

Sustentabilidade na produção de alimentos



Encontro Empresarial Brasil – Dinamarca Soluções e Negócios Sustentáveis

Rodrigo C A Lima

General Manager, Institute for International Trade Negotiations (ICONE)

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→ www.iconebrasil.org.br

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Institute for International
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Agriculture Protectionism

Agriculture, Trade and Sustainability

- Tariffs;
- Quotas, antidumping, safeguard measures;
- Export Subsidies, food aid;
- Domestic support (green, blue and yellow boxes);

DOHA ROUND

- Technical barriers: PPMs, traceability; labeling;
- SPS issues: BSE, foot and mouth disease; avian influenza; regionalization; private standards to trade;

WTO

- ✓ Biotechnology;
- ✓ Private Standards to Trade and Certifications: environmental, social and economic criteria;
- ✓ Multifunctionality;
- ✓ Climate Change (UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol);
- ✓ Biodiversity (CBD and Cartagena Protocol);
- ✓ Water.

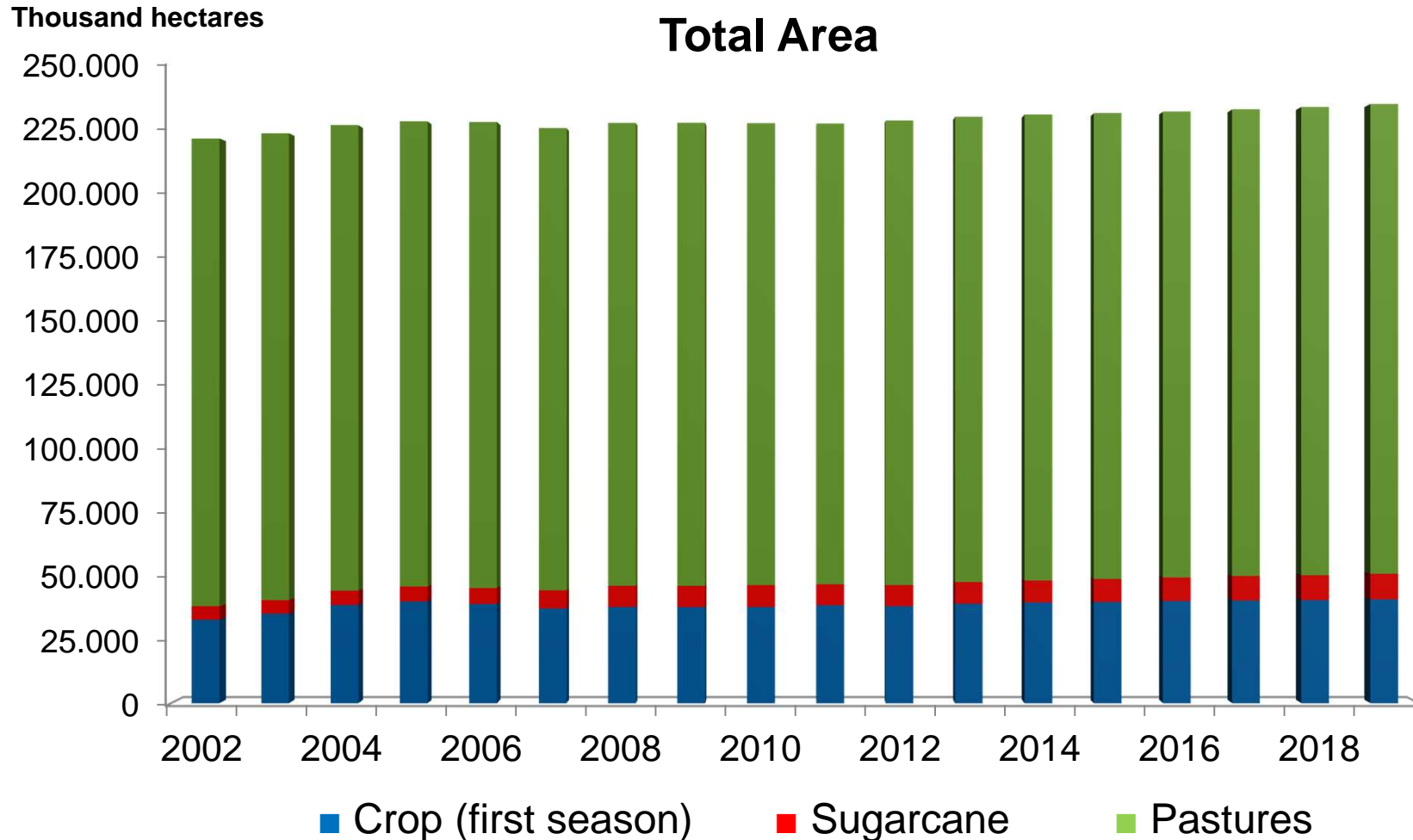
MULTIPLE REGULATIONS AND THE LACK OF IT

Land Uses in Brazil

Land use	Area (1,000 ha)	Participation in Brazilian area
Protected areas (for conservation and indigenous reserves)	175,020	21%
APP - Riparian Protection Areas	59,230	7%
Legal Reserve (existing)	218,084	26%
Pasture	182,336	21%
Annual crops	49,204	6%
Permanent crops	6,496	1%
Planted forests	6,126	1%
Remaining natural vegetation	92,083	11%
Urbanization and water	35,352	4%
Other uses	27,558	3%
Total	851,488	100%

Sources: IBGE; CONAB; MMA; Gerd Spavoreck; ICONE.

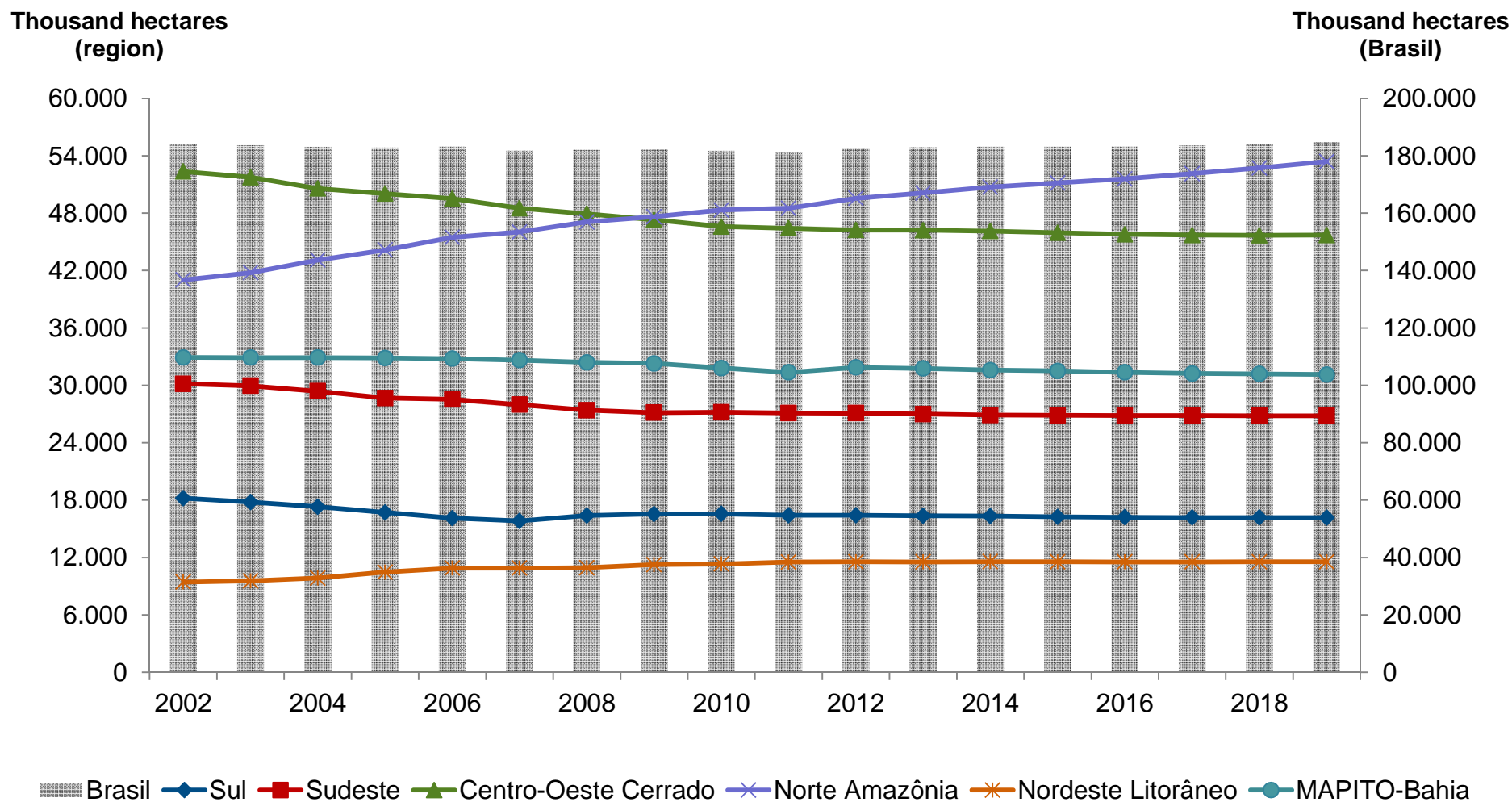
Land Use Estimates in Brazil for 2020



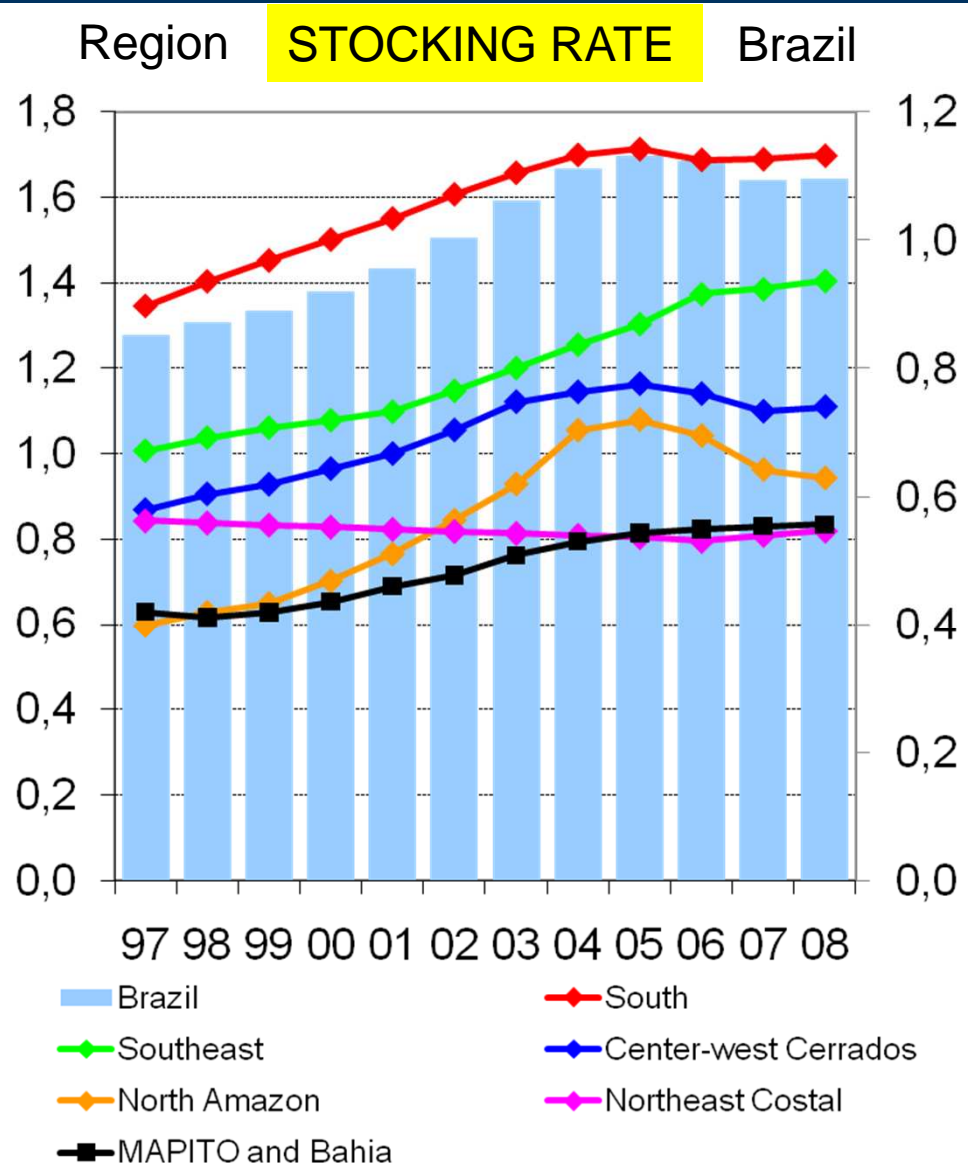
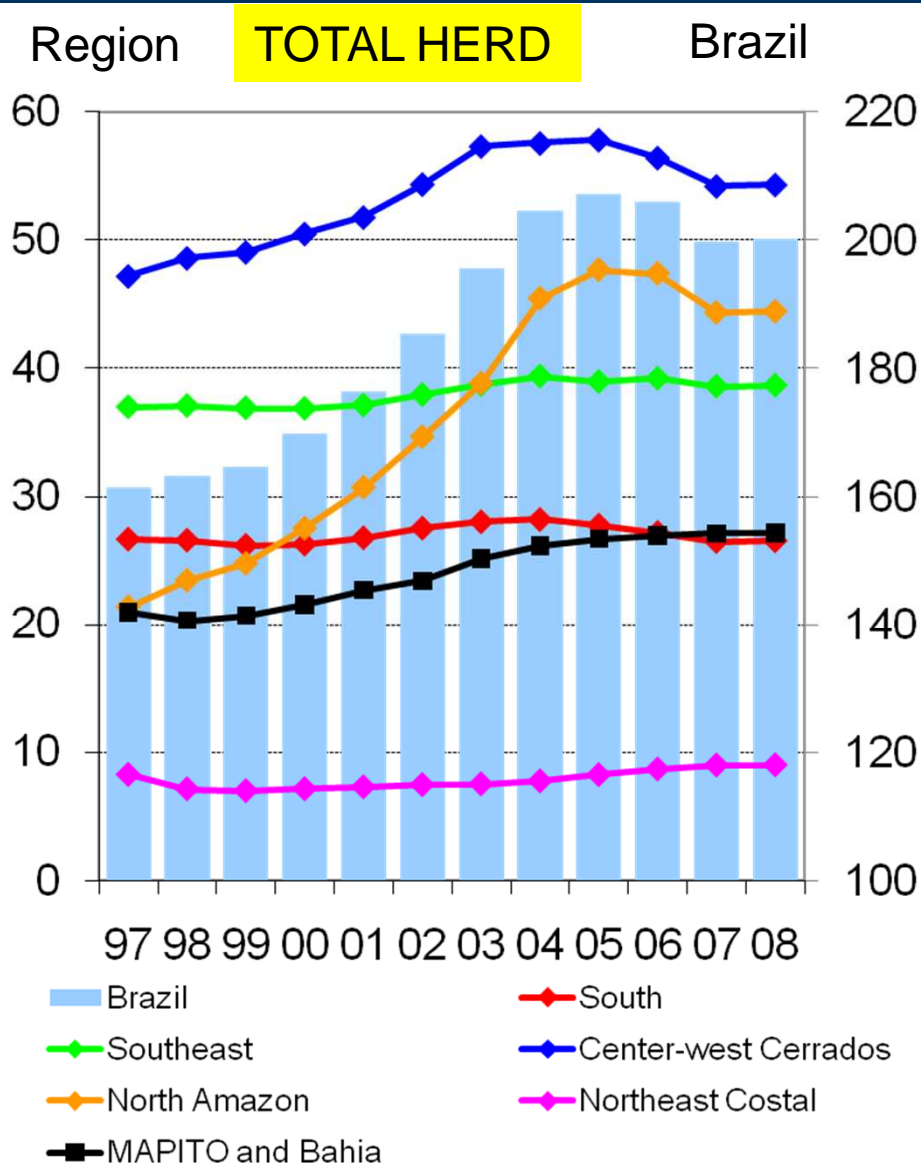
Source: ICONE (BLUM).

Note: Data based on a reference scenario, estimated in projections of macroeconomic variables of population growth, GDP, interest rates, inflation and oil prices, published by the Brazilian Central bank, IBGE and FAPRI.

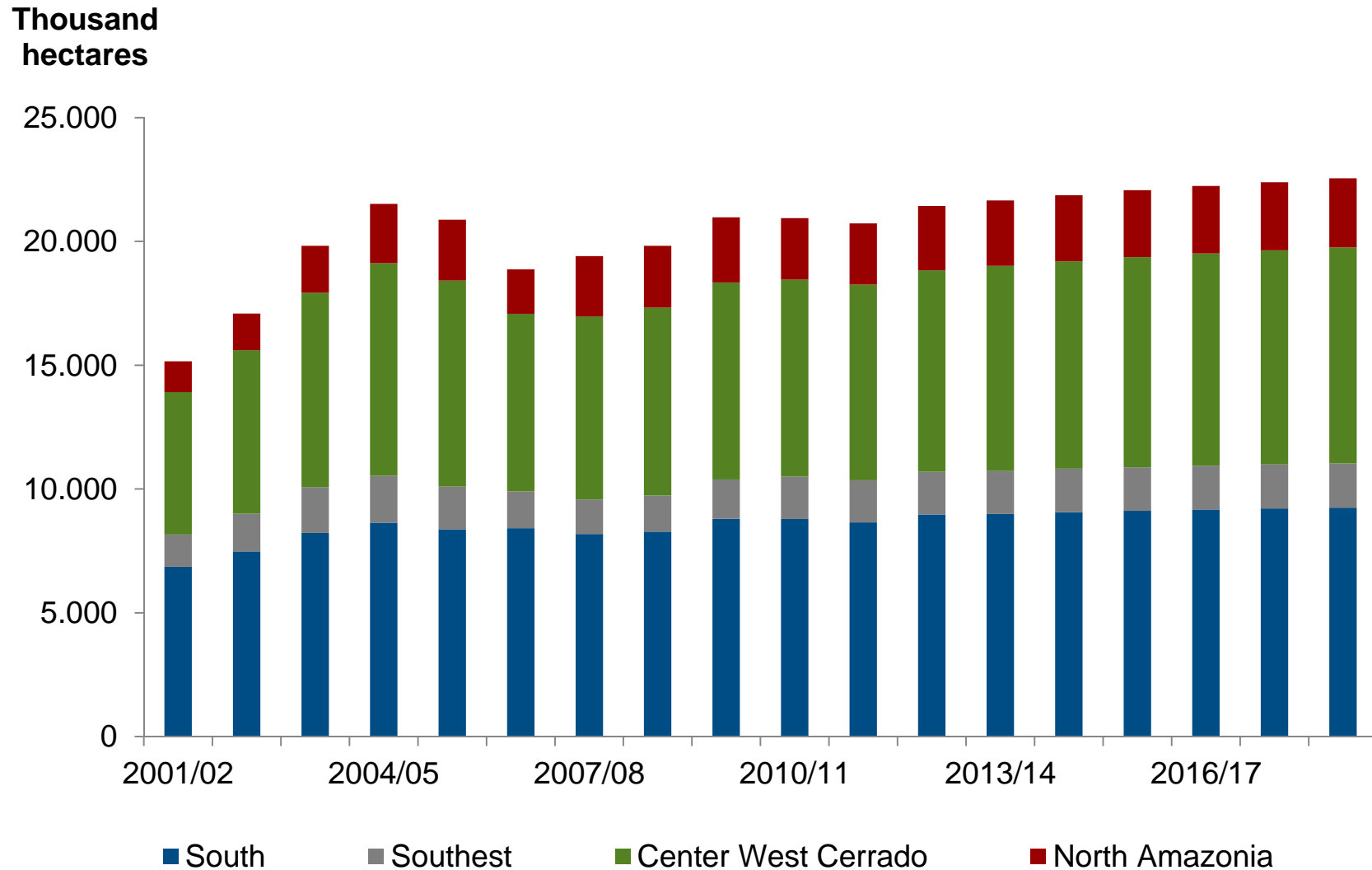
Land Use in Brazil: Pasture



Total Herd (1,000 heads) and Stocking Rate (animals/ha)



Brazil: soybean area projection



Agriculture and Climate Change

Agriculture THREATENED



- Temperature raising;;
- Drought and Flood;
- Pests and diseases;
- Loss of productivity;
- Salinization;

Agriculture AS A THREAT



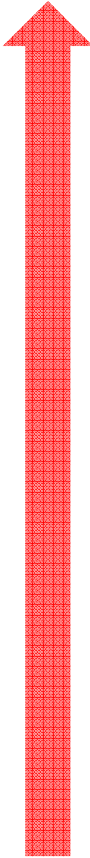
- Land Use Changes;
- Deforestation;
- Soil degradation;
- GHG emissions (cattle raising; nitrogen fertilizers);
- Manure management.

Agriculture AS A FRIEND



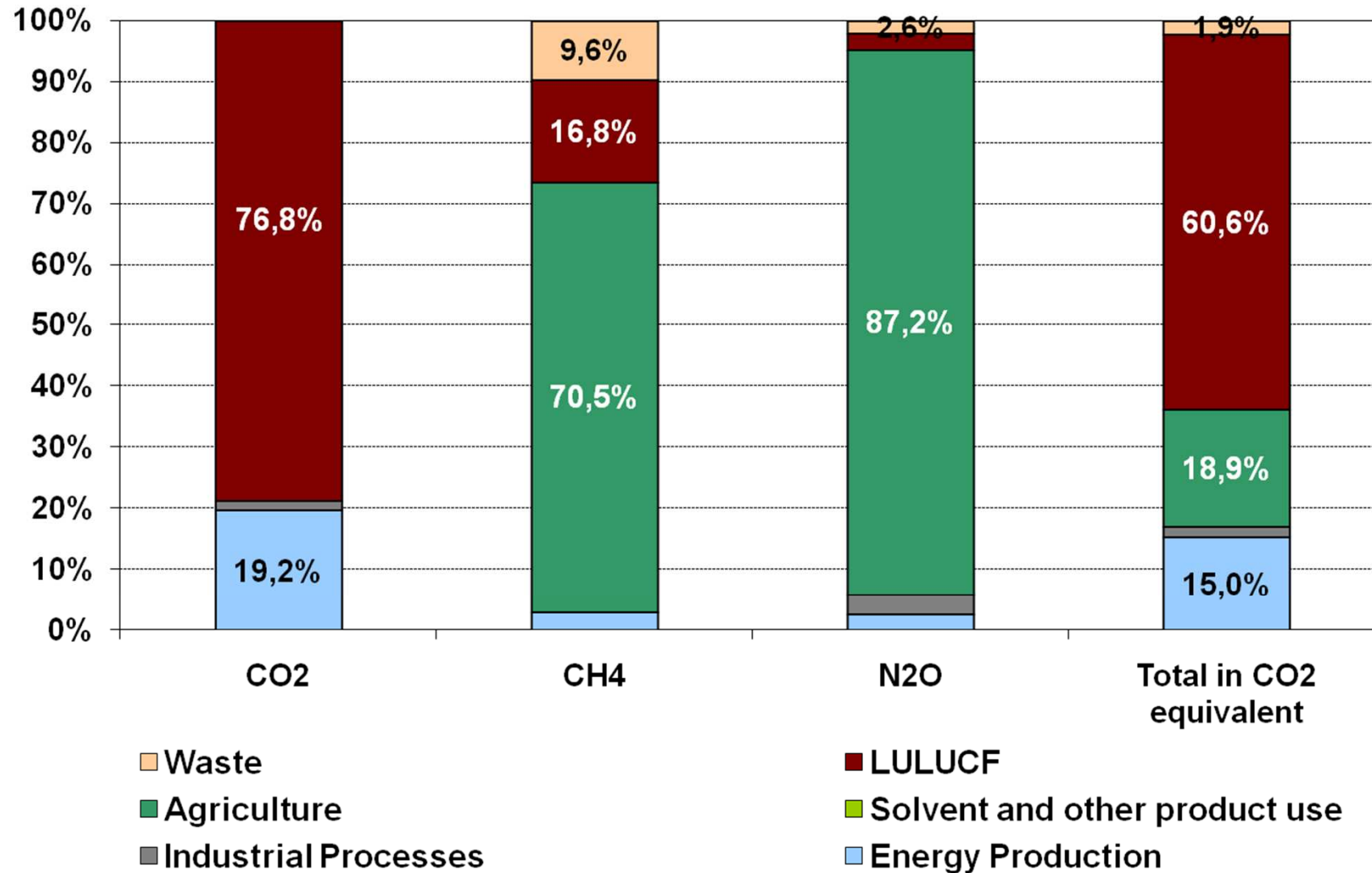
- Sequestration of GHGs;
- GHG emissions reductions (no till, pasture management);
- Avoided emissions: REDD plus;
- Sinks.

Where does the GHGs demands come from



<p>UNFCCC and Kyoto (multilateral)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ambitious targets to developed countries and mitigation actions by developing countries; ▪ Mitigation, Adaptation, Technology Transfer, Financing and Capacity Building.
<p>Public Policies in Brazil (unilateral)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Policy on Climate Change (Low Carbon Agriculture, Energy, Planted Forests, Deforestation and other mitigation actions); ▪ States regulations (9 states adopted climate change policies); ▪ Debate about a Brazilian “Cap and Trade” or Carbon taxes: Sao Paulo state must establish a carbon market in 2011 and enforce its 20% GHGs reduction target.
<p>Public Policies from abroad (unilateral)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Carbon Adjustment Taxes</i> (Boarder Tax Adjustments) for products with high carbon intensity; ▪ EPA, California and EU regulations about biofuels; ▪ In the US, 23 states adopted GHG reduction targets.
<p>Market NGOs Civil Society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The market demand is fast and dangerous: who set the GHG thresholds? ▪ Lifecycle Analysis and Certifications: what’s the best methodology? ▪ Clear concern about non tariff and tariff barriers to trade.

Brazil: GHG Emissions by Sector in 2005



Source: Ministry of Science and Technology, 2010.

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions from Brazil (NAMAs)

Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)	2020	GHG reduction until 2020 (million tCO ₂)		Reduction range	
LAND USE	1084	669	669	24,7%	24,7%
Reducing Amazon's Deforestation (80%)		564	564	20,9%	20,9%
Reducing Cerrado's Deforestation (40%)		104	104	3,9%	3,9%
AGRICULTURE	627	133	166	4,9%	6,1%
Recovery of pastureland		83	104	3,1%	3,8%
Crop and Livestock Integration		18	22	0,7%	0,8%
No tillage		16	20	0,6%	0,7%
Biological Nitrogen Fixation		16	20	0,6%	0,7%
ENERGY	901	166	207	6,1%	7,7%
Energy Efficiency		12	15	0,4%	0,6%
Increase the use of biofuels		48	60	1,8%	2,2%
Expand the hidroelectric power generation		79	99	2,9%	3,7%
Alternative sources (PCH, bioelectricity, wind)		26	33	1,0%	1,2%
OTHER	92	8	10	0,3%	0,4%
Natural coal for the iron industry		8	10	0,3%	0,4%
Total	2703	975	1052	36,1%	38,9%

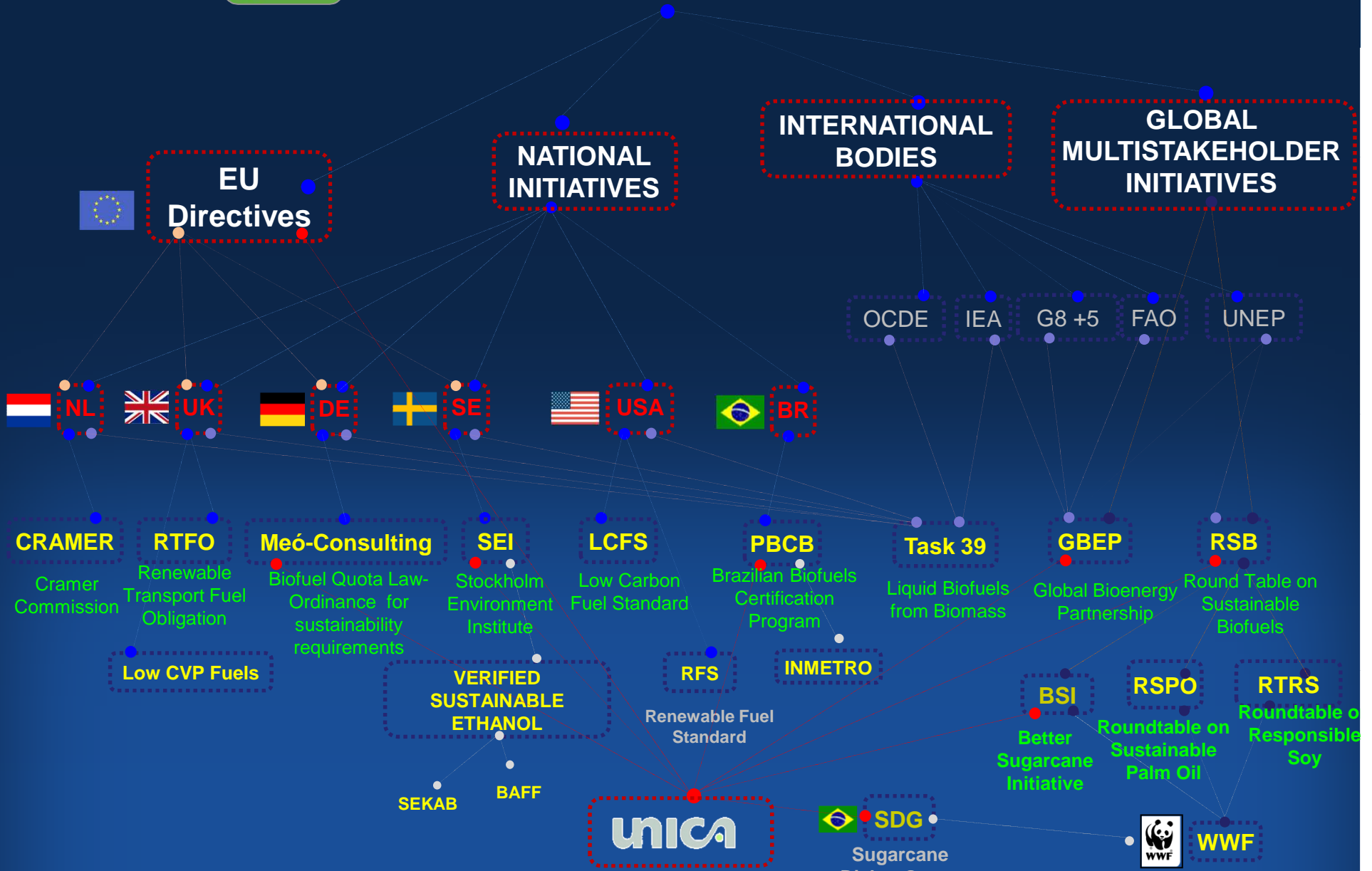
Ag and LULUCF practices

Certifications and initiatives for the Brazilian agroindustrial system

Cotton	Pure Cotton Brazil Mato Grosso Cotton Quality Social Cotton Label Cotton Minas
Soybeans and Corn	GlobalGAP ISO Parana Quality Label Roundtable on Responsible Soy (RTRS) Soja Plus
Coffee	The Brazilian Association of Coffee Industries (ABIC) International Federation of Organic Agricultural Movement (IFOAM) The Botucatu Biodynamic Institute Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International (FLO) Common Code for the Coffee Community Association (4C) UTZ CERTIFIED (UTZ Kapeh) The Sustainable Agriculture Network (RAS) Savanna Coffee
Orange	Organic Label
Forest	Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) The Brazilian Program of Forest Certification (CERFLOR)



“The Star Wars of the Biofuels Certifications”



UNICA is participating in different initiatives

Other issues at stake

- Convention on Biological Diversity: agriculture, biofuels, forests and climate change related issues;
- Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Supplementary Protocol of Nagoya and Kuala Lumpur;
- GMOs and non-GMOs debate: food, feed, fuels, industry uses;
- Zero deforestation: Brazilian Forest Code and the balance between conservation and production;
- Water as a new trade pattern;
- Social issues.

Protected Areas and Agriculture

Bioma	Área total do bioma	APPs existentes	Passivo de APPs	Área preservada (UCs e TIs)	% Passivo de APPs/Bioma	APPs total + UCs e TIs	Área do Bioma protegida após recomposição das APPs
Amazônia	409.906.612	22.500.821	8.947.716	155.287.692	2%	186.736.229	46%
Caatinga	81.300.016	9.138.606	6.634.295	1.107.494	8%	16.880.396	21%
Cerrado	204.935.927	15.812.509	9.116.124	14.327.789	4%	39.256.422	19%
Mata Atlântica	116.929.323	6.094.727	15.938.092	3.124.180	14%	25.156.999	22%
Pampas	20.057.270	1.600.042	2.408.897	187.396	12%	4.196.335	21%
Pantanal	15.412.329	1.977.574	166.314	1.014.174	1%	3.158.063	20%
BRASIL	848.541.476	57.124.280	43.211.439	175.048.725	5%	275.384.444	32%

- CBD: COP10 target is to protect 17% of terrestrial areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services

Key Messages

- Sustainability is a growing agenda for Brazilian agriculture;
- How much carbon intensive a sector is will be more and more relevant;
- Curb deforestation is essential to Brazil, but not only:
 - Low emission practices and enhanced land use change will always be in focus;
- Land use is a key element to be improved in Brazil: pasture releasing areas for crops and forests;
- Biodiversity is becoming a central target;
- Social issues are essential also;
- Certifications can play an important role in atesting sustainable products and processes, but also can work as a trade barrier;
- Protectionism can easily be disguised with environmental concerns.



Institute for International
Trade Negotiations

*Avenida General Furtado Nascimento, 740, conj. 81
05465-070 São Paulo-SP Brasil
Phone/Fax: 55 11 30210403
icone@iconebrasil.org.br
www.iconebrasil.org.br*

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