Implementation of the EUDR in Argentina:

reduction of deforestation or greenwashing?



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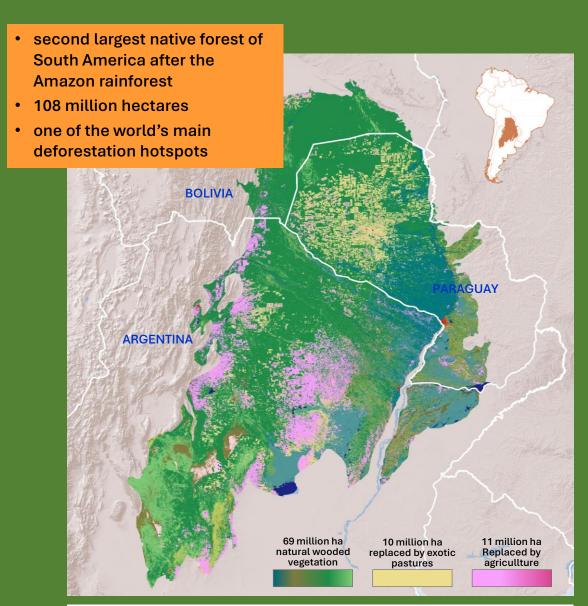
Dr. Santiago Cotroneo







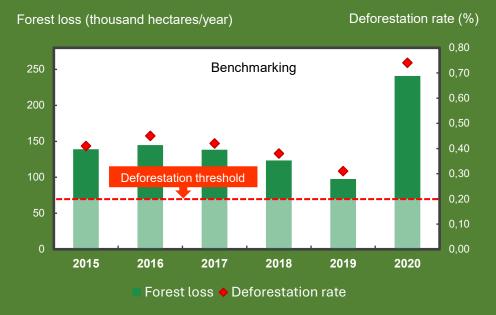
LAND USE CHANGE IN THE GRAN CHACO



Source: Proyecto Mapbiomas Chaco - Mapa Anual de Cobertura y Uso del Suelo del Chaco - Colección 4.0 https://plataforma.chaco.mapbiomas.org/

DEFORESTATION IN THE ARGENTINE CHACO

4 million hectares since the enactment of National Forest Law in 2007* driven by agricultural expansion











53%

EUDR IMPLEMENTATION IN ARGENTINA



CONDITIONS FOR PRODUCTS ENTERING THE **EU**: A) THEY MUST BE DEFORESTATION-FREE, B) THEY MUST HAVE BEEN PRODUCED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RELEVANT LEGISLATION OF THE COUNTRY OF PRODUCTION, AND C) THEY MUST BE COVERED BY A DUE DILIGENCE STATEMENT

DUE DILIGENCE



- In hands of a private organization (VISEC) led by powerful associations of the seed processing and exporting industry and partnered with the main actors of the soybean and beef agribusiness
- This organization is legitimized by the Argentinean Government and by the EU

BENCHMARKING (+



- Argentina was assigned a standard risk of deforestation
- The National Government asked for a reconsideration and pleaded for the assignment of a Low Risk category



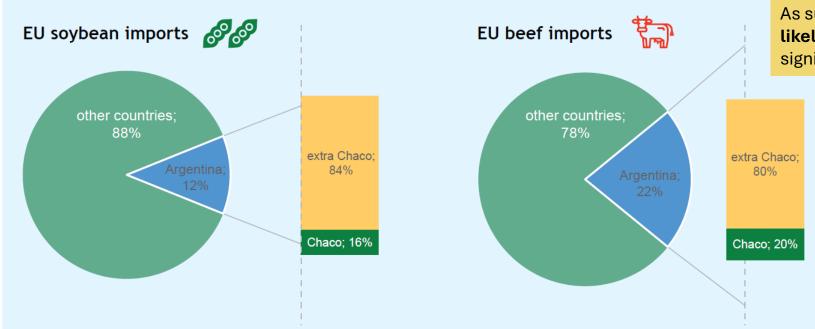


LEGISLATION

- Peasant and indigenous people
 who inhabit the Chaco forests,
 land tenure conflicts and
 systematic human rights
 violations are being excluded
 from the "accordance with the
 legislation" requirement
- Official reports with critical information were made unavailable

POLITICAL CONTEXT: The current National Government is advancing towards an extractivist agenda, actively dismantling existing mechanisms for environmental and human rights protection and rejecting the international environmental policy consensus in which the EUDR is rooted.

SOYBEAN AND BEEF PRODUCTION AND TRADE



The majority of Argentina's exports originate from extra Chaco regions, mainly the Pampas (a region with no deforestation risk), where 84% of soybean cultivation and 80% of cattle stock and are concentrated.

As such, **strict implementation of the EUDR would likely not disrupt the EU's supply chains** to a significant extent.

However, 16% of Argentina's soybean cultivation and 20% of its cattle stock are in the Chaco region, a global deforestation hotspot which should be considered a high-risk region.





 $Agri-food\ Data\ Portal\ https://agridata.ec.europa.eu/extensions/DataPortal/agricultural_markets.html$

Dirección Nacional de Agricultura - Dirección de Estimaciones Agrícolas https://datosestimaciones.magyp.gob.ar/

TAKE HOME MESSAGES

 Assigning a single deforestation-risk category to Argentina will underestimate the risk of the Chaco Region and overestimate the risk of the main agricultural non-forest area of the Pampas

Under the current scenario, the implementation of the EUDR in Argentina could

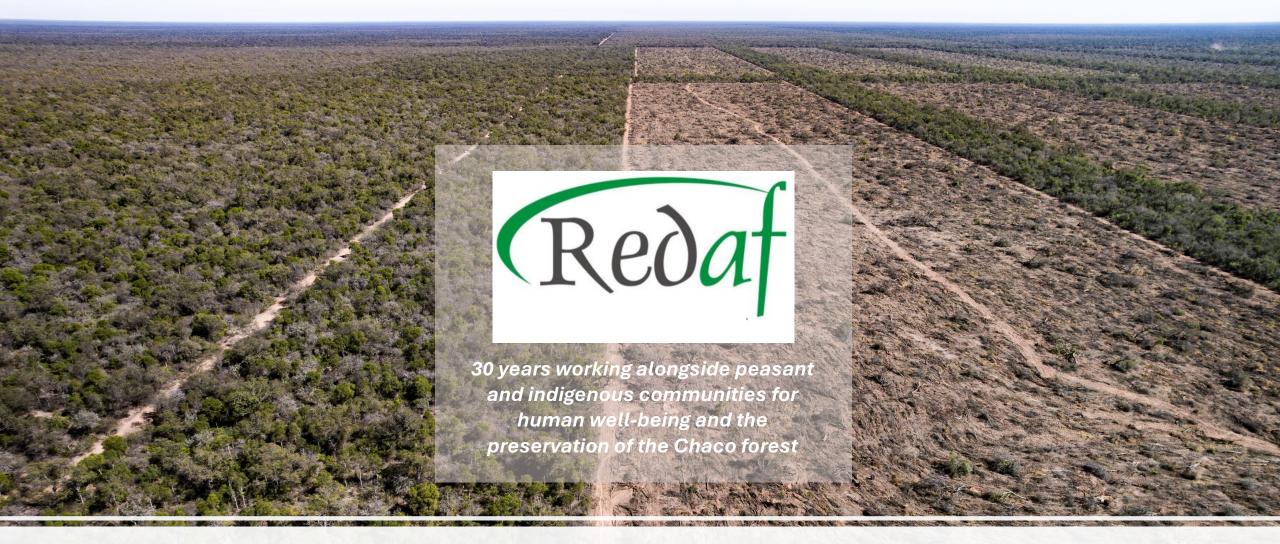
- mask the infringement of human rights of people that inhabit native forests of the Chaco Region and
- exclude mechanisms of participation and control of key stakeholders

WHAT WOULD HELP



- Access to information on land units classified as deforestationfree within the due diligence process
- Evidence based databases on land conflicts
- Effective whistleblowing mechanisms to report illegal practices or violations of EUDR requirements, such as tampering with the traceability system.
- Channels to raise conflicts concerning human rights violations or other infringements of legal protections that are directly relevant to EUDR compliance.





Thank you for your attention!