

# Linking the EU Emissions Trading Scheme with JI and CDM

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- 1. EU and JI/CDM: Some starting points
- 2. The EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)
- 3. Linking with JI and CDM



#### EU and JI/CDM: Some starting points - 1

- EC and its Member States ratified Kyoto Protocol in May 2002, taking on differentiated legally-binding emission reduction targets
- EC and its Member States can all participate in Kyoto mechanisms as Parties, in order to achieve their reduction targets (like other Parties listed in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol)
- EU Member States may participate in JI/CDM on government level or through other legal entities, e.g. companies
- Companies may use JI/CDM credits for compliance with EU ETS or for other use

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#### EU and JI/CDM: Some starting points - 2

- Activity of Member States growing fast most Member States funding or preparing funding for JI and CDM
- Great variation as to what extent Member States plan to use JI/CDM for compliance with KP
- Different approaches:
  - 1. national programmes
  - 2. Regional/multilateral funds (e.g., Baltic Sea Region)
  - 3. World Bank (PCF)
  - 4. private banks or other intermediates



# **The EU Emissions Trading Scheme - 1**

- Law to establish the EU-wide emissions trading scheme entered into force October 2003 Directive 2003/87/EC
- The world's largest entity-based domestic cap and trade emission allowance programme
- Compatible with international emissions trading under the KP - contributes towards achievement of KP targets

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# The EU Emissions Trading Scheme - 2

- 1st phase 2005-2007, 2nd phase 2008-2012
- Coverage: Begin with five major downstream sectors - power generation, oil refineries, steel, cement and lime, pulp and paper - covering almost half of EU's emissions of carbon dioxide
- Expected to reduce costs of EU meeting its Kyoto commitments by around one-third, by enabling emission reductions to be made where this is most efficient



#### Infrastructure in the EU ETS

- Companies monitor and report emissions following the monitoring and reporting guidelines, emission reports will be subject to independent verification
- Member States and the Community establish and maintain electronic registries to track allowances
- Effective sanctions: For every tonne of emissions that is not covered by an allowance, a company would have to pay a penalty of €40 in 2005-2007 and €100 thereafter + surrender a compensating amount of allowances in the subsequent year

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# Allocation in the EU ETS

- Allocation to installations for free, but Member states may auction up to 5% for 2005 –2007 and up to 10% for 2008-2012
- Member States observe common allocation criteria
- Each Member State draws up an ex-ante national allocation plan, by 31 March 2004 for 2005-7
- Transparency and comments by the public, scrutiny by the Commission



# Linking JI/ CDM to the EU ETS

- Commission made a proposal in July 2003 for allowing use of JI and CDM credits in the EU scheme
- Proposal adopted by European Parliament in April 2004
- Allows companies in the EU ETS to convert JI/CDM credits into allowances to fulfil their obligations under the EU emissions trading scheme from 2005
- Gives an incentive for companies in the EU emissions trading scheme to carry out emission-curbing JI and CDM projects – will boost global demand for JI/CDM

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# Benefits of linking JI/CDM to EU ETS

- Stimulate investments in JI/CDM projects
- Promotion of the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to third countries
- Contribution to host countries' Sustainable Development
- Increased liquidity of the EU emissions trading market
- More compliance options and lower costs for companies



#### What projects will the link be with?

- All types of JI and CDM credits allowed for use in EU ETS except for:
  - nuclear facilities (excluded by Marrakech Accords)
  - sinks projects (difficult to integrate with EU ETS)
- O Same JI and CDM project approval rules as in KP and Marrakech Accords
- Special provisions for JI projects in (new) EU
   Member States until 2012

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# **Timing**

- Linking Directive provides for both JI and CDM credits to be used in the EU scheme 2008-2012
- JI projects can generate credits beginning in 2008 for use in the first commitment period (2008-12)
- CDM projects can generate credits from 2000 -- CDM credits can be used in EU ETS from 2005
- Strong incentive now for generation of credits in order to use them for compliance from 2008



- EU Member States to decide national limits for use of JI/CDM credits in EU ETS
- Limits may be set on installation level for operators in EU ETS
- Commission to review whether use of JI/CDM in Member States supplemental to domestic action to ensure that emission reductions are achieved in EU

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# Commission Climate Change Homepage <a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/climat/home\_en.htm">http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/climat/home\_en.htm</a>

European Commission: Environment Directorate General Slide: 1