



Emissions Trading

How to determine the efficient coverage?

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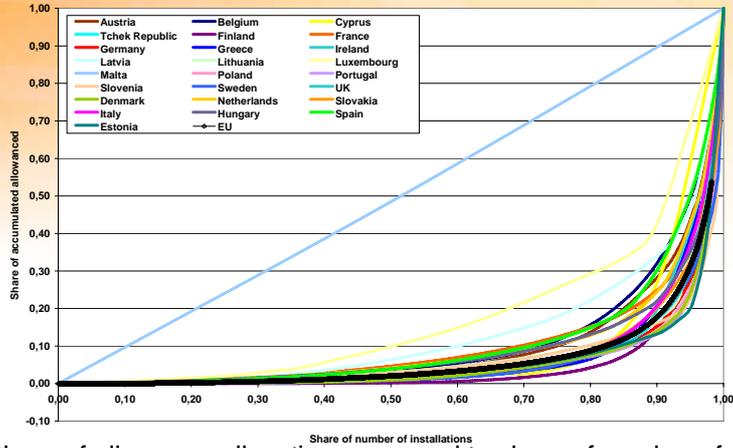
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Content

- EU ETS: Emission – Installation relation
- Theory: Efficient cut-off threshold
- Transaction costs
- Evaluation of options
 - Excluding of sectors
 - Introducing emission based threshold
- Conclusions
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Emission – Installation relation

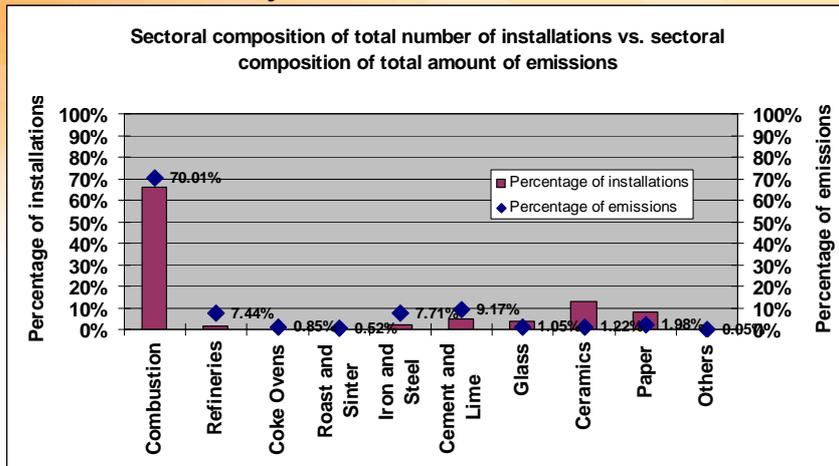


Share of allowance allocation compared to share of number of installations (Lorenzcurve) Total number of installations: ca. 10,600

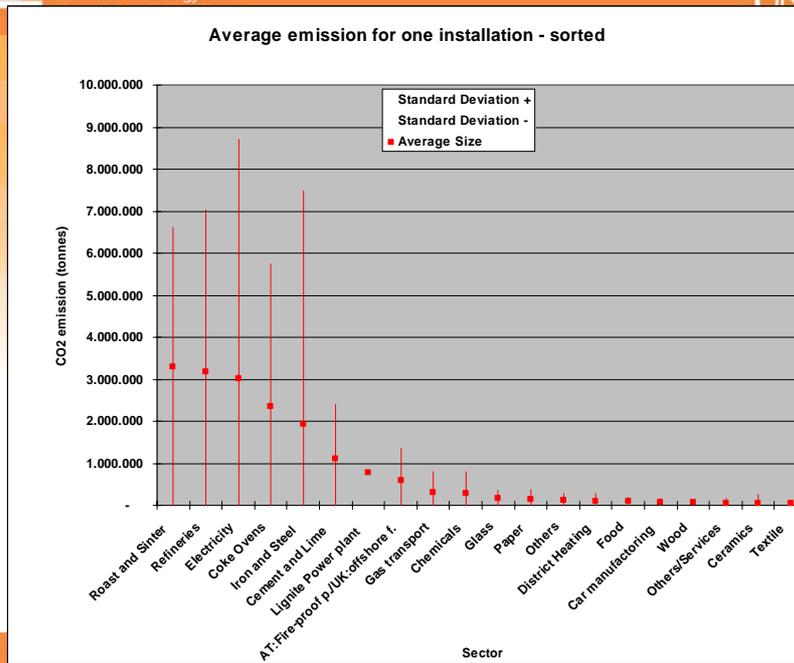
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Source: Data based on allocation tables provided by Fraunhofer ISI

Sectoral analysis



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Theory: Efficient cut-off threshold

- Participation beneficial for buyer of permits :

$$Pe_i^* < MCA_i(E_i)$$

$$BS_i < MCA_i(E_i) - Peq^*$$

- Participation beneficial for seller of permits:

$$Pe_i^* > MCA_i(E_i)$$

$$BS_i < Peq^* - MCA_i(E_i)$$

- Overall:

$$TRC_{iETR} < B_{iETR}$$

$$Pe_i^* = Peq^* \pm BS_i$$

Peq^* = equilibrium allowance price

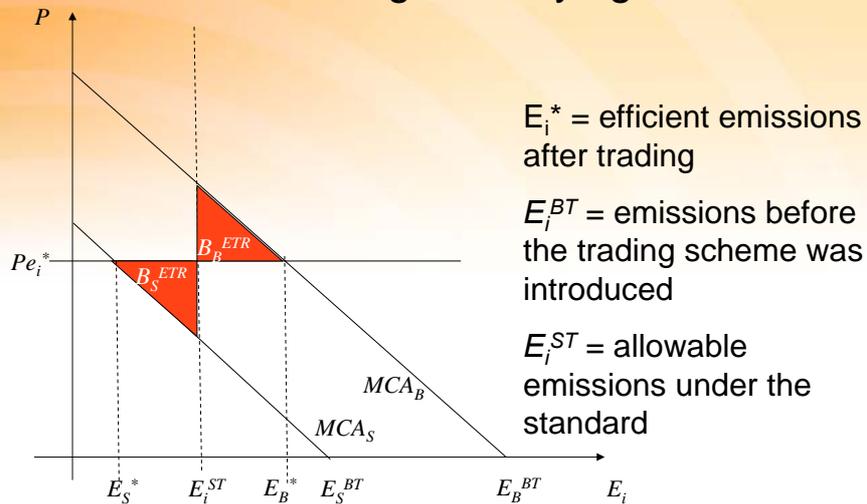
BS_i = trading costs of i

TRC_{iETR} = administration costs of i

MCA_i = marginal cost of abatement of i

E_i = emissions of i

Net Benefits of selling and buying allowances



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Transaction costs of ETS in Germany

	Administration	Per installation (average size)
One-time costs	e.g. legal framework, registry, allocation: 7,453 k€/a	e.g. monitoring system, allocation application: 50-60 k€/a
Ongoing costs	e.g. management of reserve, registry: 7,060 k€/a	e.g. monitoring, verification: 35 k€/a

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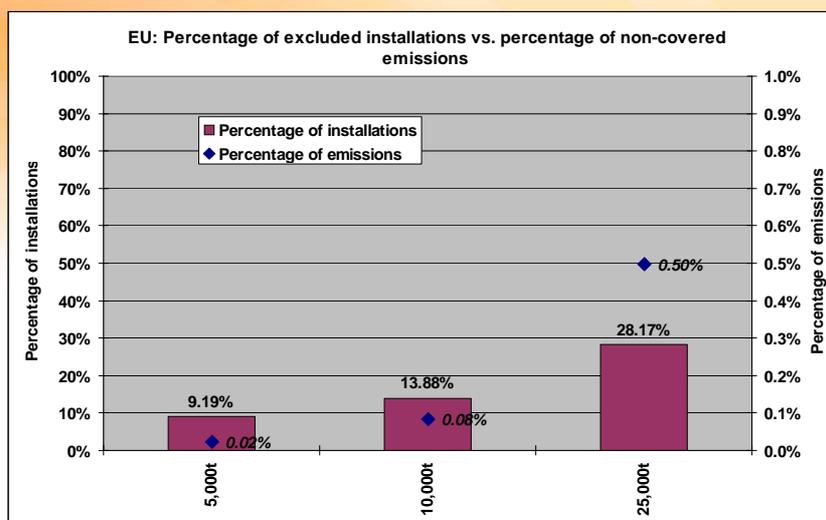
Options for cut-off criteria

- Excluding certain sectors
 - Reduces distortion of competition
 - Reduces leakage problem
- Introducing a more generous overall threshold
 - On what basis?
 - (i) installed capacity, (ii) emissions, (iii) energy input and (iv) output (energy related or monetary values)
 - (ii) -> (ii) emissions based (determined ex-ante): will exclude biomass, reserve capacities
- Combined approach:
 - Excluding ceramic industry + threshold

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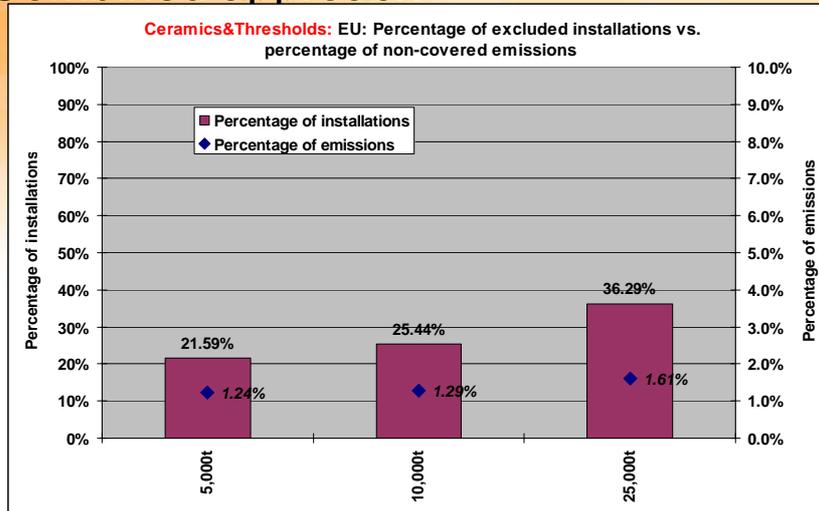


Overall emission threshold



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Combined approach



11 Note: Excluding the Sector of Ceramics 1,369 installations drop out

Conclusions

- Transaction costs are high especially for small emitters since some costs are fixed costs -> German NAP 2 special treatment for emitters <25 kt CO₂ no reduction factor is applied
- Administration costs in Germany are transferred to operators via allocation fee -> substantial additional costs
- Solutions:
 - Excluding specific sectors with low emissions but high number of installations (e.g. ceramics)
 - Introducing emission specific thresholds reduces the number of installations
- Combination for EU25: 4,000 installations less (36%) but coverage only reduced by 1.6 % of emissions
- Similar results are obtained in Hessian study: small emitters face costs of $3\text{€}/\text{tCO}_2\text{e}$, seven times more than big emitters
- To determine efficient cut-off: installation or at least sectoral abatement costs need to be included

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Outlook

- Analysis of data based on verified emissions of installations in 2005 vs. allocation
- More detailed survey on emissions trading related transaction costs of covered installations
- Modeling of benefits from trading of various sectors to be able to include a comparison of transaction costs versus benefits from trading
- Further assessment of combination of upstream approach/tax and opt-out/opt-in provision

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Thank you very much
for your attention!



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