

# Improving the EU ETS for the climate NGO perspective on the state of the ETS

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### Who we are

- Climate Action Network (CAN) is an international coalition of over 400 NGOs united by the common goal to stop dangerous, human-induced climate change
- CAN-Europe represents more than 100 member organisations in the EU25 and beyond
- CAN-Europe and its members have been following the formulation and implementation of EU climate change policies and act as observers at the UN negotiations
- The Brussels office aims to act as a bridge between the national groups and the European institutions.



## Improving the ETS



- 1. Purpose of the review: ETS post-2012
- 2. Lessons learnt so far (NAPs 1 & 2)
- 3. Necessary improvements

## 1. Purpose of the review



### Reminder: importance of the ETS

- ETS main EU tool to achieve reductions
- Internalise cost of climate change
- Send price signal to businesses
- Start transformation of EU economy
- Send signal: Reductions are possible!

### What is the review about?

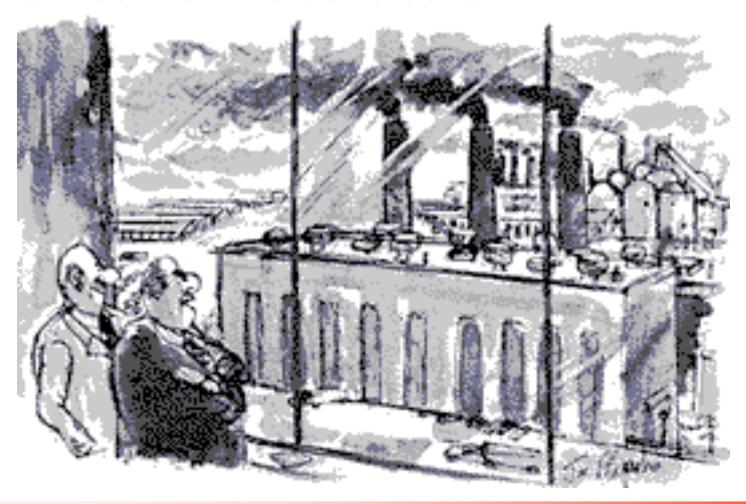
- Improve on the basis of the main lessons learnt so far
- Make the ETS fit for a post-2012 world: deeper reductions



### 2. Lessons learnt so far



### What has the ETS done so far?



### 2. Lessons learnt so far



### What has the ETS done so far?

### Positive lessons from NAPs 1&2:

- + The principle of absolute caps established
- + Carbon price has reached the board rooms
- + Initial emission reductions are being realised
- + ETS operation has supported developments in other parts of the world (USA, Australia, et al)



### 2. Lessons learnt so far



### What has the ETS done so far?

### Negative lessons from NAPs 1&2:

- Potential not realised so far
- Many EU governments are giving out too many allowances
- Allocation rules often give wrong incentives (eg. coal over gas)
- Wrong signals make future reductions more expensive
- Power sector has made good (windfall) profits
- Process transparency insufficient



## 2. Lessons (not) learnt so far



## Suggested increases for ETS sector emissions over 2005 levels in NAPs for 2008-12 submitted to Commission

Belgium	4,5%	
Greece	5,9%	
Ireland	0,9%	
Latvia	165,5%	
Lithuania	149,6%	
Luxembourg	51,9%	
Malta	49,5%	Source: EU data,
Netherlands	4,7%	own calculations
Slovakia	63,9%	
Sweden	18,3%	
TOTAL	17,2%	

would have amounted to nearly 50MT CO2 increase

## 2. Lessons (not) learnt so far



### Relative changes demanded by the European Commission

TOTAL	- <b>6,1%</b>	
UK	0,0%	
Sweden	-9,5%	
Spain	-0,3%	
Slovenia	0,0%	own calculations
Slovakia	-25,2%	Source: EU data,
Netherlands	-5,1%	
Malta	-29,1%	
Luxembourg	-31,6%	
Lithuania	-47,0%	
Latvia	-57,1%	
Ireland	-6,4%	
Greece	-8,5%	
Germany	-6,0%	
Belgium	-7,6%	

amount to nearly 75MT CO2 reductions

## 2. Lessons (finally!) learnt so far



## Absolute reductions in the system 2008-12 (Mt CO2): Commission decisions compared to 2005 emission levels

Belgium	-2,1	
Germany	-31,9	
Greece	-2,2	
Ireland	-1,3	
Latvia	0,4	
Lithuania	2,2	
Luxembourg	0,1	
Malta	0,1	
Netherlands	-0,5	Source: EU data,
Slovakia	5,7	own calculations
Slovenia	-0,4	
Spain	-35,5	
Sweden	1,5	
UK	-35,7	
TOTAL	-99,6	

## 3. Necessary improvements



### Key issues for the review

- A. <u>Targets:</u> ensuring continuous reductions
- B. Allocation: Anti-carbon signal from allocation
- C. External credits: quantity and quality limitations
- D. Expansion: set of policies for aviation, no surface transport
- ➤ ETS Post-2012: flagship with full sails ahead towards costefficient means of enabling deeper emission reductions

### 3. Key conclusions for the review



### A: Targets:

ETS must enshrine the principle of continuous absolute reductions

Current rules on target setting are insufficient. Need strengthening and harmonising. Longer term signals are required.

### **B**: Allocation:

Allocation mechanism must ensure internalisation of carbon: relatively more pollution = relatively higher cost

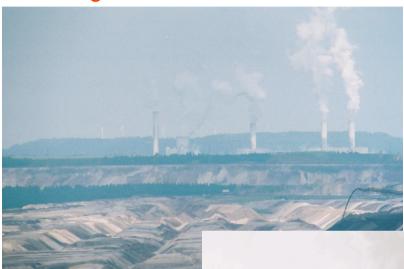
Auctioning is the most simple and effective means of doing that.



### 3. Key conclusions for the review



What we get otherwise is this...







### 3. Key conclusions for the review



C: External credits:

ETS must have quantitative and qualitative limits on JI/CDM use

To ensure domestic reductions and technology signal





### D: Expansion:

A dedicated emissions trading scheme for aviation as part of a package

Aviation can do more than others, privileged status must end.

Other measures are needed for surface transport

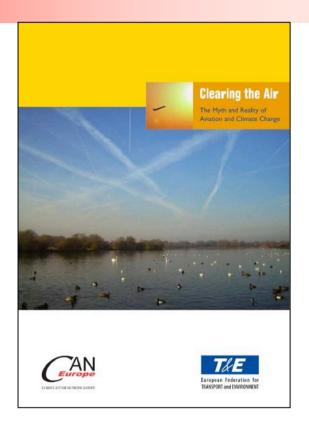




### **FURTHER READING**









- CAN-Europe evaluation of NAPs 2005-7
- Clearing the Air The Myth and Reality of Aviation and Climate Change
- IEEP report on inclusion of non-CO2 gases

Website: www.climnet.org/

## Looking ahead



What future for the EU ETS?

Smooth sailing towards deeper cuts beyond 2012?

Or: risk running it aground, ETS lost at sea (= no reductions?)





### **Key CONCLUSIONS for the review**



A: Targets:

ETS must enshrine the principle of continuous absolute reductions

B: Allocation:

Allocation mechanism must ensure internalisation of carbon: relatively more pollution = relatively higher cost

C: External credits:

ETS must have quantitative and qualitative limits on JI/CDM use

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A dedicated emissions trading scheme for aviation as part of a package

Summary

The review of the ETS must strengthen its climate effectiveness = absolute emissions reductions guaranteed

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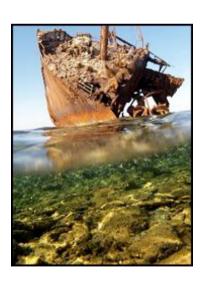


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Smooth sailing towards deeper cuts beyond 2012?

Or: risk running it aground, ETS lost at sea (= no reductions?)





## time for questions...



## Thank you for your attention!

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