



BONN press conference 7th June 2024

African ministers urging rich countries to tax meat for the Loss and Damage Fund

Jeroom Remmers
info@tappcoalitie.nl



The True Animal Protein Price Coalition

ACAI Members



GABON



CONGO



Congo DRC



GUINEA
CONAKRY



BENIGN



MALI



BURKINA
FASO



TOGO



SENEGAL



TANZANIA



IVORY
COAST



GHANA



NIGERIA



MAURITANIE



*True prices
for meat and dairy*

Who Are We?

Over 3000 companies & ngo's in > 100 countries supported our carbon pricing food campaign in 2021.

70+ partners in the TAPP coalition with various backgrounds (food companies, NGO's)

Representing over 1,6 million EU citizens.

Partners in USA, Africa and 10 EU countries.

We are Partner Of:



Our Partners:



Contents

1. The Harmful Lack of Attention for Meat

- a. NDCs
- b. Emirates Declaration
- c. IPCC and COP 28

2. Global Meat Consumption

- a. Data
- b. OECD
- c. China

3. The Effects of Meat Consumption

- a. GHG Emissions
- b. Land-use Change
- c. Health

4. G77 and Small Island Developing States

- a. Effects of Climate Change
- b. Adaptation Capacity

5. Loss and Damage Fund

- a. Revenue



*True prices
for meat and dairy*

Meat & cheese: highest CO₂ eq emissions/kg food

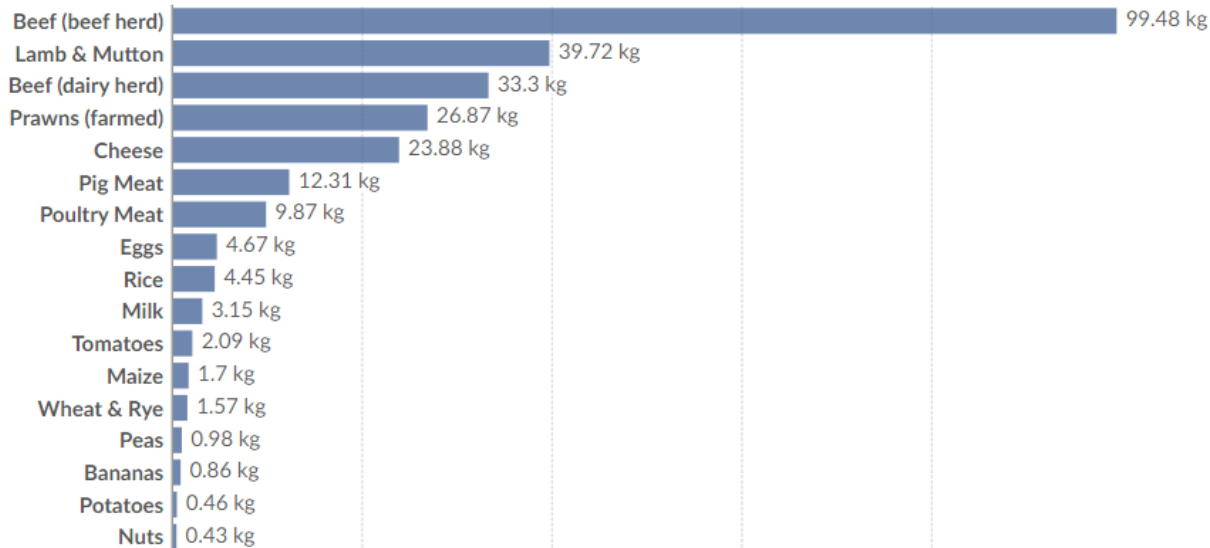
Greenhouse gas emissions per kilogram of food product

Greenhouse gas emissions are measured in kilograms of carbon dioxide-equivalents. This means non-CO₂ gases are weighted by the amount of warming they cause over a 100-year timescale.

Our World
in Data

Table Chart

Edit foods



Data source: Poore and Nemecek (2018) - [Learn more about this data](#)

OurWorldInData.org/environmental-impacts-of-food | CC BY



Related: [FAQs: Data on the environmental impacts of food](#)



Food related GHG-emissions of meat/dairy

- **food systems: 33 % global GHG-emissions (19,6 Gton CO2 eq)**
- **EU: meat / dairy 80% of food emissions**
- **Globally, livestock: 57% of food emissions**
- **Meat, dairy, eggs: 20% of global emissions**
- **USA and Russia combined!**



Sources:

Framework Convention on Climate Change, "Summary report following the third meeting of the technical dialogue of the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement", 15 August 2023,

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, "Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change," United Nations, 2022, p 153-157.COP27,

"Round table on "Food Security"", The Sharm El-Sheikh Climate Implementation Summit, 7 november 2022,

Lack of Attention

- **Nationally Determined Contributions**
- ***COP28 Declaration on Food and Agriculture signed by 159 nations***
- **IPCC report**
- **COP 27 Presidency**
- **FAO Road map COP28**



Sources:

Framework Convention on Climate Change, "Summary report following the third meeting of the technical dialogue of the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement", 15 August 2023,

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, "Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change," United Nations, 2022, p 153 - 157.COP27,

"Round table on "Food Security", The Sharm El-Sheikh Climate Implementation Summit, 7 november 2022,



Global Meat Consumption

- **Trends:**
 - Doubled since 1990
 - Herd size increase of ~40% until 2050
- **Global Consumption:**
 - 42.3 kg/capita
- **OECD and China**
 - OECD: 71.4 kg/capita
 - China: 69.9 kg/capita
- **Unequal Consumption:**
 - ~35% of World Population accounts for 60.64% of Meat Consumption

**EAT-Lancet Planetary
Health Diet: 16 kg meat
p.p.p.y**



Sources:

Global meat consumption by type | Statista. (2023, September 19). Statista.
Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, "Food and Agriculture Projections to 2050 | Global Perspectives Studies", 2018
Heinrich Böll Stiftung, Friends of the Earth Europe, and BUND, "Meat Atlas 2021: Facts and Figures about the Animals We Eat", 2021, p. 13
The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, "Meat consumption", OECD Data, 2021,
H Ritchie, "Per Capita Meat Consumption by Type," Our World in Data, 2020,



The Effects of Meat Consumption

- **Greenhouse Gas Emissions**
 - Food Systems: 33% of global GHG Emissions
 - 60% caused by Meat and Dairy
 - 80% in European Union, other OECD states
- **Land-use Change and Biodiversity**
 - 13 billion hectares of deforestation, annually
 - Effects on water, soil, and biodiversity
- **Health**
 - OECD and China
 - Above limits of global and national dietary health guidelines



Sources:
United Nations, "Food and Climate Change: HealthyDiets for a Healthier Planet | United Nations," 2022,
Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, "Tackling Climate Change Through Livestock: Key Facts and Findings," 2013
European Court of Auditors, "Special Report: Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and Climate," 2016,
Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, "Livestock and Landscapes," n.d.,
Sheila A. Wiseman et al., "Future Food: Sustainable Diets for Healthy People and a Healthy Planet," International Journal of Nutrology 12, no. 01 (September 1, 2019):



Disproportionate Effects of Climate Change

- **Meat Consumption primarily by OECD and China**
 - Discrepancy is clear
 - Similar to other causes of Climate Change
- **Effects of Climate Change**
 - Disproportionate
 - Small Island Development States
 - G77 States
 - Floods, loss of harvests, sea level rise, deforestation
- **Means for Climate Adaptation**
 - Adaptation easier for High Income Countries

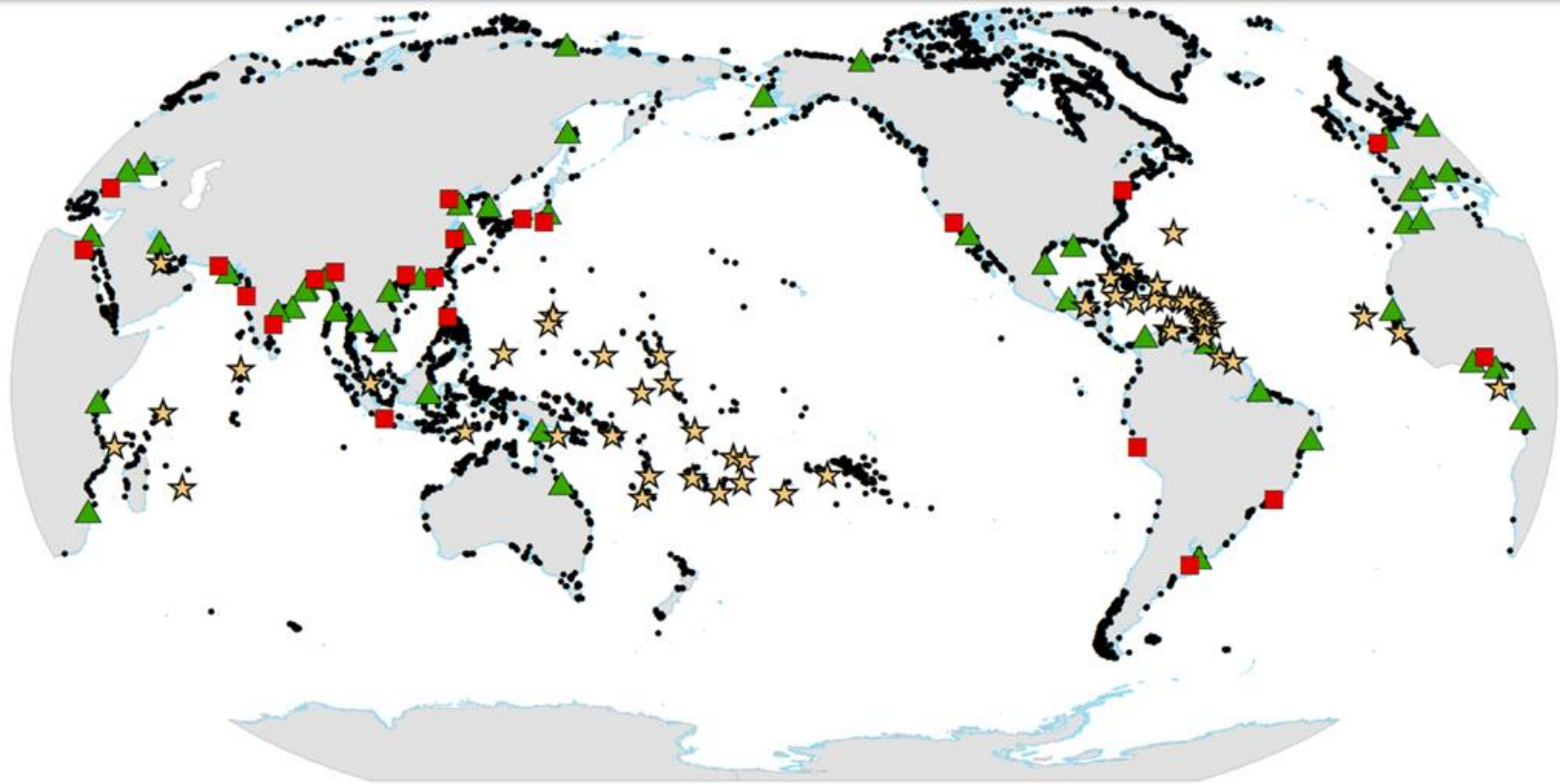


Sources:

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, "Poverty and Climate Change", 2010,
<https://www.oecd.org/env/cc/2502872.pdf>

Magnan, A.K., Oppenheimer, M., Garschagen, M. et al. Sea level rise risks and societal adaptation benefits in low-lying coastal areas. Sci Rep 12, 10677 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-14303-w>





Source: Magnan, A.K., Oppenheimer, M., Garschagen, M. et al. Sea level rise risks and societal adaptation benefits in low-lying coastal areas. *Sci Rep* 12, 10677 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-14303-w>

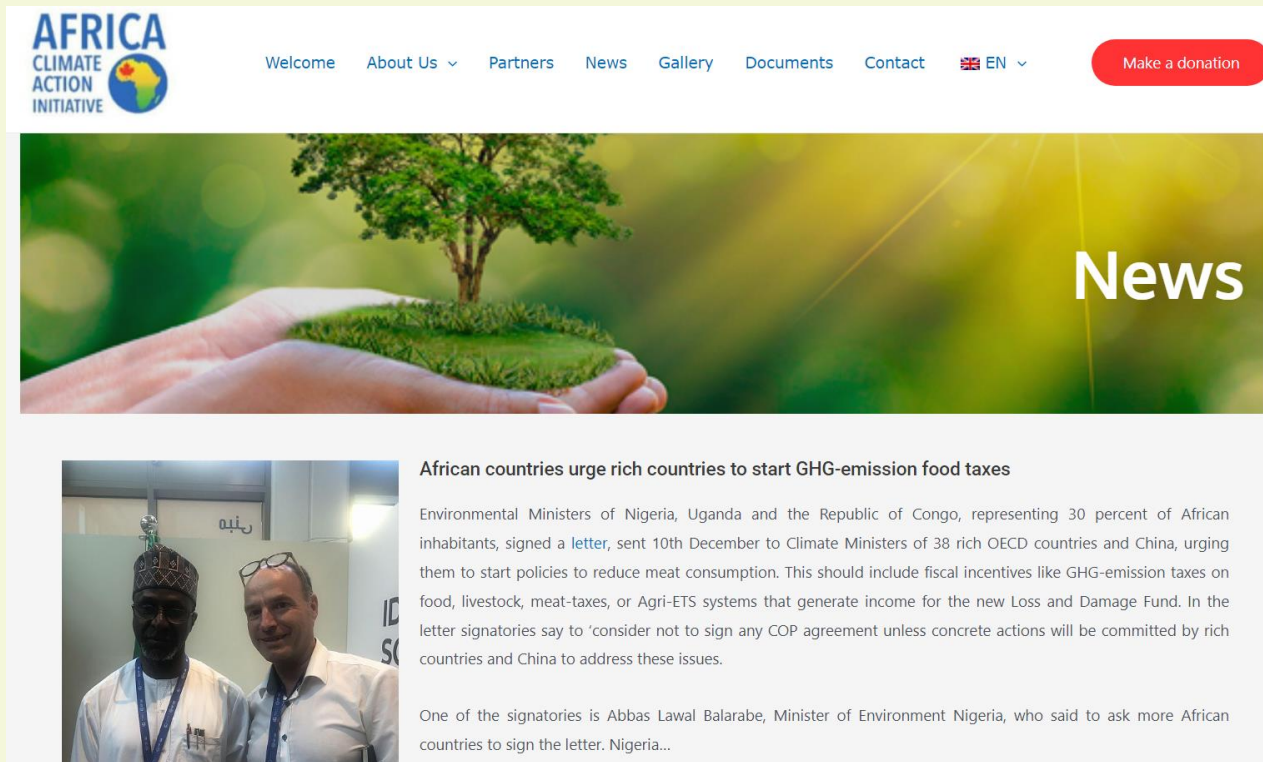


Source: (AP Photo/Zahid Hussain)



Source: Reuters

Solution: pressure from African countries towards rich countries on GHG emission food taxes



The screenshot shows the website for the Africa Climate Action Initiative. The header includes the organization's logo, a navigation menu with links for Welcome, About Us, Partners, News, Gallery, Documents, and Contact, a language selector set to EN, and a red 'Make a donation' button. The main banner features a hand holding a small globe with a tree growing on it, and the word 'News' is displayed in large white text. Below the banner, a news article is visible with the title 'African countries urge rich countries to start GHG-emission food taxes'. The article text discusses a letter signed by Environmental Ministers from Nigeria, Uganda, and the Republic of Congo, urging 38 rich OECD countries and China to reduce meat consumption and start policies to reduce GHG emissions. A photo of two men, one in traditional Nigerian attire and the other in a white shirt, is included. The article concludes with a quote from Abbas Lawal Balarabe, Minister of Environment Nigeria, stating that more African countries should sign the letter.

AFRICA
CLIMATE
ACTION
INITIATIVE

Welcome About Us Partners News Gallery Documents Contact EN Make a donation

News

African countries urge rich countries to start GHG-emission food taxes

Environmental Ministers of Nigeria, Uganda and the Republic of Congo, representing 30 percent of African inhabitants, signed a letter, sent 10th December to Climate Ministers of 38 rich OECD countries and China, urging them to start policies to reduce meat consumption. This should include fiscal incentives like GHG-emission taxes on food, livestock, meat-taxes, or Agri-ETS systems that generate income for the new Loss and Damage Fund. In the letter signatories say to 'consider not to sign any COP agreement unless concrete actions will be committed by rich countries and China to address these issues.

One of the signatories is Abbas Lawal Balarabe, Minister of Environment Nigeria, who said to ask more African countries to sign the letter. Nigeria...

Our Resolution



We believe that COP29 and UNFCCC Climate Conferences thereafter can only be successful if:

- A. The closing statement includes the statement “transitioning away from animal protein overconsumption according to national or global dietary guidelines by implementing GHG-Emission pricing mechanisms in agri-food systems.”
- B. It urges the EU Commission, OECD countries, and China to lead the way towards harmonized GHG-emission pricing in agri-food systems.
- C. It uses at least 20% of the revenue^{xv} of above mentioned GHG-Emission pricing mechanisms to fund climate finance for the Loss and Damage Fund.



As signatories of this letter, we seek to generate a sense of urgency and promote collaborative action among all nations. We hope our concerns are considered so that COP29 and future COPs can become a success.

Thank you very much in advance, on behalf of all signatories:

ABBAS LAWAL, Balarabe, Minister of Environment Nigeria

CHEPTORIS, Sam, Minister of Water and Environment Uganda

TOIRAMBE BAMONINGA, Benjamin, Secretary General for the Environment and Development
République Démocratique du Congo

10 eurocent per 100 gram meat in OECD-China : 150 billion euro for Loss & Damage Fund

Table: revenues from meat taxes in world regions available for climate finance

Country/region	Annual per capita meat consumption (beef, veal, pork, chicken) 2021	Inhabitants per country/region in million in 2021	Annual revenue from meat tax 1 dollar/euro per kg in billion USD/year or Euro/year	Available for Loss and Damage / climate finance in billion USD or Euro/year
USA	100,8	341	34,3 billion	34,3 billion
China	41,8	1387	57,9 billion	57,9 billion
EU-27	69,3	514	35,6 billion	35,6 billion
Brazil	78,3	207	16,2 billion	16,2 billion
Russia	61,8	141	8,7 billion	8,7 billion
OECD	69	1291	89 billion	89 billion
OECD + China			146,9 billion	146,9 billion
OECD + China + Brazil + Russia			171,8 billion	171,8 billion

NON-OECD COUNTRY ? SIGN TOO!

Non-OECD countries can sign the letter by filling in this form :

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScRqhEAsvrvAG7yKJbdkYZASJaRPZUC3a4lcToIKH1N3FqsJg/viewform>

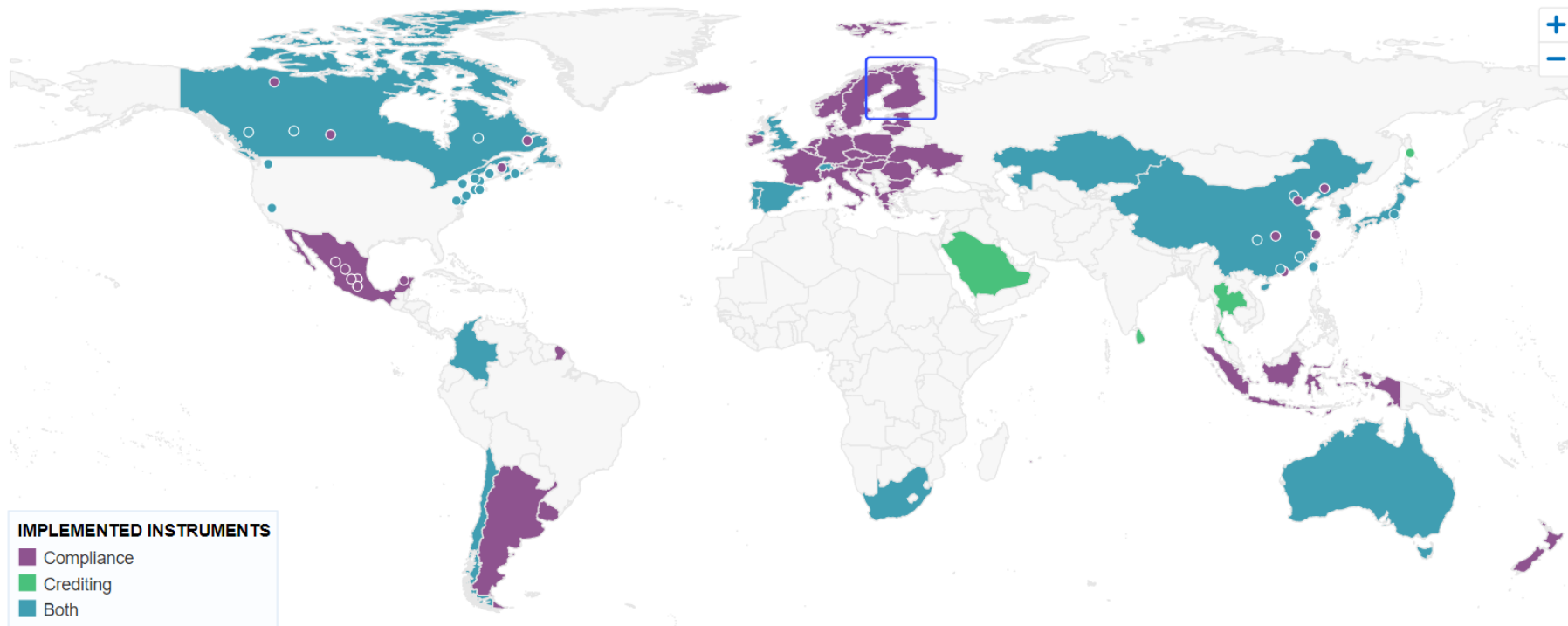
Or by sending an email to info@tappcoalitie.nl with the name and title of the Minister.



Carbon pricing instruments around the world, 2024

Download

Map shows jurisdictions that have implemented Direct Carbon Pricing Instruments - Compliance instruments (Emissions Trading Systems (ETS) and Carbon taxes) and/or domestic carbon crediting mechanisms, subject to any filters applied. The year can be adjusted using the slider below the map.



Instrument Type: ■ Emissions Trading System, ■ Carbon Tax, ■ Crediting Mechanism

Compliance instruments include ETSS and Carbon taxes. Compliance instruments are considered "Implemented" once they have been formally adopted through legislation and compliance obligations are in force and enforced. Crediting mechanisms are considered implemented if they have issued credits (or have frameworks in place to allow credits to be used domestically, such as in South Africa).

19th June EU Commission DG Clima event Brussels in Ag-ETS

- Next steps for the Ag-ETS proposal.
- Spring 2025 final report
- 2026: EU Commission proposal for EU Ag-ETS



Conclusion

- **Meat Overconsumption Great Contributor to Climate Change**
- **Disproportionate Causes and Effects**
- **COP Declaration Needs to Address these Issues**
- **GHG emission pricing agri-food**
- **Finance the Loss and Damage Fund**
- **Just transition**
- **G77 / SIDS countries, Sign our Resolution!**



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Questions?

SUBSCRIBE OUR NEWSLETTER:

[HTTPS://WWW.TAPPCOALITION.EU/NEWSLETTER](https://www.tappcoalition.eu/newsletter)

FOLLOW OUR LINKED IN

DONATE



<https://tappcoalition.eu>
info@tappcoalitie.nl
0031 6 22 40 77 12