

Impacts of EU ETS reform and the stability reserve until 2030

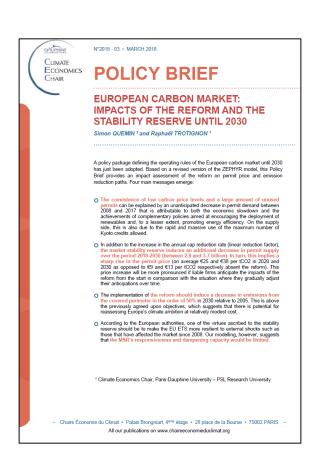
ERCST meeting on Impacts of the new CEP on EU ETS and MSR October 12, 2018

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Objectives of our study (from March 2018)



- Quantify the reduction of supply induced by the reform and MSR, and the corresponding impacts on price and emissions trajectories
- Testing the stabilizing capacity of the MSR in two scenarios of demand shock similar to those encountered since 2008
- Note: The study was done before the adoption of the new 32% target for renewables... (but we are in the process of publishing an update)



https://www.chaireeconomieduc limat.org/en/publications-en/eucarbon-market-reform-impactsstability-reserve/

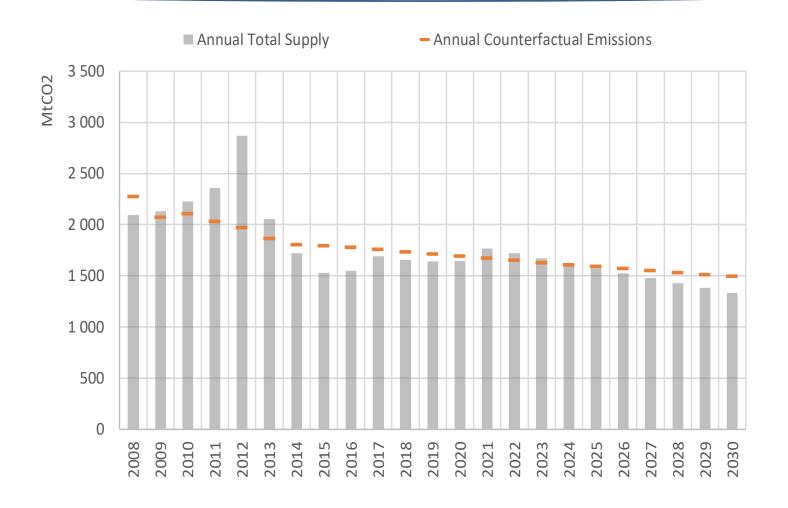
The Zephyr model



- Simulation model, on an annual basis from 2008 to 2050
- Representation of supply and demand
 - Demand: evolution of counterfactual emissions depending on observed and projected industrial production, renewables, EE
 - Supply:
 - Ex-post: observed free allocation, auctions and offsets
 - Ex ante: as written in adopted texts
 - Implementation of the reeinforced « Market Stability Reserve » (MSR)
- Compliance costs minimization over a time horizon, revised every year as anticipations (may) change
- Representation of participants anticipations over different horizons
 - Compliance in the current year(« physical » supply-demand equilibrium)
 - Hedging (supply-demand equilibrium over three years)
 - Long term anticipation (supply-demand equilibrium over 15 years)

Annual supply and counterfactual emissions

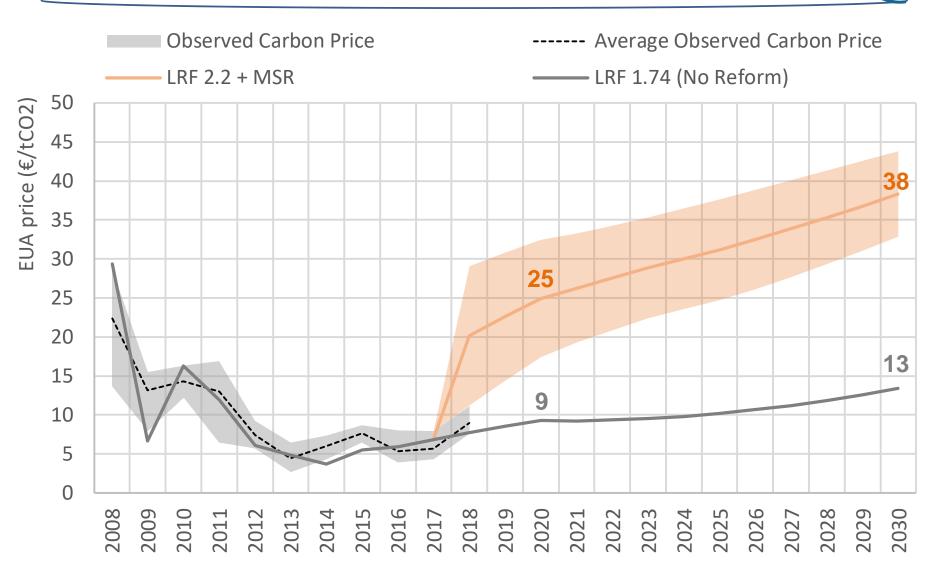




 Given « surplus » allowances already in the market, one needs to anticipate a shortage after 2030 to have a non-zero price today

Impacts of LRF 2.2 and MSR on the price

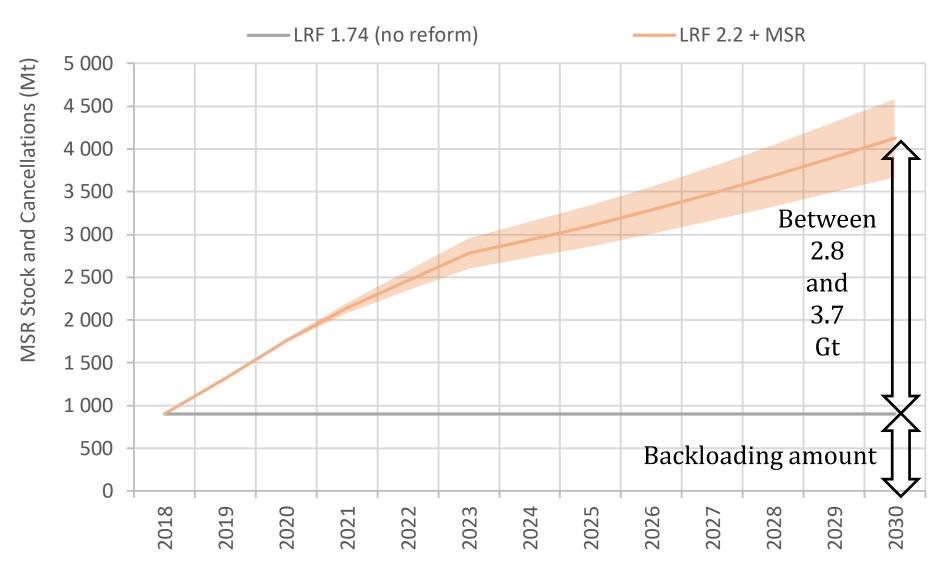




• Emissions decrease by 50% in 2030 compared to 2005

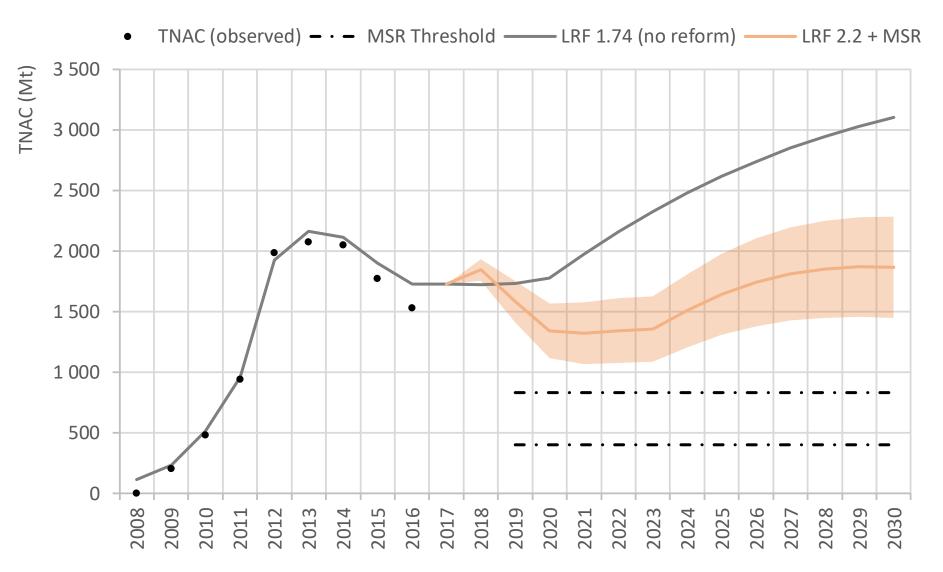
MSR stock and cancellations





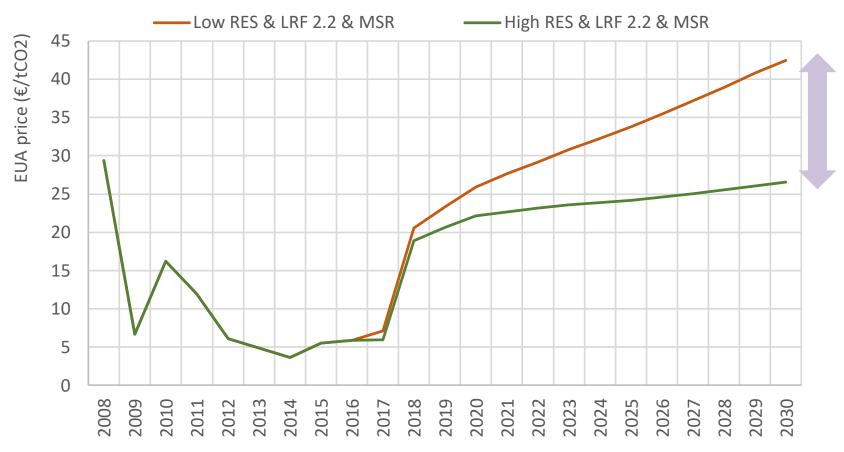
The effect of LRF 2.2 and MSR on « surplus »





Testing the MSR stabilizing capacity (1/2)





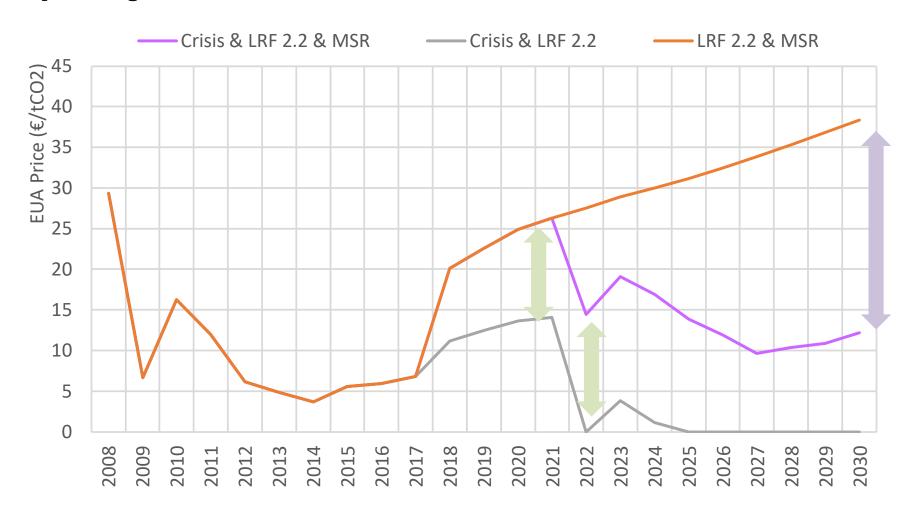
Shares of renewable energy sources (RES) in EU28 energy consumption

RES	2020	2030	2040	2050
Low	20%	25%	30%	36%
High	24%	37%	52%	69%

Testing the MSR stabilizing capacity (2/2)



Replicating the 2008 crisis in 2022...





Thank you for your attention

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The Climate Economics Chair is an initiative of Caisse des dépôts et Consignations, Total, EDF and Paris- Dauphine University under the aegis of Europlace Institute of Finance

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