

Sustainable finance in sustainable agriculture

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Sustainable agriculture – an oxymoron?

- Agriculture contribution to global GHGs - more than 1/4th of total GHG emissions
- No global understanding of ESG
- Differences based on culture, historic responsibility, levels of development and food security
- Sustainable agriculture OR sustainability in food systems

7 U.S.
Code § 3103

Examples of legal contours of Sustainable Ag

The term “[sustainable agriculture](#)” means an integrated system of plant and animal production practices having a site-specific application that will, over the long-term—

- satisfy human food and fiber needs
- enhance environmental quality and the natural resource base upon which the agriculture economy depends;
- make the most efficient use of non-renewable resources and on-farm resources and integrate, where appropriate, natural biological cycles and controls;
- sustain the economic viability of farm operations; and
- enhance the quality of life for farmers and society as a whole.

EU Taxonomy

- The Technical Screening Criteria - used to determine whether economic activities “contribute substantially” to each environmental objective, and therefore can be considered sustainable
- TSC for Agriculture and Forestry - ***Substantial contribution to climate change mitigation***
 - reduced emissions from ongoing land and animal management;
 - increased removals of carbon from the atmosphere and storage in above and below ground biomass through ongoing land and animal management, up to the limit of saturation levels; and
 - the agricultural activity is not being carried out on land that was previously deemed to be ‘of high carbon stock’.

Asian perspectives

- Rise in consumer demand plant-based alternatives
- Cell-based meat – Eat Just
- Resource Sustainability Act, Singapore (Food waste)
- TK, sustainable agriculture practices (complete ban versus just transitions) – rubber, palm oil