



STABILIZING CARBON PRICES: An Agent- based Model for the European Union Emissions Trading System

CAP AND TRADE SYSTEM

GOAL → Reduce emissions through market based incentive

CAP

- Government-imposed limit on total industry GHG emissions
- Individual companies receive allowances
- 1 allowance = 1 metric ton of gas
- Allowance distribution varies
- Subject to fee for non-compliance
- Cap is lowered each year

TRADE

- Market for companies to buy and sell allowances
- Carbon price determined by supply and demand forces
- Economic incentive to lower emissions



EU EMISSIONS TRADING SYSTEM (ETS)

41 countries, 11,000 heavy
energy-using installations,
45% of European emissions

PHASE 1 (2005-2007)

- Linear reduction factor = 1.74%
- Non-compliance fee = 40 Euros
- Covered CO2 emissions

PHASE 2 (2008-2012)

PHASE 3 (2013-2020)

- More sectors and gases
- Single, EU wide cap

PHASE 4 (2021-2030)

- Increase linear reduction to 2.2%
- Rules to address carbon leakage



FINANCIAL CRISIS CHALLENGE



STAGE A

2009
Financial
Crisis

STAGE B

Decreased
industrial
production

STAGE C

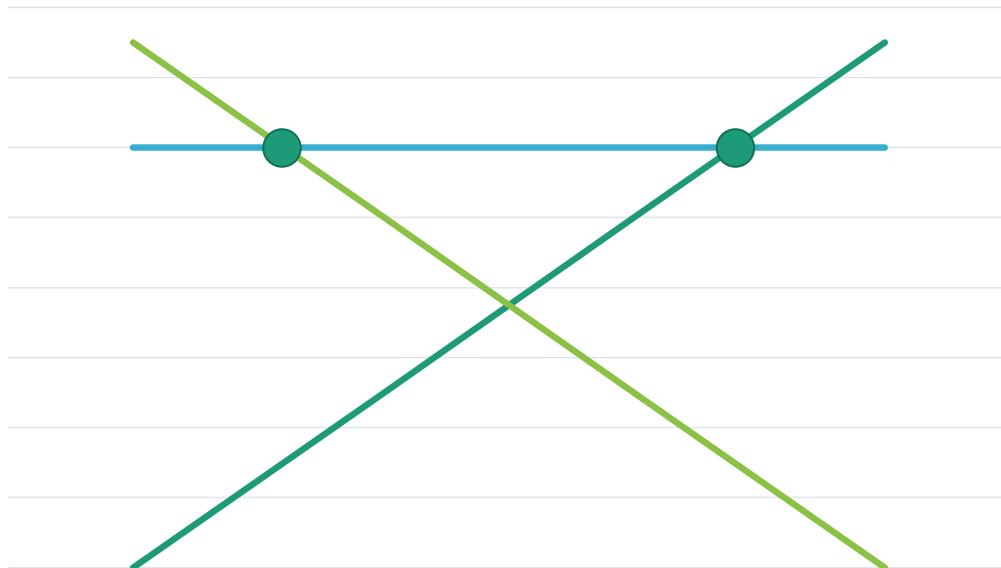
Allowance
surplus

STAGE D

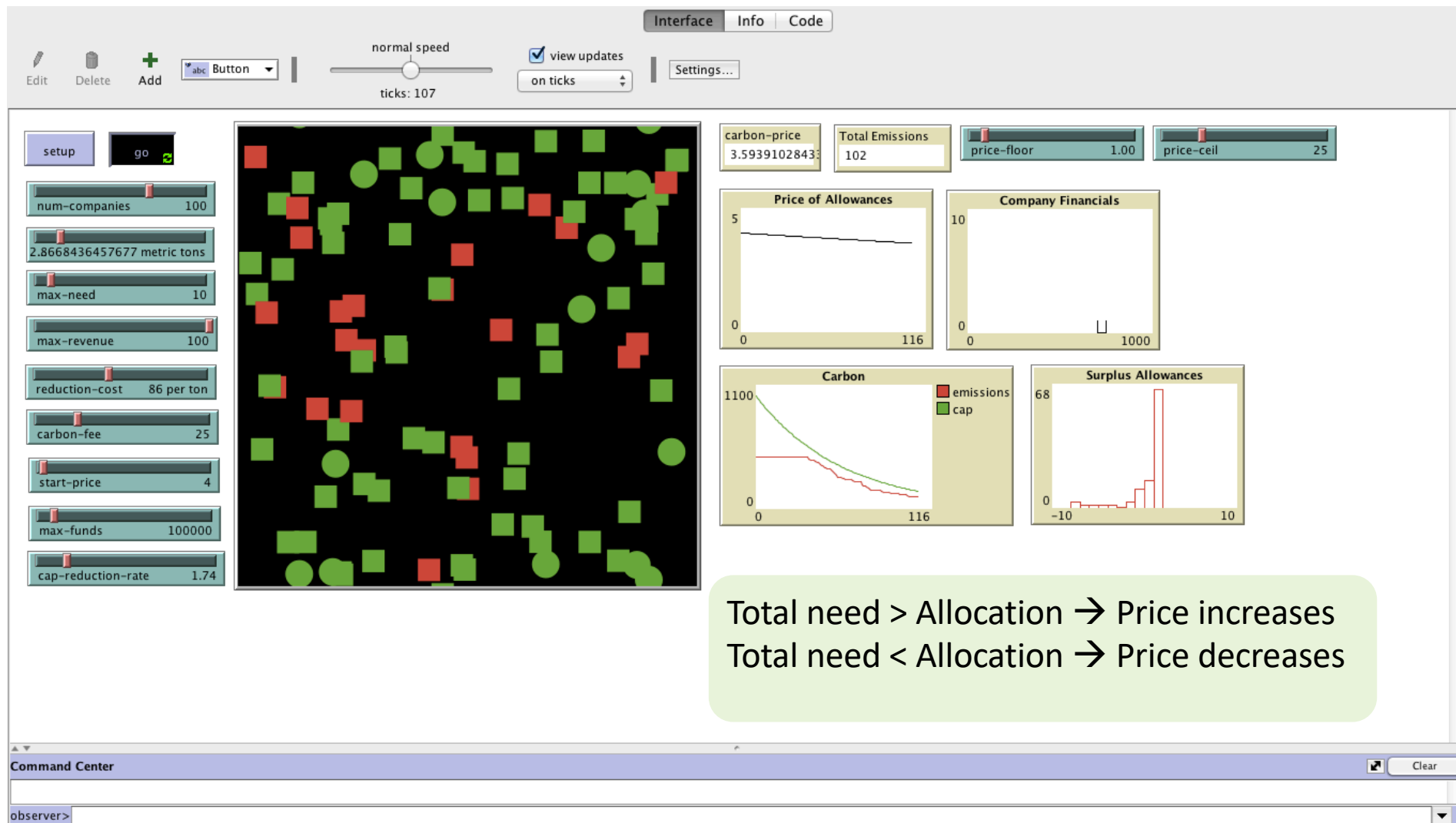
Carbon price
collapse

MARKET SURPLUS

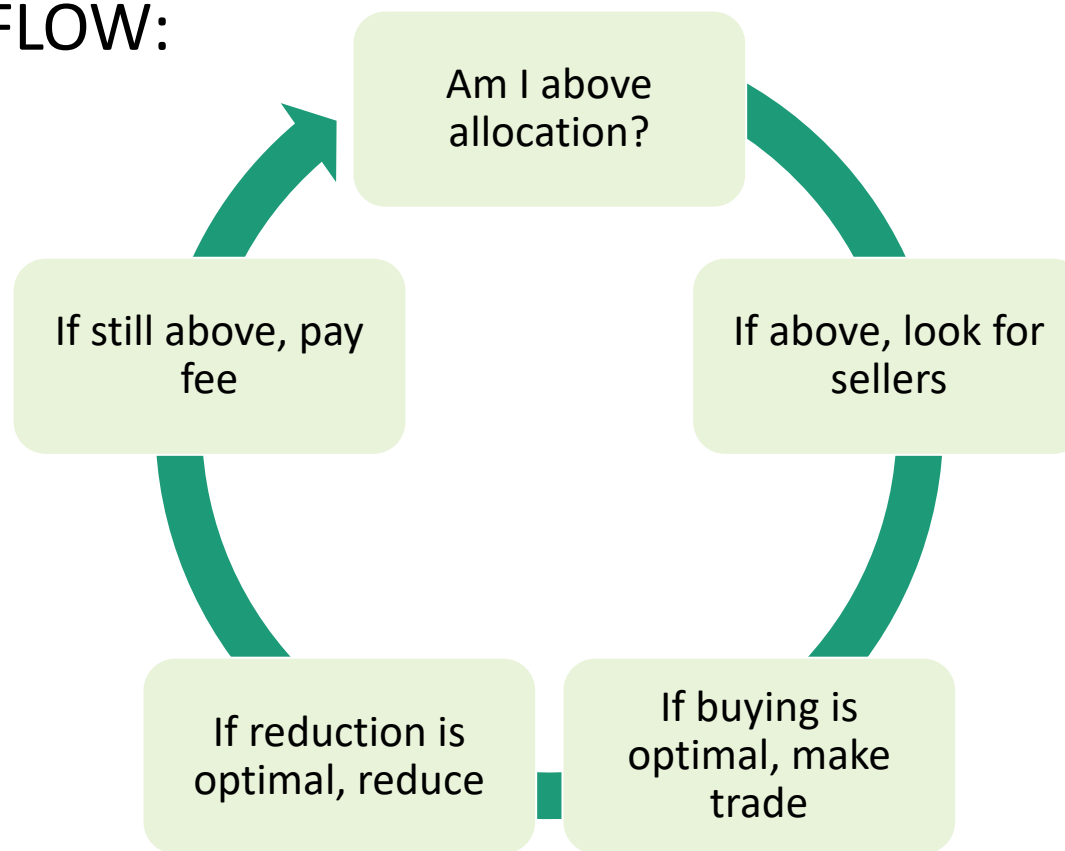
— Demand — Supply — Surplus



RESEACRH QUESTION:
What number of allowances will lead to a stable price of carbon in a cap and trade system?

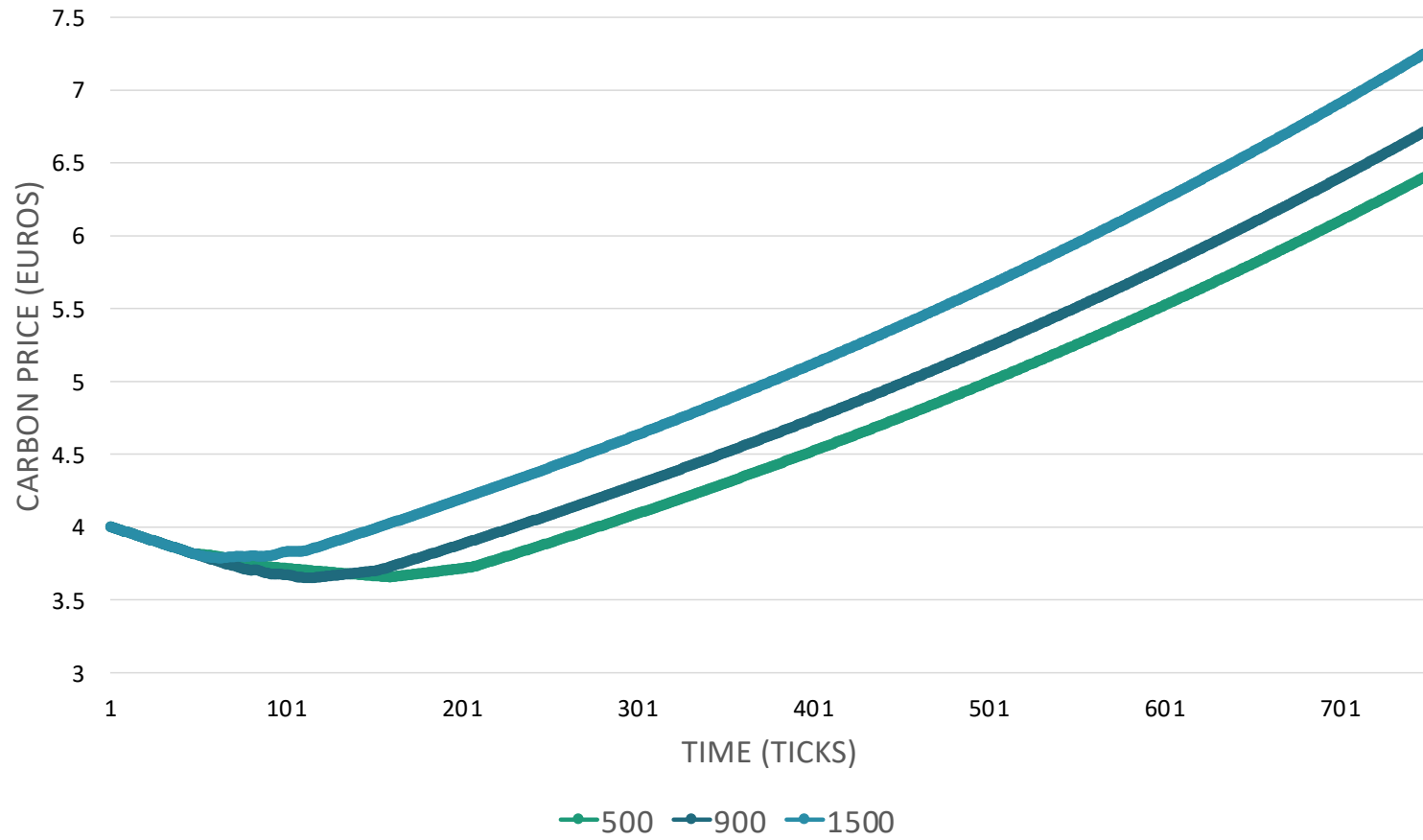


MODEL FLOW: AGENT

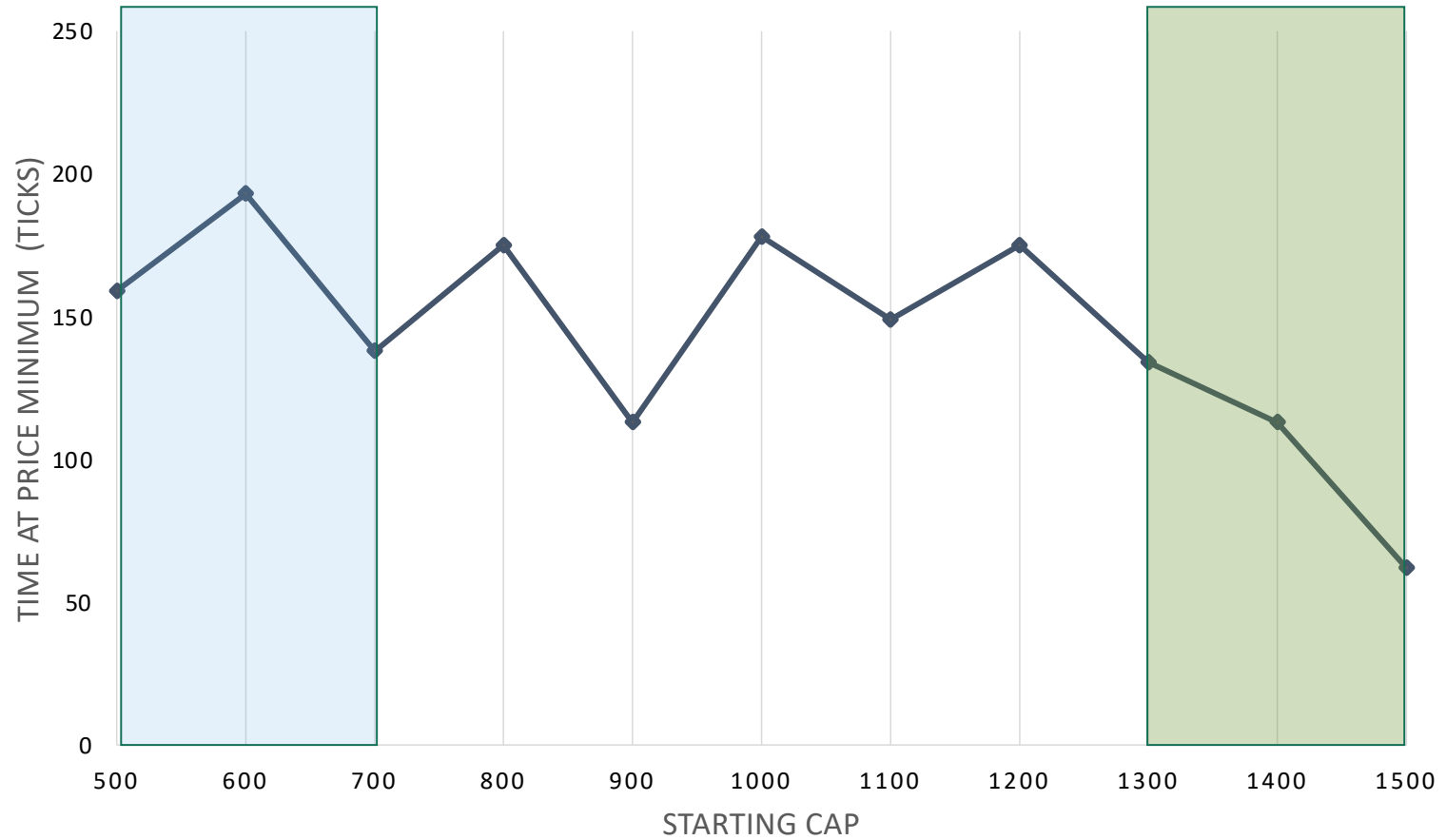


Choose one option above

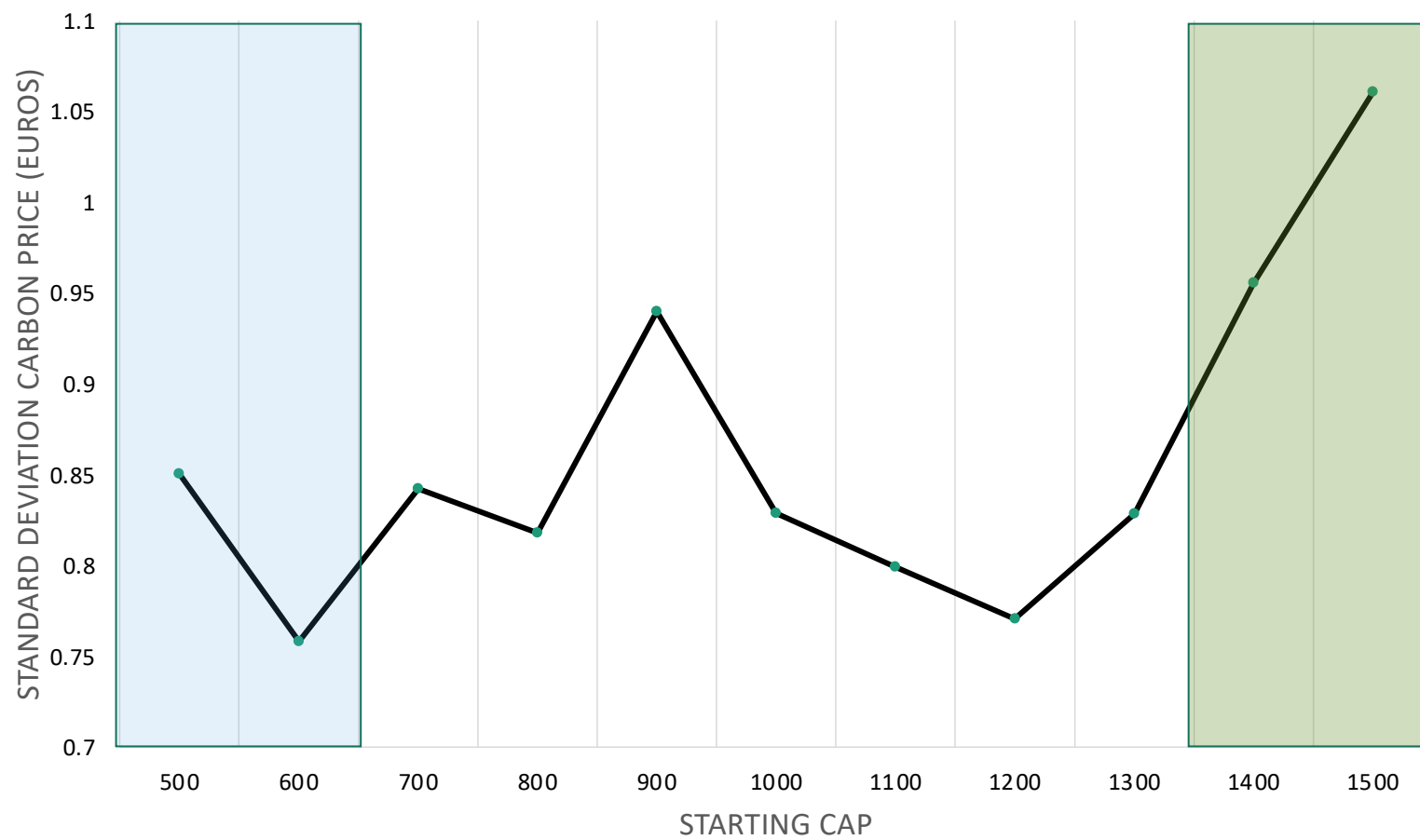
CARBON PRICE VS TIME



TIME AT PRICE MINIMUM VS CAP



CARBON PRICE DEVIATION VS CAP



DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- Model does not include
 - Auctioned allowances
 - International credits
 - Bankruptcy and limited funds
- Units are scaled down

LIMITATIONS

- Strategies to reduce cap
 - Linear reduction factor
 - Allowance reserve bank
- Strategies to prevent price surge

FUTURE RESEARCH