Top Down Instrument Development: from Scenario Families to consistent sets of Building Blocks

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Top down towards Building Blocks: three parts

1. From Governance Storylines to Governance Scenarios

IPCC-adapted: Adding Governance Block

2. Instrument options specified and ordered Strategy: From general to specific

3. Building Blocks per scenario

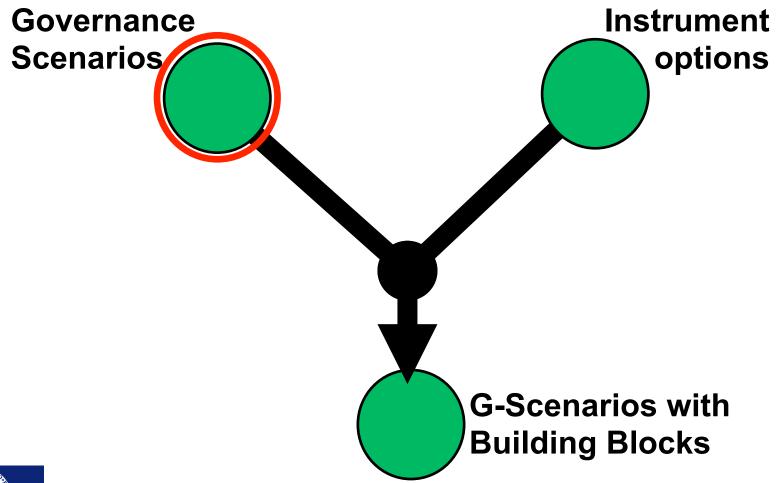
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First general instruments then gaps filled consistently





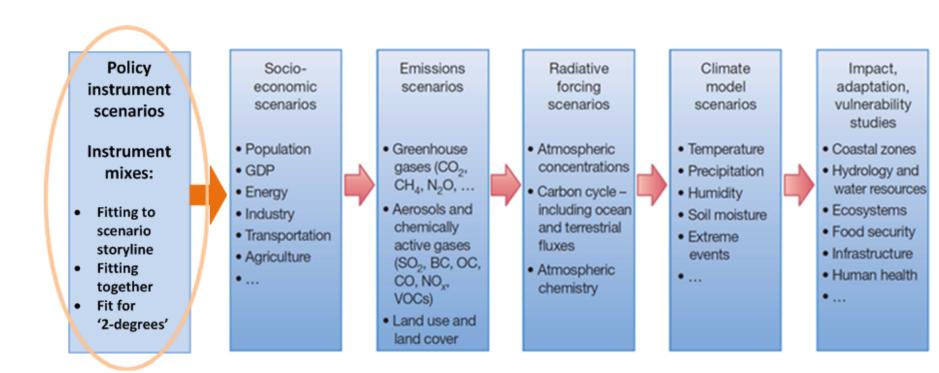
Main structure visualized







Storylines and Scenario Families for Climate Policy Instrumentation: IPCC







Three Governance Dimensions for Climate Policy Instrumentation

1. Supranationality

low ← → high

Authority vested in supranational bodies

EU Commission power versus Member State dominance, etc.

2. Administrative capacity low ← → high

Implementation according to impartial rules (EU CDM China: stopped because of "unclear results")

3. Market centrality

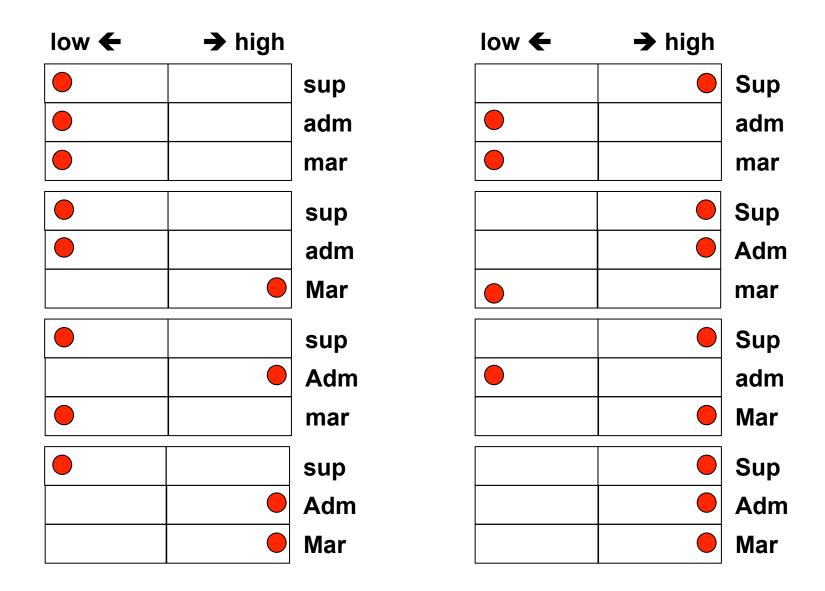
low ← → high

Markets ordered generically: limited public interference, limited power of private parties (mono/oligopolistic)

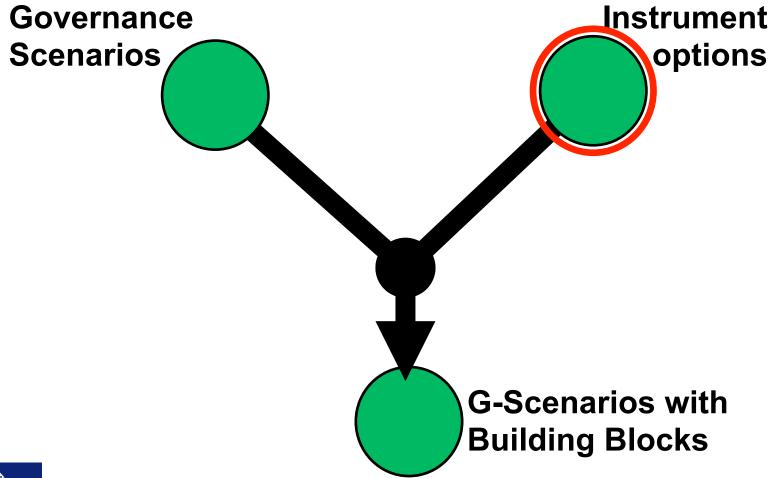




Eight Governance Scenario Families



Where are we?







Hierarchy of Basic Instrument Types

1. Institutional Framework

 Electricity markets; capital markets; reduced constraints (working hours, taxes, etc.); macro-economic + environmental policy; spatial planning; BTA rules; ...

2. Internalization of climate emissions

Encompassing emission pricing CO_{2 equiv}

3. Basic research

Future technologies; future behavior; ...

4. Infrastructure for public and private use

Main elec-grid; CO₂ transport; Ammonia transport; HS-train lines;

5. Technology specifications overruling market behavior

 Operating permits; product specifications; high feed-in tariffs; tax exemptions; etc, etc.

6. Innovation implementation

 Valley of death prevention; learning curves creation; low-carbon refurbishing initiation; ...



Hierarchy in filing gaps: Example Elec market

1. Institutional Framework

Linking producer and end-user in electricity markets, spot pricing; solving the zero ST marginal cost problems of renewables

- 2. Internalization of climate emissions
- 3. Basic research
- 4. Infrastructure for public and private use
 - Main electricity grid open to all, capacity expressed in market prices.
- 5. Technology specifications overruling market behavior
 - No smart grid regulations needed: electric car owners linked to small and large producers; IT is there already.
- 6. Innovation implementation
 - → Solutions depend on governance situation



Hierarchy in filling gaps: Example carbon pricing

1. Institutional Framework

BTA brought in line with WTO

2. Internalization of climate emissions

Upstream carbon tax with CCS refund, an

3. Basic research

Guided by market perspectives, if not: difficult planning task

4. Infrastructure for public and private use

.CO2 transport design, and implementation?

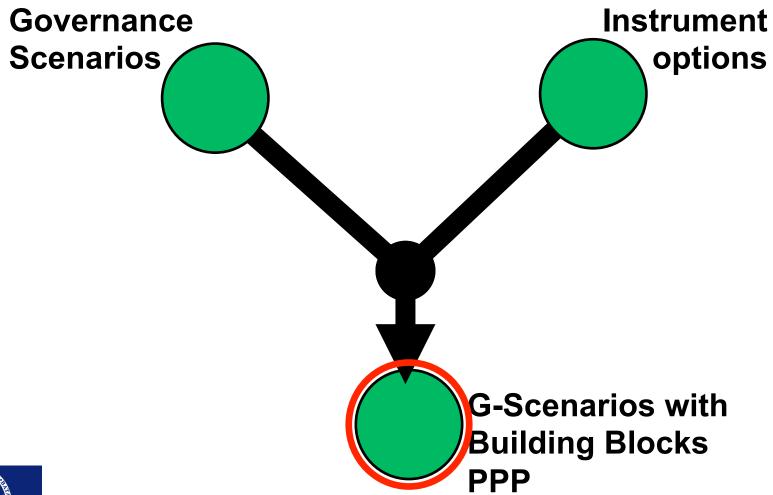
5. Technology specifications overruling market behavior

For most non-CO2 emissions command and control

6. Innovation implementation



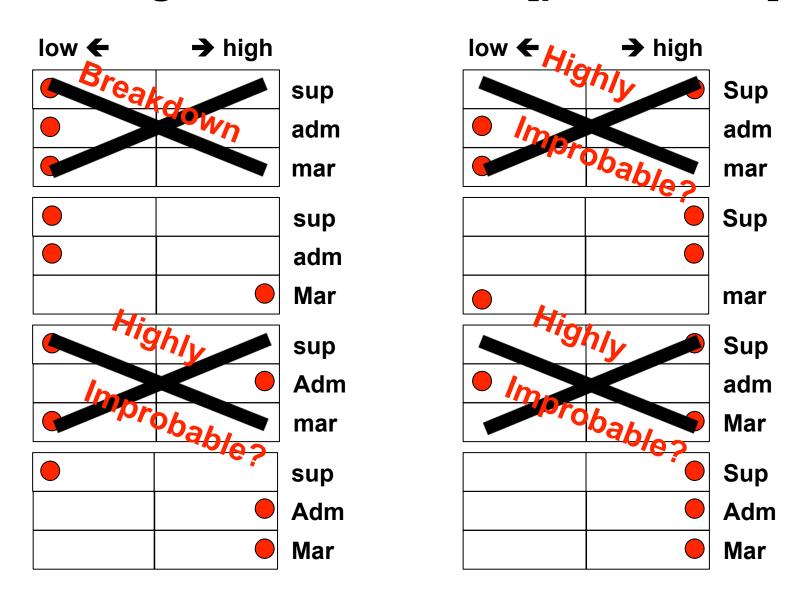
Where are we?



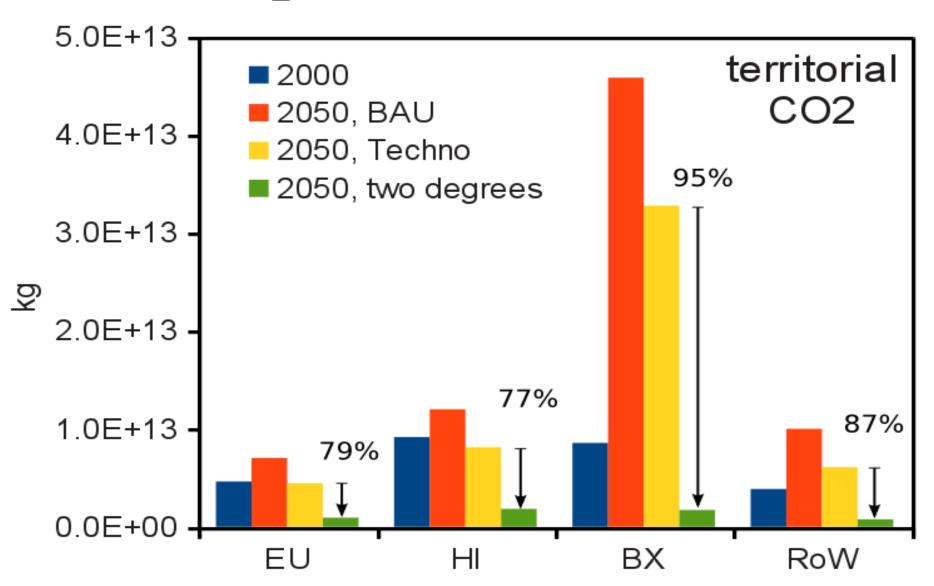




Eight Governance Scenarios: Pruning the non-feasible [provisional]

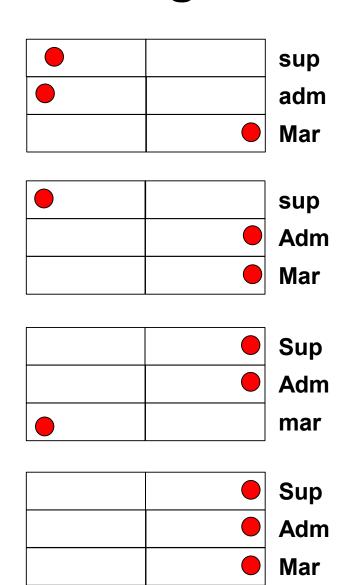


Remember our task: +2-Degrees Climate Stabilization



Four Plausible EUs for 2-Degrees

- [SaM]
 Like EU now, more horizontal coordination
- [sAM]
 Re-nationalized (also)
 Climate Policies
- [SAm]
 Planning Federation,
 heavy bureaucracy
- [SAM]
 Market Federation,
 lean bureaucracy



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adm Like EU now, more horizontal coord.

Institutional Framework 1.

Mar

Electricity markets; BTA; Macro EconPol

Capital markets; Spatial planning

Remain scattered; BTA difficult; no Clim considerations

Remain scattered; limited move to integrated city

Reduced constraints (working hours; Taxes etc. No reduction working hours; Taxes remain scattered

2. Internalization 'Climate'

Encompassing emission pricing

Limited role generic emission pricing: a bit aligned national taxes

3. Basic research

Future technologies;

Future behavior: ...

National views, limited central funding

Incidental studies; not guiding infrastructure dev.

Infrastructure for public and private use 4.

Main electricity grid;

CO₂ transport for CCS

Fuel transport H2; Ammonia ...)

HS-train lines;

lagging behind needs no pro-active planning waiting for private inducement

developed from national perspectives

5. Prescriptions overruling market behavior

Technology specifications, techno-subsidies

Product specifications; Behavior specs

Many diverging national actions, Many, national interests prime

6. Innovation implementation

Valley of death prevention;

Learning curves creation;

Low-carbon refurbishing initiation

Prime-mover-advantages led

National Prime-mover-advantages led

Energy supply considerations prime

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	Adm
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■ Re-nationalized Climate Policies

Institutional Framework 1.

Electricity markets; BTA; Macro EconPol

Capital markets; Spatial planning

Reduced constraints (working hours; Taxes etc. Limited reduction; Taxes more scattered

Remain scattered; BTA impossible

Remain scattered; No spatial planning principles

2. Internalization 'Climate'

Encompassing emission pricing

Limited role generic emission pricing (country policies more dominant: subsidies + taxes)

3. Basic research

Future technologies

Future behavior: ...

National views, limited EU funding

Incidental studies; not guiding infrastructure developm.

Infrastructure for public and private use 4.

Main electricity grid

CO₂ transport; for CCS

Fuel transport (H2; Ammonia ...)

HS-train lines;

lagging behind needs

no pro-active planning

waiting for private inducement

developed from national perspectives

5. Prescriptions overruling market behavior

Technology specifications, techno-subsidies

Product specifications; Behavior specs

Diverging actions

National interests prime

6. **Innovation implementation**

Valley of death prevention;

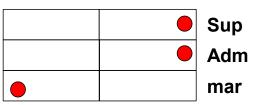
Learning curves creation;

Low-carbon refurbishing initiation;

For national innovators: Prime-mover-advantages led

For national innovators: Prime-mover-advantages led

Each country own different programs



Planning Federation

1. Institutional Framework

Electricity markets; BTA; Macro

Capital markets; Spatial Planning Substantially integrated

Reduced constraints (working hours; Taxes etc. Limited reduction; better ordered)

2. Internalization 'Climate'

Encompassing emission pricing

Limited role generic emission pricing; Cap ??

3. Basic research

Future technologies;

• Future behavior; ...

Some supranational views, limited funding?

Incidental studies, limited guidance on infrastructure.

Substantially integrated; BTA difficult; some Clim consid.

4. Infrastructure for public and private use

Main electricity grid;

CO₂ transport; for CCS

Others like ((H2; Ammonia ... fuels)

• HS-train lines;

Active planning of old technologies

Active planning

Active planning, national try-outs

Active planning reckoning with national perspectives

5. Prescriptions overruling market behavior

Technology specifications, techno-subsidies

Product specifications; Behavior specs

Supranational interests prime; countries follow

Supranational interests prime; many subsidies, few taxes

6. Innovation implementation

Valley of death prevention

Learning curves creation

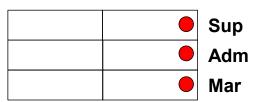
Low-carbon refurbishing initiation

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Some EU, others national prime-mover-advantages led

Some EU, others national prime-mover-advantages led

Detailed EU level approach



Market Federation

Institutional Framework 1.

Electricity markets, BTA; macro EconPol

Capital markets; Spatial Planning

Designed; BTA well possible; EconEnv integr

Unified also small users; some generic design principles

Reduced constraints (working hours, taxes etc.) Removed mainly, taxes aligned, partly centralized

2. Internalization 'Climate'

Encompassing emission pricing

Generic emission taxes on all CO2 and

and on main non-CO2

3. Basic research

Future technologies

Future behavior: ...

National views, limited funding

Incidental studies; limited guidance infrastructure dev.

4. Infrastructure for public and private use

Main electricity grid

CO₂ transport; for CCS

Fuel Transport (H2; Ammonia; ...)

HS-train lines;

Modest planning

Advanced, business led, through strong market incentives

Business led, through strong market incentives

Business led, as through high air transport cost

5. Prescriptions overruling market behavior

Technology specifications, techno-subsidies

Product specifications

Limited no techno-subsidies

Limited

Innovation implementation 6.

Valley of death prevention;

Learning curves creation

Low-carbon refurbishing initiation

Limited necessity with high carbon prices

Limited necessity with high carbon prices

Limited necessity with high carbon prices

Carbon prices for 2-degrees

Nordhaus (2013) *Climate Casino*, 15 models:

- For 2.5 degrees, rising to 160 \$/ton in 2050
 - Iff full global participation
 - Iff most efficient policies are administered
- Both not possible fully, never!

Failing to create institutional development:

- Higher carbon prices needed, and "more of all"
- Substantially higher real cost of climate policy





Conclusions on BBs for 2-Degrees

- Plausible Governance Scenarios are widely diverging
- For effectiveness and optimality, Building Blocks to be focused on high efficiency instruments
- Instrument Building Blocks depend very much on Governance Scenarios
- 2-Degrees target: Is it attainable with any not-high?
 - Low supranationality?
 - Low market dominance?
 - Limited administrative capacity?





