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### CO2 emissions trading in the EU

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# STELLINGEN

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## **CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Trading in the EU: Models and Policy Applications**

van

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1. The European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) provides investors with a high level of investment uncertainty, making it unlikely that the scheme will trigger investments in CO<sub>2</sub> abatement technologies which have a long lead-time and high capital requirements
2. Reducing the supply of emission allowances is likely to increase the investment uncertainty that investors in CCS face
3. If policymakers aim to improve the impact of the EU ETS on investment behaviour, they should first and foremost introduce measures that reduce CO<sub>2</sub> price uncertainty
4. When considering policy adjustments, policymakers should carefully consider interactions with existing instruments and targets, to avoid unintended outcomes
5. To revitalize the EU ETS, policymakers should focus on interactions with parallel instruments in non-ETS sectors as these often has a stronger depreciating effect on the EU ETS CO<sub>2</sub> price than parallel instruments in ETS sectors
6. Capping the number of instruments that operate in parallel to the EU ETS helps to strengthen the carbon price incentive and would force policymakers to select parallel instruments with the most favourable cost-benefit impact
7. Although China is known for copying products and ideas from abroad, the Chinese government is advised to reconsider key elements of the EU ETS if it chooses to use it as a blueprint for a Chinese ETS, to be launched in the near future
8. Exact sciences can provide the technology to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions while economic sciences can guide the way to adoption, but in absence of a dialogue with policymakers and practitioners, neither will provide a solution
9. There are three things in life for which you are never fully prepared: a PhD thesis and twins