Impact of suboptimal design features in the EU ETS

- Allocation in the electricity market -

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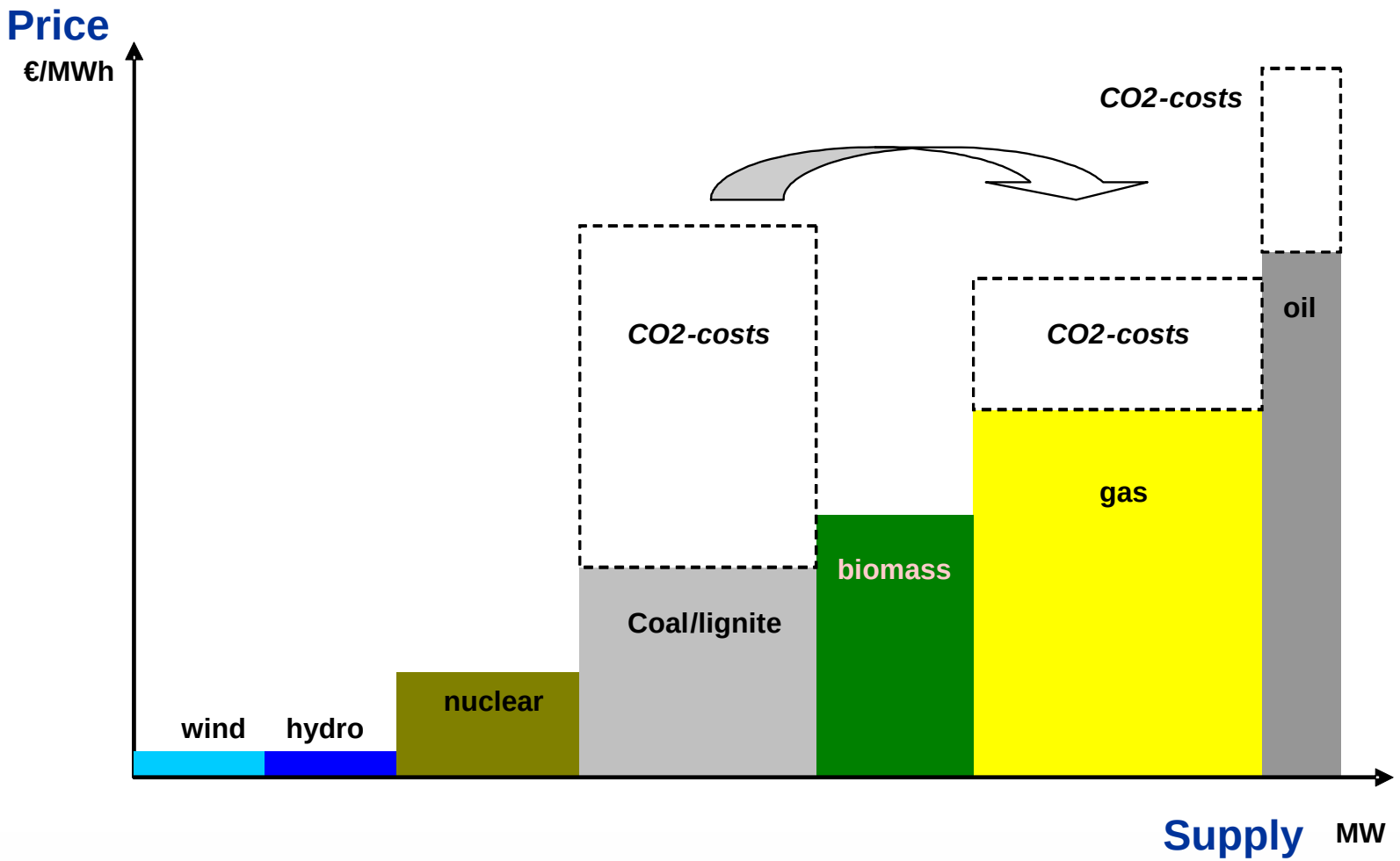
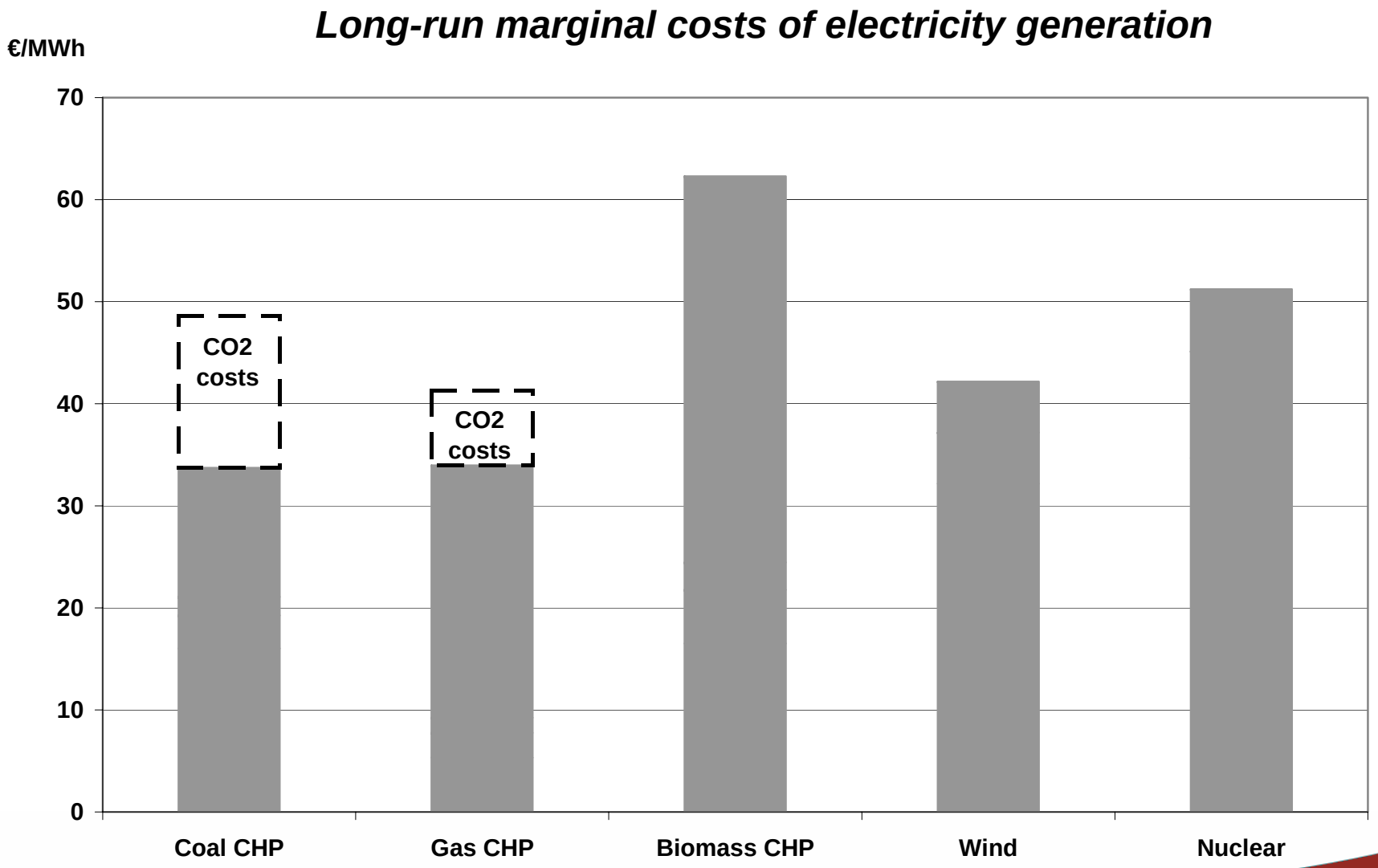
ETS: Impact on spot market dispatch



ETS: Impact on investments



Impacts of emissions trading on the electricity sector (optimal design)

- Spot market
  - Ensures efficient CO2 reduction 
- Investments
  - Provides incentive to invest in low carbon technologies 

Project outline

- **Goal**: Assess **impact of free allocation to new entrants** in the EU ETS
- **Scope:** Investments in the North European Electricity Market in years 2006 – 2022
- **Methodology:** Use of Partial Equilibrium model
- **Output:** Investment impact, emissions, electricity prices, welfare economy

NAPs for 2005-7

- **Funded by:** Danish Environmental Protection Agency

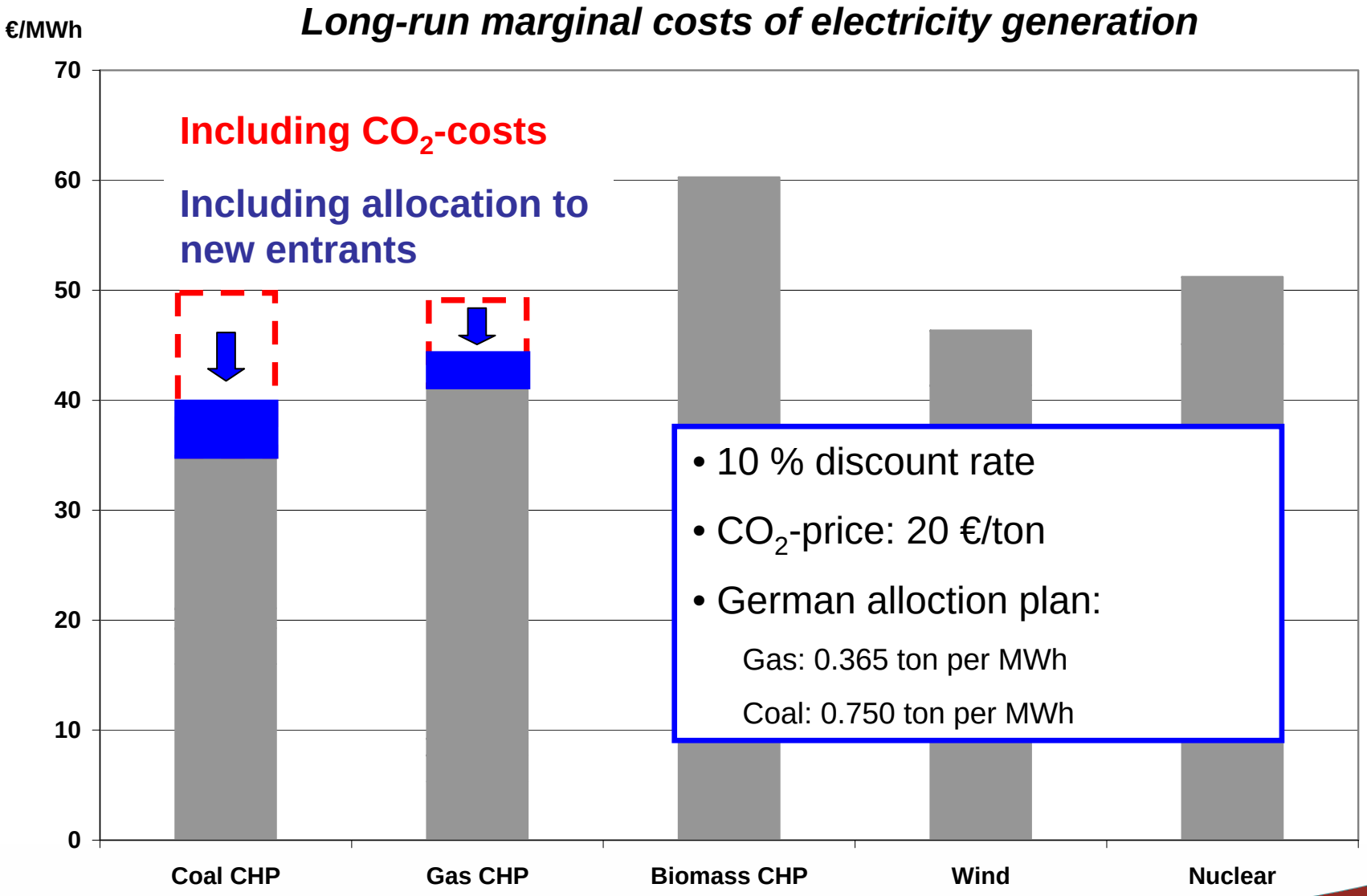
Allocation to new entrants

…. is an investment subsidy potentially affecting investors' decisions regarding:

- What technology to choose
- Where investments are situated
- When investments are made

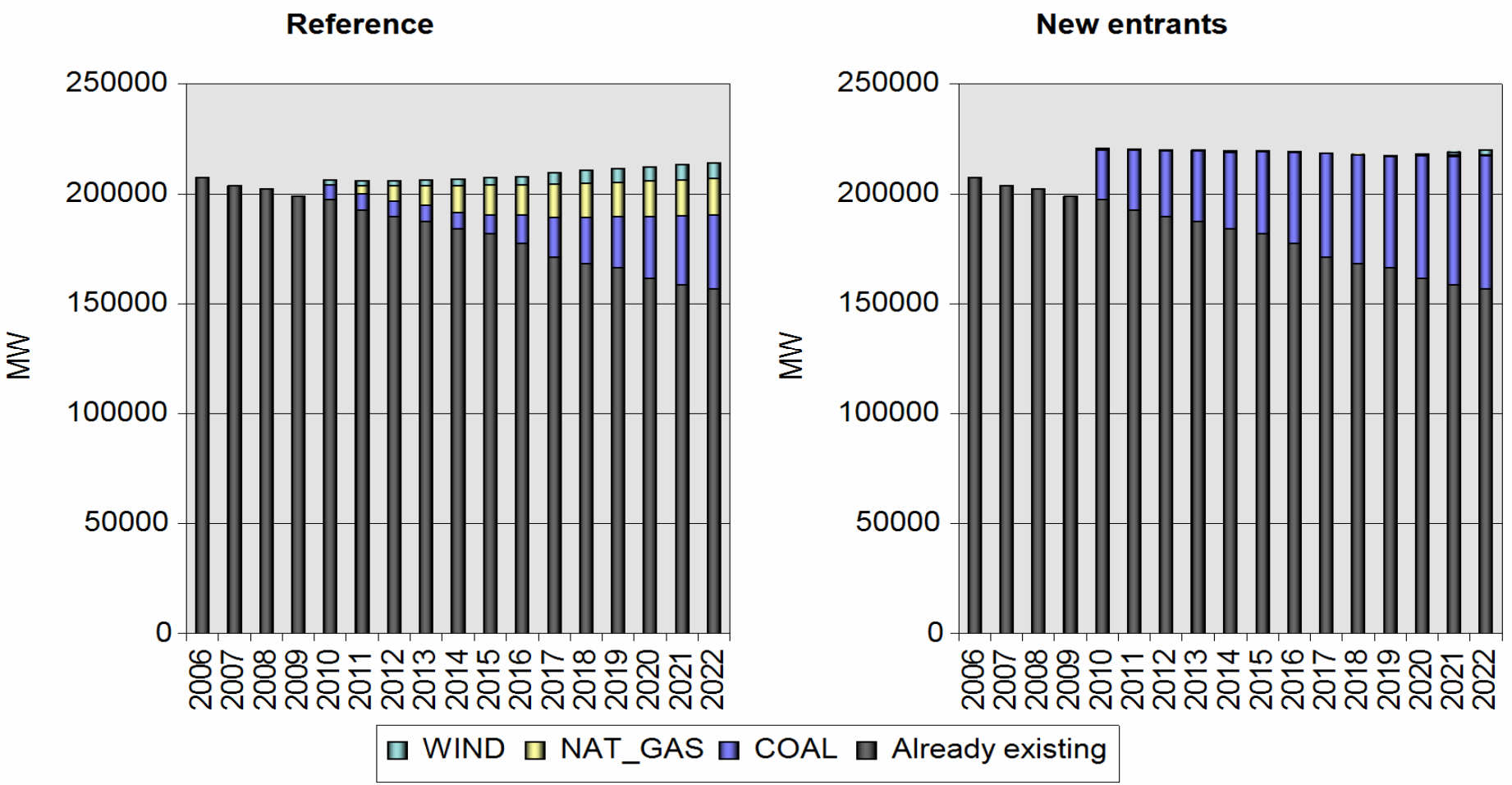
Market distortion => Welfare economic losses

What technology?

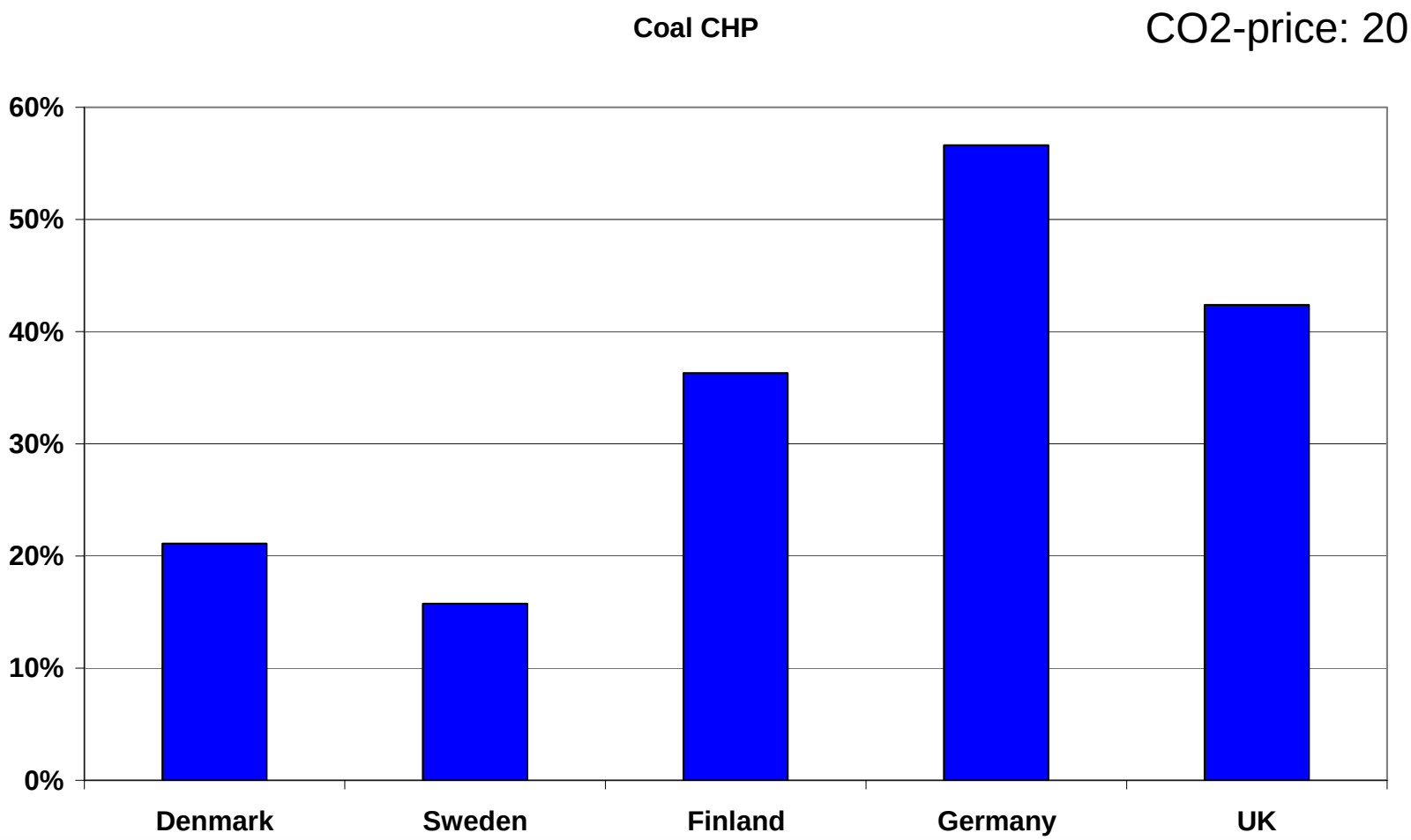


Modelling results

Investments by fuel

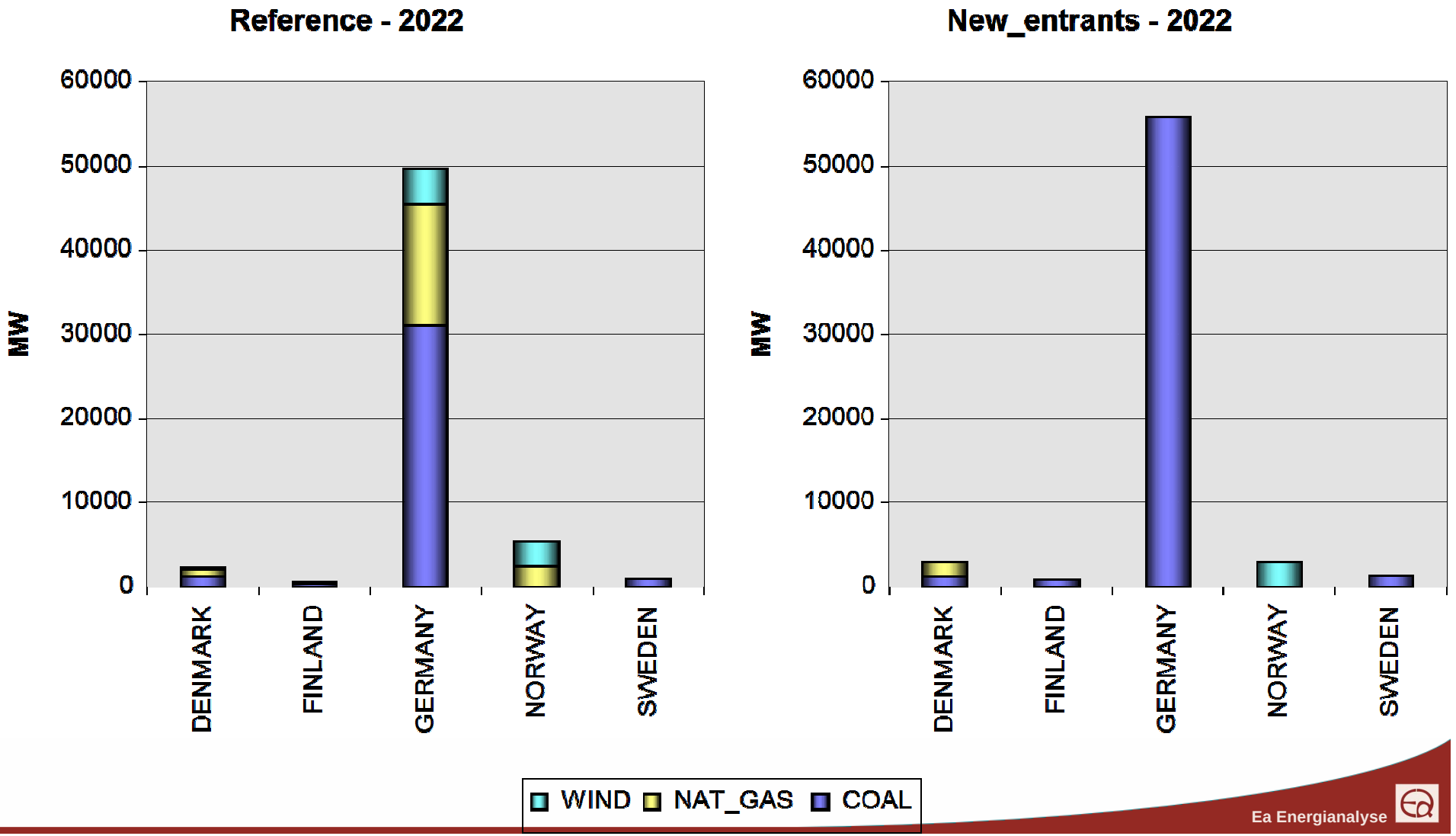


Where investments are made?

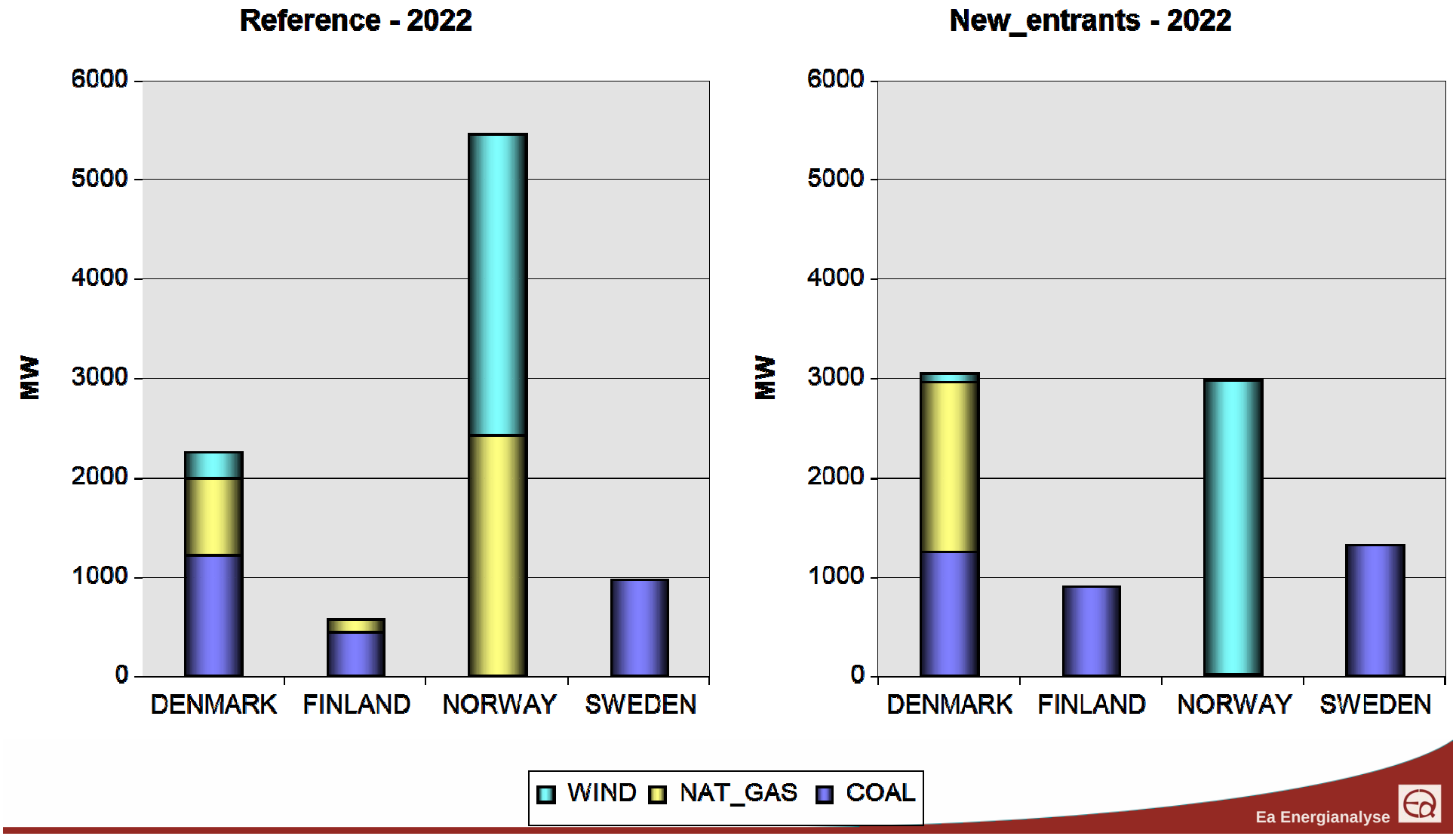


Coal CHP: Share of total capital cost covered by CO2-allocation

Geographical distribution of investments (1)

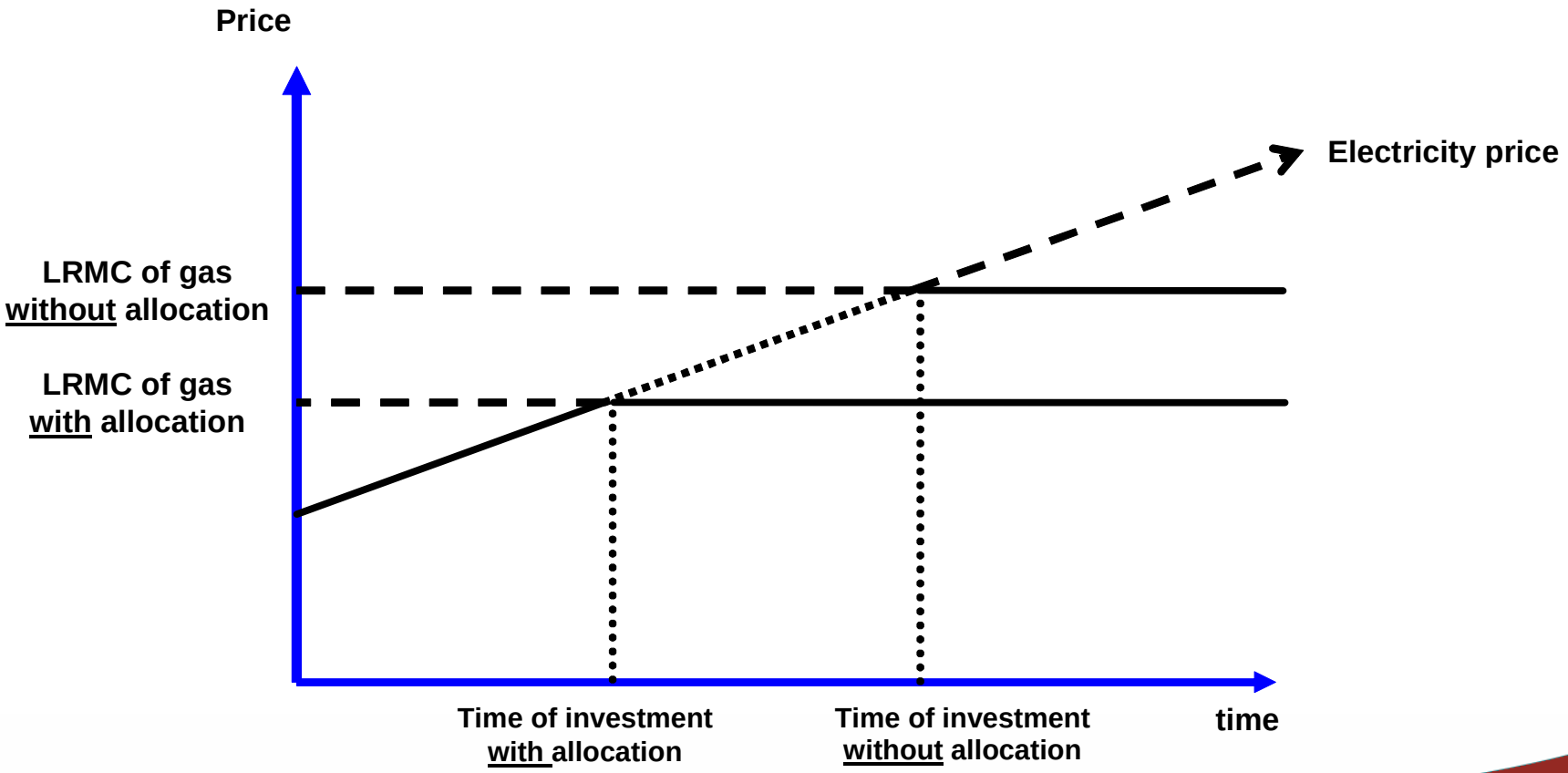


Geographical distribution of investments (2)



When investments are made?

Rule of thumb:
In an underinvested market the electricity price will increase until it reaches the LRMC of a new power plant

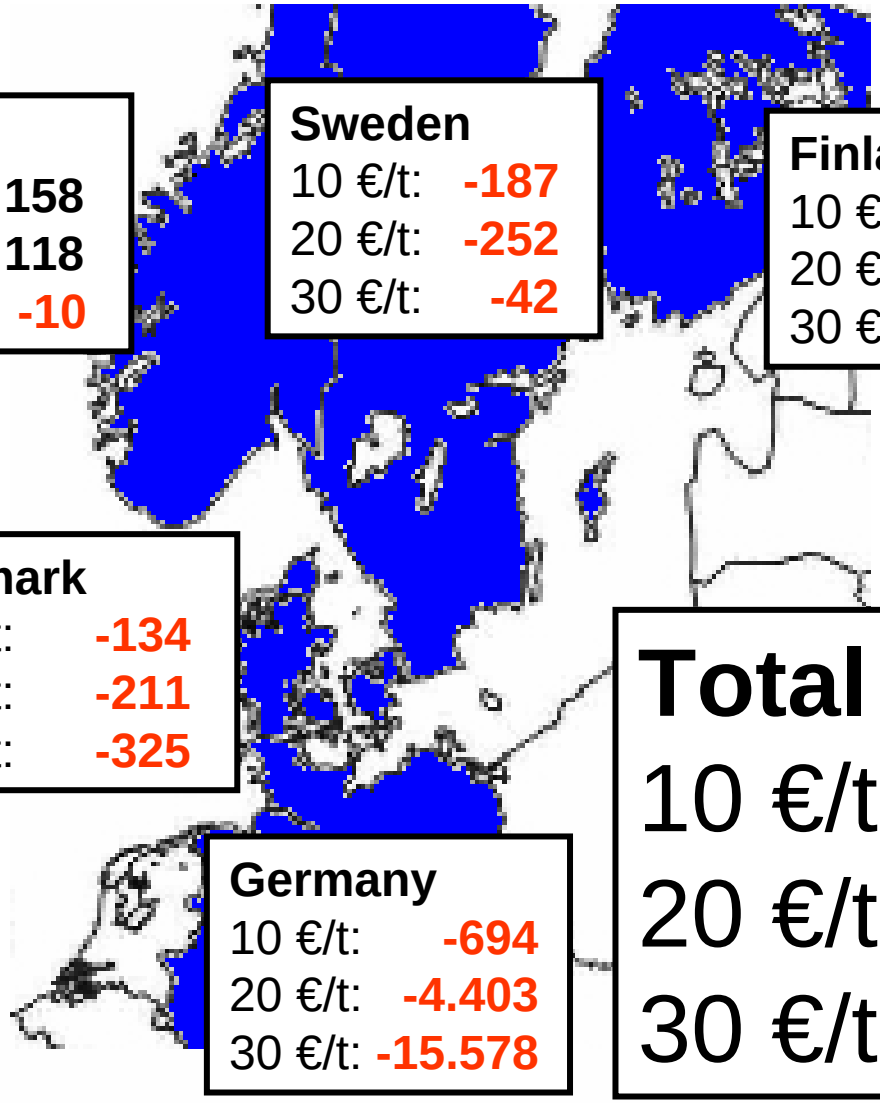


Allocation to new entrants distorts the market

- Spot market
  - Ensures efficient CO2 reduction 
- Investments
  - What? Incentive towards coal/lignite 
  - Where? Investment move to countries allocating generously 
  - When? Investments are moved forward in time 

Modelling results

Welfare economic consequences



Norway
10 €/t: **158**
20 €/t: **118**
30 €/t: **-10**

Sweden
10 €/t: **-187**
20 €/t: **-252**
30 €/t: **-42**

Finland
10 €/t: **18**
20 €/t: **62**
30 €/t: **184**

Denmark
10 €/t: **-134**
20 €/t: **-211**
30 €/t: **-325**

Germany
10 €/t: **-694**
20 €/t: **-4.403**
30 €/t: **-15.578**

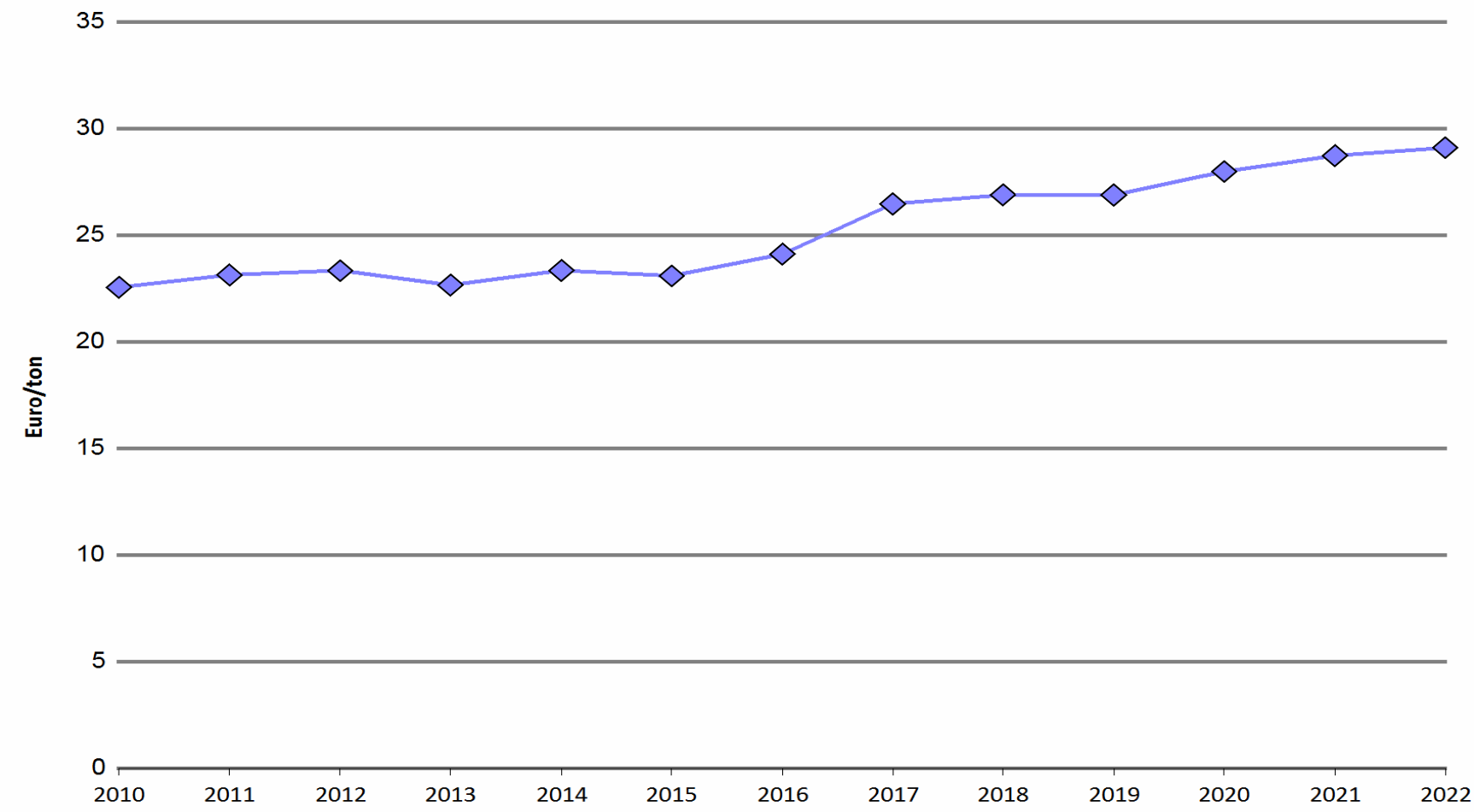
Total
10 €/t: **-839**
20 €/t: **-4.685**
30 €/t: **-15.771**

Mill. Euro

Modelling results

CO2-price with fixed cap

no allocation to new entrants



Conclusions on new entrant allocation

- Even more investments in coal power capacity
- Investments move to Germany
- Lower electricity prices
  - Consumers benefit in the short term
  - Existing electricity producers lose
- CO2- prices will increase to an extent where the subsidy-effect exceeds the total cost.
- Welfare-economic loss 25% of investment

- 2nd order effects not analysed, e.g. impacts on the carbon price