

Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change gGmbH

Coordinated CO₂ Prices and Strategic Transfers

Ottmar Edenhofer and Ulrike Kornek Workshop Realizing the Potential of the Paris Agreement COP22, Marrakesh 17 Nov 2016

The global carbon budgets



• Intended Nationally Determined Contributions are inconsistent with the temperature target.



Data sources: Rogelj et al. (2015), IPCC AR5 WGIII (2014), Minx et al. (2016), Davis and Sokolow (2014), Global Coal Plant Tracker (2015)

The global carbon budgets and coal



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The NDC-Process of the agreement

- Voluntary contributions to 2°C-temperature objective
- Only informal mechanisms as punishment/incentives
- Can voluntary contributions do the job?









- Large group of people are willing to cooperate when others also cooperate – "I cooperate when you cooperate"
- People start out by giving something
- Contribution drops, when freeriding is observed
- How to sustain conditional cooperation for climate change mitigation?





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- How to ensure that countries reduce emissions?
- Introduction of carbon pricing:

$$p_i = MC_i (q_i)$$

- Leads to national, cost-efficient reductions q_i
- Measure for ambition of country



Costs rise with national price →
Incentive not to reduce emissions



• Strategic climate finance: transfers increase with national ambition

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} \mathcal{T}_i \ge 0 \qquad \qquad \sum_{k \in S} \mathcal{T}_k = 0$$

• Countries have an additional incentive to put a positive price on emissions

• Implementation of strategic transfer through a compensation fund:

$$\mathcal{T}_{i} = T \quad \cdot \ size_{i} \cdot \left(\frac{C_{i}}{size_{i}} - \frac{1}{\sum size_{j}}\sum C_{j}\right)$$

Magnitude of compensation

• Implementation of strategic transfer through a compensation fund:

$$\mathcal{T}_{i} = T \cdot size_{i} \cdot \left(\frac{C_{i}}{size_{i}} - \frac{1}{\sum size_{j}}\sum C_{j}\right)$$

- Strategic transfers enhance cooperation:
 - 1. Increased incentive to reduce as countries anticipate that they only have to pay a fraction of their increase in mitigation costs
 - 2. Countries either contribute through reducing emissions or through compensatory payments

Climate Finance and the Paris agreement



- Paris promised 100 bln USD from 2020 on
- Multilateral funds for the Paris agreement:
 - Green Climate fund: 9.9 bln of 10.3 bln pledged resources
 - Global Environmental Facility: 4.4 bln for climate and other environmental issue areas
- Other key players: World Bank, KfW, ...
- Current approach: mostly project based disbursement of funds
 - Additionality?
 - Effectiveness for decarbonization?

Climate Finance and the Paris agreement



- Alternatively financing of policy packages
- Establish some form of carbon pricing
 - Use climate finance to: build capacity, provide compensation for incremental costs and adverse distributional consequences



Climate Finance and the Paris agreement





0.0010.002 0.005 0.01 0.02 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.5 1 [x of Carbon Tax Revenues]

Conclusions



- Nationally determined contributions establish price on carbon
- Coordination of price levels can help to establish conditional cooperation
- Strategic transfers payments can ratchet up ambition of price levels
- Basing transfers on compensating differences in incremental mitigation costs is ideal
 - Depending on heterogeneity, full cooperation can be established



Thank you for your attention!