

Linking Emissions Trading Schemes Climate Policy

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Emissions Trading Design - Stefan E. Weishaar 2014-02-28

Emissions trading is becoming an increasingly popular policy instrument with growing diversity in design. This book examines emissions trading design, emissions trading implementation problems and how to address them. In an easily accessible way

Climate Change and Carbon Markets - Farhana Yamin 2012-04-27

Climate change is an environmental problem of unprecedented complexity, not just in terms of its physical, social, economic and political impacts, but particularly in terms of the range of policy instruments being designed by countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. *Climate Change and Carbon Markets* aims to provide an accessible and practical guide to cutting edge market-based mechanisms which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This book is a guide for national and international policy-makers and industry professionals, who need to understand the carbon markets established pursuant to the Kyoto Protocol, one of the most complex agreements ever negotiated. The book sets out how carbon markets will function by explaining the rules, institutions and procedures of the Kyoto mechanisms, including: emissions trading, joint implementation (JI) and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). It also provides an in-depth explanation of the EU Emissions Allowance Trading Scheme, emerging mechanisms in the US and developing countries, and how these will link up. For policy-makers, researchers and scholars; industry practitioners, companies, market service providers, technical and legal consultants, NGOs and all stakeholder organizations engaged in the Kyoto markets, this is the authoritative and comprehensive practical guide to this rapidly evolving area. Contains the full text of the key European Union documents setting up the EU Emissions Allowance Trading Scheme and the Linking Directive.

Completion of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme in the Emerging Global Climate Regime - Christian Egenhofer 2004

[Linking the European Union Emissions Trading System](#) - Charlotte Unger 2021-01-25

This book focuses on the linking of the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) with other independent regional ETS. While rich practical and academic research has evolved on the economic and technical side of ETS linking, political drivers and barriers have so far been underrepresented in this debate. Filling this lacuna and based on international relations theory, existing research and qualitative fieldwork, this book introduces the range of political conditions that influence linking, such as political leadership and stakeholder activity. Specifically, it analyzes which of these aspects have played a role in three different linking activities of the EU: (1) a failed linking attempt: EU ETS–California Cap-and-Trade Program; (2) a successful linking treaty: EU ETS–Switzerland Emissions Trading System; and (3) an agreed-upon but not realized link: EU ETS–Australia Carbon Pricing Mechanism. Through an interrogation of these examples, Dr. Unger concludes that it is not only the technical challenges or the overall economic benefit but rather domestic interests, structural aspects, and external international political developments that have jointly dominated linking activities, especially those in which the EU takes part. This book will be of great interest to scholars and

policy-makers working in climate policy and EU environmental politics.

Tradeable Permits Policy Evaluation, Design and Reform - OECD 2004-05-11

This publication offers valuable lessons for applying tradeable permits and provides links between policy evaluation and policy making general.

The Korea Emissions Trading Scheme - Asian Development Bank 2018-11-01

This publication presents a factual overview of the design and implementation of the Korea Emissions Trading Scheme, focusing on lessons from its implementation and opportunities under the Paris Agreement. It provides information to assist other countries that are designing or considering an emissions trading system. The contents are relevant as Asia and the Pacific embraces the need for climate action to deliver on its Paris Agreement commitments and many countries explore new emissions trading systems.

EU Emissions Trading - Jon Birger Skjærseth 2016-04-22

The EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) has been characterized as one of the most far-reaching and radical environmental policies for many years. Given the EU's earlier resistance to this market-based and US-flavoured programme, the development and implementation of the EU ETS has been rapid. This novel approach to environmental regulation has the potential to affect not only greenhouse gas emissions in the EU, but also international strategies for climate change protection. This book investigates the origins, evolution and consequences of the EU ETS and offers significant contributions to the literatures on climate policy and EU policy making.

[Emissions Trading Schemes and Their Linking](#) - Asian Development Bank 2016-04-01

Asia and the Pacific has achieved rapid economic expansion in the recent years and has become a major source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. With more than half of the world's population and high rates of economic growth, the region is especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change and therefore must play its part in cutting GHG emissions. The Paris Agreement adopted last December 2015 at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change COP21 aims to restrict global warming to well below 2°C above preindustrial levels and to pursue efforts to reach 1.5°C--- which is especially relevant to Asia and the Pacific region given its vulnerability. This knowledge product highlights how robust policies on emissions trading systems (ETS) can be important tools in reducing GHG emissions in a cost-effective manner, as well as supporting the mobilization of finance together with deployment of innovative technologies. There are currently 17 ETSs in place in four continents and account for nearly 40% of global gross domestic product. In Asia and the Pacific region, there are 11 systems operating, with more being planned. The growing wealth of experience on ETSs can be valuable to support DMCs that are planning and designing new systems of their own. This knowledge product summarizes some of the most significant learning experiences to date and discusses some of the solutions to alleviate challenges that have been faced. It also examines the possibilities for future linked carbon markets in the region.

U.S. Emissions Trading and what it can teach us for a Post-Kyoto World - Fabian Krause 2021-10-15

Mit einzelnen Staaten der USA, der Volksrepublik China und der Europäischen Union setzen wesentliche Emittenten CO2 Emittenten

weiterhin auf Emissionshandelssysteme zur Reduzierung des CO₂ Ausstoßes. Vor diesem Hintergrund untersucht diese Arbeit vier

Emissionshandelssysteme in den USA. Hierfür werden die juristischen und ökonomischen Grundlagen des Emissionshandels ausführlich dargestellt.

Anschließend werden Emissionshandelssysteme anhand hierfür definierter Kriterien sowohl aus ökonomischer als auch juristischer Sicht analysiert und die Ergebnisse in den Kontext nationalen und internationalen Rechts eingebettet. Hierfür betreibt der Autor ausführliche Grundlagenforschung durch die Aufbereitung der verfügbaren Emissions- und Handelsdaten.

Linking certificate trading schemes for greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy and energy efficiency - Gudrun Senk 2010-02-08

Diploma Thesis from the year 2008 in the subject Environmental Sciences, grade: 1, University of Applied Sciences Burgenland (Nachhaltige Energiesysteme), language: English, abstract: Climate Change is real, and the impacts on ecology, economy and human lifestyle are expected to be tremendous. In order to effectively but also cost efficiently combat climate change, market based instruments are being used in environmental policy. Certificate schemes have been and are being created for trading of greenhouse gas reductions (Grey Certificates), renewable energy (Green Certificates) and energy efficiency (White Certificates). So far, Europe is the frontrunner in implementing especially Greenhouse Gas emission trading schemes.

However, as climate change is a global problem, similar markets should be established all over the world and ideally be linked in order to achieve economic optimal solutions. This thesis describes characteristics of the different instruments and trading schemes (Grey, Green and White Certificates) and identifies major design parameters of the systems with the focus on compatibility and potential for establishing links between schemes of the same type or among the certificate types. Implications of establishing links, which can be planned and wanted but also conflicting with other goals, are discussed. As greenhouse gas emissions trading schemes are the most developed and experienced trading schemes in climate change policy, the focus of this work lies on the analysis of the different Greenhouse Gas emission trading schemes (ETS). For the compatibility analysis of ETS, the EU ETS is chosen as reference system. An outlook for near-term linking options and a summary conclude the analysis based on the findings of the work. As more and more environmental policies and instruments emerge around the world due to rising awareness for the problem of climate change, this thesis gives an overview but can not cover all different certificate systems in place and planned.

Linking Emissions Trading Schemes - Andreas Tuerk 2009

A growing number of GHG emissions trading schemes are being implemented at regional or national levels. However, even as the number of different schemes grows, few linkages exist between them. Major cap-and-trade proposals are currently at important stages in their development, especially in the United States, Japan and Australia, some of which explicitly emphasize the aim of linking with other schemes. One of the strategic goals of European climate policy is linking the EU ETS with other comparable schemes. The research presented in this volume is on actual economic, political and institutional constraints and implications. It examines the role of linking trading schemes for the development of the post-Kyoto climate architecture and for increasing linkage between schemes. This essential research will be relevant to both the scientific community and for policymakers who are involved in the design of emerging trading schemes and offset mechanisms, as well as in designing the post Kyoto climate regime. This volume focuses specifically on: o Economic, institutional/regulatory and legal dimensions of linking o Implications of linking on the design of emerging trading schemes o The role of linking trading schemes for the development of the post-Kyoto climate regime

Emissions Trading for Climate Policy - Bernd Hansjürgens 2005-07-28

The 1997 Kyoto Conference introduced emissions trading as a policy instrument for climate protection. Bringing together scholars in the fields of economics, political science and law, this book, which was originally published in 2005, provides a description, analysis and evaluation of different aspects of emissions trading as an instrument to control greenhouse gases. The authors

analyse theoretical aspects of regulatory instruments for climate policy, provide an overview of US experience with market-based instruments, draw lessons from trading schemes for the control of greenhouse gases, and discuss options for emissions trading in climate policy. They also highlight the background of climate policy and instrument choice in the US and Europe and the foundation of systems in Europe, particularly the EU's directive for a CO₂ emissions trading system.

Legal Aspects of Carbon Trading - David Freestone 2009-10

Since 2005 the carbon market has grown to a value of nearly \$100 billion per annum, including the EU Emissions Trading Scheme and other schemes. This work covers the legal aspects of these schemes, as well as reform of the ETS, and the successor regime to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol currently being negotiated. It will be invaluable to those involved in the field.

Roadmap for Implementing a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading System in Chile - Suzi Kerr 2013

Motu and partners were contracted by the World Bank through its Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR) initiative to "Draft a proposal for the implementation in Chile of a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading System (ETS)". The specific objective in the terms of reference is to "Propose a detailed roadmap, including its design elements, to inform decision-making for an advanced model of an ETS in Chile". This is one of a set of four related reports commissioned to assist the Chilean government in preparing its "market readiness proposal" (MRP) for submission to the World Bank. This report is the first step in a process that aims to clarify how an ETS could work in Chile and what the environmental, economic and social impacts would be. This process will allow the Chilean government and key stakeholders to assess, in a more informed way, whether an ETS would be desirable in Chile, as well as the optimal design of an ETS to achieve policy objectives and priorities. Given that Chile intends to move forward with a climate policy, an ETS presents several environmental, economic, and political advantages relative to other instruments, but also some challenges. This report addresses each of the core components of an ETS: sector coverage; point of obligation for regulated sectors; the level of ambition; linking to other markets and use of (domestic and international) offsets; emissions trading phases; and allocation of units. Cost containment, price stabilisation and potential use of border carbon adjustments are not covered in detail in this report. Design options are analysed from a largely conceptual basis, but drawing on lessons learned in operating schemes and taking account of Chile's national circumstances to the extent of available information, as well as highlighting critical points of divergence in scheme design depending on the underlying policy goals. The design options are brought together in a decision-making framework out of which we identify a smaller number of central options that appear to make the most sense for Chile. Each of the sections on core components identifies issues where Chile-specific research is needed to better inform key design decisions and technical implementation of the scheme ultimately chosen. Research needs for the next phase of policy development are discussed. We conclude with a high-level discussion of process going forward, both in terms of education and learning to enable an informed national debate, and in terms of developing broad (political, industry, and public) support for more serious consideration of an ETS as an option for Chile. Chile could have several overlapping objectives for an ETS: cost-effectively contributing to global emission reductions; lowering the carbon-footprint of Chile's exports in anticipation of potential trade restrictions against high-emitting countries and products; driving sustainable development including stimulation of new technology; profiting from sales of units to international buyers; generating co-benefits and avoiding perverse outcomes. The balance among objectives will affect design decisions so clarity about their relative weight and their implications for design is useful. There was a clear signal at the Durban climate change conference (2012) that at some point developing countries will be asked to have commitments. Chile will want to be prepared to respond to this. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions trading systems evolved out of domestic cap-and-trade systems that control local pollutants. If there were a global GHG agreement with a cap, Chile would simply be one entity within the global cap-and-trade market. Absent a global GHG agreement with a cap, every ETS

is a compromise between a system that contributes cost-effectively to global emissions, and a system that protects local interests in an unstable and uncertain world. The greatest strength of emissions trading is that it encourages private actors to use their own knowledge and skill to find the best mitigation actions, including long-term investments. In a perfect world mitigation is done by the myriad of actors who can influence emissions, at the times and in the places where it is lowest cost. Even in an imperfect global market, if it is possible to link emissions markets across countries, linking facilitates cost-effective location of mitigation effort across countries by equalising prices across markets, and is likely to allow Chile to create a more ambitious system without imposing unacceptable costs on its economy as a whole. In the current imperfect world, with an uncertain long-term price and short-term prices that could be quite different from the long-term price, simply linking to the “international price” without further price stabilisation measures would impose risk and volatility on Chile and would not necessarily move it effectively toward a low-carbon economy. Linking to other ETS (as a seller) may also not be feasible in the near term, since the international market rules post-2012 are still under negotiation in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and bilateral agreements outside this framework are still evolving; linking in order to sell units can be a complex process. However, an ETS can benefit Chile even before international ETS linking is possible. It could facilitate financing for a highly credible Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) or through Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD); send a regulatory and price signal that influences long-lived investment decisions and stimulates new technology development, thus placing Chile on a lower-emission sustainable development pathway; establish Chile as a leader; avoid any negative emissions-related trade repercussions from other countries; generate in-country revenue that can support government policy objectives; and produce additional environmental, economic, and social co-benefits. As international pressure builds for more ambitious global mitigation, Chile will be better prepared to contribute to international climate change agreements and compete effectively in a carbon-constrained global economy. In a world with an agreed global cap-and-trade system, there would be much work involved in designing and negotiating that system, but the domestic implementation would then follow. In our present situation, design involves a series of compromises - essentially domestic negotiations - in terms of the domestic cap, international linking and price control and stabilisation and protection against leakage. The aims when making these compromises are to achieve credibility of emissions reduction effort, a level of carbon price that Chile is comfortable with, and an acceptable overall impact on the Chilean economy. This tension from these compromises arises in each section below. Each offers one or more proposals for specific design decisions. Our final prototype draws on the design considerations specific to each section, and creates a package of coordinated compromises across issues. These are not recommendations but sensible options to consider as starting places for further analysis and discussion among government, researchers, and stakeholders.

[Making Climate Policy Work](#) - Danny Cullenward 2020-10-07

For decades, the world's governments have struggled to move from talk to action on climate. Many now hope that growing public concern will lead to greater policy ambition, but the most widely promoted strategy to address the climate crisis – the use of market-based programs – hasn't been working and isn't ready to scale. Danny Cullenward and David Victor show how the politics of creating and maintaining market-based policies render them ineffective nearly everywhere they have been applied. Reforms can help around the margins, but markets' problems are structural and won't disappear with increasing demand for climate solutions. Facing that reality requires relying more heavily on smart regulation and industrial policy – government-led strategies – to catalyze the transformation that markets promise, but rarely deliver.

[Paying the Carbon Price](#) - Elena de Lemos Pinto Aydos 2017-12-29

Paying the Carbon Price analyses the practice of freely allocating permits in Emissions Trading Schemes (ETSs) and demonstrates how many heavy polluters participating in ETSs are not yet paying the full price of carbon. This

innovative book provides a framework to assist policymakers in the design of transitional assistance measures that are both legally robust and will support the effectiveness of the ETSs whilst limiting negative impacts on international trade.

[HC 739 - Linking Emissions Trading Systems](#) - Great Britain. Parliament.

House of Commons. Energy and Climate Change Committee 2015-02-17

Carbon pricing is a necessary element in spurring climate change mitigation action. In this report it's argued that emissions trading, as an established and well recognised policy instrument for controlling greenhouse gas emissions, is increasingly popular and spreading around the world. As they develop, emissions trading systems should be designed so that they are compatible with each other. Aligning design elements early on will help improve the prospects of linking different systems in future and, therefore, maximise opportunities for cost-effective emissions reductions. As the world's oldest and largest market, the EU Emission Trading System will play a critical role in facilitating linking between different markets. Before it can do this, however, it must be seen as a credible market. The issue of surplus allowances must be addressed urgently and there should be moves to remove these from the system as soon as possible. Any new climate agreement must crucially allow parties to meet their Intended Nationally Determined Contribution's (INDCs) by transferring parts of their contributions to other parties and financing emissions reduction activities in other countries. The use of carbon markets will greatly improve the prospects of keeping global average temperatures below 2°C. Any agreement reached at the UNFCCC COP 21 in Paris at the end of 2015 should promote the use of carbon markets and facilitate the future linking of emissions trading systems. The UNFCCC could also play a critical role in providing basic standards including monitoring, reporting and verification.

[How Can Existing National Climate Policy Instruments Contribute to ETS Development?](#) - Nico Kreibich 2018

[Scoping Study of Issues Related to Linking "open" Emissions Trading Systems Involving International Aviation](#) - International Civil Aviation Organization 2011

[The Carbon Market Challenge](#) - Regina Betz 2022-10-06

Carbon markets – both emission trading systems and baseline and credit systems – are an increasingly common policy instrument being introduced to address climate change mitigation. However, their design is crucial to ensure that they deliver cost-effective emission reductions while maintaining environmental integrity. This Element puts together a comprehensive, principle-based overview of the risks and abuses to environmental integrity and cost effectiveness that have emerged for carbon markets at all jurisdictional levels around the world, provides concrete examples, and offers effective policy and governance solutions to overcome such risks. This title is also available as Open Access on Cambridge Core.

[Carbon Markets Around the Globe](#) - Rudolph, Sven 2021-09-09

In this timely book, Sven Rudolph and Elena Aydos take an interdisciplinary approach that combines sustainability economics, political economy, and legal concepts to answer two fundamental questions: How can carbon markets be designed to be effective, efficient and just at the same time? And how can the political barriers to sustainable carbon markets be overcome? The authors advance existing theoretical frameworks and examine empirical data from various real-life emissions trading schemes, identifying strategies and policy windows for implementing truly sustainable ETS.

[Act Locally, Trade Globally](#) - International Energy Agency 2005

Climate policy raises a number of challenges for the energy sector, the most significant being the transition from a high to a low-CO₂ energy path in a few decades. Emissions trading has become the instrument of choice to help manage the cost of this transition, whether used at international or at domestic level. Act Locally, Trade Globally, offers an overview of existing trading systems, their mechanisms, and looks into the future of the instrument for limiting greenhouse gas emissions.

[Carbon Pricing in Japan](#) - Toshi H. Arimura 2020-09-17

This open access book evaluates, from an economic perspective, various measures introduced in Japan to prevent climate change. Although various countries have implemented such policies in response to the pressing issue of climate change, the effectiveness of those programs has not been sufficiently compared. In particular, policy evaluations in the Asian region are far behind those in North America and Europe due to data limitations and political reasons. The first part of the book summarizes measures in different sectors in Japan to prevent climate change, such as emissions trading and carbon tax, and assesses their impact. The second part shows how those policies have changed the behavior of firms and households. In addition, it presents macro-economic simulations that consider the potential of renewable energy. Lastly, based on these comprehensive assessments, it compares the effectiveness of measures to prevent climate change in Japan and Western countries. Providing valuable insights, this book will appeal to both academic researchers and policymakers seeking cost-effective measures against climate change.

Linking Emissions Trading Systems with Different Levels of Environmental Ambition - 2020

As a cornerstone of its urban mobility policy, the European Commission has strongly encouraged European towns and cities of all sizes to embrace the concept of Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP). By improving accessibility to, through and within urban areas and promoting the shift towards more sustainable modes of transport, SUMP hold the potential to improve the overall quality of life for residents by addressing issues of congestion, air- and noise-pollution, climate change, road accidents, unsightly on-street parking and the integration of new mobility services. Despite the increasing recognition of the wide range of benefits linked to this strategic urban mobility planning approach, the implementation of SUMP has been voluntary and remains limited to a small proportion of European cities. This can be attributed to the lack of financial, technical and political support as well as quality control for SUMP from national and regional levels in the Member States where devolution gives regions more competences. Furthermore, where plans have been developed these have often failed to fulfil minimum quality standards due to a lack of uniform understanding of the SUMP concept. A number of measures have been considered by Member States to improve SUMP's enforcement, such as for instance preconditioning the provision of operational subsidies or grants on an approved SUMP and trained mobility department. In order to overcome existing barriers and accelerate the uptake of high-quality SUMP Europe-wide, the European Commission is now exploring the idea of developing a common EU-framework for sustainable urban mobility indicators (SUMI), which, in turn, formed the focus of discussions at our 7th Florence Intermodal Forum. More specifically, the forum brought together key stakeholders for a discussion on the definition and appropriate indicator parameters; data collection techniques and data standardisation, as well as more generally the question of enhancing the enforcement of SUMP. Last but not least, the forum drew on the lessons learnt from the COVID-19 pandemic in relation to urban mobility in as far as SUMI are concerned.

Climate Change and European Emissions Trading - Michael G. Faure 2008

A collection of twelve superbly written contributions by leading researchers and scientists on greenhouse gas emissions trading by members of the European Union, as well as alternatives and new developments in this specialized area of global warming and reduction related commercial exchange. . . a seminal and strongly recommended work of particular relevance and value for both academic and governmental reference library collections on international environmental studies. Midwest Book Review This timely book focuses on the EU-wide greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme for major sources. It combines legal and economic approaches and reviews the major revision of this scheme. A distinguished range of authors assess the experiences thus far and also consider future development from both theoretical and practical perspectives. They also discuss many design options, including auctioning, credit and trade, the inclusion of aviation emissions, and linking possibilities. Moreover, attention is paid to the role of legal principles, the role of case law, and to aspects of democratic accountability within an emissions trading scheme. Ways to avoid carbon leakage and the

role of national climate policies are also discussed. This book makes clear that the economic efficiency and effectiveness of an emissions trading scheme depend to a large extent on the specific legislative choices, and hence the legislative design of such a scheme deserves meticulous attention. Discussing legal and economic aspects of emissions trading, this book offers new insights to academics and policy makers both in the public and private sector. Those insights are not only relevant for understanding the past, but moreover for guiding the future design of emissions trading for greenhouse gases.

Climate Policy after Copenhagen - Karsten Neuhoff 2011-06-16

At the UN Climate Negotiations in Copenhagen, 117 heads of state concluded that low-carbon development is necessary in order to combat climate change. However, they also understood that transition to a low-carbon economy requires the implementation of a portfolio of policies and programs - a challenging endeavour for any nation. This book addresses the need for information about factors impacting climate policy implementation, using as a case study one effort that is at the heart of attempts to create a low-carbon future: the European Emission Trading Scheme. It explores problems surrounding the implementation of the ETS, including the role of vested interests, the impact of design details and opportunities to attract long-term investments. It also shows how international climate cooperation can be designed to support the domestic implementation of low-carbon policies. This timely analysis of carbon pricing contains important lessons for all those concerned with the development of post-Copenhagen climate policy.

The Evolution of Carbon Markets - Jørgen Wettestad 2017-12-14

Carbon markets are developing and expanding around the world, but how and to what extent is their design shaped by learning and interaction between them? How do these markets function and what is the role of design? Carrying out a ground-breaking analysis of their design and diffusion, this book covers all the major carbon market systems and processes around the world: the EU, RGGI, California, Tokyo, New Zealand, Australia, China, South Korea and Kazakhstan. It offers a systematic, in-depth discussion and comparison of the key design features in these systems with expert contributors exploring how, and to what extent, these features have been shaped by central policy diffusion mechanisms and domestic politics. By focussing on the specific design features of the instruments used, this volume makes important contributions to diffusion theory, highlighting how ETS diffusion processes more often have resulted in design divergence than convergence, and discussing the implications of this finding for the vision of linked systems in the post-Paris era. It will be of significant interest to a broad audience interested in the emergence, evolution, functioning and interaction of carbon markets.

Effective Global Carbon Markets - Justin D. Macinante 2020-08-28

As numerous jurisdictions implement emissions mitigation mechanisms that put a price on carbon, this incisive book explores the emerging emissions markets and their diverse and fragmented nature. It proposes an innovative model for connecting such markets, offering a significantly more successful and expeditious achievement of climate policy objectives.

Turning Down the Heat - H. Compston 2008-11-05

This study analyses the politics of climate policy in a range of affluent democracies and at EU level in order to identify political strategies that would make it easier for governments to make major cuts in greenhouse gas emissions without sustaining significant political damage.

Energy and Emissions Markets - Tom James 2011-08-24

Written by best selling author Peter C. Fusaro and renowned energy market expert and commentator Tom James, this book demonstrates that the forces of energy and environmental issues and linked more than ever before. The beginning of European emissions and trading in 2005 and the implementation of the Kyoto protocol have accelerated efforts already underway in the US to use market forces to remediate environmental issues. Topics such as emissions trading, renewable energy trading, the fourth dimension in energy trading, and new outcomes on green project finance will be analyzed in this book.

Research Handbook on Emissions Trading - Stefan E. Weishaar 2016-12-30

Research Handbook on Emissions Trading examines the origins, implementation challenges and international dimensions of emissions trading.

It pursues an interdisciplinary approach drawing on law, economics and at times, political science, to present relevant research strands regarding emissions trading. Intermixing theoretical insights with experiences from existing trading systems, this Handbook offers insights that can be applied around the world. It identifies key bodies of research for both upcoming and seasoned people in the field and highlights future research opportunities.

Emissions trading outside the European Union - Nordic Council of Ministers 2007

Economic Models for Assessing the Economic Effects of Linking Emissions Trading Schemes - Julia Bingler 2019

Linking of Emissions Trading Schemes - Matthias Machinek 2022-02-01
Anthropogenic Climate Change is one of the biggest challenges of the 21st century and receives more and more international awareness. The central instruments to counter climate change are emissions trading schemes (ETS) to cover GHG emissions. To increase efficiency and to ensure global reduction of emissions damaging to the climate, an international emissions trading scheme would be a rational choice. To establish such a global scheme, political decision makers could follow a bottom-up-approach by linking already existing ETS with each other. The book investigates such linkings of emissions trading schemes, which provide many benefits for the linking partners. As experience shows, although the number of schemes increased in the last decade, only a few linkings were established. Thus, the book answers the question, if and which conditions for states exist to link their emissions trading schemes. .

Emissions Trading as a Policy Instrument - Marc Gronwald 2015-07-10
Emissions trading schemes figure prominently among policy instruments used to tackle the problem of climate change, and the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS), begun in 2005, is the largest cap-and-trade market so far established. In the EU ETS, firms regulated by the scheme are provided with emissions allowances (each a one-time right to emit one ton of greenhouse gases) and can sell their unused allowances to firms that have higher rates of emissions. In this volume, leading economists offer empirical and theoretical perspectives on the early phases of the EU ETS implementation. The contributors discuss the features of the EU ETS market; and regulatory uncertainty stemming from rule changes; the political economy context of the trading scheme, including allowance allocation and the influence of lobbying on abatement decisions; the coexistence of such overlapping instruments for climate policy as pricing and taxation; the relationship between spot and futures markets for allowances, and firms' responses to various features of the EU ETS, including fluctuating allowance prices, free allocation, and links to the Kyoto process. They show that, although the basic theory behind emissions permit markets is straightforward, design features, market structure, and interactions with other policy instruments can influence the efficiency of the scheme.--

Essential Elements of Robust MRV Systems and Analysis of Their Relevance for Linking Emissions Trading Schemes - Marcus Hoffmann 2020

The UFOPLAN-research project "Internationaler Vergleich oder Bestandsaufnahme der Methoden und Verfahren für Monitoring, Berichterstattung und Verifizierung in Emissionshandelssystemen" (FKZ: 3712 41 505) examines and compares the requirements for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of greenhouse gas emissions in selected emission trading schemes (ETS) and reporting systems. In this regard, the operational and organisational structure of the annual compliance cycle as well as the methodical and technical requirements for determination of emissions

in numerous ETS is in the focus of the study. Based on the results of in total five working packages, it was assessed on a general basis which inherent risks in the context of regular monitoring and reporting of emissions exist and which minimum requirements should be at least defined within a MRV-regulation in order to minimize those risks and to guarantee a robust monitoring. Especially with regard to a potentially upcoming linking of ETS, the adequate desing of essential MRV-elements in the systems to be linked is key for the mutual acceptance of a common market. The research project, thus, presents comprehensive conclusions on potential barriers for linking in the context of the qualitative and quantitative requirements for the determination of emissions as well with regard to the organizational and operational architectures of ETS. This publication contains the study that has compiled in this research area. The project complements the research that has been done on the issue of linking but focusses specifically on the requirements in the context of MRV.

The European Emission Trading System and Its Followers - Simone Borghesi 2016-04-16

Given the rapid spread of ETSs in an increasing number of countries and the important role that they are likely to play for the success or failure of the environmental policy in the years to come, this book provides an interdisciplinary analysis of the EU ETS from both the legal and economic perspectives comparing it with the other main ETSs existing worldwide, in order to assess whether the EU ETS has truly represented a prototype for the other ETSs established around the world and to investigate the current perspectives for linking them in the future. Through the years, the EU ETS has progressively gained a paramount position within the EU environmental policy and climate change legislation and currently represents the most striking flagship in this sector, with more than 11.000 installations covered by the scheme. In parallel, the EU ETS has paved the way for the establishment of many other ETSs in several other jurisdictions. Such schemes are now recognized worldwide as the "cornerstones" of the climate change policy.

China's State-Owned Enterprises As Climate Policy Actors - 2013-05

Governing the Climate-Energy Nexus - Fariborz Zelli 2020-07-16

Analysing the interactions between institutions in the climate change and energy nexus, including the consequences for their legitimacy and effectiveness. Prominent researchers from political science and international relations compare three policy domains: renewable energy, fossil fuel subsidy reform, and carbon pricing. This title is also available as Open Access on Cambridge Core.

Carbon Leakage, Free Allocation and Linking Emissions Trading Schemes - Fitsum G. Tiche 2013

A sub-global emissions trading scheme (ETS) risks harming competitiveness and causing carbon leakage. These concerns cast doubt on the efficiency and environmental effectiveness of unilateral climate policies. ETSs implemented thus far include measures to address competitiveness and leakage concerns. This paper analyses the extent to which these unilateral measures affect linking of ETSs by taking the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) and the Australian Carbon Pricing Mechanism (ACPM) as case studies. In both the EU ETS and the ACPM, the free allocation of allowances to emissions-intensive trade-exposed sectors is the primary instrument of addressing leakage and competitiveness concerns. They, however, use different systems of free allocation. Although linking ETSs with different systems of allocation is technically possible, certain differences give rise to efficiency, competitiveness, equity, and environmental effectiveness concerns.