



Who are we ?

- More than 3,000 companies and NGOs in over 100 countries have supported our food campaign on carbon pricing in 2021.
- More than 70 partners of the TAPP coalition from diverse backgrounds (agri-food companies, NGOs)
- Representing over 1.6 million EU citizens.
- Partners in the United States, Africa and 10 EU countries.



Emission pricing of agri-food GHGs for the Loss and Damage Fund

Our partners



We are partner of



ACAI members NGOs present in the following countries



To Climate, Agriculture, and Finance Ministers of OECD countries and China, and HE Mukhtar Babayev COP29 President-Designate, Azerbaijan Special Envoy for Climate Change.

Excellencies, colleagues,
In your roles as COP29 President-Designate and as Ministers from OECD countries and China you have a strong commitment to climate action and a dedication to ensure that COP29 is a success. COP29 can be the turning point we need for climate action in this critical decade. As environmental ministers and officials from countries in the Global South, we propose the following:

Considering that:

1. Our food system causes 33%ⁱ of all global GHG-emissions, of which livestock production contributes 14,5%ⁱⁱ to 20%ⁱⁱⁱ, it therefore generates the majority of global food related GHG emissions.
2. Meat consumption on average is 26.6 kg per capita/year in developing countries, 71,4 kg per capita/year in the OECD countries, and 61,98 kg per capita/year in China^{iv}, exceeding global and national dietary and planetary guidelines.
3. The total global herd size in livestock units is projected to rise by 37 up to 46 percent between 2012 and 2050^{vi}, which does not align with the Paris Climate Agreement goal of net zero emissions by 2050.

4. The climate footprint of beef (70 kg GHG-emission/kg food), pork (12 kg GHG-emission/kg) and chicken (9,9 kg GHG-emission/kg) is relatively high compared to other food proteins like legumes (2 kg/kg), nuts (0,4 kg/kg), among others.

5. The livestock sector is a key driver of land-use change and biodiversity loss, causing 13 billion hectares of deforestation annually due to land conversion for agricultural uses as pastures or cropland, with detrimental effects on water, soil, biodiversity, and climate change.

6. The last IPCC report recognized these issues and proposed GHG-emission taxes on meat and dairy in high income countries.^{ix}

7. The last COP27 Presidency also addressed high meat consumption levels in high income countries and the need to reduce it.

8. In the COP28 UAE Declaration on Food and Climate, 159 countries pledged “shifting from higher greenhouse gas-emitting practices to more sustainable production and consumption approaches.”

9. The FAO Roadmap ‘Global Roadmap for Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2) without Breaching the 1.5°C Threshold’ stated that “high consumption of food products with high GHG footprints in some locations contribute unnecessarily to emissions in agrifood systems” and mentioned a target to reduce emissions from livestock production by 3% annually and CO₂ neutral agrifood systems by 2035 through a change in food taxes.

10. Small island developing states (SIDS) and G77 countries in Africa and Asia suffer most

from the negative effects of high footprint diets in the forms of severe climate change, loss of harvests, sea level rise and deforestation.

11. Policies to reduce meat consumption are underrepresented in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), as reflected on in the first Global Stocktake (GST).

12. Over three thousand companies and NGO’s from over a hundred countries signed a letter to the presidents of the fifty countries that consume the most meat per capita, asking them to implement policies to reduce the consumption of meat and dairy through carbon pricing systems.

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 agrifood systems.”

B. It urges the EU Commission, OECD countries, and China to lead the way towards harmonized GHG-emission pricing in agrifood systems.

C. It uses at least 20% of the revenue^{xvi} 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:



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List of signatories

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¹Non-OECD countries can sign the letter by filling in this form: <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpOLScRohEAsvrvAG7yKJbdkYZASJaRPZUC3s44cToIKH1N3Fqslg/viewform>, or by sending an email to info@tappcoalitie.nl with the name and title of the Minister and relevant contact information.