

Cap and Trade in Ontario

*Key Design Considerations and
Lessons Learned*





NO OTHER COMPANY KNOWS
SUSTAINABILITY
LIKE **THE DELPHI GROUP**

COMPLETED
2000+
PROJECTS

A LIST OF
200+
CLIENTS

WORKED FOR
33 CANADIAN
FORTUNE
100 FIRMS

3 Key Design Considerations



Allocation of Emissions Allowances

- **Allowances can be auctioned or provided free of charge by government**
- **Several existing methodologies to determine nature of EITE, portion of free allowances**
 - In-out vs. tiered approach (California, EU, Korea)
 - Political decision (Quebec)
- **Potential Ontario approach**
 - **All free** allocation to emissions intensive trade exposed (EITE) industry – *all industry (?)*
 - **Some free** allocation for electric utilities, natural gas distributors
 - **No free** allocations for transportation fuels



Allocation of Emissions Allowances

Factor	Considerations
Translation of Cap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodologies for facility-level benchmarks, baselines • Still need to purchase allowances above cap • How to account for change over time, tightening of cap
Rate of Decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relates to both cap and # of free allowances • Limited movement in WCI, difficult to scale back once provided • Post-2020 test
Relationship to Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More free allowances = less revenue • Need clear assumptions behind regulatory proceed estimates



Use of Revenues

- **~2 billion annually in regulatory proceeds from allowance auctions**
 - Grows as price increases, free allowances decrease
- **Could be spent in a number of ways:**
 - Recycled back to individuals
 - Flowed into general revenues
 - Fund specific programs in key sectors
 - Via existing programs and initiatives
 - Creation of new funding window (s)
- **Clear sense of priority areas, transparent process critical**
 - Credibility of the program
 - Helps avoid stroke of pen risk
 - Ensure efficient/effective access



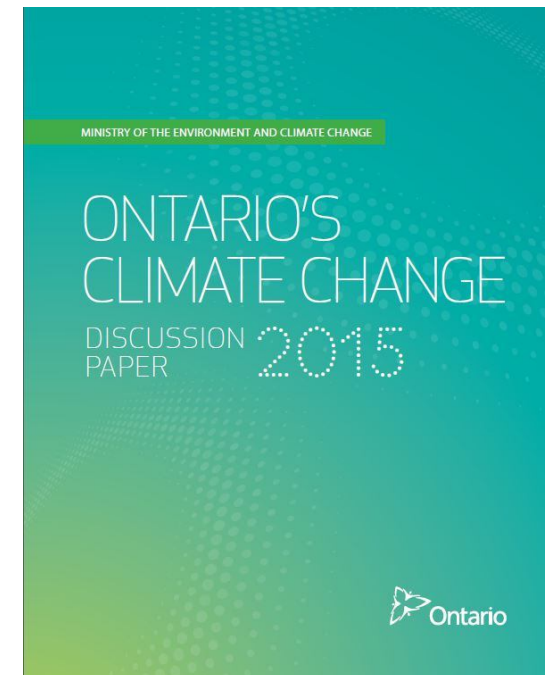
Use of Revenues

Factor	Considerations
Support for Covered Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reductions that cap and trade compliance alone won't drive • Political considerations re: flowing back to covered sectors
Support for Broader Shift	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important for renewables, transformational energy opportunities • Price and offsets will be limited drivers
Rate Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pass through costs from natural gas distributors/utilities • Ratepayer and direct bill assistance
Choice of Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing program windows, incentive programs • New approaches (technology fund, green bank)
Investment Certainty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency in processes needed • Link funding to direct GHG outcomes



Relationship to Broader Climate Strategy

- **Cap and trade important, but only one piece of puzzle.**
- **Economic + environmental outcomes shaped by interaction between policies, regulations.**
- **‘Climate Strategy’ to be released by end of year.**
 - Additional measures in transportation, electricity and buildings sectors
- **‘Action Plan’ expected to follow in 2016.**



Relationship to Broader Climate Strategy

- **Consideration of trade-offs under different scenarios.**
- **Avoid competing policies – lessons from other jurisdictions.**
- **Will need all the tools in the toolbox to meet goals.**
- **Unique energy reality and broader market dynamics; climate one of many factors.**
- **Many outstanding questions, onus on market participants, stakeholders to take constructive points to government.**



Thanks!

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