

International Markets for Carbon Credits

*Presentation to
Energy Federation of New Zealand
27 January 2005*

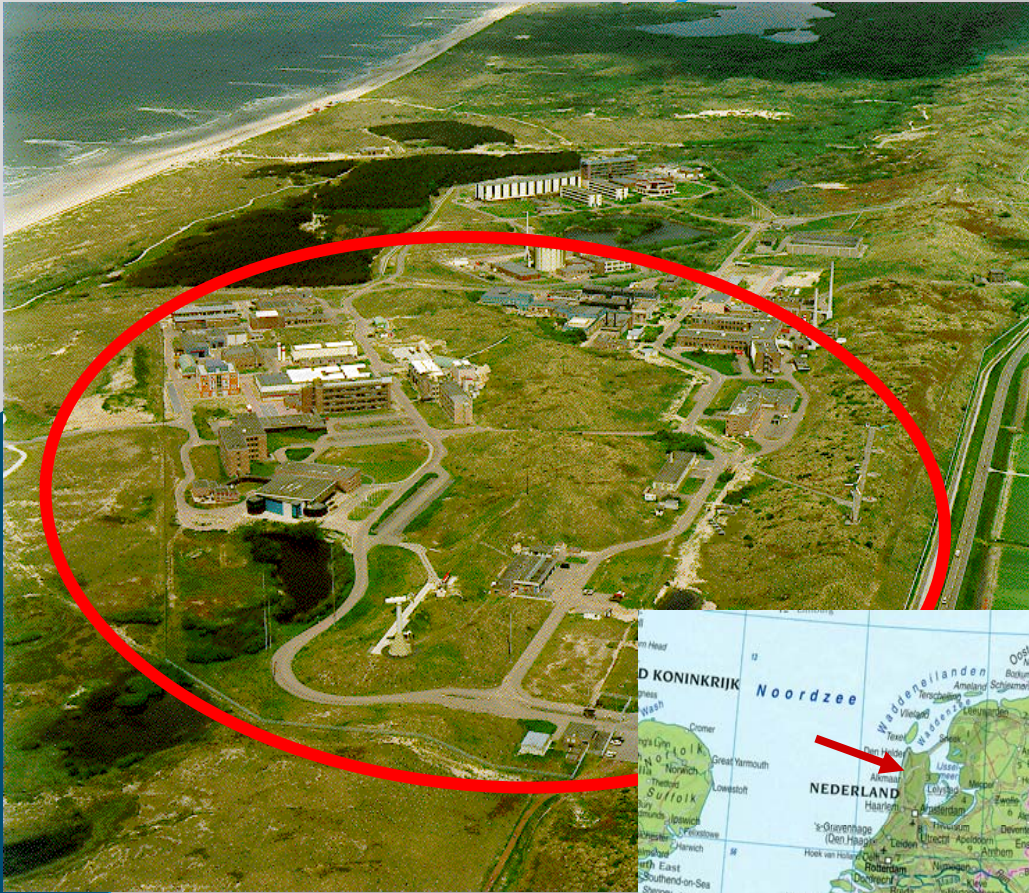
John Kessels



Introduction

- ECN and CRL
- European Union Emission Trading System
- EU ETS what, why and how?
- Coverage: What Sectors?
- Compliance
- The EU Linking Directive for JI and CDM
- ERUPT and New Zealand Participation so far
- Conclusions

Energy research Centre of the Netherlands ECN



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Programme units Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN)

- Wind energy
- Solar energy
- Biomass
- Clean Fossil Fuels
- Fuel Cell Technology
- Energy Efficiency in Industry
- Sustainable Energy in the Built Environment
- Policy Studies

Policy Unit Activities

- Energy markets & international climate policy
- Design and effects of policy instruments (e.g. emission trading, JI, CDM)
 - Analysis of post Kyoto policy options
 - Support Working Group Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change projects
- Support Dutch energy policy with respect to energy markets and security of supply:
 - Security of supply for electricity
 - Effects of CO₂ emission trading on electricity prices
- Support European energy policy
 - Regulation and sustaining electricity supply systems
 - Integration European markets for electricity, gas, CO₂ emissions

CRL Energy

- First Joint Implementation Study
- Managed a Methodology process for development of Projects through the Sustainable Management Fund operated by the Ministry for the Environment
- Undertaken CDM Study in the Philippines
- Undertaking CDM study in China

EU ETS

- Framework
- Emission trading: What, Why, How?
- Current status



EU ETS: What's that?

- Industry and power sector in EU-25
- Installations (production plant or combustion facility) are allocated annual CO₂ emission rights
- If installation A emits less than allocated, it can sell its allowances to installation B that emits too much
- Price for CO₂ will emerge from market

Why?

- Climate impact of CO₂ not dependent on where it is emitted
- Reducing CO₂ emissions requires investments
- Large difference in cost of implementing reduction measures across countries and industry sectors
 - E.g. from negative cost to 200 €/tCO₂
- Trading facilitates reductions at lowest overall cost
 - Example: inefficient factory A implements efficient technology at 0 cost, sells emission rights for 10 €/t to factor B where reductions would cost 50 €/t
- Certainty over CO₂ reduction (absolute cap)
- Provides flexibility: more acceptable to industry

How?

- Cap and trade: national government allocates annual emission rights to every affected installation
- Emissions are monitored by individual installations throughout the year
- End of year: carbon balance must be issued, with or without trading (CDM/JI also allowed)
- Penalty of 40 €/t CO₂
 - if emissions > rights (allocated + bought)
- Appr. 14000 installations in EU (~50% of EU CO₂)
- 2 phases: 2005-2007 and 2008-2012

EU ETS in 2004

- Over 100 million units forward traded
- Value of approximately 360 million euros
- Value of JI Emission Reduction Units and CDM Certified Emission Reduction Units approximately 5 euro per unit with the World Bank and the Dutch Government dominating the market

EU ETS Results

- Became operational in January 2005
- Too early to say after only one month
- As of January 20 the price was 6.7 euros with prices in 2004 around 13 euros
- Since becoming operational in January the price has been tracking steadily down

EU ETS Coverage

- In principle, all six Kyoto Greenhouse gases are covered
- In the first phase the ET will be restricted to CO₂.
- CO₂ accounts for over 50 per cent of EU greenhouse gases
- The scheme applies to the following energy intensive sectors
 - Power plants
 - Steel Factories
 - Oil Refineries
 - Glass and cement installations
 - Paper mills
- 14,000 installations covered
- Discussion that transport sector is included from 2012

EU ETS Links with Other Countries

- EU is interested in other countries joining the EU ETS
- Preliminary discussion with Switzerland and Norway
- Examining option of US state and regional program linkages
- In the future Canada and Japan

Compliance

- **What are the incentives for companies to participate?**
- **Strict non-compliance penalties**
 - 40 euros/t CO₂ will apply in 2005-2007
 - From 2008 the penalty rises to 100 euros/t of CO₂

The EU Linking Directive

- JI and CDM credits are equivalent to EU emission allowances for use within the EU ETS by operators to fulfil their obligations
- Credits from JI or CDM forestry projects are excluded at this stage as well as nuclear projects
- NZ Projects Mechanism Credits do have a value in the EU ETS
- CDM projects are likely to be preferred by companies because of low price
- Russia and Ukraine will be major competitors of NZ project credit owners

Joint Implementation

New Zealand links with EU are most likely via Joint Implementation projects with key elements being:

1. JI must occur between two Annex B Party Governments
2. Memorandum of Understanding between both Annex B Parties needed, for example Holland and Austria.
3. Both Annex B Parties must have undertaken a national inventory and have a registry
4. NZ companies can approach installations in EU without being in the Projects Mechanism

New Zealand and Carbon Credits

- Dutch Emission Reduction Unit Procurement Tender (ERUPT)
 - Several NZ Companies had Expression of Interest Approved
 - Deadline for full proposal April 5 2005
 - Announcement of successful proposals June 2005
- Meridian was the first company successful in ERUPT with Te Apiti Wind Farm
- The key criterion is price, companies that go outside the price indicated in their Expression of Interest are likely to be rejected.

Conclusions EU ETS

- EU ETS is a major instrument in climate policy
- 2005-07 is 1st phase of EU CO₂ emissions trading
- Starting phase, new for most stakeholders
- Low liquidity of market due to high emission ceilings
- Low price of CO₂ expected (<10 €/tCO₂)
- 2nd phase: stricter ceilings expected (Kyoto implementation important) and better carbon market

Conclusions NZ Credits

- EU ETS is the only international GHG emissions trading market
- NZ credits do have a value in the EU ETS
- The Netherlands ERUPT fund is the best option around For NZ companies with 37,500 euros for preparation of Project Design Document and 50 percent up front payment for successful projects
- EU companies will look for the lowest price and are likely to focus on Russia, Ukraine and CDM projects, these projects will compete with NZ

Contact Details

John Kessels

CRL Energy Ltd

Climate Change Project Manager

Kessels@ecn.nl

Phone: 0031 20 4922812

