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Home ► All Journals ► Environment and Sustainability ► Climate Policy ► List of Issues

▶ Volume 13, Issue 1 ▶ Identifying carbon leakage sectors in th

Climate Policy > Volume 13, 2013 - Issue 1

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SYNTHESIS ARTICLE

Identifying carbon leakage sectors in the EU ETS and implications of results

Ingmar Juergens M. Jesús Barreiro-Hurlé & Alexander Vasa

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Une description détaillée de la méthodologie d'analyse quantitative de la Commission européenne des fuites de carbone est utilisée pour évaluer les secteurs à risque de fuites de carbone. Une description est faite des mesures prises pour s'aligner au système communautaire d'échange d'émissions (SCEQE) sont décrites, ainsi que du travail requis pour produire des ensembles de données utiles, des faiblesses de l'évaluation et de ses résultats. La liste des secteurs à risque de fuite de carbone en découlant est examinée dans une perspective élargie. L'impact sur les émissions exemptées de la mise aux enchères est également quantifié. Les résultats de l'évaluation montrent que malgré les dispositions de la directive SCEQE sur les fuites de carbone, la majorité des quotas d'émission seront mis aux enchères en phase III du SCEQE et, en outre, que la majorité des quotas qui seront délivrés à titre gratuit seront à l'origine d'un petit nombre seulement des secteurs intensifs en énergie.

Keywords: carbon leakage assessment climate change emissions trading scheme European Union Keywords: Mots clés : évaluation des fuites de carbone changement climatique système d'échange de quotas d'émissions Union européenne X Acknow This arti sarily reflect t he carbon nterprise leak his research and I while wo at DG referred to **Enterpris** in this a ive endeavo d Industry. Without ble to carry it out. T in this process. E. Pongas coordinated the ad hoc data-gathering exercise and provided

calculations when confidential data were involved. Also, together with P. Sneijder and B. Williams, he allowed us to better understand the nature of the data available and how it could best match the requirements of the Directive. The support of Jean Bemelmans and Marek Przeor in matching data from CITL with installations' corresponding NACE codes was very much appreciated. Furthermore, the authors thank three anonymous referees for their helpful comments. All remaining errors are the authors' own.

Notes

NACE stands for 'Nomenclature générale des activités économiques dans les Communautés Européennes'. NACE consists of a hierarchical structure (as established in the NACE Regulation), the introductory guidelines and the explanatory notes. The structure of NACE is described as follows: (i) a first level consisting of headings identified by an alphabetical code (sections); (ii) a second level consisting of headings identified by a two-digit numerical code (divisions); (iii) a third level consisting of headings identified by a three-digit numerical code (groups); (iv) a fourth level consisting of headings identified by a four-digit numerical code (classes). Although the NACE classification has undergone a comprehensive revision (European Parliament and the Coupcil of the FIL 2006) that is used for statistics referring to economic activity perform sed as the X reference recent years') a Council of assessm the EU, duction The ETS nt manner input the r llowing the Five sec

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light metals (27.53).

For consistency reasons with the legal acts, four-digit classes are referred to as sectors throughout the text.

For example, under NACE four-digit sector 26.14 (Manufacture of glass fibers) one can find two ProdCom six-digit sectors: 26.14.11 (Silvers, rovings, yarns and chopped strands of glass fibers) and 26.14.12 (Voiles, webs, mats, mattresses, boards and other articles of glass fibers except woven fabrics). These in turn are further disaggregated into several ProdCom eight-digit sectors.

CO₂e is calculated using global warming potentials of the GHGs converted.

See http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ets/

See http

See ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sustainable-business/climate-change/energy-intensive-industries/carbon-leakage/index en.htm.

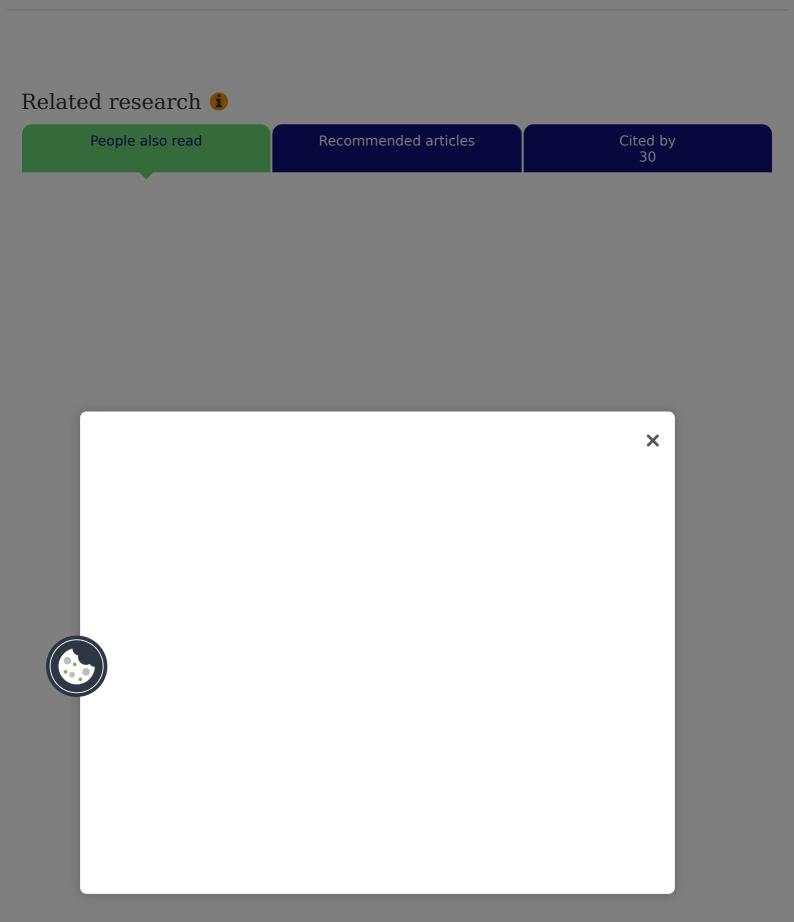
See http://ec.europa.eu/clima/documentation/ets/docs/20090701_list_sectors.pdf.

See Sijm et al. (2006) for estimates of the CO₂ cost pass-through in Germany and the Netherlands; empirical and model data are presented that indicate that pass-through rates vary between 40 and 60%.

Eurostat reports the average national price in EU€ per kWh without taxes applicable for the first sumption X Band Ic. the prices Standard refer to Consum cient (i.e. For a nu guired covering through uropean tors with Com NACE co nufacture of fertilizer lywood, laminbo ary forms), 2751 (Ca

This is different from the interpretation offered by Cló (2010), who assumes that all allowances are freely given away in the case of carbon leakage risk, thus excluding the possibility of an auctioning factor that corrects total emissions.

And where needed, as identified in the qualitative assessment, at an even more disaggregated level.



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