

Correction

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES, SUSTAINABILITY SCIENCE

Correction for “Linking global drivers of agricultural trade to on-the-ground impacts on biodiversity,” by Jonathan M. H. Green, Simon A. Croft, América P. Durán, Andrew P. Balmford, Neil D. Burgess, Steve Fick, Toby A. Gardner, Javier Godar, Clément Suavet, Malika Virah-Sawmy, Lucy E. Young, and Christopher D. West, which was first published October 28, 2019; 10.1073/pnas.1905618116 (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **116**, 23202–23208).

The authors note that the legend for Fig. 2 appeared incorrectly. The figure and its corrected legend appear below.

The authors also note that a reference was omitted from the article. The complete reference appears below. This reference should be cited on page 23207, right column, first full paragraph, line 10, in the phrase “We therefore developed a hybridized MRIO for soy trade (42).”

42. S. A. Croft *et al.*, Capturing the heterogeneity of sub-national production in global trade flows. *J. Clean. Prod.* 10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.08.267. (2018).

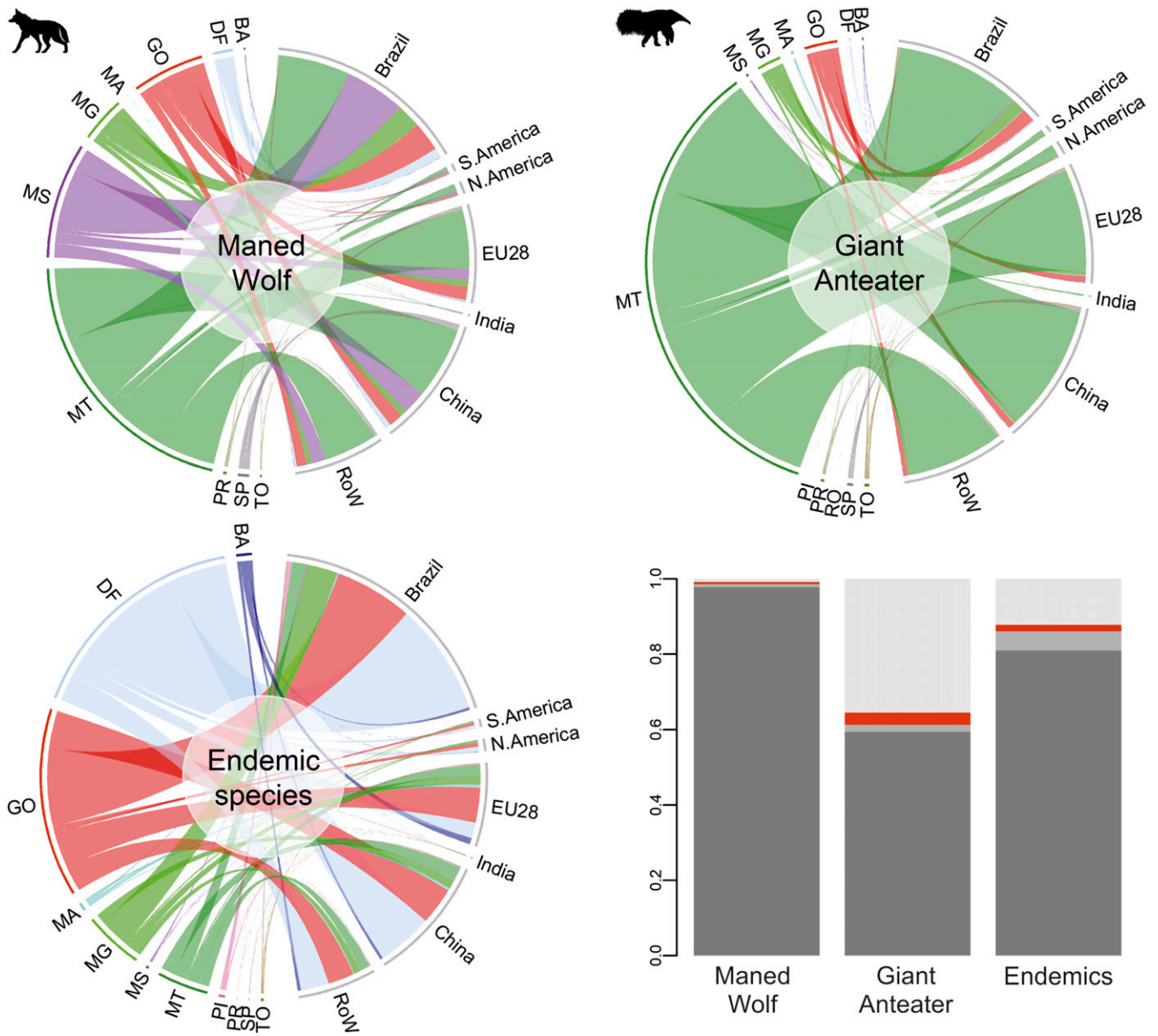


Fig. 2. Chord diagrams showing impacts on likelihood of persistence due to soy expansion between 2000 and 2010 for 2 charismatic species (*Top*) and for all endemics (*Bottom Left*). Losses are calculated for each municipality according to the total embedded flows of soy and then aggregated to state level for visualization. Chords show the flow from states on the left-hand side (BA = Bahia, dark blue; DF = Distrito Federal, gray; GO = Goiás, red; MA = Maranhão, cyan; MG = Minas Gerais, light green; MS = Mato Grosso do Sul, purple; MT = Mato Grosso, dark green; PI = Piauí, pink; PR = Paraná, dark olive green; RO = Rondônia, brown; SP = São Paulo, dark gray; TO = Tocantins, gold) through to the country or region of final consumption on the right-hand side (Brazil, South America, North America, European Union, India, China, and the rest of world). Changes in the likelihood of persistence for the 2 species (*Bottom Right*) and the mean for all endemic species. Light gray: changes from the preindustrial era to the year 2000; red: changes during the 2000–2010 study period (as represented in the chord diagrams); medium gray: changes between 2010 and 2014; dark gray: likelihood of persistence in 2014.

Published under the [PNAS license](https://www.pnas.org/licenses/pnas).

First published December 9, 2019.

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1920142116



Linking global drivers of agricultural trade to on-the-ground impacts on biodiversity

Jonathan M. H. Green^{a,b,1}, Simon A. Croft^a, América P. Durán^{b,c,d,2}, Andrew P. Balmford^c, Neil D. Burgess^{d,e}, Steve Fick^f, Toby A. Gardner^f, Javier Godar^f, Clément Suavet^f, Malika Virah-Sawmy^{b,g}, Lucy E. Young^h, and Christopher D. West^a

^aStockholm Environment Institute York, Department of Environment and Geography, University of York, York YO10 5NG, United Kingdom; ^bLuc Hoffmann Institute, WWF International, 1196 Gland, Switzerland; ^cConservation Science Group, Department of Zoology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 3QZ, United Kingdom; ^dUnited Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), Cambridge, CB3 0DL, United Kingdom; ^eCenter for Macroecology, Evolution, and Climate, University of Copenhagen, 2100 Copenhagen, Denmark; ^fStockholm Environment Institute, 115 23 Stockholm, Sweden; ^gGeography Department, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Alfred-Rühl-Haus, 12489 Berlin, Germany; and ^hWWF UK, Science, The Living Planet Centre, Rufford House, Woking GU21 4LL, United Kingdom

Edited by Carl Folke, Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Stockholm, Sweden, and approved September 26, 2019 (received for review April 2, 2019)

Consumption of globally traded agricultural commodities like soy and palm oil is one of the primary causes of deforestation and biodiversity loss in some of the world's most species-rich ecosystems. However, the complexity of global supply chains has confounded efforts to reduce impacts. Companies and governments with sustainability commitments struggle to understand their own sourcing patterns, while the activities of more unscrupulous actors are conveniently masked by the opacity of global trade. We combine state-of-the-art material flow, economic trade, and biodiversity impact models to produce an innovative approach for understanding the impacts of trade on biodiversity loss and the roles of remote markets and actors. We do this for the production of soy in the Brazilian Cerrado, home to more than 5% of the world's species. Distinct sourcing patterns of consumer countries and trading companies result in substantially different impacts on endemic species. Connections between individual buyers and specific hot spots explain the disproportionate impacts of some actors on endemic species and individual threatened species, such as the particular impact of European Union consumers on the recent habitat losses for the iconic giant anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*). In making these linkages explicit, our approach enables commodity buyers and investors to target their efforts much more closely to improve the sustainability of their supply chains in their sourcing regions while also transforming our ability to monitor the impact of such commitments over time.

supply chain | agricultural commodity | biodiversity impacts | telecoupling | species

Species are being lost at 1 to 2 orders of magnitude above background rates (1), with greatest losses resulting from habitat conversion and degradation, particularly appropriation for agriculture (2–4). Much of the impact of food crop production in biodiverse tropical regions is associated with commodities destined for export (5), and as much as 80 to 99% of the biodiversity impact of food crop consumption in industrialized countries is incurred abroad (5). Work linking biodiversity threats to global financial flows at the country level indicates that at least 30% of threats to globally threatened species are linked to international trade (6–8). Growing recognition of the role of global consumption in driving remote environmental damage elsewhere (9–11) has led to a number of private- and public-sector commitments to reduce these impacts, particularly in agricultural commodity supply chains (12). However, our ability to monitor in practically useful detail whether governments or businesses are making progress toward these commitments has been limited.

To devise and monitor solutions for sustainable production and consumption we need to know the location of production areas to a high degree of spatial accuracy and understand the biodiversity impacts of production in these places. Crucially, we must also understand how impacts are connected to globalized supply chains and the key actors involved (13). Progress on

sustainability in supply chains will need clear and measurable targets, pathways to achieve them, and accountability (12, 14). Moreover, commitments of different stakeholders do not operate in isolation and when aligned can reinforce one another. However, the lack of methods and data to integrate policy and business perspectives prevents the design and implementation of strategies to create opportunities or regulate for more sustainable business (12, 15).

Here we combine state-of-the-art material flow, economic, and biodiversity models that link demand, trade, production, and impact. We use a species-level estimate of loss, which allows us to differentiate habitats that host the most vulnerable species from those that do not but which would appear similar or identical if broader classifications (e.g., “forest” or “natural vegetation”) were used. Our results reveal the impacts of agricultural commodity trade on biodiversity with unprecedented spatial, sectoral, operational, and taxonomic resolution.

We use our framework to answer 4 questions that together provide information for reducing biodiversity losses associated with agricultural commodity demand. First, which countries and sectors drive impacts? Understanding the role of specific

Significance

Agricultural commodity production causes significant biodiversity losses, yet our globalized supply chains mean that these losses are incurred far from the places of eventual consumption. Public and private sector actors are making an increasing number of commitments to reduce their environmental impacts; to date, however, we have had limited understanding of 1) impacts at high spatial and taxonomic resolution and 2) particular consumption drivers and supply chain actors mediating trade and consumption. Without these, it is difficult to devise solutions. We link 3 state-of-the-art models to provide practical insights on the impacts of soy grown in the Brazilian Cerrado, an exceptionally biodiverse savannah that hosts some 5% of the world's species.

Author contributions: J.M.H.G., A.P.D., A.P.B., T.A.G., M.V.-S., L.E.Y., and C.D.W. designed research; J.M.H.G., S.A.C., A.P.D., S.F., J.G., C.S., and C.D.W. performed research; J.M.H.G., S.A.C., S.F., J.G., and C.S. analyzed data; and J.M.H.G., S.A.C., A.P.D., A.P.B., N.D.B., T.A.G., J.G., M.V.-S., L.E.Y., and C.D.W. wrote the paper.

The authors declare no competing interest.

This article is a PNAS Direct Submission.

This open access article is distributed under [Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 \(CC BY\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Data deposition: Trase data are freely and publicly available at <https://trase.earth>.

¹To whom correspondence may be addressed. Email: jonathan.green@york.ac.uk.

²Present address: Instituto de Ciencias Ambientales y Evolutivas, Universidad Austral de Chile, Valdivia 5090000, Chile.

This article contains supporting information online at www.pnas.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1073/pnas.1905618116/-DCSupplemental.

First published October 28, 2019.

consumption patterns and the responsibilities of consumers around the globe helps inform national and international policy making. Second, what are the relative roles of different commodity traders? Detailed supply chain information can help to identify and develop partnerships for solutions. Third, what are the impacts on high-profile species and important species assemblages? Highly resolved information on biodiversity impacts can galvanize support from consumer groups and provide information for particular interventions around specific species and risk hot spots. Fourth, how do government and private commitments overlap? Understanding the commitments of diverse actors along the supply chain can help identify where commitments coincide and hence where actions might be aligned to reinforce one another.

We work through our framework using the example of Brazilian soy production. Brazil is one of the world's largest producers and exporters of soy, a globally important commodity embedded within many food products, particularly because of its use as a source of protein in animal feed. In Brazil, soy production is closely associated with the Cerrado (16, 17), which is the largest savannah region in South America and hosts some 5% of global biodiversity, including over 4,800 plant and vertebrate species found nowhere else (18). It is also one of the world's most important frontiers of agricultural expansion, with many of its species facing dire threat (16–20). Our approach produces insights into the connections between markets, soy traders, and biodiversity losses at the point of production. We consider these in the context of 2 high-profile collective commitments: the New York Declaration on Forests, a voluntary declaration by private-, public-, and third-sector parties with a commitment to end forest loss by 2030 (21), and the Amsterdam Declaration, a commitment by 7 European countries to eliminate deforestation from agricultural commodity chains (22). These commitments are a recognition that things need to change; meeting them, however, requires a dramatic scaling up of action.

Results

Which Countries and Sectors Are Driving Impacts? Information that identifies the relative roles of different countries—and sectors within them—can guide coherent action among consumer nations to drive more sustainable production practices and provision of support to key industry actors (6). The top 10 countries importing embedded soy from the Cerrado are Asian, European, and North American (Table 1). However, while international

demand, especially from China, drives more than half of soy's impacts on endemic Cerrado biodiversity, the domestic market is responsible for the greatest share of any country, with consumption across all of Brazil driving 45% of soy-related impacts (Table 1 and *SI Appendix, Table S1*). We consider these findings against country-level commitments to 2 key declarations that aim to support companies in eliminating deforestation from agricultural commodity supply chains. The first is the New York Declaration on Forests. This has been signed at the national or local government level by most of the countries with the greatest soy-linked biodiversity impacts in the Brazilian Cerrado, but the 2 countries with the greatest impact are notably absent (Table 1). The second is the Amsterdam Declaration, for which 5 of the 7 European signatories are among the top 10 importers of soy-driven biodiversity impacts in the Cerrado: Italy, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands (Table 1).

Alongside the amount of soy consumed, the impact per unit consumed also varies greatly between countries. Brazil and Italy, for example, have over twice the impact per unit of soy consumed than China, France or the United States. The 2 largest consuming countries, Brazil and China, consume similar amounts of soy from the Cerrado but show particularly high and low impacts per ton, respectively (Fig. 1A). These differences arise from differences in biodiversity losses in the municipalities from which particular supply chains source soy. By combining high-resolution trade data with impacts on biodiversity we find that Brazilian consumer demand was met to a greater extent by municipalities in the central and southern Cerrado, where endemic richness is higher and impacts are thus greater (Fig. 1B and C and *SI Appendix, Fig. S1*). Chinese demand, on the other hand, was met from a more tightly concentrated area in the northeast (Fig. 1C).

By linking direct material flows to global financial data, our approach also captures both the reexports of soy (for example, much of the soy consumed in Europe arrives via ports in the Netherlands, from where it is reexported) and the consumption of soy embedded in other products, such as in meat fed on soy-derived feed. The Netherlands is a globally important trade hub, receiving much of the soy coming directly from Brazil into the European Union (EU) (Fig. 1D). However, tracking supply chains only to the country of first import greatly overestimates the country's role as a driver of biodiversity loss, while for other Amsterdam Declaration (AD) countries their role is substantially underestimated unless we consider reexports and embedded consumption of soy (Fig. 1D).

Table 1. The countries whose embedded consumption of soy from the Cerrado in 2011 is estimated to have the greatest impact on endemic biodiversity (domestic plus top 10 international consuming countries)

Consuming region	Relative impact	Relative impact/mass consumed	Commitment
Brazil	44.9%	0.87	*
China	22.0%	0.38	
Japan	2.9%	0.52	NYDF
Germany	2.7%	0.49	NYDF/AD
Spain	2.5%	0.61	*
Thailand	2.3%	0.55	
United States	1.9%	0.36	NYDF
United Kingdom	1.8%	0.46	NYDF/AD
France	1.8%	0.33	NYDF/AD
Netherlands	1.4%	0.60	NYDF/AD
Italy	1.2%	0.87	AD

Relative impact per unit mass of soy consumed from 0 (no impact) to 1 (greatest observed impact across all consuming regions). We highlight country commitments to the New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF) and Amsterdam Declaration (AD). Asterisks indicate local, but not national, government signatories to NYDF. See also *SI Appendix, Table S1*.

occurring across a dynamic trading landscape, where impacts can occur several years prior to trading activities, deserves additional research focus.

Conclusion

Currently, many sustainability commitments are little more than statements of intent and a recognition that things need to change (12, 15). Meeting these commitments requires collective action to be scaled up through multistakeholder partnerships, landscape-scale approaches, and public–private initiatives (12). Identifying links between the intensification and expansion of agricultural commodity production and the demand that drives it is a vital first step to engage the political and private actors with the greatest responsibility and influence. We provide a highly flexible framework for delivering a range of practical insights to stakeholders in international commodity supply chains. Businesses can use this information to understand risks in their supply chains, while civil society, consumers, and shareholders can use it to hold governments and businesses to account on their commitments. Investors too are increasingly interested in understanding investment-linked environmental and social risks (33), and this will likely increase as transparency initiatives more precisely link the environmental damage caused by commodity production to hitherto opaque financial systems underpinning it (34).

The high spatial resolution of our trade model tracking production and subnational flows is a major advance for 2 reasons: First, in enhancing the credibility and spatial representation of estimates of environmental impact and, second, in transforming our ability to devise and implement responses. For example, campaigners can use impacts on flagship species to galvanize support from consumer groups and to promote responsible consumption across supply chain actors. Higher-resolution models allow us to develop land use management strategies to target particular areas for improving yields, setting aside areas for protection in expansion landscapes, or expanding production into degraded land according to the level of endemicity or of historical impacts on biodiversity. More generally, the spatial resolution demonstrated here allows the development of more credible estimates for a suite of indicators of environmental and social impacts. This species-level metric complements, rather than replaces, other measures of biodiversity loss based on the loss of ecosystems (such as the loss of the Cerrado or deforestation) (e.g., refs. 35 and 36). Taken together, these provide a more complete picture of how the trade in a commodity such as soy drives both immediate and longer-term losses and has impacts at scales from the very local to global. It also allows assessment of complementarity or trade-offs between, for example, protecting forests versus endemic species.

Our approach is applicable to a wide range of globally traded agricultural commodities. However, to “catalyze a race to the top” (14), actors must also be supported by mechanisms that allow and

recognize iterative improvements. Without such mechanisms, shedding light on sustainability problems within particular supply chains may cause actors to shift to different production regions, rather than improving practices in vulnerable areas, or to start supplying consuming regions without commitments to eliminate deforestation or where consumer pressure is currently lower (12, 15). Anticipating such “leakage” between areas, countries, and, indeed, different commodity crops is vital. In this context our ability to document country–trader relationships is likely to play an important role. Many of the biggest traders source from multiple producer countries, sell their goods globally, and have activities that span several commodities (37). This global reach may allow successful sustainability initiatives to quickly scale up to other regions and commodities. By enabling monitoring of shifts of traders between markets our framework can also help minimize leakage by ensuring that sustainability commitments apply across companies’ operations. Moreover, because of the dominant role that a relatively few traders hold as a nexus of global commodity flows (38, 39), pressure from major economies, such as the AD countries, to improve environmental standards could drive improvements to the sustainability of supply chains to other consuming regions.

Methods

We compiled and integrated existing data sources, linking complementary approaches to derive information on consumption patterns driving species declines and shedding light on the supply chains involved (*SI Appendix, Fig. S5*). Existing MRIOs use data on intersectoral financial transactions to represent full global trade and consumption but sacrifice commodity-specific detail and spatial resolution. Conversely, material flow analyses—descriptions of the physical movement of commodities—can be used to track production and trade of individual commodities but generally capture only a portion of the supply chain (40). We therefore developed a hybridized MRIO for soy trade that combines traditional input–output analyses with highly detailed subnational material flow data from the SEI-PCS model underpinning the Trase platform (36, 41) (*SI Appendix*). We used these to tease out the activities of producers, traders, and consumers. We linked the models to estimates of species-by-species losses of suitable habitat to derive a measure of biodiversity impact that accounts for species-specific differences in range sizes, sensitivities to land use change, and historical habitat loss (17) (*SI Appendix, Fig. S5*). We focused on the impacts of soy production in 2000 to 2010 using habitat loss data for 2000 to 2010 and soy trade data for 2011. We chose this allocation period (i.e., attributing 2000 to 2010 losses to 2011) because it can take several years from initial clearing of land to eventual harvesting and selling soy.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. The material flow modeling work by the Trase initiative is supported by the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation and the Global Environment Facility in partnership with WWF. A.P.D. and M.V.-S. were supported by the Luc Hoffmann Institute. J.M.H.G. was supported by the Luc Hoffmann Institute (with WWF-UK) and the Global Challenges Research Fund Trade, Development and the Environment Hub project (ES/S008160/1). S.A.C. and C.D.W. were supported by the IKnowFood project, funded by the UK Global Food Security program (Project BB/N02060X/1), and A.P.B. was supported by a Royal Society Wolfson Research Merit Award.

- G. Ceballos *et al.*, Accelerated modern human-induced species losses: Entering the sixth mass extinction. *Sci. Adv.* **1**, e1400253 (2015).
- R. E. Green, S. J. Cornell, J. P. W. Scharlemann, A. Balmford, Farming and the fate of wild nature. *Science* **307**, 550–555 (2005).
- D. M. Souza, R. F. Teixeira, O. P. Ostermann, Assessing biodiversity loss due to land use with Life Cycle Assessment: Are we there yet? *Glob. Change Biol.* **21**, 32–47 (2015).
- A. K. Duraiappah, *Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Biodiversity Synthesis; A Report of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment* (World Resources Institute, Washington, DC, 2005).
- A. Chaudhary, T. Kastner, Land use biodiversity impacts embodied in international food trade. *Glob. Environ. Change* **38**, 195–204 (2016).
- M. Lenzen *et al.*, International trade drives biodiversity threats in developing nations. *Nature* **486**, 109–112 (2012).
- F. Essl, M. Winter, P. Pyšek, Biodiversity: Trade threat could be even more dire. *Nature* **487**, 39 (2012).
- D. Moran, K. Kanemoto, Identifying species threat hotspots from global supply chains. *Nat. Ecol. Evol.* **1**, 0023 (2017).
- P. Meyfroidt, E. F. Lambin, K.-H. Erb, T. W. Hertel, Globalization of land use: Distant drivers of land change and geographic displacement of land use. *Curr. Opin. Environ. Sustain.* **5**, 438–444 (2013).
- A. Oita *et al.*, Substantial nitrogen pollution embedded in international trade. *Nat. Geosci.* **9**, 111–115 (2016). Erratum in: *Nat. Geosci.* **9**, 260 (2016).
- P. Meyfroidt, T. K. Rudel, E. F. Lambin, Forest transitions, trade, and the global displacement of land use. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **107**, 20917–20922 (2010).
- E. F. Lambin *et al.*, The role of supply-chain initiatives in reducing deforestation. *Nat. Clim. Change* **8**, 109–116 (2018).
- J. Godar, C. Suave, T. A. Gardner, E. Dawkins, P. Meyfroidt, Balancing detail and scale in assessing transparency to improve the governance of agricultural commodity supply chains. *Environ. Res. Lett.* **11**, 035015 (2016).
- T. A. Gardner *et al.*, Transparency and sustainability in global commodity supply chains. *World Dev.* **121**, 163–177 (2019).
- R. D. Garrett *et al.*, Criteria for effective zero-deforestation commitments. *Glob. Environ. Change* **54**, 135–147 (2019).
- H. K. Gibbs *et al.*, Brazil’s Soy Moratorium. *Science* **347**, 377–378 (2015).
- A. P. Durán *et al.*, Putting species back on the map: Devising a practical method for quantifying the biodiversity impacts of land conversion. <https://doi.org/10.1101/447466> (18 January 2019).
- B. B. N. Strassburg *et al.*, Moment of truth for the Cerrado hotspot. *Nat. Ecol. Evol.* **1**, 99 (2017).

19. R. R. S. Vieira *et al.*, Compliance to Brazil's Forest Code will not protect biodiversity and ecosystem services. *Divers. Distrib.* **24**, 434–438 (2018).
20. L. L. Rausch *et al.*, Soy expansion in Brazil's Cerrado. *Conserv. Lett.*, e12671 (2019).
21. United Nations, *New York Declaration on Forests: Declaration and Action Agenda*. (Climate Summit 2014, UN Headquarters, New York, 2014).
22. Amsterdam Declaration, *Amsterdam Declaration "Towards Eliminating Deforestation from Agricultural Commodity Chains with European Countries"* (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2015).
23. A. Colléony, S. Clayton, D. Couvet, M. S. Jalme, A. C. Prévot, Human preferences for species conservation: Animal charisma trumps endangered status. *Biol. Conserv.* **206**, 263–269 (2017).
24. Amsterdam Declarations Partnership, *Overview: European National Soya Initiatives With a Focus on ADP Countries* (Living document, version 9, Mekon Ecology, Leiden, The Netherlands, 2019).
25. Government of the State of Mato Grosso, *Produzir, Conservar e Incluir: Estratégia de MT para mitigar Mudanças Climáticas* (Climate Convention [COP 21], Paris, France, 2015).
26. J. W. van Gelder, B. Kuepper, M. Vrins, *Soy Barometer 2014: A Research Report for the Dutch Soy Coalition* (Profundo Research and Advice, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2014).
27. Partnerships for Forests, www.partnershipsforforests.com. Accessed 7 September 2019.
28. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World's first green bonds scheme to finance responsible soy production in Brazil launched [press release]. <https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/press-release/worlds-first-green-bonds-scheme-finance-responsible-soy-production>. Accessed 4 July 2019.
29. Trase, "Trase data sources: SEI-PCS Brazil soy (v.2.3), SEI-PCS Paraguay soy (v.1.1), and Paraguay Beef (v.1.0)" (Transparency for Sustainable Economies, Stockholm, Sweden, 2019).
30. A. Owen, K. Steen-Olsen, J. Barrett, T. Wiedmann, M. Lenzen, A structural decomposition approach to comparing MRIO databases. *Econ. Syst. Res.* **26**, 262–283 (2014).
31. M.-B. Magrini *et al.*, Why are grain-legumes rarely present in cropping systems despite their environmental and nutritional benefits? Analyzing lock-in in the French agrifood system. *Ecol. Econ.* **126**, 152–162 (2016).
32. Trase, "Brazilian soy supply chains: Linking buyers to landscapes" in *Trase Yearbook 2018, Sustainability in Forest-Risk Supply Chains: Spotlight on Brazilian Soy* (Transparency for Sustainable Economies, Stockholm Environment Institute, and Global Canopy, 2018), pp. 32–38.
33. R. Sullivan, C. Mackenzie, *Responsible Investment* (Routledge, 2017).
34. V. Galaz *et al.*, Tax havens and global environmental degradation. *Nat. Ecol. Evol.* **2**, 1352–1357 (2018). Correction in: *Nat. Ecol. Evol.* **2**, 1674 (2018).
35. F. Pendrill *et al.*, Agricultural and forestry trade drives large share of tropical deforestation emissions. *Glob. Environ. Change* **56**, 1–10 (2019).
36. Transparency for Sustainable Economies (Trase), Data from "SEI-PCS Brazil soy (v.2.3)." Trace. http://resources.trase.earth/documents/Trase-data-sources_release_may_2019.pdf. Accessed 7 June 2019.
37. Trase, "Exports of forest-risk commodities from South America" in *Trase Yearbook 2018, Sustainability in Forest-Risk Supply Chains: Spotlight on Brazilian Soy* (Transparency for Sustainable Economies, Stockholm Environment Institute, and Global Canopy, 2018).
38. J. Lee, G. Gereffi, J. Beauvais, Global value chains and agrifood standards: Challenges and possibilities for smallholders in developing countries. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **109**, 12326–12331 (2012).
39. P. Gibbon, Upgrading primary production: A global commodity chain approach. *World Dev.* **29**, 345–363 (2001).
40. M. Bruckner, G. Fischer, S. Tramberend, S. Giljum, Measuring telecouplings in the global land system: A review and comparative evaluation of land footprint accounting methods. *Ecol. Econ.* **114**, 11–21 (2015).
41. J. Godar, U. M. Persson, E. J. Tizado, P. Meyfroidt, Towards more accurate and policy relevant footprint analyses: Tracing fine-scale socio-environmental impacts of production to consumption. *Ecol. Econ.* **112**, 25–35 (2015).