Status of China's regional trading programs

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• Background

• Pilot project at local level

• Challenges and problems



- China's economic structure
 - During industrialization phase



- China's population and urbanization
 - Population: 1.35 billion
 - Urbanization: 50%



- Energy consumption 3.25 billion tce in 2010
- Decoupling of economic growth and energy consumption during the 11th FYP



- Policy context, objectives and envisioned role for new market instruments
 - China set the target to reduce its CO2 emissions per unit of GDP by 40–45 per cent by 2020 compared with the 2005 level.
 - A binding target of reducing the CO2 emissions per unit of GDP by 17% during the 12th Five-Year Plan period was established.
 - China initiated low carbon pilot projects in five provinces and eight cities.
 - The National People's Congress approved Outline of the 12th Five-Year Plan, which clearly mentions that China will establish statistical and verification systems for GHG emissions and gradually establish a carbon emissions trading system.

- Overview of China's GHG emission
 - According to China's National Program on Climate Change, China's total GHG emissions in 2004 were 6.1 billion tons of CO2 equivalents.
 - After removing the amount of carbon sink, the net emission of GHG in China in 2004 was 5.6 billion tons of CO2e.
 - China is still at a lower stage of development
 with a huge population.



GHG emissions in 2004 in China

• Interest in carbon market

- Emissions trading could help achieve the objective of controlling GHG emissions at lower costs.
- The Government of China will, according to the requirements of the Outline of the 12th Five-Year Plan, gradually establish a market system for carbon emissions trading to promote the achievement of its carbon intensity reduction objective.
- The National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), is prompting with great efforts the establishment of a carbon market.
 - To promote trading of voluntary credits generated on a project-by-project basis
 - To organize relative provinces and municipalities to introduce emissions trading systems.
 - Try to establish a unified national system in 2015.

- Key relevant initiatives
 - Strengthening local capacity to compile local greenhouse gas inventories
 - NDRC has published guidelines for compilation of provincial greenhouse gas inventories, and initiated the work on the compilation of local greenhouse gas inventories.
 - Plans to organize research on guidelines for emission accounting for key sectors
 - NDRC is now organizing research on the methodology for emission accounting for key sectors, and will publish guidelines for emissions calculation.



- Why these regions?
- Level of economic development
 - Relatively development
 - Strong economic power
 - Large carbon emission volume
- Potential market volume
 - ⁸– Large cap
 - Many market players
 - Trading volume

Key index of pilot project provinces

	GDP per capita (RMB)	rank	Energy intensity (tce/10,000 RMB)	rank
Beijing	71935	1	0.582	1
Tianjian	71012	2	0.826	7
Shanghai	65334	3	0.712	3
Chongqing	27472	14	1.127	14
Guangdong	44070	6	0.664	2
Hubei	27876	12	1.183	20

Beijing Tianjin Shanghai 3.04% Hubei 1.88% _ 1.81% .3.45% Guangdong Regions Targets in 12th FYP 6.70% Chongging 1.76% Beijing 18% Tianjin 19% Others 81.36% 19% Shanghai Beijing Tianjin Shanghai 3.33% Hubei 17% 2.06% 4.12% Hubei Guangdong 17% 3.55% Guangdong Chongqing 19.50% 10.81% Chongqing Shenzhen (19.50%) 1.79% Others 74.34% GDP share: $25.66\% \rightarrow$

→ CO2 emission share: 18.64%



Overall layout roadmap of China's ETS

- Beijing– published "Proposal on the regulatory framework for the pilot emission trading scheme"
 - Trade subject: enterprises with stationary source emission
 - GHGs included: CO₂
 - Trade system: under construction, prior to local exchange



- Cap
 - Account CO2 emission cap according to the target of carbon per unit of GDP decrease during 2011 to 2015
- Allocation
 - Free allowance of 2013 will be allocated according to average annual emission of 2009-2011
 - Little allowance will be auctioned by government in the future
 - Enterprises should submit allowance annually. Allowance can't be borrowed and will be cleared by the end of 2015.

• Sector selection



- MRV
 - Reporting system for enterprises entered into mandatory carbon market.
 - To publish "GHG accounting guideline" for various sectors
 - Appointed public and private energy service companies (ENSCos) to take on the responsibilities for the monitoring and auditing of the energy consumption in the city
 - Report GHG inventory at enterprise level including accounting methodology and monitor method adopted.
 - The report should be verified by the 3rd party.

	2020 GHG emission	Industries covered	Allocation	Register system	MRV	Regulation
Beijing	GHG inventory, model forecast	≥ 10,000 ton CO2e	Average emission of 2009-2011	Draft	Energy consumption report	Published
Tianjin	Forecast	Industries with high energy consumption		Draft	Database of emission factors	Draft under discussion
Shanghai	GHG inventory, model forecast	≥20,000 ton in industry sector; ≥10,000 in service sectors	2009~2011 history emission	Framework established	Report system according to sectors	Published
Hubei	2020 GHG emission report	≥60,000 ton	Under discuss	Research report	Draft "MRV regulation"	Draft incentive regulation
Guangdong	2015 GHG emission forecast (tech + economic structure)	Industries with high energy consumption	New entrance and existing		National key energy consumption enterprises investigation	Draft
Chongqing	Accounting report	Enterprises with annual emission beyond 20,000 ton CO2		Under design	Draft technical report	Draft under discussion

Challenges and Problems

- Lack of legislation
 - Except for Shenzhen
- Impact to industries, especially to power industries
- Allocation
 - Rule of fair and transparent to be achieved
 - Allocation to new entrance
- Cross-regional trade
- Unified emission trading system be established

Thanks for your attention!

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