University of Antwerp - Climate Initiative February 27, 2014

Climate Change, Energy Use, and Mitigation Policy

Aviel Verbruggen University of Antwerp Member of IPCC (1998-2014) <u>www.avielverbruggen.be</u>

Some related publications:

Windfall and other profits. *Energy Policy* 36 (2008) 3249-51
Kyoto, Bali, Copenhagen, ... back to Washington: a practical look at climate change policy. *Harvard College economics review* 3:1(2008) 15-19
Economische benadering van milieu en milieubehoud (2008). *Garant*, Antwerpen-Apeldoorn, 211p.
Beyond Kyoto, plan B: A climate policy master plan based on transparent metrics. *Ecological Economics* 68 (2009) 2930-37
Dringend en drastisch anders beginnen na Kopenhagen. *SAR MiNaRaad* (2010), 15p.
De bruikbaarheid van kosten-batenanalyse om maatschappelijk te beslissen. *Streven* 78:11 (2011) 997-1010
A Turbo Drive for the Global Reduction of Energy-Related CO₂ Emissions. *Sustainability* 3 (2011) 632-48
Preparing the design of robust climate policy architectures. *Int. Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics* 11 (2011) 275-95
Balancing incumbent and opposite perspectives on key issues in the 100% renewable electricity transition *IRENEC* (2012) 315-19
Revocability and reversibility in societal decision-making. *Ecological Economics* 85 (2013) 20-27





Challenge #1: Our planet gets fever

Since industrial revolution +1°C today

+1.6°C for sure because GHG already in the air

+2°C hopefully: Copenhagen Accord (2009)

+5°C: Business-as-usual since World War II





For a ³/₄ probability fever below +2°C











Challenge #4: jammed Kyoto process (1)

- * Zero-sum games → negative spiral/suspicion What you gain, I loose - What I gain, you loose
- * Mitigation pledges ("targets & timetables"/actions) Mingling too much: Population, Affluence, Energy, ... Too little, too late: baseline 1990 / horizon 2020
 - unclear, contentious, ...
 - outdated, hot air, ...
 - blocks & interrupts steady progress
 - Politicians "engaging" their followers Legally or politically binding? Enforcement? MRV (Monitoring – Reporting – Verification)

Kyoto targets

	Definition	Weaknesses	Workable Alternative
	Pledged targets for (caps on)	GHG emissions cover too	Address drivers one by one,
	GHG emissions reductions	much at once: population,	for lowering energy and
		wealth, energy intensity, and carbon intensity.	carbon intensities.
	numbered tons or percentage reductions	Actual meaning of numbers is opaque and shifts with population, economic and technology dynamics, offsets allowed	Obligations for step-wise reducing a country's energy and carbon intensities are defined unambiguously
	by some distant future year	Delivery beyond 5-8 years	Immediate steps in the right
	(e.g. 2020, 2030, 2050)	(one or two presidential	direction, with yearly
		terms) lacks urgency and	evaluating progress and
		erodes responsibility	adjusting step-width
	from baseline 1990	Link with reality is further	Intensity baselines are two
		diluting with every year	year back, and move up every
		passing. However, updating	year; energy intensity must
		baselines entails perverse	ever fall and carbon intensity
		effects, and would create an	must decline to almost zero
		additional stalemate	
	for Annex-I countries	Annex I / II classification is	Countries are ranked only by
Unive		too rudimentary, linked to	\$GDP/capita, and yearly
Unive		1990 emissions	graduate on that scale

Challenge #4: Jammed Kyoto process (2)

*Emissions Trading

Simplistic theory of "perfect" market

=> Crash on the complex, diverse realities

=> Comitology (lobbies dominate process) Swindle profits, fraud (undermines social cohesion) Disrupting actual policies in place (scythe metaphor) *CDM

Red tape, fraud, perverse effects

OFFSETS (rich buy rights from poor): delay + defect by rich countries on energy transition duty

*Transfers, redistribution, sustainability

Structural approach 🗢 paternalism Pledges 🗢 Obligations 🗢 Actual transfers Graduation 🗢 Sticking to Annex I / non-Annex I sets Performance related payments / receipts?

Challenge #5: Who cares about climate change?

- 1. Individuals, groups, organizations, authorities:
 - * Deeply concerned
 - * Numerous variety of bottom-up initiatives
 - * No curb in global emissions growth
- 2. Global community: UNFCCC & COP

Kyoto-Bali-Warshau: disconnecting from reality

- **Built on good intentions (interests hidden)**
- Unclear agency with world political leadership
- **Overly ambitious new instruments, institutions**
- High exposure attracts too many other agendas
- Integrate, piggyback development & climate policy

Top-down (UNFCCC) \Leftrightarrow **Bottom-up (nations) Kyoto extension \Leftrightarrow Polycentric Regime Complexes**













Essence of Climate Policy

- **1. Atmosphere is unique: its saving gets priority above everything else**
- 2. The ultimate global commons need "mutual coercion, mutually agreed upon" – some global public policy
- 3. Excessive use of fossil fuels + atomic power: root cause of problems = Gordian knot of change [ban is necessary & sufficient, + condition for SD]
- 4. Build distributed, efficient, renewable, sustainable energy systems: responsibility of the rich - others will follow (emulate)
- 5. Trillions of decisions by billions of people, daily: decentralized policy reach is needed

Five crucial principles merit respect

- **1. Universality:** look at the world from the Universe
- 2. Sovereignty: of nations, organisations, people
- 3. Realism:

interests prevail over intentions find the fastest pace of change climate change threatens life (of the poor)

- 4. Transparency: comprehensible + clear metrics
- 5. Diversity:

real world is diverse policy specificity is crucial avoid discrimination type II



Hourglass structure of Climate Change in the framework <u>D</u>riving forces – <u>P</u>ressures – <u>S</u>tate – <u>I</u>mpacts [DPSI]



Issues to address

- 1. Urgency: deliver by performing institutions, trained & experienced people, proven data, established MRV, ...
- 2. Global commons: needs global treaty; but also nested, polycentric governance; respect & deploy diversity
- 3. Top-down (gothic cathedral) ⇔ Bottom-up (favela): Urban Planning = light common framework + decentralize construction works
- 4. Time-sequential decision-making: start here & now, rolling baselines, irrevocable yearly progress, flexibility and adaptability
- **5. Incentivize interests:**
 - * boost national budget reforms (levies; subsidies)

* yearly transfers based on GDP/person & on measured progress in mastering emission drivers



Rationally Radical

RADICAL = Sustainable Development
 = Urgent & Drastic Change

 Business-as-usual

• **RATIONAL**

- NO 'new humankind' experiments
- Reform GDP (activities x prices)
- Bypass the energy "Pantheon"
- Rebuild energy systems; civilization will follow
- Dump old solutions, guides, language, ...
- Reveal interests, instruments, mechanisms, ... that allocate money, power, influence, ...







DRIVERS of energy related CO₂ emissions:

CO ₂ emissions _	$\frac{\text{\$ GDP}}{\text{\times}}$	kWh energy ×	CO ₂ emissions
Person	Person	\$ GDP	kWh energy

Start and foundation of diverse policies,

targeting the levers of change



Decompose drivers in activities & actors, down to specific units of policy address

Wealth Intensity of Peoples (prices & activities & who?)

Wealth Intensity =
$$\frac{\$ \text{GDP}}{\text{Person}} = \sum_{A} \frac{P_A x \text{Activity}_A}{\text{Person}}$$
 (3)

Energy Intensity of Wealth (budget shares & efficiency)

Energy Intensity =
$$\frac{\text{kWh energy}}{\$ \text{ GDP}} = \sum_{A} \frac{P_A x \text{ Activity}_A}{\$ \text{ GDP}} x \frac{\text{kWh energy}}{P_A x \text{ Activity}_A}$$
(4)

CO₂ emissions Intensity of Energy (energy mixes)

$$CO_{2} \text{ Intensity} = \frac{CO_{2} \text{ emissions}}{\text{kWh energy}} = \sum_{E} \frac{\text{kWh type}_{E}}{\text{kWh energy}} \times \frac{CO_{2} \text{ emissions}}{\text{kWh type}_{E}}$$
(5)



	"Goods"	"Bads"
Levies, charges, taxes	B1-	B2+
Subsidies, support, feed-in tariffs	B3+	B4-

Variable = (B2 + B3) - (B1+B4) in \$, €, £, ...

Components of alternative policy

- Top-down (UNFCCC) & Bottom-up (nations)
 - Comprehensive UNFCCC framework
 - Subsidiarity to nations and their constituencies
 - Sectoral approaches for global industrial activities
- Pledges with yearly review on rolling baselines
 - Yearly Progress on Intensity indicators, known today
 - MRV by yearly statistics provided by IMF, IEA, UNDP
- Carbon emissions pricing instruments
 - Domestic Budget/Tax Reforms Enhanced
- Transfers from Rich to Poor nations
 - Graduation by GDP/person metrics
 - Yearly payments or receipts based on GDP/person
 - Performance adjusted payments & receipts







Poor nations get GCTF bonus Y depends on GDP/person

% of *actual* net climate tax revenues in a poor nation





- 1. Common Resolve Emulation (⇔ Zero-sum) Team spirit, mutual learning, try to excel
- 2. All countries equal at UN-level First agreement among the big emitters + join-ins
- 3. Goal directions >>targets; Practices >>projects Irrevocable decrease emissions/person over 2010-2050
- 4. Yearly Progress by country on 3 indicators Reduction of non-sustainable energy intensity Increased use of sustainable renewable energy Restructure GDP by Budget REFORM + global industrial sector policies (eventual sectoral emissions trading)
- 5. Structured transfers from rich to poor, based on GDP/person & country performance on indicators

Overhaul COP – save UNFCCC

- 1. End Kyoto protocol logic; take a fresh approach Distributed renewable energy & efficiency as *spearheads* of related societal power and true change
- 2. Limit UNFCCC to Climate Issues; end COP circus UNFCCC at fixed seat, e.g. Addis Ababa, Bonn, ... Experts in climate, energy, impacts, adaptation, ... cooperating with existing institutes Main focus on Parties' home work (multi-level governance)
- 3. Support separate UN initiatives on other major issues Refresh debate on population, demography, migration,... Technology transfers (property rights; patents) ETHICS commission on wealth accumulation, redistribution and equity



- **1.** Kyoto-Bali-Warschau-Lima fails / falters
- 2. Solid ways are open
- Yearly progress on country measured indicators Reduced energy intensities Increased use of renewable energy Budget REFORM by country
- Structured transfers from rich to poor Based on GDP/person + performance on indicators Contraction & Convergence of emissions/person
- 3. Prices show the way Not the unicorn tax or ETS of economic theory But: fine-tuned pressures ≈ carrying capacity (effective, efficient, fair, feasible)