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The role of road transport in emissions trading – the perspective of an environmental NGO

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The scale of the problem

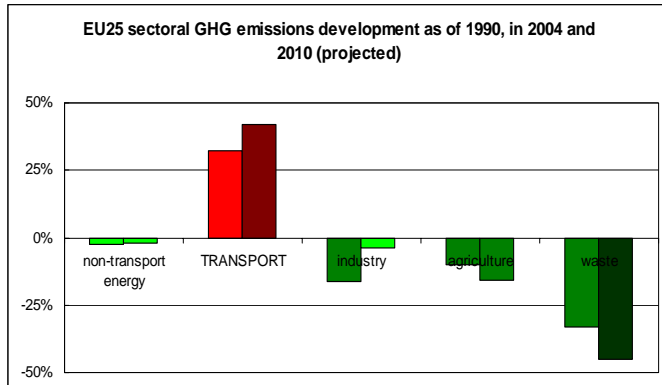
- UK and EU committed to keeping global temperature rise below 2°C above pre-industrial levels
- The UK target – a 60% cut in CO₂ emissions by 2050
- The 60% target is good but not good enough:
 - the science is getting ever more alarming
 - an 80% target is needed
 - current Climate Change Bill excludes UK's share of international aviation and shipping

All sectors of the economy must pull their weight



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Transport emissions on the rise



.....in the UK

	MtC, 2004	increase since 1990
Total UK transport (inc. international aviation)	53.9	18%
Aviation	9.7	110%
Road transport	33	10%

DTI forecasts road transport emissions rising to 36.2MtC by 2020



How best to tackle emissions from surface transport?

- Include the sector in the existing EU Emissions Trading scheme?
- Implementation of a combination of specific policies for transport?



Economic theory of trading

- All sectors under one trading scheme
- All sectors face the same cost of carbon
- Ratchet down the cap
- Emissions reduced in most cost effective way



But the EU ETS is a regional scheme and..

- Transport can cope with high carbon prices
- Sector will therefore be a net buyer of allowances in the ETS
- Lock in of high carbon investments and soaring emissions



Impact on the wider ETS

- Upward pressure on the carbon price which could.....
- Fuel pressure from manufacturing industry for weaker caps which could.....
- Destabilise the scheme and mean that very little emissions abatement takes place overall.

The priority is to ensure that the ETS works more effectively for major point sources



Also issues over who wears the cap?

- The motorist – 200 million vehicles in EU. Doesn't look like a workable option at present.
- The car manufacturers – allocation tricky. Uncertainty over actual emissions and future prices.
- The fuel suppliers – administratively simple. The favoured option?



A cap on fuel suppliers

- Suppliers have little control over emissions - vehicle purchasing decisions, travel patterns, driver behaviour etc.
- Main lever could be biofuels – but overlap with RTFO/biofuels Directive?
- Carbon price would probably be passed through to consumers. Impact looks like a (very?) modest fuel tax

If including road transport in the ETS does not drive change in the sector, what is the added value?



A combination of policy options for transport?

- a separate ETS for road transport?
- Tighter mandatory fuel efficiency targets, with trading between car companies
- Tax incentives – greater VED differentials, fuel duty
- National road user (and lorry road user) charging to prioritise CO₂
- Low carbon fuel standard – in which clean and certified biofuels could play a prominent role
- Enforcement (and reduction) of speed limits
- Investment in alternative transport modes
- Investment in new technologies



In summary

- Including road transport in the EU ETS will not lead to emissions reductions in the road transport sector and could destabilise the scheme.
- A focus on the ETS could also reduce the political space and appetite for other measures
- It is imperative that a combination of targeted policies and measures to directly address the rising emissions from road transport is implemented as soon as possible.



“Tinkering around the edge of the business as usual policy thrust will not deliver our ambitious CO₂ reduction target. We need major change.”

A 60% cut in transport emissions “can be achieved through a variety of policy packages that are well known now” – but with a strong focus on both behavioural change and technological innovation.”

UCL/Halcrow VIBAT study for DfT, January 2006



Thank you!

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