## **Making the Polluter Pay**

Ensuring a Just Transition by Pricing Agricultural Emissions





Eerlijke prijzen voor vlees en zuivel

#### Endorsed by

- Benjamin Toirambe Bamoninga
  - Secretary General for the Environment and Development
  - Democratic Republic of Congo
- Balarabe Abbas Lawal
  - Honourable Minister of Environment
  - Nigeria
- Sam Cheptoris
  - Minister of Water and Environment
  - Uganda











### Endorsed by 70+ NGOs













































































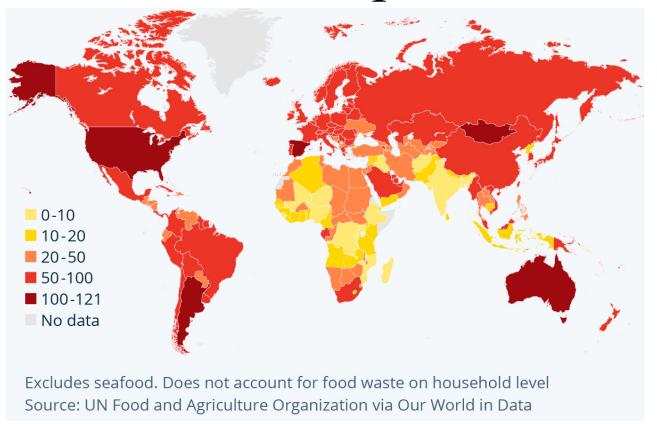
#### Demands

We believe that COP29 and UNFCCC Climate Conferences thereafter can only be successful if the Final Declaration on Agriculture and Climate:

- 1. Includes the statement "transitioning away from animal protein overconsumption according to national or global dietary guidelines by implementing GHG-Emission pricing mechanisms in agri-food systems."
- 2. Urges the EU Commission, OECD countries, and China to lead the way towards harmonized GHG-emission pricing in their agri-food systems.
- 3. Urges at least 20% of the revenues of above mentioned GHG-Emission pricing mechanisms to be used as climate finance for the Loss and Damage Fund.



#### Global Meat Consumption (per capita/year)

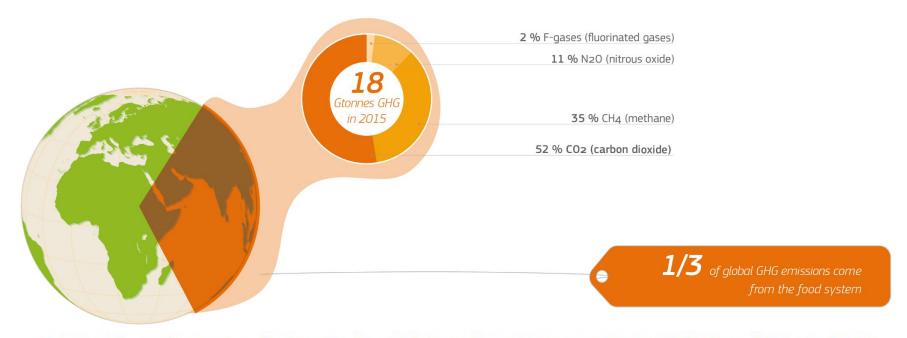


### Global Meat Consumption (per capita/year)

- Large Discrepancy:
  - Developing: 26.6 kg per capita/year
  - OECD: 71,4 kg per capita/year
  - China: 61,98 kg per capita/year
- Trend:
  - Herd Size: Increase 37-46% from 2012 until 2050
  - Food System Incompatible with Paris Climate Agreement
    - Goal of net zero emissions by 2050

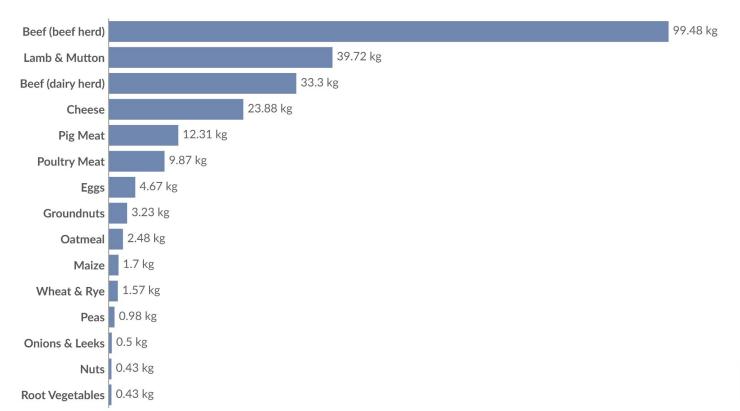


#### Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Crippa, M., Solazzo, E., Guizzardi, D. et al. Food systems are responsible for a third of global anthropogenic GHG emissions. Nat Food (2021). doi:10.1038/s43016-021-00225-9.

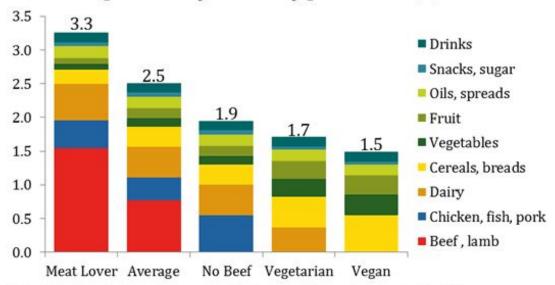
#### Greenhouse Gas Emissions (in Kgs CO2eq per Kg of food)





#### Greenhouse Gas Emissions

#### Foodprints by Diet Type: t CO2e/person



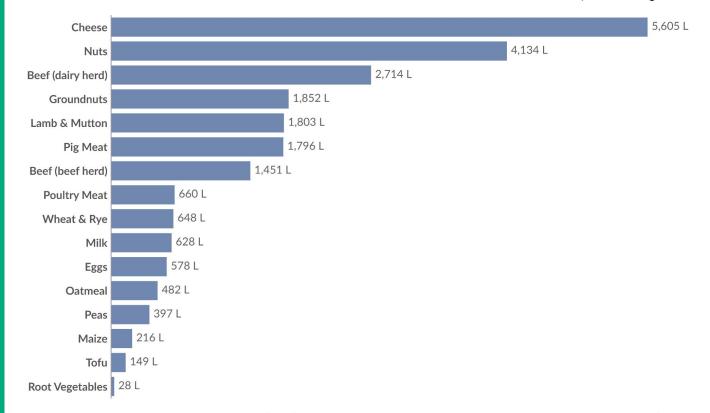
Note: All estimates based on average food production emissions for the US. Footprints include emissions from supply chain losses, consumer waste and consumption. Each of the four example diets is based on 2,600 kcal of food consumed per day, which in the US equates to around 3,900 kcal of supplied food.

Sources: ERS/USDA, various LCA and EIO-LCA data



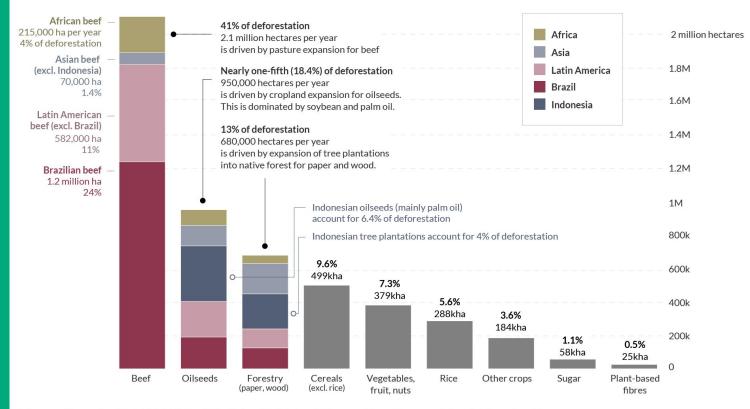


#### Freshwater Withdrawals (In liters per kilogram of food product)





#### Deforestation (Loss of hectares from 2005-2013)





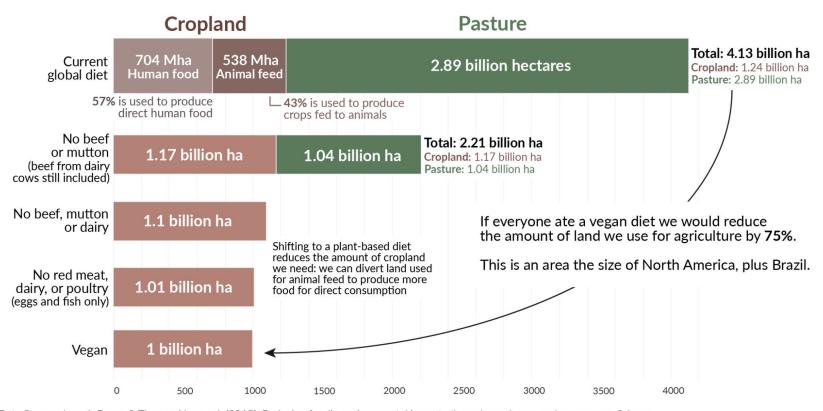
### **Biodiversity Loss**

Our global food system is the primary driver of biodiversity loss

Our global food system is the primary driver of biodiversity loss, with agriculture alone being the identified threat to 24,000 of the 28,000 (86%) species at risk of extinction. The global rate of species extinction today is higher than the average rate over the past 10 million years.



#### Land Use (in million hectares)



Data Source: Joseph Poore & Thomas Nemecek (2018). Reducing food's environmental impacts through producers and consumers. *Science*.

OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

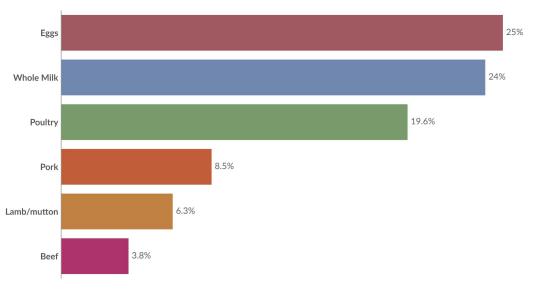
Licensed under CC-BY by the author Hannah Ritchie.

#### Food Waste

#### Protein efficiency of meat and dairy production



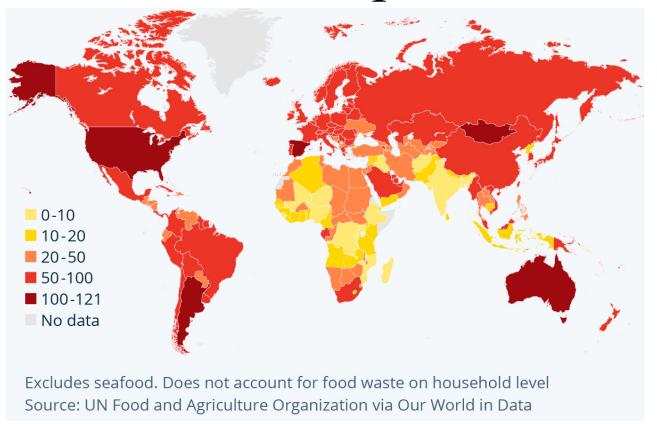
The protein efficiency of meat and dairy production is defined as the percentage of protein inputs as feed effectively converted to animal product. An efficiency of 25% would mean 25% of protein in animal feed inputs were effectively converted to animal product: the remaining 75% would be lost during conversion.



Data source: Alexander et al. (2016). Human appropriation of land for food: the role of diet. Global Environmental Change. OurWorldinData.org/meat-production | CC BY

"If cereals were used for direct human consumption instead of animal feed, an extra 3.5 billion people could be fed." ~ United Nations Environment Programme

#### Global Meat Consumption (per capita/year)



#### Shortage of Finance Loss & Damage Fund

# \$700m pledged to loss and damage fund at Cop28 covers less than 0.2% needed

Money offered so far falls far short of estimated \$400bn in losses developing countries face each year





### Potential Revenue of Emission Pricing

Agri-Food GHG-Emission Pricing	Per Capita Meat Consumption	Inhabitants per Country	Total Revenue
(0,10USD per 100 grams meat)	(annual in kilograms)	(2023)	
OECD	71,4 kilograms	1,385 billion	98,889 billion USD
China	62,0 kilograms	1,409 billion	87,358 billion USD
Combined	66,7 kilograms	2,794 billion	186,247 billion USD



# We believe that the COP29 and UNFCCC Climate Conferences thereafter can only be successful if the Final Declaration on Agriculture and Climate:

- 1. Includes includes the statement "transitioning away from animal protein overconsumption according to national or global dietary guidelines by implementing GHG-Emission pricing mechanisms in agri-food systems."
- 2. Urges the EU Commission, OECD countries, and China to lead the way towards harmonized GHG-emission pricing in agri-food systems.
- Urges to use at least 20% of the revenues of above mentioned GHG-Emission pricing mechanisms to finance the Loss and Damage Fund.



## Make the Polluter Pay





Eerlijke prijzen voor vlees en zuivel