Justifying free pollution permits?

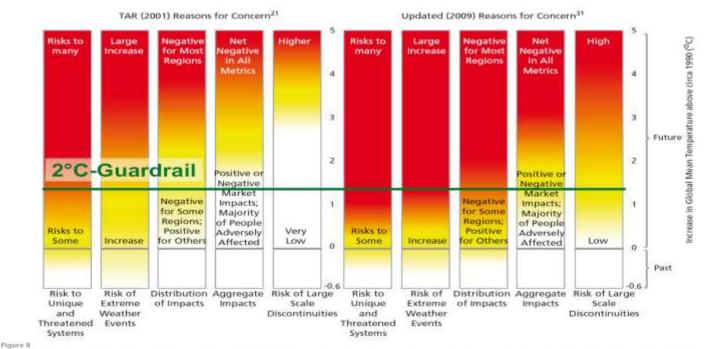
Sam Van den plas WWF European Policy Office 23/05/2013

Stakeholder meeting EU ETS New Carbon leakage list Brussels



Reminder Art.1 of ETS Directive

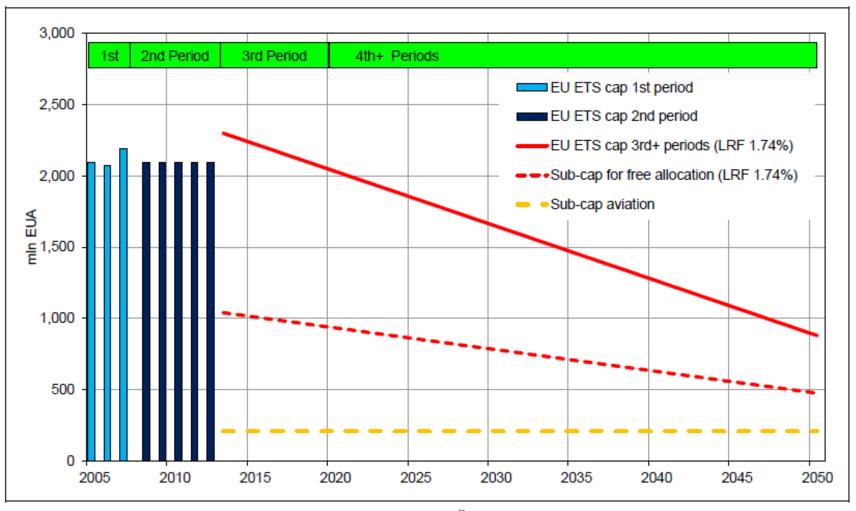
 Reductions of greenhouse gas emissions in a cost-effective and economically efficient manner [...] so as to contribute to the levels of reductions that are considered scientifically necessary to avoid dangerous climate change.





Diagner relating the potential impacts of climate change to the rise in global average temperature. 20ro on the temperature scale corresponds approximately to 1900 average temperature, and the bottom of the temperature scale to pre-industrial average temperature. The level of risk or severity of potential impacts increases with the intersity of red colluor. The 2% guardial is shown for reference.

Reminder Art.9: each trading phase counts



Source: CEC 2010b, EU 2009a, calculations by Öko-Institut

Free allocation to avoid carbon leakage: not fit for a highly doubtful purpose

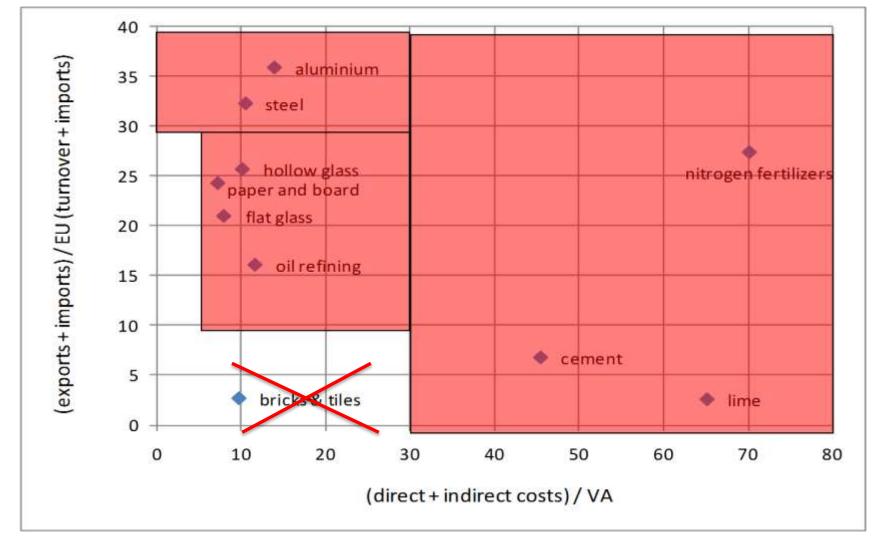
"...the threat of leakage to countries outside the EU has sometimes been exaggerated in lobbying conducted by vested interests. We do not accept that it poses an imminent threat to EU industry, except in a small number of sub-sectors." **UK House of Commons (2012)**

"During the first two phases of EU ETS, the chemical, oil and steel sectors alone may have made windfall profit amounting to some €14 billion" **CE Delft (2010)**

"the European Commission['s way] to assess vulnerability of firms and sectors to negative competitiveness effects is ill defined and there is potential for market distortions" Anderson et al., Centre for Economic Performance, LSE (2011)



Situation of key industrial sectors visà-vis EU ETS criteria (© Quirion)



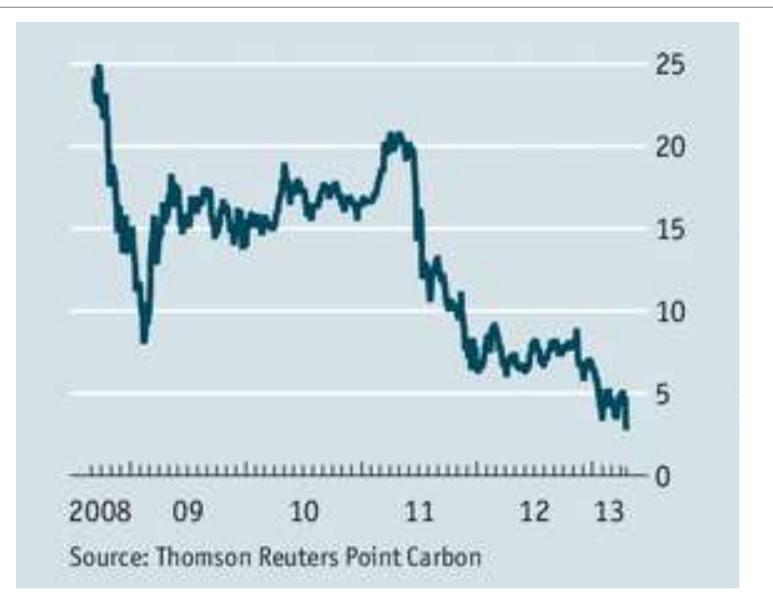






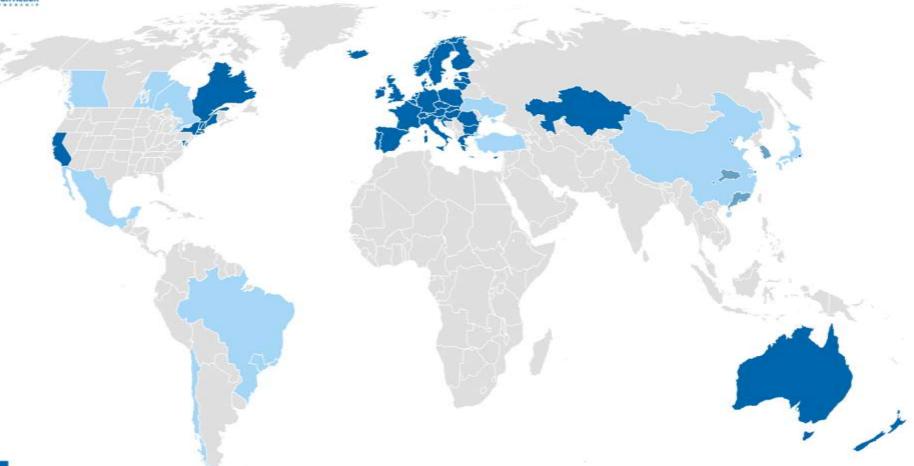


ETS carbon spot price (€/tonne)









ETS in force

ETS implementation scheduled

ETS under consideration

www.icapcarbonaction.com

Developped in cooperation with ${\ensuremath{\mathsf{ECOFYS}}}$



ARTICLE



Japan industry unites against carbon tax

📫 Aanbevelen 🛛 💽 Raad dit als eerste van je vrienden aan.

THE KOREA TIMES

Mon Dec 7, 2009 4:29pm GMT

* Japan urged to seek broad, effective climate deal

* CO2 cuts primarily achieved by technology-steel industry

TOKYO, Dec 7 (Reuters) - Japan should not consider a carbon tax as it would damage the economy which is already among the world's most energy efficient, its top industries said in a rare combined stand on the



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The Sydney Morning Herald Environment

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Steel sector wins big aid package





The steel deal has failed to win support from the Greens. Photo: Craig Abraham

STEEL makers and manufacturers have emerged as key winners under a \$9.2 billion compensation package for industries affected by the carbon tax.

Industry views on South African carbon tax:

"...we believe it would be unwise for government to begin introducing a carbon tax" Industry Task Team on Climate Change

"...hoping to ...qualify for higher exemptions and...engage with the government on proposals currently on the table" ArcelorMittal CEO Nonkululeko Nyembezi-Heita

"It will have consequences for our growth and job creation and we need to compensate for that " Energy Intensive User Group



Justifying free pollution permits in the EU



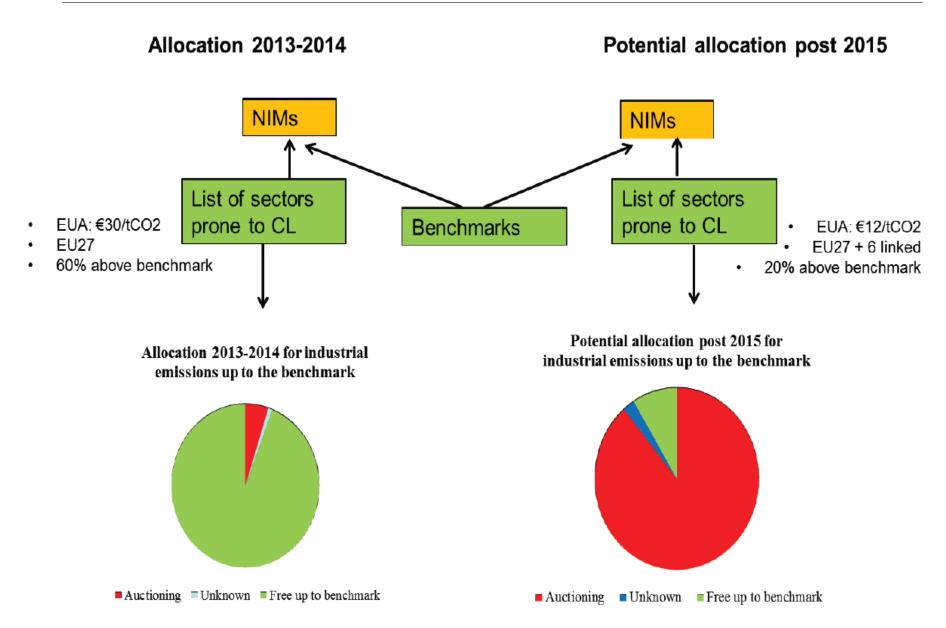
Assumptions during previous comitology process are significantly outdated, 2009 impact assessment obsolete

EU assumed:

- Strong ETS market with carbon price €30/t, international offsets at comparable price
- 2. Strict benchmarks implying that 60% of emissions of industrial sectors would be above the benchmarks, leading to higher proportion of auctioning assumed
- 3. Trade intensities calculated as if no linkages with EU ETS (all trade to non-EU27)



Recalibration exercise (© CE Delft, 2013)



Conclusion

Even a revived ETS (incl. backloading) does not entail a significant risk of carbon leakage that would justify the majority of pollution permits to be distributed for free

Carbon leakage is much less of an issue when prices of EUA are low and assumptions used during comitology of 2009 are outdated

More realistic assumptions for these variables show that free allocation to industry needs to be drastically reduced

A new impact assessment with correct parameters is required to guide the development of the New Carbon Leakage list in 2014

Pressing need for structural ETS reforms that generate adequate pollution price signal



Further reading

CE Delft (2013):Carbon leakage and the future of the EU ETS market

UK House of Commons (2012): The EU Emissions Trading System

Thank you

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