

# Incentivising climate action for a sustainable and competitive agri-food value chain

## Workshop 3: competitiveness

Tuesday, 3rd of December 2024

Study for the European Commission - DG CLIMA

[www.trinomics.eu](http://www.trinomics.eu)

- 9:45-10:00 Welcome by the European Commission
- 10:00-10:30 Presentation by the Consortium (incl. Q&A)
- 10:30-11:00 Coffee break
- 11:00-12:00 Session 1 – Micro-economic impacts: Farm income, market power, and administrative costs
- 12:00-12:45 Session 2 – Micro-economic impacts: Consumer prices and household incomes
- 12:45-14:00 Lunch break (coffee from 13:30 onwards)
- 14:00-15:30 Session 3 – Trade impacts: Competitiveness, imports and exports
- 15:30-15:45 Closing remarks (EC and Consortium)

## Recording of the workshop:

- Morning presentation by the Consortium recorded

## GDPR rules:

- We will maintain a list of the participating organisations and use it for reporting purposes and information on the website.

## Participation and rules of engagement:

- One-person limit
- Raise your hand if you wish to speak and when you are given the floor for the first time please state your name and affiliation when you intervene
- Equity intervention rule

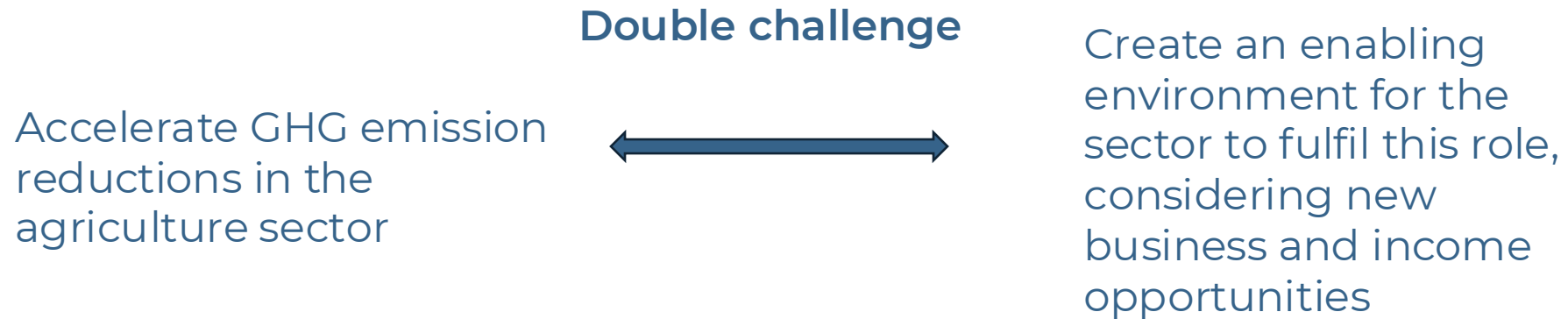


# Welcome and introduction to the project (EC)



[www.trinomics.eu](http://www.trinomics.eu)

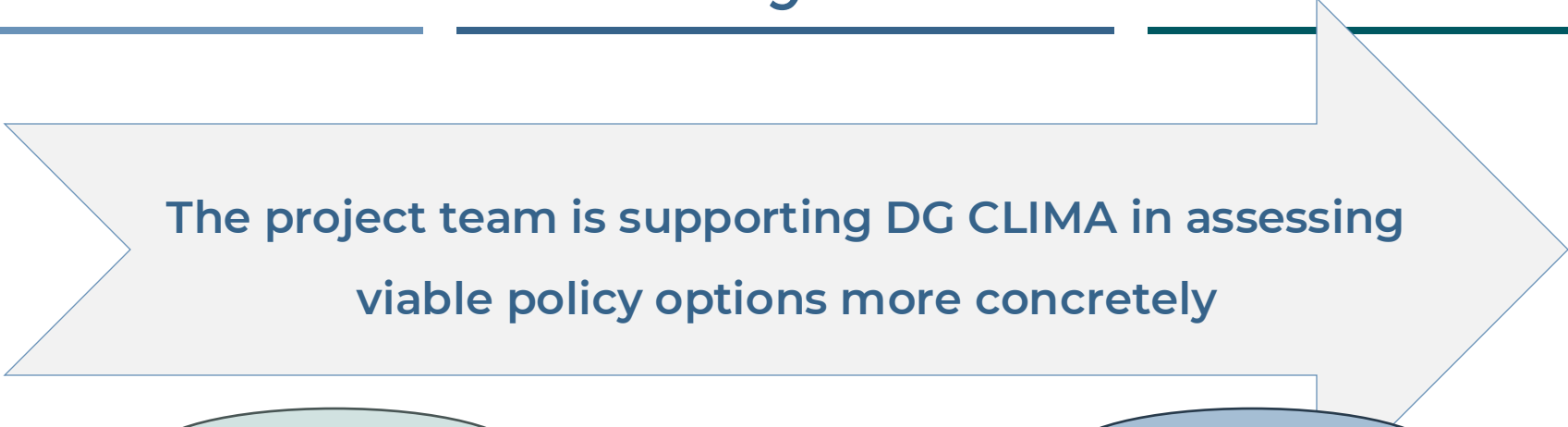
# Presentation by the Consortium



## Aim of the study

Contribute to a **better understanding** of policy options for sustainable climate action across the agri-food value chain and the impacts on competitiveness, farmer income and consumer prices.

# Purpose of the study



The project team is supporting DG CLIMA in assessing  
viable policy options more concretely



**Engagement  
and  
Transparency**

Active input  
from  
stakeholders



**In-depth  
assessment**

legal and  
practical  
feasibility

economic, social,  
administrative,  
and  
environmental  
impact

# Study Timeline





## **Workshop 1 – policy options (online, 10 September 2024)**

- 44 participants
- 29 worksheets

## **Workshop 2 – effectiveness (online, 12 November 2024)**

- 43 participants
- 26 worksheets
- Website with project information: [Carbon Removals and Carbon Farming - European Commission](#)

# Pros - policy options (threshold 10)

market farming emissions  
measures also reduction option  
policy price carbon crcf  
removals will voluntary can farmers

CF procurement

value feed can climate  
chain farmers level  
standards emission  
processors food  
system

MCS processors

products eu  
can food  
climate targets meat dairy farmers  
emissions

MCS retailers

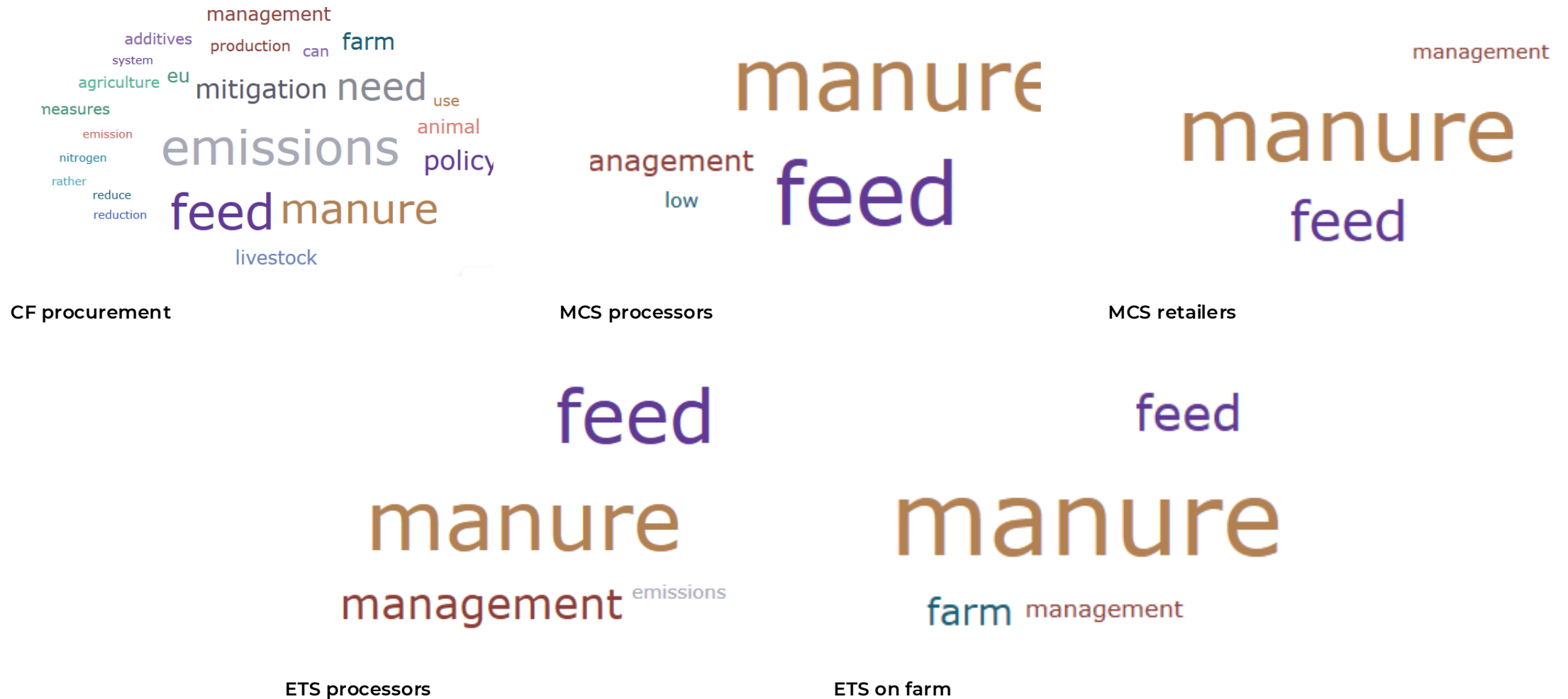
chain emission  
food reduction  
effective will ets can  
emissions

ETS processors

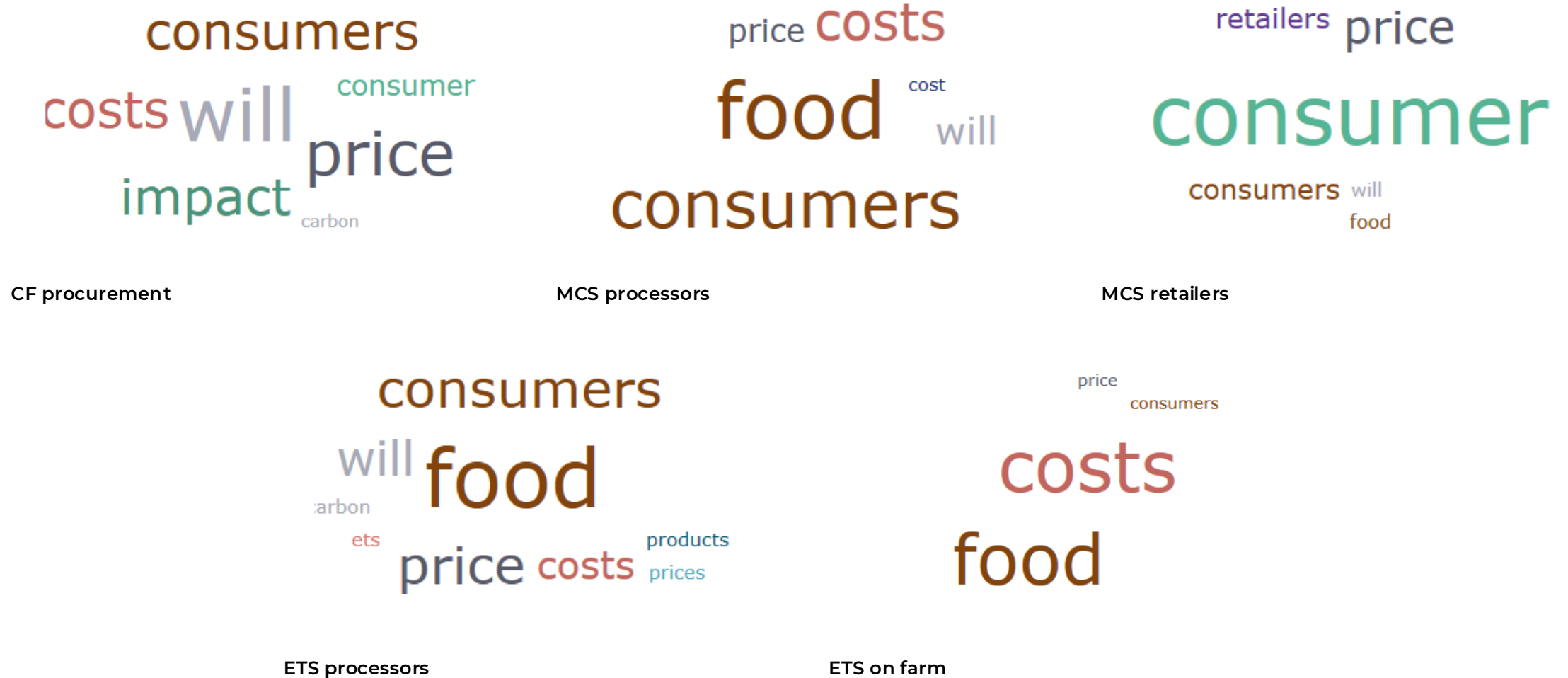
can ets  
emissions  
farm chain will  
emission

ETS on farm

# Mitigation actions – cattle (threshold 5)



# Cost passthrough (threshold 10)



# 5 policy options for assessment

## Carbon Farming Procurement

Foster an EU market on CRCF units (generation and purchase of CRCF units)

## Mandatory Climate Standards

Feed producers and/or food processors

Retailers and/or other actors downstream (e.g. caterers)

## Agri-food ETS

Feed producers and/or food processors

On-farm



## **Workshop 2 - Competitiveness**

# Background Paper Presentation

Note: The Background Paper is intended to feed the discussions at the workshop and to elicit views and feedback from stakeholders from varying perspectives to inform the exploratory study. The Paper does not represent the views of the European Commission.

# Microeconomic impacts: farm income & market power

- Farm income
  - For most of the options, farmers participate voluntarily
  - Must have sufficient access to finance and price of CRCF units must be higher than costs incurred
  - A broader market could increase demand, and hence prices for units
  - Centralised pool more likely to support farm income
- Market bargaining power
  - A broader market could enhance farmer bargaining position
    - Separate contracts for food and carbon delivery
  - Requirements for tripartite contracts?
  - ETS options: linking the price of allowances to a prevailing premium price?

# Microeconomic impacts: farm income & market power

## Design choices for trading CRCF units






# Microeconomic impacts: farm income & market power

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- Market bargaining power
  - A broader market could enhance farmer bargaining position
    - Separate contracts for food and carbon delivery
  - Requirements for tripartite contracts?
  - ETS options: mandating a premium linked to the price of allowances?

# Microeconomic impacts: administrative costs



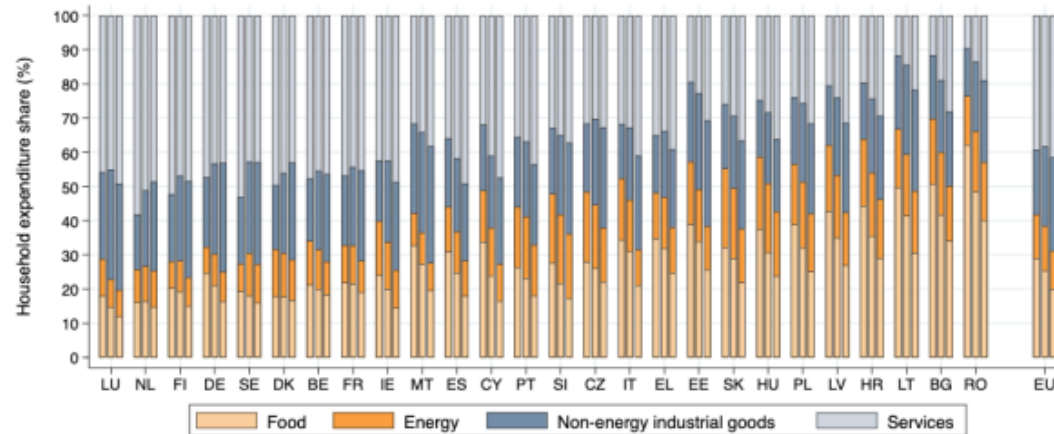
Transaction  
costs

**MRV costs**

Compliance  
costs

# Micro-economic impacts: consumer impacts

Structure of household expenditures and income quartile



Source: JRC 2022

- Potential impacts and design solutions
  - Impacts dependent on price elasticities
  - Moderate burden expected to be passed on, although prices will vary across goods
  - ETS: revenue recycling; free allocation of allowances
  - MCS: exemptions for fruits and vegetables

# Trade and carbon leakage: imports

Policy options under discussion	Embedded emissions in extra-EU imports
<b>Mandatory Climate Standard for feed producers and/or food processors</b>	Includes importers of these products as obligated entities
<b>Mandatory Climate Standard for retailers</b>	includes products consumed in the EU irrespective of their country of origin
<b>Agri-Food ETS for feed producers and food processors</b>	Could include importers as obligated entities in the ETS (CBAM)
<b>Agri-Food ETS on-farm</b>	Could cover imports (e.g. through a CBAM)

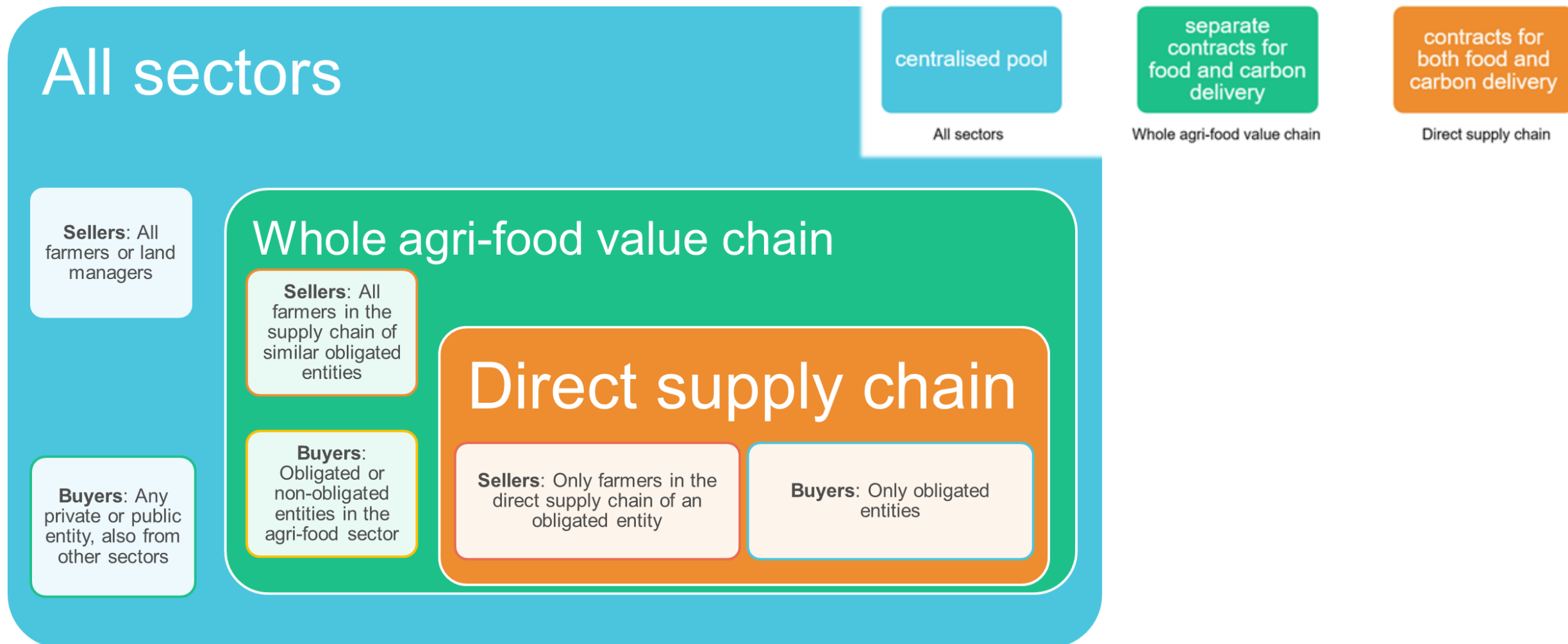
# Trade and carbon leakage: exports

Policy options under discussion	Embedded emissions of extra-EU exports
<b>Mandatory Climate Standard for feed producers and/or food processors</b>	Covers only food consumption in the EU
<b>Mandatory Climate Standard for retailers</b>	Covers only food consumption in the EU
<b>Agri-Food ETS for feed producers and food processors</b>	Covers all food production in the EU
<b>Agri-Food ETS on-farm</b>	Covers all food production in the EU

Micro-economic impacts:  
Farm income, market power, and administrative  
costs

- What are the potential advantages and disadvantages of the different design choices for the design of a market-based policy (e.g. choices on who can sell/buy CRCF units for compliance, and how these units are traded)? How can risks be mitigated?
- What are the impacts of these design choices on farm incomes and on the bargaining power of farms?
- What is your preferred approach in relation to MRV requirements for scope-3 emissions?

# Farm income and market bargaining power: Design choices for buying, selling, trading CRCF units





# Micro-economic impacts: Consumer prices and household incomes

- Of the potential design options to reduce negative impacts on consumers, which do you think will be the most effective?
- How can potential revenues be utilised in a manner to limit impacts on low-income households?
- How could free allocation of allowances be designed in a manner to alleviate negative impacts on low-income households?

Lunchbreak – reconvening at 14:00

# Trade impacts: Competitiveness, imports and exports

- For the MSC with the point of obligation on feed producers and food processors, would the risk of carbon leakage from imports be mitigated with the inclusion of importers?
- For ETS with the point of obligation on feed producers and food processors, can the risk of carbon leakage from imports be mitigated by including importers? If not, what approach towards minimising carbon leakage will be the most effective and is most feasible? Could a combination of approaches be utilised?
- What approach towards minimising negative impacts on EU agri-food exports will be the most effective? Which of these approaches is most feasible?

# Worksheets reminder

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Please complete and send your worksheets to **agri-food-climate@trinomics.eu** by December 15th.

All responses will remain anonymous and will only be shared within the consortium.

# Closing remarks (EC and Consortium)



Thank you for your attention!

[agri-food-climate@trinomics.eu](mailto:agri-food-climate@trinomics.eu)



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