Why G77 and SIDS Should Address Meat Over Consumption

Using CO2-meat taxes for the Loss & Damage Fund

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The True Animal Protein Price Coalition

UNFCCC

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TRUE ANIMAL PROTEIN PRICE COALITION

True prices
for meat and dairy

Contents

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True prices for meat and dairy

Lack of Attention

- **Nationally Determined Contributions**
- ***Emirates Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems, and Climate Action***
- **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change**
- **COP 27 Presidency**

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,

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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

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,

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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: Healthy Diets 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):

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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

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

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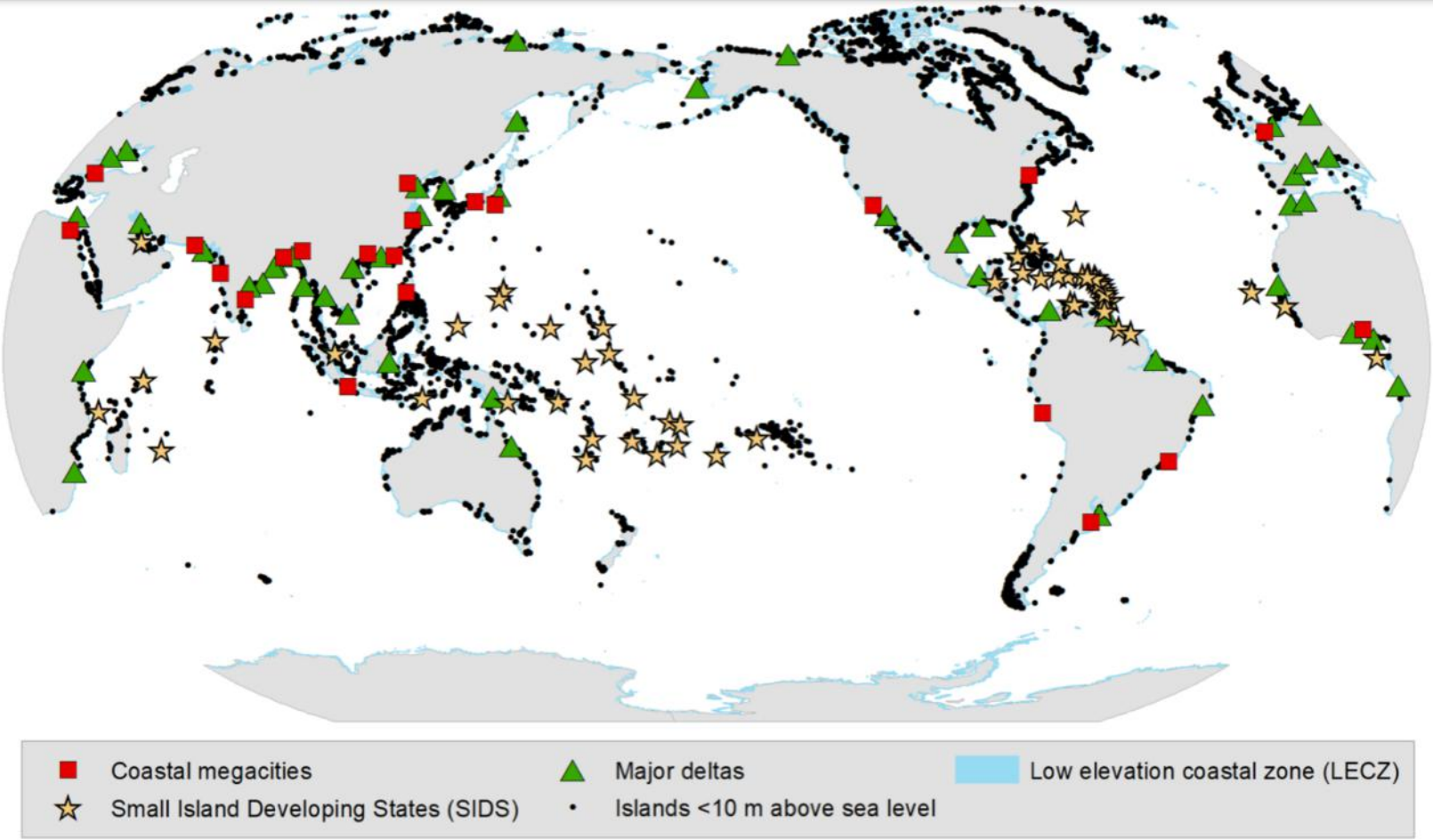

Source: Magnan, A.K., Oppenheimer, M., Garschagen, M. et al. Sea level rise risks and societal adaptation benefits in low-lying coastal areas. Sci Rep 12, 10677 (2022). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-14303-w

Source: IISD

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- **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

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Source: (AP Photo/Zahid Hussain)

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Source: Reuters

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  - Loss & Damage Fund

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

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Our Resolution

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COP28 can only be successful if It:

- Includes meat consumption reduction policies in the center of programs for reducing emissions before 2030 (e.g. Methane Pledge), mitigation, climate finance, Loss and Damage, retail and meat industry pledges, especially in OECD countries and China.
- Includes meat consumption reduction policies in the climate-health ministerial at COP28, since reducing the (over)consumption of meat in OECD countries and China has public health co-benefits.
- Includes global and national meat consumption reduction commitments for OECD and China, and the need for carbon pricing mechanisms for meat production or consumption in the COP28 Head of State and government-level declaration for Food Systems, Agriculture, and Climate Action.
- Asks the OECD, the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition, G20, China and the EU Commission to lead the way towards harmonized carbon pricing in food-systems starting with meat.
- The revenue that a global carbon pricing of food-systems should at least partially be used to fund 15-20% of climate finance for the Loss and 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

Conclusion

- **Meat Overconsumption Great Contributor to Climate Change**
- **Disproportionate Causes and Effects**
- **COP Declaration Needs to Address these Issues**
- **A Tax on Meat could Finance the Loss and Damage Fund**
- **Small Island Development States, G77, Sign our Resolution!**

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