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## Over-allocation or Abatement? A Preliminary Analysis of the EU ETS Based on the 2005 Emissions Data

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- EU ETS 2005 data revealed many "long positions"
- > Are "longs" an indication of over-allocation or of abatement or what?
- Impossible to distinguish given emissions and allowance data alone
- Any trading system implies some will be short and others long

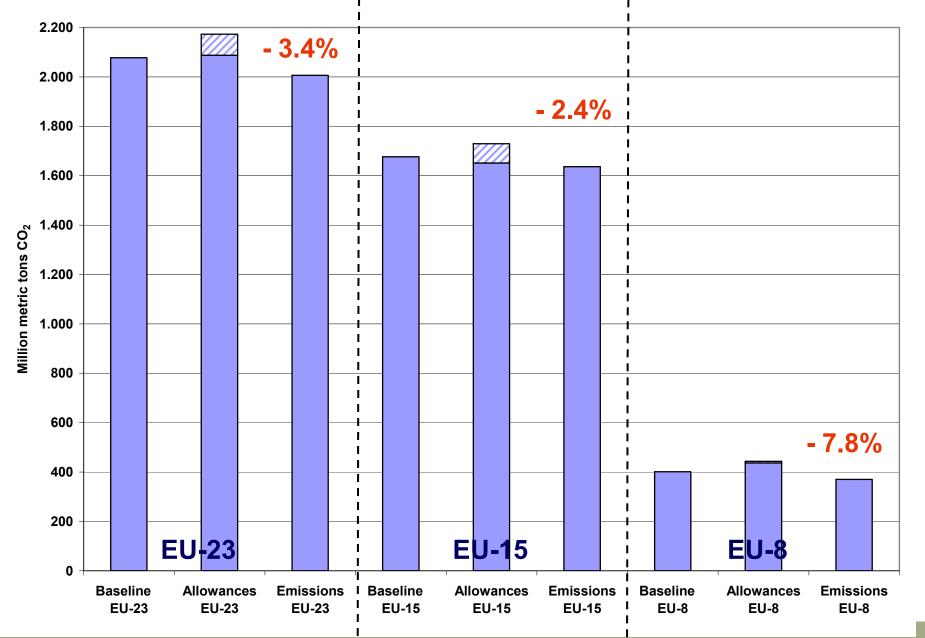
# ⇒WIFO work

- There has been over-allocation, but important to see that several member states appear to be without evident over-allocation
- ➤ (Our analysis indicates that over-allocation has taken place in 12 MSs; about 24% were needed to cover emissions in 2005; ≤ 100 MEUAs surplus)
- But not necessary complete indicator of overall length of EU ETS...
- Over-allocation indicates very little about the reduction of emissions

- How do 2005 emissions compare to historical emissions, not allowance totals?
- Only historical data is that for baselines for 1<sup>st</sup> period allocation
  - Varying dates, but all centered on 2001-03
  - Potential bias (data collection process)
  - Also, some problems of comparability

### For now, a proxy for the counterfactual

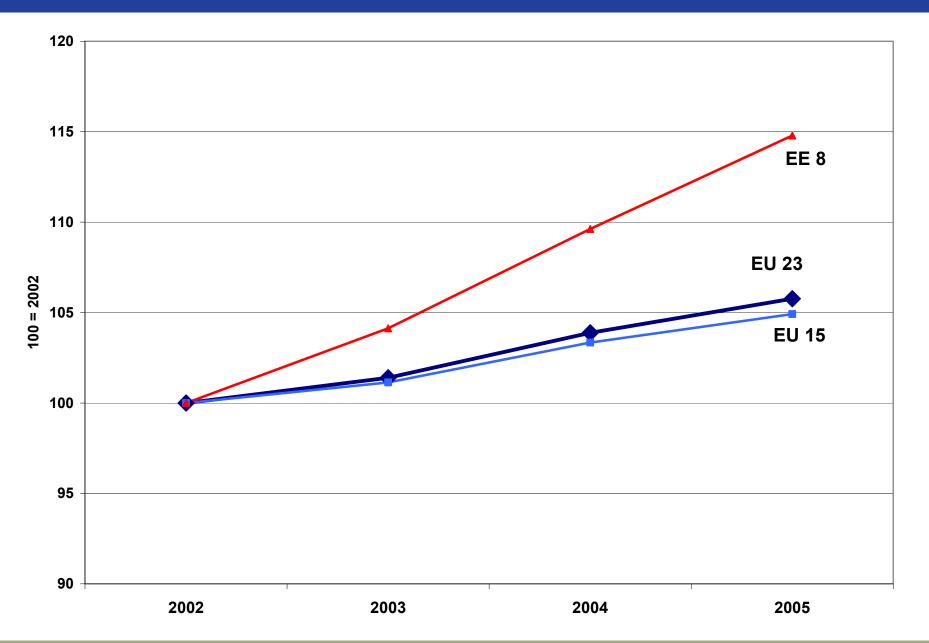
# 2005 emissions, base period emissions and total allowances: a regional breakup



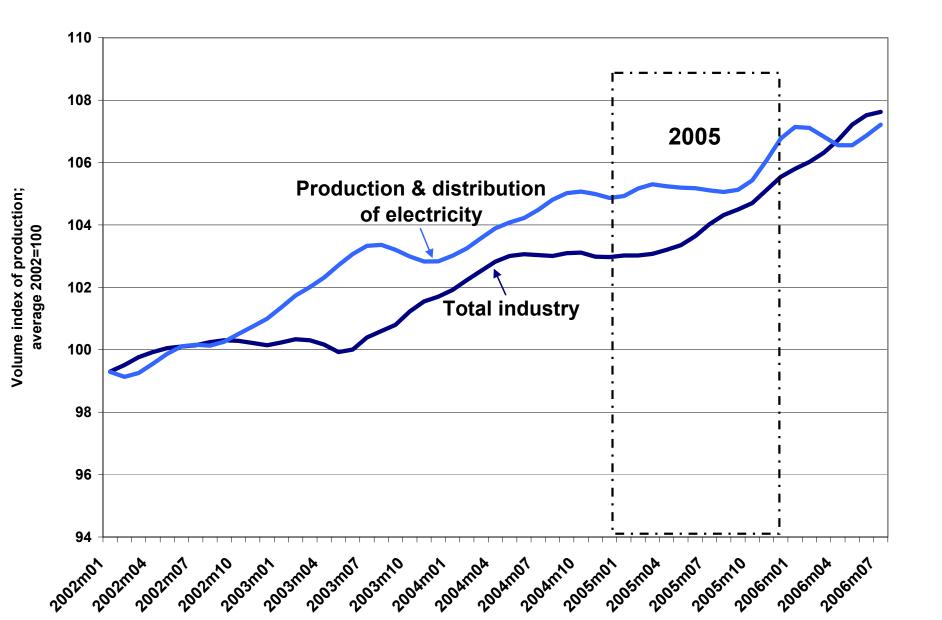
# Would 2005 BAU Emissions have been different from baseline emissions?

- **>** Economic growth  $\Rightarrow$  +++
- > Higher natural gas/oil prices  $\Rightarrow$  +++
- > Unfavorable weather conditions  $\Rightarrow$  +++
- ➢ Continuing decline in EU15 industry emissions ⇒ ---
- Continuing improvement in energy/carbon intensity => ---
- Continuing structural changes in Eastern Europe => ---

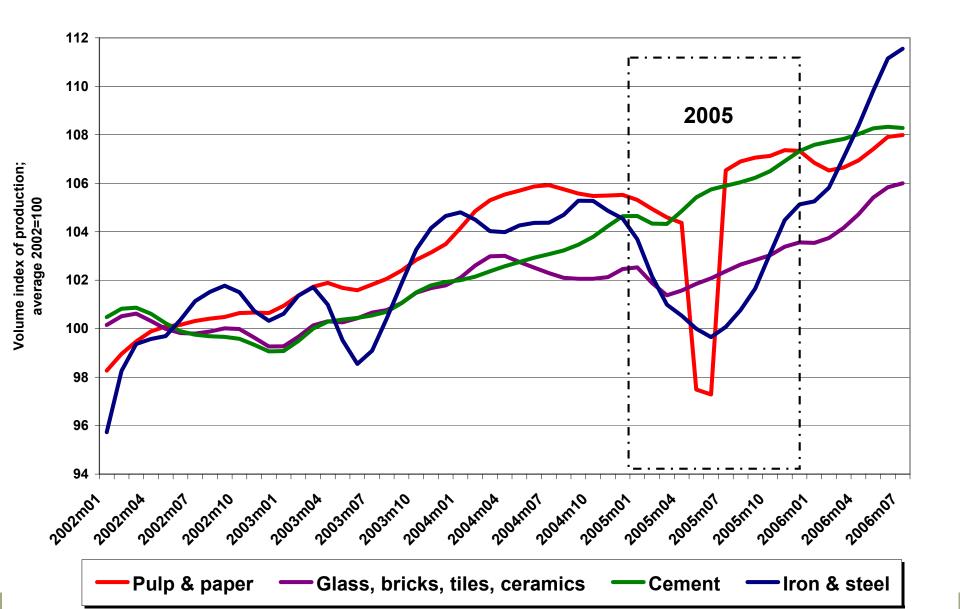
## EU 23 GDP growth, 2002 - 2006



#### Indicators of economic activity in the EU25, 2002-2006



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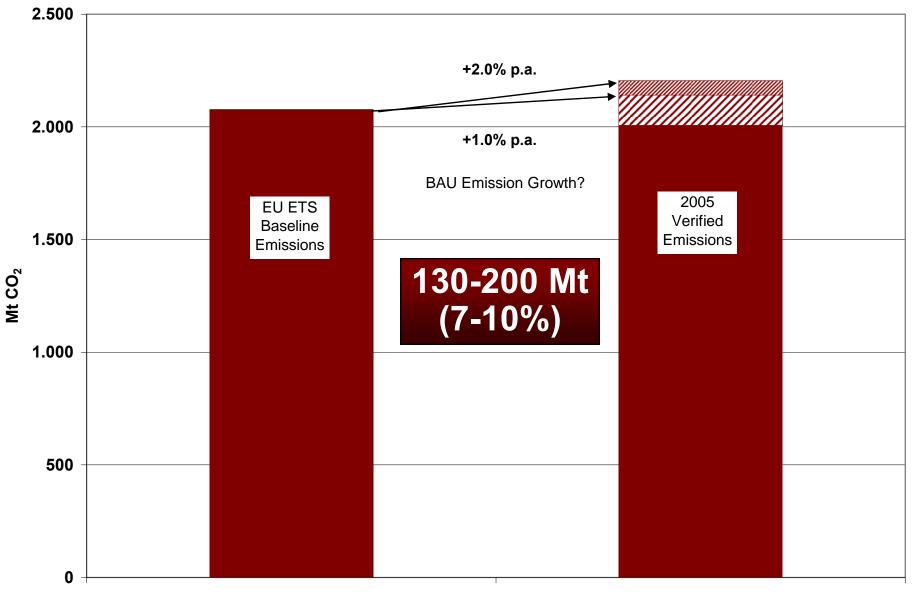


### Trends in Real GDP, CO2 emissions, and CO2 intensity

		Annual changes in percent		
		1995-2000	2000-2004	
EU23	Real GDP	+2.9%	+1.8%	
	CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions	+0.1%	+1.0%	
	CO <sub>2</sub> Intensity	-2.7%	-0.8%	
EU15	Real GDP	+2.8%	+1.6%	
	CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions	+0.4%	+1.1%	
	CO <sub>2</sub> Intensity	-2.3%	-0.5%	
EE8	Real GDP	+4.3%	+3.6%	
	CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions	-1.8%	+0.2%	
	CO <sub>2</sub> Intensity	-5.8%	-3.3%	

Slowing in rate of decline in CO<sub>2</sub> intensity since 2000
Representative?

#### What would BAU emissions have been without EU ETS?



#### Historic

2005

## What about the bias...?

### > Assumption of an accurate baseline...

- errors in both directions
- How much bias would have had to happen to get no abatement?
  - Country-specific approach

	Baseline Emissions (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> )	2005 BAU Emissions (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> )	Verified Emissions (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> )	Indicated Reduction (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> )	Percent Reduction		
Without adjustment of baseline emissions							
EU23	2,078	2,150 (+3.5%)	2,007	-144	-6.7%		
EU15	1,677	1,729 (+3.1%)	1,637	-93	-5.4%		
EE8	401	421 (+4.8%)	370	-51	-12.1%		
With adjustment of baseline emissions							
EU23	1,946 (-6.4%)	2,014 (+3.5%)	2,007	-7.6	-0.4%		
EU15	1,593 (-5.0%)	1,642 (+3.1%)	1,637	-5.5	-0.3%		
EE8	353 (-12.0%)	370 (+4.8%)	370	-0.2	-0.1%		

#### The basic case for abatement

- A significant positive price is being incurred
- Rising real output
- Emissions are lower than historical levels (even after allowing for plausible bias)
- Serious work on estimating abatement has yet to be done (baseline bias)
- Preliminary evaluation would suggest more than 50 and less than 200 Mt, adjusted downwards perhaps around 3%

Over-estimation of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions?
 Under-estimation of abatement?

- "Over-allocation" probably existed and it may not be fair, but its main effect is to reduce the price of CO<sub>2</sub>
- Notwithstanding some 1st period "overallocation" (and the lower price), not to mention other problems that are often cited, the evidence suggests that the EU ETS did reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

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