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Expansion of UK Emissions Trading Scheme

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- **1. Introduction to ETS**
- 2. Understanding the Costs
- 3. Understanding Material Impacts
- 4. Mitigations
- 5. Takeaway Considerations



1. Introduction to ETS

ETS Expansion Timeline





ETS Overview

- Market based cap-and-trade scheme for carbon allowances
 - Cap reduced in line with UK's 2050 net zero commitment
- ETS will apply to waste incineration both with and without energy recovery
- Obligations (MRV and carbon emission cost) will be on the operator, however...
- **Significant implications for LAs** Most (not all) LAs use standard WIDP Waste contract terms with clause:

"in the case of [EfW facility] any Change in Law which specifically refers to emissions from industrial facilities."

 Costs can be passed through to anchor contract under change in law clause or indirectly through gate fee to third party users.





2. Understanding Costs

What are the costs of complying with the ETS?

Authority	Authority A	
Residual waste (t)	120,000	
/ear	2028	
Composition	2017 baseline	
Fossil derived tCO2e/ t waste	0.4	
Nodelled £/tCO2e in 2028	£98	
	= £39 / tonn	£4.67m
	waste	



What are the costs of complying with the ETS?





* Based on DESNZ forecast, 2023 real terms: <u>Traded carbon values used for modelling purposes, 2023 - GOV.UK</u> (www.gov.uk) localpartnerships.gov.uk 9

What are the hypothetical costs of complying with the ETS by LA?





3. Understanding Material Impacts



- Other organic
- Gardan waste





ETS Costs by material (£/t, 2028 central forecast)





4. Mitigations

Mitigations – How to Minimise Carbon Emissions





Mitigation Options – Remove Carbon before Incineration

	Description	Opportunities	Challenges
Waste Reduction	 Waste reduction through prevention and reuse activities 	 Save gate fee and ETS costs. Consider service design to minimise waste and maximise reuse 	 Potential service design constraints Behaviour change Placed on market out of direct control
Recycling - Kerbside	 Segregation of materials at the kerbside for recycling – collections options / campaigns 	 Capture of carbon in material form Target high carbon materials Higher quality materials 	 Potentially increased collection costs Need to factor savings across 2 tier authorities Not all carbon is removed
Recycling – Mixed waste sort	 Mixed waste sort of residual waste prior to incineration Co-located or hubs – new infra required 	 Save gate fee and ETS costs. Utilise existing technologies Lower capital cost for infra 	 Requires suitable offtake routes Fluctuation in value of materials and net costs Not all carbon is removed localpartnerships.gov.uk 17

Mitigation Options – Remove Carbon Post Combustion / Limit Exposure

	Description	Opportunities	Challenges
CCUS	 Install CCUS technology at facility 	 Removes c. 90% of emissions 'Negative' emissions from biogenic fraction 	 High capital and operating costs
СНР	• Install CHP	 Emissions associated with heat MAY be offset to incentivise CHP (as yet unknown) 	 Requires facility to be CHP ready Requires suitable heat offtake demand Doesn't prevent or capture emissions





Takeaway Considerations

Takeaway Considerations

- 1. **Understand** your potential cost exposure over time (it's unique to you), and contractual position:
 - Allocation of costs between multiple users
 - Third party revenue impacts
 - Inter-authority agreements
 - Hedging allowances
- 2. Essential to start dialogue with contractor
- 3. Develop your **mitigation plan** with consideration of full system, resources hierarchy and wider reforms



THANK YOU



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