ARGENTINA

Perspectives & Reality of Soya Farming

Tomas Mata
¿What is AAPRESID?
ARGENTINE NO-TILL FARMERS ASSOCIATION

“To promote Sustainable Production Systems of Food, Fiber and Energy, through innovation, science and a Knowledge Managemente Network.”

An NGO integrated by a network of farmers that, based on the interest in the conservation of its main resource, the soil, promote the diffusion of a new sustainable agricultural paradigm, based on No Till Systems.

- 2,500 members
- 36 Regional Groups across Argentina & Brazil
- Diversity of crops and productive zones
- Programs with technical approach
- Each year Congress: 5,000 attendants
99.8% GMO
+/- 40% Protein

70,000 Soy Farmers
94% Small and Medium farms: 2,000 ha
6% Large farms: 4,445 ha

Approx 70% land under leasing

Capacity of grow different crops:
Wheat, Barley, Corn, Sorghum among others

More than 80% of Services from 3rd party: Sowing, Harvesting, spraying
In 2018, Argentina planted 16 crops in an area higher than Germany

39 million hectares

- Soy: 17,350,000
- Corn: 8,700,000
- Wheat: 6,290,000
- Sunflower: 1,850,000
- Barley: 1,355,000
- Oats: 1,150,000
- Sorghum: 500,000
- Beans: 422,000

- Cotton: 415,000
- Peanuts: 400,000
- Rye: 331,300
- Rice: 195,000
- Safflower: 28,650
- Alpiste: 27,100
- Canola: 18,400
- Linen: 13,900

35.7 million hectares
Argentina Soy Market

95% of total production exported

Top Producers
- USA: 107 Mil.
- Brazil: 105 Mil.
- Argentina: 55 Mil.

Soybean Meal: 54%
Grains: 16%
Oil: 22%
Biofuels: 7%
Others (Co-Products): 1%

USD 28,0 M

32% Soy Meal
18% Soy Grain
35% Soy Oil

Biofuels 7%

Argentina Soy Market

Biofuels 7%

Argentina Soy Market

Biofuels 7%
No-Till (conservation agriculture)

- Reduces soil erosion by 96%
- Reduces water evaporation by 70%
- Reduce use of fossil fuels by more than 60%
- Promotes carbon sequestration
- Promotes greater biological activity and biodiversity
- Lower operating costs
No Till = Key tool for climate change
If the apple is the earth (51 billion hectares)
50,900,000,000 hectares

+ 80% in AMERICA (75% South America)

10% No till 150-160 M ha*

Total agricultural area (1.5 billion hectares ~ 3%)

• Overview of global Spread of Conservation Agriculture,
• T. Firiedrich, R. Derpsch, A. Kassam, 2012
No Till surface evolution in millions of hectares since 1977/78 till 2016/17

93% of SOYBEAN under Conservation Agriculture
Measure the impact of Conservation Agriculture and Regenerative practices
Sustainable Agriculture Practices

- No-Till, cover crops and live coverage
- Crop rotation
- Responsible use of chemicals products
- IPM: Integrated management of pests, weeds and diseases
- Balanced nutrition of soil and crops

Environmental Practices

- Responsible use and conservation of water resources
- Conservation of native flora and fauna
- Environmental Impact Management

Sustainable Social Practices

- Responsible labor relations
- Responsible Relationships with the Community
AAPRESID is the only Argentine institution (through the ASC certification) recognized by FEFAC for the provision of raw materials of sustainable origin in the European Union.

The **FEFAC SOY SOURCING GUIDELINES** establishes parameters of sustainability for raw materials and recognizes certification schemes at a global level. ASC is within this "responsible sourcing guide".

ASC can be found on the "Sustainability Map" platform of the International Trade Centre.

[https://sustainabilitymap.org/standard-details/403](https://sustainabilitymap.org/standard-details/403)
Chemichal Inputs
Responsible use and only when necessary

- Farmers in Argentina respect the MRL established by EU
- Soya farming with adecuated crop rotation has less use of chemicals

➢ More use of chemicals – Soil is naked

➢ Multi crop production system
We work with Municipalities in the application of Good Agriculture Practices around towns
They are controlled by a third party and they need to comply with a checklist
An app is available to know who and when was spraying
Gran Chaco covers an approximate area of 675,000 km² in Argentina. It comprises the entire provinces of Chaco, Formosa and Santiago del Estero and partially others.

**Crushing capacity:** 202,831 ton/day

*Most important among South America*

90% of Soybean Production is close to POD and ports.

Total Production Area: Approximately 50% of Total Agricultural Land.
The National Forest Law establishes that the provinces must carry out the territorial organization of their native forests, through a participatory process, categorizing the possible uses for forest lands: from conservation to the possibility of transformation for agriculture, passing through the sustainable use of the forest.

**Category I (red):** Sectors of very high conservation value that should not be dismantled or used for extraction and that should be kept as a forest forever. It will include natural reserves and their surrounding areas, which have outstanding biological values, and/or sites that protect important watersheds (springs of rivers and streams).

**Category II (yellow):** Sectors of high or medium conservation value, which may be degraded but which, if restored, may have a high conservation value. These areas can not be dismantled, but may be subjected to the following uses: sustainable use, tourism, collection and scientific research.

**Category III (green):** Sectors of low conservation value that can be partially or completely transformed, with the previous realization of an Environmental Impact Assessment.
### SOY Production vs Land use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Production (mil. Tons)</th>
<th>Land (mil. hectáreas)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>46,5</td>
<td>19,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>51,6</td>
<td>19,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>60,8</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>20,1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>54,1</td>
<td>18,5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017/18</td>
<td>35,1</td>
<td>17,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018/19</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>17,9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The rural territory is the space in which society develops its primary activities and from which it obtains natural services and resources.

The integrating vision of the rural territory, capable of facilitating its understanding and its management, requires an articulation between the public and private sectors, a systemic approach and an explicit proposal of conflicts of interests and values and existing social divisions.

8 organizations engaged with potential to reach up to 7M has (of total 8.2M has) of “green” and “yellow” areas under sustainable management.

Change in Gov organizational culture to see producers as clients and themselves as service providers + sustain commitment beyond political changes.