Croatia: A deforestation exposure assessment

Headlines

0.6% of EU’s total deforestation exposure is linked to Croatia’s imports, after adjusting for re-exports

821 ha Croatia’s average deforestation exposure in 2019-2021, after adjusting for re-exports

Coffee made up 18.4% of Croatia’s total deforestation exposure in 2019-2021, after adjusting for re-exports

Methodological note

This analysis provides the deforestation footprint of Croatia’s imports and is useful for highlighting hotspots and trends in deforestation exposure from a global perspective. Results should be interpreted against the methods used and their associated limitations. Please refer to the end of the factsheet for some key considerations, or read the full methods note for more detail.

Direct trade deforestation exposure by origin country and commodity

From a direct trade perspective, on average between 2019 and 2021, Croatia was most exposed to deforestation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (73.8 ha, 23.4%), followed by Brazil (35.8 ha, 11.3%) and Malaysia (35.4 ha, 11.2%). Across all origin countries, the most important commodities were cattle products (112 ha, 35.4%), oil palm (58.8 ha, 18.6%) and coffee (48 ha, 15.2%). In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the most important commodity for Croatia’s deforestation exposure was cattle products (72.8 ha, 98.7%), followed by soy (0.455 ha, 0.6%). In Brazil, the most important commodity was coffee (33.7 ha, 94%), followed by tobacco, unmanufactured (1.99 ha, 5.6%).
Re-export adjusted deforestation exposure by origin country and commodity

After adjusting for re-exports, on average between 2019 and 2021, Croatia was most exposed to deforestation in Croatia (270 ha, 32.8%), followed by Brazil (205 ha, 24.9%) and Côte d’Ivoire (103 ha, 12.5%). Across all origin countries, the most important commodities were coffee (151 ha, 18.4%), soy (129 ha, 15.7%) and cattle products (126 ha, 15.3%). In Croatia, the most important commodity for Croatia’s deforestation exposure was maize (105 ha, 39%), followed by cattle products (79.7 ha, 29.5%). In Brazil, the most important commodity was soy (113 ha, 55.5%), followed by coffee (57.2 ha, 28%).

Deforestation exposure by commodity and perspective

Croatia’s total deforestation exposure was larger from the re-export adjusted perspective (821 ha), and smaller from the direct trade perspective (316 ha). For more information about these different perspectives, see the accompanying methods note. Numbers are average annual exposure from 2019 to 2021.
Deforestation exposure by commodity over time

The following charts show trends over time in re-export adjusted deforestation exposure, for each commodity. Overall, Croatia's total exposure increased between 2014 and 2021 by 114 ha, a change of 17.3%. Of the seven EUDR commodities, the biggest change in absolute terms was for soy, which saw a decrease of -85 ha over the time series (-38.5%). The biggest change in relative terms was for coffee, which saw an increase of 218% (80.5 ha) over the time series. The commodities are shown in decreasing order of deforestation exposure over the time series. Note that there is lower confidence in the last data point in the time series (2021) due to data limitations.

Comparison with deforestation exposure of other EU countries

After adjusting for re-exports, Croatia ranks 21st among EU countries for deforestation exposure, accounting for 0.6% of the EU total. Looking instead at the deforestation per 1,000 tonnes of imported material, Croatia ranks 18th, with its deforestation exposure per 1,000 tonnes (0.12 ha/kt) lower than the EU median of 0.14 ha/kt.
Subnational deforestation exposure

Estimates of subnational deforestation exposure presented in this section will differ from the national-level estimates presented earlier in the factsheet, and are not directly comparable. This reflects different definitions of deforestation (in Brazil, for example, the subnational data includes the conversion of any native vegetation, including ecosystems such as the Cerrado), and other methodological differences (e.g. the time periods used to attribute deforestation to particular commodities). See the methods note accompanying the factsheet for more information.

Indonesia palm oil: Subnational detail

Trase data shows that Croatia was exposed to 89 ha of deforestation from its direct imports of Indonesia palm oil in 2020, the most recent year with subnational data available. Croatia’s deforestation exposure was highest in the provinces of Kalimantan Barat (37.5 ha, 42.3%), Kalimantan Tengah (14.9 ha, 16.8%), and Aceh (7.7 ha, 8.6%). Zooming in to a finer spatial scale, Croatia sourced Indonesia palm oil from 243 kabupaten, while 80% of Croatia’s exposure was spread across 24 kabupaten. In total, Croatia imported Indonesia palm oil from 10 exporters in 2020. The exporter groups most exposed to deforestation were IFFCO, MUSIM MAS and BEST INDUSTRY, which together account for 67.8% of Croatia’s deforestation exposure. To explore the data in more detail, visit trase.earth

Deforestation hotspots for exports to Croatia

Exporter exposure for exports to Croatia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exporter</th>
<th>Exposure (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFFCO</td>
<td>29.3 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUSIM MAS</td>
<td>20.9 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEST INDUSTRY</td>
<td>10.1 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SINAH MAS</td>
<td>8.08 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAYEL SAEED ANAM (HSA)</td>
<td>7.54 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINGS AGRO</td>
<td>6.91 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABLE COMMODITIES INDONESIA</td>
<td>4.51 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td>1.51 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interpreting this factsheet

To identify the most important commodities and countries globally for Croatia’s deforestation exposure, this factsheet uses the best available data linking commodities to deforestation at the global scale, based on conversion of natural forests with canopy cover of at least 25%. Due to data availability limitations, we are unable to extend deforestation estimates robustly to some more processed materials, particularly affecting rubber and wood-based estimates in our results. Deforestation definitions used and commodity coverage is therefore not in full alignment with EUDR definitions and scope. For these reasons, estimates presented in these factsheets should be interpreted with caution and as likely underestimates of the true deforestation footprint associated with commodity use. We refer you to our methods note for further details.

Contact us

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For methods information, data sources, and frequently asked questions, please refer to the accompanying methods note.

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