

Critical design parameters of free allocation

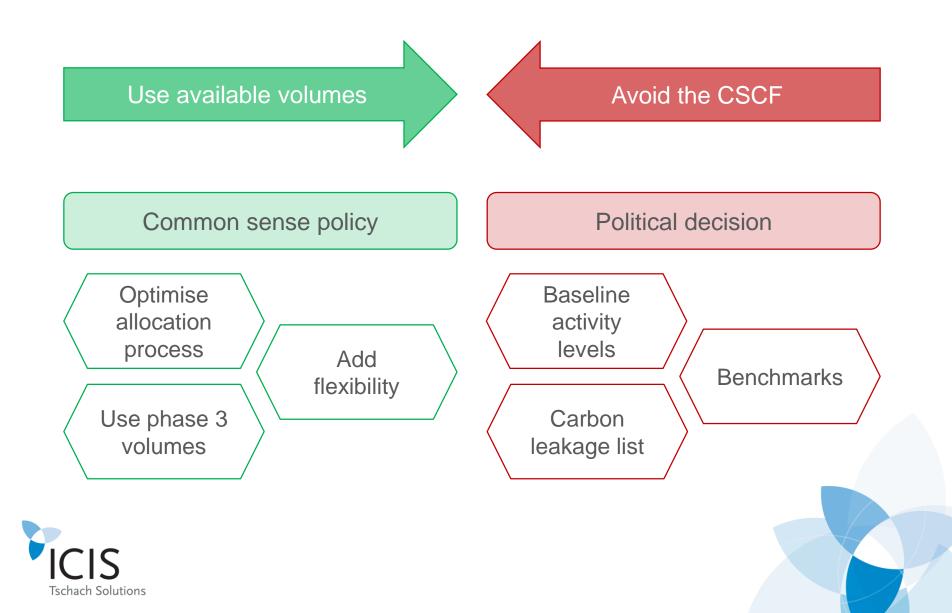
EU ETS revision expert meeting

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Tackling phase 3 issues



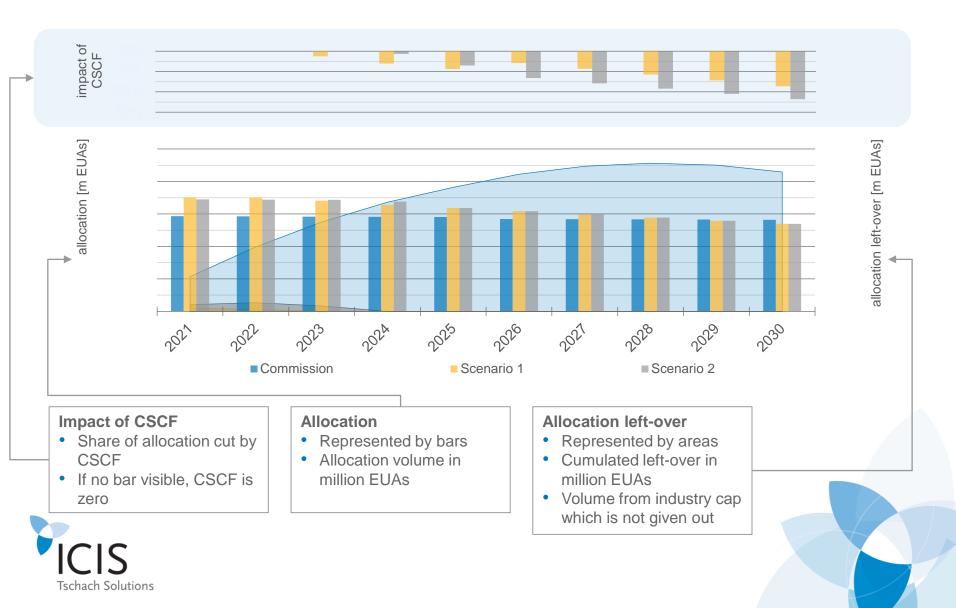
Cross-Sectoral-Correction-Factor Commission proposal



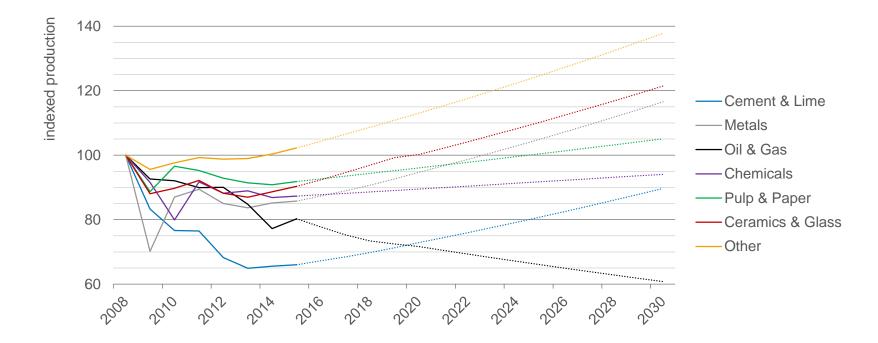
- No or very low likelihood for the application of a CSCF in TP4
- Crucial are the combination of historic activity level, benchmark adjustment, and carbon leakage list



Explanation of following graphs No real data, for explanatory purposes only



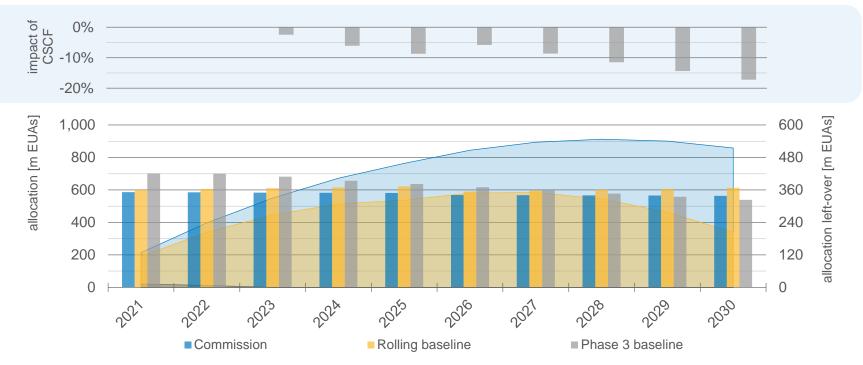
Baseline activity level Introduction



- Activity levels declined significantly since TP3 allocation was calculated
- Data is based on publications from associations (EU-wide and national), institutions, company specific data



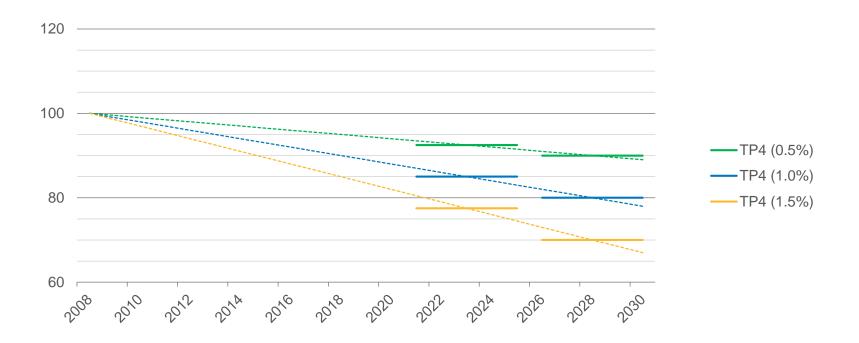
Baseline activity level Sensitivity of different baseline methodologies



- Commission numbers exclude potential allocation increases from NER
- Rolling baseline activity level assumes average of years t-3 and t-2
- **Phase 3 baseline** assumes historic activity levels from TP3



Benchmarks Commission proposal

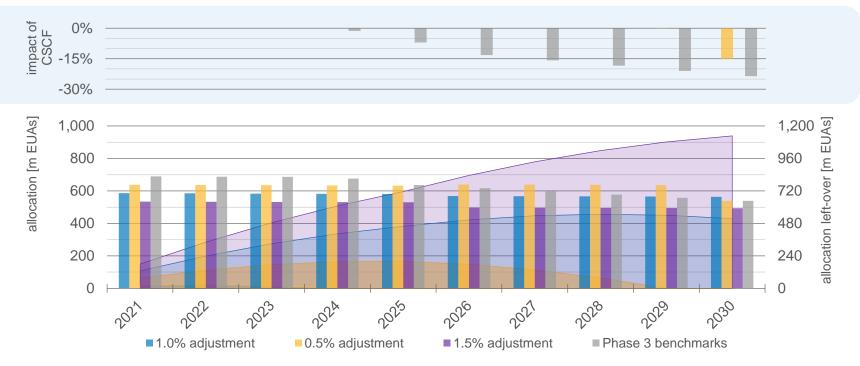


• The Commission intends not to renew the benchmark calculations, but instead apply a flat-rate adjustment with three possibilities





Benchmarks Sensitivity of flat-rate adjustments



- 1.0% and 1.5% both mitigate the CSCF
- 0.5% adjustment results in a CSCF only in 2029-2030
- Phase 3 benchmarks causes significant CSCF as of 2024



Carbon leakage list Introduction

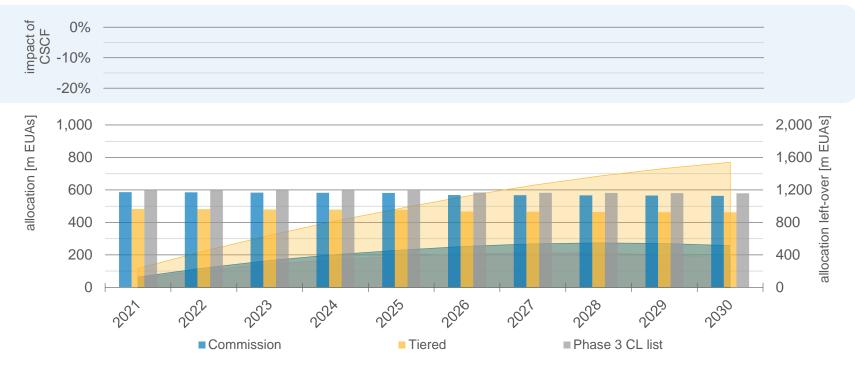
- Two elements are important for the likelihood of a CSCF application
 - 1. The sectors and their share of gross allocation on the carbon leakage list
 - 2. The **fixation of the carbon leakage list** for the full period is necessary to optimise the allocation process

Category	TP 3 carbon leakage list		Commission proposal		Tiered approach*	
	# sectors	gross allocation	# sectors	gross allocation	# sectors	gross allocation
Very high	150	95%	54	93%	5	33%
High					9	49%
Medium					21	11%
Low	86	5%	182	7%	201	8%

* "Targeted" option of European Commission Impact Assessment



Carbon leakage list Sensitivity of different carbon leakage methodologies



- All scenarios result in an *allocation left-over* in the end of TP4
- Especially a *tiered* approach allows to change the other parameters without triggering a CSCF



Conclusions

- Just some parameters influencing the CSCF can be changed by legislators
- Changing some parameters can be seen as *common sense policy*, while the modification of other parameters are a political decision
- Balancing baseline activity levels, benchmarks and carbon leakage list is crucial to mitigate likelihood for a CSCF
- Activity based allocation has no major impact on overall allocation volumes and consequently on a potential CSCF
- The adjustment of benchmarks severely impacts the potential need for a CSCF in TP4
- A tiered carbon leakage list reduces overall allocation volumes significantly and gives room for manoeuvre on the other parameters





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Impact of single design elements*

[m EUAs or %]	Final yearly average allocation	Average CSCF	Total allocation cut by CSCF	Cumulative allocation left- over in 2030
Commission proposal (1.0% benchmark adjustment for all sectors)	575.1	100.0%	0.0	515.2
NER sourced from TP4 volumes	575.1	100.0%	0.0	140.0
Non-optimised allocation process (variable CL list)	617.2	95.1%	309.0	94.5
TP3 baseline activity levels	626.7	92.5%	496.5	0.0
Rolling baseline activity levels	606.3	100.0%	0.0	338.0
0.5% benchmarks	626.7	98.5%	96.4	0.0
1.5% benchmarks	514.0	100.0%	0.0	1,126.8
TP3 benchmarks	626.7	90.0%	708.0	0.0
Carbon leakage list (TP3 carbon leakage list)	590.7	100.0%	0.0	359.9
Carbon leakage list (tiered approach)**	472.5	100.0%	0.0	1,541.3
0% for non carbon leakage exposed sectors	543.9	100.0%	0.0	827.9

* Always only one element adjusted, other elements according to Commission proposal ** "Targeted" option of European Commission Impact Assessment

