EU ETS STABILITY MECHANISM NEEDS NEW DESIGN

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KEY POINTS

- Market Stability Reserve (MSR) is like an autopilot of the EU ETS
- It automatically responds to (expected) changes in market conditions
 - Total Number of Allowances in Circulation (TNAC)
- Aims of MSR:
 - Reduce demand-supply imbalances
 - Increase synergies with other climate and energy policies
 - Stimulate low-carbon investments





KEY POINTS

- Root of the problem: TNAC
 - Inadequate measure of scarcity
 - Works well for past and present events
 - Systematically off for what lies ahead

Reality

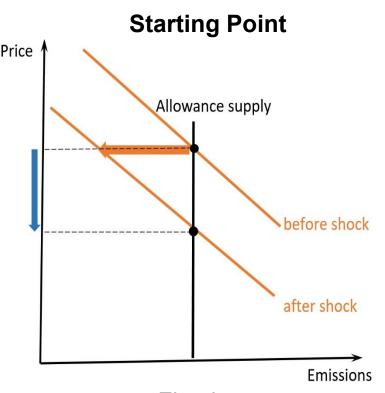


What TNAC responds to





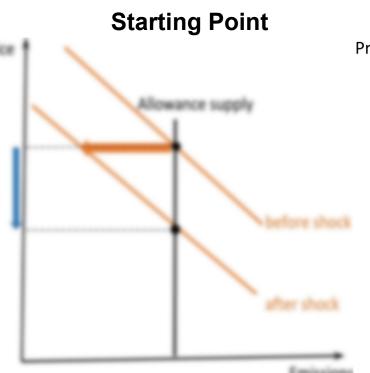




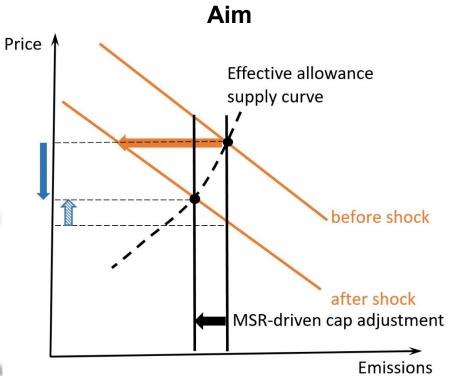
Fixed cap (EU ETS before 2018)







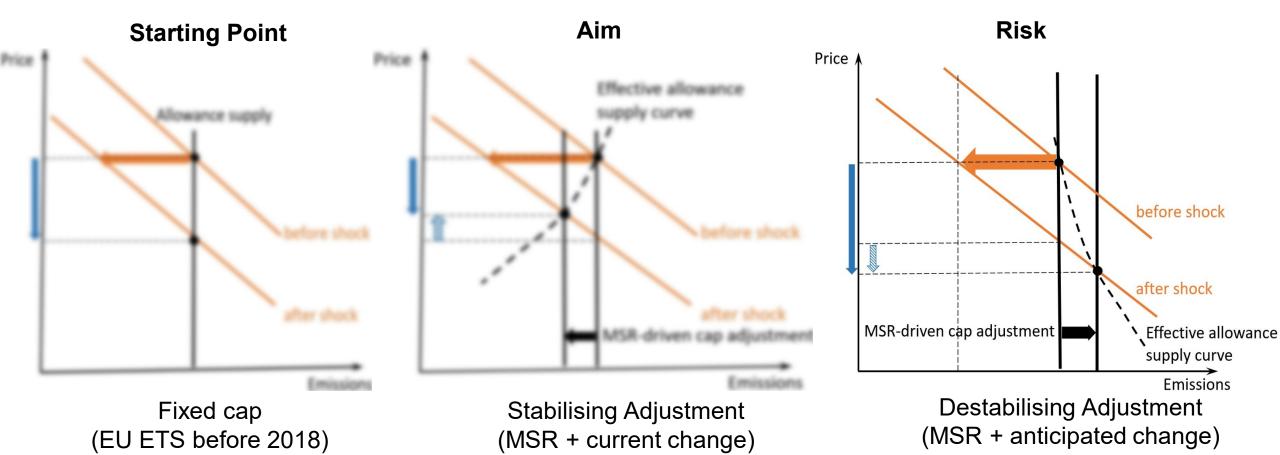
Fixed cap (EU ETS before 2018)



Stabilising Adjustment (MSR + current change)

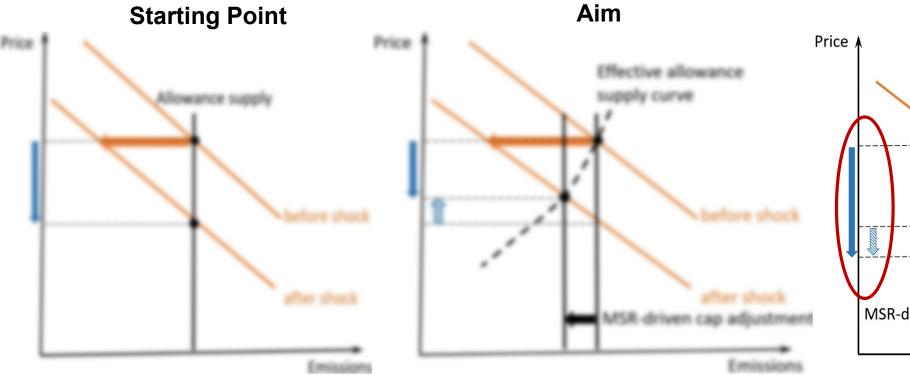




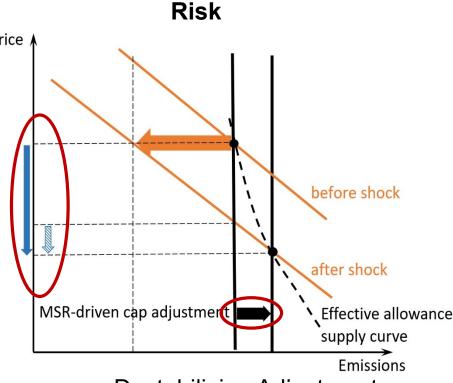








Stabilising Adjustment (MSR + current change)



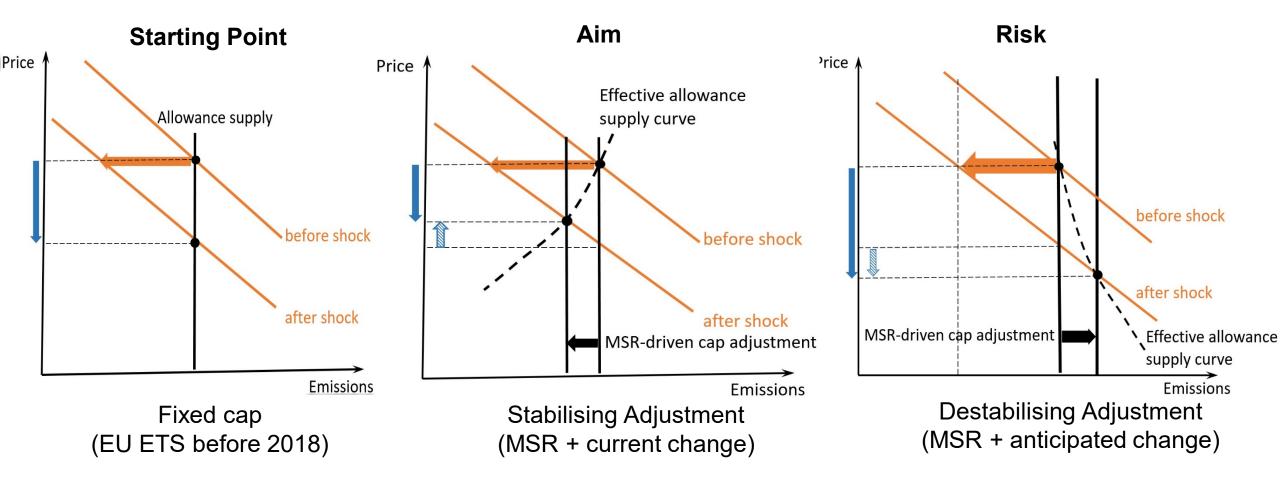
Destabilising Adjustment (MSR + anticipated change)



Fixed cap

(EU ETS before 2018)









KEY POINTS

- Root of the problem: TNAC
 - Inadequate measure of scarcity
 - Works well for past and present events
 - Systematically off for what lies ahead
- Solution: Move to a price-based quantity adjustment
 - Gives back control
 - Better in achieving targets
 - Re-establishes transparency



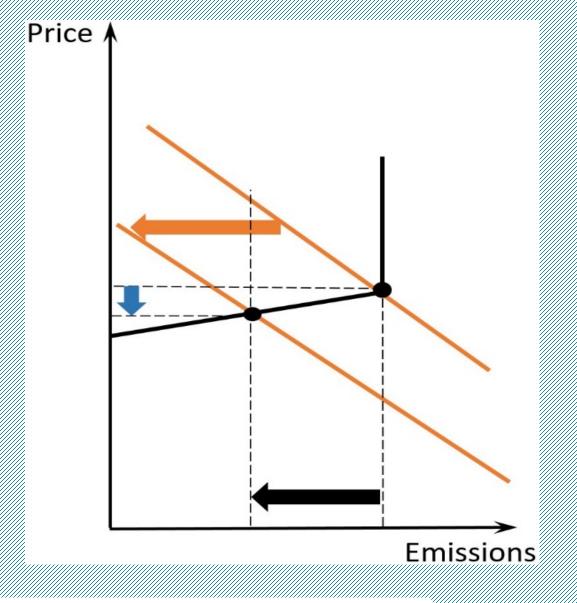


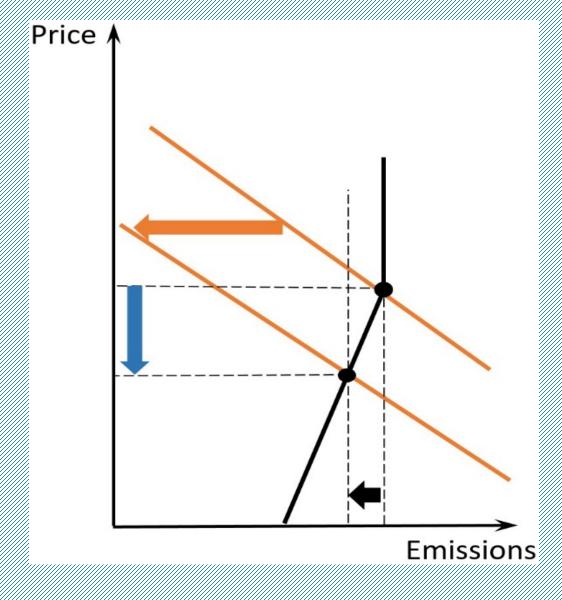
What TNAC responds to















Advantages: Price-based quantity adjustment

- * Price stability increases
 - * Demand-supply imbalance kept in check (regardless of nature or timing of shock)
 - * Stronger investment signal
 - * Less need for hedging
- *Guarantees (and controls) climate effect of overlapping policies
- * Effects are predictable





THANKS

Link to full paper: http://uhh.de/cen-eu-ets







