

Introduction and Experience Sharing of Phase I, II and III allocation plan of EU ETS”

欧盟第一、第二和第三阶段配额管理及企业合规经验分享

Dr. Hans-Joachim Ziesing

**“Carbon Emission Trading Dialog
for Guangdong Industrial Enterprises”
Guangdong Low-Carbon Development Promotion Association (GDLC)**

**“广东省工业行业碳排放交易研讨会”
广东低碳发展促进协会 (GDLC)**

Guangzhou, 27 February to 1 March 2013

广州，2013年2月27日至3月1日

The three Phases of European Emissions Trading

欧洲排放交易的三个阶段

- **First trading period 2005-2007:**

This period was a »learning by doing« phase to prepare for the crucial second (Kyoto) trading period. The reduction obligations as well as the ecological efficiency were very low, and EU member states treated emissions trading in a more or less differing way. But: The legal and institutional requirements for an more efficient system could be realised [e.g. in Germany the Emissions Trading Authority (DEHSt)].

第一交易阶段 2005-2007:

此阶段是一个在实践中学习的阶段，目的是为关键的第二交易阶段（京都）做准备。减排义务和生态效率较低，欧盟成员国处理排放交易的方式或多或少有所不同。但是：需要在法律和制度上对更高效的系统提出要求 [例如，德国已成立排放交易局 (DEHSt)] 。

- **Second period 2008-2012:**

After an intensive review process the emissions trading system was improved significantly regarding a more harmonised, transparent, effective and efficient system.

第二阶段 2008-2012:

经过集中的审核过程后，排放交易体系得到极大改善，构成一个更和谐、透明、更有成效和更高效的系统。

- **Third period 2013-2020:**

Transition to an almost harmonised emissions trading system with an EU wide uniform reduction target for all installations covered the emissions trading system (-21 % 2020 compared to 2005)

第三阶段 2013-2020:

转换为一个基本协调的排放交易体系，对所有排放交易体系涵盖的设施订立一个欧盟统一的减排目标（到 2020 年比 2005 年降低 21%）

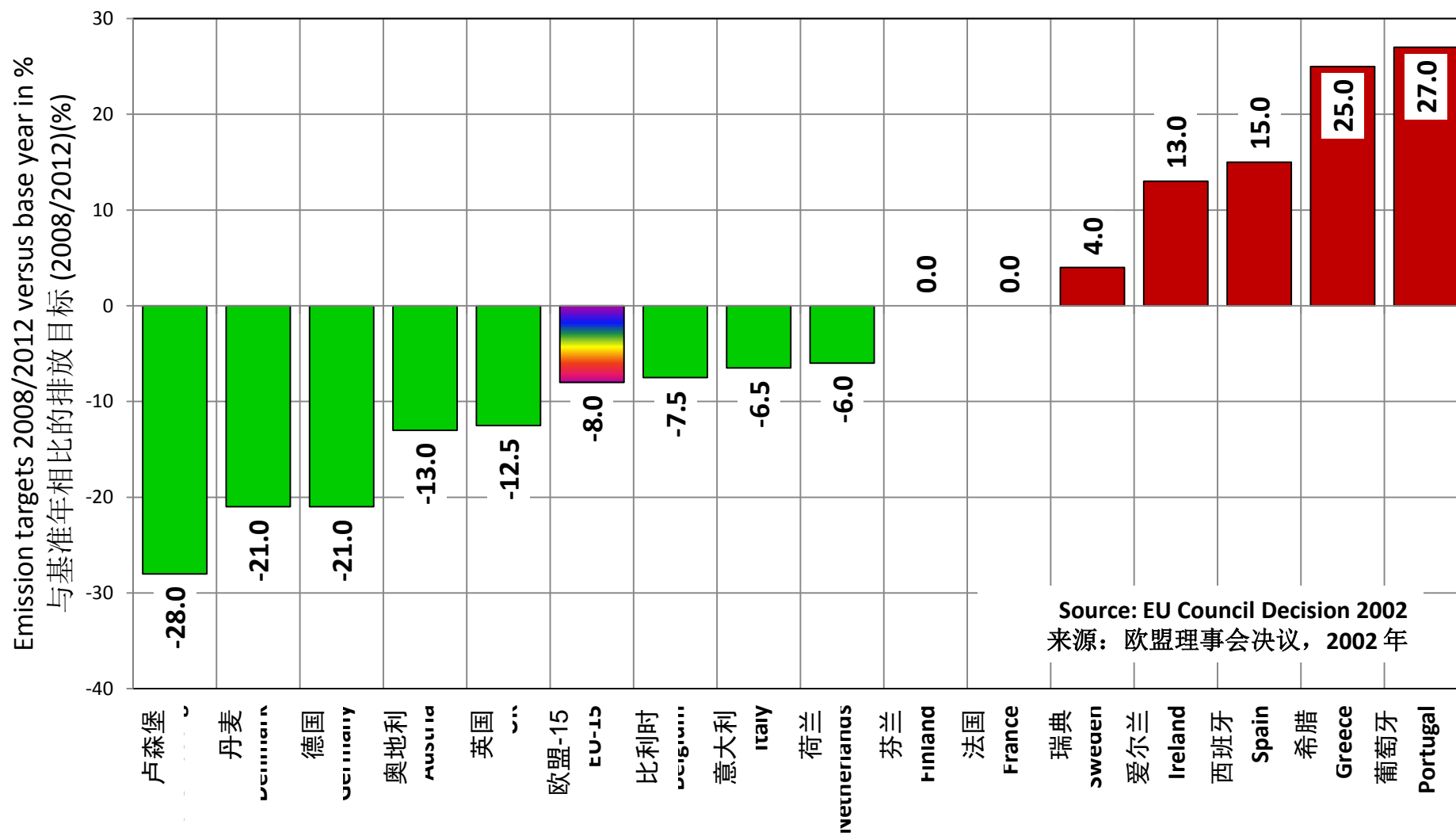
The Kyoto Protocol and the European Emission Reduction Targets

京都议定书与欧盟减排目标

- The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005. The Protocol set binding emission reduction targets for industrialized countries, including the European Union, for the period from 2008 to 2012. Within the Kyoto Protocol there are three flexible mechanisms, i.e. Joint Implementation (JI) and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) (Article 6) and Emissions trading between countries (article 17).
- 1997年12月11日，“京都议定书”在日本京都通过，并于2005年2月16日生效。“议定书”设定2008至2012年期间，工业化国家的约束性减排目标，包括欧洲联盟。在“京都议定书”框架下，有三个灵活的机制，即联合执行(JI)、清洁发展机制(CDM)（第6条）与国家间的排放交易（第17条）。
- According to the Kyoto protocol the EU15 as a group committed itself to an 8 % reduction by 2008/2012 compared with 1990. To comply with this joint obligation, the Member States agreed to a differentiated »burden sharing«, with a broad range of commitments from minus 28 % in Luxembourg to plus 27 % in Portugal. Ten of the 12 new EU member states also accepted individual country emissions targets under the EU emissions trading system.
- 根据“京都议定书”，欧盟15国整体承诺2008/2012年比1990年排放减少8%。为遵守这一共同责任，各成员国同意差别性“分担责任”，从卢森堡公国的减排28%到葡萄牙的增长27%，承诺减排目标差异很大。12个欧盟新成员国中的10个国家已同意按照欧盟排放交易体系确定的各国家减排目标。

The European „Burden Sharing“ Commitments 2008/2012 (EU 15)

欧洲“责任分担”承诺 2008/2012 (EU 15)



The EU's way implementing emissions trading

欧盟实施排放交易的方式

The EU emissions trading system for European companies was decided before the Kyoto Protocol entered into force in 2005 and will continue beyond the Kyoto period 2008/2012. See the following steps:

为欧洲公司制定的欧盟排放交易体系在 2005 年京都议定书之前就已开始生效的，在京都议定书承诺期满后（2008/2012）后仍然有效。详见以下阶段：

- Green Paper on greenhouse gas emissions trading within the European Union (March 2000)
- 欧盟内温室气体排放交易绿皮书（2000 年 3 月）
- European Climate Change Program (ECCP), which identified and developed all the elements of an EU strategy to implement the Kyoto Protocol (June 2000)
- 欧洲气候变化计划（ECCP），该计划确定并制定欧盟实施京都议定书中各项策略的所有组成部分（2000 年 6 月）
- Directive 2003/87/EC of 13.10.2003 established EU ETS for the first two trading periods: 2005-2007 and 2008- 2012
- 2003 年 10 月 13 日颁布的指令 2003/87/EC 确定 EU ETS 前两个交易阶段：2005-2007 与 2008-2012 年：
- Linking Directive, which allowed emissions savings from JI and CDM projects to be eligible for compliance (October 2004)
- 关联指令，允许从 JI 与 CDM 项目中节省的排放额度可用于合规（2004 年 10 月）

The Rationality behind the Emissions Trading System (ETS)

排放交易体系 (ETS) 背后的合理性

- Greenhouse gas emissions permits are allocated to installations.
- 温室气体排放额度被分配到各设施。
- ETS is an instrument to create scarcities of emissions rights and by this creating scarcity prices.
- ETS 是一个工具，用于建立排放权利的稀缺性，并以此设立稀缺价格。
- ETS therefore are an instrument to give greenhouse gas emissions a price.
- 因此，ETS 是一个为温室气体排放定价的工具。
- The creation of scarcities needs to set effective and noticeable caps for those installations which are subject of the emissions trading system.
- 创建稀缺性需要为排放交易体系内的设施设置有效而明显的总量限额。
- This cap and trade system will help to find the most cost efficient way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- 总量控制与排放交易体系有助于找出最具性价比的方式减少温室气体排放。
- ETS provide a high degree of certainty in terms of meeting absolute targets.
- ETS 可以在极大程度上确保实现绝对排放目标。
- ETS represents, by means of linking, an interesting option in terms of the globalisation of climate policy
- ETS 通过关联的方式代表了气候政策全球化方面的一个令人关注的选项。

Functionality of Emissions Trading from Company's point of view 从公司视角来看排放交易的功能

It is a free decision for a company to opt for a reduction of emissions at its own installations or to purchase emission allowances from others on the market. This decision depends solely on the price of emission allowances in relation to the internal marginal abatement costs. There are two cases:

公司可自由选择是在自己的设施中减少排放量还是从市场上的其它设施中购买排放额度。该决定仅取决于内部边际减排成本与排放额度价格的关系。有两种情形：

1. If the internal marginal abatement costs are lower than the allowances price, it is economically reasonable to implement emission reduction measures in their own installations instead of buying carbon credits.

如果内部边际减排成本比额度价格低，那么从经济角度考虑就应该在他们自己的设施中实施减排措施，而不是购买碳排放额度。

2. If the internal marginal abatement costs are higher than the allowances price, it is economically reasonable to buy carbon credits instead of implementing emission reduction measures in their own installations.

如果内部边际减排成本比额度价格高，那么从经济角度考虑就应该购买碳排放额度，而不是在他们自己的设施中实施减排措施。

In contrast to an regulative law the particular costs within an emissions trading system are market-determined. Therefore emissions trading also seems to be economically advantageous.

与管制性法律不同，排放交易体系内的一些特定成本是由市场决定的。因此排放交易也具有经济效益。

Cap Setting is a Central Element of ETS

总量设定是 ETS 的核心元素

Emission trading is a cap and trade system. Setting the cap
排放交易是一种总量控制与排放交易体系。设定总量

- is the key feature of the scheme: no trade without an effective cap
是方案的关键功能：没有有效的总量限制就没有交易；
- ambitious caps create scarcity and the price on emissions
严格的总量设置将促成排放稀缺性与排放价格
- is crucial for the integrity of the scheme
是确保方案完整性的关键
- is strongly depending on high-quality and consistent data
在很大程度上取决于数据的一致性与高质量
- should strictly be separated from all distributional issues and procedures
应与分配问题和程序严格分开
- could be based on different approaches (economic efficiency, cost burdens, gateways to non-ETS could create opportunities)
可以基于不同的方法（经济效率、成本负担、非ETS 门槛均可带来机会）
- should reflect other policies (efficiency/renewables)
应反映其它政策（能效/可再生能源）
- should be consistent with the aggregate national targets
应符合国家整体目标

Reliable and consistent data are an essential basis for each cap-setting process
稳定一致的数据是每个总量设定过程的根本

Key Design Elements (selection)

关键设计组成（选择）

Regulated gases:受管制气体:

CO₂; CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆

Point of regulation:管制点

upstream (textbook)/downstream (all emerging ETS)

上游（教材）/下游（所有新兴 ETS）

companies/ installations (incl. capacity thresholds)

公司/设施（包括规模门槛）

ETS sectors: ETS 部门:

incumbents, new entrants 现有设施，新建设施

Time tables/flexibilities: 时间表/灵活性:

Single/multi-period, pilot phases, banking and borrowing

单个/多个阶段、试行阶段、银行业务与借款

Allocation methods:分配方法:

Grandfathering (based on historic or projected emissions) 前期分配法（基于历史性或预计排放量）

Benchmarking (based on best available technologies BAT) 基准线法（基于最佳可用技术 BAT）

Sales/Auctioning 销售/拍卖

Institutional/legal design:制度/法律设计:

Establishment of a competent authority, 确立可胜任的并且在配额与税务

legal nature of allowances, taxation, etc. 上具备法律性质的主管部门。

Monitoring, reporting 监督、报告与

Guidelines for monitoring and reporting 监测与报告指导原则

and verification (MRV)核证(MRV)

Verification by a competent and external verifier 通过有能力的外部核查机构进行核证

Rules for new entrants and new entrants' reserve

新建设施和新建设施储备条例

Rule for decommissioning of installations

设施停运条例

Categories of activities under the EU ETS Directive

EU ETS 指令规定的活动类别

Energy activities: 能源活动:

- Combustion installations exceeding 20 MW_{thermal} 燃烧超过 20 MW 热能的设施
- Mineral oil refineries 矿物油精炼厂
- Coke ovens 炼焦炉

Production and processing of ferrous metals: 黑色金属的生产与加工:

- Metal ore 金属矿
- Installations for the production of pig iron or steel 生铁或钢生产设施

Mineral industry: 矿业:

Installations for the production of cement clinker , lime , glass and ceramic products
生产水泥熟料、石灰、玻璃与陶器产品的设施

Other activities: Industrial plants for the production of

其它活动: 生产下列产品的工业厂房

- pulp from timber or other fibrous materials 原木或其他纤维材料制浆
- paper and board 纸张与纸板

International aviation

国际航空

National Allocation Plans for the first two periods of EU ETS

EU ETS 前两个阶段的国家分配计划

- For each period, each Member State shall develop a national plan stating the total quantity of allowances that it intends to allocate for that period and how it proposes to allocate them.
对于每个阶段，各成员国应当制定一个国家计划，注明其计划在此阶段分配的额度总量和分配方案。
- The plan shall be based on objective and transparent criteria, taking due account of comments from the public.
该计划应以客观透明的标准为基础，充分考虑公众意见。
- The National Allocation Plan (NAP) must indicate how many emission allowances the Member State intends to issue altogether during the particular trading period and how these allowances are to be distributed to the installations subject to emissions trading.
国家分配计划 (NAP) 必须表明成员国计划在特定交易阶段发出的排放配额以及如何将这些配额分配给排放交易体系内的设施。
- Policies and measures should be implemented at Member State and Community level across all sectors of the European Union economy, and not only within the industry and energy sectors, in order to generate substantial emissions reductions.
欧盟所有经济部门都应贯彻落实相关成员国与欧盟的政策与措施，而不仅仅在工业和能源部门实施，以便从实质上减少排放量。

For details see: http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/ets/documentation_en.htm

详情请参照：http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/ets/documentation_en.htm

The Basis Structure of a National Allocation Plan

国家分配计划的基本结构

The National Allocation Plan consists of
国家分配计划包括

- a **Macroplan** defines the national emissions budget and determines the total quantity of allowances to be allocated

and

一个用于规定国家排放估算并确定待分配配额总额的 **宏观计划**

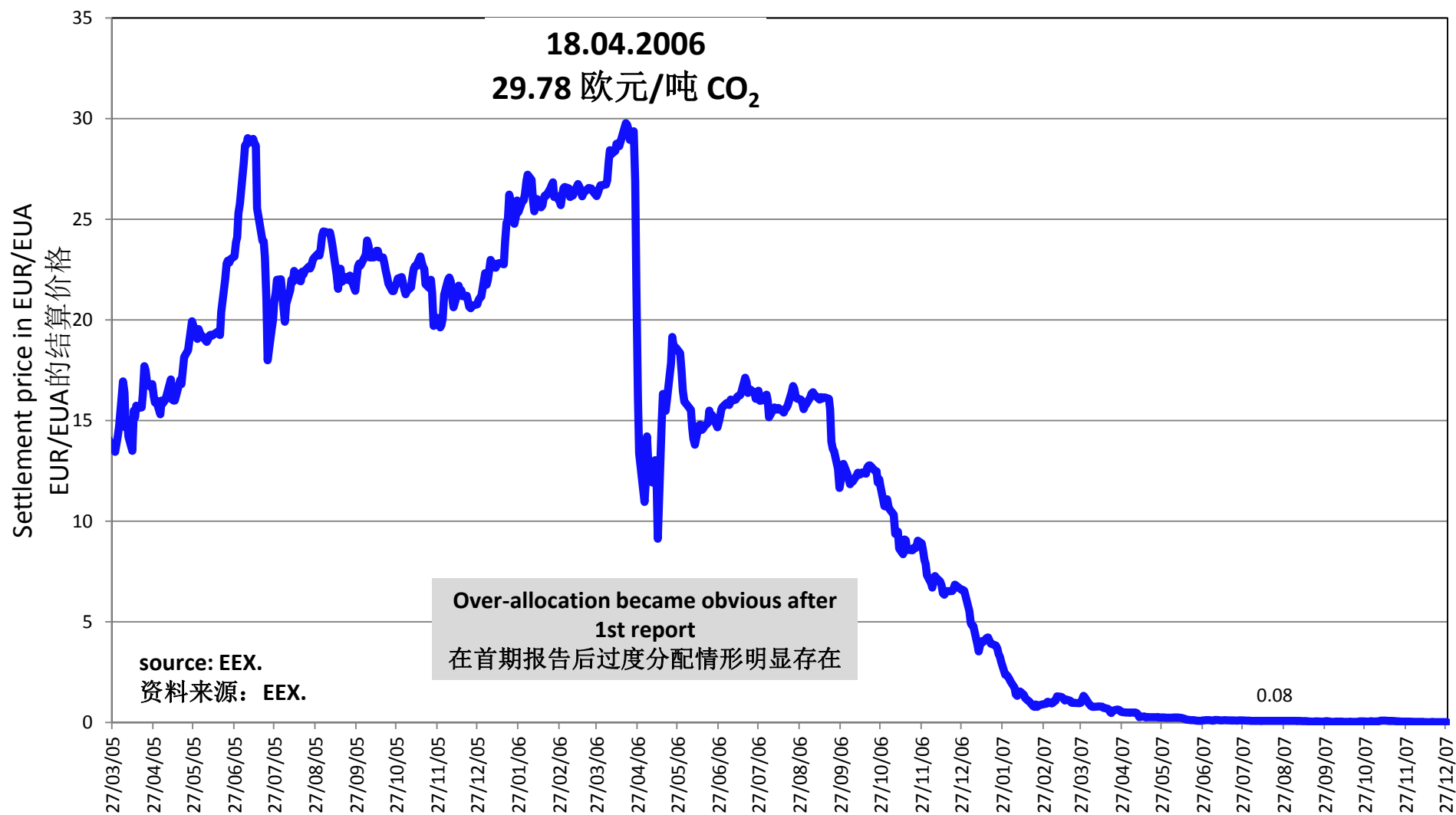
以及

- a **Microplan** for the intended allocation of allowances to operators of individual installations; the Microplan defines the methods, rules and criteria which determine allocation decisions and the question of what quantity of allowances will be granted to the various installations on the basis of the available data, it also sets out the volume of emission allowances to be set aside for the new entrant reserve.

将配额分配给单个设施所有者的**宏观计划**；此宏观计划规定了分配方法、规则与标准，并确定了在可用数据基础上分配给各设施的配额数量，同时还规定了为新增设施预留的排放配额数量。

EUA spot market prices at the European Energy Exchange 2005-2007

2005-2007 欧洲能源交易所的EUA 现货市场价格



EU Commission: Lessons to be learned from the First Trading Period (I)

EU 欧盟委员会：从第一交易阶段中吸取的教训 (I)

Summary of experience for the first phase (2005-2007) and general lessons for the second phase (2008-2012)

第一阶段（2005-2007）经验总结和第二阶段（2008-2012）的基本经验教训：

- 1. More use of emissions trading** is necessary to meet the Kyoto targets cost-effectively
有必要更多使用排放交易，以符合成本效益的方式实现京都议定书目标。
- 2. Allocations have in general been more restrictive for power generators** than other sectors covered by the scheme.
与计划涵盖的其它部门相比，发电部门的排放许可分配比其他行业受约束更大。
3. Member States experiencing **considerable excess in actual emissions** with respect to their Kyoto targets intend to purchase a substantial amount of Kyoto units.
实际排放量明显超过其京都议定书目标的成员国，计划购买大量京都排放许可单元。
4. The **non-acceptance of ex-post adjustments is essential** for the allowance market development.
拒绝事后调整是配额市场发展的基本。
5. Some allocation plans are **more complex than necessary** and **not sufficiently transparent**.
一些分配计划的复杂程度过高，且不够透明。

EU Commission: Lessons to be learned from the First Trading Period (II)

欧盟委员会：从第一交易阶段中吸取的教训 (II)

6. The Commission urged Member States to work towards **simpler plans** for the second trading period.
委员会敦促成员国共同努力，在第二交易阶段确定更简明的方案。
7. Simple allocation plans boost the understanding of the instrument among stakeholders and also **increase transparency and predictability**.
简单分配方案有利于利益相关方对计划的理解，同时增加透明度和可预测性。
8. Member States should strive to **keep the second national allocation plans as simple as possible**, in particular with respect to allocation methods and rules on new entrants and closures.
成员国应当尽量保持第二国家分配方案简单易懂，特别是在分配方法与新增设施和停运规则方面更加简洁清晰。
9. Member States should **critically assess the necessity and efficiency of rules** contained in the first round national allocation plans and keep only those deemed absolutely essential.
成员国应当以批判的原则评估第一轮国家分配计划中所含规则的必要性和有效性，只保留那些绝对基本的规则。

The ETS for the period 2005-2007 was not perfect, but

2005-2007 阶段的 ETS 并不理想，但是....

- The first period was a **learning or pilot period**. So the implementation of the **institutional structure** and the **regulatory framework** in Member States were probably more important than the volume of emissions trading.
第一阶段是**学习或试行阶段**。因此成员国**制度结构和规章制度的落实**可能比排放交易的数量更重要。
- From the implementing procedure and the experiences with the emissions trading in the pilot period 2005 to 2007 we learned how the emissions trading scheme and the National Allocation Plans could be and than was improved.
从 2005 至 2007 年试行阶段的落实过程和排放交易经验中，我们了解了排放交易方案与国家分配方案，从而进行改进。
- The **most important lesson** we learned was:
我们学到的**最重要的经验是**：

Keep the National Allocation Plans and the Emission Trading System itself
as simple and clear as possible
and avoid unnecessary specific rules and exceptions to a maximum extent !!!

尽可能保持国家分配计划与排放交易体系自身简单明了，
同时最大限度避免不必要的具体规则与例外情况！！！！

Progress has been made in the Trading Period 2008-2012 (I)

2008-2012 交易阶段内已取得实质进展 (I)

- Phase two coincided with the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, which required the EU and Member States to meet their emission targets.
第二阶段与京都议定书的第一个承诺期时间一致，要求欧盟与成员国在此承诺期内实现其排放目标。
- Three EEA-EFTA states – Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway – joined the EU ETS at the start of phase two.
三个 EEA-EFTA 成员国–冰岛、列支敦士登与挪威，在第二阶段开始之初加入 EU ETS。
- The scope of the system was marginally widened through the inclusion of nitrous oxide emissions from the production of nitric acid by a number of Member States.
通过纳入多个成员国硝酸生产过程中排放的一氧化二氮，体系范围实现略微扩大。
- The aviation sector was brought into the EU ETS on 1 January 2012.
In order to strengthen momentum towards agreement on a global market-based measure to address aviation emissions, however, the Commission in November 2012 made a proposal to defer the application of the EU ETS to flights into and out of Europe during 2012.
航空业于 2012 年 1 月 1 日被纳入 EU ETS。
但是，为了使航空排放方面，基于全球市场措施达成一致意见，委员会在 2012 年 11 月提议延迟 2012 年间欧洲往返航班实施 EU ETS 的时间。
- The proportion of general allowances given away for free fell slightly to at least 90%. The penalty for non-compliance was increased to €100 per tonne. Several Member States held auctions during phase two.
免费发放的配额比例略有下降，最低降至 90%。违规罚金被增加到每吨 100 欧元。有若干成员国在第二阶段期间进行拍卖。

Progress has been made in the Trading Period 2008-2012 (II)

2008-2012 交易阶段内已取得实质进展 (II)

- Businesses were allowed to buy CDM and JI credits (except for those from nuclear facilities and agricultural and forestry activities) totalling around 1.4 billion tonnes of CO₂-equivalent. The EU ETS became the biggest source of demand for such credits, making it the main driver of the international carbon market and the main provider of clean energy investment in developing countries and economies in transition.

企业允许购买 CDM 与 JI 信用额度（不包括核能设施和农林活动），总额大约为140 亿吨二氧化碳当量。EU ETS 成为此类信用额度的最大需求来源，使其成为国际碳交易市场的主要驱动力以及在发展中国家和经济转型国家的主要清洁能源投资者。

- On the basis of the verified emissions reported during phase one, the European Commission tightened the cap by cutting the total volume of emission allowances by some 6.5% compared with the 2005 level.

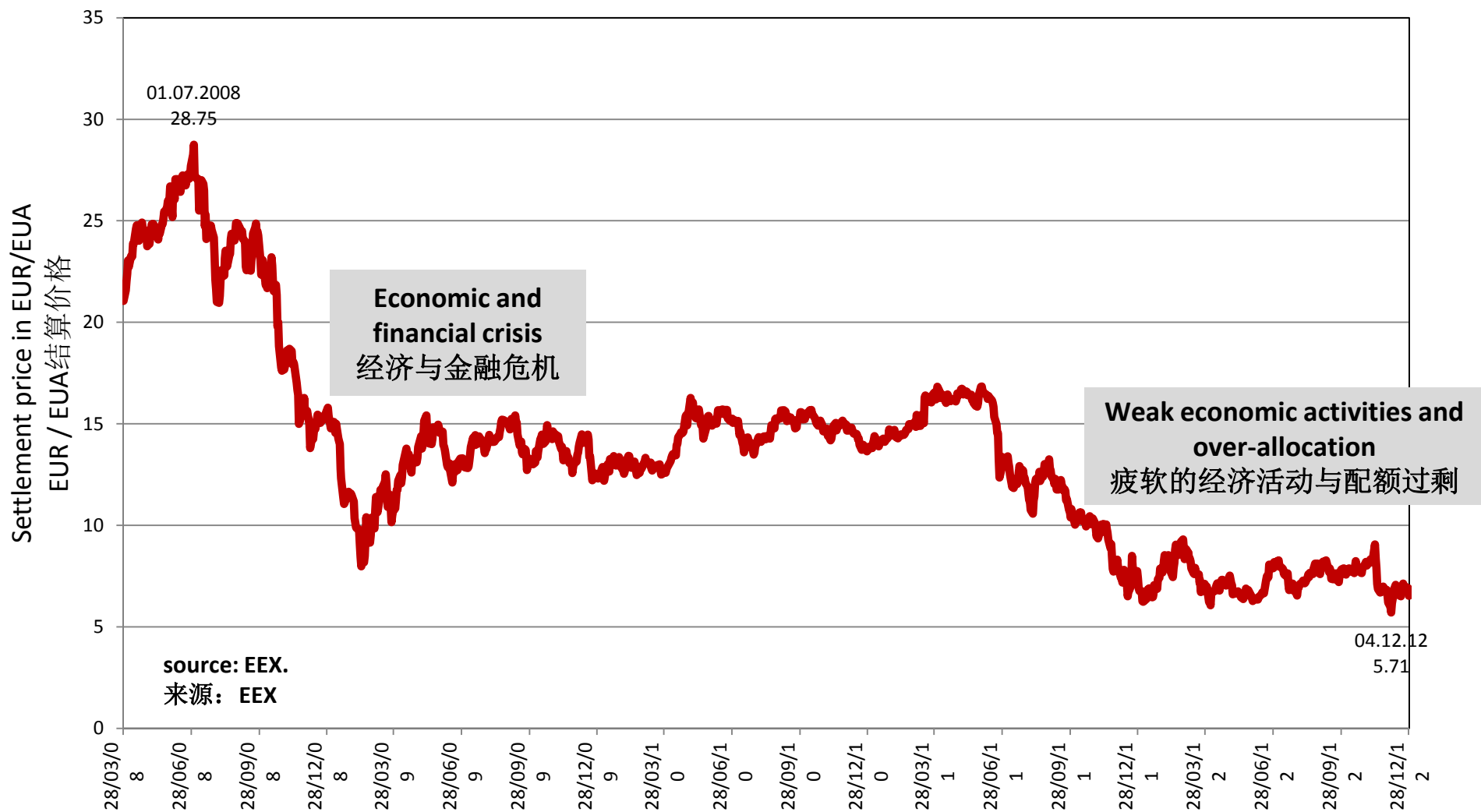
根据在第一阶段报告的核证排放量，欧洲委员会收紧排放总量上限，将总排放配额在2005年的基础上减少6.5%左右。

- However, the economic crisis that began in late 2008 depressed emissions, and thus demand for allowances, by an even greater margin. This led to a large and growing surplus of unused allowances and credits which weighed heavily on the carbon price throughout the second trading period.

但是，2008 年后期开始的全球经济危机导致排放量下降，因此配额需求减少。这种情形导致未使用配额和信用额度的大量过剩，严重影响第二阶段碳交易的价格。

EUA spot market prices at the European Energy Exchange 2008-2012

2008-2012 欧洲能源交易所的EUA 现货市场价格



EU-27 decisions concerning the trading period 2013-2020

关于交易阶段 2013-2020 的 EU-27 决议

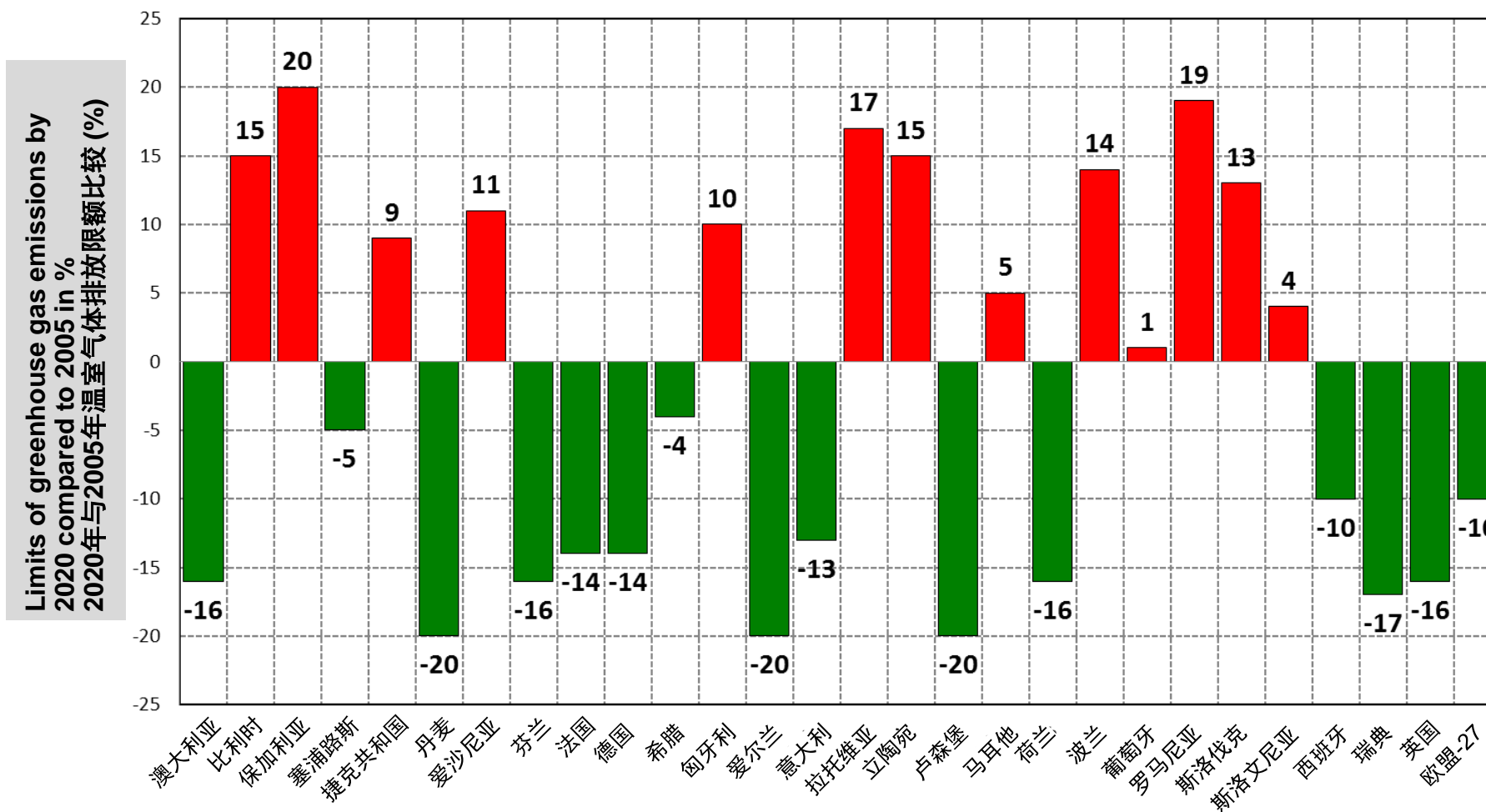
- The European emissions trading from 2013 on will be handled uniformly – **no longer 27 national allocation plans** with different targets but an almost fully harmonized European instrument.
从 2013 年起，欧洲排放交易将统一管理，**不再有 27 个目标不同的国家分配方案**，而是使用一个几乎完全协调一致的欧洲计划。
- Starting with 2013 there will be only **one EU-wide emissions budget** for all installations covered by emissions trading (EU-wide EU-cap). This budget will be reduced annually by 1.74%. That means a 21% reduction by 2020 compared with 2005.
从 2013 年开始，排放交易体系内的所有设施都只有一个**全欧盟范围内的排放预算**（欧盟范围的欧盟总量）。该预算每年将减少 1.74%。这意味着到 2020 年预算将比 2005 年减少 21%。
- In contrast to the emissions trading sectors there will be **no uniform EU-wide obligation for the other sectors** (e.g. transport, residential, services, agriculture). As a result the emissions from these sectors should be 10 per cent below their 2005 levels by 2020.
与排放交易行业相比，其他行业（例如，运输、住宅、服务、农业）并无**欧盟范围内统一的义务**。因此，这些行业的排放量到 2020 年应比其 2005 年的排放量下降 10%。
- In future **Member States will be responsible only for the sectors beyond emissions trading**. To meet the particular targets each Member State must implement additional policies and measures.
未来，**成员国将仅负责排放交易体系外的行业**。为满足特定目标，各成员国必须实施附加政策和措施。

EU-27: Emissions reduction targets 2020 compared with 2005

EU-27: 与2005年相比, 2020年的减排目标

Emission allowances allocated to installations covered by the EU ETS should be 21% below their 2005 levels by 2020 in each Member State

到2020年, 每个成员国内的设施被EU ETS分配的排放配额应比2005年降低21%。



EU ETS system from 2013 onwards

2013 年之后的 EU ETS 体系

From 2013 onwards the system for allocating emission allowances in the EU significantly changes compared to the two previous trading periods (2005-2012):

从 2013 年开始，欧盟内分配排放额度的体系与前两个交易阶段（2005-2012）相比将有较大变化：

- Firstly, emission allowances will be distributed according to **fully harmonised and EU-wide rules**, meaning that the same rules will apply across all EU Member States.

首先，将按照在欧盟范围内充分协调的规则分配排放配额，也就是说相同的规则将适用于所有欧盟成员国。

- Secondly, **auctioning will be the rule for the power sector**, which means that the majority of allowances under the EU Emissions Trading System will not anymore be allocated for free.

其次，拍卖在电力行业内成为规范，这意味着欧盟排放交易体系下的大部分补贴都不再免费分配。

In contrast to the most common allocation methods in force since 2005 and until 2012, this new system applying from 2013 onwards will no longer have the perverse effect of providing more free allocation to the highest emitting installations.

与 2005 至 2012 年使用的最常用的分配方法相比，从 2013 年开始实施的新的体系不再有悖常理向排放量更高的设施提供更多免费配额。

Conclusions

结论

1. Emissions trading is economically one of the most efficient instruments for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It needs an adequate cap setting and strong caps to create effective price signals.

从经济角度讲，排放交易是减少温室气体排放最有效的工具之一。需要合理和强制的限额规定以建立有效的价格信号。

2. The introduction of an emissions trading scheme should be done step by step to allow a learning process for the participating companies, to facilitate the development of an emissions trading market and to set up the required infrastructure.

应逐步引入排放交易体系，给予加入体系的公司一个学习的过程，建立必要的基础设施，促进排放交易市场发展。

3. An efficient emissions trading also needs true and checkable data on emissions and their determinants, especially data concerning the activity and emission factors. True and checkable data are essential to avoid market distortions and distorted certificate prices and by this wrong economical signals for investments.

高效的排放交易同时需要以真实可证的数据作为支撑，特别是关于活动与排放系数的数据。真实可证的数据是关键因素，可避免市场扭曲、被曲解的证书价格以及因此带来错误的经济投资信号。

4. Last but not least, emissions trading systems also require a clear system of monitoring, reporting and verification.

最后，排放交易体系也需要一个明确的监控、报告与核查系统。

CO₂ emissions – a global challenge: Where the lights are shining – we need a strong climate protection policy

二氧化碳排放——一个全球性的挑战：在所有灯光覆盖地区，我们都需要一个强有力的气候保护政策



Thanks for listening

谢谢大家

hziesing@t-online.de

The EU's way implementing emissions trading (I)

欧盟实施排放交易的方式 (I)

In late 1990th it became obvious that the trend of actual greenhouse gas emissions in the EU15 remained too high and that at least eleven out of the fifteen Member States fell far short of their commitments within the European “Burden sharing”.

在 20 世纪 90 年代后期，欧盟十五国的实际温室气体排放量发展趋势明显过高，十五个成员国中至少有十一个成员国远远落后于其在欧洲“责任分担”中的承诺。

This triggered a wide discussion on the adequate response and suitable instruments as well as measures of target achievement for the implementation.

这引发了在执行过程中的广泛讨论，包括充分的反馈机制、适当的工具以及达到目标所采用的措施。

At the beginning the discussion concentrated on energy and/or carbon tax. It very quickly came apparent that member states could not agree with one ore another.

最初，讨论集中在能源和/或碳排放税上。很快发现成员国不同意两者中任何一个措施。

It is against this background that the EU Commission then pushed the idea that emissions trading should play an important role particularly in bringing the less well performing EU Member States back on track.

在此情况下，欧盟委员会提出排放交易应发挥重要的作用，尤其是把减排执行不力的欧盟成员国家拉入正轨。