Integrated Environmental-Economic Accounts for Tradeable Carbon Dioxide Emission Permits

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Purpose

To introduce the Environmental-Economic
 Accounting framework as a means for organizing data on CO₂ permits



Outline

- Features of the Emission Trading Scheme
- The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA-2003)
- Physical CO₂ permits accounts
- Monetary CO₂ permits accounts



The Emission Trading Scheme

- One of the means for meeting the reduction obligations committed to under the Kyoto-protocol
- Part of the global market
- The permits gives the right to emit 1 ton of CO₂
- Different participants on the market
- Different types of permits
- Physical as well as monetary aspects



SEEA-2003

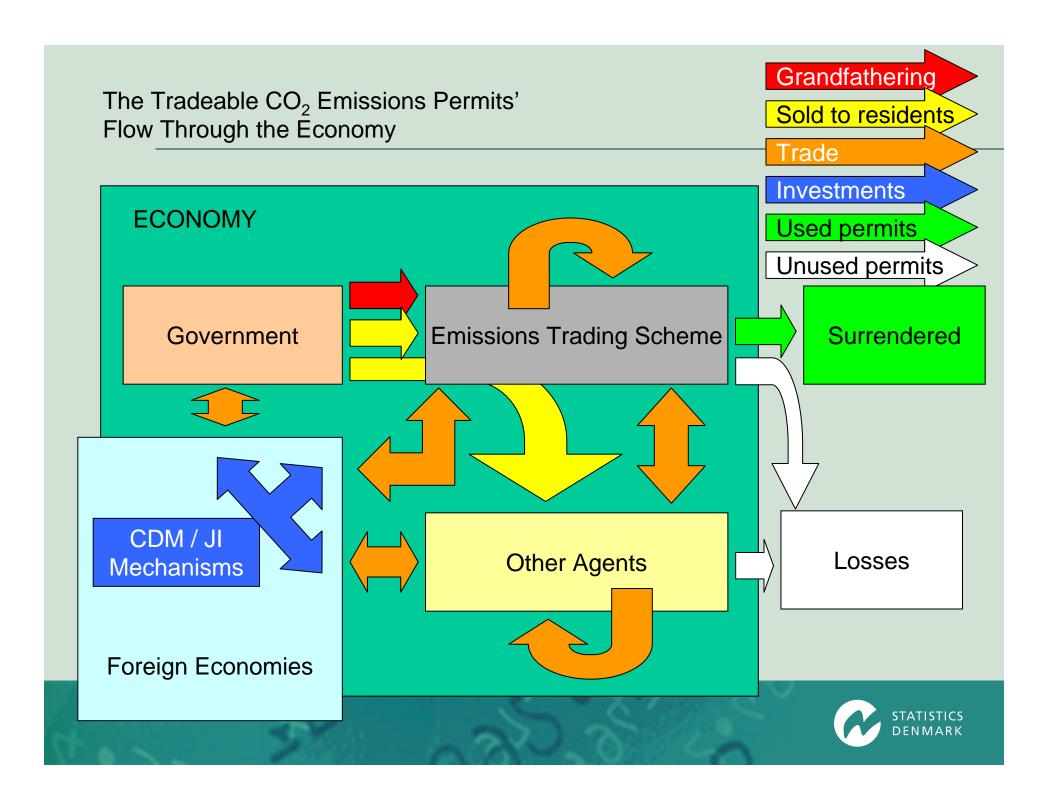
- Satellite system of the System of National Accounts (SNA)
- Set of definitions, classifications, statistical accounts and tables
- Allows incorporation of environment and energy statistics into the national accounting framework
- Analyse interaction between environment and economy and between environmental domains



The permits' flow through the economy

- The creation of the permits
- Agents in the Emission Trading Scheme
- Other agents





Physical CO₂ permits accounts

- Data source: The CO₂ permit registry
- Link to the National Accounts industry classification

- Statistics on the CO₂ permits
- Link to the Environmental Accounts
- Link to the National Accounts



Questions that could be answered

- What are the origins of the CO₂ permits?
- From where have the industries received the permits?
- Who owns the permits?
- Who is trading with the permits?



Questions that could be answered, cont'.

- Relationship between the use of energy and the CO₂ emissions
- Relationship between CO₂ emissions and permits
- Relationship between CO₂ permits and environmentally related taxes and subsidies
- Economy: Output, Gross Value Added, Employment



Results from a Danish experience

Balance sheet. Denmark, 2005.

| Industries | Opening stock | Allocated P | urchased | CDM Jaredits S credits | | | Surren- dered allowan- (1 | Closing stock | | |
|--|---|-------------|----------|---------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | œs (7) | ŕ | =1++5- 6-7-8) | |
| | 1 000 allowances / 1 000 tonnes CO ₂ | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0 | 37 371 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 26 471 | 0 | 10 901 | |
| Households | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total industries | 0 | 37 371 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 26 471 | 0 | 10 901 | |
| 1 Agriculture, fishing and quarrying | 0 | 3 056 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2 328 | 0 | 728 | |
| 2 Manufacturing | 0 | 7 525 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 438 | 0 | 2 087 | |
| 3 Bectricity, gas and water supply | 0 | 26 790 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 18 704 | 0 | 8 086 | |
| 4 Construction | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 5 Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, rest. | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 6 Transport, storage and communication | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 7 Financial intermediation, business active. | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 8 Public and personal services | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | |



Results from a Danish experience, cont'.

Gross use of energy, CO₂ emissions, CO₂ permits and the link to the economy. Denmark, 2005.

| Industries | Gross use of energy | CO ₂ emissions | Surren- C dered permits | ∞ ₂ permits allocated | Energy related taxes | Energy related subsidies | Gross value added | Employ- ment |
|--|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| | TJ 1 000 tonnes CO ₂ / allowances · | | | | | – Mill. Dkk – | | Persons |
| Total | 1 810 902 | 95 486 | 26 471 | 37 371 | 36 370 | 244 | 1 164 096 | 2 722 123 |
| Households | 268 311 | 13 843 | 0 | 0 | 21 764 | 25 | | |
| Total industries | 1 542 591 | 81 642 | 26 471 | 37 371 | 14 606 | 206 | 1 164 096 | 2 722 123 |
| 1 Agriculture, fishing and quarrying | 81 618 | 4 988 | 2 328 | 3 056 | 931 | 3 | 63 924 | 85 614 |
| 2 Manufacturing | 469 705 | 8 356 | 5 438 | 7 525 | 2 251 | 106 | 167 395 | 384 504 |
| 3 Electricity, gas and water supply | 338 207 | 25 964 | 18 704 | 26 790 | 95 | 1 | 21 917 | 13 219 |
| 4 Construction | 18 692 | 1 369 | 0 | 0 | 1 193 | 1 | 59 979 | 170 236 |
| 5 Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, rest. | 43 601 | 1 269 | 0 | 0 | 2 193 | 10 | 159 227 | 518 404 |
| 6 Transport, storage and communication | 528 299 | 37 950 | 0 | 0 | 2 954 | 4 | 105 643 | 176 861 |
| 7 Financial intermediation, business active. | 17 755 | 471 | 0 | 0 | 1 323 | 10 | 282 641 | 397 900 |
| 8 Public and personal services | 44 715 | 1 275 | 0 | 0 | 3 667 | 72 | 303 370 | 975 385 |



Global carbon market

- 2007: c € 40 bn.
- 2008: c € 60 bn.
- European market constitutes approximately two thirds



Monetary CO₂ permits accounts

- The corresponding monetary values based on the physical CO₂ permits accounts
- Valued at the average CO₂ permit price
- The basis for the description in the National Accounts



Summary

- Complex market for CO₂ permits
- Integrated Environmental-Economic Accounting is a way of structuring information
- Enables to systematically analyse the impact of the economy on the environment, and vice versa
- Enables consistent analyses of the economic activity, the use of energy, the associated CO₂ emissions, environmentally related taxes and subsidies as well as the CO₂ permits



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