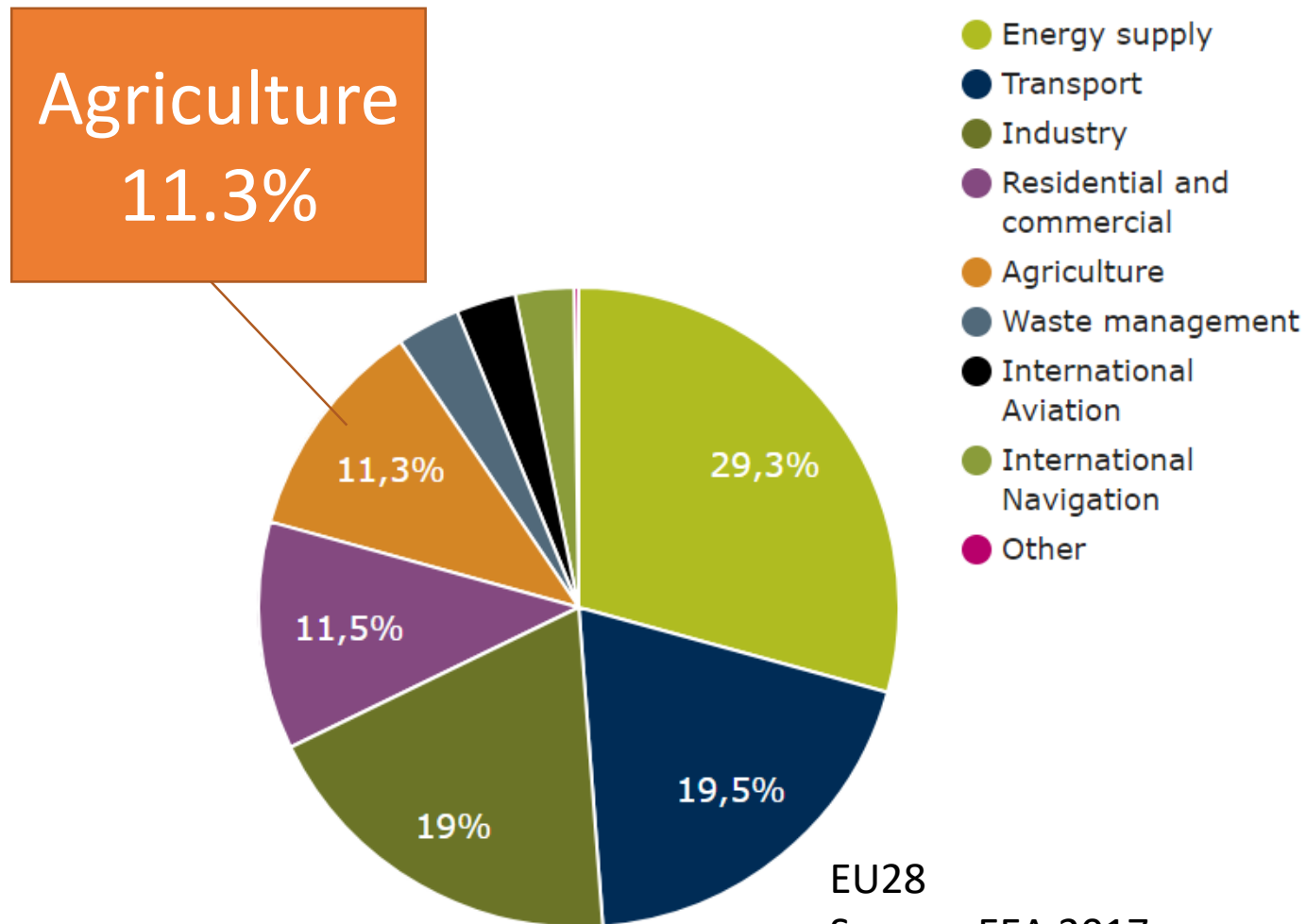


Unilateral climate policy and emission leakage

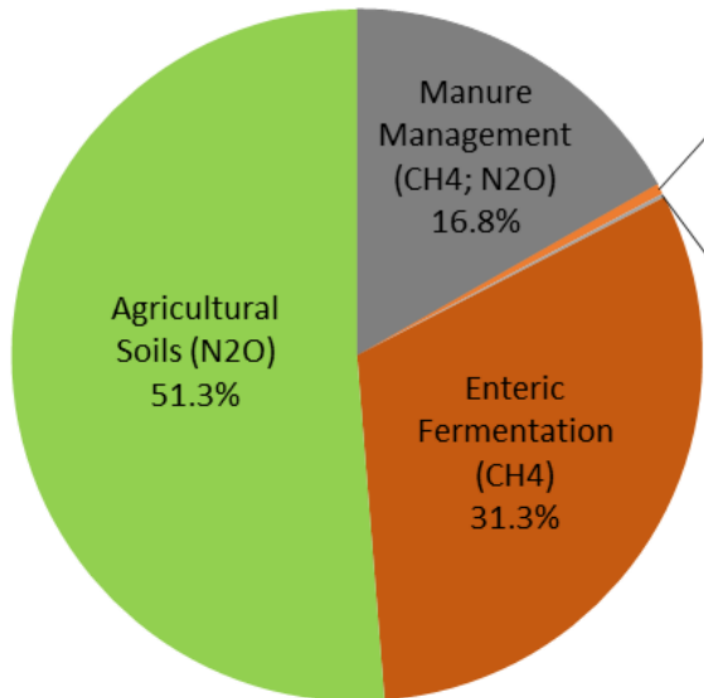
*Torbjörn Jansson, Ida Nordin, Fredrik
Wilhelmsson, Gordana Manevska-Tasevska*
AgriFood Economics Centre
Perspektiv på energi, Stockholm, 2017

Agriculture contributes to GHG emissions



Polluting production is subsidized

GHG Emissions -EU agriculture



Source: EEA (2015).

Agricultural payments in the EU

- Member states may *couple* up to 13% of total CAP P1 budget
- 1.7 billion euro annually paid to beef and veal coupled support

The problem of leakage

- Coupled payments to beef producing cattle:
 - Increase beef production in the EU
 - Inelastic demand means consumption barely changes

==>Increase EU beef export

==>Reduce EU beef import

==>Reduce beef production outside the EU
 - Emissions per unit of beef differ across the world
 - The EU has TRQ:s and tariffs for beef
 - ==>The EU trades “on the margin” with e.g. LDC and ACP
- ==>Coupled payments could *REDUCE* global pollution!

Economic modelling

- CAPRI: model production and consumption of agricultural commodities globally, including trade flows.
- Augment model: Estimate emissions associated with production.
- Simulate the removal of coupled support to beef in the EU
(compute a new equilibrium)
- ➔ Derive impact on emissions.

Result: Only a small net reduction in GHG emissions

Table 1: Emissions of CH₄ and N₂O from agriculture (million tonnes CO₂eq annually).

	Baseline	No subsidies
EU	405	-1.8
Non-EU	5 478	1.3
World	5 883	-0.5

Million tons CO₂ equivalents annually.

Conclusions

- Coupled payments to beef in the EU contribute to global pollution
- Reducing subsidies would reduce production and GHG emissions BUT
- Leakage does significantly lessen the emission reduction



Outlook

- More emission categories
 - Land use change
 - Energy in agriculture
 - Energy in fertilizer production
- More policies
 - "Flanking measures" at the border
 - "Carbon taxes"
 - Efficiency of bioenergy for reducing GHG emissions
- Project ends by the end of 2018