Interactions with the Certificates of Clean Energy (CEL) Market

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center for resource solutions

Designing the Aspects of an Emissions Trade System in Mexico

June 22, 2018

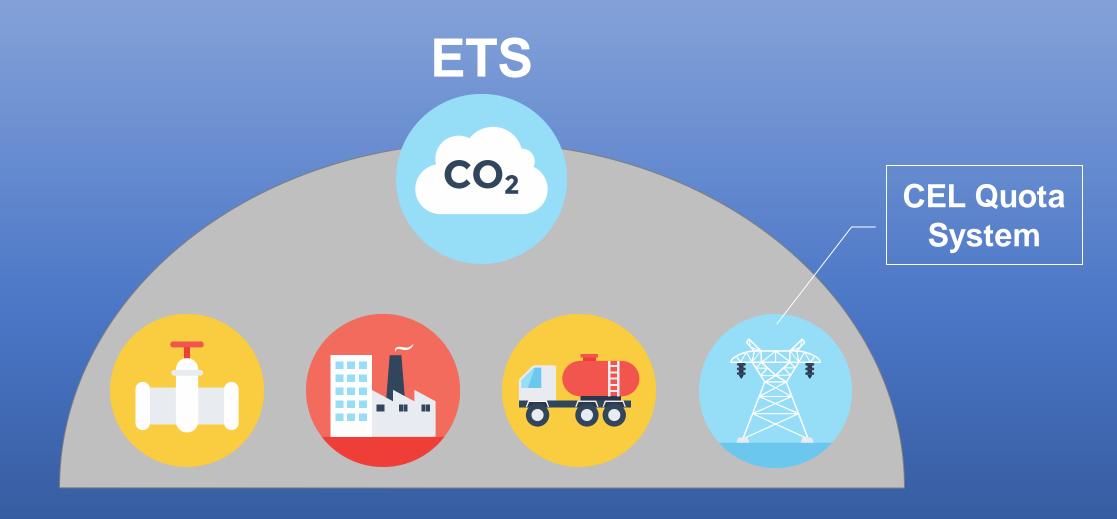
Sheraton Maria Isabel Hotel, Mexico City

About Center for Resource Solutions

Nongovernmental Organization (NGO) creating policy and market solutions to advance sustainable energy since 1997.

- Renewable energy and climate policy
- Educational programs, including Renewable Energy Markets annual conference
- Green-e® certification for suppliers and users of renewable energy and carbon offsets in the voluntary market





Introduction to CEL Quota System

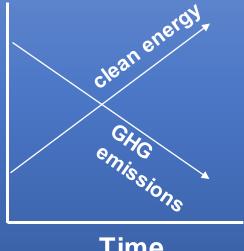
- Objective: Increase clean electricity generation
- Clean Energy Certificate (CEL): Issued by CRE, 1 CEL for each 1 MWh of clean electricity
- Load Serving Entities (suppliers/large consumers) required to acquire CELs as a proportion of electricity delivery
 - 35% by 2024 (5% in 2018, 5.8% in 2019, 7.4% in 2020, 10.9% in 2021 and 13.9% in 2022)
- Eligible generators: renewables, nuclear, efficient cogeneration, starting operation (or legacy plants that increase clean production) after August 11, 2014



ETS & CEL Quota: Complementary Tools







Time

US Experience: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont



ETS & CEL Quota: Different Methods

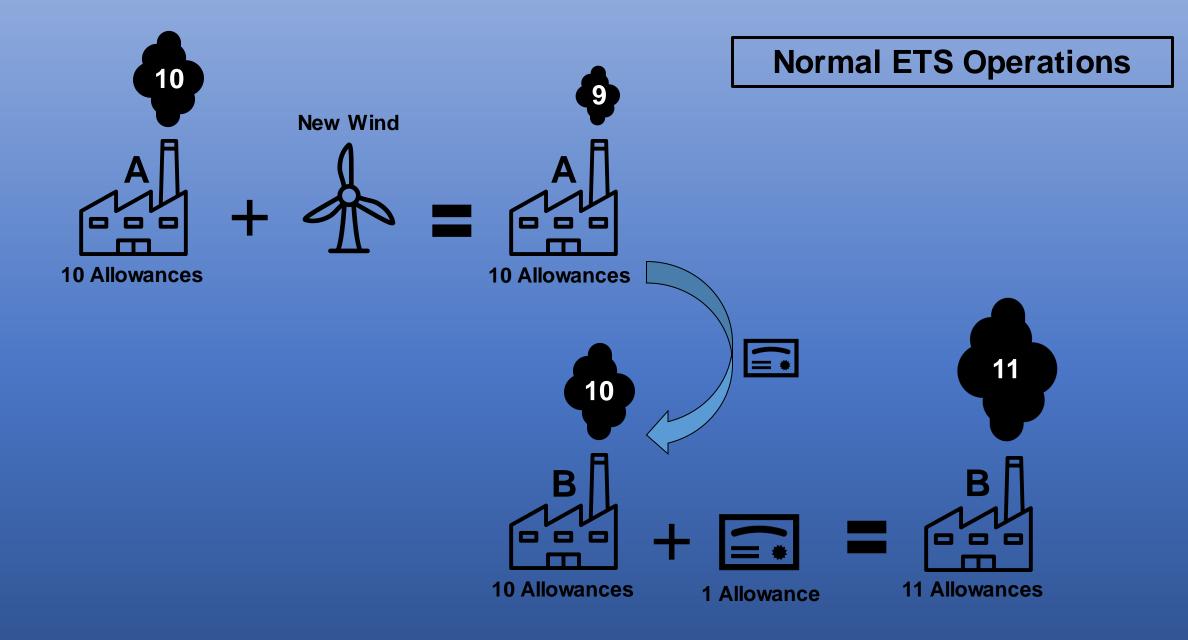
| ETS | Quota/CEL System |
|--|--|
| Compliance: emission sources Multi-sector | Compliance: load serving entities/large consumers Electricity sector |
| Tonne CO2e emitted Allowance Instrument (also verified offsets) | MWh clean energy generated CEL Instrument |
| Enforces emissions reduction without guaranteed delivery of clean energy | Enforces delivery of clean energy without guaranteed, economy-wide emission reductions |



ETS & CEL Quota: Interactions

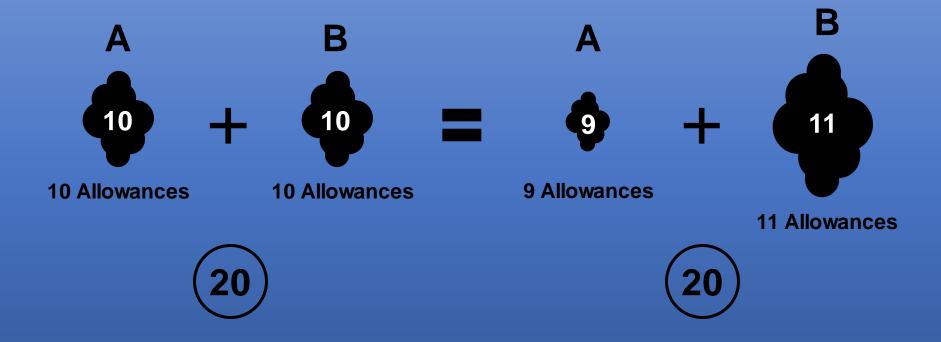
- Double counting risks
 - Using CELs for ETS compliance
 - Compliance offsets from clean electricity
 - Accounting for emissions associated with electricity imports
- Other ETS design options that can benefit clean energy (besides price on carbon)
- Voluntary Renewable Energy
 - CELs purchased by voluntary buyers and creating incremental carbon benefits (California and RGGI)

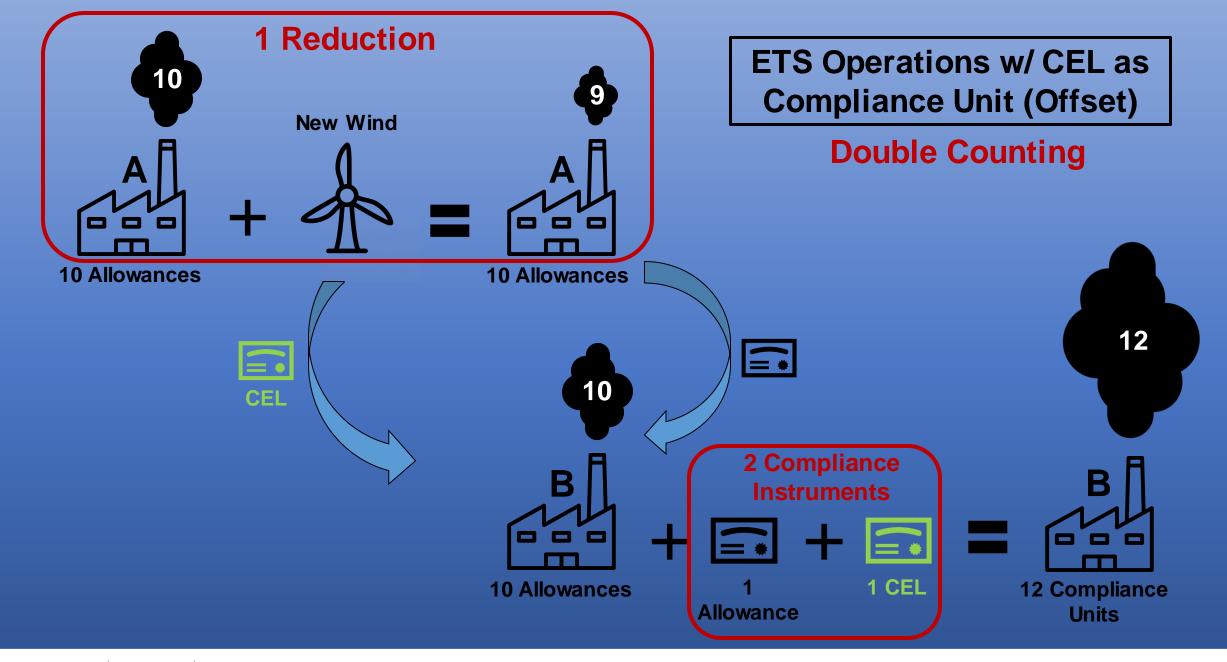






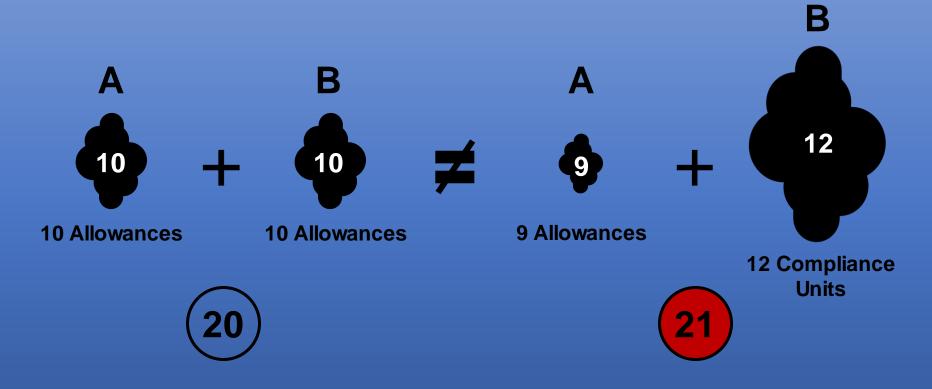
No Change in Total Emissions







Increase in Total Emissions



ETS & CEL Quota: "Incrementality"

Meeting the 2020 Emissions Target

California Example

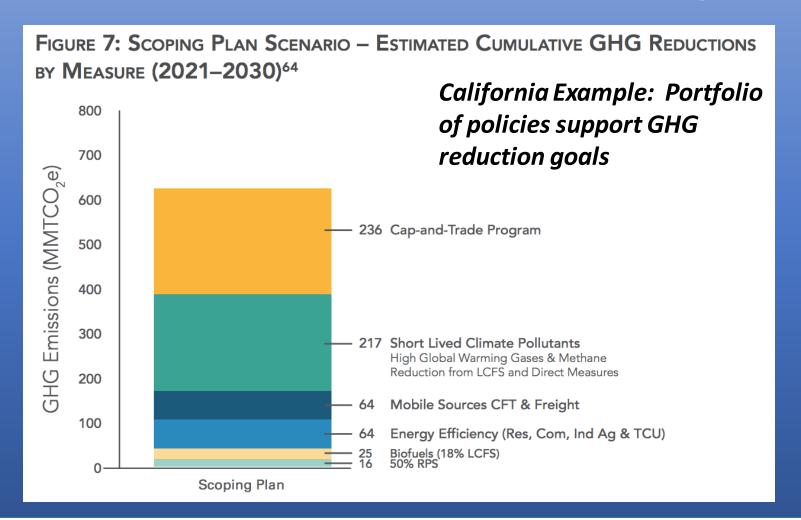
| Category | 2020 (MMTCO ₂ e)** |
|---|-------------------------------|
| AB 32 Baseline 2020 Forecast Emissions (2020 BAU) | 509 |
| Expected Reductions from Sector-Based Measures | Clean electricity |
| Energy | 25 target with |
| Transportation | 23 certificates |
| High-GWP | 5 |
| Waste | 2 Cap-and-trade |
| Cap-and-Trade Reductions | 23* with allowances |
| 2020 Limit | 431 and offsets |

- Cap-and-Trade emission reductions depend on the emission forecast.
- ** Based on AR4 GWP values.

Source: Brown, Rodriquez, Nichols, and Corey, First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan: building the Framework Pursuant to AB32 The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, May 2014, p. 93.



ETS & CEL Quota: "Incrementality"



Source: California Air Resources Board. California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan. November 2017. Pg. 28.



Summary

- ETS and the CEL quota system can coexist
- Separate, independent instruments and compliance
- Avoid double counting
 - CELs not used for ETS compliance
 - Offsets only from outside capped sectors
 - Synchronize accounting for emissions from electricity imports
- Complementary policies support achievement of ETS carbon reductions



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