

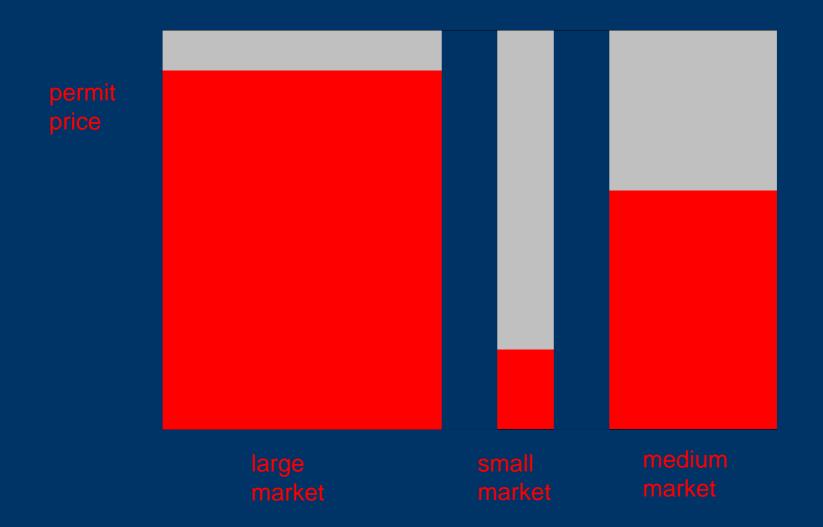
Frank Jotzo

Linking emissions trading schemes, and permit prices

Forum on international linking of emissions trading ANU-EERH, 15 April 2008

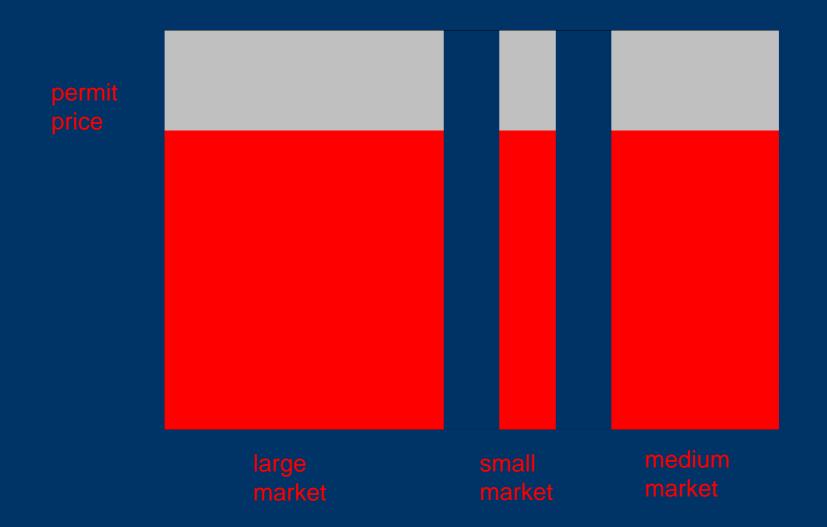


Large markets determine the price

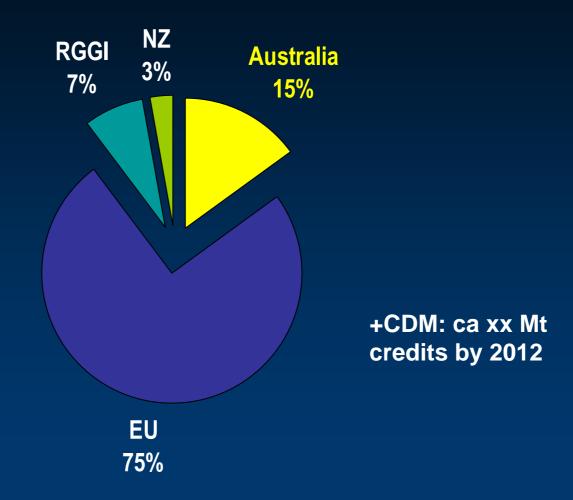




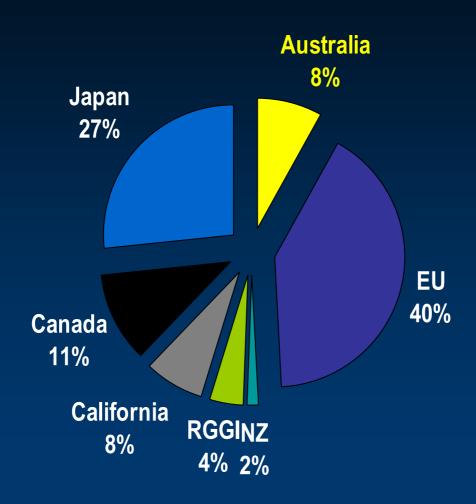
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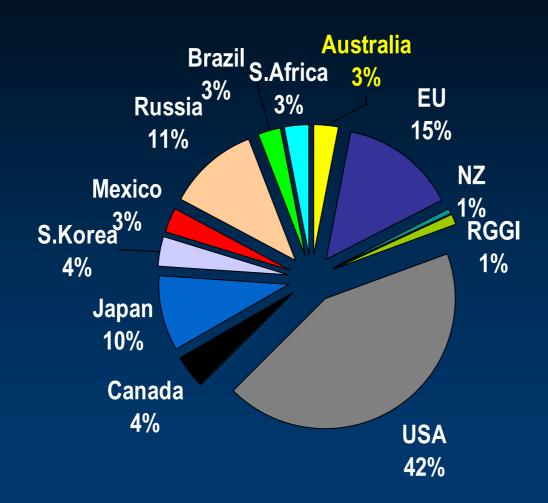




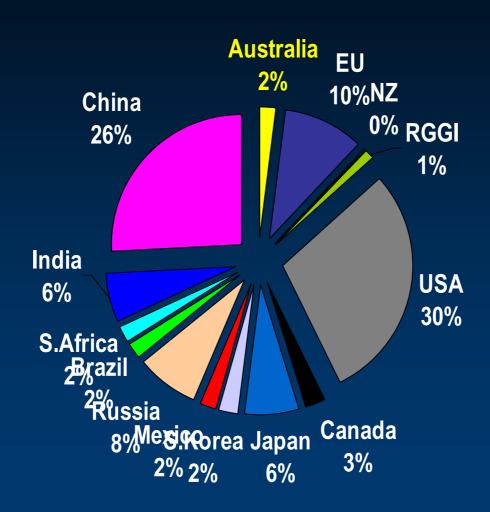














You link a little, you link a lot

- Linking to one market means linking to all markets that this market links to
- eg linking to NZ
 - → Australian emitters can comply with permits from any country NZ links to
 - Russian 'hot air'?
- eg using CDM as backstop supply
 - → using EU price
 - CDM credits priced just below EU permit price



The fear of taking someone else's price

- Linking: National target ≠ national abatement effort
 - National policy has little control over extent of abatement action
 - Target determines only the trading position, not price or abatement
- Price 'too high': fear adjustment pressures too great
 - widely held view in Australia eg 2006-07 proposals, energy industries
 - today's EU price: € 24 ≈ A\$40 /tCO₂
- Price 'too low': fear incentives for low-carbon investment too weak
 - ambitious 2050 targets require fundamental shifts in energy systems
- 'Right' price can only be judged in context of international action
 - high price everywhere under strong action
 - lower price if agreement only on weak action



What about one-way linking?

- Preclude linking as permit buyer (uphold higher price)
 - simple regulatory decision not to accept overseas permits
 - domestic pressures if price higher than in major markets
- Preclude being linked to as permit seller (uphold lower price)
 - may be difficult to keep others from linking (only via Kyoto compliance?)
 - international pressures if price higher than in major markets



The inescapable tendency toward a global price through linking

- buffers domestic shocks, reduces price volatility
- avoids trade disputes, leakage worries
- simplifies business esp for multinationals
- reduces risk of policy reversal



Why a global price through linking is desirable

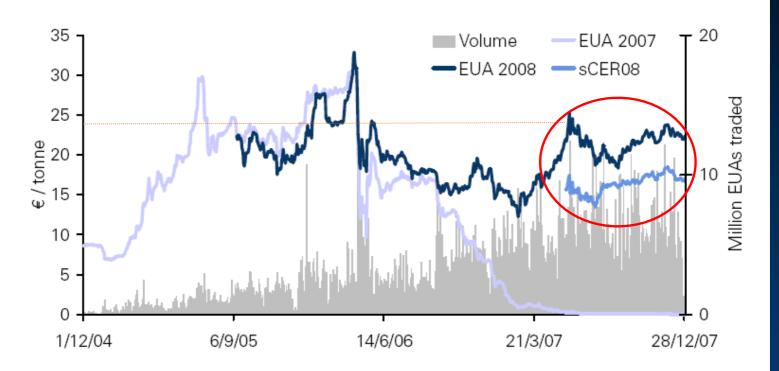
- Harmonised price: least cost outcome, allows more abatement
 - if integrity is upheld through robust systems in participating countries
- Linking and trading: key to draw developing countries in
- Role of Australia's target when internationally linked: signalling and commitment device expresses 'fair share' in global effort

Precondition: integrity of other countries' schemes





Figure 2.5: Volumes and prices in the EU ETS 2004-07
Daily OTC prices using Point Carbon's bid/offer methodology.



Source: Point Carbon's Carbon Market Trader