

ACC CLIMATE POLICY POSITIONS

ACC has adopted a set of principles for reducing worldwide greenhouse gas emissions. Key policy positions are below.

Concept	Included?	Comments
Supports climate science	YES	Climate change is a global challenge that requires long-term commitment and action by every segment of society.
Supports goals of Paris Agreement	YES	A combination of technology, market-based and policy solutions will be necessary to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and achieve climate goals, such as those of the Paris Agreement.
Supports carbon pricing	YES	Transparent, predictable, technology-neutral price signals will facilitate lower GHG emissions. Any such price signals should be made revenue-neutral.
Supports carbon leakage protection measures	YES	Any climate policy must protect the ability of energy-intensive, trade-exposed industries to compete in the global economy.
Supports exemption for non-emitting feedstocks	YES	The chemical industry relies on essential and cost-sensitive feedstocks such as natural gas, NGLs, hydrogen and others as well as processes that result in little or no GHG emissions. The manufacture and use of such feedstocks and processes should be exempted from climate regulation.
Supports development of low-carbon energy solutions (renewable energy, energy efficiency, hydrogen, CCUS)	YES	U.S. climate policy must support capital investment in state-of-the-art manufacturing capacity to achieve emission reductions and reward investments in combined heat and power (CHP), energy efficiency, demand response, and renewable energy.
Acknowledges role of U.S. chemical industry in providing climate solutions	YES	Many low-carbon solutions rely on chemistry. U.S. policy should create momentum for the development of innovations in processes and products that harness the power of chemistry to help reduce GHGs.
Recognizes U.S. energy security	YES	U.S. climate policy must recognize the importance of America's oil and gas resources. U.S. policy should focus on expanding all energy and feedstock supplies and should strongly encourage the use of energy-efficient products and technologies. Regional or national policies should be fully integrated.
Supports uniform, national policy	YES	Climate policy should be developed and authorized by the U.S. Congress. Ideally, climate policy should result in a single transparent and effective national program that gradually eliminates the need for a patchwork of state laws and federal regulations.