

Sustainability performances, evidence & scenarios

D7.1 The functioning and socio-economic impacts of the EU **Emissions Trading System: updated** evidence and insights **July 2024** The project SPES is funded by European Union's Horizon Europe Programme under Grant Agreement No. 101094551



Authors

Jacopo Cammeo – researcher of the SPES Project, European University Institute Albert Ferrari –researcher of the SPES Project, European University Institute Simone Borghesi – full professor, European University Institute & University of Siena Gregor Zens – researcher of the SPES Project, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis Laura de Bonfils – researcher of the SPES Project, Social Platform

Contributors and peer reviewers:

Mi Ah Schoyen, Oslo Metropolitan University; Tiziano Distefano, University of Florence; Mario Biggeri, University of Florence.

Acknowledgements:

The authors would like to thank all SPES partners for their input provided in several SPES meetings and communications.

Cite as:

Cammeo, J., Ferrari, A., Borghesi, S., Zens, G., de Bonfils, L. (2024). *The functioning and socioeconomic impacts of the EU Emission Trading System: updated evidence and insights.* SPES Working paper no. 7.1, SPES project – Sustainability Performances, Evidence and Scenarios. Florence: University of Florence.

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This Working Paper 7.1 for the project SPES has been prepared by the European University Institute (EUI) with the support of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) and Social Platform, as part of Task 7.1 "Assessment of the functioning of the EU ETS and impacts of its reforms" / Work Package 7. This task proposes the analysis of the functioning and socio-economic impacts of a relevant economic policy measure, namely the Emissions Trading System, focusing on the European level.

This deliverable contains original unpublished work except where clearly indicated otherwise.

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The project SPES is funded by European Union's Horizon Europe Programme under Grant Agreement No. 101094551.



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Abstract

For decades, environmental degradation has been the focus of public opinion, academia, research centers, and institutions. This attention is motivated by increasing awareness of the severe ecological and socio-economic problems caused by climate change. The European Union is one of the most active jurisdictions in addressing these problems, having implemented several measures over the last two decades.

One of the pillars of the European climate policy framework is the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS). In this paper, we investigate the development of that system, as well as its current structure and functioning. In addition to providing an overview of the EU ETS and the new EU ETS 2, we analysed the potential socio-economic impacts of these mechanisms. This is particularly important for EU ETS 2, which will create an emissions market for sectors such as buildings, transport, and small business emitters, where price increases may have a more significant regressive effect.

To study whether this is the case we examine three countries, France, Italy, and Hungary. Through a literature and scenario review, we find that negative effects are expected for vulnerable households in these countries. Recycling carbon market revenues to support vulnerable households can mitigate the adverse effects of EU ETS 2, and the EU's establishment of the Social Climate Fund (SCF) goes in this direction.

Further recommendations to make carbon markets more effective and fairer concern using revenues for low-carbon investments, focusing on carbon removal technologies.

Strengthening international cooperation with non-EU jurisdictions should be promoted to ensure that the system works well by linking the existing carbon markets.

By properly using ETSs, an increasing number of countries may hopefully move towards rapid decarbonisation and, at the same time, achieve a truly just transition in the coming years.

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