# Carbon Pricing in the Americas and the Caribbean



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### **About IETA**



- Global non-profit, launched in 1999
- Collective voice of business on carbon pricing, markets and finance
- Representing 150+ companies globally
- Policy design, thought leadership, capacity building, best practices, knowledge transfer
- Global Partnerships & Dialogues UNFCCC,
   World Bank, IDB and more!



Source: WRI

### **About Allcot**



- Established in 2009 Worldwide company
- Leader in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions management tools and strategies for businesses of all sizes
- Services: offsetting, measurement and the development of emissions reduction strategies
- Goals: protect the environment; provide community benefits; enhance profitability and brand value; increase employee satisfaction; promote the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.



Source: WRI

## **Carbon Pricing**



Government implements carbon price, paid by polluters



Costs of emissions-intensive fuels and goods rise. Revenues are allocated to reduce distortionary taxes, to benefit households, or for other productive uses.



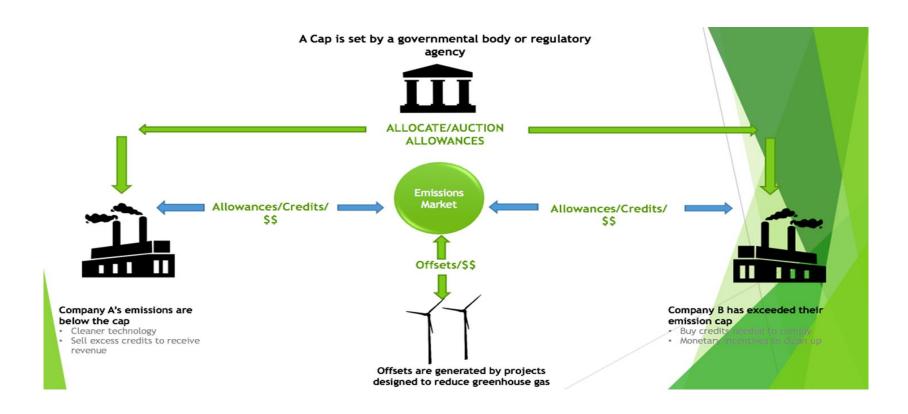
Renewable energy and low-emissions goods become more competitive. Low-carbon innovation is encouraged and emissions fall.

www.wri.org/carbonpricing





# **Emissions Trading Systems – The Basics**





## **Kyoto Protocol vs Paris Agreement**

### **Kyoto Protocol**

- 37 countries with top down targets
- CDM and JI mechanisms to generate carbon credits via the UNFCCC
- Crediting "outside" the reduction commitment

### **Paris Agreement**

- 192 countries with bottom up pledges
- New market mechanisms will be established under Article 6
- Crediting will require corresponding adjustments



# **Benefits of Emissions Trading - EU ETS**

- Sets economy-wide target to cut emissions
- Requires measurement, verification and reporting
- Market-based system ensures lowest-cost reductions and supports development of clean technology
- Decouples emissions from economic growth
- Can link to other ETS to lower costs further





## Benefits of Emissions Trading - EU ETS

- Funds raised by EU ETS between 2013-2015 €11.7 billion
  - €8.691 billion spent on domestic climate action
  - and €1.048 billion spent on international climate action
- EU emissions reduced by 23% between 1990-2016
- Economy grew by 53% over same period



# International Carbon Pricing Initiatives

#### INTERNATIONAL CARBON PRICING INITIATIVES

88 NDCS

plan or consider using carbon pricing and/or market mechanisms

56%

of global GHG emissions are covered by these NDCs

#### REGIONAL, NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL CARBON PRICING INITIATIVES

45 NATIONAL

25 SUBNATIONAL

jurisdictions with carbon pricing initiatives

51

CARBON PRICING INITIATIVES

implemented or scheduled for implementation

WOULD COVER ANNUAL GLOBAL GHG EMISSIONS OF

11 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e = 20%

PRICES IN THE IMPLEMENTED INITIATIVES

US\$1-139/tCO<sub>2</sub>e

46% of the emissions covered are prices <US\$10/tCO<sub>2</sub>e

Carbon pricing revenues raised by governments in 2017 were

US\$33 billion

Higher compared to US\$22 billion in 2016

Annual value of carbon pricing initiatives in 2018 is

**US\$82 billion** 

Higher than the value of US\$52 billion for 2017



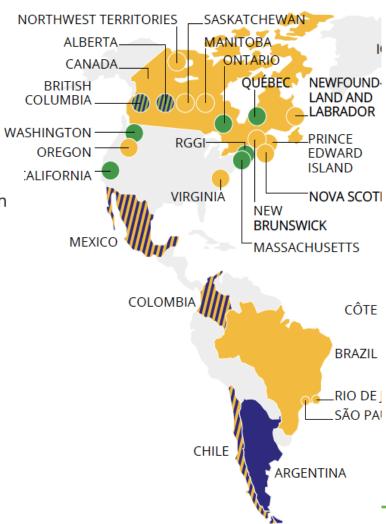
## The Americas





Carbon tax implemented or scheduled for implementation

ETS or carbon tax under consideration





## Carbon Pricing in the Americas Declaration: Priority Areas





**Common standards / Accounting /MRV** 



**Linkage of instruments** 



**Competitiveness** 



**Complementary policies** 



**Private sector engagement** 



**Civil society engagement** 



## **UNFCCC & PARIS AGREEMENT**



- Agreement unites 195 governments in taking action to limit temperature rise to well below 2°C and pursue efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C.
- Based on each government's NDC outline actions taken in a self-defined time period (or single year) post-2020.
- Paris Rulebook will provide the guidance, modalities and procedures that will allow governments to implement the Paris Agreement (e.g. defining reporting requirements, what should be reported, updating NDCs, sectors covered/excluded, use of cooperation etc.)
- Katowice aim is to complete:
  - Paris Agreement Work Program (PAWP)
  - Paris Rulebook = Implementation Agreement



## Paris Agreement: An Overview



- Article 2: Long-term goal
- Article 4: NDCs
- Article 6: Markets
- Article 8: Loss & Damage
- Article 10: Tech Transfer
- Article 13: Transparency
- Article 15: Implementation

- Article 3: Progressing Effort
- Article 5: REDD+
- Article 7: Adaptation
- Article 9: Finance
- Article 11: Capacity Building
- Article 14: Global Stock-Take



## **Desired COP24 Outcomes**



- No "Big Splash" Outcomes seeking a "Balanced Outcome"
- Governments have agreed to complete guidance, modalities and procedures that will implement Paris. Katowice aim is to complete:
  - Paris Agreement Work Program (PAWP)
  - Paris Rulebook = Implementation Agreement
- Other items to be addressed
  - Ministerial Declaration on Just Transition
  - Talanoa Political Process
  - Pre-2020 Action
  - Global Climate Action Agenda & Finance
  - IPCC Report to be brought in



## **IETA Article 6 "Vision"**

- Article 6.2: ITMO becomes the required approach for any quantifiable
   exchange of units or use of a carbon delineated mechanism between Parties.
- Article 6.4: The EMM is a process for unitizing an activity for climate financing and/or subsequent transfer of a mitigation outcome between Parties.
- Article 6.8: The non-market framework is for activities not immediately quantified in carbon units.



### **IETA Article 6.2 "Vision"**

The ITMO is a voluntary process to increase ambition, not a mechanism.

It is the process by which there is a quantitative transfer of emission reduction

capability between two Parties either in the form of:

- 1. Allowances;
- 2. Reduction units;
- 3. A carbon delineated inventory adjustment.



### **IETA Article 6.4 "Vision"**

- The Emissions Mitigation Mechanism (EMM) is a process for unitizing an activity for:
  - Climate finance (e.g. results-based finance)
  - A subsequent transfer of a mitigation outcome (MO) between Parties;
  - Enabling the use of domestic carbon pricing systems

All of which should be measured in tCO2 in a standardized way against the baseline of an NDC.



## **Thank You**

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