



GRUPO DE PAÍSES PRODUCTORES DEL SUR

GROUP OF PRODUCING COUNTRIES FROM THE SOUTHERN CONE



GLOBAL ROUNDTABLE FOR SUSTAINABLE BEEF[®]

Sustainable Beef Summit 2019

Consensus for COP25

Martín Fraguío

Mission and Vision



- The fact that there are **7 billion inhabitants to be fed** at the global level represents a real **challenge for food security**.
- At GPS we know that South America has a key and ever greater role to play in supplying the growing world demand for food. **Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay account for 30% of net food exports** to the rest of the world, using environmentally sustainable agricultural practices.
- But the **production potential of the region needs to overcome several challenges** to become firmly established and grow.
- GPS therefore seeks to contribute to the integration of the countries of the region (ABPU) and to their international relevance.

The multilateral trading System

- 1947 Foundation of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)
- 1973-79 Tokyo Round. Tariff decrease & agreements to transform non-tariff barriers to tariffs and limit safeguards. (Ag trade excluded)
- 1986-94 Uruguay Round. Ag Trade negotiations begin.
- Foundation of WTO OMC. 1-1-1995. Strong dispute settlement. Ag Agreement: SPS, TBT, etc.
- 2001 Doha Round: Ag: Tariffs, domestic support or subsidies, export subsidies banned in Nairobi, Market Access, TBT, SPS.

Trade barriers must be transparent. Based on tariffs or science. Related to good's properties or measurable risks.

Climate agenda and impact on trade

- 1992 (COP 1) Climate World Summit. Eco92 Río de Janeiro
 - Precautionary Principle as trade barrier.
- 1996 IPCC Guidelines.
 - Overestimation of crops GHG Emissions. (Arg. 100% overestimation in crops emissions)
 - Carbon footprints based on them.
- 1997: Kyoto Protocol (effective in 2005)
- 2006 IPCC Guidelines. First used in 2017.
- ILUC: models that predict future emissions as barriers to trade.
- 2015 (COP 21): Paris Agreement & 2030 Agenda: SDGs Soils become part of the solution



Trade barriers based on indirect or unmeasurable properties of tradable goods, even futuristic assumptions. Emissions not based on real data.

Communication challenge: Ag ecosystems are the solution or the problem to Climate Change?

Ideas for GRSB participation at COP25 in Chile



GRUPO DE PAÍSES PRODUCTORES DEL SUR
GROUP OF PRODUCING COUNTRIES FROM THE SOUTHERN CONE

- COP means Conference of the Parties (national governments)
- Government activities: already explained
- Local Government Presides and defines their key issues: oceans, Antarctica, renewable energies, the circular economy, ecosystems, biodiversity and electromobility.
- Other participants in a massive event:
 - Country pavillions with national agendas (US, Canada, UK, France, Japan, Brazil, Germany, Korea, and a few more.)
 - Large global business organizations: ICC, WBCSD, etc.
 - UN System organizations: FAO, ILO, UNEP, ICAO, etc.
 - OECD
 - Global financial institutions
 - NGOs
 - Other civil society groups
 - Academia
 - Local and regional organizations

Conclusions

- Deciding to participate in COP 25 should be part of the communications strategy. (who are we communicating with?)
- A big number of global leaders gather at the COPs. (governments, business, civil society, academia, etc.)
- Usually the mood is good and open to dialogue.
- Strategic thinking and clear thoughts are welcome
- The five communication pillars of GRSB are a great platform
- The regional and global vision is also important

1. Natural Resources

The global beef value chain manages natural resources responsibly and enhances ecosystem health.

2. People & The Community

Global sustainable beef stakeholders protect and respect human rights, and recognize the critical roles that all participants within the beef value chain play in their community regarding culture, heritage, employment, land rights and health.

3. Animal Health & Welfare

Global sustainable beef producers and processors respect and manage animals to ensure their health and welfare.

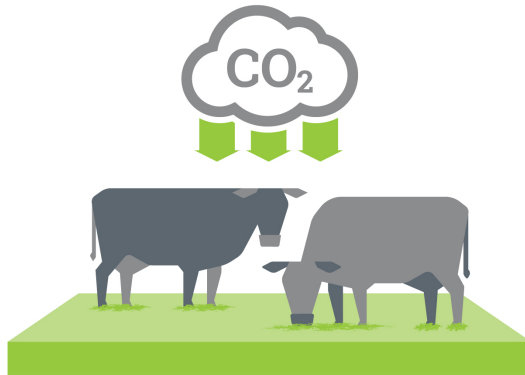
4. Food

Global sustainable beef stakeholders ensure the safety and quality of beef products and utilize information-sharing systems that promote beef sustainability.

5. Efficiency & Innovation

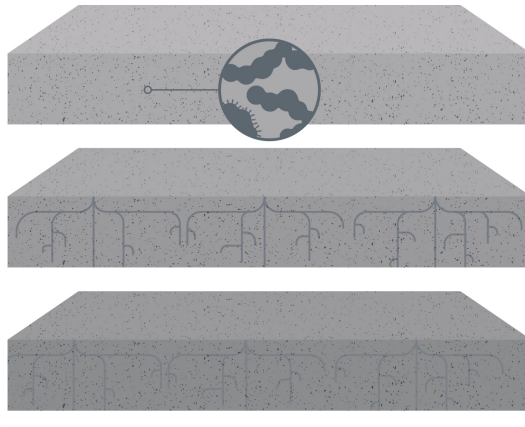
Global Sustainable Beef Stakeholders encourage innovation, optimise production, reduce waste and add to economic viability.

REDUCE CARBON IN THE ATMOSPHERE



Certain agriculture and livestock management practices can contribute to keeping carbon in the soil, reducing the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere (slowing climate change).¹

INCREASE CARBON IN THE SOIL



CARBON IS STORED IN THE SOIL THREE WAYS OVER THREE TIMEFRAMES:

Carbon that is exhaled by soil microbes is back in the atmosphere in a matter of **DAYS**.

Carbon that is locked up in dead plant roots stays in the soil for **DECADES**.

Carbon that binds with the building blocks of soil is stored in the ground for **CENTURIES**.²

Sources:

1. From an online article from the Ecological Society of America (ESA) on carbon sequestration in soils. At the end of the article this appears:

Prepared by the Ecological Society of America
1707 H Street, NW, Suite 400 | Washington, DE 20006
Phone 202-833-8773 | <http://www.esa.org> | esahq@esa.org
Summer 2000

2. Carbon Nation (/blogs/featured/carbon-nation)

"The Rise of the Soil Carbon Cowboys", Peter Byck
(/users/peter-byck), Wednesday, August 19, 2015-2:00 am



GPS



GRUPO DE PAÍSES PRODUCTORES DEL SUR

GROUP OF PRODUCING COUNTRIES FROM THE SOUTHERN CONE

Dziękuję Ci
Thank you,
Muito obrigado,
Muchas gracias

Martín Fraguío:

Cellphone +54911 5602 3272

mfraguio@Gmail.com