## China-Australia Carbon Market Design Expert Workshop

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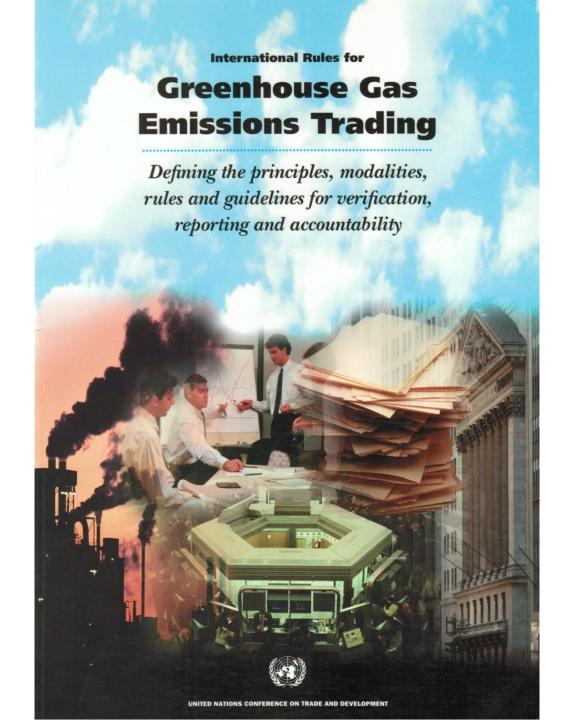
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11 September 2013 Fudan University, Shanghai, China

### International Rules for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading (UNCTAD, 1998)

- Michael Grubb, United Kingdom
- Axel Michaelowa, Germany
- Byron Swift, United States
- Tom Tietenberg, United States
- ZhongXiang Zhang, The Netherlands





**International Rules for** 

## **Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading**

Defining the principles, modalities, rules and guidelines for verification, reporting and accountability

Tom Tietenberg, Michael Grubb, Axel Michaelowa, Byron Swift and ZhongXiang Zhang





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# Ways to improve the design of the EU emissions trading scheme (2004)

### U.S. Side

- Wallace Oates,
   Fellow, NAS;
   University of
   Maryland and RFF
- Ian Parry, Resources for the Future
- ZhongXiang Zhang,
   East-West Center

#### **EU** side

- **Peter Bohm**, Univ. of Stockholm
- Frank Convery, President, EAERE
- David Pearce, The
  First Recipient of the
  European Lifetime
  Achievement Award in
  Environmental Economics

## Carbon market and the role of China: What economic models tell us?

### The CDM Market Study for Asian Development Bank

- Zhang, Z.X. (1999), Estimating the Size of the Potential Market for All Three Flexibility Mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol, Report to the ADB, November.
  - About 60% of the total CDM flows in 2010 go to China
  - NGOs dubbed CDM China Development Mechanism 中国发展机制
  - Zhang, Z.X. (2000), Estimating the Size of the Potential Market for the Kyoto Flexibility Mechanisms, Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv Review of World Economics, Vol. 136, No. 3, pp. 491-521.
- Zhang, Z.X. (2001/2004), Meeting the Kyoto Targets: The Importance of Developing Country Participation, *Journal of Policy Modeling*, Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 3-19.

### But

- About 60% of the total CDM flows in 2010 go to China
  - China was a slow starter of CDM projects, left far behind and able to catch up the front runner until late 2005.
  - In percentage terms, CDM market since 2008 evolves very much in line with what my economic study projected.
- Zhang, Z.X. (2007), Why Has China not Embraced a Global Cap-and-Trade Regime?, *Climate Policy*, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 166-170.
  - Zhang, Z.X. (2003), <u>Reconstructing Climate Policy:</u>
    <u>How Best to Engage China and Other Major Emitting Countries?</u>. The Plenary Presentation chaired by Prof. Robert Keohane (President, American Political Science Association) at the International Conference on Reconstructing Climate Policy: Moving Beyond the Kyoto Impasse, Duke University, 2 May 2003, with Dr. Richard Morgenstern (former Deputy Administrator, U.S. EPA) as the discussant for my presentation.

### Market-based climate policy instruments

### Environmental/carbon taxes

- Points of imposition
- Impacts on the distribution of income
- Revenue-recycling and tax-interaction effects in the second-best setting (Oates, Bovenberg, Goulder, Parry)
- Double dividend (Pearce, Goulder)
- Competitiveness/leakage concerns

### • CDM/JI

### Emissions trading

- Which pollutants to be included?
- Scope of regime
- Point of regulation
- How to allocate permits?
- If auctioned, how to use revenues?
- Mechanisms to address supply-demand imbalance and the resulting price uncertainty
- Banking and borrowing
- Market power
- The role of financial institutions

### Contact with UNSW dated back to

- Zhang, Z.X., Ph.D. Dissertation on Economics: *Integrated* Economy-Energy-Environment Policy Analysis: A Case Study for the People's Republic of China, November 1995, 330 pp.
- **Review** "This study represents the first systematic and comprehensive attempt to provide a rigorous analysis of the economic implications of carbon abatement for the Chinese economy in the light of the economics of climate change, a pathbreaking entry into one of the most complicated aspects of contemporary energy/environmental economics" Energy Policy, SSCI, Vol. 25, No. 2.

 Tony Owen, Professor at UNSW & President, **International Association for Energy Economics**