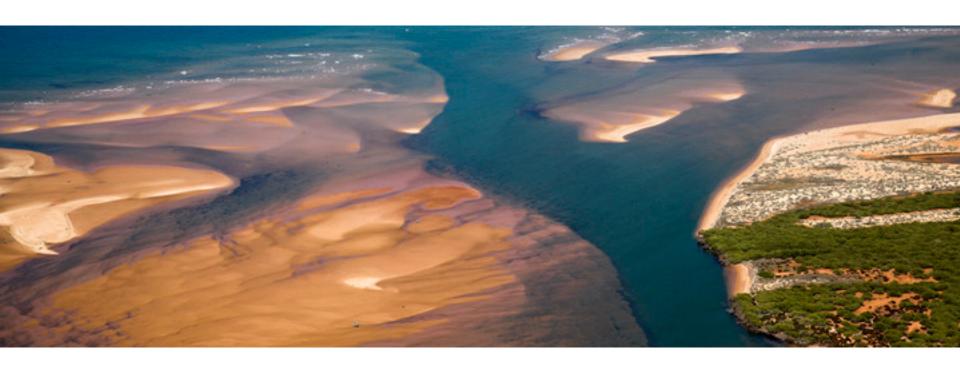
Border Carbon Adjustments

BIEE seminar 18th June 2013



When do BCAs protect competitiveness better than freely allocated allowances?

• Free allowances are inappropriate or ineffective?

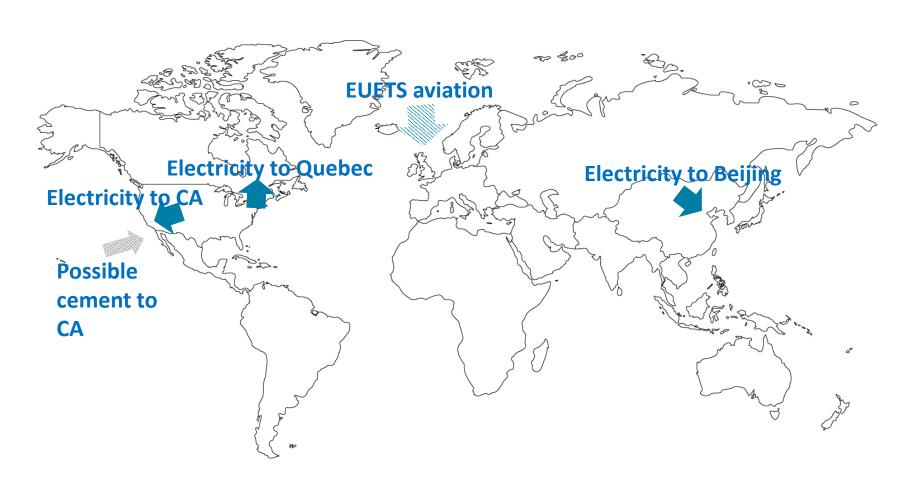
Setting prices to signal substitution?

Revenue for the government?

BCAs likely to apply only to energy intensive commodities

- Not appropriate for most trade (services and manufactured goods)
 - Administrative complexity outweighs benefits little difference to relative prices for most goods and services
 - GATT rules require environmental justification (Article 20 exemption)
- Emphasis on EITE mirrors current provision for emissions intensive industry with carbon pricing

BCAs have been implemented mainly for electricity imports



Administrative complexity unavoidable

- Need to track third party certification of emissions and price paid (net of shielding)
 - Trade off: accuracy of signal vs. cost of tracking
- Under GATT need to allow for individual producers' parameters
- Place of origin and trans-shipment
- Rules to prevent "resource shuffling"

With political challenges

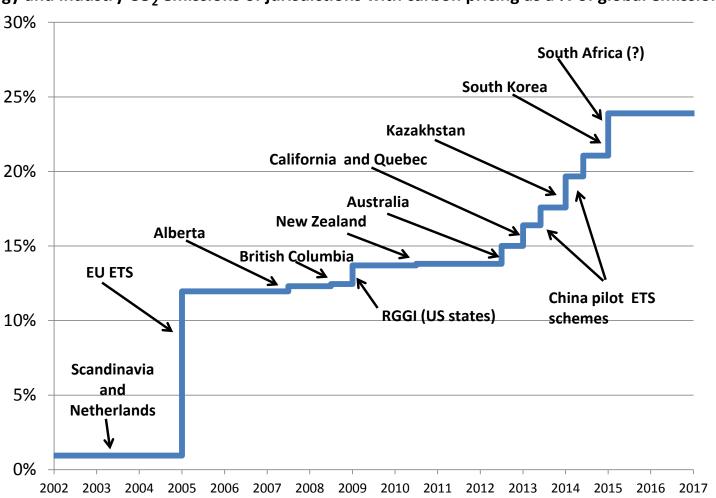
- Numerous bilateral agreements
- Different coverage of sectors and gases need to go through case by case
- Sub-national schemes difficult in current international trade frameworks.
- EUETS aviation

And problematic incentives

- Does not put incentive where control is
- Distorts trade ("resource shuffling") rules cannot prevent this internationally
- By-pass with semi-finished goods
- Differences in regulatory structures

As carbon pricing spreads to ever more jurisdictions

Carbon Pricing Coverage (energy and industry CO₂ emissions of jurisdictions with carbon pricing as a % of global emissions)



Conclusions

- Scope of BCAs limited in practice
- Administrative complexity and political challenges
- Risks distorting incentives
- May be useful for electricity imports and (perhaps) some other cases

Thank you

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