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# Flexible and Effective measures - Market Base Approach -

Takashi Hongo
Senior Fellow
Mitsui Global Strategic Studies Institute
MCSI



## **Modality of Measures**



	Reduction effect	Pros/Cons
Tax	△ (Indirect)	<ul> <li>✓ Tax revenue shall be allocated to the incentives for reduction at aviation sector</li> <li>✓ Carbon cost is fixed.</li> </ul>
Renewal of aircraft	©	<ul> <li>✓ Reduction effect is continued. The best and principle solution.</li> <li>✓ It takes time for delivery</li> <li>✓ Initial cost is high</li> </ul>
Route optimization	Ο	<ul> <li>✓ Low cost option for airlines</li> <li>✓ Inter-government coordination is needed.</li> </ul>
Bio Fuel	<b>©</b>	<ul> <li>✓ Technology innovation is needed.</li> <li>(cost reduction and quality control)</li> <li>✓ Pay attention on Sustainability.</li> <li>(food and water shortage)</li> </ul>
Offset Credit	© (Indirect)	<ul> <li>✓ Generally low cost option</li> <li>✓ Pay attention on the volatility of the market</li> </ul>





### **Carbon Pricing**

## Destination Green

### – Carbon Tax / Mission Trading -

	Outline	Price	CO2 emission
EU	ETS (from 2005)	EURO 3.78/ton(03/May)	3,609
Japan	Carbon tax (from October 2012)	JPY 289/ton(after April 2016)	1,138
US	➤ California: ETS from 2013. Link with Quebec ➤ New York: ETS (RGGI) from 2009	USD 10/ton or over USD 1.93/ton	393 224
Canada	<ul><li>➤ Quebec and Alberta : ETS</li><li>➤ British Columbia; Carbon tax</li></ul>	- CAD 30/ton	318 63
Australia	<ul><li>Carbon tax form Oct.2012</li><li>ETS from July 2015. Link with EU ETS</li></ul>	AUD 23/ton - (Early shift is lobbied)	546
Korea	ETS from 2015	-	495
China	<ul><li>▶7 sub-national ETSs(experimental )</li><li>▶Plan to national scheme after 2016</li></ul>	-	1,443
India	Energy Efficiency Certificate trading(PAT)	-	1,635

CO2 mission: million ton. Total of the above jurisdiction is 9,864 million ton and 33% equivalent of global CO2 emission



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### **Lessons from Carbon Market**



- Volatility of carbon price
- Fundamentals : Long term carbon price signal is crucial
- However, market is often short sighted
- Measurement should be simple and practical.
   (both ETS and project base approach)
  - ⇒ "Benchmarking" is a practical and fair.
- Still Learning by Doing stage



## Scenario of International Framework - Pre and Post 2020 -

Canada etc

2012-2019

EU, Australia etc

2020-2029

EU, Japan etc

2008-2012



No-Cap Scenario 4: Mostly Pledge & Review Scenario 3: EU with Cap Soft commitment **US, Japan and BRICS** Pledge & Review (Strong commitment) with Pledge & Review Cap Scenario 2: Developed countries with Cap **BRICS** with Pledge & Review 40,000 Scenario 1; All countries with Cap 35,000 Least Developing countries Other 30,000 **Developing** 25,000 **Developing** 20,000 BRICS 15,000 **US** etc 10,000 US, Japan,



5,000

Scenario 2

Scenario 3

Scenario 4

Scenario 1



# International Framework - Pre and Post 2020 -



Types of Offset Credit		Pros and Cons
Conventional Credits  ➤ Under UNFCCC  ➤ Allowance under national or sub-national scheme	<ul> <li>CER, ERU, AAU</li> <li>EUA under EU ETS, other national, sub-national</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>✓ Access is easy</li> <li>✓ Affected by national environment policy</li> <li>✓ Less space for CDM when coverage of ETS is enlarged.</li> </ul>
New Credits		<ul> <li>✓ Flexible and preference of ICAO may reflected</li> <li>✓ Big burden for implementing and managing own system</li> </ul>

#### **Ideas of New Credits**

New credits	Outline
REDD+	<ul><li>✓ Forest conservation or restoration.</li><li>✓ Good public acceptance and contribution for bio diversity</li></ul>
CCS	✓ Carbon Captured and sequestrated to underground. ✓ "Carbon free jet fuel.
Program Approach for offices or household	<ul><li>✓ Like program CDM for energy saving</li><li>✓ Big reduction space and good public acceptance.</li></ul>

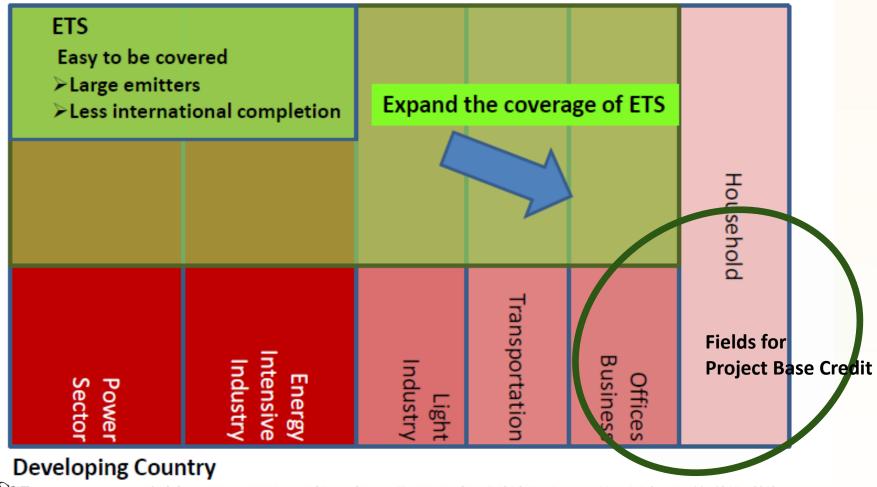




## Enlargement of ETSSqueezing the project base credits



#### **Developed Country**





### Japanese Measures



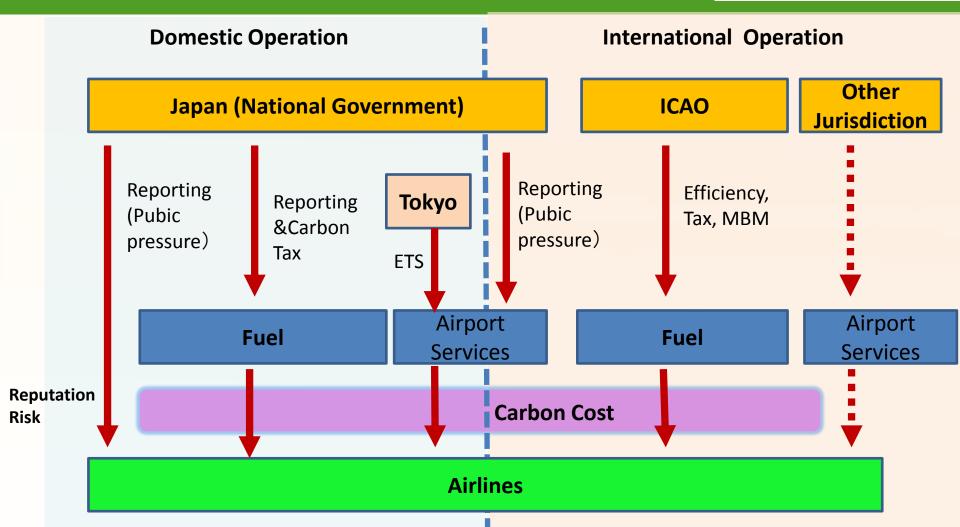


	Emission Reduction/ Carbon Pricing scheme	Outline
	Regulation (national scheme)  Measurement and reporting of CO2 emission  Carbon Tax	<ul> <li>✓ "Act on the Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures".</li> <li>Emissions of installations are disclosed</li> <li>JAL: 3.8 million ton, ANA: 3.5 million ton (FY2009)</li> <li>✓ Global Warming Tax from October 2012. Fossil fuel wholesalers</li> </ul>
		pay tax and airlines pay carbon cost indirectly.  ✓ Tax will be increased to JPY289/ton on April 2016
	Regulation (sub-national scheme)  ➤ Tokyo Emission Trading Scheme (Tokyo ETS)	✓ 1 <sup>st</sup> Phase (2010-2014):6-8%reduction ✓ 2 <sup>nd</sup> Phase(2015-2019):15-17%
	Voluntary Action  ➤ Keidanren Action Plan	<ul> <li>✓ Voluntary reduction target. Electricity sector bough credits to meet the target. Use of offset credits has not been decided.</li> <li>✓ The Scheduled Fight Association of Japan set the action program.</li> </ul>



# Airline under different regulations - Case of Japan -



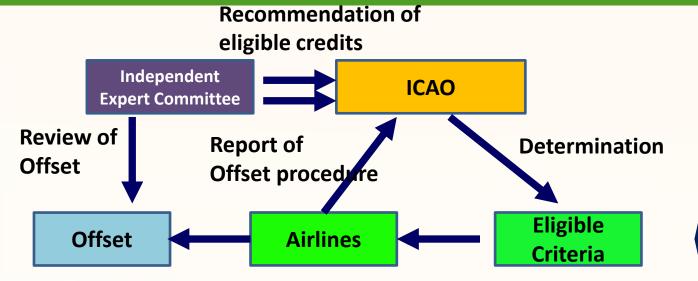






### **Offset Credits for ICAO**





#### **Conditions of Eligible credits**

- ✓ Reliability commercially and environmentally (avoid double counting)
- ✓ Liquidity/Access to credits
- ✓ Credits by regulations affects airlines

**UN Credit** 

National Allowance (EU, Australia etc.)

National Offset credit (Japan etc.)

Sub-National allowance &offset credit (California, Quebec, China, Tokyo etc.)

REDD+ other new credits

**Options** 

**Other credits** 



### **Conclusion - Recommendations**



- Varieties of options are better for sustainable growth of aviation sector.
- Offset credit may be reasonable price option.
- Own credit system for ICAO is an option for keeping flexibility.
- Carbon cost should be transferred to passengers through "Carbon Surcharge".
- Voluntary actions leads to good public reputation.
- Dialogue with market is recommended

