

# Increasing the stringency of the EU ETS to achieve more ambitious climate targets

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Strommarkttreffen, Berlin / 25 October 2019



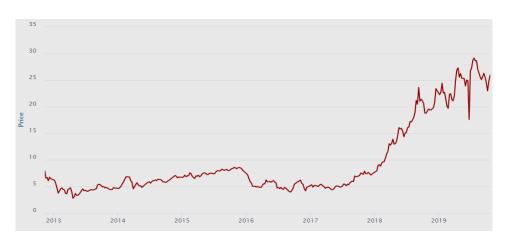
#### **Outline**

- Background & policy problem:
  - The EU ETS and its reform (MSR)
- Methodology:
  - LIMES-EU model
- EU ETS and MSR dynamics
- Impact on cancellation and EUA prices:
  - Intake rate
  - Thresholds
  - Linear reduction factor (LRF)
- Conclusion



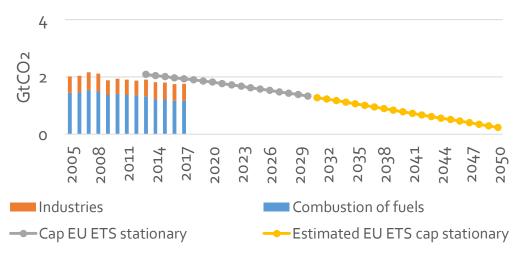
## The EU ETS

- Low prices (5-10 eur/tCO2) until 2018
- Phase IV: stronger reduction factor (2.2%) and implementation of the market stability reserve (MSR)
- EU 2030 emission target to be increased (55%)?
  - New LRF for EU ETS?
  - Review of MSR in 2021



Source: www.eex.com







# Aim of our research

- How to tweak the MSR to achieve higher stringency?
  - Previous work focused on theoretical mechanisms using simplistic models (Tietjen et al., 2019)
  - MSR is a particularly complex mechanism whose thresholds may lead to discontinuous behaviour (Perino, 2018)
- Inform the MSR revision: Effect of broad range of relevant parameters on cancellation?

Levers: **intake** and outtake rate of allowances into the MSR, **thresholds**, auction shares, and the **LRF** 



# LIMES-EU in a nutshell

- Linear optimization model
- Temporal resolution:
  - From 2010 to 2070 in 5-year steps
  - 6 representative days per year
  - 8 time slices per day
  - Perfect foresight



- EU (w/o MT and CY) + CH + NO + aggregated Balkan
- 33 generation and storage technologies
- EU ETS energy-intensive industry: MACC
- Policy focus: EU ETS and MSR





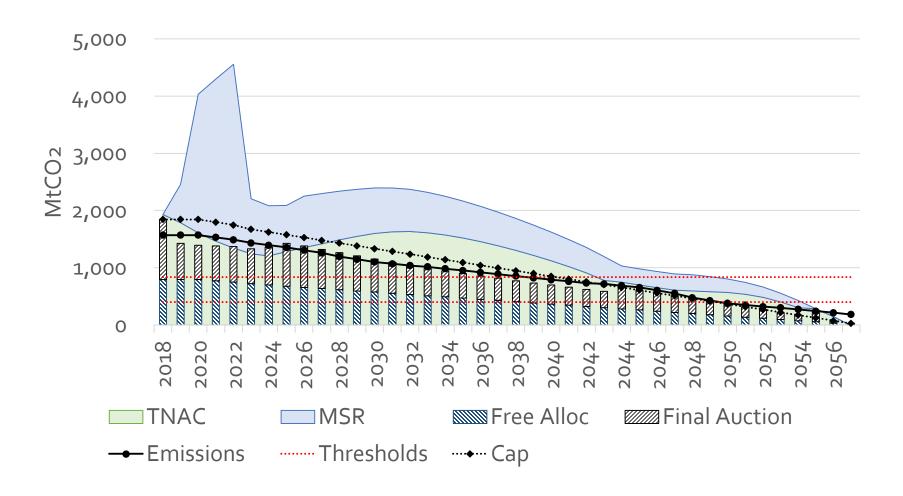
#### The MSR

#### Three main rules:

- If total number of allowances in circulation (TNAC) > 833 MtCO2
  - -> Intake: transfer from market to MSR (24% of TNAC until 2023, 12% after)
- If TNAC < 400 MtCO2</li>
  - -> Outtake: transfer from MSR to market (100 MtCO2)
- If MSR > auction
  - -> Cancellation: deletion from the MSR (difference between MSR and auctions) from 2023 only

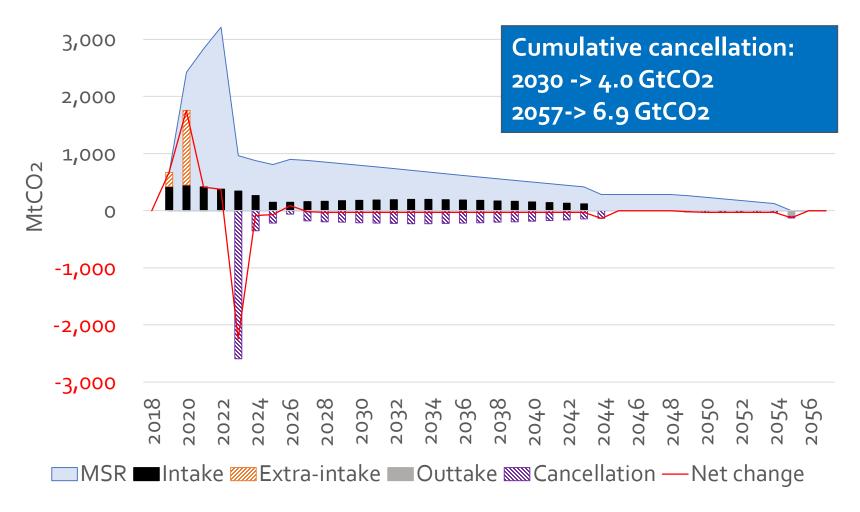


# Reference scenario: EU ETS (I)



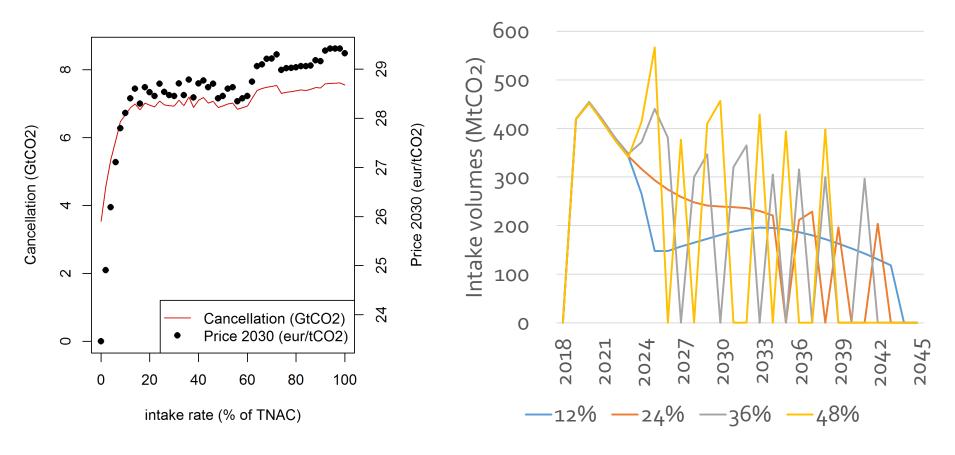


# Reference scenario: EU ETS (II)





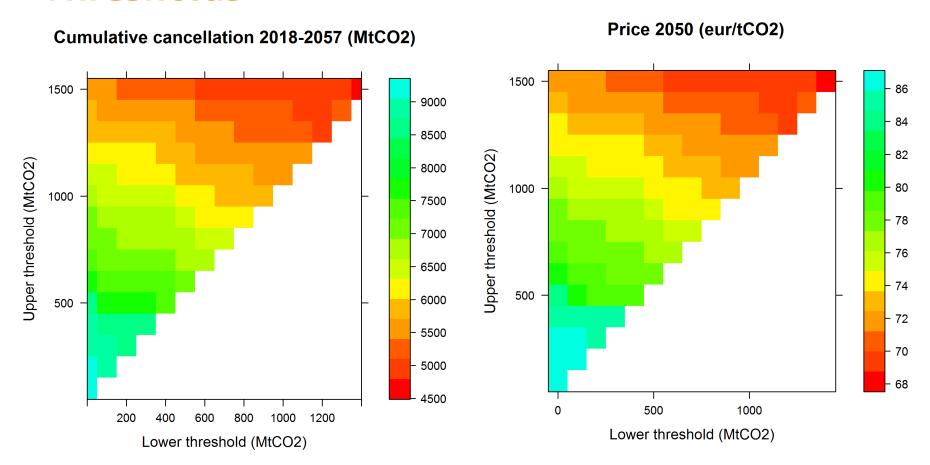
# Intake rate



Small variation of cancellation for intake rates above 10%, but higher intake rates induce oscillations to the intake volumes as the TNAC drops faster



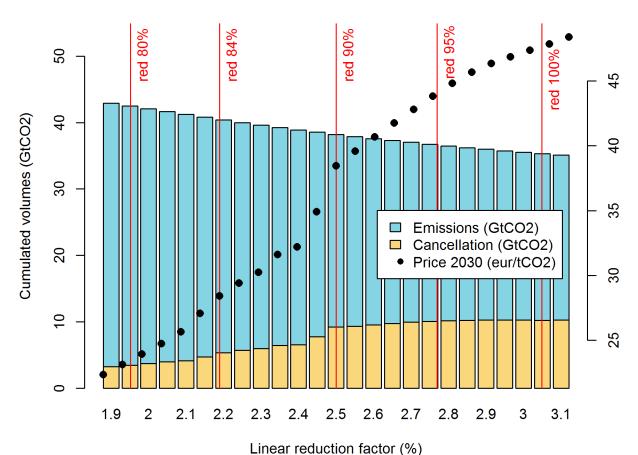
## **Thresholds**



Highest cancellation for low values of the lower and upper thresholds:
-> not only more transfers to the MSR, but also less outtake from it



# **Linear reduction factor (LRF)**



Feedback effect:

Higher LRF leads to strong long-term scarcity of allowances -> higher short term prices (due to banking) -> higher TNAC -> higher intake into the MSR



#### **Conclusion**

- Allowance intake and cancellation until around the mid 2040s
- Impact of levers on cancellation:
  - Sensitive to the intake rate for values smaller than 10% (beware of oscillatory behaviour induced by high intake rates)
  - Stronger impact from upper than lower one threshold
  - Feedback from allowance prices on cancellations -> effect when abatement costs are low



# **Questions?**

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# References

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