

Overview

Cap-and-Trade in Ontario

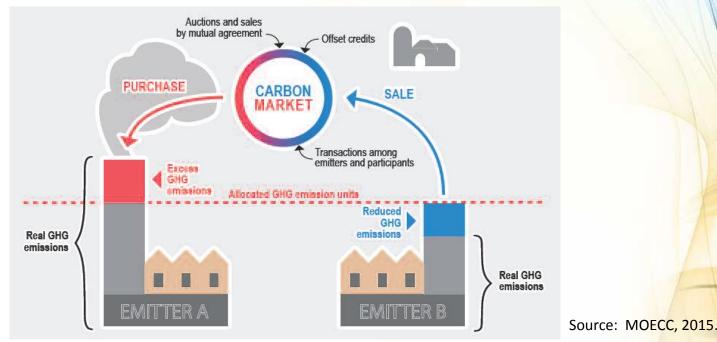
- Cap-and-Trade Basics
- Key Areas of Program Design
- Key Players
- Timeline



- March 2015: Ontario Government announces intentions to implement carbon pricing scheme.
- April 2015: Ontario Government announces it will develop a capand-trade program that can link to the existing programs in Québec and California.
 - Revenue Neutral

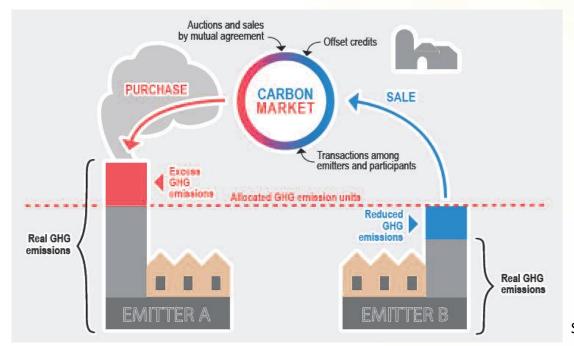






- Inventory of emissions established through reporting.
- Government sets cap on emissions.
- Over time, cap is lowered.

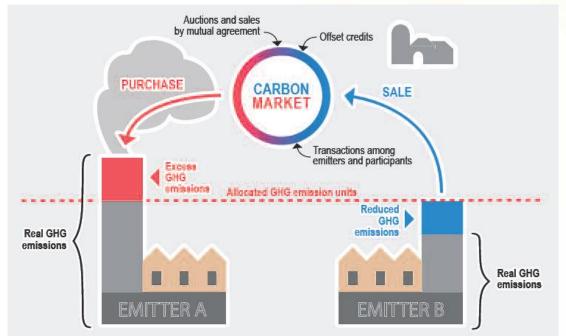




Source: MOECC, 2015.

- Cap is divided into units called "allowances", equal to 1 tonne of CO_2 -e each.
- Government distributes allowances either free of charge or by auction.
- Offset credits introduced for emissions reductions/removals that occur outside of the regulated scope.





- Source: MOECC, 2015.
- Allowances and offsets bought and sold.
- Facilities need to acquire enough allowances and/or offset credits to cover their emissions.
- Cap-and-trade harnesses the power of the marketplace to reduce emissions efficiently.



KEY AREAS OF PROGRAM DESIGN

Western Climate Initiative Framework



Scope: Sectors and Emissions

Sectors

- Large emitters (>25,000 tonnes CO₂-e)
 - Industry
 - Institutions
 - Utilities
 - Waste Management
- Electricity generators and importers
- Liquid petroleum fuel distributors and importers
- Natural gas distributors



Scope: Sectors and Emissions

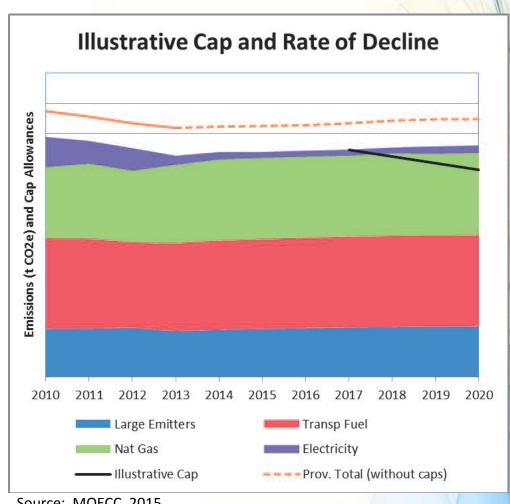
Emissions

- Combustion emissions
 - Burning fuel for heating or industrial furnaces
- Process emissions
 - Emissions from chemical or physical reactions as part of production
- Ontario program proposes to cover both
 - Some indications that there will be no reduction requirements for process emissions in the near-term



Setting and Reducing the Cap

- Initial cap set to match starting inventory.
- Caps in Quebec and California decline at more than 3% per year.
- Cap decline of 2-3% per year could put Ontario on track to meet 2020 target.



Source: MOECC, 2015.

RWDI

Distribution of Allowances

- Government will distribute allowances at auction and free-of-charge.
 - Free-of-charge for trade-exposed emitters, including most industry.
 - Auctions for non-trade exposed sectors, including fuel distributors and electricity generators.
 - Quebec and California provide free allowances through a combination of product benchmarks and energy usage methods.
- Allocations need to accommodate growth and new entrants.



- Offset projects are emissions reduction or removal initiatives undertaken by entities outside the sectors covered by cap-and-trade.
 - Agriculture
 - Forestry
 - Waste
 - Other
- Government certified offset credits can be used by facilities in covered sectors as an alternative to allowances.

Offsets



- Ontario has committed to develop a joint offset system with Quebec.
 - Consistent eligibility criteria
 - Consistent project types and protocols
 - Supports inter-jurisdictional use
- Current approved offset protocols in Quebec:
 - Manure Management methane destruction
 - Landfill Gas Management methane destruction*
 - Destruction of Ozone Depleting Substances insulating foam in freezers and refrigeration appliances.

^{*}additionality requirement



Recognition for Early Action

- To be determined
- Quebec has rules for awarding early action allowances to facilities that improved emissions before cap-and-trade began.
- California does not.
- Benchmarking can reward early actions intrinsically as part of the allocation process.
 - Facilities that have taken early action will receive more allowances relative to their emissions, than facilities that have not.



Emissions Reporting and Verification

- Continuation of Ontario Regulation 452/09
- Changes proposed in September EBR posting:
 - Reporting threshold reduced from 25,000 tonnes to 10,000 tonnes.
 - New sources for 2016 reports:
 - Liquid petroleum and natural gas fuel suppliers
 - Electricity importers
 - Electricity transmission
 - Oil and gas pipelines (methane emissions)
 - Magnesium production
 - Mobile equipment (verification not required)
 - Verification of production data to ensure fair distribution of allowances based on benchmarking.





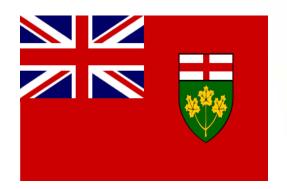
- Committed to linking with the existing joint Quebec/California program.
- Benefits
 - Access to larger pool of low-cost abatement opportunities.
 - Larger market is more stable.
 - Savings on program admin costs (e.g., auction and trading platforms, market oversight mechanisms).













Linking



- Requires consistency in terms of:
 - Price stability mechanisms (price collar).
 - Trading rules to ensure transparency (e.g., requirement to report trades within a specified timeframe).
 - Market rules (e.g., disclosure requirements on corporate affiliations, limits on number of allowances an entity can hold).
 - Limits on the use of offset credits (e.g., 8% of compliance obligation).
 - Enforcement provisions to ensure compliance since noncompliance weakens the program for all jurisdictions.



KEY PLAYERS

Key Players



Government

- Sets the cap
- Sets the scope: regulated sectors and sources
- Allocates allowances (free or by auction)
- Establishes program/market rules, monitors compliance
- Emitters and Fuel Distributors
 - Determine the most efficient way to comply
 - Reduce emissions or buy allowances or offsets
 - "Submit" allowances and offset credits at end of compliance cycle
- Administrative Organization (WCI Inc.)
 - Manage auctions, financial settlements, tracking system, market monitoring



TIMELINE

Timeline



- Spring/Summer 2015:
 - Consultations on program design. Focus on allowance allocation methods and competitiveness issues.
- Fall 2015:
 - Regulatory proposal posted to EBR
- Winter 2015/2016
 - Draft regulation posted to EBR
- 2016
 - Final regulation posed to EBR
- January 2017 December 2020
 - First compliance period?



THANK YOU

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