

Challenging free trade

Embodied carbon and the development agenda



James MacGregor

International Institute for Environment and
Development, London, UK

www.iied.org

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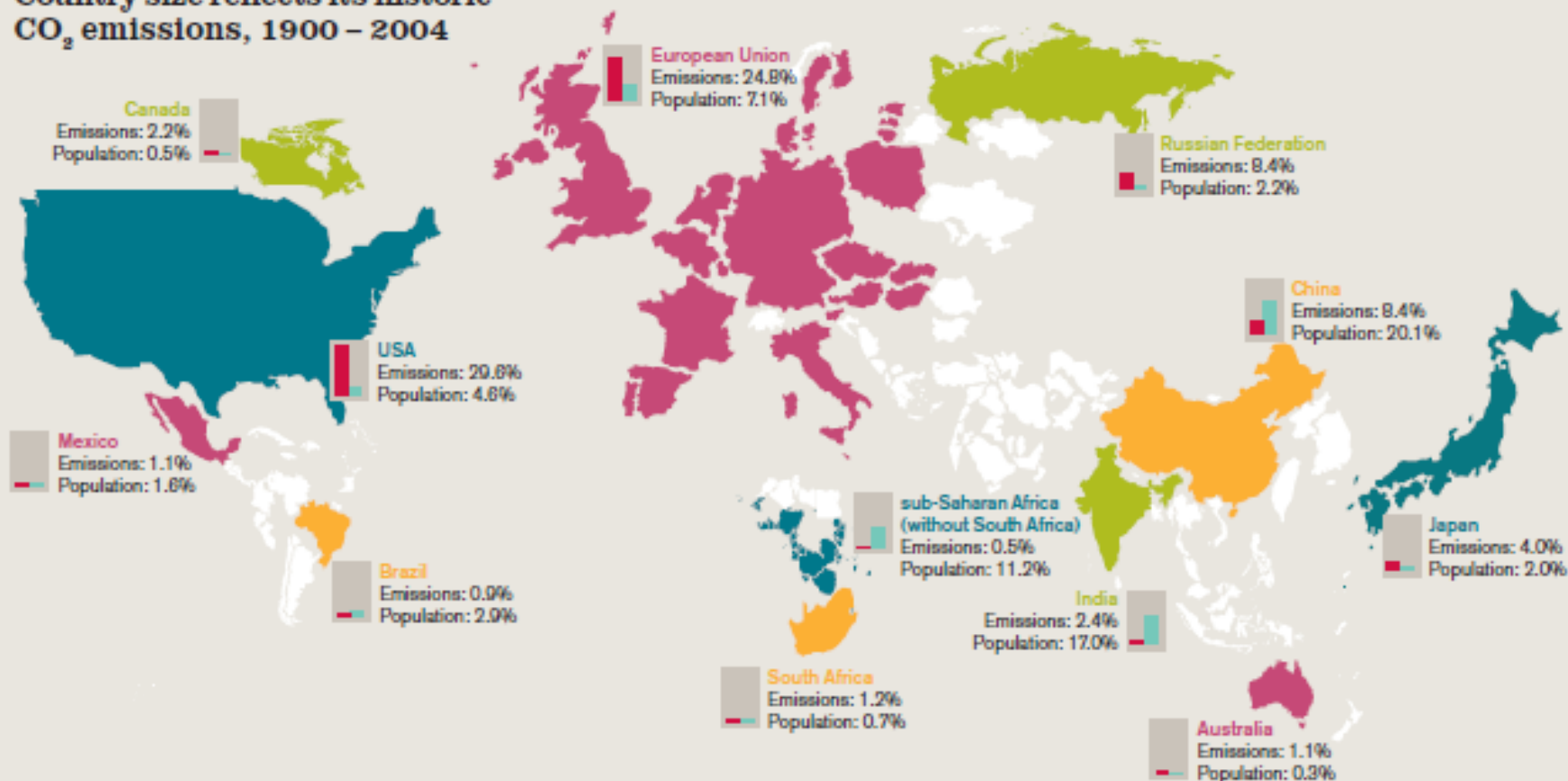


Headlines

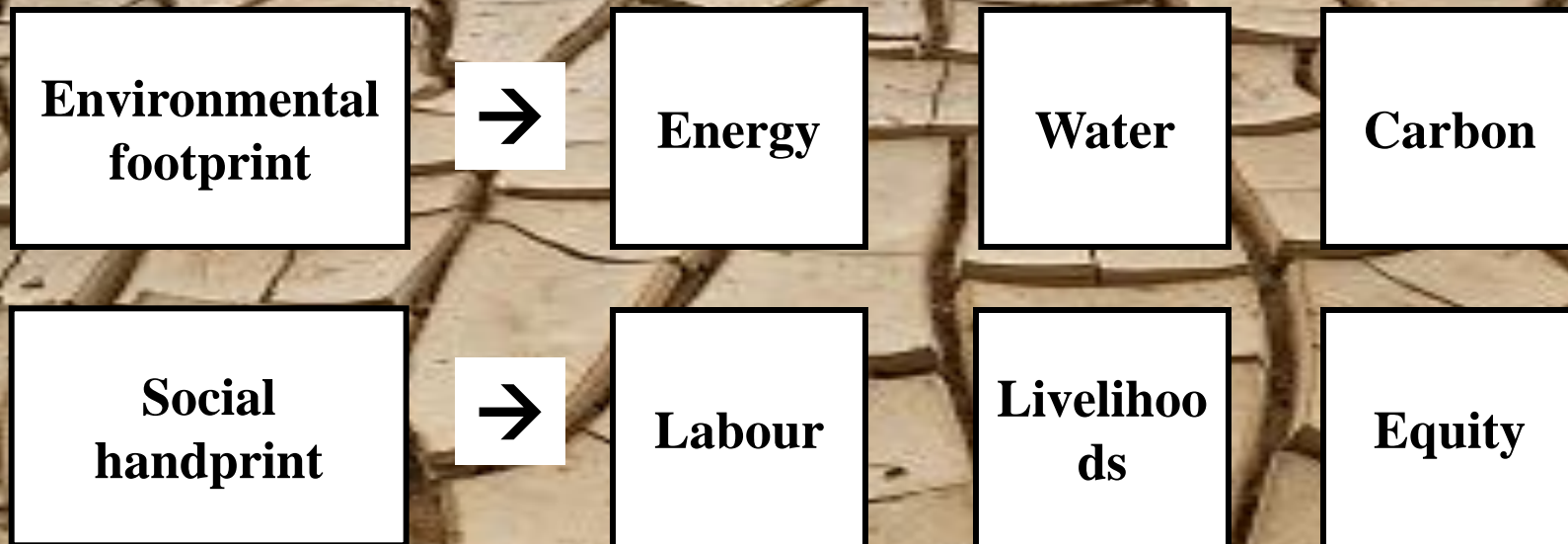
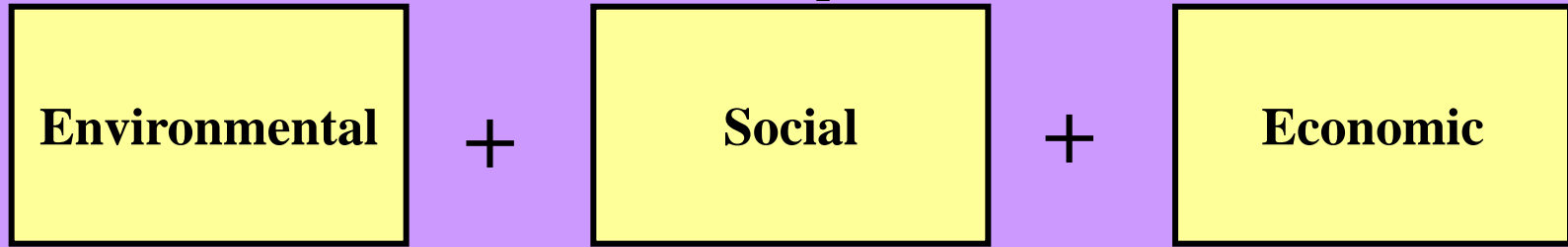
1. Reducing carbon.
2. Optimising sustainable development
 - “differentiated responsibilities”,
 - CC will impact LICs first, fastest, hardest
 - sustainable development objectives
3. The food system trialling carbon “offers”
4. Impacts on trade are unclear; private reaction is clearer
5. Standards are a foundation; indicate potential; evolve; food miles
6. Realistic carbon-based food calculus would favour LICs
7. Reducing carbon experience

World of emissions, world of inequalities

Country size reflects its historic CO₂ emissions, 1900 – 2004



2. Optimising sustainable development



Carbon Trust



- Launched 2007
- Symbol to appear on retail sales with value £1.4bn
- Tesco to put on milk (30m pints/wk)
- Brands commit to reduction (MRV)
- Climate Change Act 2008 Carbon Reduction Commitment, a mandatory climate-change and energy-saving scheme /PAS 2050
- 1kg bag of Tate & Lyle's cane sugar has a carbon footprint of 380g

4. Impacts on trade are unclear; private reaction is clearer



Migros, ClimaTop

*HARICOT VERT EXTRA FIN 440GR

2.84 €/KG

0.440 KG

0.97 KCO₂/KG

0.778 KCO₂

3017800048221

↑

1 € 25

Bilan CO2 Leclerc

INFORMATIONS ENVIRONNEMENTALES

INDICE CARBONE DE CE PRODUIT

255g de CO₂

Faible impact environnemental Fort impact environnemental

RECYCLABILITÉ

RECYCLAGE

Vous aussi vous pouvez agir!

71% de l'emballage sera recyclé compte tenu du tri effectué des ménages

100% de l'emballage pourra être recyclé si on trie tous!

Les pots en verre et la partie carton peuvent être recyclés. Consultez les consignes de tri de votre commune pour choisir la bonne poubelle.

BON À SAVOIR : Infos produit

Poid net : 1 kg

Emballage	41	16.08%
Transport (700km)	28	10.98%
Distribution	52	20.39%
Etapas agricoles	126	49.41%
Fabrication	7	2.75%

Means the product is a low carbon goods



Product's carbon footprint (Caution: this is not reduction amount)

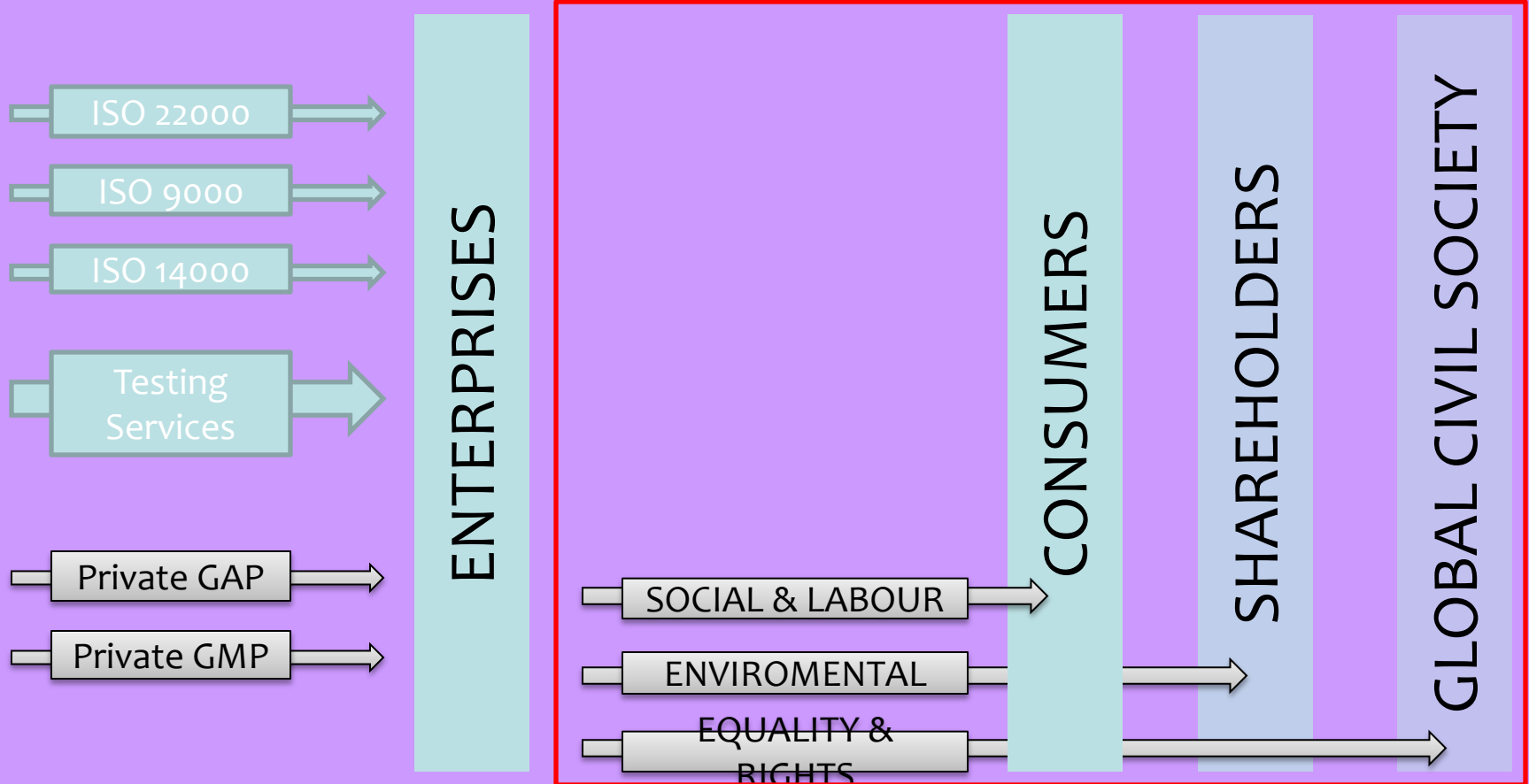
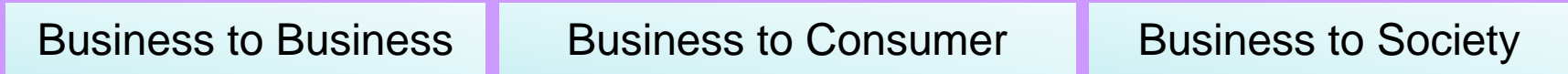
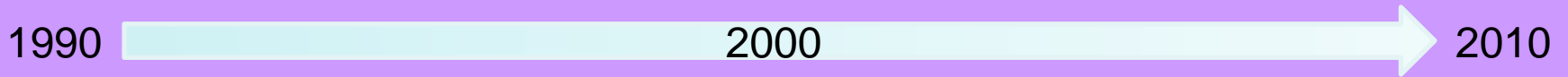
Means greenhouse gas is reduced below the baseline.

Cool Label, S Korea

Casino



Private Standards Framework



5. Standards are a foundation; indicate potential; evolve; **exclude**



For developing countries, PVS for export horticulture:

- More trade
 - Fewer buyers
 - Higher quality
 - Stronger secure stable supply chains
 - Greater multipliers
 - Contribute to food security
- If you want a copy sent to you, email james.macgregor@iied.org

Kenyan green beans: The epitome of (un)sustainable consumption?

Unsustainable?

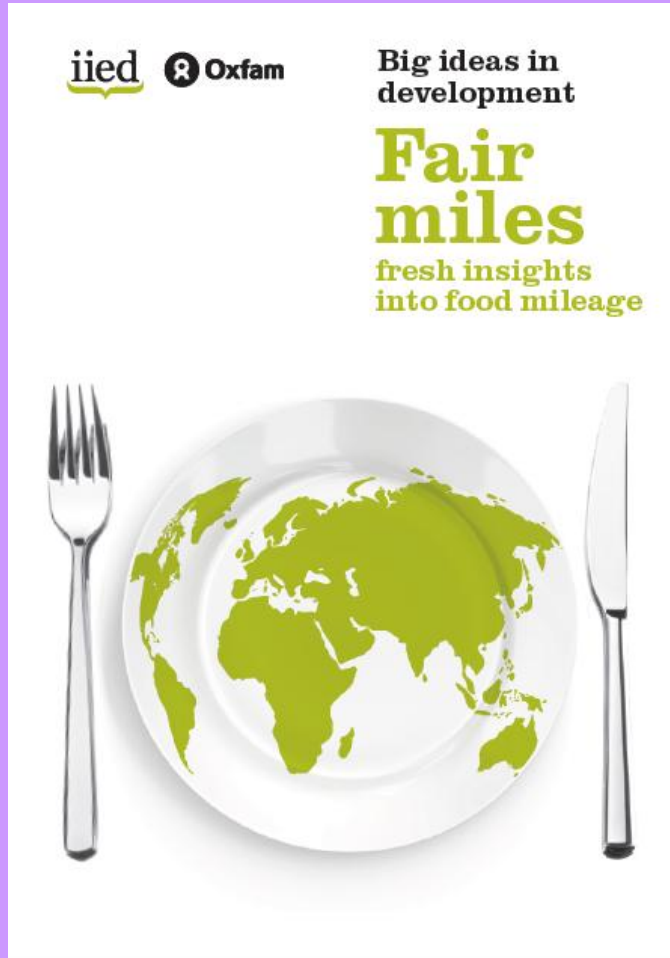
- Air freight accounts for over 90% of FFV exports from Africa to UK
- Competition: Displaces UK-produced low-distance-to-market crops

Sustainable?

- Kenya in “carbon credit”
- Accounts for less than 0.1% of total UK emissions of CO₂
- 90% in passenger jet bellyhold (zero?)
- Fast-track to rural economic development; rural injection of £200m
- Over one million rural Africans are supported by UK consumption of FFV produced in Africa
- Competition: Fills gaps in UK seasonality



Fair miles



- We need to balance our diets
- Embedded livelihoods, labour, water, quality, vitamins, etc
- Knee jerk reactions to food miles can cost the planet dearly
- Buy more from developing countries
- *In season, buy local; out-of-season, buy development-friendly*
- Pocketbook - If you want a copy sent to you, email james.macgregor@iied.org

6. Realistic carbon-based food pricing would favour LICs

- Production – less carbon
- Pricing is not complete or true for:
 - Carbon
 - Other elements of sustainable development
- **Boundaries** favour easy measurement and favour local
 - Blindspots: consumers driving, storing, cooking
- How can we ensure carbon pricing is done right and appropriate assistance provided?

7. Reducing carbon?



Food in future focus

- Carbon cost:
 - Food is only one (rel. small) part of the carbon equation (~18%)
 - Mobiles, iPods, computers, vaccines, pharmaceuticals
 - Sustainable development trade-offs
- Low-carbon food trade is ...
 - Meat from pastoralists in Namibia and Tanzania?
 - Huge drops in fruit availability in Europe?
- Private approaches/ standards:
 - Amplify existing inequalities
 - Potential to limit exports from LICs – <carbon, >livelihoods
- Need carbon pricing; governance; sustainable development calculus

“Perfect storm” for LIC agriculture

- Agricultural production in LICs: can be more efficient, lower carbon, higher sustainable development
- More trade is carbon mitigating and sustainable development optimising
- But current carbon measures are piecemeal and trade distorting/ limiting
- Free trade needs to be “informed (sustainable development-wise) trade”

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