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#### Economic Incentives, Transaction Costs and Carbon Trading: The Economics of Alberta's Reduced Age to Harvest Protocol

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# Economic Incentives, Transaction Costs and Carbon Trading: The Economics of Alberta's Reduced Age to Harvest Protocol By Paul J. Thomassin

### Background

- Provincial government of Alberta established a carbon market and regulates Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions of Large emitters >100,000 tCO<sub>2e</sub>
- Alberta assisted in the development of the carbon offset market by identifying science based protocols.

## Objectives

- Estimate the benefits and costs of the aggregator who manages a Reduced Age to Harvest Protocol.
- Estimate the carbon revenue to feedlot operators of GHG emission reductions.

### Reduced Age to Harvest

- Carbon Offset Protocol for Agriculture
- Management change reduces the age of beef cattle at harvest.
- Reduces the age to harvest from 19 months to 15 months

### Method

- To estimate the cost of the aggregation function a series of semi-structured interviews were undertaken with aggregators and potential aggregators.
- Once detailed costs were identified and estimated a survey was undertaken with aggregators to determine a consensus on costs.
- A GHG calculator was used to estimate the carbon reductions from the reduction in age to harvest (i.e. bringing steer calves and heifers as oppose to yearling steers and heifers.

# **Assumptions – Expected and Optimistic Scenarios**

#### **Expected Scenario**

|        | Price of Carbon<br>Offset (\$) | Carbon Offsets<br>Generated<br>(Tonnes) | Discount Rate<br>(as a %) |
|--------|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Year 1 | \$13.00                        | 40,000                                  | 3                         |
| Year 2 | \$13.00                        | 40,000                                  | 3                         |
| Year 3 | \$23.00                        | 42,000                                  | 3                         |
| Year 4 | \$23.00                        | 44,000                                  | 3                         |
| Year 5 | \$27.00                        | 46,000                                  | 3                         |
| Year 6 | \$27.00                        | 48,000                                  | 3                         |
| Year 7 | \$27.00                        | 50,000                                  | 3                         |

# **Optimistic Scenario**

|        | Price of Carbon Offset (\$)  Carbon Offsets Credits Generated (Tonnes) |        | Discount Rate<br>(as a %) |  |
|--------|--|--------|---------------------------|--|
| Year 1 | \$13.00  | 60,000 | 2                         |  |
| Year 2 | \$13.00  | 65,000 | 2                         |  |
| Year 3 | \$27.00  | 70,000 | 2                         |  |
| Year 4 | \$30.00  | 72,000 | 2                         |  |
| Year 5 | \$30.00  | 74,000 | 2                         |  |
| Year 6 | \$40.00  | 75,000 | 2                         |  |
| Year 7 | \$40.00  | 75,000 | 2                         |  |

# Results Expected Scenario

| Indicator  | Present Value  |  |
|--|----------------|--|
| Present Value of the Costs                               | \$2,370,034.85 |  |
| Present Value of the Revenue                             | \$3,619,555.93 |  |
| Present Value of the Cost Per Offset Credit Generated    | \$7.65         |  |
| Present Value of the Revenue Per Offset Credit Generated | \$11.68        |  |
| Net Present Value  | \$1,249,521.09 |  |

| Sensitivity Analysis on Carbon Price |         |             |         |         |         |         |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                      | Year 1  | Year 2      | Year 3  | Year 4  | Year 5  | Year 6  | Year 7  |
| Assum. P                             | \$13.00 | \$13.00     | \$23.00 | \$23.00 | \$27.00 | \$27.00 | \$27.00 |
| B-E P's                              | \$13.00 | \$13.00     | \$13.48 | \$13.48 | \$15.82 | \$15.82 | \$15.82 |
| NPV                                  |         | -\$1,816.01 |         |         |         |         |         |

### **Optimistic Scenario**

| Indicator  | Present Value  |
|--|----------------|
| Present Value of the Costs                               | \$2,923,593.41 |
| Present Value of the Revenue                             | \$7,583,823.55 |
| Present Value of the Cost Per Offset Credit Generated    | \$5.95         |
| Present Value of the Revenue Per Offset Credit Generated | \$15.45        |
| Net Present Value  | \$4,660,230.13 |

| Sensitivity Analysis on the Price of Carbon |             |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|   | Year 1      | Year 2  | Year 3  | Year 4  | Year 5  | Year 6  | Year 7  |
| Ass. Prices                                 | \$13.00     | \$13.00 | \$27.00 | \$27.00 | \$27.00 | \$27.00 | \$27.00 |
| <b>B-E Prices</b>                           | \$13.00     | \$13.00 | \$8.02  | \$8.91  | \$8.91  | \$11.88 | \$11.88 |
| NPV   | -\$6,064.14 |         |         |         |         |         |         |

### Conclusions

- Transaction costs must remain relatively low for the carbon offset market to be profitable.
- To keep cost down, aggregators provide this service with on-going services
- Carbon price and quantity of carbon offsets sold in the market determines profitability.