Targets (3 Qs)
- Traceability (3 Qs)
- Certification (2 Qs)
- Control systems (2 Qs)
- Legal compliance (3 Qs)
- Engagement (8 Qs)
  - Supplier & smallholder engagement (3 Qs)
  - Landscape approaches (4 Qs)
  - Initiatives/activities (1 Q)
- Ecosystem restoration (2 Qs)

Brazilian Forest Code (1 Q)
Legal compliance - General (2 Q)

MODIFIED QUESTIONS
MINOR CHANGE
MODIFIED QUESTIONS
MODIFIED QUESTION
MODIFIED QUESTION
REMOVED QUESTIONS
MODIFIED QUESTIONS
NEW QUESTION
MODIFIED QUESTION
**F6 – Implementation**

**(F6.10c) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details of the production/consumption volumes from each of the jurisdictions/landscapes you engage in.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicate landscape/jurisdiction ID</th>
<th>Does any of your commodity production/consumption volume originate from this jurisdiction/landscape, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>% of total production/consumption volume from this jurisdiction/landscape</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Select from: JL1 - JL100</td>
<td>Select from:</td>
<td>Select from:</td>
<td>Numerical field [enter a number from 0-100]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Yes, we do produce/consume from this jurisdiction/landscape, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data</td>
<td>List created from forest risk commodities selected in F0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Yes, we do produce/consume from this jurisdiction/landscape, but we are not able/willing to disclose volume data</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No, we do not produce/consume from this jurisdiction/landscape</td>
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</table>

- New question requests details organization’s production/consumption volumes in the landscapes/jurisdictions they engage in to help data users to understand how your engagement in jurisdictional/landscape approaches relate to your sourcing of forest risk commodities.

- **Ambition:** Companies report volumes of forest-risk commodities produced/sourced from jurisdictions/landscapes they engage within.
Provide information on verification of disclosed data points

Ensures confidence in the quality of reported data.
What obstacles or problems are companies facing in removing deforestation/forest degradation from their value chains

Key actions to overcome these barriers and challenges
CDP asks companies to identify the job title of the person signing off (approving) the CDP response. This information signals to data users where in the corporate structure direct responsibility is being taken.
SF SUPPLY CHAIN MODULE

- Information requested on behalf of buyers from suppliers
- Purchasing organizations have potential to incentivize significant environmental changes in their supply chain
- Important topics are:
  - Details on percentage of certified volume sold
  - Projects for collaboration
  - Emissions from land use change/deforestation
SBTN - Land

- December 2022 – CDP joined the landscape approaches working group
- February 2023 – V1 Land draft
- March 2023 – V1 public consultation
REPORTING TIPS
WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR

Reporting your commodities
Ensure a commodity and stage of value chain is selected in F0.4. It is mandatory to provide an answer for each commodity (do not leave it blank)

- **Timber products** - as well as solid timber, this includes all products made from wood fiber such as paper, cardboard etc.

- **Palm oil** - includes crude palm oil, palm kernel oil, and all of its derivatives

- **Cattle products** - includes all food products containing beef, all clothing, furniture and accessories that are made of leather, tallow, and all other products derived from cattle

- **Soy** - includes all meal or oil containing soy and any derivatives that are obtained from soy
Production: this is the first stage of the supply chain and generally refers to the creation of raw materials. This is naturally the stage where the direct impacts on forests arise. Companies whose activities include the conversion of land to establish oil palm or soy plantations, for cattle ranching, or for the timber industry, would select this activity.

Processing: for the purpose of this disclosure, processing encompasses the initial transformative activities that will add value to produce a finished product.

Trading: this is defined as activities that supply forest risk commodities to either domestic or export markets. This includes the transport and storage of the forests risk commodities. Companies performing trading activities include wholesalers, retailers, distributors, agents, exporters, and importers.

Manufacturing: this includes the production of final ingredients for the food, feed and fuel sector amongst others, as well as the manufacturing of the final goods for consumer or industrial use.

Retailing: is the final supply chain stage which refers to the sale of goods to private consumers as well as users of industrial products. Companies in this stage provide product manufacturers with consumer access.
General Reporting Tips

- **Avoid empty answers:** undisclosed information cannot be evaluated

- If you submit responses to the 2022 questionnaire, if possible, your answers will be automatically filled into your 2023 questionnaire.

- **Specific case descriptions, examples, and studies:** give data users confidence that issues have been thoroughly considered, and strategies are applied in your organization's business context, governance structure, and priorities.

- **Case studies follow the STAR structure (Situation, Task, Action, Result)**

- **Ensure consistency:** question dependencies are available to ensure high-quality disclosure.
### WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR

#### Stage of the value chain selection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you select ‘Production’ in response to F0.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>F1.3</strong> Provide details on the land area you control and/or manage that is used for the production of your disclosed commodity(ies)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F1.4</strong> Provide details on the land you control and/or manage that was not used for the production of your disclosed commodity(ies) in the reporting year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**If you select ‘Production’, ‘Processing’ and/or ‘Trading’ in F0.4 and **

**If you select ‘Brazil’ in column 5 (‘Country/Area of origin’) in response to F1.1**

| **F6.5** For your disclosed commodity(ies), indicate if you collect data regarding your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with the Brazilian Forest Code. |

**If you select ‘Processing’, ‘Trading’, ‘Manufacturing’ and/or ‘Retailing’ in response to F0.4.**

| **F6.8** Are you working with your direct suppliers to support and improve their capacity to comply with your forests-related policies, commitments, and other requirements? |

**If you select ‘Manufacturing’ and/or ‘Retailing’ in response to F0.4.**

<p>| <strong>F6.9</strong> Are you working beyond your first-tier supplier(s) to manage and mitigate deforestation risks? |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Disclosing</th>
<th>Not disclosing</th>
<th>This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timber products</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm oil</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stage of the value chain**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Not disclosing</th>
<th>No disclosure explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trading</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retailing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Click here for guidance for this question*
RESOURCES FOR COMPANIES
Key Resources

- 2023 Questionnaires
- 2023 Reporting Guidance
- Questionnaire Changes 2022-2023

- 2023 Scoring Methodologies
- CDP Scoring Methodology Changes documents: 2022-2023
- CDP Scoring Categories and Weighting Documents 2023
Frequently Asked Questions

www.cdp.net/en/companies-discloser/how-to-disclose-as-a-company/faqs-for-companies

- Who is requesting my environmental data via CDP?
- How does CDP keep companies updated?
- How do I add another user to my account? What type of user permissions exist?
- What happens to my response?
- How do I view public responses?
- When will my score be available?

How do I add another user to my account? What type of user permissions exist?

To add additional users to your account and update permissions, you will need to become the Main User. There are three user types, the different permissions of which are outlined below.

There is no limit to the number of users that can be added to your account.

Guide to using the disclosure platform
CDP Help Center

casemgmt-crm.cdp.net/en-US/
Important dates

Jan 2023
2023 questionnaires guidance are available on our guidance page.

April 2023
The Online Response System (ORS) is open for 2023 corporate disclosure.

July 2023
Companies must submit their response to investors and/or customers using the ORS in July, 2023 to be eligible for scoring and inclusion in reports (where applicable).

Sept 2023
The Online Response System (ORS) is closed for 2023 responses.
CDP APAC Club Membership

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- Insights on the latest trend with an exclusive invitations to leading CDP and industry speakers presenting on the global trends in environmental reporting
- Exclusive invitations to CDP’s flagship events across Asia Pacific where you can network with fellow ESG professionals
- Stay up-to-date with inside’s access to monthly newsletter covering blogs and latest report brief from CDP

US$500/year (individual membership)  US$1,000/year (corporate membership)

Further questions: email to asiapacific@cdp.net
Q&A

Please use the Q&A box to ask questions
Workshop
Pengelolaan Risiko Perubahan Iklim dan Hutan Melalui Pelaporan Lingkungan

Kamis, 11 Mei 2023
09:30 – 11:45 WIB

Pendaftaran:
bit.ly/CDPWorkshop2023

Agustinus Airlangga
Head of Business Process
PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya

Irawan Kristianto
Indonesia Country Lead
CDP Southeast Asia & Oceania

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Ingo Hauter
Account Manager
CDP Southeast Asia & Oceania

Moderator

Rini Setiawati
Senior Manager, Forests
CDP Southeast Asia & Oceania

Virtual menggunakan Zoom.
Acara ini akan disampaikan dalam Bahasa Indonesia.
THANK YOU

www.cdp.net

Contact us at:
sea@cdp.net

Feedback Form 2023 Forests Disclosure Workshop