EMISSIONS TRADING

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http://www.inforse.org/europe/seminar07_samso.htm

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• Many committed people in EU National administration are aiming for an improved and efficient European Emission trading scheme
• But slow progress, obstacles, over-allocation, complicated structure and slow enforcement on Member State level do not lead to real progress

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• As long as this is not improving and clear evidence is given, Emission Trading remains third line, after energy efficiency and renewable energy support policy
• The Kyoto Protocol demands that the European Union cut CO2 emissions by 8% between 1990 and 2012, that means over a period of 22 years.

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• The new adopted climate protection goal require the EU to cut emissions by further 12% between 2012 and 2020, within only 8 years
• By the beginning of 2007, the EU-25 only managed to achieve around 1% reduction in comparison to 1990

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• To meet the target EU needs a 7% reduction in only 4-5 years
• So far is EU-ETS a failure

Emission and Renewables

• Renewables’ growth lead to concrete measurable and identifiable Green House Gas, GHG decrease
• Germany avoided around 100 million tonnes CO2 emission in 2006 due to strong increase of renewable energy sources

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Emission and Renewables

• Renewables’ growth combined with efficiency and CO2 taxation this is the strong trio for sustainability
• Unfortunately strong forces in the Commission are pushing for tools, systems instead of sustainability, quota instead of feed-in

http://www.eref-europe.org