



Carbon neutralization strategy for TNC in Dairy Industry

2023 Bain Case Competition | XiaoBaoBain

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Executive Summary: TNC should promote standard setting, providing fund, and overseeing trials to build up low carbon ecosystem for husbandry industry

Overview

	Industry overview	Pain points	Strengths and Potentials
▼	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Husbandry industry has a large share in China's carbon emissions, and is still growingIn husbandry industry, dairy is the major source of carbon emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Weak or even no incentivesLack of collaborationThe absence of targeted policiesHerdsmen fall into the vicious circle of overgrazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">TNC's rich experience and great influenceHigh feasibility of carbon reductionHigh market concentration in dairy industry
Strategy			

	Standard & Ecosystem	Low-carbon ranches	Green value chain
▼	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Set dairy industry carbon reduction standardsEventually build a dairy industry green ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Grassland restorationForage additive AsparagopsisOrganic fertilizer usageConduct trials	TNC's function in the value chain: <ul style="list-style-type: none">SupportPromoteInterconnect

Implementation

	Timeline	Risk	Forecast
▼	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Conduct trials first, then start with countrywide expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Potential risks are predictedCorresponding mitigations are ready	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Expect to see significant carbon reduction to achieve China's 2030 goal



AGENDA

Market Analysis

- Industry Overview
- Pain points
- Potential

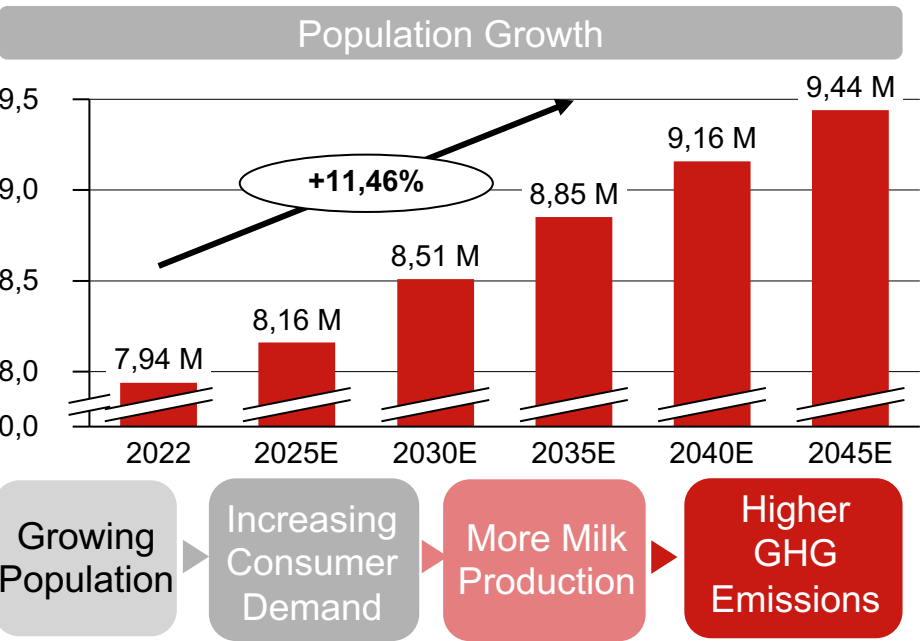
Strategy Design

Implementation

Appendix

Husbandry industry emission is expected to grow 11.4% with the increase in demand: as one of the biggest emitters, China should put more efforts to tackle

World's Carbon emissions promises to keep growing driven by booming population



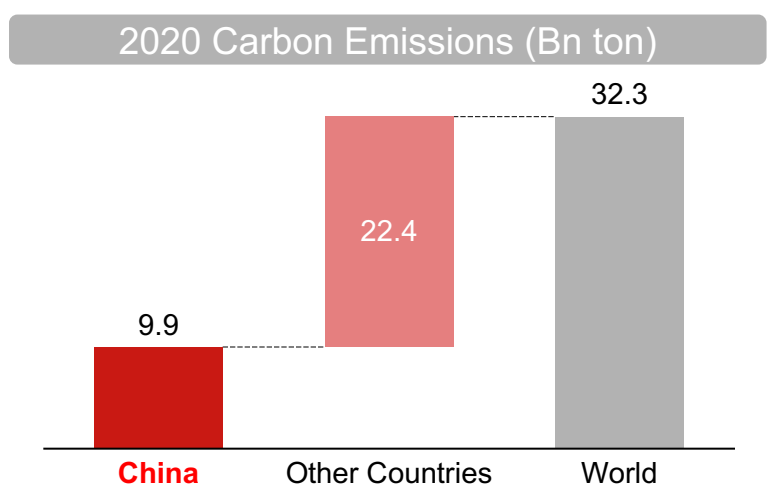
Milk Production **+30%** → GHG¹ emissions **+18%**
(2005-2015)

Growing Population **+19%** → Customer Demand **+19%**
→ Milk Production **+19%** → GHG emissions **+11.4%**
(2022-2045E)

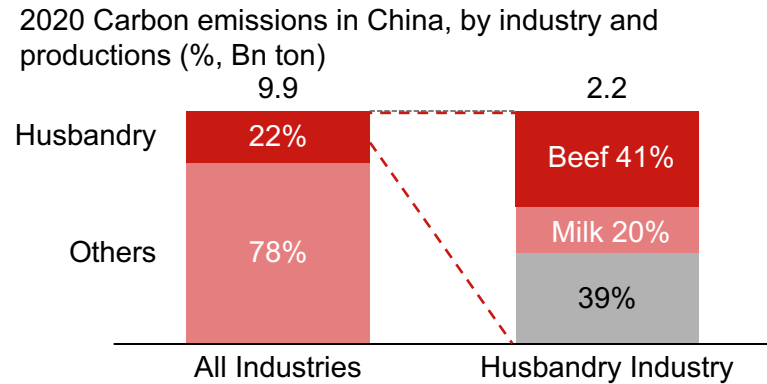
Note: **GHG** refers to “Green House Gas”

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Carbon Monitor, XiaoBaoBain analysis

China is the world's largest carbon emitter, accounting for nearly 30% of the emissions



Husbandry industry accounts for 22% of total anthropogenic GHG emissions



China has been striving to reduce carbon emission reduction

Action Plan for Carbon Dioxide Peaking Before 2030
2021.10

Science and Technology to Support Carbon Neutral Implementation Plan for Carbon Peaking (2022-2030)
2022.06

President Xi Jinping

“China's CO₂ emissions per unit of GDP will fall by more than 65% by 2030.”

“China will reach carbon neutrality by 2060.”

However, efforts being put in husbandry industry is not enough

- Husbandry industry still **not included in the carbon trading system**
- **Trivial subsidies** for companies striving for carbon reduction
- **No industry institutions or policies** pushing companies to form a carbon reduction ecosystem
- ... (more)

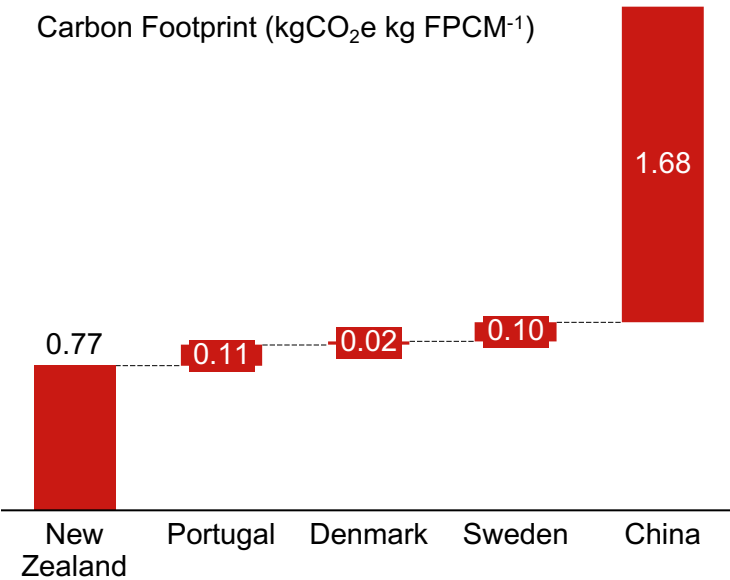
Dairy industry has much room for carbon reduction, high feasibility and mature paths for practice

Much room for carbon reduction

Carbon intensity of dairy industry is relatively high in China

China's greenhouse gas emissions per kilogram of raw milk produced are about **two times the world's leading level**

Carbon Footprint (kgCO₂e kg FPCM⁻¹)



Note: 1. **CR3** refers to concentration rates of top 3 companies

Source: AgResearch, Euromonitor, Bain, XiaoBaoBain Analysis

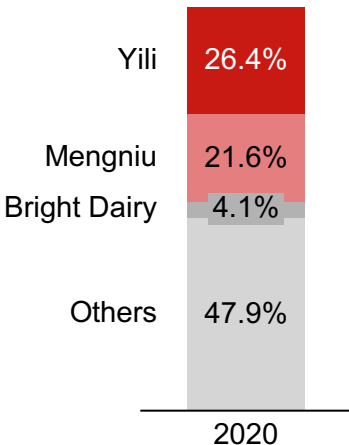
High feasibility

Significant results can be achieved by focusing on key aspects

90% of emissions come from pasture-related (e.g., dairy farming, feed growing), which means tackling the corresponding problems will contribute to huge overall improvement

Actions can be implemented and spread by leading companies in dairy industry

The dairy industry has a concentration of market share (CR3¹ >= 50%). Leading companies is highly impactful with wide recognition.



Mature path for carbon reduction

Developed countries have paved the way for latecomers

U.S

- Scale up to increase productivity
- Precise control of forage diet

Japan

- Fully utilize grassland resources

Europe

- Focus on tech improvement
- Advanced technology for carbon sequestration

The remaining problem:

- **Which** measure to adopt?
- **How** can these measures be adapted to China's dairy industry?
- **What's** TNC's role in the process?

Pain points: The absence of targeted regulation, public awareness, and collaboration make dairy industry being a large CO₂ emission source for China

Pain points

Reasons

Roots

1

Only a few companies execute carbon reduction practices

- Lack of incentives
- Unaware of the importance of dairy industry carbon reduction

- The whole livestock industry does not belong to the scope of **carbon trading**
- Lack of **industry standards**

2

Without an industry ecosystem to promote widespread carbon reduction actions

Lack of social environment and companies' joint effort

- Little **promotion** on the importance of carbon reduction in dairy industry
- Lack **leadership** of industry institutions and dominating companies

3

Unclear carbon reduction pathways, lack of effective and locally adapted measures

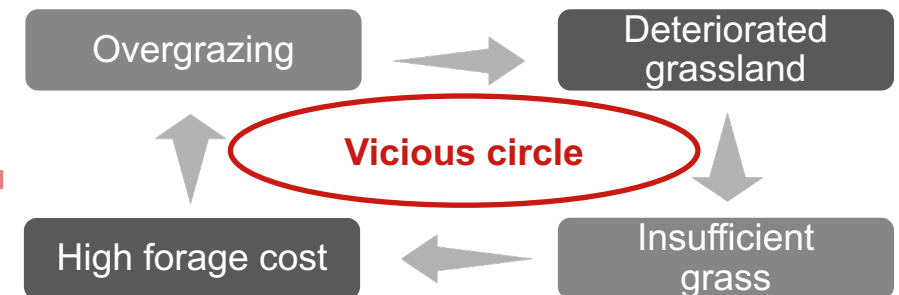
- Lack of specific and implemented policies targeting husbandry industry

- China is still fumbling in carbon reduction with few existing livestock models to learn from, hard to **adopt foreign practices feasibly**

4

Grass deterioration rate increased in recent years

Vicious circle of overgrazing



With TNC's influence and the huge potential to decrease emission in husbandry industry, China can achieve its 2030 carbon reduction goals

TNC's impact and influence

1 ✓Influence ✓Impact

- Invested in 12 deals with \$2.4Bn in 2022
- Protected and improved management of 1,245,532 acres of land
- Protected 161,906 square miles of ocean

2 ✓Action ✓Accessibility

- Has been providing ESG consulting service for countries including China
- Has carried out concrete measures in environmental protection

3 ✓Support ✓Advocate

- Has been providing fund (e.g. Sustainable Water Impact Fund), partnership, and supporting service as needed
- Has benefitted government and eco-friendly businesses

Emission reduction's potential

1 ✓Huge potential

Number of production in GLEAM

kg CO₂, -eq.kg milk protein⁻¹

Producing the same unit, firms' amount of CO₂ produced varies

2 ✓High feasibility

Two largest milk producers, Yili (26.4% and Mengniu (21.6%) have nearly half of market share

➡ Start with one company and influence the whole industry

Achieving benchmarks

1 ✓Real reduction in industry

12,875.813 x (1-65%) = 5,794.115

Estimated emissions in base year 1990

China's goal of reducing >65% emission by 2030

The upper limit of emissions in 2030

2 ✓Affect future business's approach

Sustainability is a KPC for 73% of Chinese household shoppers

0 1 2 3 4 (Willingness to purchase)

43% of ESG investments significantly outperform non-ESG's

Strongly underperformed

Underperformed

Neither

Outperformed

Strongly outperformed

Sources: GLEAM, Euromonitor, UN DESA, Statista, TNC Impact Report, XiaoBaoBain analysis

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AGENDA

Market Analysis

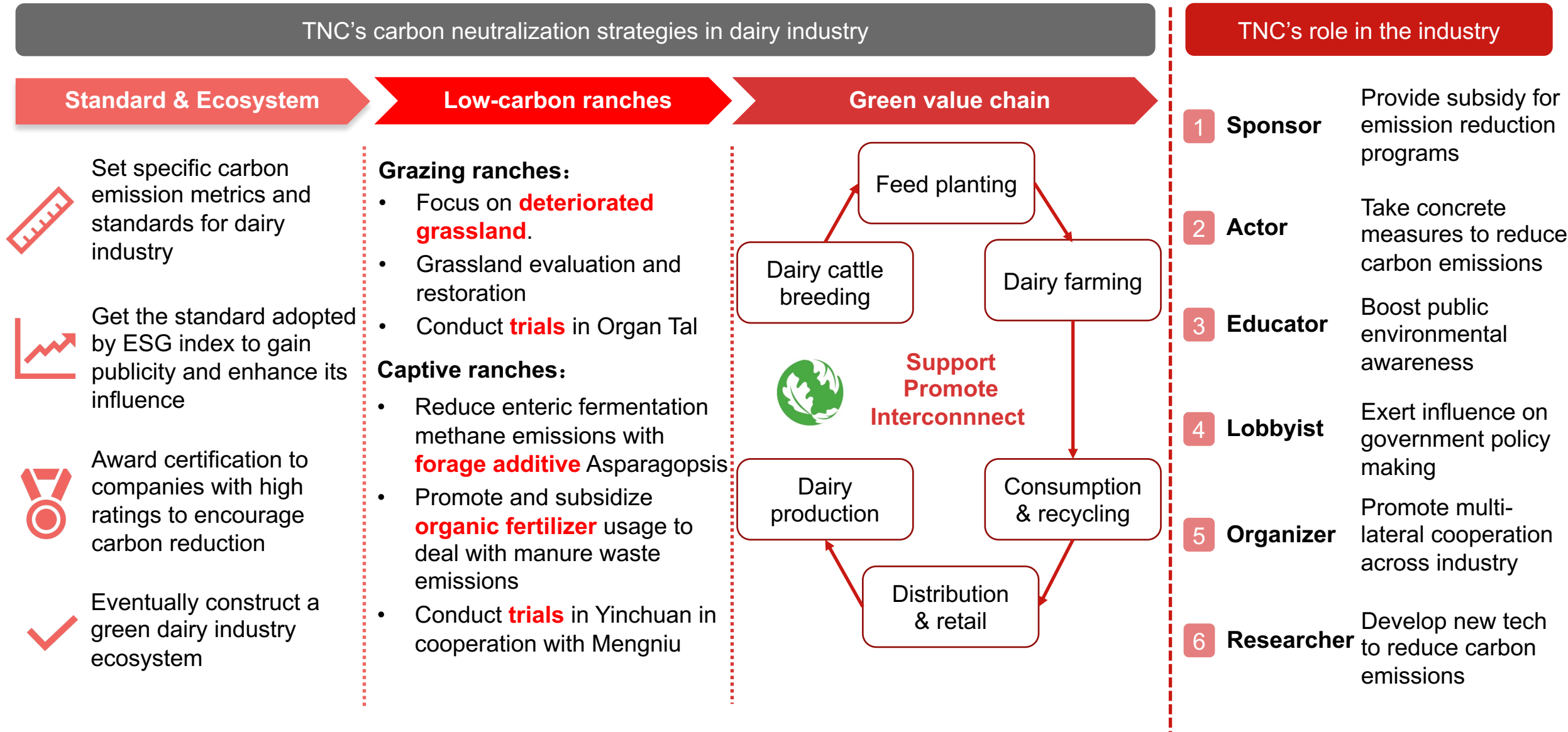
Strategy Design

- Standard & Ecosystem
- Financial instruments
- Low-carbon ranches
- Green value chain

Implementation

Appendix

Strategy overview: TNC should follow the three-parts strategy to promote carbon emission reductions in China's dairy industry



TNC should adopt financial tools by lobbying the government to admit dairy industry into carbon market and cooperating with index companies

Enter the carbon market

Lobby the government for incorporating animal husbandry industry into the carbon market

Benchmark New Zealand

- Dairy industry has been **incorporated into carbon market**
- Agricultural carbon emissions will be priced in 2025
- **Cut free allowances** gradually to encourage carbon emission reduction

Promote **grassland carbon sink trade**

Benchmark California

- Recognize the **potential** of grassland carbon sink
- Grassland carbon sink is **frequently traded**
- Encourage ranch owners to **restore grassland** with carbon trading profits

Cooperation with index company

Objective

Gain more influence for the newly-issued standard



CSIndex



Objective

Establish specific ESG standards for different industries

Cooperation opportunity

Incorporate TNC's standards into CSIndex ESG rating system

Benefits

Reputation

- Gain **publicity** for TNC's new standard, and make it recognized in the industry

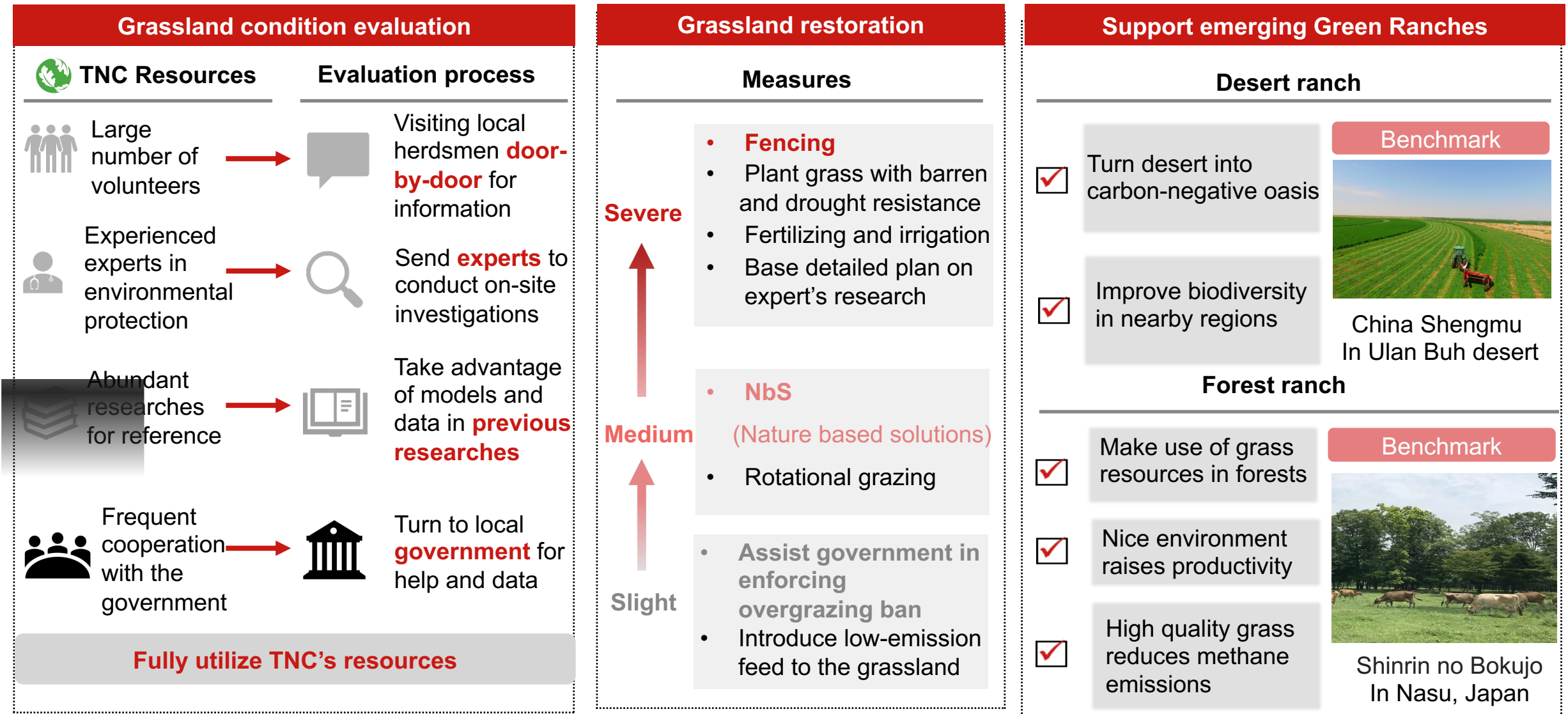
Incentives

- Encourage companies in the dairy industry to **reduce carbon emissions**

Profits

- ESG investors are likely to yield a **higher return** with refined rating system

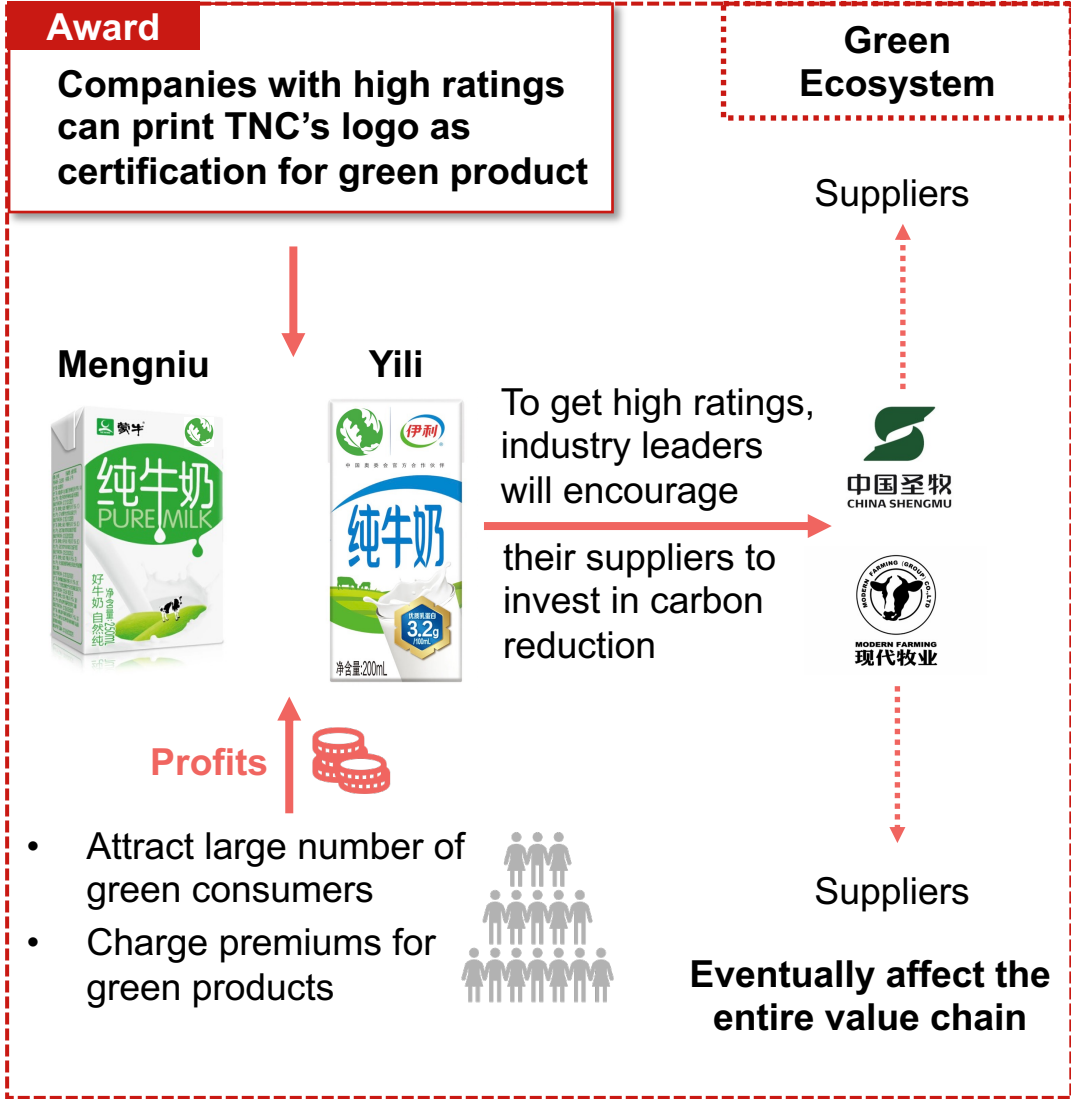
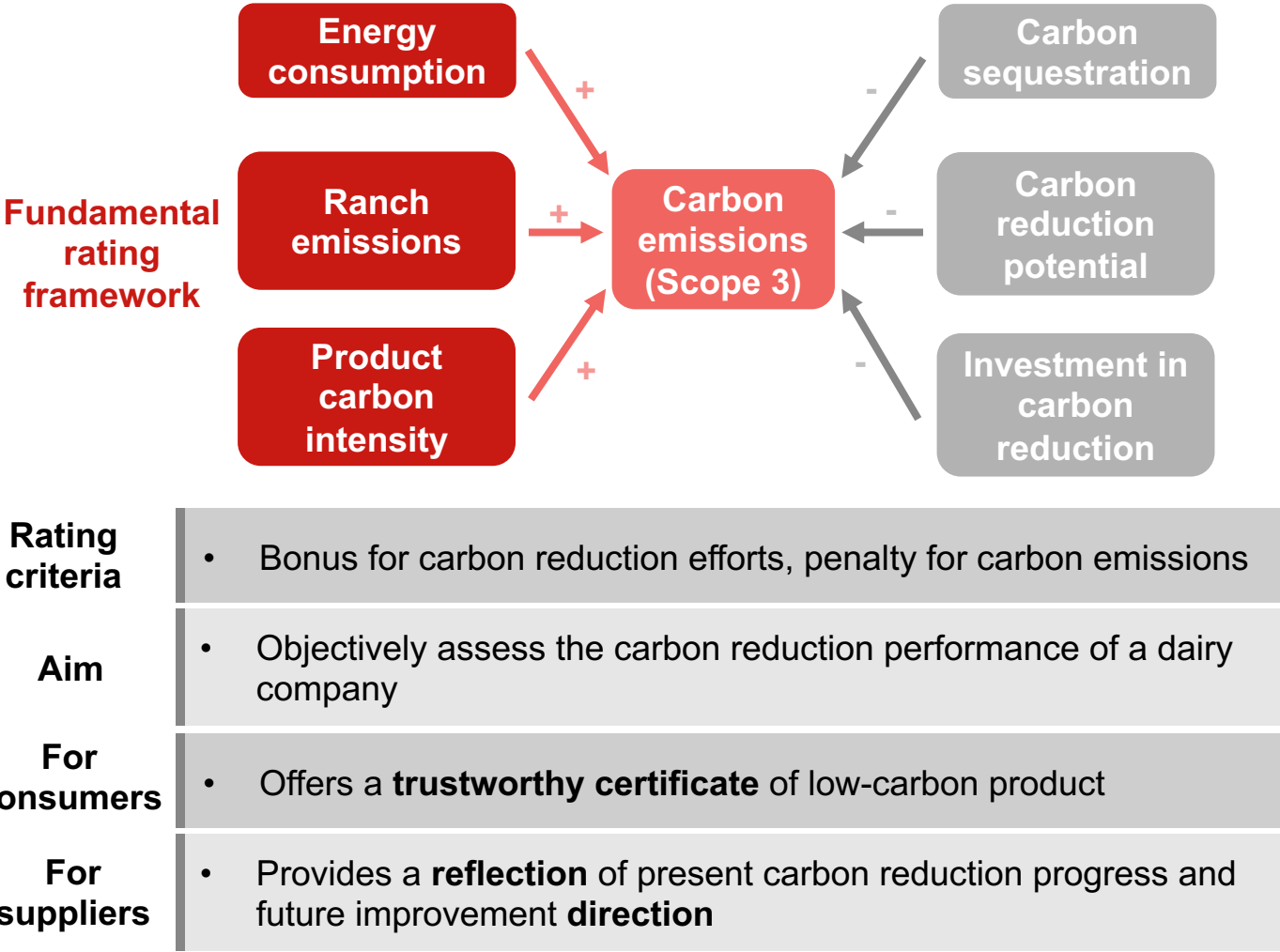
TNC should focus on grassland carbon sink and deteriorated grassland restoration for grazing production systems – profound impacts are expected



TNC should establish a set of metrics for dairy industry to evaluate companies' carbon reduction performance and eventually build up a green dairy ecosystem

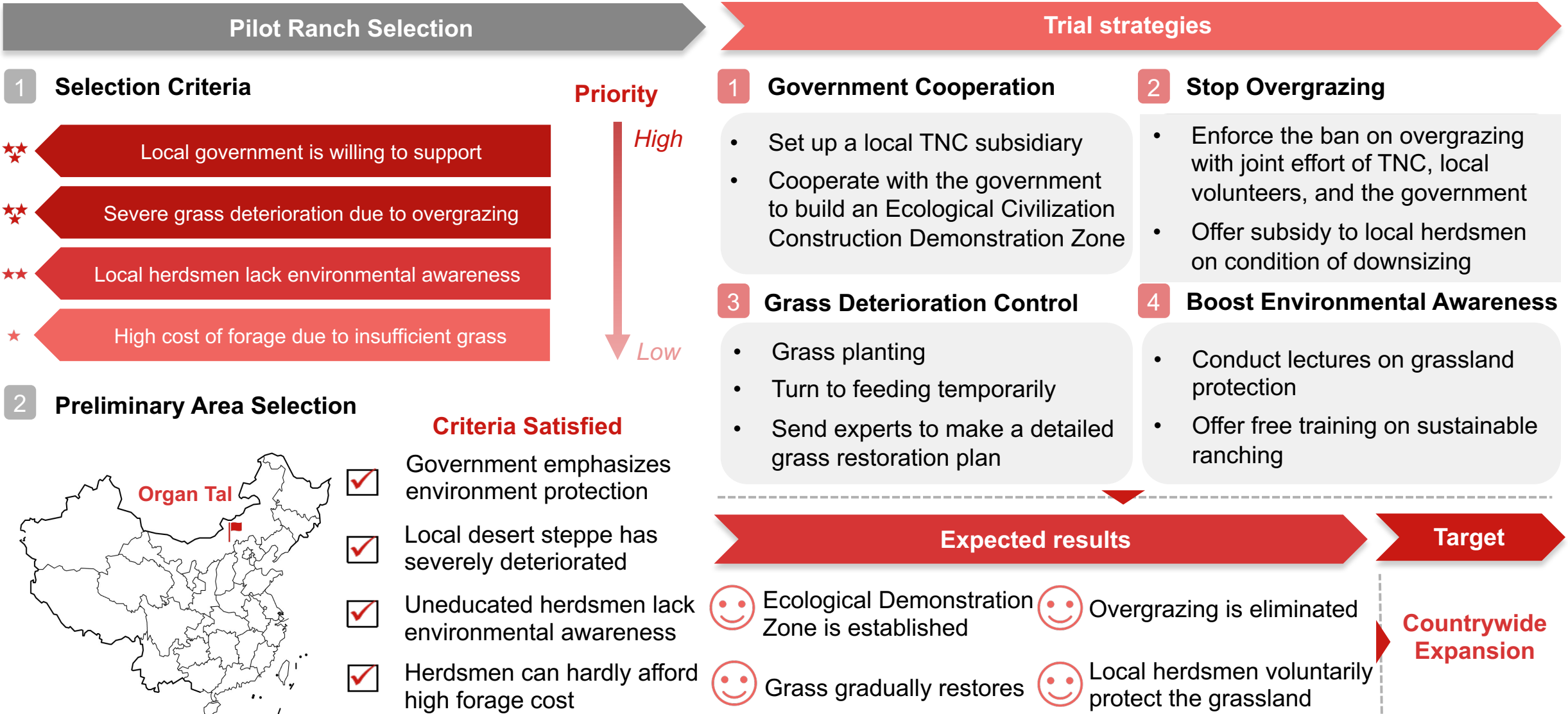


TNC dairy industry carbon neutralization metrics

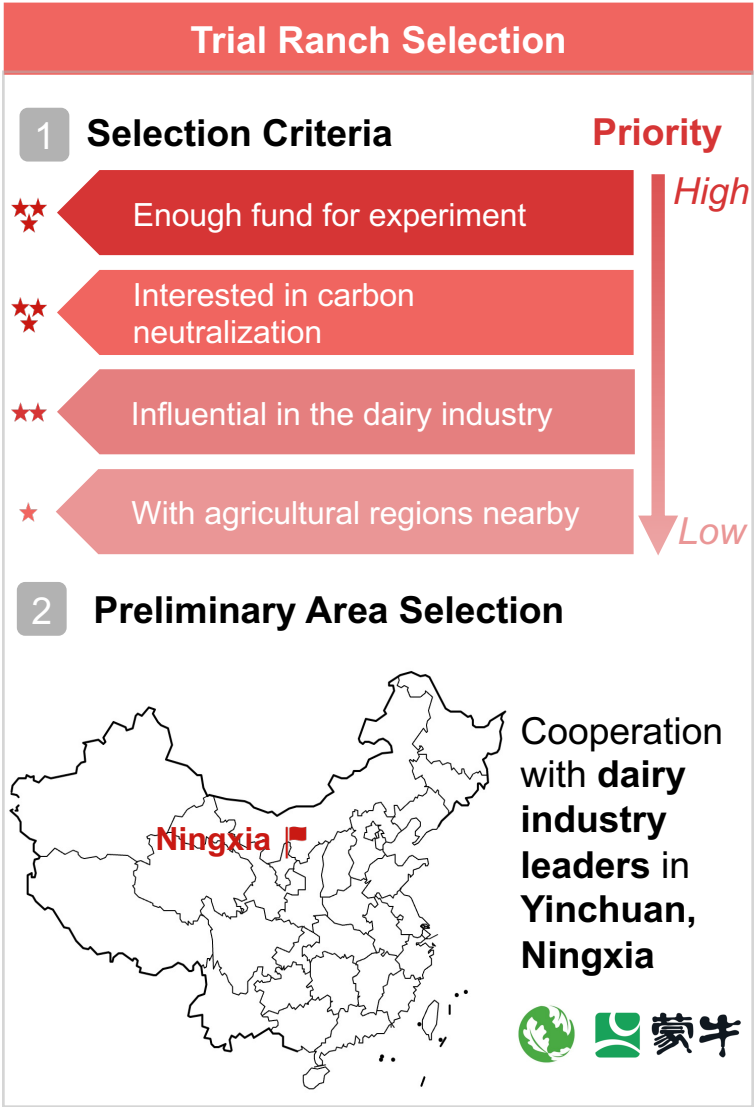
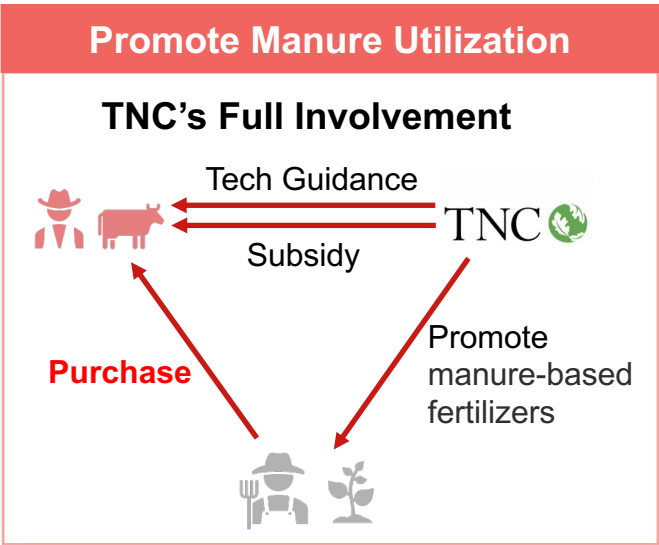
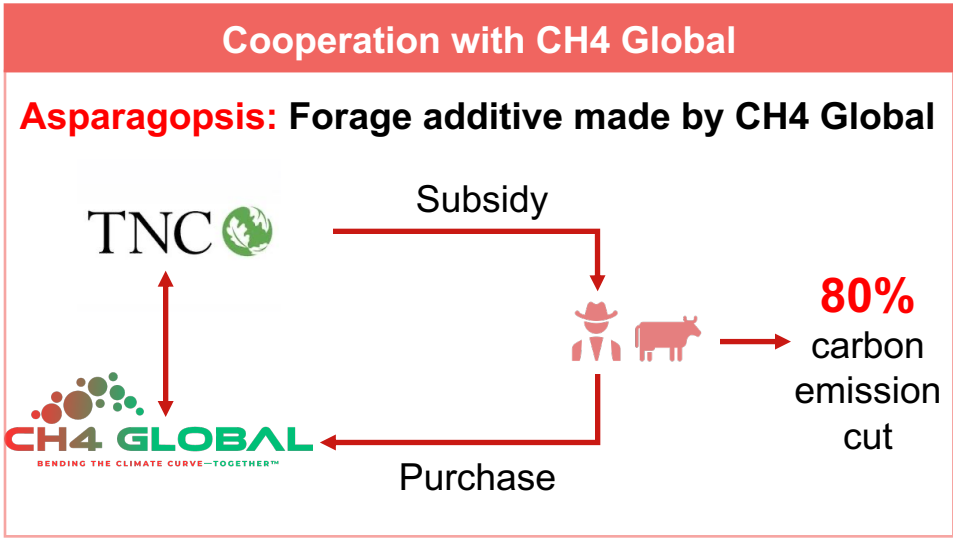
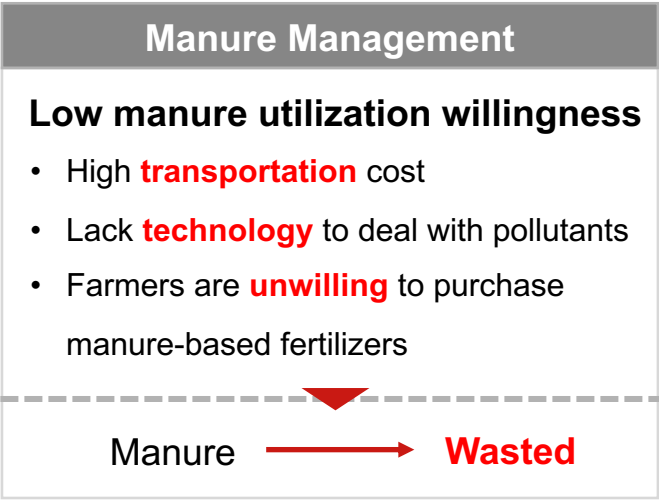
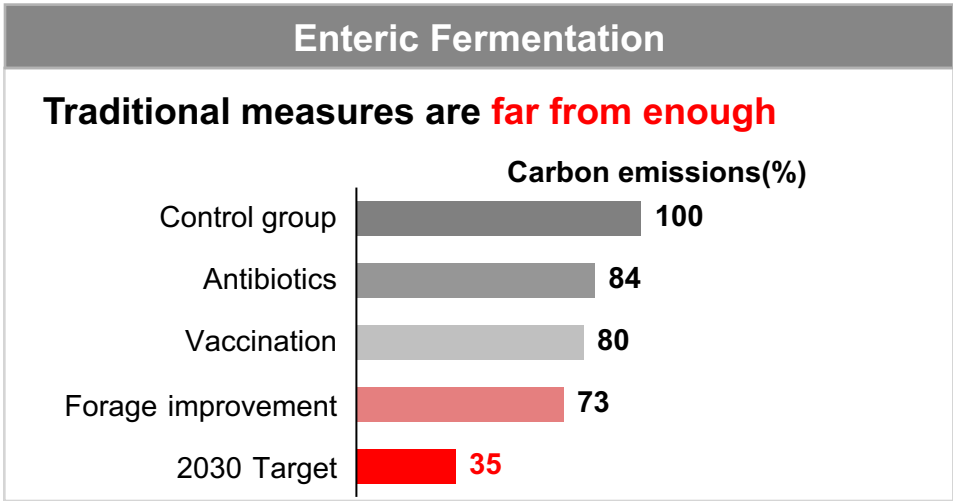


Source: CSIndex, XiaoBaoBain analysis

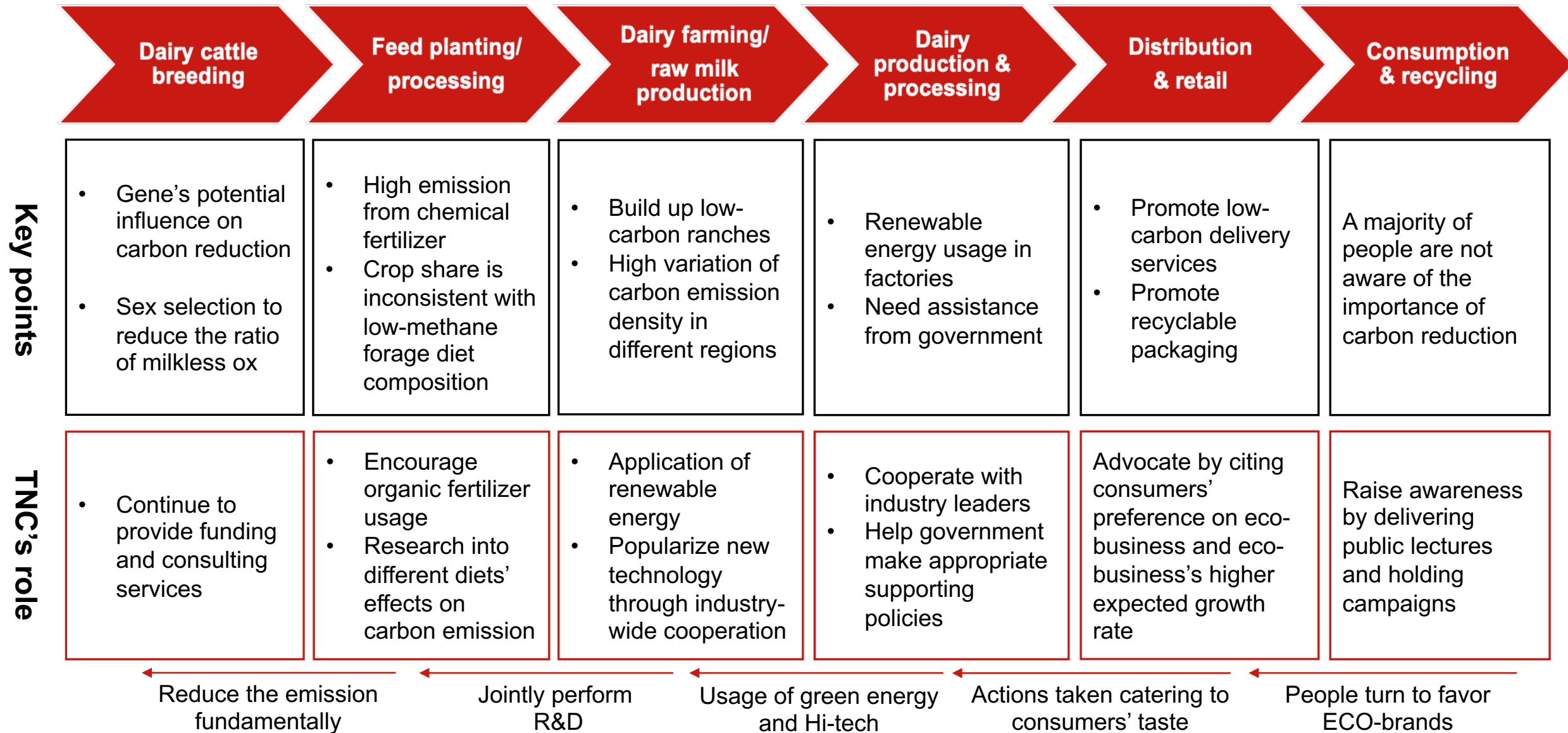
Trials at overgrazing ranch with enough support, proper control, and raising awareness make the place into a role model for other ranches to emulate



Enteric fermentation and manure management problems are top priorities for captive production systems - TNC can tackle them with subsidies and guidance



Consumer's awareness can drive the building up of low carbon value chain – where TNC plays a crucial role to promote, support, and interconnect





AGENDA

Market Analysis

Strategy Design

Implementation

- Forecast
- Risk and mitigation
- Timeline

Appendix

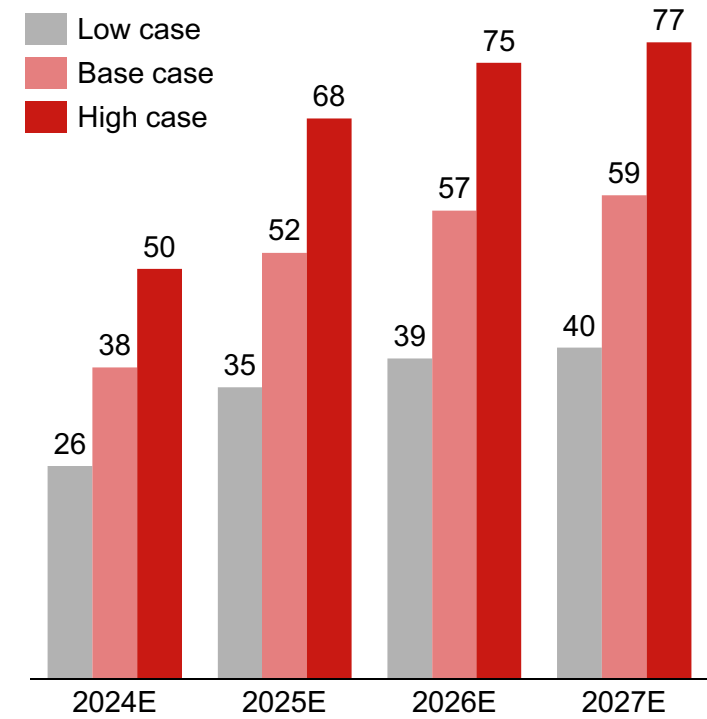
Implementation timeline: We recommend TNC implement strategies according to this 5-year roadmap

<div>Time</div> <div>Events</div>	2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		Key milestones	Priority
	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2		
Trial for grazing ranches											Grassland almost fully restores Asparagopsis proves to be effective	☆☆☆
Trial for captive ranches												
Expansion of grazing ranch methods											Cover 80% severely deteriorated grassland Cover 60% captive ranches	☆☆
Expansion of captive ranch methods												
Standard setting											Standard published Government approval	☆☆☆
Carbon market trade												
ESG index cooperation											Standard gets incorporated	☆☆

Carbon reduction forecast: We expect to see significant carbon reduction to achieve China's 2030 goal

1 Grassland restoration forecast

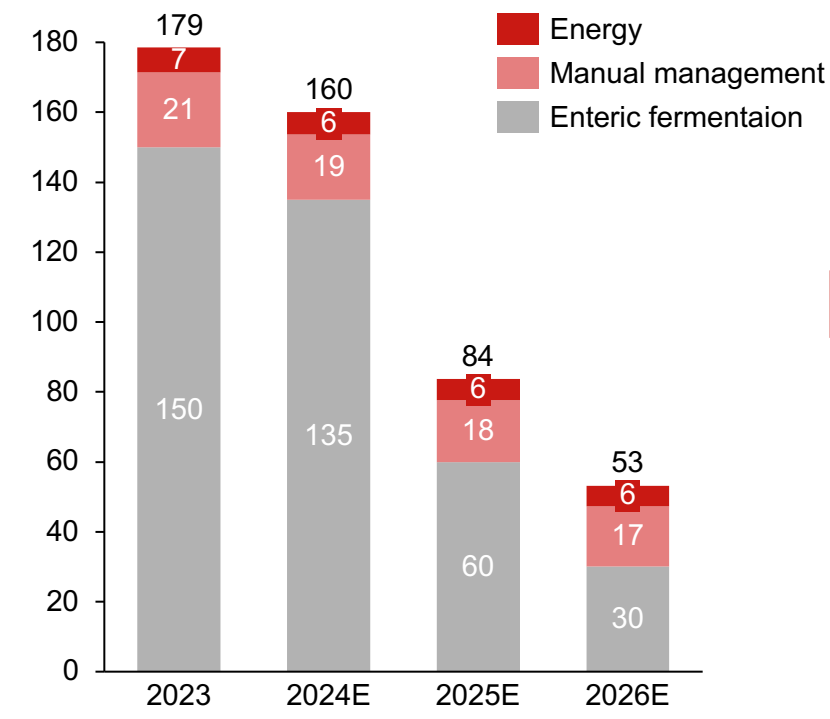
Carbon sink rate (gC/m²·y)



✓ High **carbon sink potential** with rapid restoration of deteriorated grassland

2 Captive ranch forecast

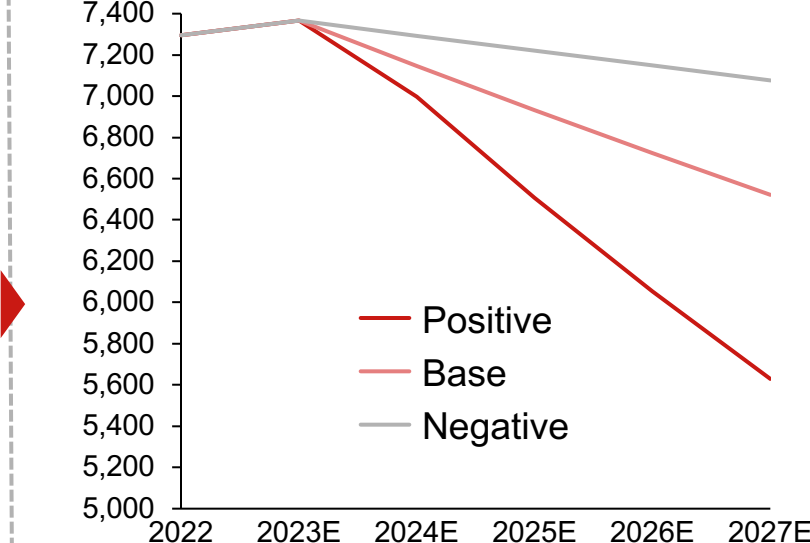
Carbon emission per cow (kgC/y)



✓ Significant **carbon emission cut** driven by reduction in enteric fermentation emissions

3 Overall carbon emission forecast

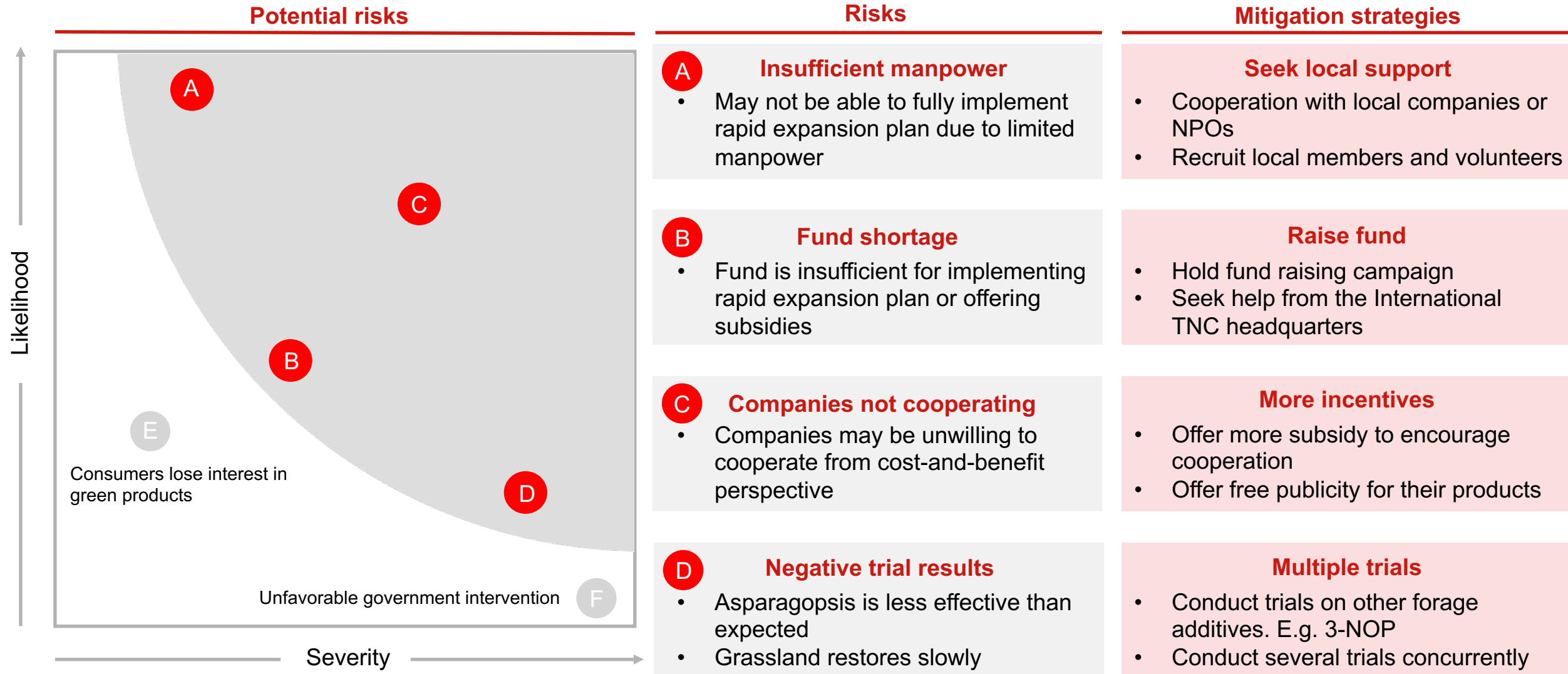
Total dairy industry carbon emission (t)



✓ Significant **carbon emission cut** in the positive and base case

✓ **Cancel out the increasing trend** driven by demand growth in the negative case

Risk and mitigation: TNC should be prepared to identify and mitigate major risks when implementing the strategies to ensure the trial's success





AGENDA

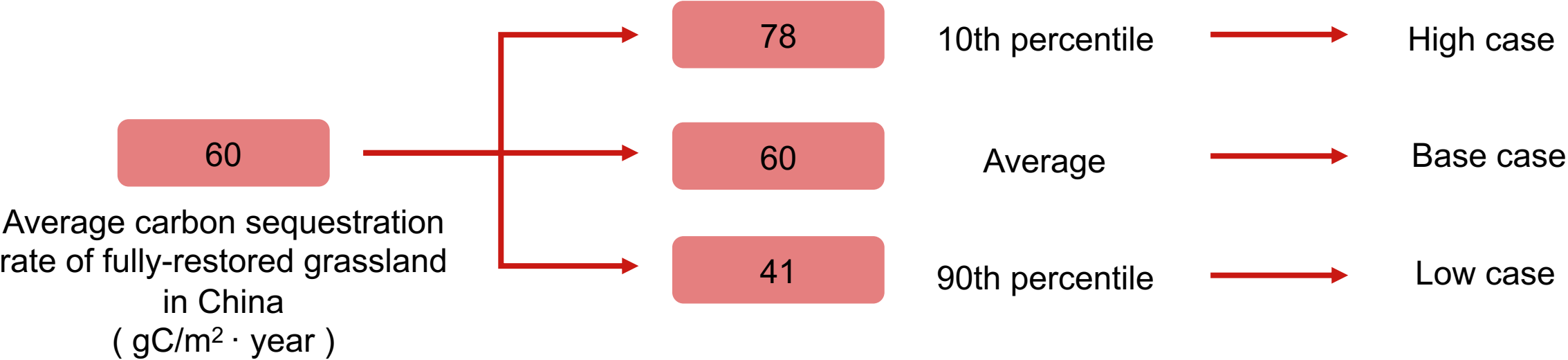
Market Analysis

Strategy Design

Implementation

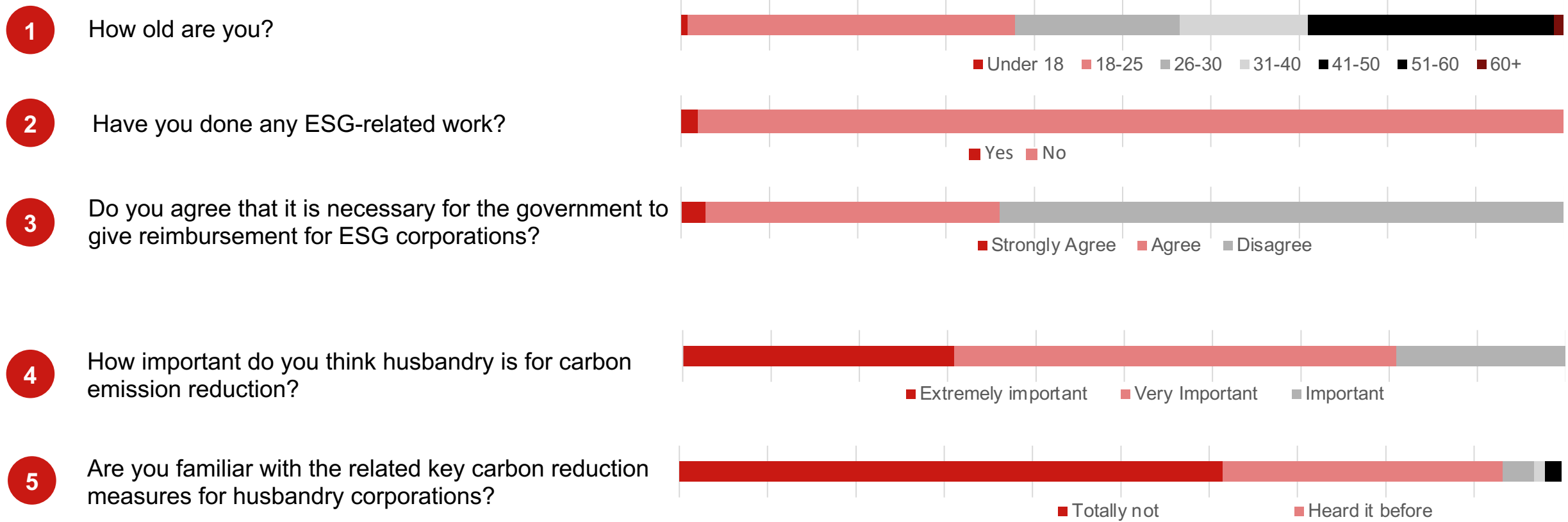
Appendix

Appendix: Model for grassland restoration forecast

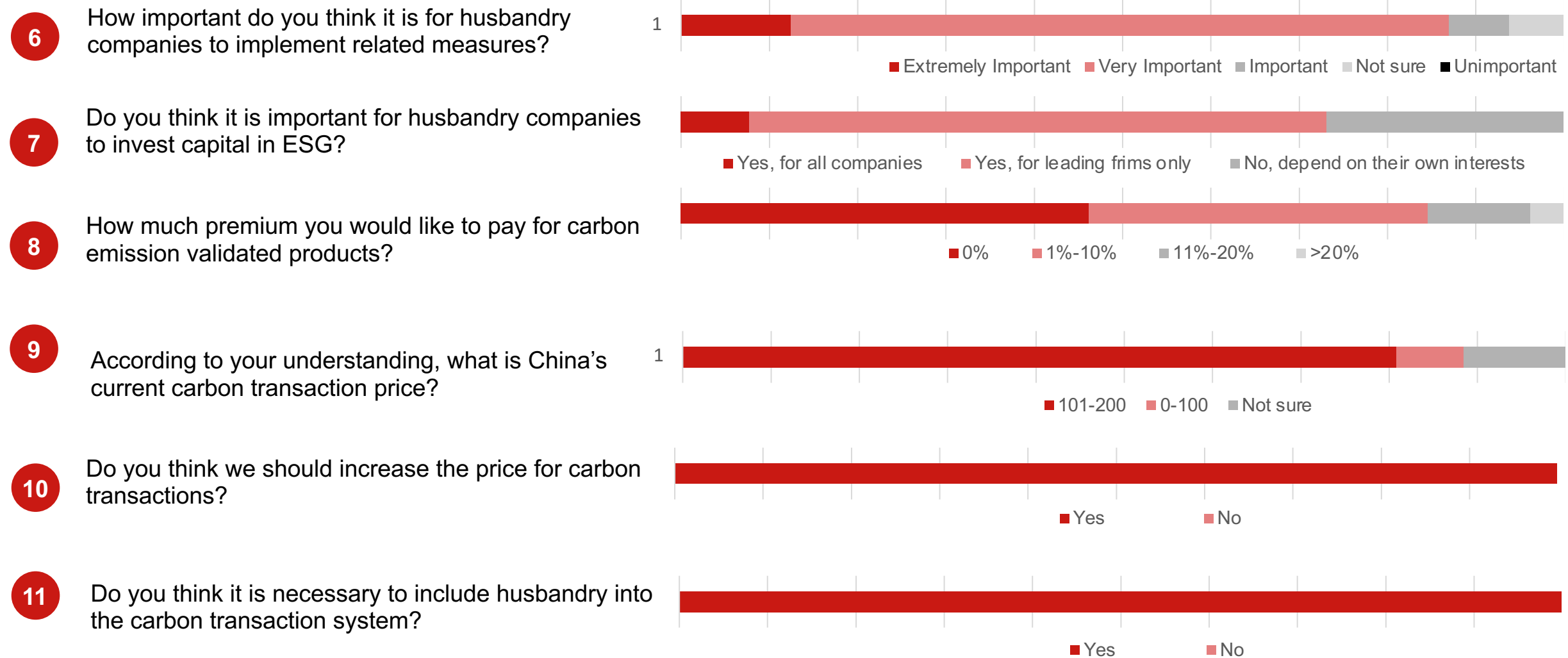


	2023	2024E	2025E	2026E	2027E	Full restoration
High	0	50	69	75	77	78
Base	0	38	52	57	59	60
Low	0	26	35	39	40	41

Appendix: Questions and results of our questionnaire survey (1/2)



Appendix: Questions and results of our questionnaire survey (2/2)



8

How much premium you would like to pay for carbon emission validated products?

0%1%-10%11%-20%>20%

9

According to your understanding, what is China's current carbon transaction price?

1

101-2000-100Not sure

10

Do you think we should increase the price for carbon transactions?

YesNo

11

Do you think it is necessary to include husbandry into the carbon transaction system?

YesNo