Transformative Raising of Ambition – The contribution of effective climate policy instruments to the 1,5°C target

**Project team:** Perspectives Climate Research gGmbH and University of Freiburg, Chair of Forest and Environmental Policy

Project period: April 2017 – December 2018

Grant No. 01LS1621A





# **Overall project goals:**

Peer-reviewed publications on how international climate policy instruments can increase mitigation ambitions.





- Interest groups play a key role in the design of mitigation policy instruments and reduce their efficiency as well as effectiveness.
- Instruments generating high carbon price levels may in the future be possible if redistribution of revenues is done in a way that soothes the key interest groups.
- A mixture of market mechanisms for mobilizing mature mitigation technologies with a public investment programme for emerging technologies seems promising, if technologies can be 'weaned off' at the right point in time.
- For contentious 'emergency' technologies like Negative Emission Technologies (NETs) or Solar Radiation Management (SRM), international governance is critical. Unilateral implementation may have serious repercussions and jeopardize the international climate regime.

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**GUEST EDITORIAL** 

Policy instruments for limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C – can humanity rise to the challenge?

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**Quantitative Analysis** of mitigation potential of CDM portfolios

- Public grants or preferential loans are important for climate projects with high costs, but lack price signals necessary to redirect private investment into low-carbon technologies.
- Climate policy instruments that guarantee the value of emission reductions based on auctioned price floor limits offer long term price security to private investors.
- Competition between auction participants enables efficient use of limited public funds while mobilizing private investment.
- Auctioned price lower limits can be applied in different sectors and are scalable.

CLIMATE POLICY, 2018 VOL. 18, NO. 3, 368–382 https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2017.1389687	Taylor & Franci Taylor & Francis Group
https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2017.1389687	Taylor & Francis Group

SYNTHESIS ARTICLE

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### Underwriting 1.5°C: competitive approaches to financing accelerated climate change mitigation

Paul Bodnar <sup>2</sup><sup>a</sup>, Caroline Ott<sup>a</sup>, Rupert Edwards<sup>b</sup>, Stephan Hoch<sup>c</sup>, Emily F. McGlynn<sup>d</sup> and Gernot Wagner<sup>e</sup>

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## *sustainability*

Article **Discourses across Scales on Forest** 

Landscape Restoration

### Sabine Reinecke \* and Mareike Blum

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"High Ambitions" beyond REDD+: Ways of involving private actors in Forest Landscape **Restoration (FLR)** 

- Global FLR notions fit various local narratives, incl. oriented towards rural livelihoods, ecology, governmentality or markets.
- In countries, FLR discussions are not nearly as controversial as those on REDD+ or CDM.
- It seems decisive to detach the FLR from the poor reputations of REDD+ or CDM and to more proactively embrace the high power and value load.



### Article

Multiple Wins, Multiple Organizations—How to Manage Institutional Interaction in Financing Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR)

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Institutional design options of crediting mechanisms for negative emission technologies

回城城里 Ambition raising in NDCs through new market mechanisms CLIMATE POLICY, 2018 Taylor & Francis VOL. 18, NO. 3, 306-321 Taylor & Francis Group https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2017.1413322 OPEN ACCESS Check for updates **RESEARCH ARTICLE** 

The political economy of negative emissions technologies: consequences for international policy design

Matthias Honegger 2 and David Reiner 2

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- International policy instruments for negative emission technologies (NETs) do not yet exist, although mitigation scenarios are largely draw on them.
- The availability of large scale NETs applications is highly uncertain due to high costs and difficult political economy issues. Corresponding practical experience would better answer questions of feasibility.

### Astrid Carrapatoso and Angela Geck \* ២

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MDPI

- In order to realize the multiple wins of FLR, institutions need to manage the interactions between the different policy goals, e.g. through co-benefit requirements and safeguard systems.
- Safeguard systems of multilateral institutions are very similar, however, each institution keeps their own system.
- This causes high transactions cost for recipient countries, which could be avoided by orientation on one standardsetting institution.
- For a cost-effective global application of NETs, a policy instrument should allow international financial flows and implement safeguards against violations of sustainability objectives.
- The Sustainable Development Mechanism of the Paris Agreement (Article 6.4) could provide a good basis for such an instrument if it was to adopt a robust approach to assessing sustainability implications on the basis of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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