## SO2 emission trading pilot programs and lessons for CO2 MRV

Wu Jian

School of Environment and Natural Resources

Renmin University of China

Washington D.C.

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#### Outline

- ☐ Historical Review
- ☐ Pilot Works
- ☐ Lessons for CO2 MRV

#### The MRV in emission trading program

- Monitoring :
  - Who?
  - Do what?
- Reporting
  - Report to whom?
  - Open what, to whom?
- Verification
  - who
  - how
    - Transaction verification: what can be recognized as valid credit? (based on performance standard? Or EIA?)
    - Emission verification: CEMs, monitoring data, material balance calculation)?
    - ☐ Frequency?

#### Policies Relevant to MRV in China

- Environment monitoring
  - 1983/2008, management rules on environmental monitoring
  - 2005, Management rules on Automatic Monitoring of Pollution Sources
- Emission reporting and registration
  - Designed to support PLS in 1982, confirmed by Law of EP, elaborated in 2003 PL Regulation
  - Annual reporting
- □ Pollution permit system,1988
  - Jurisdictional principle, 2 yr valid term, no national permit
  - national regulation drafted in 2007, not approved, more advanced in water than air
- □ Total emission control,1996
  - National Environmental Protection plan set up the TEC program
  - Allowance allocation → emission reduction task allocation (2008)
- □ Information publicity
  - 2008, management rules on environment information publicity

#### Historical Review: stage I (early 1990's)

- Stage 1. Pilot Works under permit system
  - □ 1991 NEPA started pilot works on emission permit in 16 cities.
  - □ 1994, 6 cities are allowed to do pilot works on emission trading by NEPA, including Baotou, Kaiyuan, Guiyang, Taiyuan, Liuzhou and Pingdingshan.
  - Mostly are Emission off-set between non-point source and point source or between point sources, no price in most cases
  - Air pollution permit system never really been strictly implemented
  - some local regulations were set up
    - Focus on how to implement permit management on local level to get flexibility
    - Reporting and emission verification framework has been formed, but monitoring is not

#### Historical Review: stage II(1998-2006)

- Stage 2. Pilot projects under Total Emission Control
- How to support development project
- Under TEC program
  - Monitoring will be paid more attention
  - PLS is not strong to support TEC
- 1999, Sino-US Joint Study on MBIs to Reduce SO2 Emission(1999,4-2002,11)
  - Emission Trading is the key element of this study
  - To prepare knowledge and demonstrate emission trading with pilot projects

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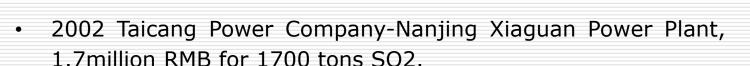
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#### Pilot Study in stage II

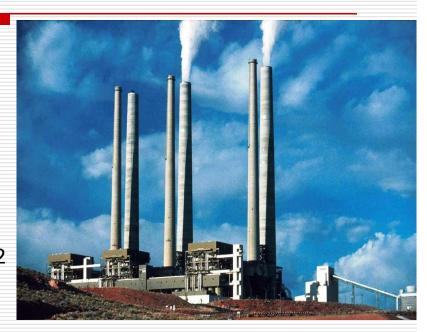
- □ 2002 Pilot study of Emission Trading in 7 Provinces /Cites
  - SEPA selected Shandong, Shanxi, Jiangsu, Henan, Shanghai,
    Tianjin, Liuzhou to do pilot works
  - cap-and- trade model, more cases happened btw sources, the concept of property right are set up
  - To explore technical support needed by the emission trading
  - To design and draft management documents, including method for allowance allocation, monitoring plan, trading scheme
  - monitoring and reporting are explored

#### Pilot Study in stage II: cases

- ☐ Jiangsu Province(2002-2003)
  - Focus on power sector for emission trading
  - Technical and management documents have been prepared by provincial government
    - ☐ Tentative methods of Power sector SO2 ETS management, 2002
  - Several trading cases happened



 2003, State Power Changzhou- Zhenjiang Bili Power Plant, 3 million RMB for 2000 tons SO2.



#### Pilot Study in stage II: cases

- □ SO<sub>2</sub> Emission Trading in Taiyuan
  - Sponsored by ADB and Shanxi Government
  - Implemented by RFF and CRAES
  - a trading scheme with elements of allocation, transaction procedure, tracking, monitoring and reporting, was designed
  - Management rules of Taiyuan on SO2 ET, 2002
    - □ Allowance allocation on a 5-yr term; require CEMs, quarterly reporting
  - 26 enterprises joined in, but few transaction happened.

### Historical Review: stage III (2006-)

- Driven by more strict Total Emission Control
  - emission reduction target of 10% in 11<sup>th</sup> FYP and 8% in 12<sup>th</sup> FYP
  - Need flexibility to allow new project development
- High attention from State Council
  - Emission trading was taken to be an important tool for achieving emission reduction goals
  - Pilot projects on emission trading were listed in working agenda in state council's working report of 2009 and 2010
- Multi-ministries involvement
  - MOF/MEP set up pilot project in 10 provinces/ city on compensation for the use of environment and emission trading
  - MOF, MEP, NDRC issued guidance on the pilot work
  - 1 billion funding support on the construction of transaction platform, monitoring system, tracking and verification system
  - State Council Office, The central office of the organization committee (SCOPSR) send investigation groups to examine the pilot work

### Historical Review: stage III (2006-)

- National level pilot
  - Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Tianjin, Hubei, Hunan, Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Chongqing, Shaanxi, Hebei (10 provinces)
- Voluntary action
  - Shanghai, Beijing, Liaoning, Chongqing, Shenzhen, Heilongjiang, etc. (more than 10)
- Local Exchange Centre set up: Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Wuhan
- Local regulations or management documents issued

#### Recent Progress on Pilot works: Jiangsu

- Emission trading management center set up by Provincial EPB, exchange centers were set up in cities
- Emission trading system (emission quota applying and buying system, emission checking system, quota trading system) set up
- Monitoring (CEMs) and management capacity was build up
- Quarterly verification and alarming for sources controlled by MEP, others annually
- ☐ Verification of transaction by Trading management authority (established by EPB); verification of emission by EPB
- quota payment fee (e.g. 2240 RMB/t,year for SO2) +high transaction price (e.g. 20000RMB/t)
- Low transaction.



#### Summary on pilot works

- ☐ More a Credit trading, rather than allowance trading
  - Each transaction has to be verified by EPB
  - Only permanent reduction is valid for trading
- ☐ More focus on compensation/payment for the use of environment, rather on allowance trading
  - Hot Primary market, cold secondary market
  - Local governments are active for the revenue (rent of the environment capacity)
- ☐ Legal support needed:
  - Payment for Emission (Charge) + Pollution Levy
  - Which level should get the rent?
  - Permit system need to be strengthened
- ☐ Multi-stratified management on SO2 ETS (provincial, city, county)
- ☐ MRV has been improved

### What can we learned from the MRV in SO2 emission trading program

#### ■ Monitoring :

- Monitoring has been improved by TEC requirement and the pilot ETS
  - □ Self monitoring+ examination monitoring by county/city/provincial EPB at a frequency of no less than once every quarter
- CEMs Data quality: Concentration data is good, the gas flow data is not accurate enough
- Monitoring capacity is in short if all sources are included

### What can we learned from the MRV in SO2 emission trading program

#### Reporting

- Self-reporting monthly
- Emission data reported to EPB, but multi data sets not consistent (btw emission reporting data and emission reduction data)
- Not open to all enterprises, neither to public. Social supervision mechanism is not in place

### What can we learned from the MRV in SO2 emission trading program

#### Verification

- Transaction verification has been set up.
- CEMs data quality checked every quarter
- Emission verification frequency is not high enough for most sources controlled by county EPB;

#### New progress

- March 22, 2012, announce carbon trading pilot in this year by NDRC...
  - Local pilot did not provide enough lessons for emerging into a national program
  - Energy statistics not consistent
  - Whom should be involved step by step?- depends on capacity of MRV
  - EPB's role?
  - Two separate trading system? Integration of SO2 and CO2 control
  - Relation with the carbon tax under discussion

# Thank you!