

# Future of EU Emissions Trading System Thematic Session "Competitiveness"

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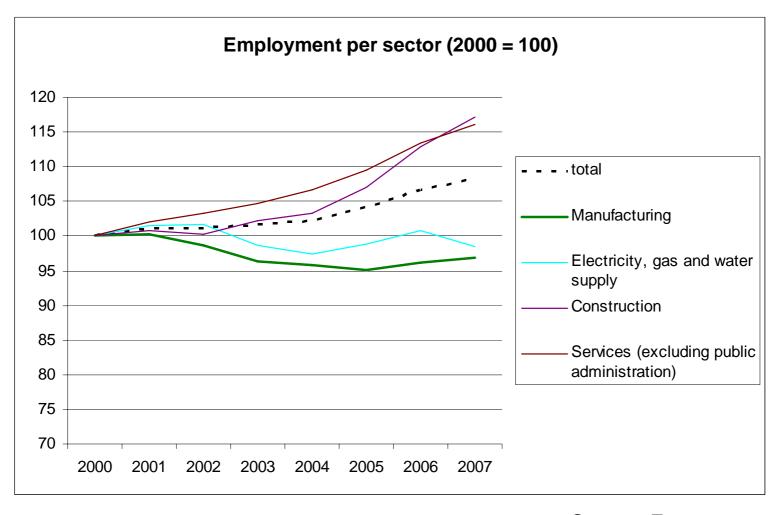
#### **Presentation Structure**

- EU employment statistics
- Thoughts on competitiveness
- What does business want?
- How can the European Parliament help us?
- Recommendations
- Conclusion





# Industry employment is declining in EU27





Source: Eurostat



# Thoughts on competitiveness

- Each sector is unique
- Sectors are working with the Commission on data collection/analysis
- How should competition be defined?
- How should carbon leakage be defined?
  - NOT just environmental but also economic issue





# What is current commitment for business?

- We have reduced emissions (since 1990) by 6%
- We are expected further to
  - Reduce emissions by 21% (based on 2005-8 baseline) under the proposal
  - Absorb growth in emissions as a result of economic growth (about 2% per year)



By 2020 we are expected to have reduced our emission by more than 40%





# How will we achieve this?

- Energy efficiency / process improvements
- New technologies (e.g. CCS)
- CDM/JI credits (but severe limitations in current proposal!)
- Reduction of EU production / substitution of products
- Re-location of production



Will our competitors be asked to achieve the same?





# How can the European Parliament help us?

#### We want:

 A robust, innovative, environmentally responsible, competitive, growing EU business

#### We need:

- Predictability and early decisions to help encourage investments
- A comprehensive global agreement to combat climate change
- Protection of our international competitive positions





## Recommendations

- Ensure that those manufacturing industries whose (downstream) products are exposed to international competition and which are unable to pass through costs, receive 100% free allocation against independently scrutinized technology benchmarks until an international agreement is ratified and enforced with equivalent burdens for comparable products.
- Include within the Directive a definition of robust criteria for assessing whether or not a future international agreement includes equivalent burdens for competing industries.
- Take decisions early help encourage EU business investment and send a signal to the international community that the EU will protect its businesses unless others join us in leading the fight against climate change.





## In conclusion

# Invoke the Precautionary Principle:

- do not take the chance of accelerating the demise of manufacturing industries within the EU
- ensure that SMEs are equally treated and not unfairly impacted as they do not have the "lobbying" capability
- Remember that if a business sector leaves the EU it may not return





# Thank you for your attention

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