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#### COEURE Economic approaches to Energy, Environment and Sustainability

Referee report:
Disruptive analysis for drastic & urgent transition changes

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#### Focus on Climate change & climate policy



- IPCC Assessment Reports (1990, 1995, 2001, 2007, 2013-14) + Special Report Renewable Energy 2012
- Stern (2006): drastic & urgent change Δ
- Earlier Δ: WCED (1987) Sustainable Development Radical Political Economy program iff

Full contents & message is maintained e.g. Politics as center of 4 dimensions

#### **Sustainable Development: 4 dimensions (WCED)**



## PLANET Care for nature &

environment
(first comes the climate )

#### Innovate:

Use energy efficiently, Sun, Wind, Water, Bio flows

Priority for the Public Good

Price externalities Regulate markets POLITICS
GOOD GOVERNANCE
POLICIES

New perspective, institutions, rules, leaders, language,

Inclusion Participation Democracy

#### **PROSPERITY**

Limit wealth accumulation to the level attainable by all people forever

Prioritize Investments & Technology for sustainability

Limit population growth.

Economic growth for poor countries

PEOPLE COMMUNITY LIFE

Universiteit Antwerpen

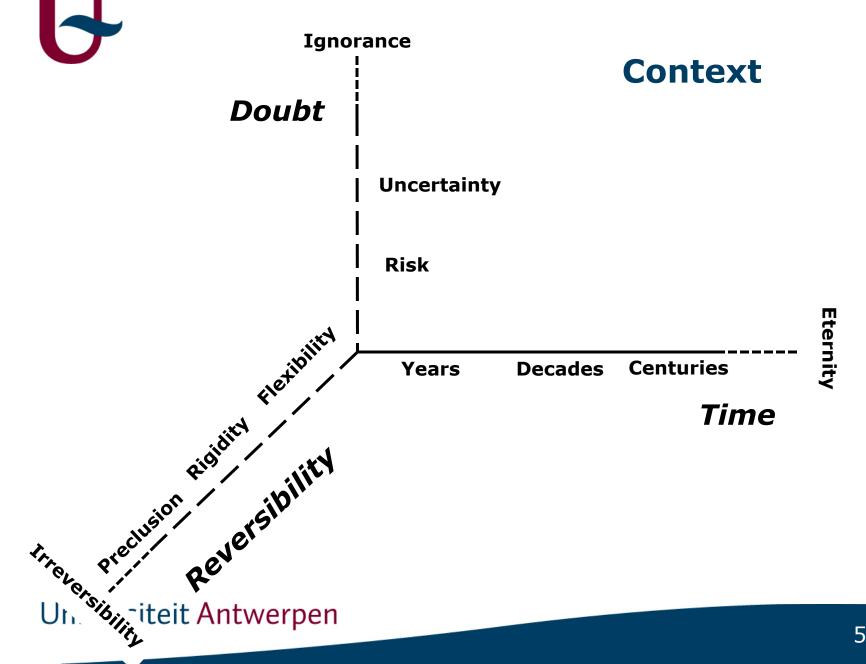


# **Environmental-ecological economics Survey paper omits**

- Decision-making under uncertainty (1960/70s)
  - 1960s: Decision Analysis (e.g. Time-sequential reality)
  - 1970s: 'quasi option'
  - 1990s: for mitigation action, economists recommend 'wait & learn' ⇔ 'choose or lose' [due to confusing reversibility and revocability]
- Decision context
   space of:
   decision components
   [events, actions, outcomes]
  - Time (nearby to infinity)
  - Doubt (risk, uncertainty, ignorance)
  - Reversibility (flexible, rigid, precluded ... irreversible)

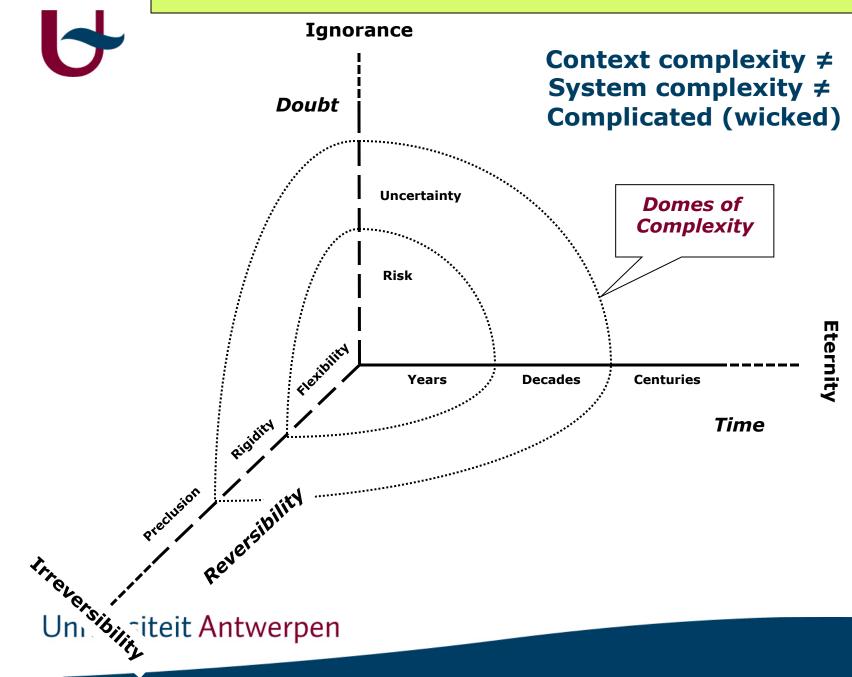
#### **Decision Context**





## **Reversibility definition Substantiated by** three attributes Reversal costs Mostly High Extremely High Substitutability Infinitely costly **Duration of impacts** Easy Years - Decades Difficult **Decades - Centuries** Very Difficult to impossible Centuries - Millenniums Univers Leit Antwerpen Perpetuity

#### **Climate policy % Context complexity**





### What kind of policy?

1. Uniformity Fetish: simplistic policy

2. Complexity Syndrome: clumsy policy

3. Rational policies:
Optimal specificity (diverse)
Multilevel
Polycentric

#### **Rational climate policy**



# Climate *policy* is complicated, contentious, ... not complex if managed by

- 1) Problem decomposition
- Mitigation: by GHG source: energy-related, land use, industrial gases; by societal-economic sector; by region; by emitting activities & related actors
- Adaptation: by hazard, sector, region, exposed people
- 2) Time-sequential decision-making
- yearly rolling baselines
- ❖ yearly pledges & reviews, e.g. reducing Cpp [CO₂ per person] and controlling main drivers
- 3) Political economy of energy interests, power, money

#### **The Uniformity Fetish in Climate Policy**

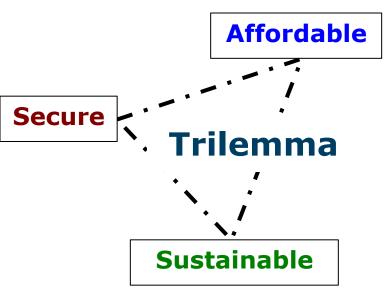


- Economics worship the uniform incentive:
  - The Globally Harmonized Carbon Tax
  - Unique Carbon Prices clearing Emissions Trading markets
- Such uniform carbon price is a mirage (fake)
  - What is a globally harmonized carbon tax for Benin,
     Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, ...etc... ?
  - Emissions trading is disfunctional when diverse activities are amalgamated • markets function if well segmented

  - Unequal landscapes are not flattened by a blanket cover
  - Triggering billions of diverse actors in trillions of daily activities requires adjusted pressure levels

Optimal incentive doses are Specific Climate Policy: Multilevel, Polycentric & Diverse





#### Cascade

1. Sustainable: ambient renewable energy flows = nature decides where & when sources deliver

2. Secure ≠ all energy wishes instantly satisfied [security ≠ reliability ≠ obesity]

3. Affordable: by technological innovation redundant capacities

#### **Case: electricity sector transition**



# Lock-in (2014-....) Large energy companies Magritte Group % EU Commission % Nuclear discourse

- Magritte Group (March 19, 2014) recommends:
  - Preference for 'mature renewables in the regular market'
  - Priority to the utilization of existing competitive power capacity rather than subsidizing new constructions
  - Restore the ETS as a flagship climate and energy policy
- EU (April 9, 2014) New Energy State Aid Guidelines
  - Refrain the German Energiewende
  - Payments for UK coal power capacity
  - Subsidize planned EDF EPR at UK Hinkley Point (€115/ MWh during 35 years)
- Nuclear discourse molds fake reality
  - IAEA & IPCC option low-carbon (⇔ renewables)
  - No real sustainability assessment

#### Conclusion



#### **Drastic & urgent transition changes**

- Energy sector: double transformation to mainly flow renewable electricity supplies
  - German Energiewende as locomotive 

     Lock-in by major companies,
     with the 2014 EU State Aid guidelines as substrate
- Third chance for nuclear power by old promises?
  - IAEA discourse adopted by IPCC in 2014
  - Substitute 'decarbonisation' for 'sustainability' (i.e. sustainability assessment no longer needed)
- Ongoing trust in non-performing uniform instruments
  - ETS as typical example (actually a showcase of captured regulation via comitology)
- Thorough critical analyses pave disruptive pathways