

The European Union and Links with Non-EU Annex I Countries

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HARVARD PROJECT ON INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE AGREEMENTS



- The Harvard Project on International Climate Agreements is an international, multi-year, multi-sectoral, and multi-disciplinary effort
- To help identify key design elements of a scientifically sound, economically rational, and politically pragmatic post-2012 international policy architecture for global climate change
- Drawing upon research & ideas from leading thinkers around the world from:
 - Academia (economics, political science, law, international relations)
 - Private industry
 - NGOs
 - Governments

Architectures for Agreement

Addressing Global Climate Change
in the Post-Kyoto World

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CAMBRIDGE

The Harvard Project on International Climate Agreements

- 28 research initiatives in Europe, United States, China, India, Japan, & Australia
- Interim Report for COP-14, Poznan, 2008, builds upon lessons emerging from 28 research initiatives
 - **Key principles for a new international agreement**
 - **Promising global climate policy architectures**
 - **Key design issues and elements**



Potential Global Climate Policy Architectures

Four architectures among a larger set considered

- **Targets & Timetables (as in Kyoto Protocol)**
 - *1. Formulas for Evolving Emission Targets for All Countries (Frankel)*
- **Harmonized National Policies**
 - *2. A Portfolio of International Treaties (Barrett)*
 - *3. A System of National Taxes (Cooper)*
- **Independent National Policies**
 - *4. Linkage of National & Regional Tradable Permit Systems (Jaffe & Stavins)*

Linkage of National & Regional Tradable Permit Systems

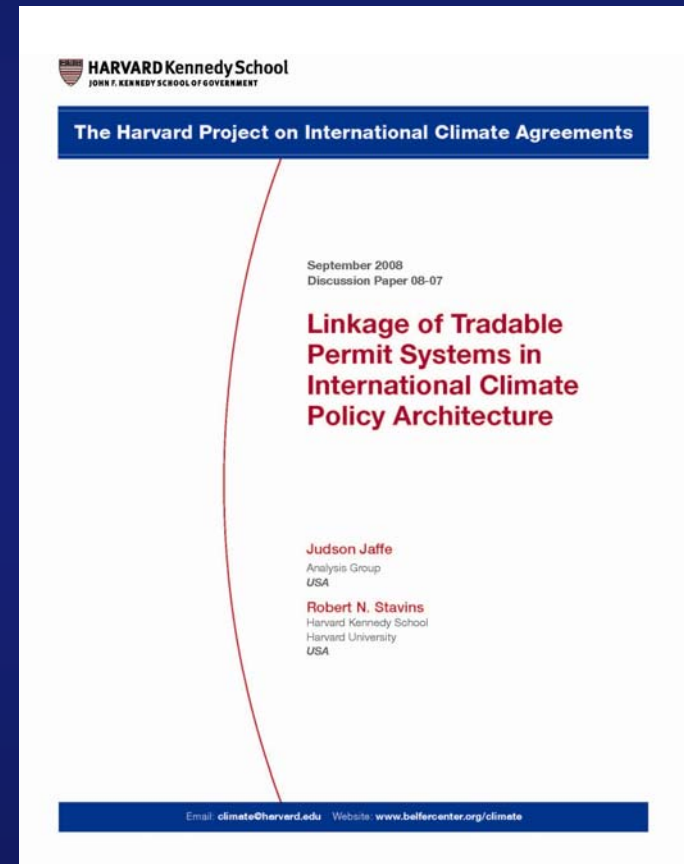
- Several GHG Tradable Permit Systems Have Already Emerged
 - European Union's Emissions Trading Scheme
 - Regional Greenhouse Gas Trading Initiative (RGGI)
 - Cap-and-Trade in Norway, Switzerland, and others
 - Clean Development Mechanism (emission reduction credit system)
- Additional Systems Are Likely to Emerge
 - Australia
 - Canada
 - Japan
 - United States: U.S. White House/Congress, AB 32 in California

Increased Attention Focused on Linking Systems Across Countries

- What is linkage?
 - Direct or indirect connections among tradable permit systems through unilateral or bilateral recognition of allowances/permits
- What are the benefits of linkage?
 - Cost savings, and larger, more liquid markets that reduce transaction costs, market power, and price volatility
- What are the concerns about linkage?
 - Automatic propagation of cost-containment design elements (banking, borrowing, and safety-valve)
 - Nations have reduced control over allowance prices, emissions impacts, etc.

Bottom Line on Linkage

- Two-way links between cap-and-trade systems will be challenging
 - Automatic propagation of key design elements
 - Need advance *harmonization* of some design elements
- But indirect links among cap-and-trade systems through CDM can achieve much of the cost-savings *without* design propagation
- Such linkage may already be evolving as part of the *de facto*, if not *de jure*, post-Kyoto policy architecture



For More Information

Harvard Project on International Climate Agreements

www.belfercenter.org/climate

Proposal for a U.S. Cap-and-Trade System

www.brookings.edu/papers/2007/10climate_stavins.aspx

Analysis of Opportunities & Challenges of Linkage

www.ieta.org/ieta/www/pages/getfile.php?docID=2733

The Harvard Environmental Economics Program

www.hks.harvard.edu/m-rcbg/heap/

www.stavins.com