

Farm to Fork Strategy and meat: best options for higher meat prices

Towards a fair food pricing, incl. environmental cost

EU Food Price Debate – getting the prices right 12 November 2020

Jeroom Remmers – Director TAPP Coalition



True Animal Protein Price Coalition

True Animal Protein Price Coalition: Who are we?

Partners TAPP Coalition: 12 companies, 4 farmer organizations, 3 health organizations, 4 animal welfare-, 3 environmental-, 6 youth- and 5 food organizations

Greenpeace, Oxfam Novib and others supported a Manifesto for fair pricing of meat 20 eurocent/100gr.



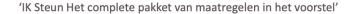


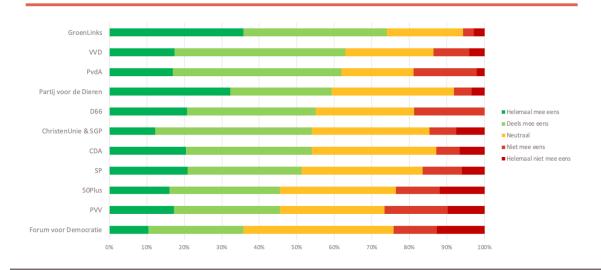
Who do we represent?

A majority of Dutch (52-63%) consumers & 57% of German/French

62% of Dutch liberal party VVD voters support TAPPC fair meat price plan 61% of Social democrats, 54% Christian Democrats and 73% of Dutch Greens

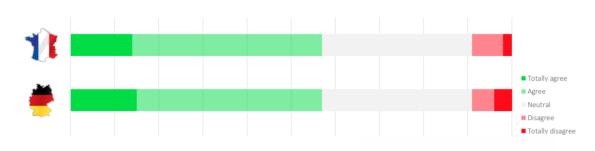
A poll amongst 1000 consumers : do you support a meat tax, if revenues used for cheaper vegetables/fruits, low income compensations and payments for farmers?







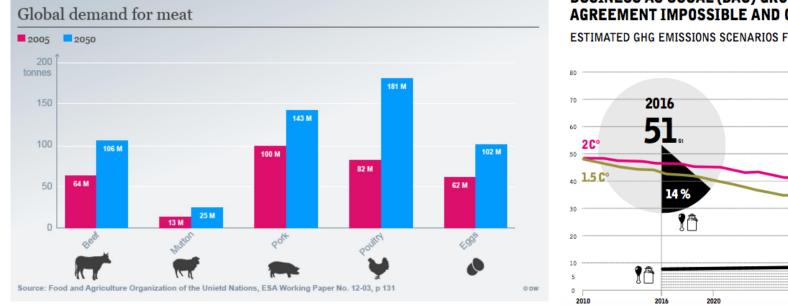
DO YOU SUPPORT THE FULL RANGE OF MEASURES IN THE PROPOSAL?





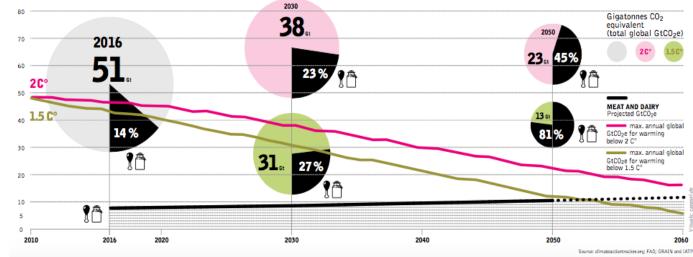
dvj insights All you need to grow?

Why do we need a higher price on meat ?



BUSINESS AS USUAL (BAU) GROWTH OF MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTION MAKES THE PARIS AGREEMENT IMPOSSIBLE AND CLIMATE CATASTROPHE INEVITABLE

ESTIMATED GHG EMISSIONS SCENARIOS FOR 2 C° AND 1.5 C° COMPARED TO THE BAU GROWTH OF MEAT AND DAIRY EMISSIONS



- If meat consumption will grow, we will not realise Paris Climate goals.
- Meat and dairy causes 30-60% of **biodiversity loss** globally (WWF UK): deforestation
- low income farmers environmental and animal welfare costs not (fully) included in price
- Health

We eat too much meat; not enough vegetables

Food group	Percentage difference between recommended intake and current intake									
	Average	Europe	North America	Near East	Asia and Pacific	Latin America	Africa	WHO	EAT	
Legumes	166	197	90	309	128	279	240		247	
Whole grains	122	119	-16	194	144	160	113	241	362	
Milk	60	16	21	534	103	53	32		9	
Fish	36	56	21	0	32	53	55		5	
Nuts and seeds	22	56	18	1	7	132	29		42	
Fruits and vegetables	18	17	62	-43	14	29	54	-8	15	
• Fruits	34	16	57	-18	43	13	50	7	28	
 Vegetables 	9	18	67	-60	2	64	58	-17	7	
Eggs	17		-57	9	25	45	20			
Sugar	-6	-15	-47	-23	23	-41	-2	9	-33	
Meat	-28	-36	-48	-5	-29	-1	-19	-9	-49	
Poultry	-13	-19	-48	-3	-13	29	-18		5	
 Red meat 	-34	-38	-46	-8	-39	-4	-15		-68	
 Processed meat 	-44	51	-50	-11	-13	-73	-46	-56	-10	
Energy intake	-6		1 -18	-8	-3	-11	7	-6		

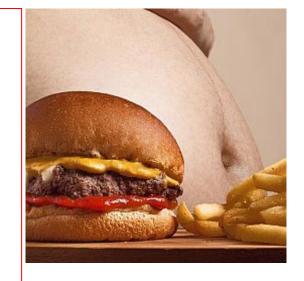


Fig 2 | Percentage difference between recommendations from food based dietary guidelines (FBDGs) and current intake by food group and region. Positive values (in black) indicate greater intake in FBDGs and negative ones (in red) indicate lower intake. The comparison is based on recommended mean values. For the global FBDGs, the percentage changes between the guidelines and current intake is the average across all countries with a FBDG. WHO=World Health Organization; EAT=EAT-Lancet Commission on Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems

EU-health tax meat saves 9 billion euro/yr health care costs

Table : Effect of 'fair meat' prices in European countries (health/environment related taxes/kg meat)

		TAPPC	TAPPC Reduced	Oxford Univ. Health	Oxford Univ.		Oxford Univ.		Reduced
		proposal	Meat	tax on red and	Health tax on		Health tax		attributable
		Fair meat	consumption/year	processsed meat	meat proposal:		on meat:		health care
		price tax	(2030) with tax	Proposal 2020:	change in price		reduced meat		costs in billion
		Revenue	on beef of	Tax revenues per	of meat after		consumption		USD/year
		per year	€ 4,77/kg, pork:	country in billion	health tax on		per year in		after health
		in € billion	3,61/kg and	USD/year	meat is introduced		% after		tax is intro-
		per year	€ 1.73/kg chicken				health tax		duced
		in EU28					on meat		
		countries					is introduced		
		(2030)							
					Processed meat	Red	Processed	Red meat	Processed
					(A10)	Meat	meat	(A11)	meat
						(A10)	(A11)		(A14)
EU-28	2005	32,2	-30% chicken	29,46 billion USD for					9,9 billion
			-57% pork	10 countries below =					USD for 10
			-67% beef	€ 26,6 billion /yr					countries
									below=€ 8,94
									billion ∕yr
France				4,3	68	18	33	0,9	0,95
Germany				8,11	166	28	37	3,4	4,13
UK				3,77	79	14	22	0,4	1
Spain	5			2,66	73	14	22	1,4	0,53
Italy				4,37	101	19	26	2	1,21
Poland				2,68	94	16	24	0,4	0,89
Netherl.				1,29	115	27	29	4,4	0,41
Sweden				0,94	185	27	37	1,6	0,31
Denmark				0,69	119	29	29	4,9	0,23
Belgium				0,7	105	20	27	2	0,25



Sources: TAPP Coalition proposal 'EU Fair Meat Price': https://tappcoalition.eu/nieuws; Oxford University proposal Health tax on meat Marco Springmann et al: https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0204139 List of countries in Oxford University proposal: https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article/file?id=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0204139.s001&type=supplementary

5th Feb 2020: 2 reports launched at EU parliament

Global media coverage



Aligning food pricing policies with the European Green Deal

True Pricing of meat and dairy in Europe, including CO2 costs



A Sustainability Charge on Meat Brussels, 5 feb 2020 Robert Vergeer & Ingrid Odegard



mmitted to the Environment

FORTUNE



ENVIRONMENTCONSUMPTION TAX

Looking to cut emissions, Europe eyes a 'sustainability' tax on meat

BY ADRIAN CROFT

February 6, 2020 1:00 PM EST

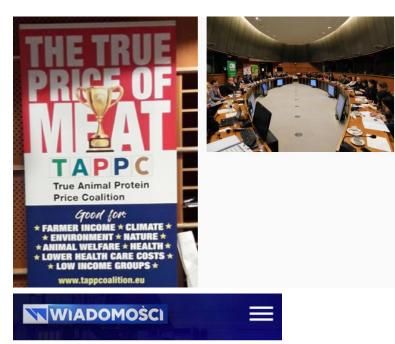


PLANÈTE • AGRICULTURE & ALIMENTATION

Faut-il taxer la viande pour que son prix reflète son coût environnemental ?

Des ONG néerlandaises proposent un « prix juste de la viande », dont les revenus iraient aux consommateurs, aux agriculteurs et à l'environnement.

Par Mathilde Gérard • Publié hier à 18h58, mis à jour à 10h53



Podatek od mięsa w całej UE?

publikacja: 05.02.2020, 19:30

видео «центрального телевидения» видеосюжет алла давыдова (ембачноочанту) ⊗ 1910 15.02.2020, 17 Европейцы объявили войну мясу: как это отразится на россиянах

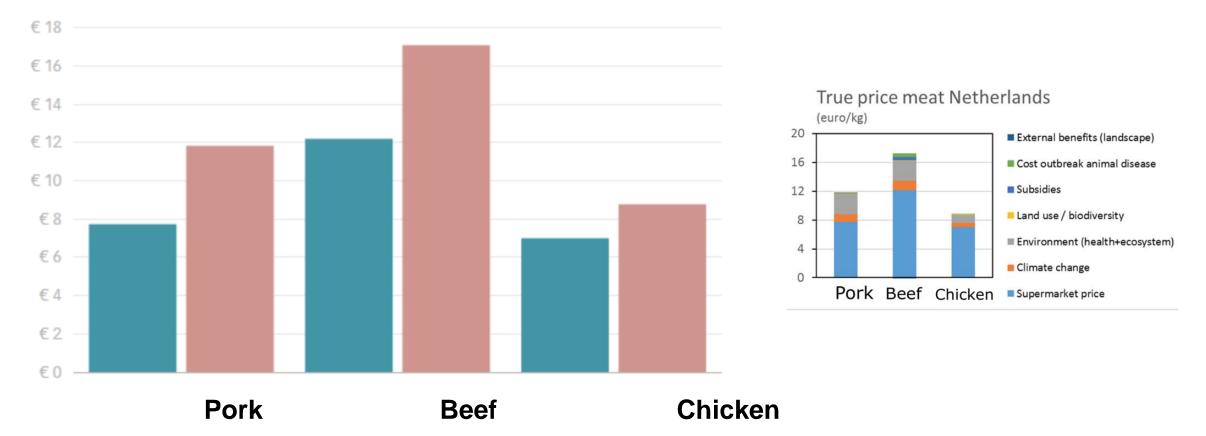
EU urged to adopt meat tax to tackle climate emergency

Levy would help offset impact of farming by raising price of stea in UK by 25%, says report





The True Price of Meat: 26%- 53% more expensive ...



Real supermarket prices (blue) versus true meat prices (pink) including environmental costs, like GHG emissions (CE Delft, 2018)

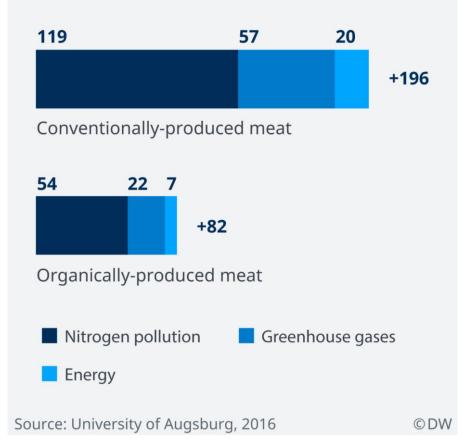


True prices at supermarket Penny's Germany



Cheap meat's hidden costs

How much more expensive would meat be in Germany if environmental costs were included? (in percent)



The natural way to make our meat future proof

Farmers receive 33 to EU countries and their citizens control the expenditures of Broad consultation led to 50% from the Fund per the Fund (32 billion euro per year in the entire EU from 2030). grown PUBLIC SUPPORT year enabling CHANGE OF TRANSPARENCY is needed to keep public support. for fair pricing of meat in EU **MEAT PRODUCTION and** countries like the Netherlands their income support. and Germany. Surveys show 52-63% of the Dutch support a FAIRER -thus higher- meat price. How does it work; MEAT PRICE **INCREASES GRADUALLY** VEGETABLES 0.17 (chicken), 0.47 (beef), AND FRUIT will become What's 0.36 (pork) in 2030 per 100 gram. CHEAPER, enabled These extra revenues will be via the Fund. used for the FUND FAIR FOOD PRICING. the Dutch succes story? PURCHASING POWER Feasibility research of lowest income groups by CE Delft proves WILL BE COMPENSATED this intent is via the Fund, e.g. subsidies TRUSTWORTHY. for Healthy Food. EU countries will apply FAIR PRICING OF MEAT at the start of the meat production chain: at slaughterhouses or import (alternatively at retail level). These extra revenues will flow into the FUND FAIR FOOD PRICING. APPO **True Animal Prot** Fair meat prices will reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the EU with 3%: 120 Mton CO, equivalent. **Price Coalition**

TAPPC True Animal Protein Price Coalition

fair meat prices (in eurocent per 100 gram meat)

TAPP Coalition proposal based on CE/CLM report 'The true price of meat', 2018

Year	Chicken	Pork ¹⁾	Beef/veal	Average increase
Supermarketprice in 2018 in eurocent/100 gr. (CE, 2018)	70	77,5	121,7	
2022	9,5	21,3	26,9	16 eurocent
2030	20,4	45	57	34 eurocent
Price increase 2022 - 2018	13,6%	27,5%	22,1%	19%
Price increase 2030 - 2018	29,1%	58,1%	46,8%	41%

Revenues fair meat price (in mln €)

	Subsidies for sustainable husbandry (animal welfare, environment, nature)	VAT reduction 9% to 5% for vegetables, fruits, potatoes, nuts, plant based meat alternatives	Compensation for low income households - Payments of 120 euro per year for health care allowance	Compensation loss in revenu, administrative burden for slaughterhouses and others, costs for tax authorities, public information etc	Revenue per year
2022	600	280	270	26	1.176
2025	500	290	470	6	1.266
2030	450	300	600	6	1.356

Impact on climate and health

- 50% lower meat consumption in 2025 or 2030
- 4,2 Mton CO_{2 eq.} reduction 2030 (2,7 Mton in Netherlands)
- 2-3 Mton CO_{2 eq.} reduction : subsidies for agriculture
- 10% reduction nr. of cows, pigs and chicken (150 mln euro/year)
- Less risks for heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes II
- € 0,4 billion /year lower health care costs
- 120 Mton CO2 reduction in Europe (= 3% all CO2)
- € 9 billion /year lower health care costs
- Net benefit for most consumers







True pricing meat in different countries

EU, Germany, NL, New Zealand



- EU Farm2Fork Strategy: environmental costs in foodprices / EU taxes
- EU Farm to Fork Strategy: Code or legislation to stop low meat prices
- EU: 0% VAT organic vegetables/fruits / shift to plantbased proteins
- German Agri Minister: animal welfare levy meat and dairy
- Dutch Agri Minister: supports TAPP Coalition plan true pricing meat
- New Zealand: meat and dairy in ETS system CO2-trade in 2025



Policy options at EU level

- Allow member states to apply 0% VAT tariffs on healthy, green foodproducts
- Oblige MS to adopt high VAT tariff on food with negative impacts (e.g. meat)
- EU research to define standardised methods to calculate true prices of food
- EU Legislation to stop selling/promoting too cheap meat in supermarkets
- Tax meat and soy imports to the EU (CBAM)
- Bring slaugherhouses, dairy factories into the ETS system to pay GHGemissions meat and dairy sold (like aviation and shipping sector)
- <u>https://tappcoalition.eu/nieuws/14734/eu-ministers--finance-agri-envi-health--asked-to-support-and-improve-farm-to-fork-strategy</u>

Policy options at Member State level

- high VAT tariff on food with negative health or environmental impact (e.g. meat, sugar) -> disadvantages
- excise duties per kg meat like Germany, Netherlands; revenues for farmers
- Legislation to stop selling/promoting too cheap meat in (eg Belgium)
- Oblige supermarkets to calculate & publish the true prices of food / footprint 1-2 year later consumers have to pay the true prices published at label
- Higher standards for meat (animal welfare, environment, fair income etc.)
- Reducing general subsidies to meat and dairy sector

Summary – best options for higher meat price

- True pricing incl. environmental costs **excise duty** tariff per kg meat
- CBAM- meat import tax from outside EU
- Bring meat and dairy sector into ETS, like New Zealand, shipping/aviation
- Higher standards for meat (animal welfare, environment, fair income etc.)
- Legislation to stop too low meat prices

Thank you!

Tip: sign & share petition <u>https://goodfoodprice.eu</u> in 9 languages

" Towards a fair food pricing. Together."

Jeroom Remmers Director TAPP Coalition https://tappcoalition.eu info@tappcoalitie.nl Partnerships: https://tappcoalition.eu/donate



True Animal Protein Price Coalition