

# Wettbewerbseffekte des EU-ETS

Berliner Energietage

Mai 2008

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[www.electricitypolicy.org.uk/tsec/2](http://www.electricitypolicy.org.uk/tsec/2)

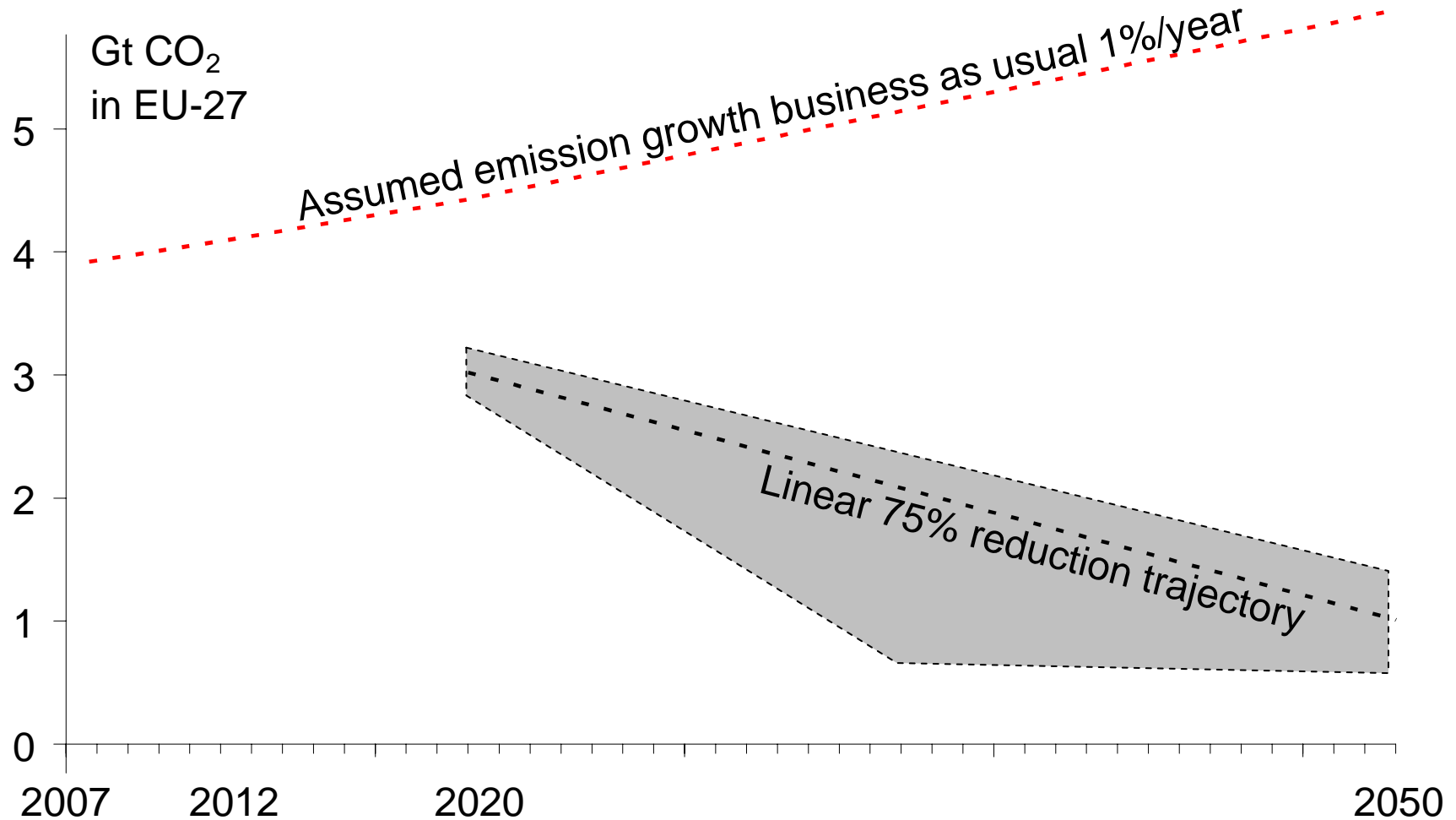


# Outline

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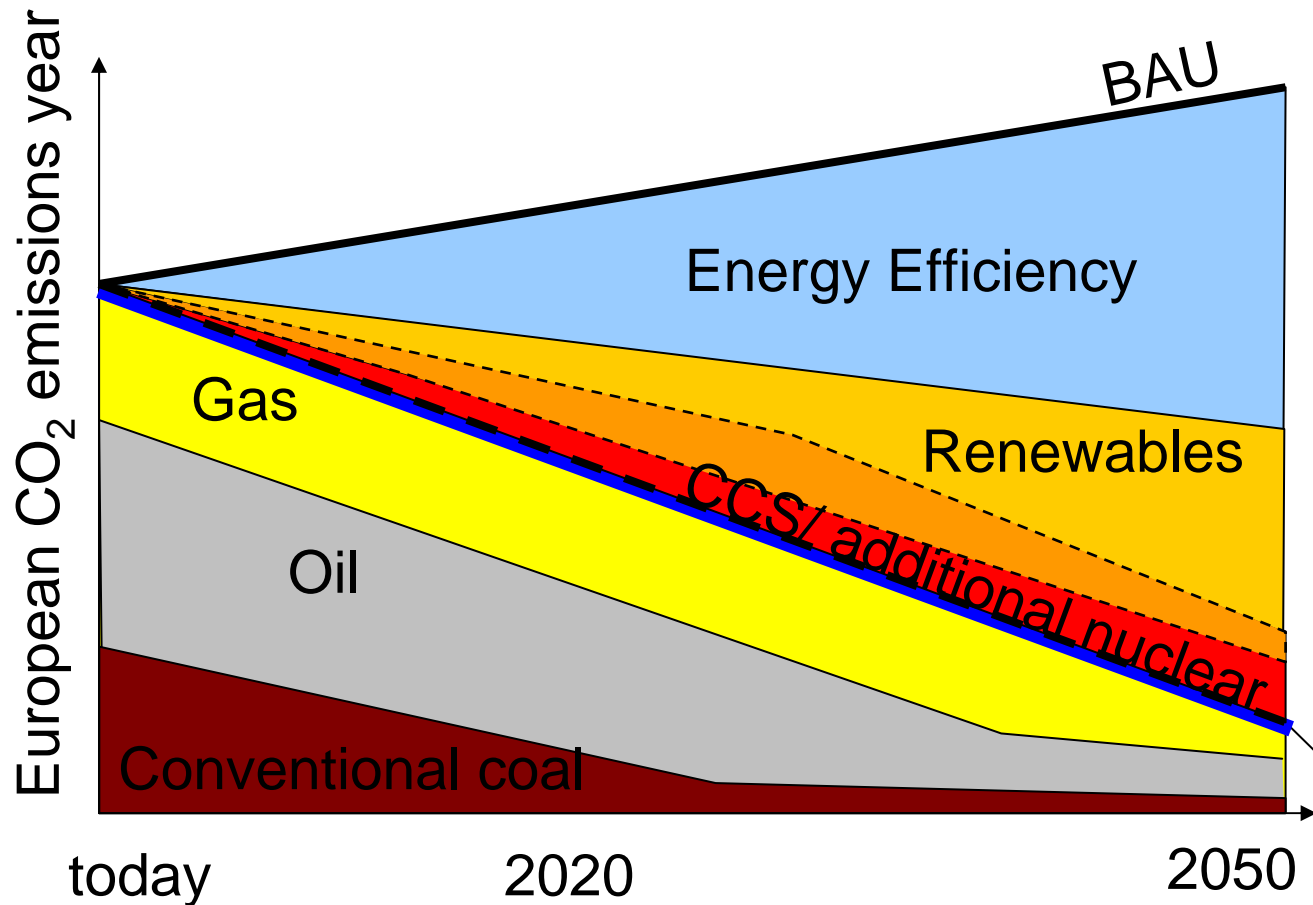
- Introduction
- Quantitative assessment
- Cross-country comparison
- Deep dive: cement, steel, refining
- Policy options for addressing leakage impacts

# The challenge for emission reductions

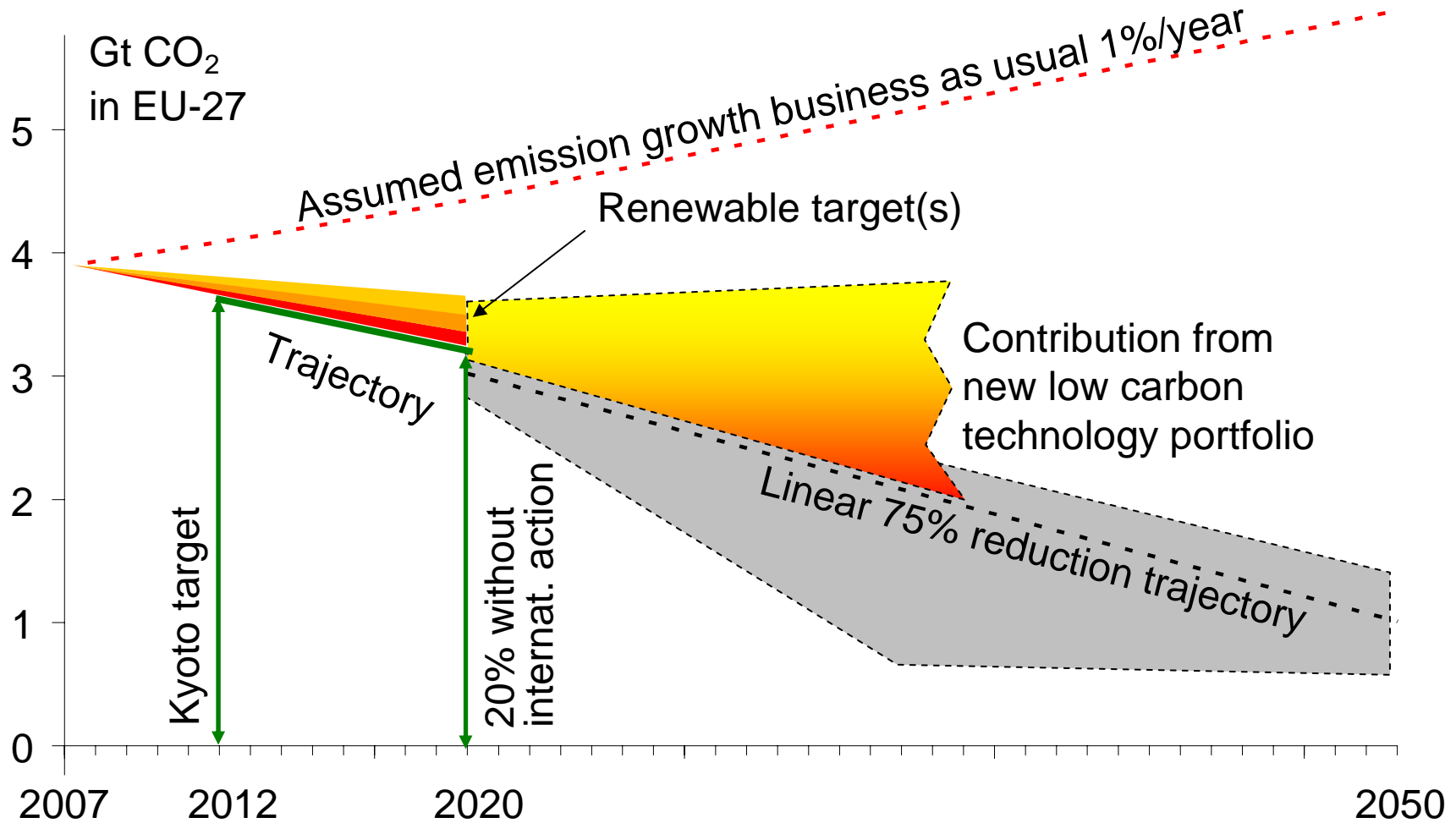


# Future carbon targets – determine strategic choices

*Illustrative*



# How does it all fit together?

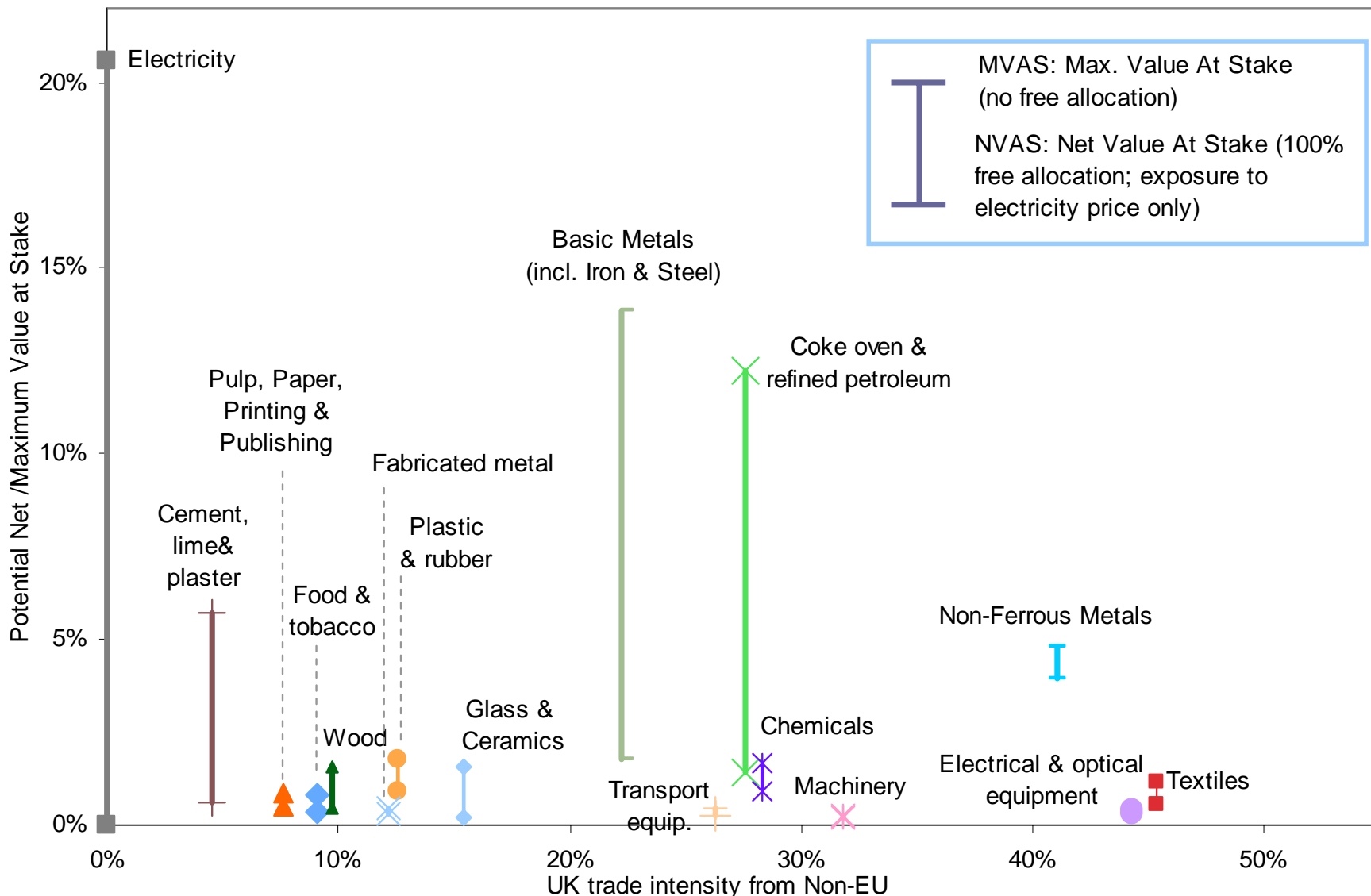


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# Competitiveness is a sector/product issue



Assumptions: CO2 price = €20/tCO2; Pass through in electricity = €10/mwh

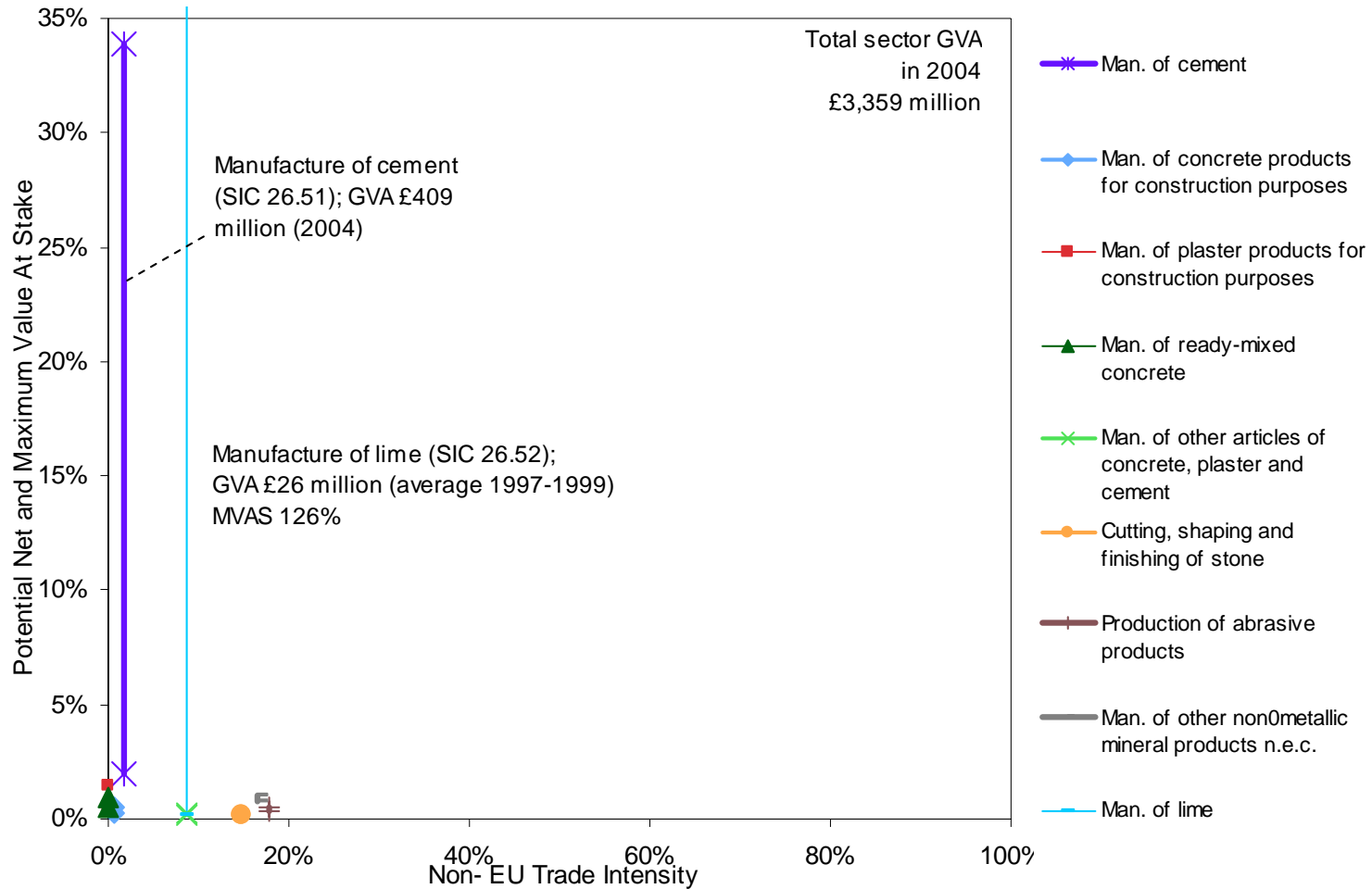
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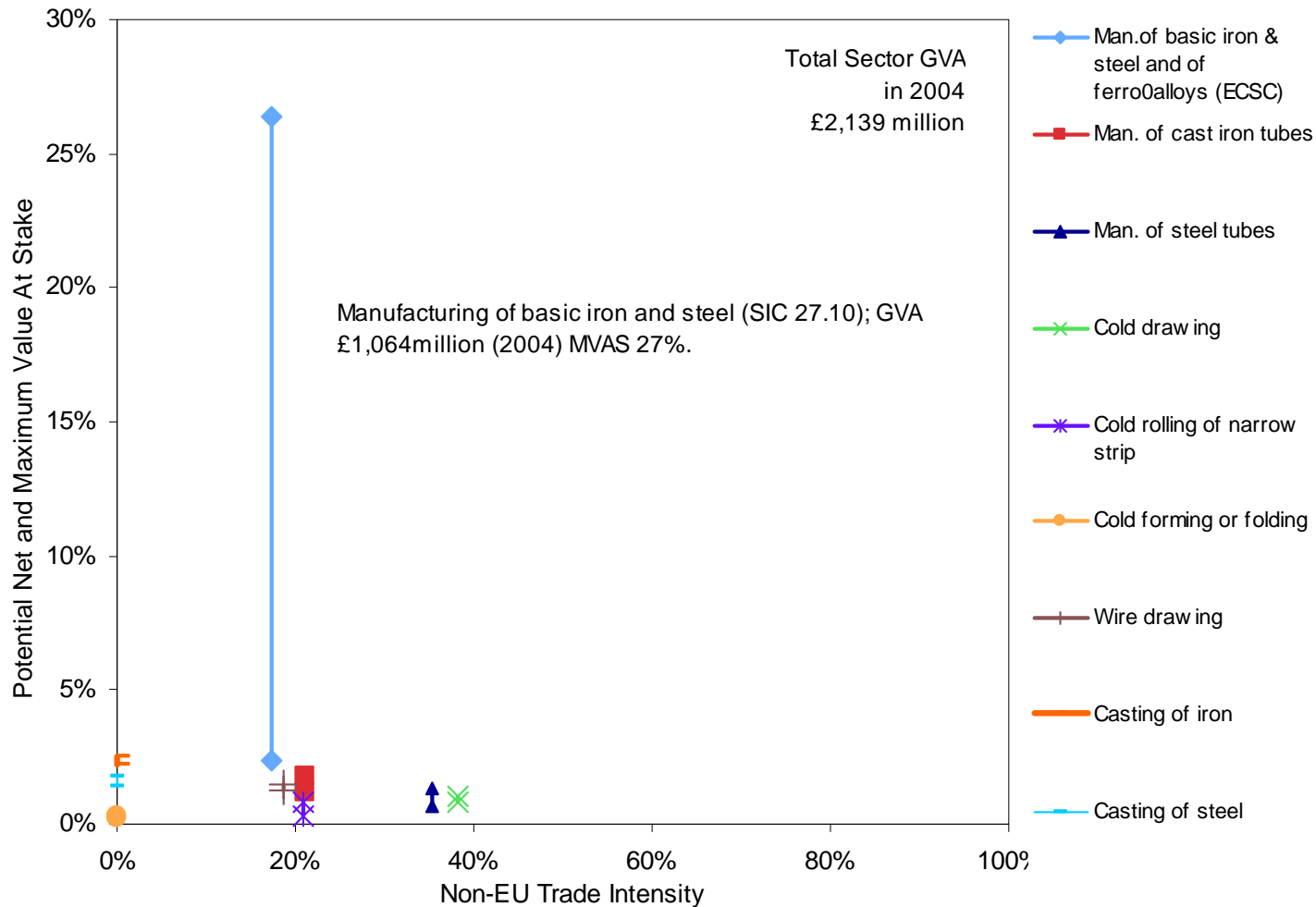


# 'Construction' sector: cement production dominates emissions, highest MVAS, relatively low NVAS accounts for c.10% of aggregate sector value-added



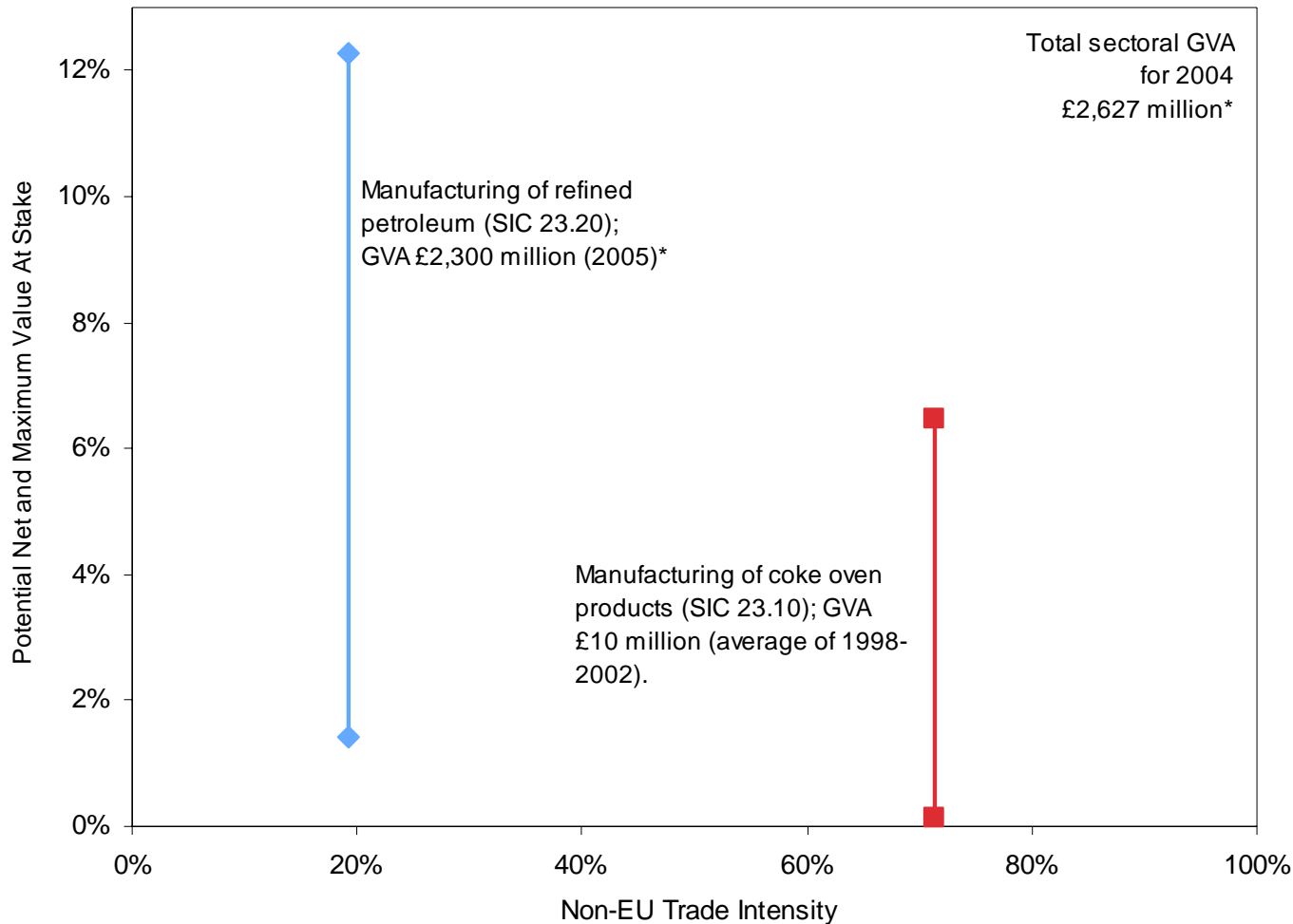
Assumptions: CO2 price=€20/tCO2; Pass through in electricity = €10/MWh

# Iron and Steel: Basic Iron & Steel production dominates emissions, MVAS c.25%, c.10xNVAS, accounts for half sector value-added



Assumptions: CO<sub>2</sub> price = €20/tCO<sub>2</sub>; Pass through in electricity = €10/MWh

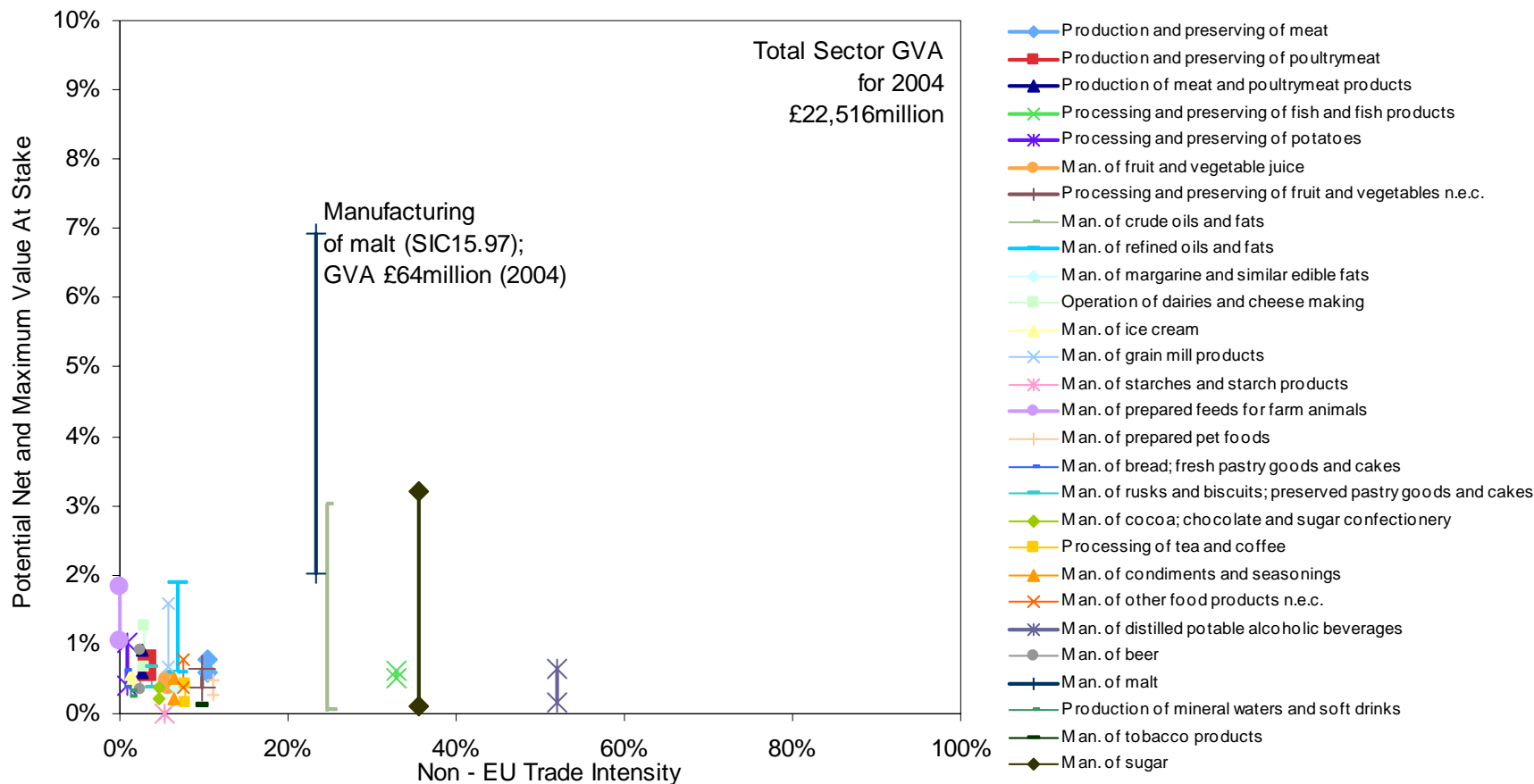
# Energy production (non-electric) dominated by refineries; coke linked to steel



Assumptions: CO2 price = €20/tCO2; Pass through in electricity = €10/MWh

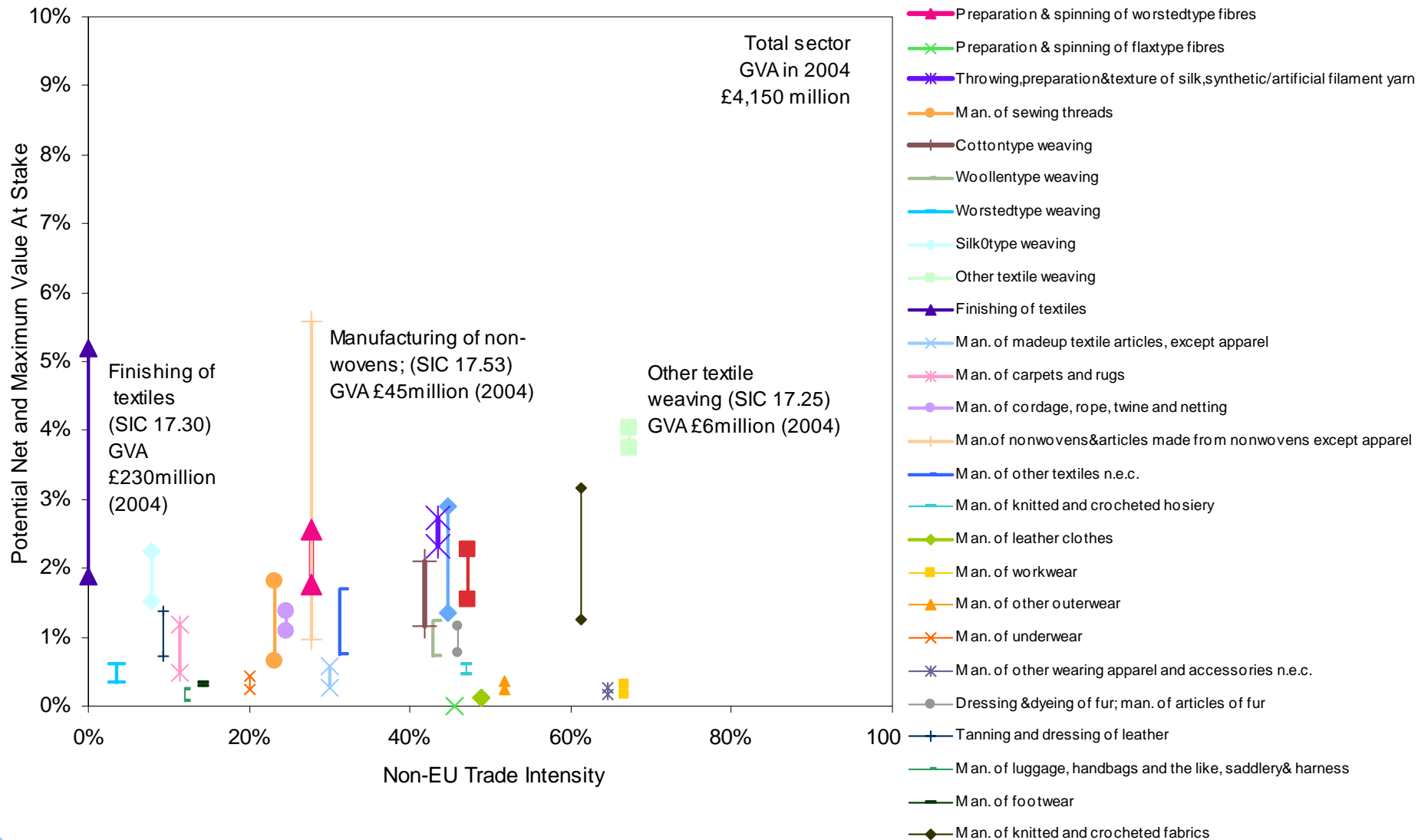
# 4 digit: Food, Beverage and Tobacco

## ... it's the malt



Assumptions: CO2 price=€20/tCO2; Pass through in electricity = €10/MWh

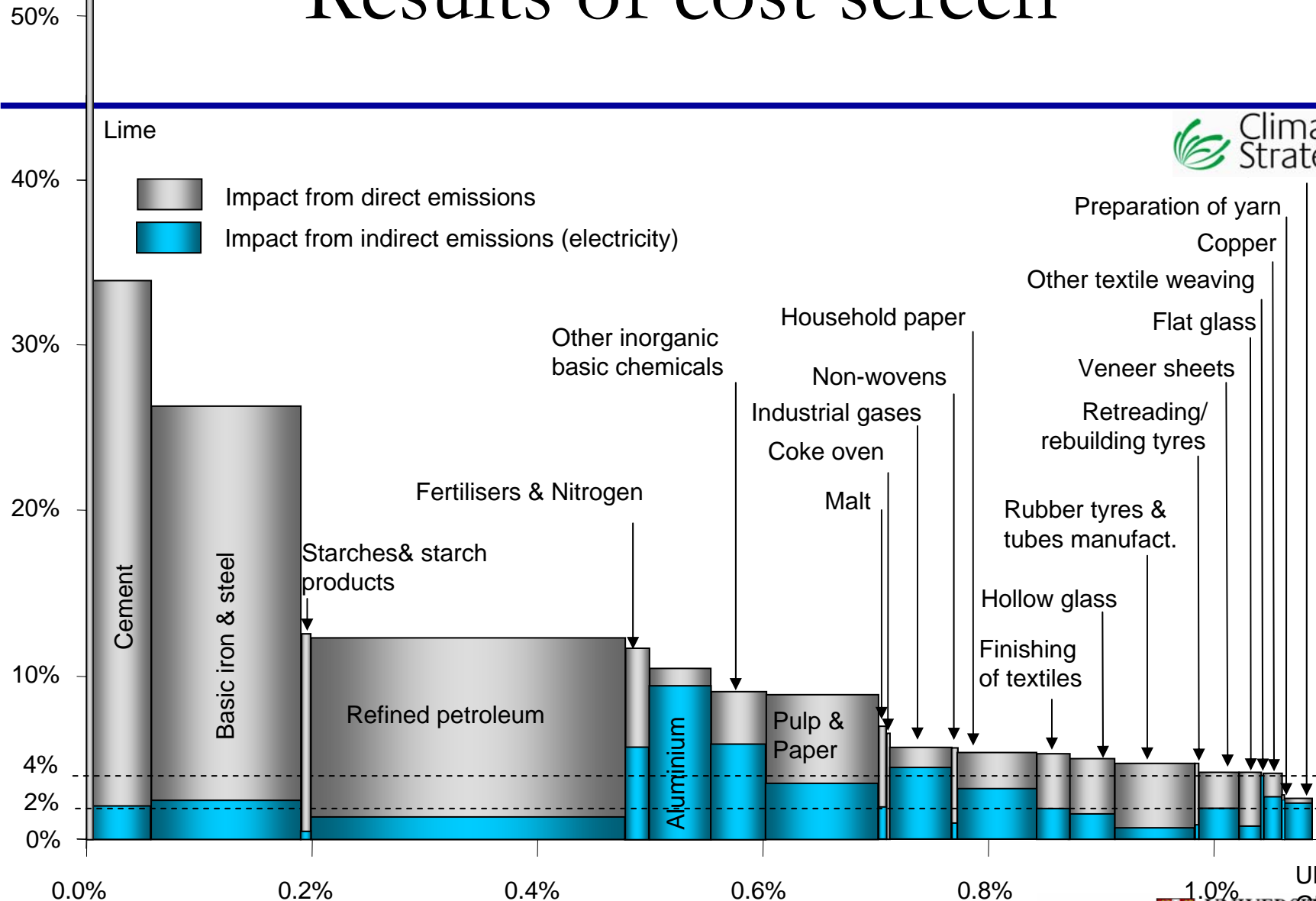
# 4 digit: Textiles and Leather



Assumptions: CO2 price=€20/tCO2; Pass through in electricity = €10/MWh

# Results of cost screen

Cost increase relative to value added



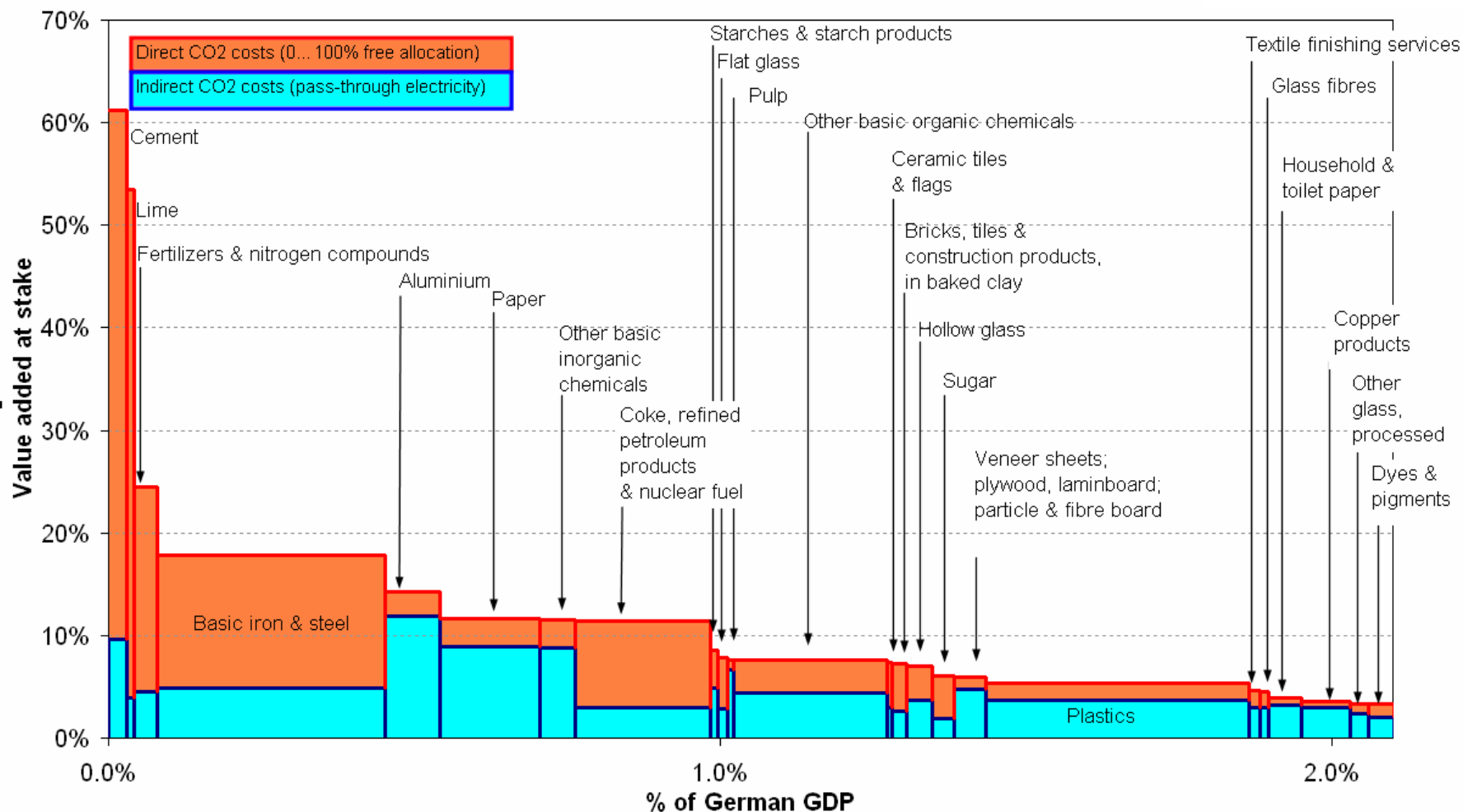
Share of GDP of a country

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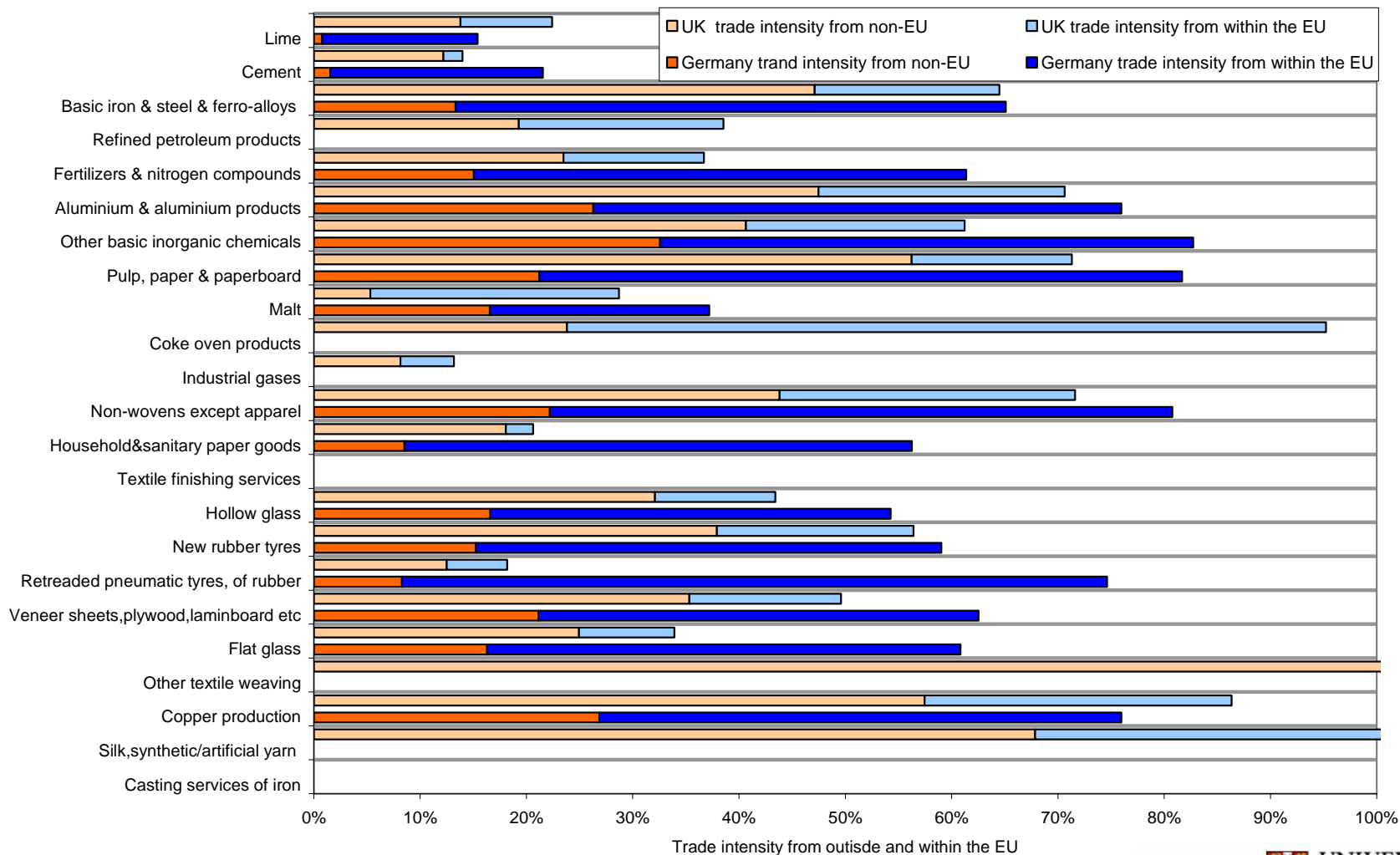
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# The German data





# Trade intensity of top 23 sectors with Non-EU and EU countries in UK and Germany

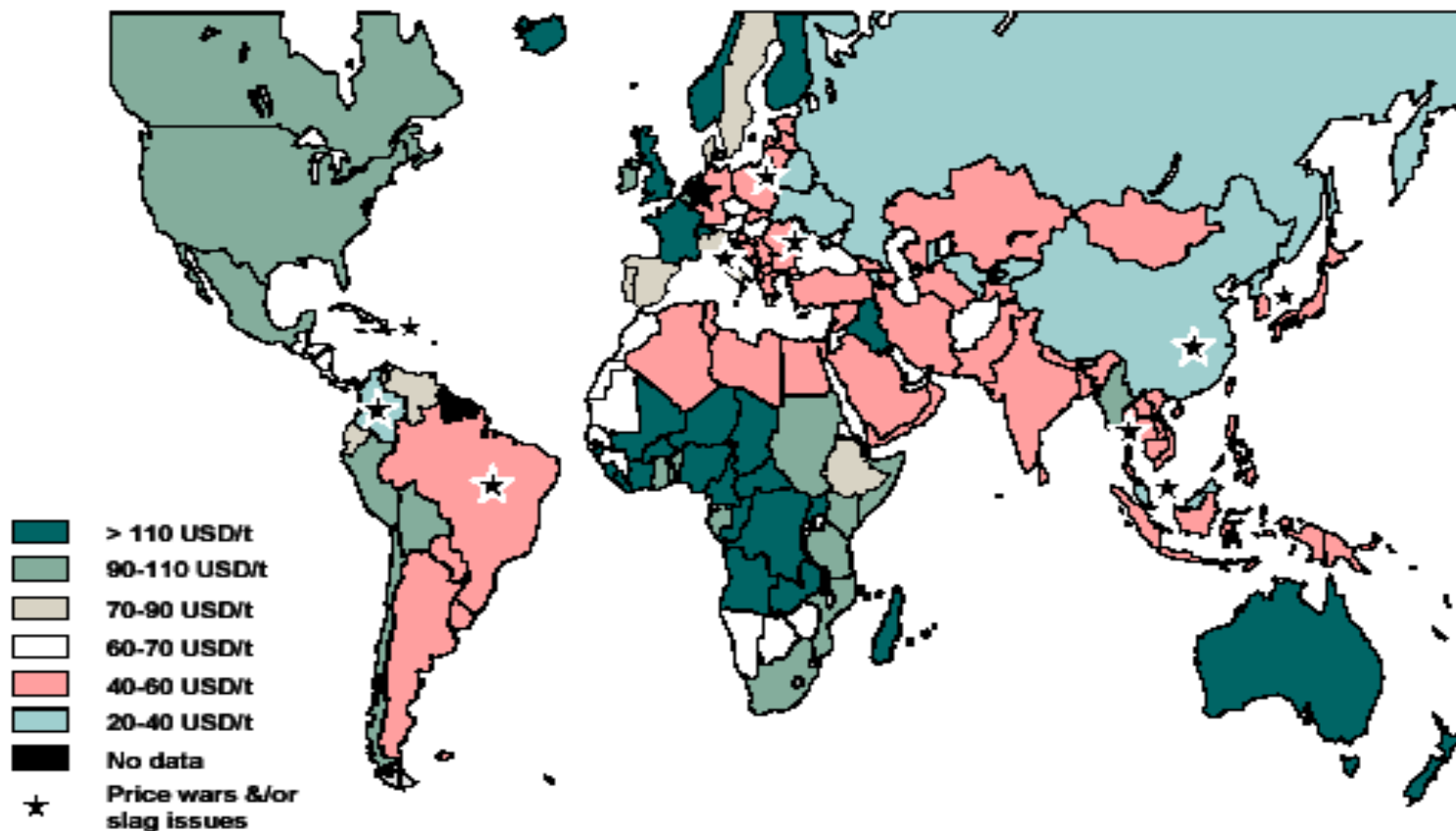


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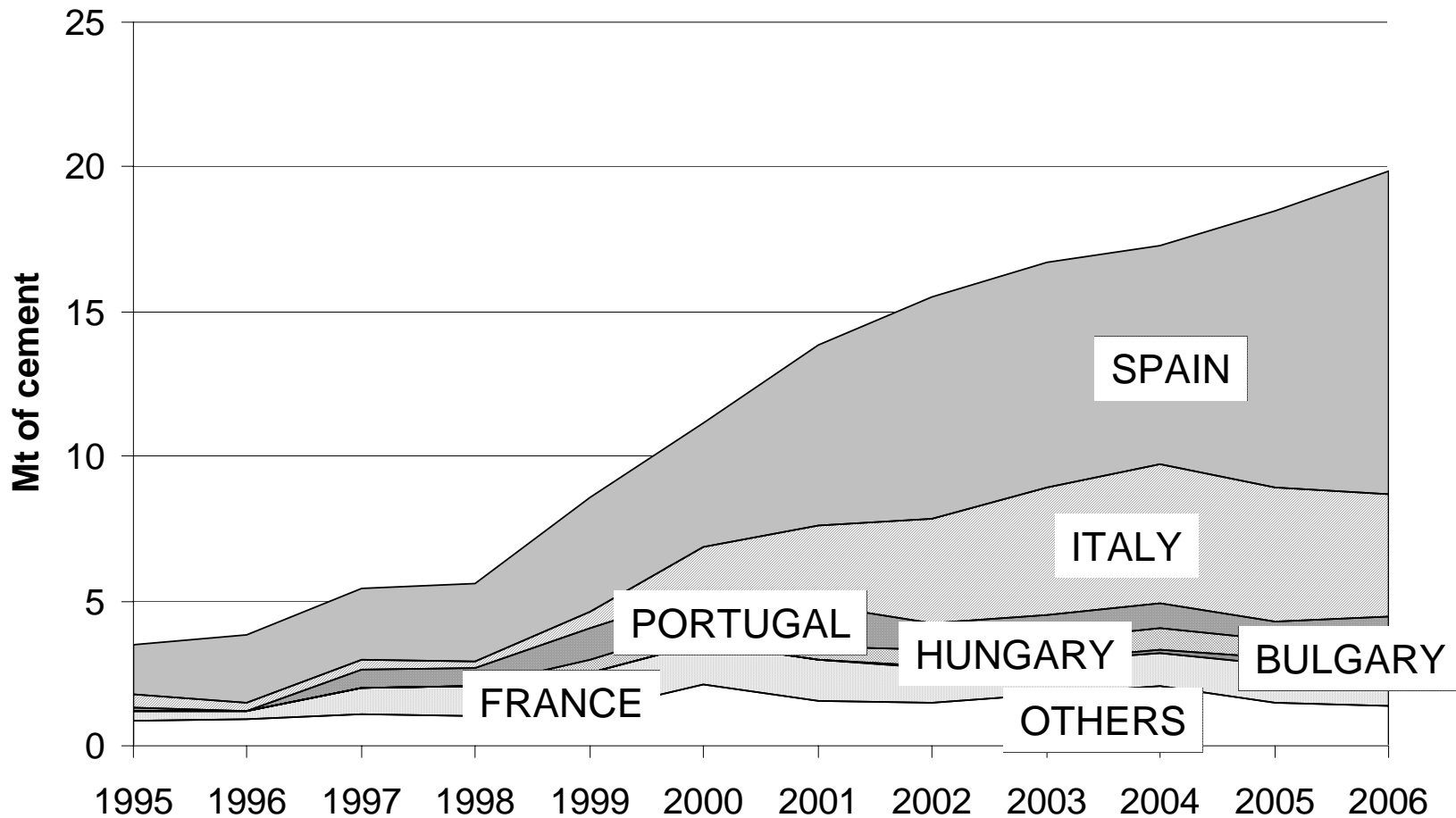
# Cement already faces widely divergent domestic prices



Source: Exane BNP Paribas estimates

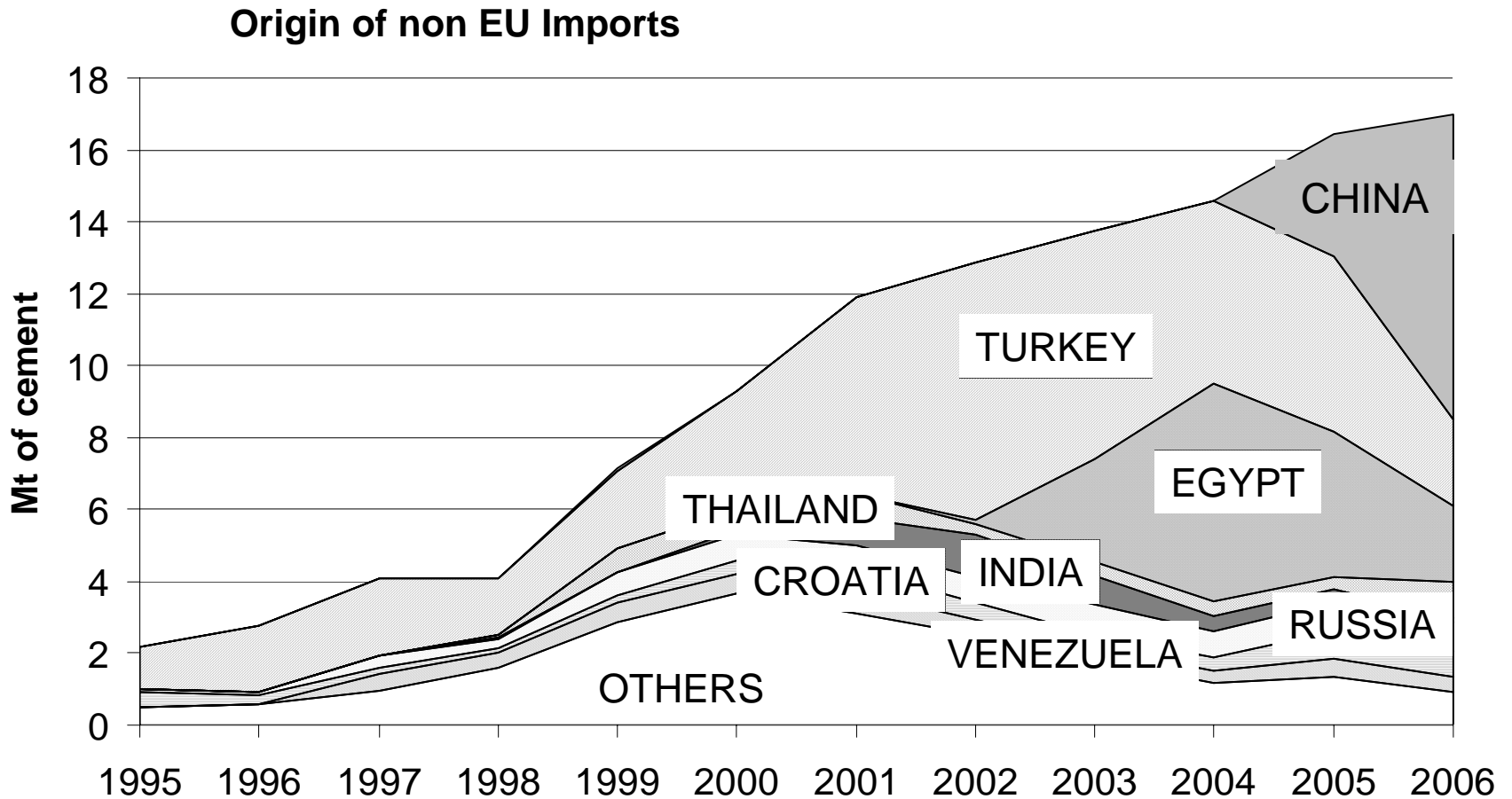
# Is the picture changing? « *The rise in non EU imports* »

### Destination of non EU Imports

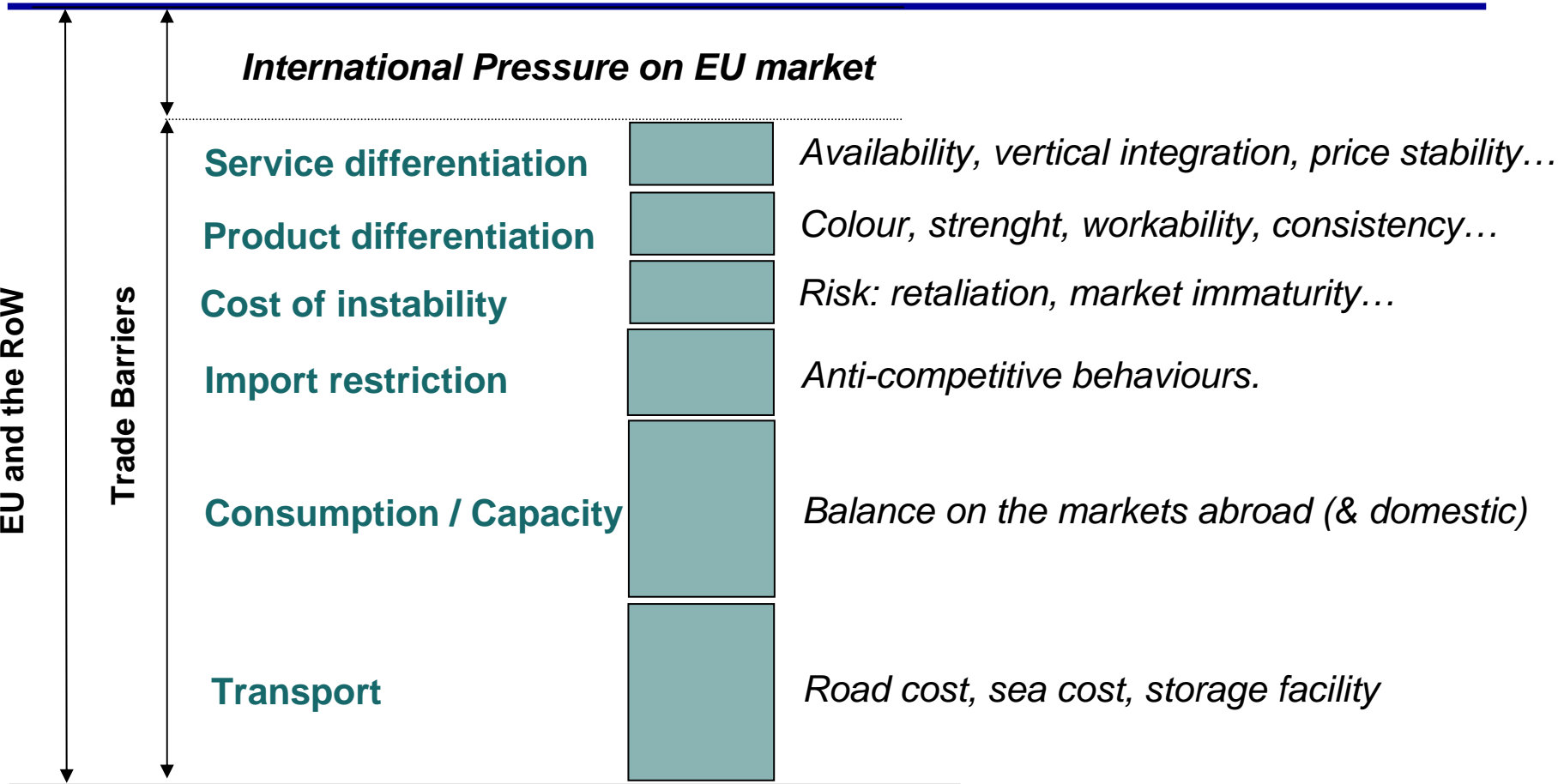


# Is the picture changing?

## « *The recent surge in Chinese imports* »



# Trade barriers

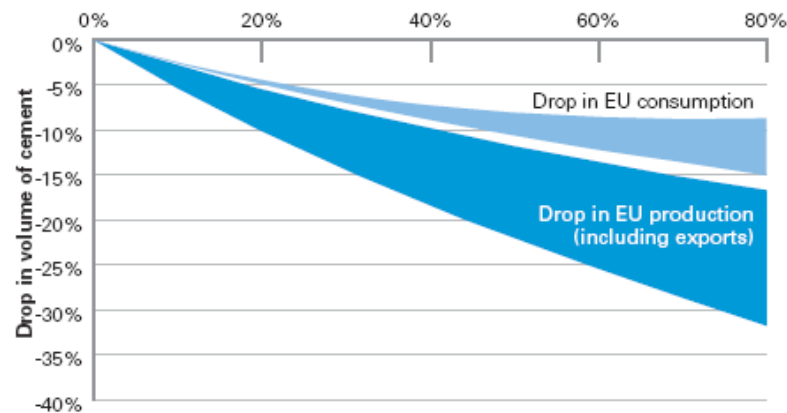


NB: Barriers are lower for EU transnational firms

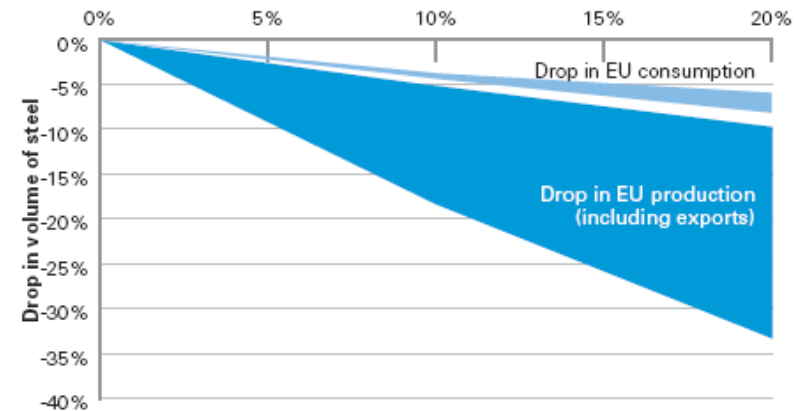
# Impact of cost pass-through on imports and overall production

## ii) Consumption and production

Passing costs onto consumers will lead to a reduction in demand and a bigger reduction in EU production volumes.



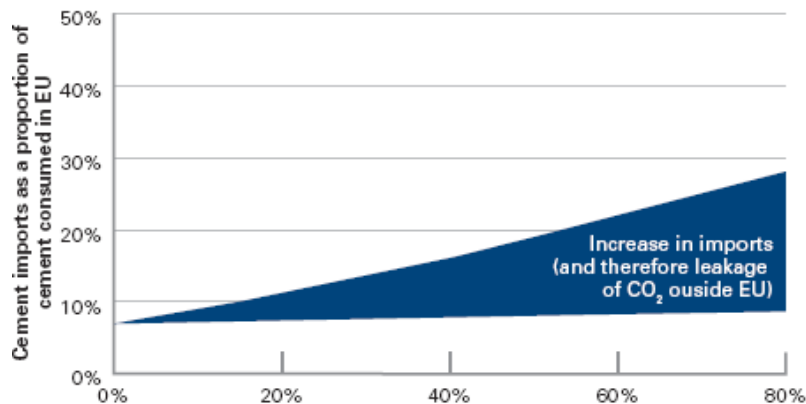
Cement price increase



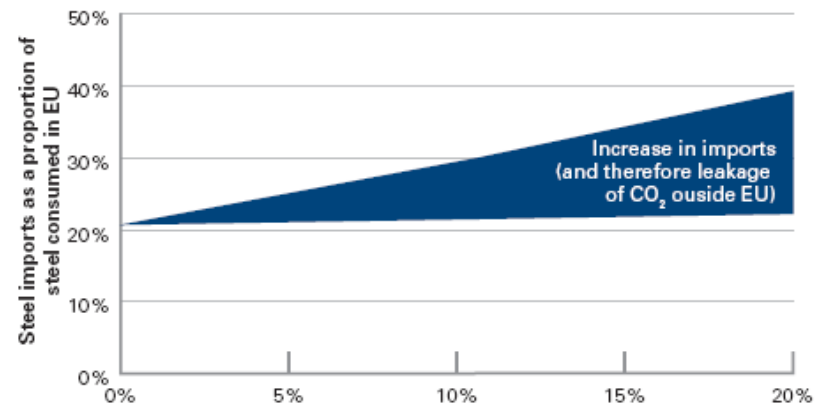
Steel price increase

## iii) Imports

Passing costs onto consumers will lead to increased imports, with a partially offsetting increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions abroad.



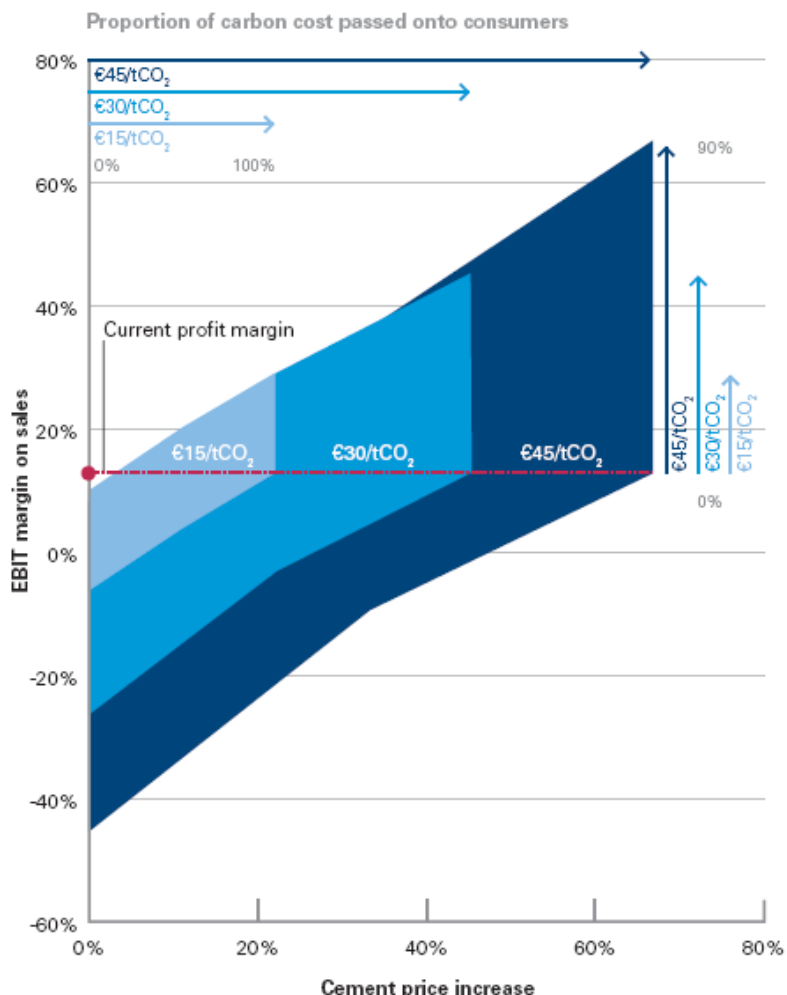
Cement price increase



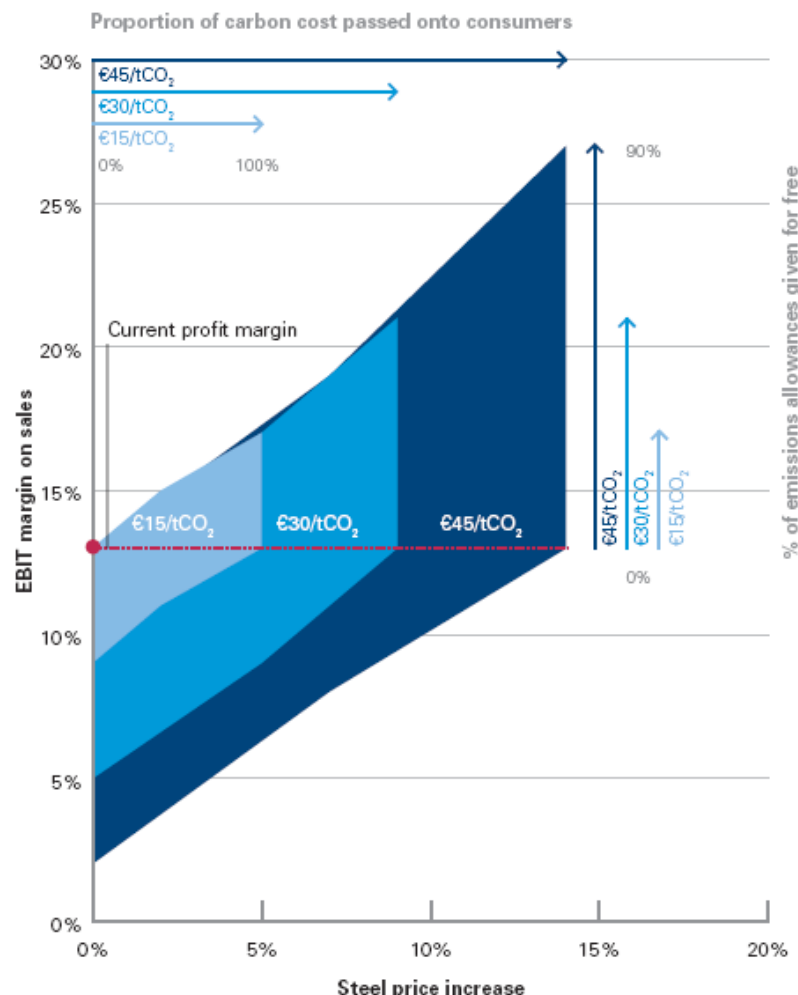
Steel price increase

# Impact on profits and demand for the EU cement and steel industries of different carbon prices, allocation and cost pass-through decisions

a) EU cement industry

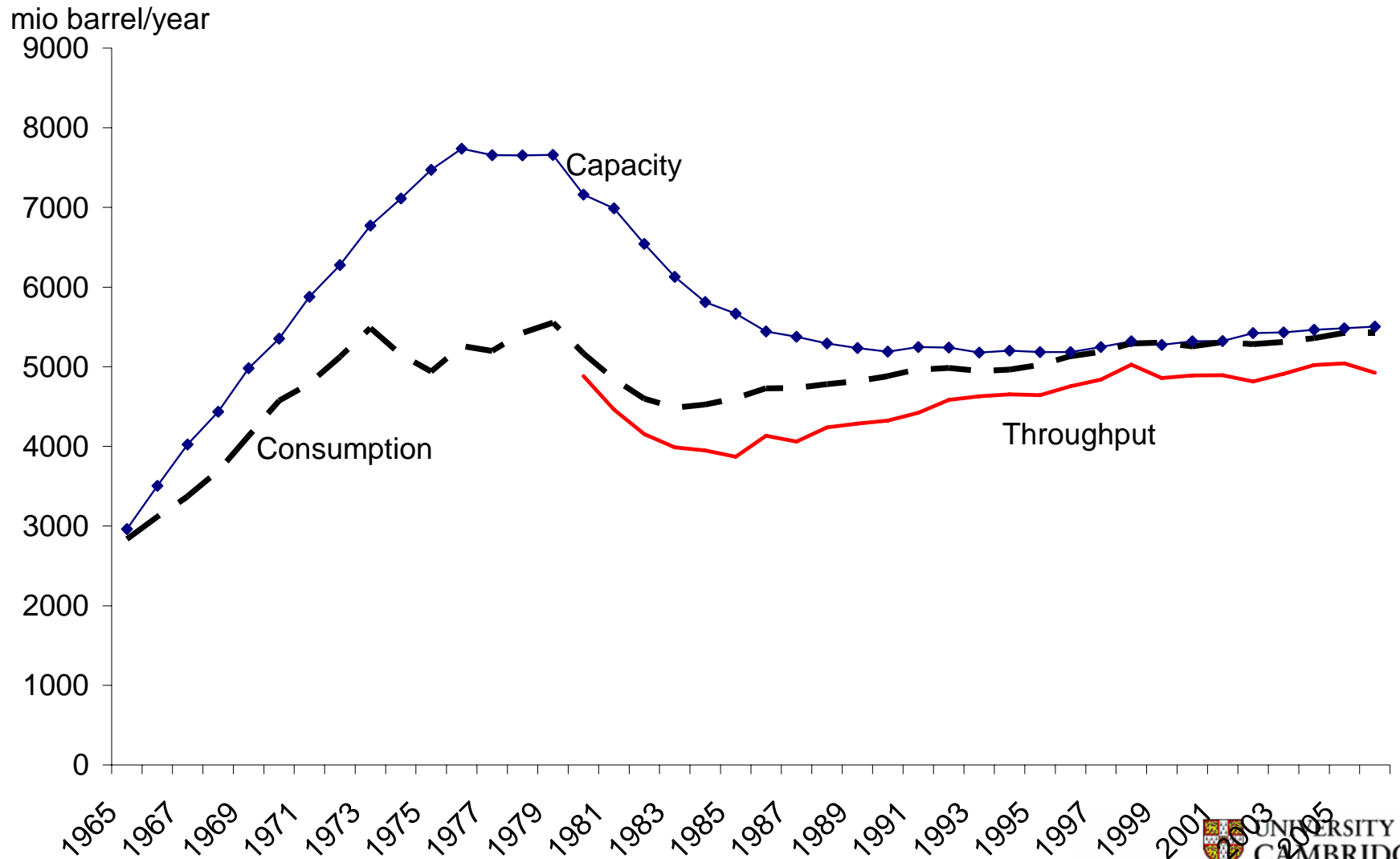


b) EU steel industry

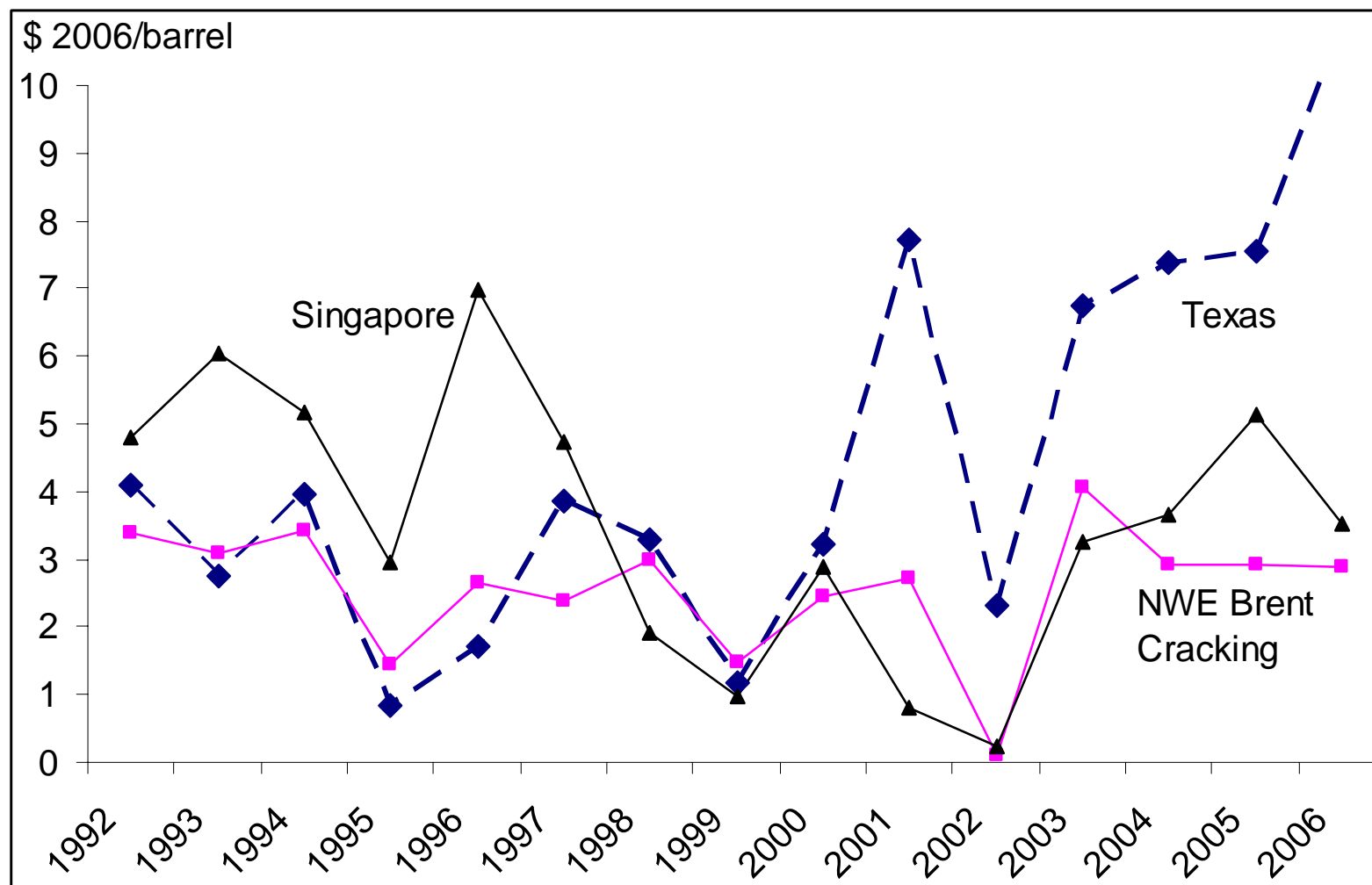




# EU 25 refining capacity, throughput and consumption of refined products



# Regional refining margins



# Outline

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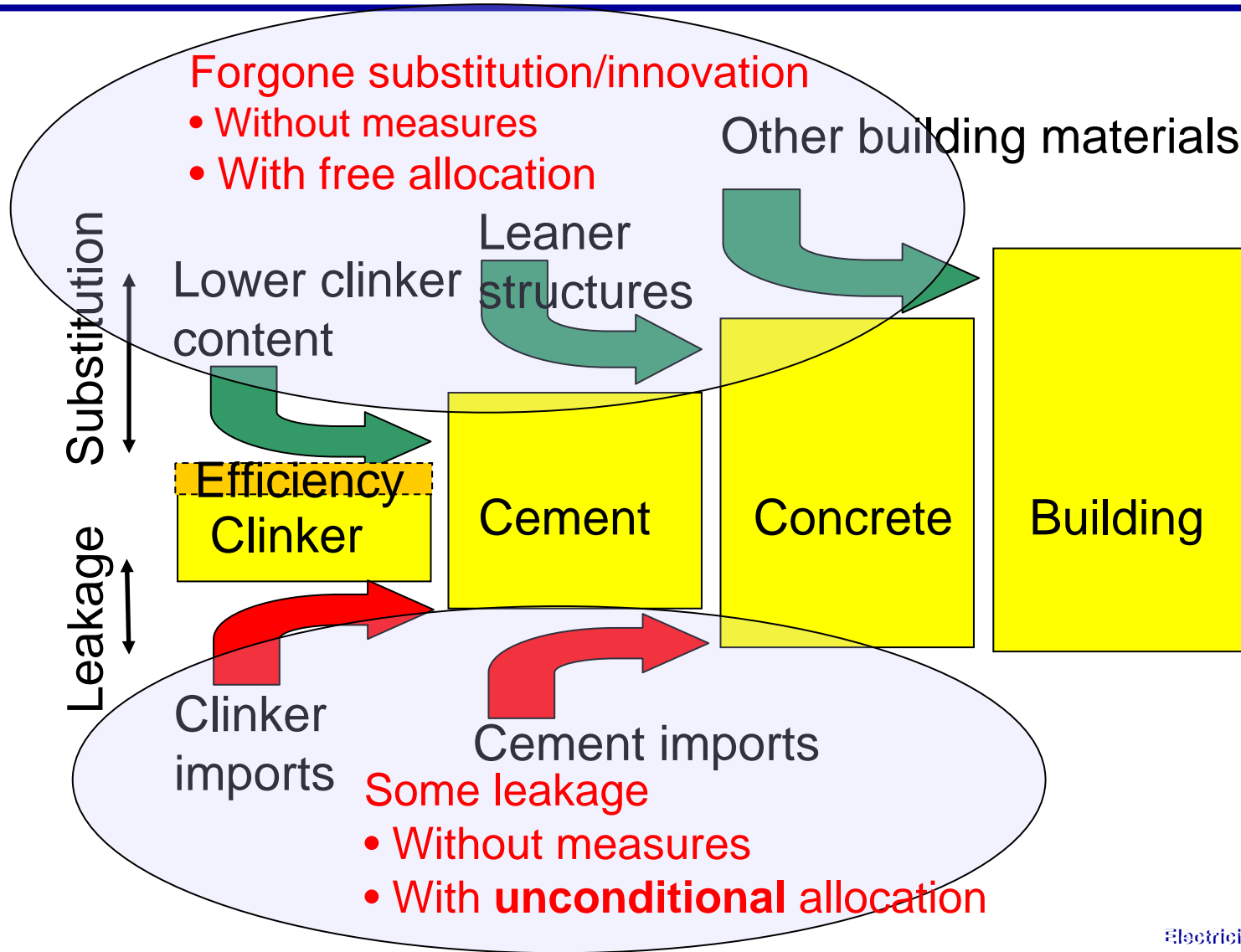
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# Leakage is a focused way to analyse competitiveness concerns

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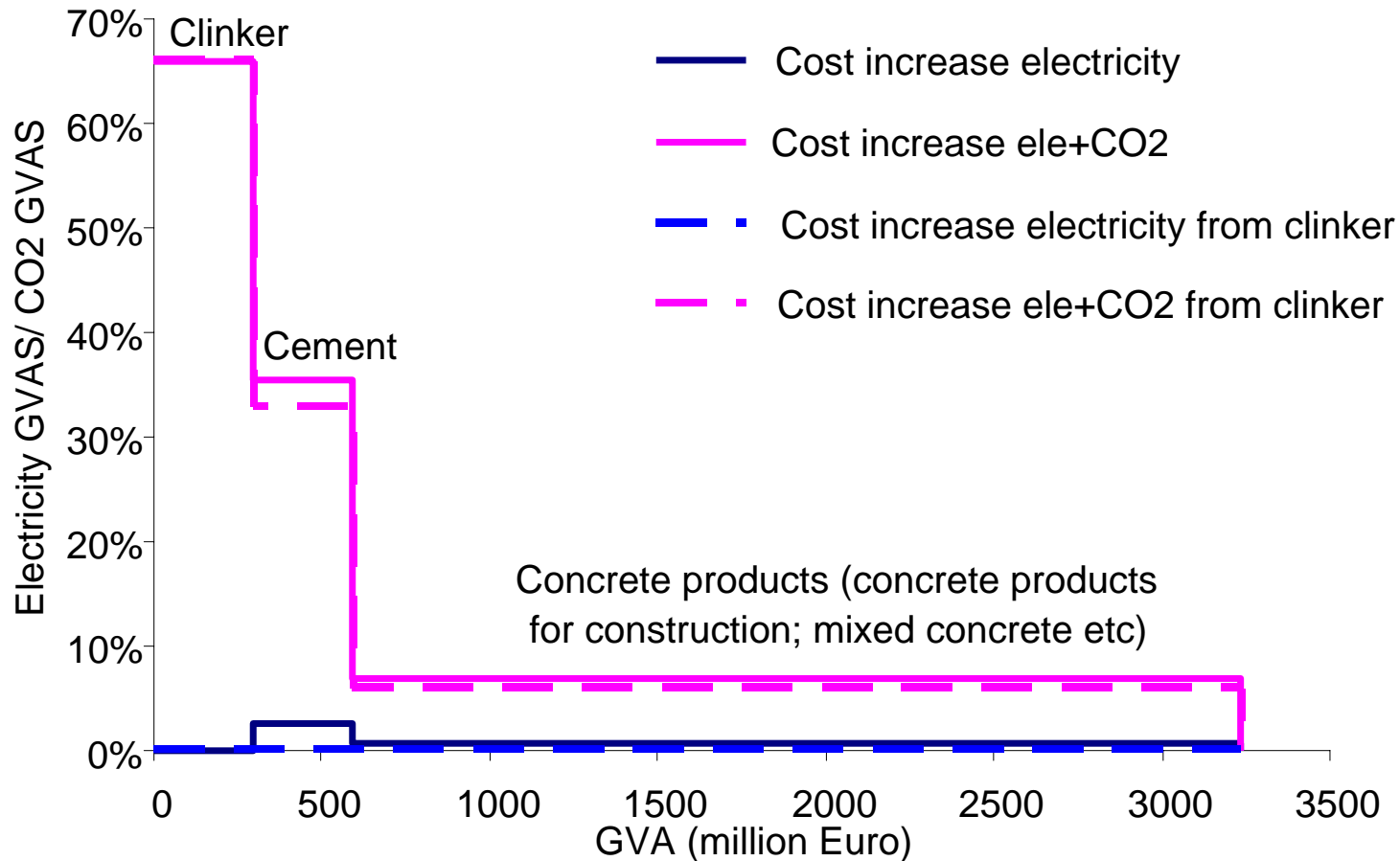
- Focus on *leakage*, not *competitiveness* per se:
  - Competitiveness concerns
    - ~ Production moves, jobs/tax revenue lost
  - Leakage
    - ~ Production moves, emissions re-locate
  - > leakage gives an environmental focus and clear criteria
- Profitability of firms is a different issue
  - free allocation can protect profitability
  - might provide one approach to fund innovation
  - but does not ensure competitiveness or prevent leakage

A carbon price works through the value chain.  
This can be supported by policies that address leakage.



# Cement sector

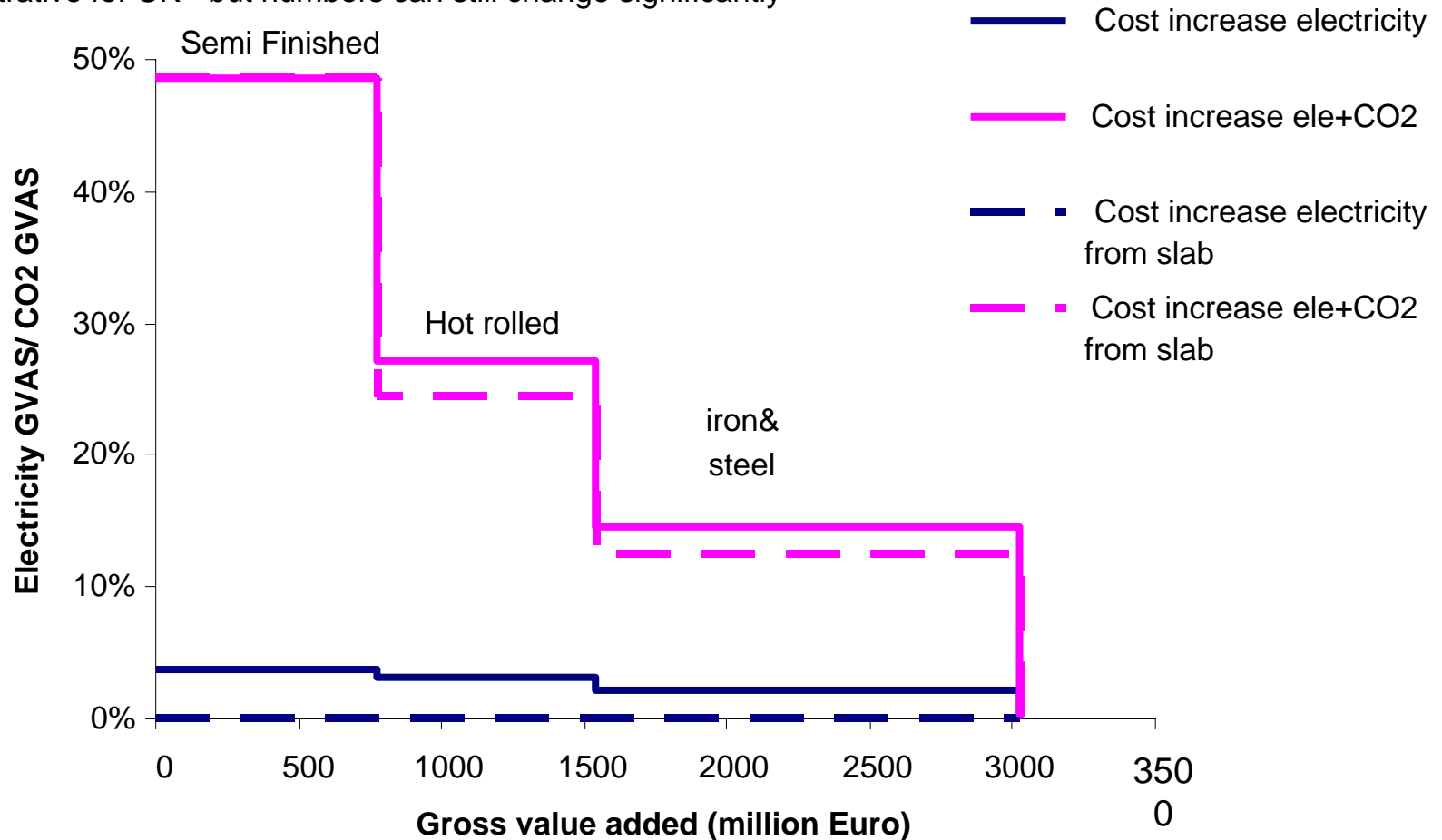
Illustrative for UK - but numbers can still change significantly



Most leakage concerns from clinker – easily transportable

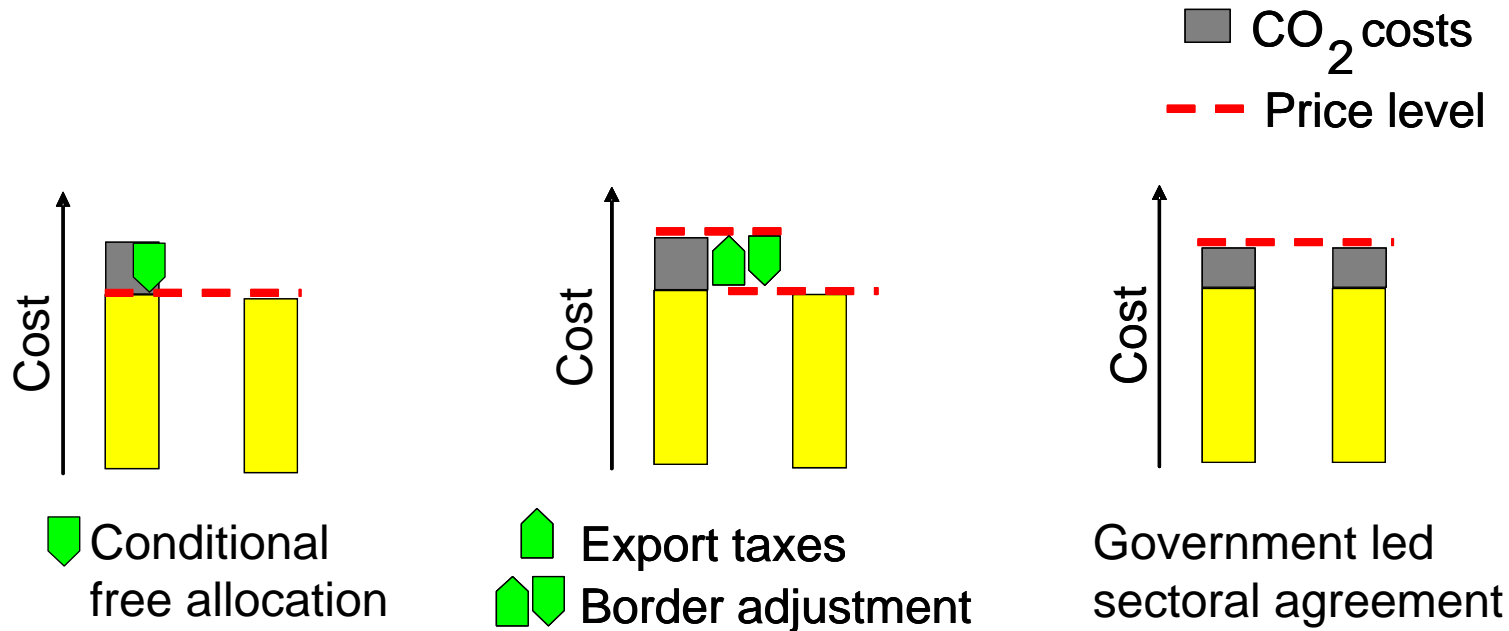
# Steel sector

Illustrative for UK - but numbers can still change significantly



- Most exposure from BOF (and possible coke oven)
- Steel can be transported at semi-finished stage

# Three approaches address leakage for exposed sectors



## Initial evaluation

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little substitution to low carbon products/services</li> <li>• Distorts investment</li> <li>• Bureaucratic constraints for innovation</li> <li>• Risk of lock-in</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has to be aligned with international climate engagement</li> <li>• Requires at least informal international cooperation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires strong policies of developing countries</li> <li>• Risk of low common denominator</li> </ul> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



# Wettbewerbseffekte des EU-ETS

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- Leakage is only of potential concern for sub-sectors
- Cost increases need to be analysed in context
- Commitment important that leakage is addressed
  - For credibility of scheme
  - For low carbon investment
- Three options exist to address leakage concerns
  - Have to be sector by sector
  - Choice can wait for international coordination and analysis

[www.electricitypolicy.org.uk/tsec/2](http://www.electricitypolicy.org.uk/tsec/2)  
[www.climatestrategies.org](http://www.climatestrategies.org)