

Did Paris solve the Problem?



Thomas Sterner

Univ of Gothenburg, EfD, EDF, ..







- 
- A foggy street scene in Agra, India, with the Taj Mahal visible in the background. The image is used as a background for the text.
1. Climate Change & **Environment**
 2. Stiglitz plenary 1%, inequality, AI – **Land**
 3. **Price** on Carbon
 4. Climate negotiations; **Fairness**
 5. Paris
 6. Technology & Green Finance

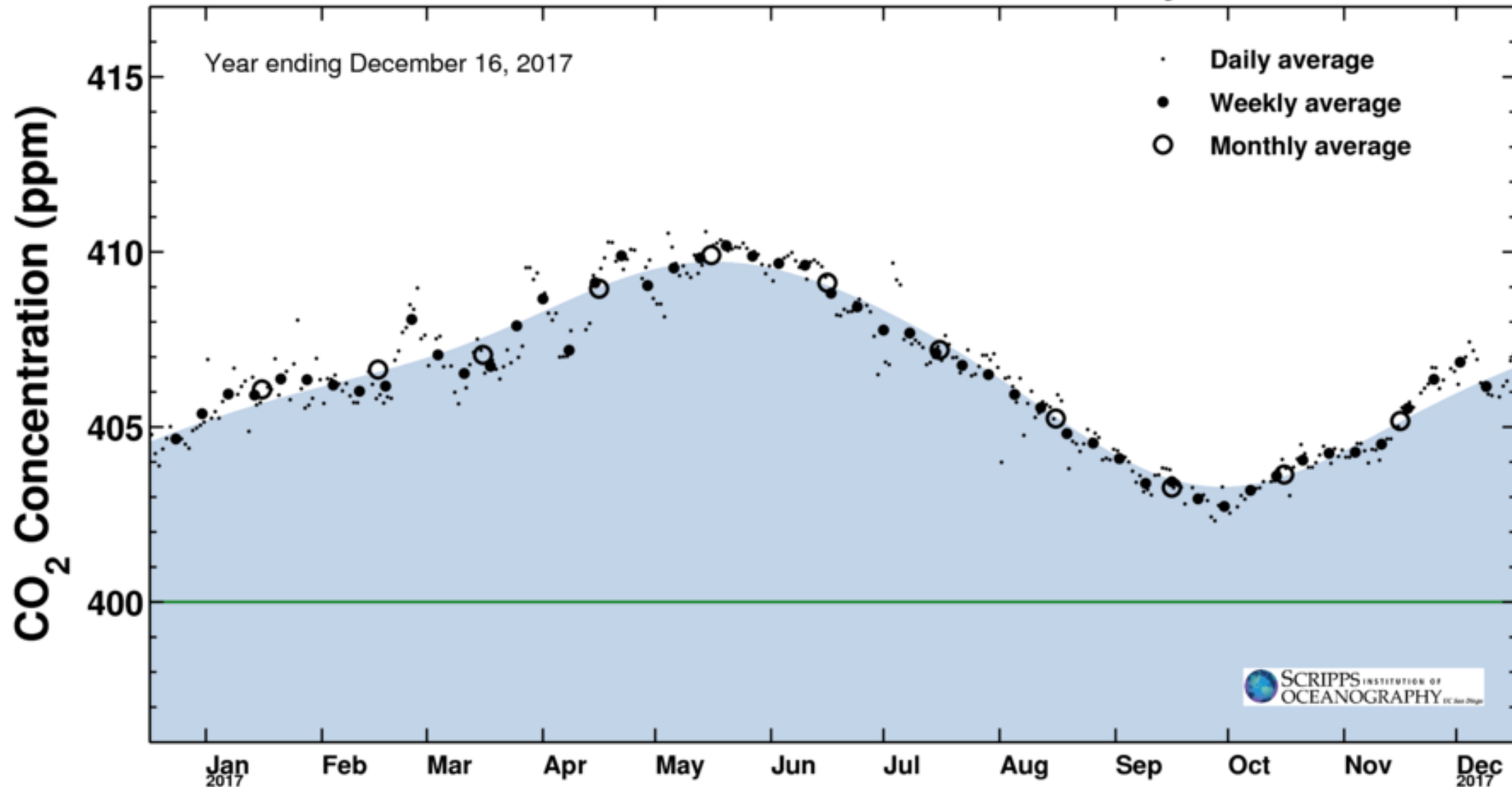
Inertia



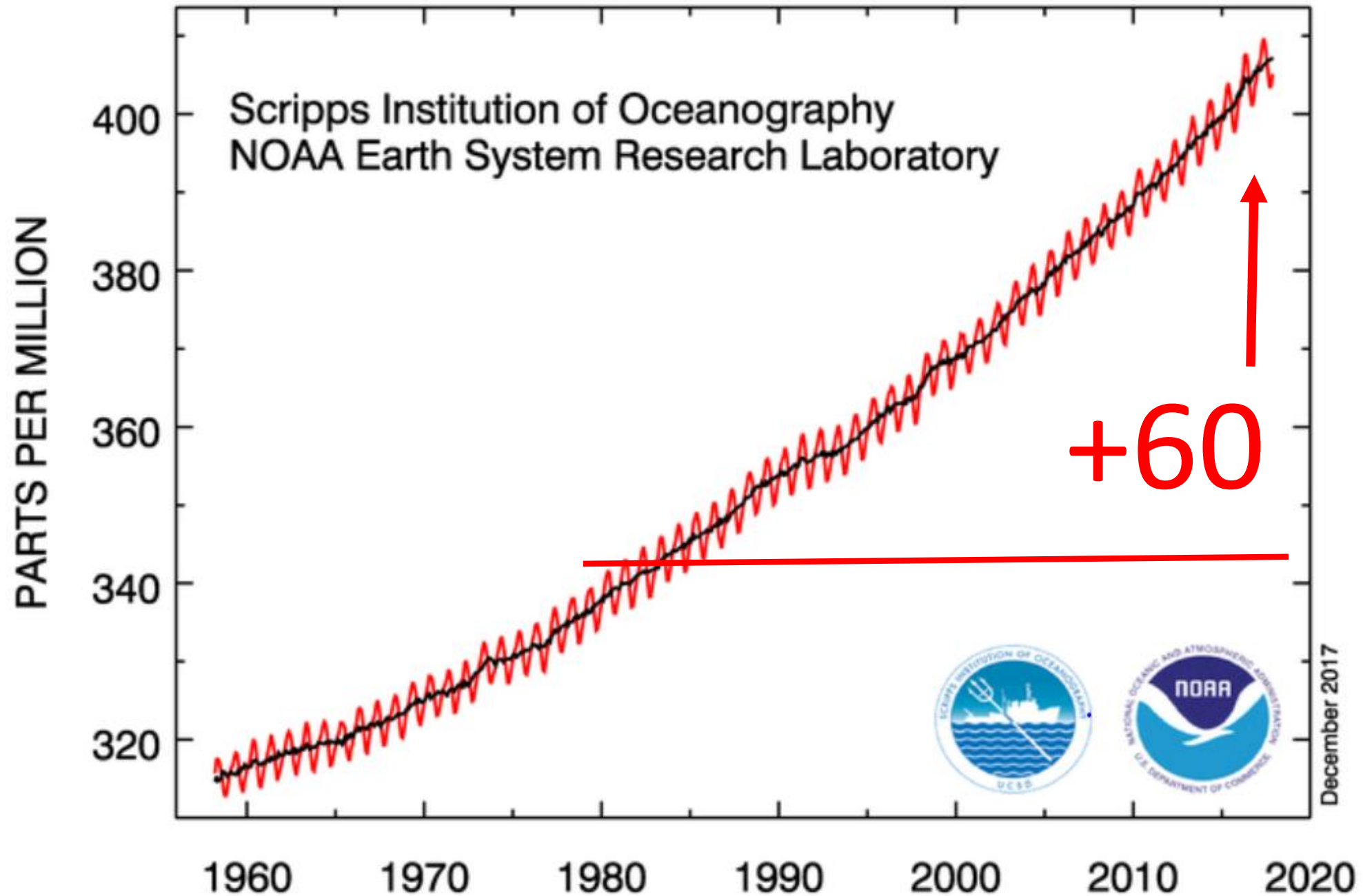
Latest CO₂ reading
December 16, 2017

407.08 ppm

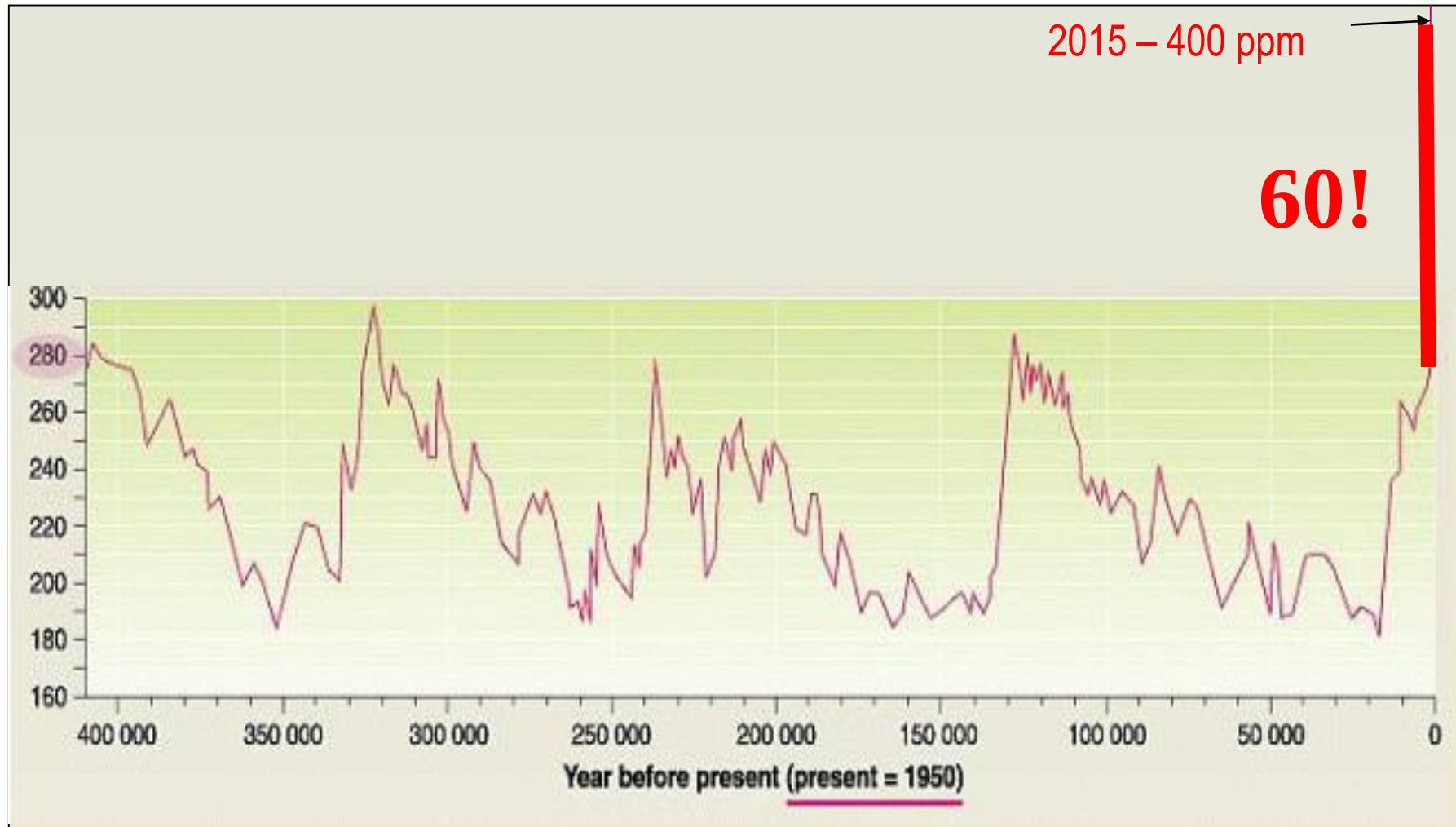
Carbon dioxide concentration at Mauna Loa Observatory



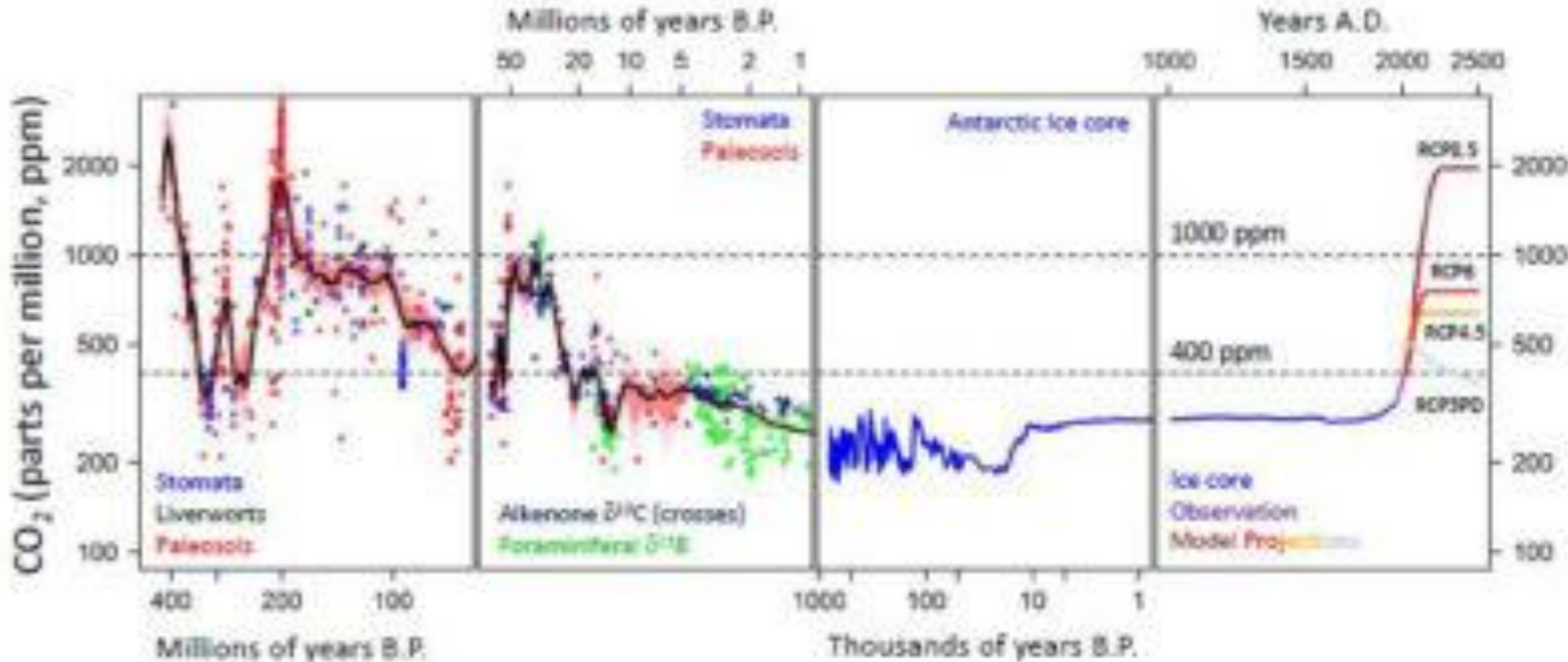
Atmospheric CO₂ at Mauna Loa Observatory



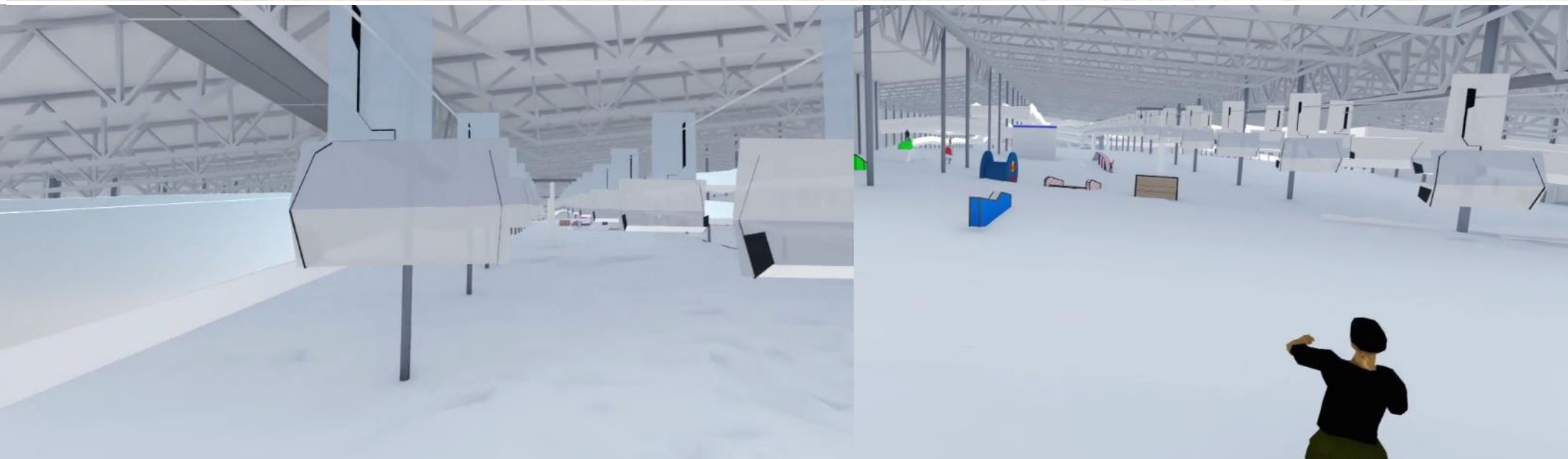
What is 400 ppm?



4 Million years ago sealevel + 25 M



OM SKIHALLEN



Death Toll in India's Intense Heat Wave Soars to Over 1,100

Rohit Inani / New Delhi @josefkisdrunk | May 27, 2015



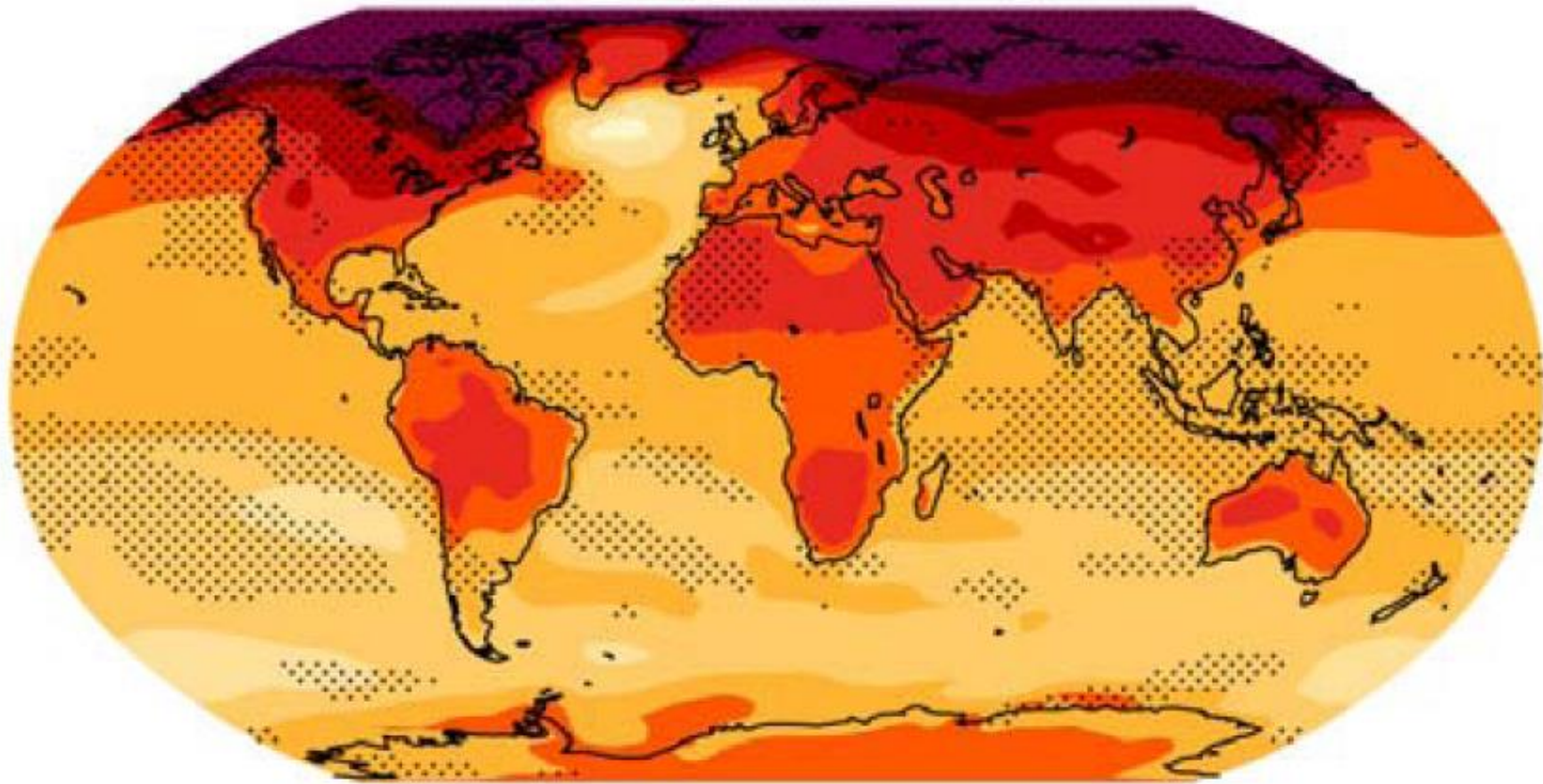
Temperatures in parts of the country have neared 122° F (50° C)

India's heat wave has now claimed over 1,100 lives, with spiking temperatures melting roads in the



Local heating in °C

per +1°C global average temperature



(°C per °C global mean change)

IPCC 2013



0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 1.25 1.5 1.75 2



Mourning the Holocene



ECONOMICS

Higher costs of climate change

An attempt to reconcile the effects of temperature on economic productivity at the micro and macro levels produces predictions of global economic losses due to climate change that are much higher than previous estimates.

THOMAS STERNER

We are already experiencing the economic impacts of climate change — heatwaves, for exam-

ple, are increasing hospital absenteeism, as well as crop losses. But attempts to calculate the effects of rising temperatures have produced conflicting results, particularly between estimates at the

economy exhibit a highly nonlinear response to local temperature in a wide variety of countries, both rich and poor (see, for instance, refs 2 and 3). For example, worker productivity and crop yields are both relatively stable at

effects to cover the whole economy without double counting or missing vital parts. One

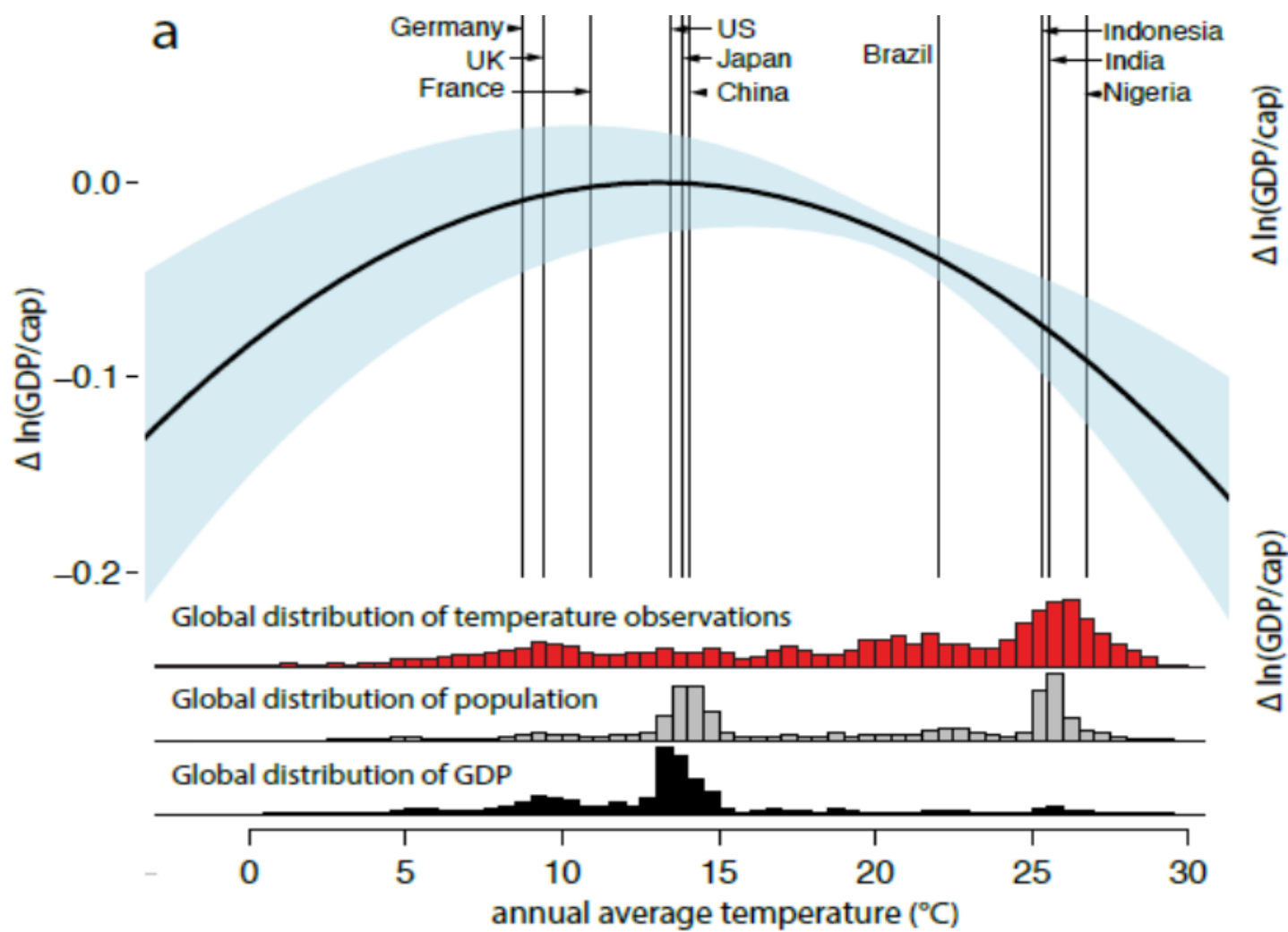


87,5%



GLOBAL NON-LINEAR EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON ECONOMIC PRODUCTION

Marshall Burke,^{1,2†*} Solomon M. Hsiang,^{3,4‡} Edward Miguel^{4,5}



The Impact of Temperature on Productivity and Labor Supply

Evidence from Indian Manufacturing

E. Somanathan¹

Rohini Somanathan²

Anant Sudarshan³

Meenu Tewari⁴

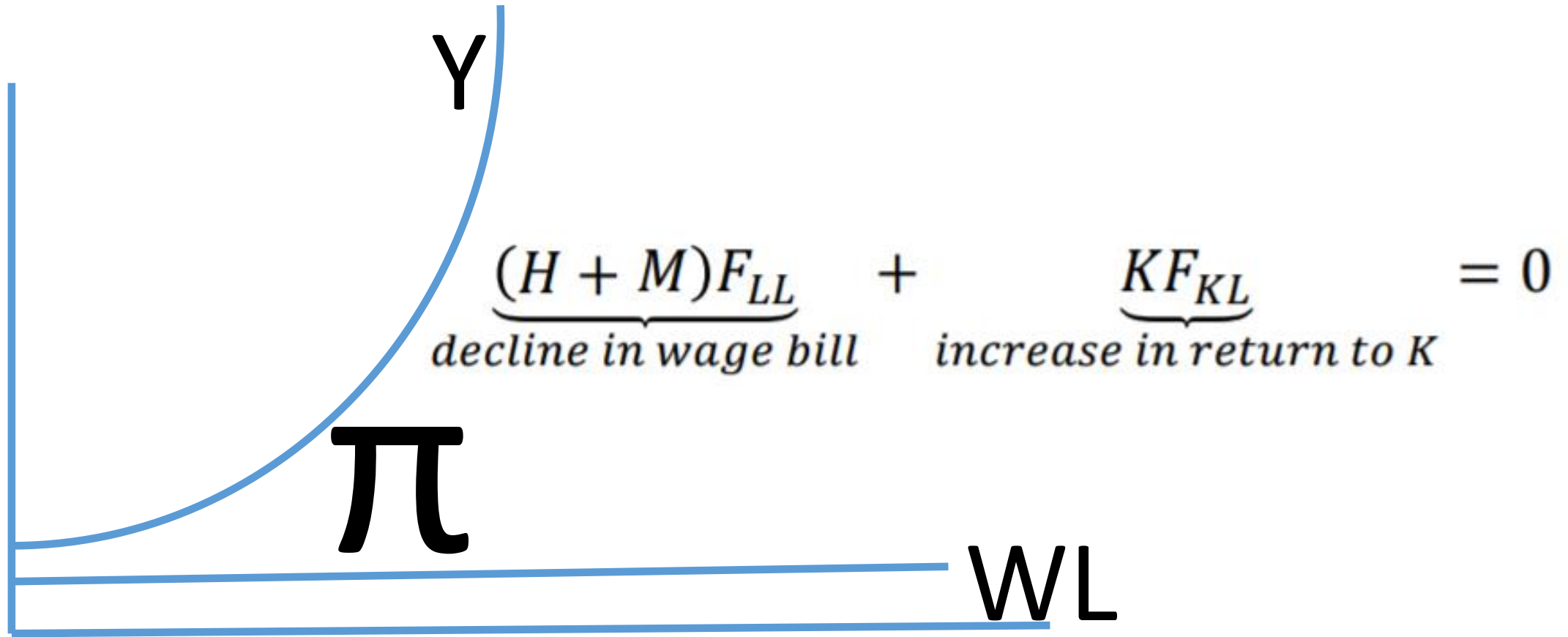
Hot days: Increasing absenteeism

Hot days: Decreasing output

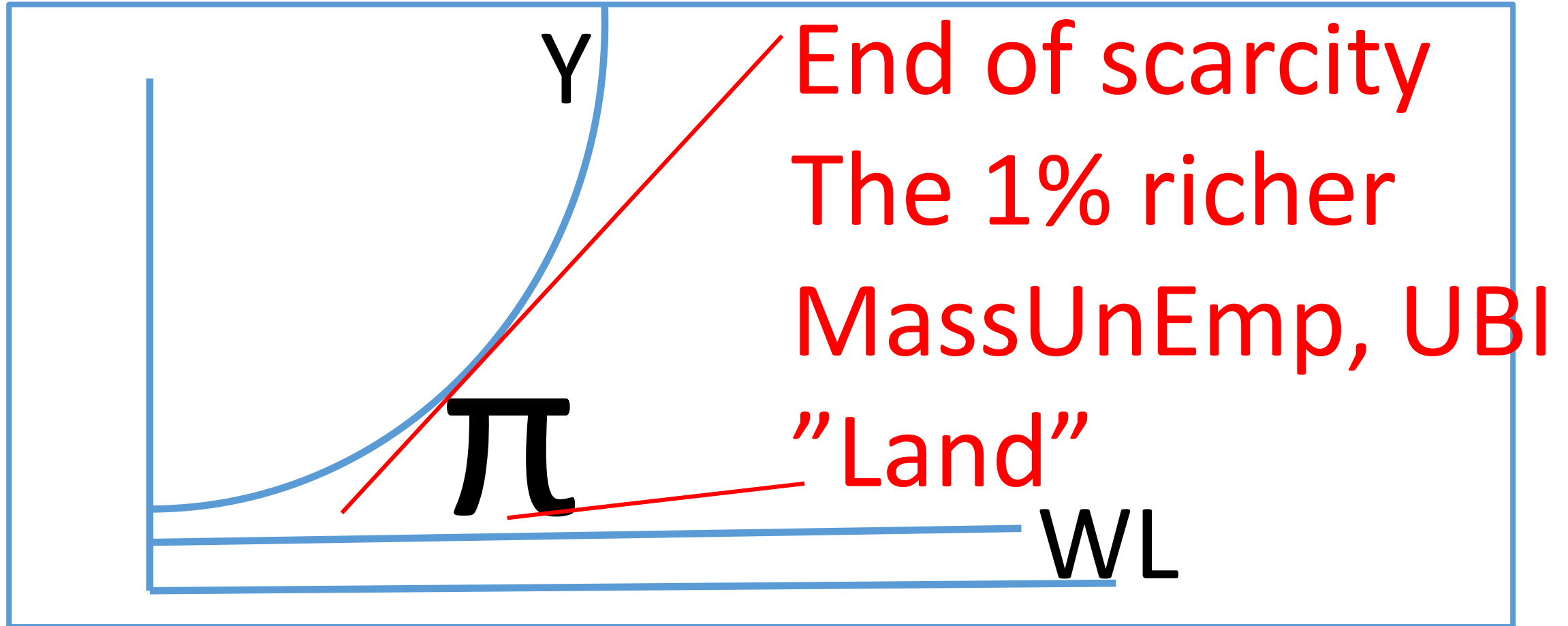
Weaving, steel, diamond polishing...

Stiglitz:

AI take-over: GDP grows, Wages Const. → **PROFIT**



Stable Wages. Rising returns to C, Techn, Land



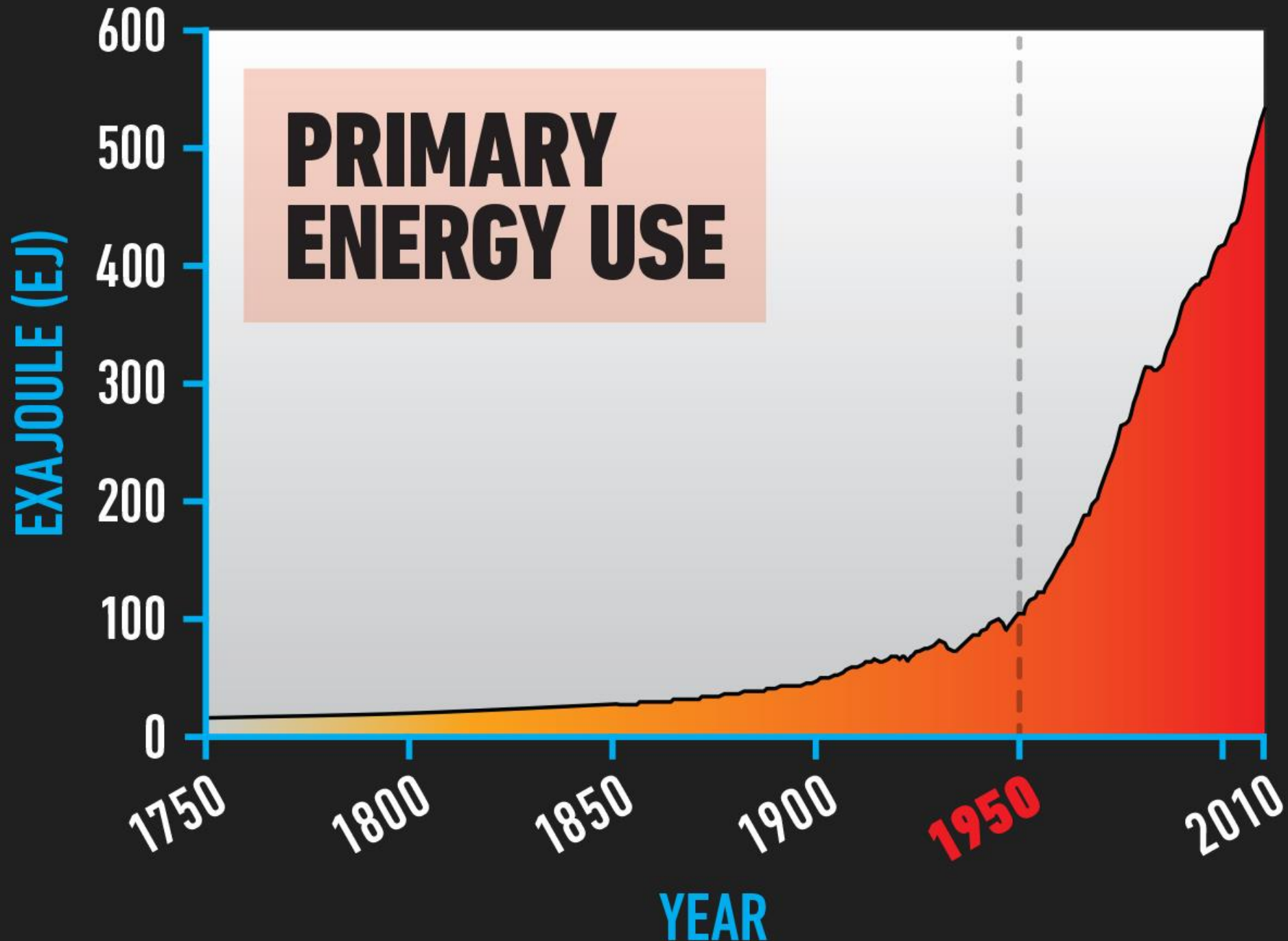


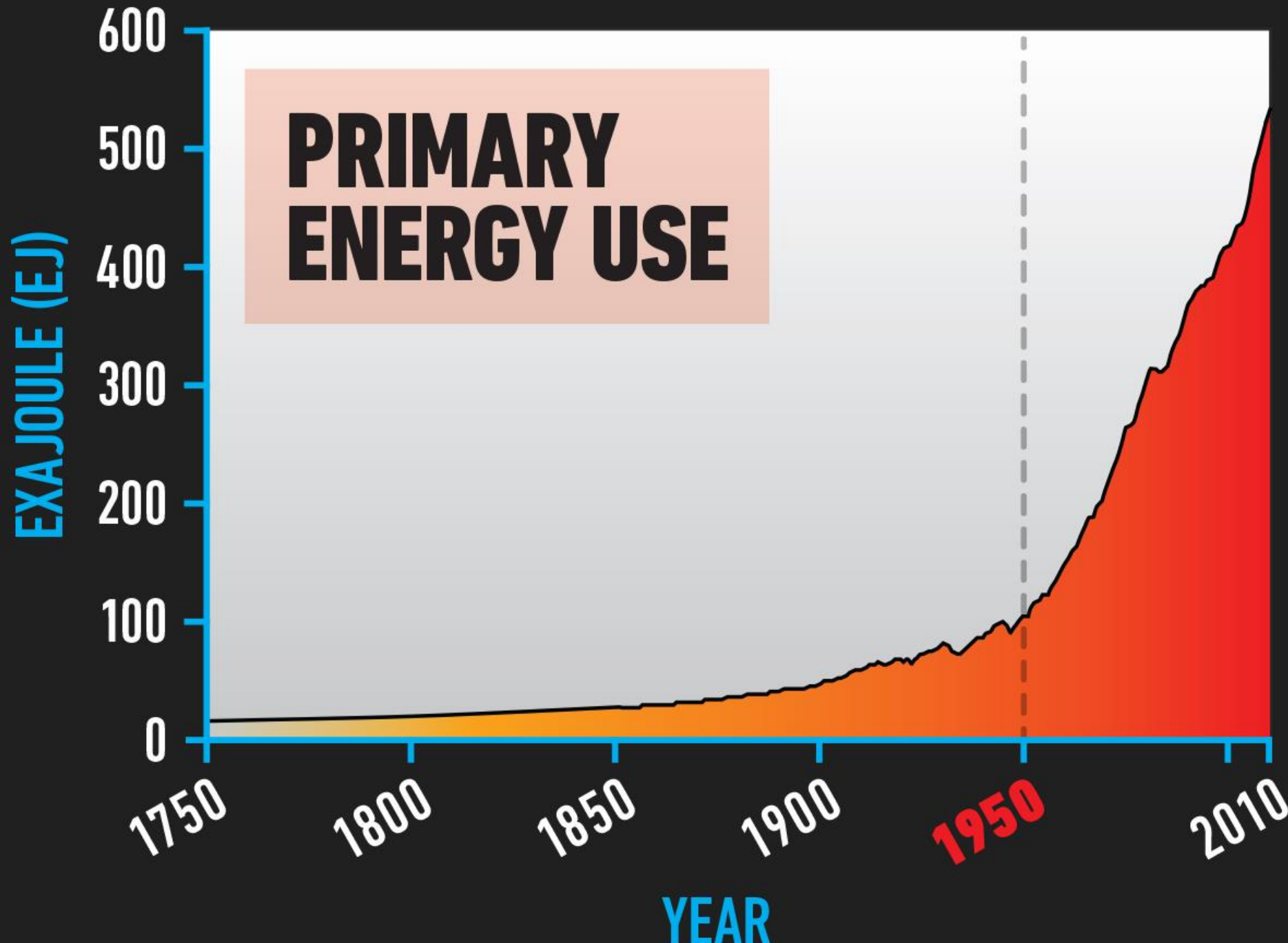
Challenge 1 Surplus or scarcity? Role of Land

A Millions of taxidriviers & physicians replaced → massive joblessness in spite of GDP growth.

B Worse off! Lost honeybees, fish & ecosystem services

$$Q = f(K, H + M, L)$$

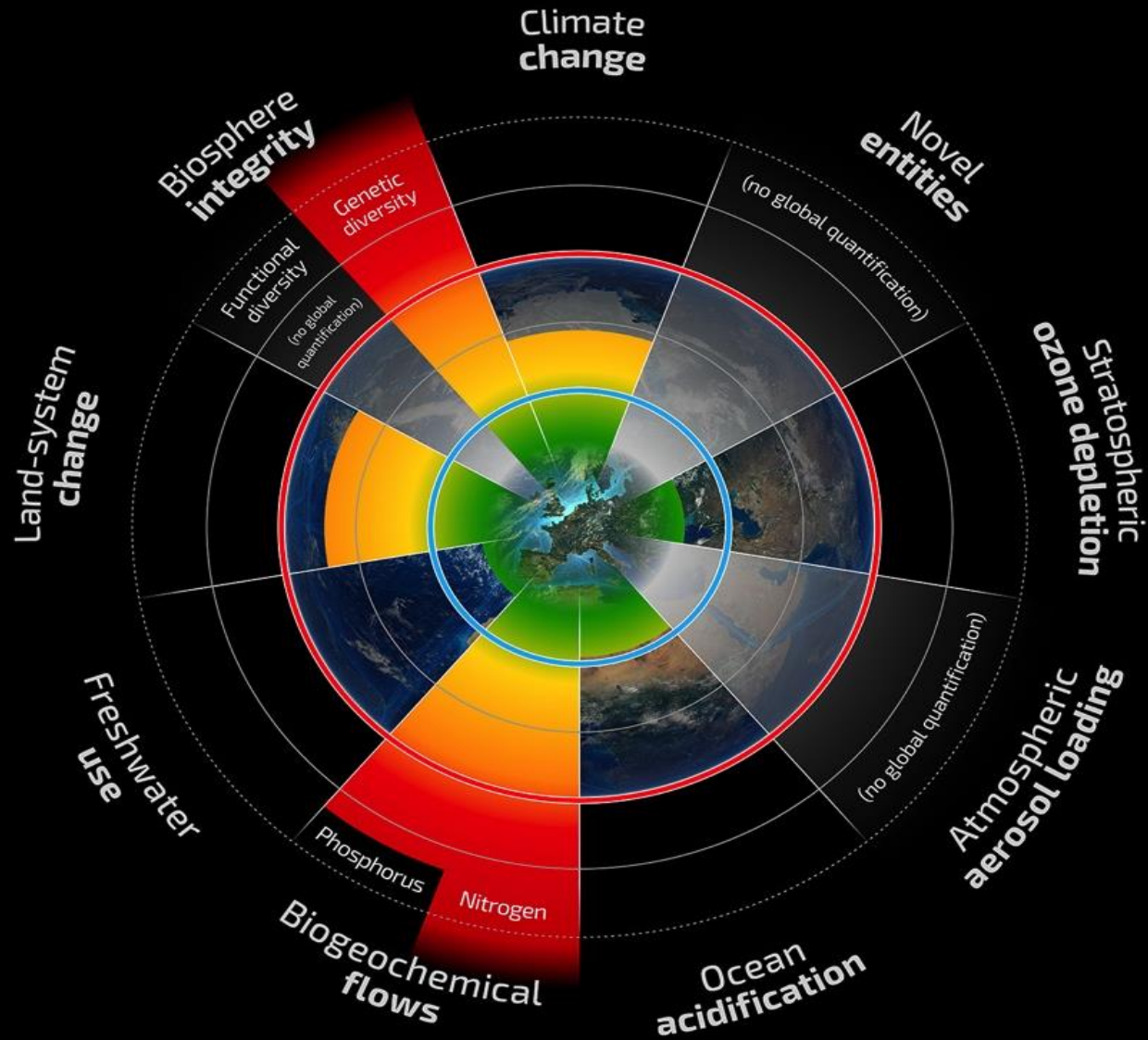




Also GDP,
CO₂, CH₄,
Population
Water
Dams
Urbanis.
Fertilizer
Fishing..

Planetary Boundaries 2.0

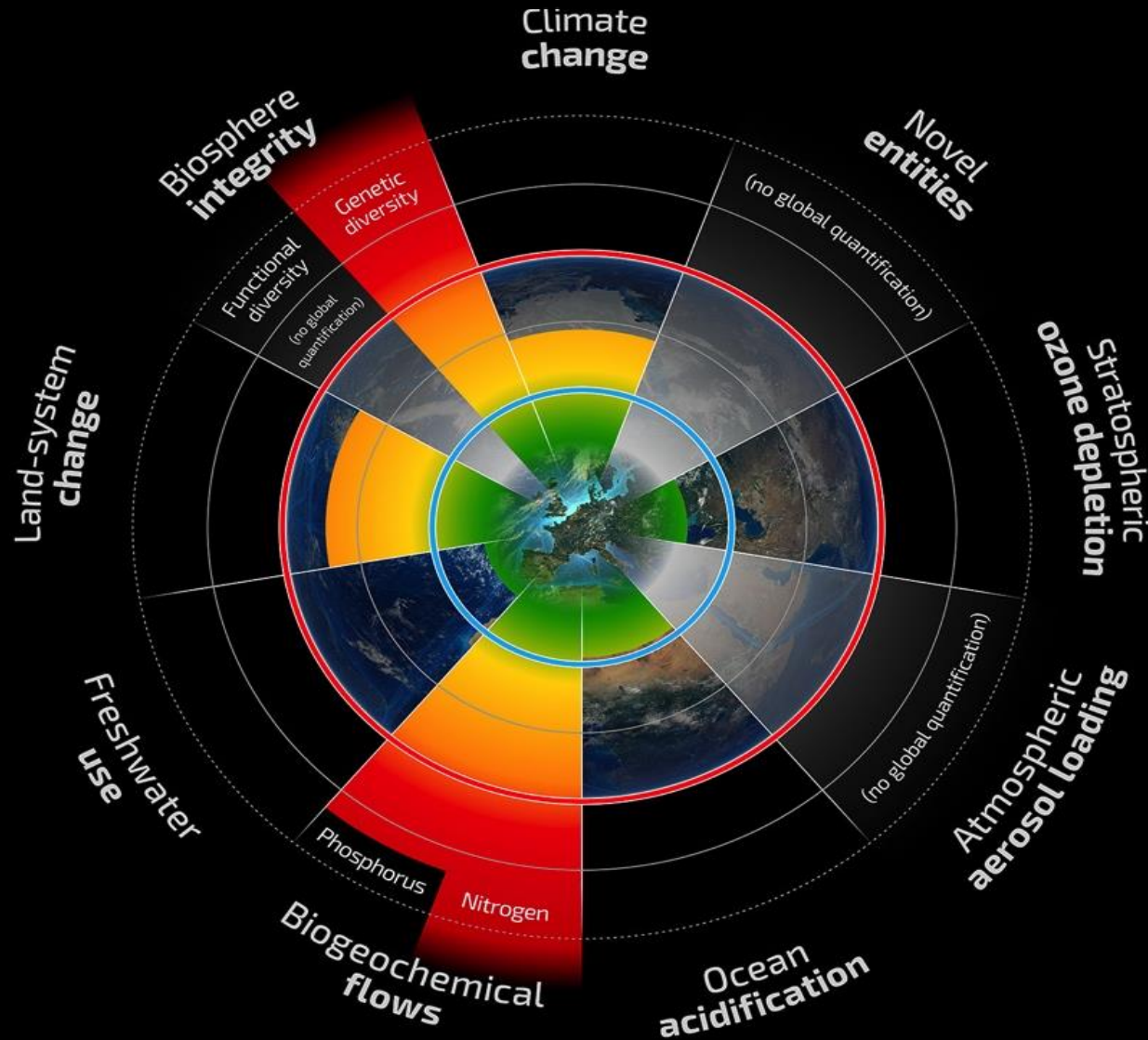
Steffen et al. (2015)



Planetary Boundaries 2.0

= LAND

Steffen et al. (2015)



Climate
Ocean Acidific.
Biodiversity
Chemicals
O₃, N, P,
Aerosols

#Planetary Boundaries# = LAND

Policies for Planetary boundaries

Depend on the issue.

For biodiversity property rights,

For Climate change:

- * An abatement Plan*

- * A price on C*

Challenge 2: Is P_{carbon} important ?

- Heterogeneity
- Links to other sectors
- Effects on technology
- Leakage and border tax issues
- Is economics failing to be relevant?

Taxes and Emission Trading



US\$/tCO₂

168 — SWEDEN (TAX)



95 — TOKYO (ETS)

69 — NORWAY (upper) (TAX)
68 — SWITZERLAND (TAX)

48 — FINLAND (TAX)

31 — DENMARK (TAX)
28 — BRITISH COLUMBIA (TAX)
IRELAND (TAX)

16 — UNITED KINGDOM (price floor) (TAX)

ICELAND (TAX)
GUANGDONG (ETS)
QUÉBEC (ETS)

10

11 CALIFORNIA (ETS)
SHENZHEN (ETS)

9 BEIJING (ETS)
EU (ETS)

MEXICO (upper) (TAX)
TIANJIN (ETS)
NORWAY (lower) (TAX)

4

5 SHANGHAI (ETS)

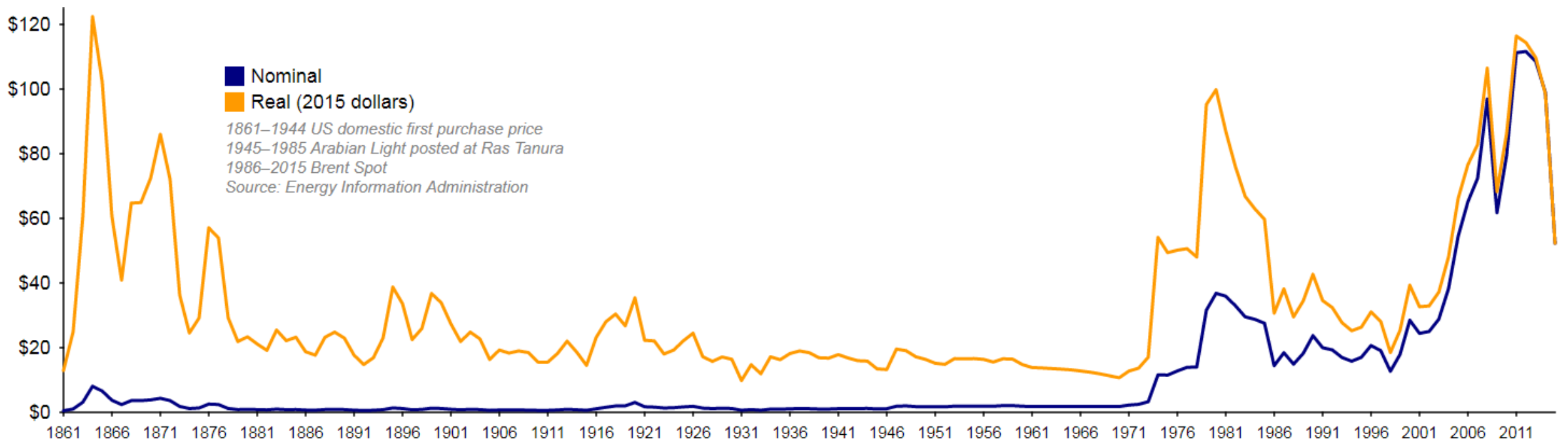
3 RGGI (ETS)

JAPAN (TAX)

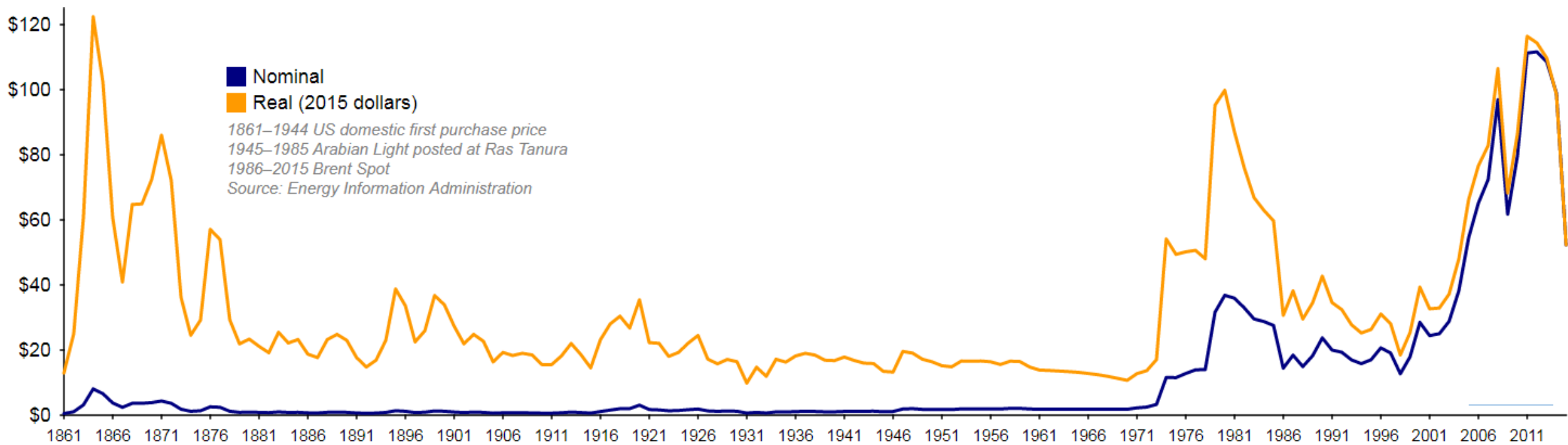
2

1 MEXICO (lower) (TAX)
NEW ZEALAND (ETS)

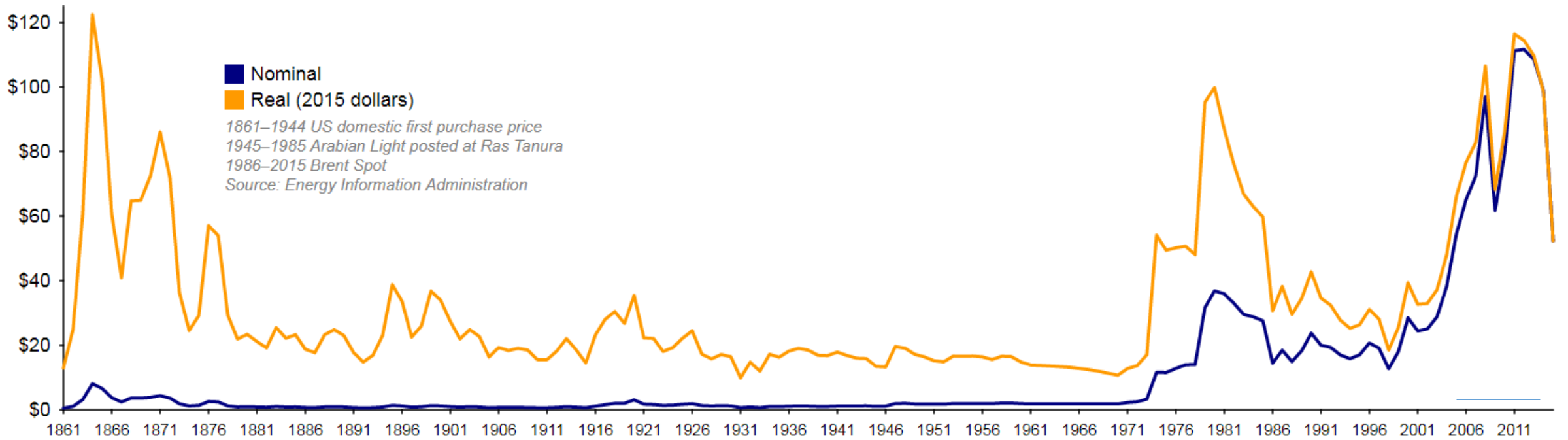
Oil prices, and Various Climate policies



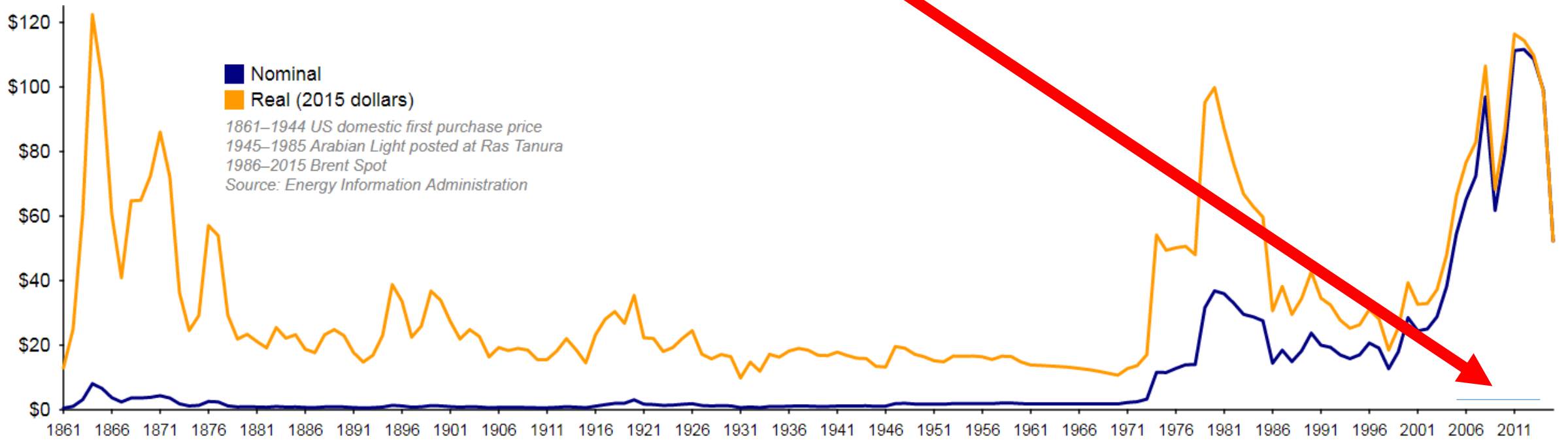
Tough climate policies...?



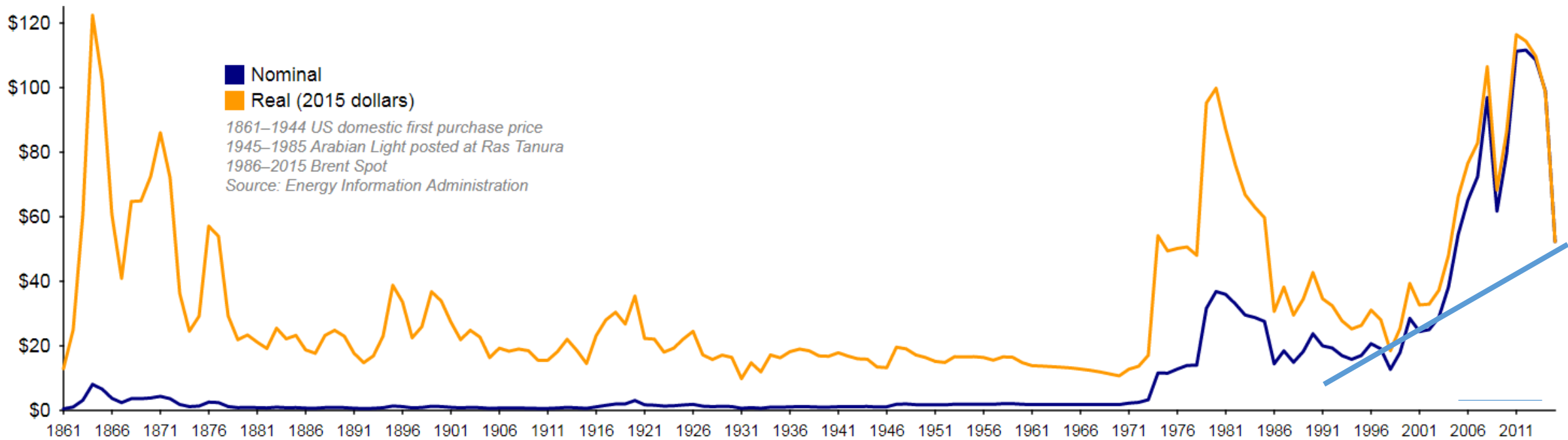
CO2 prices



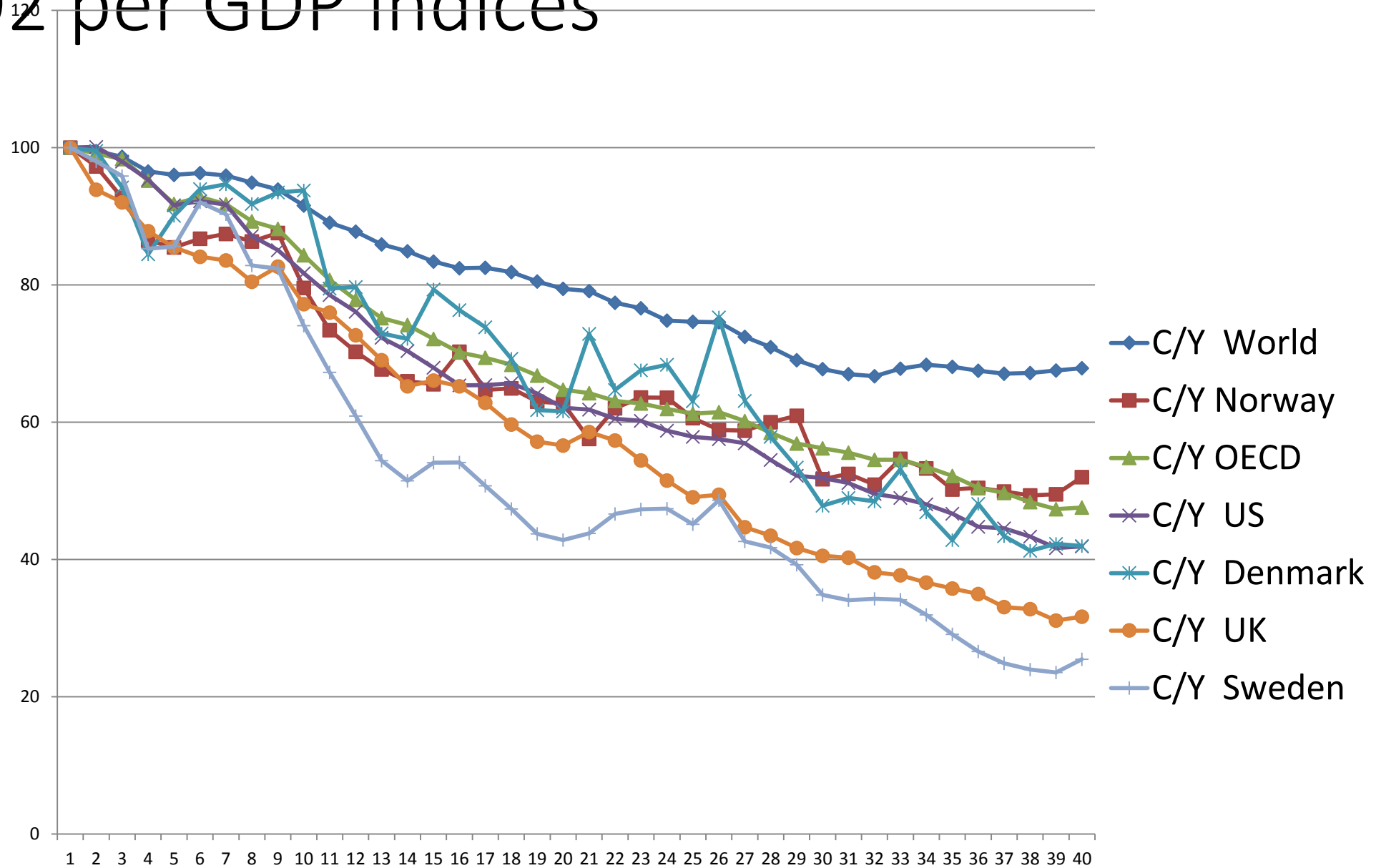
CO2 prices



CO2 prices SWEDISH CARBON TAX

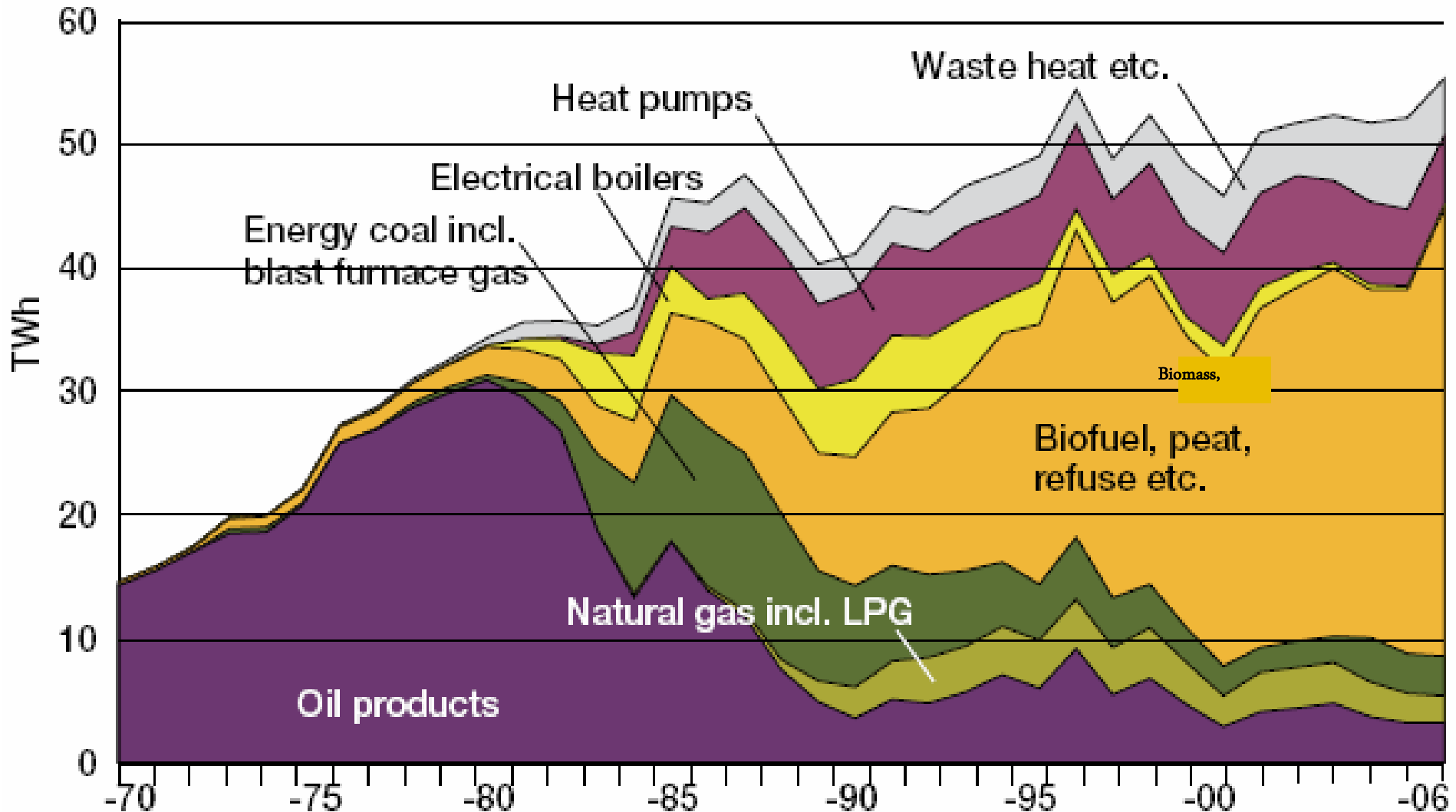


CO₂ per GDP indices

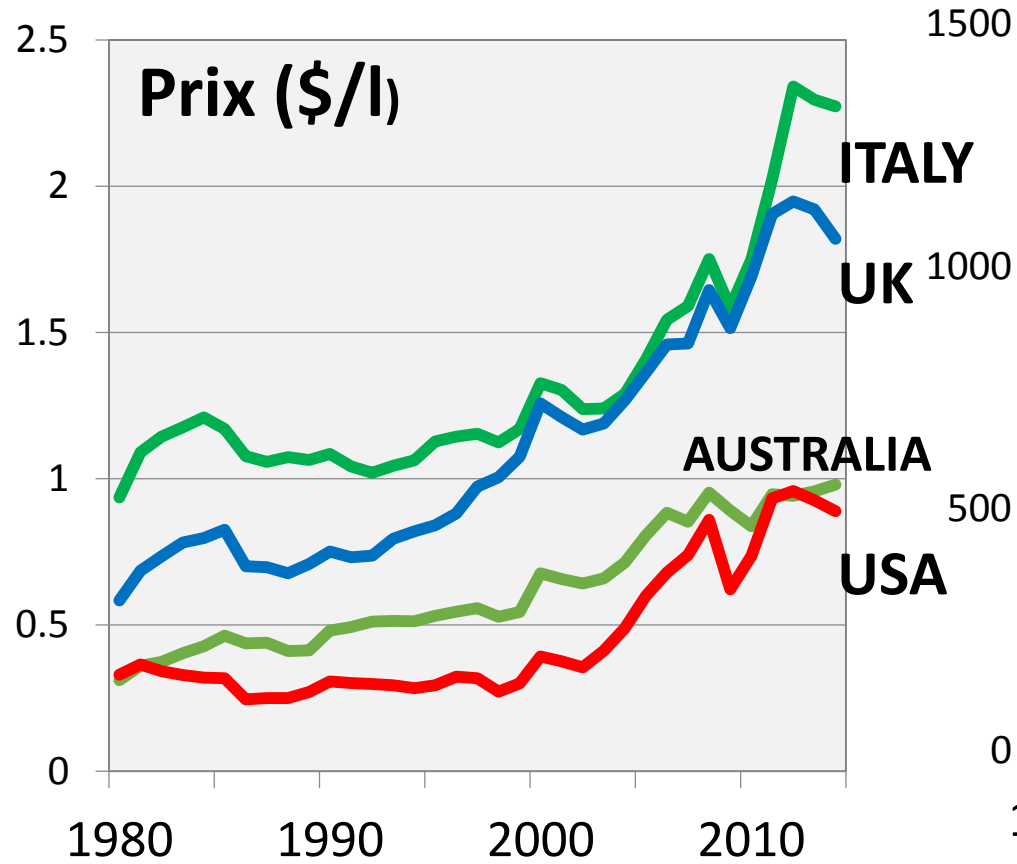


District heating 1970-2006

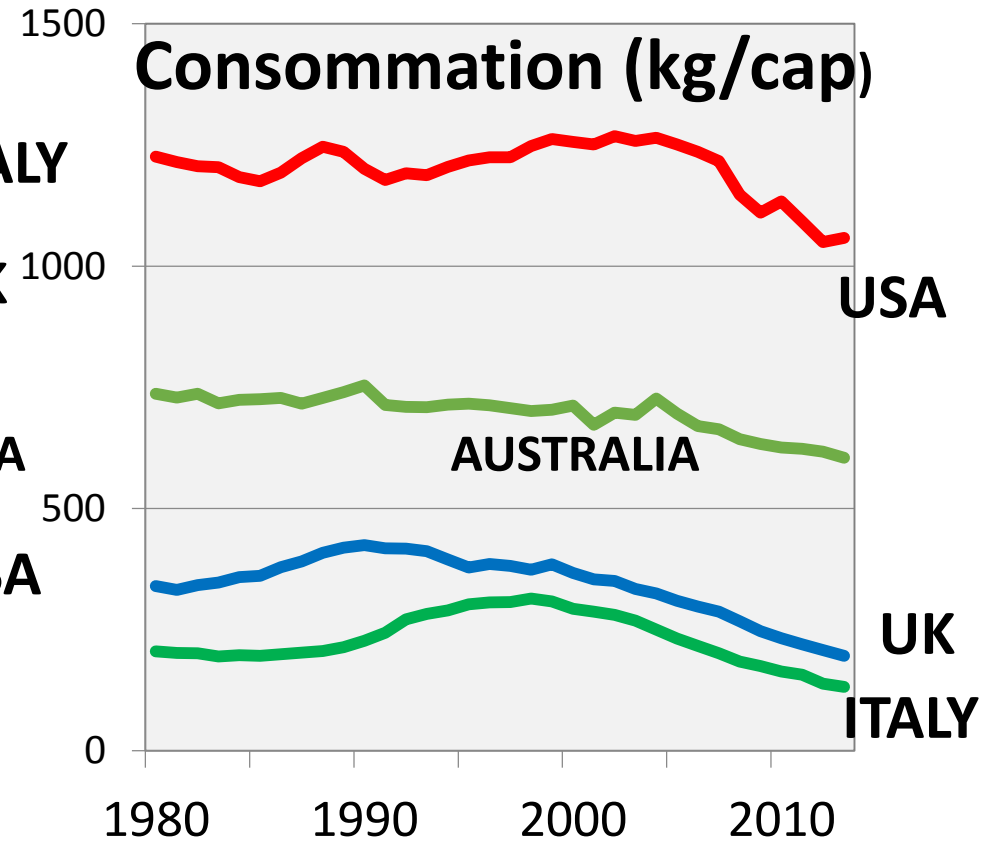
2007 54 TWh (+ 32 % > 1990) & Bio 24 → 70 %
50 % of total heat. 76 % of flats.



Price of gasoline



Gasoline Consumption





Burden sharing and Fairness

EU promises 20% reduction in carbon emissions by 2020



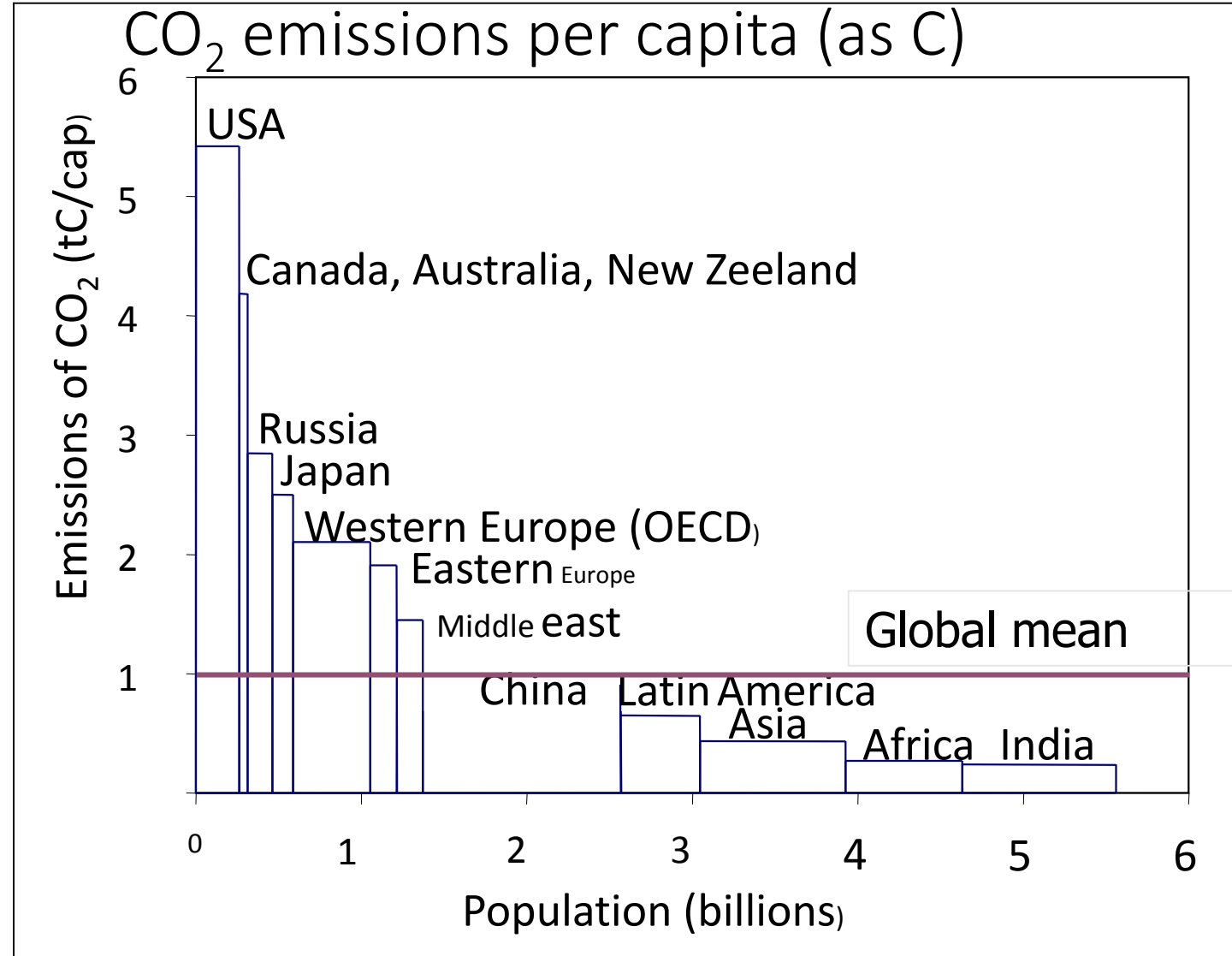
Ian Traynor and David Gow in Brussels

Wednesday 21 February 2007 00.07 GMT

FAIRNESS

Different burden allocations

	Current	GF	Per Capita
USA	5600	2800	800
INDIA	2400	1200	3200
Total	8000	4000	4000



Copenhagen Failed...



Paris: Succé



Paris: Succé ... or not?



Do Markets Trump Politics?

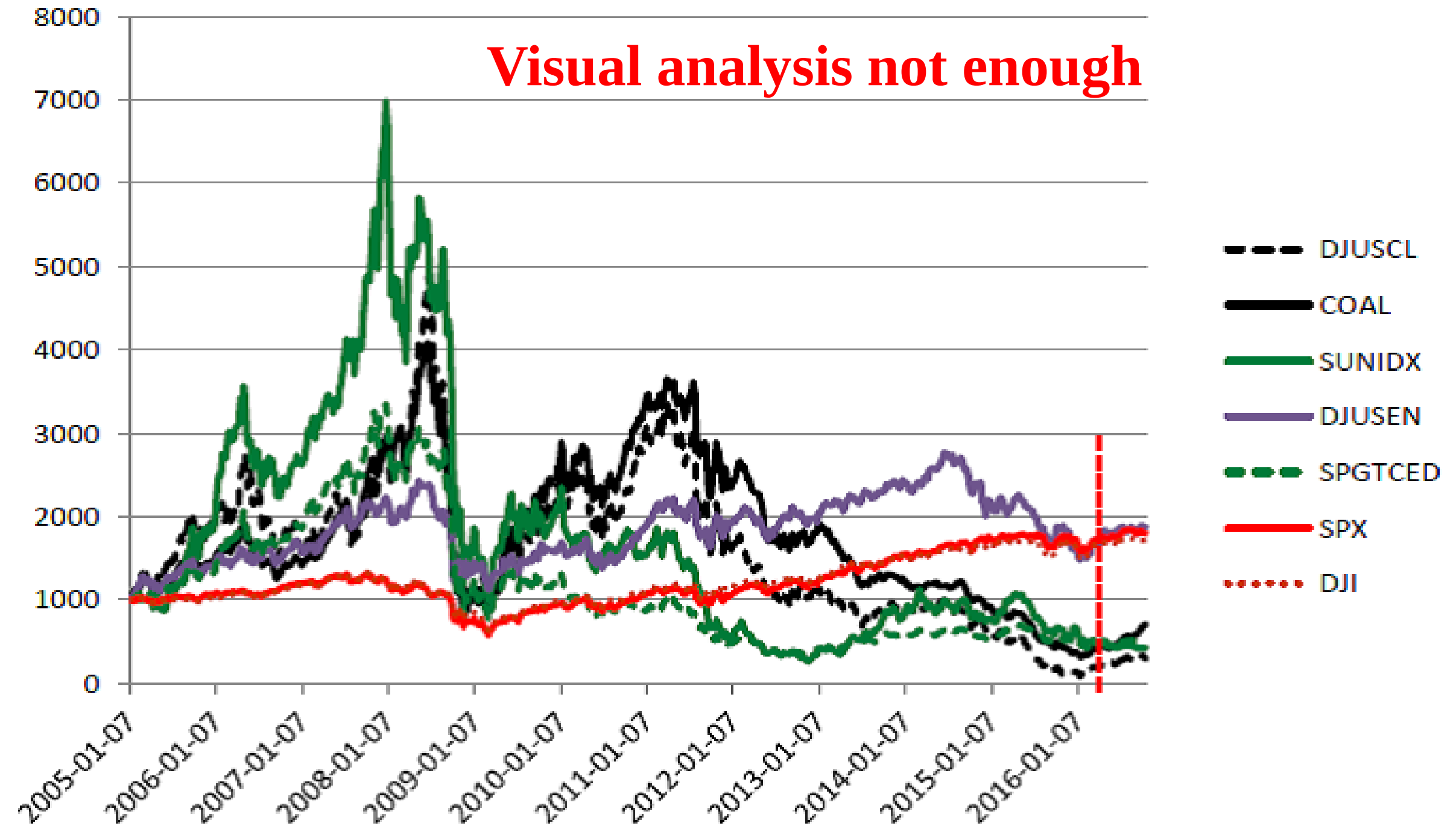
Evidence from Fossil Market Reactions

Samson Mukanjari and Thomas Sterner

University of Gothenburg

February 2016

Visual analysis not enough



Methodology How judge 'success' of Paris?

1. Event Study Methodology

- Efficient Market Hypothesis
- Unexpected new information → abnormal returns.
- Natural experiment.

2. Impulse Indicator Saturation (IIS)

Methodology

Estimating Abnormal Returns

Market Model

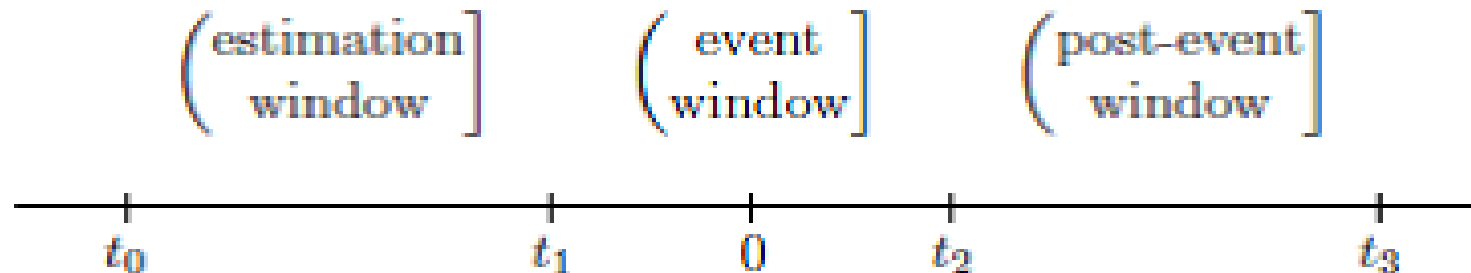
$$r_{it} = \alpha_i + \beta_i r_{mt} + \epsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

$$E[\epsilon_{it}] = 0 \text{ and } Var[\epsilon_{it}] = \sigma_{\epsilon_i}^2$$

$$AR_{it} = r_{it} - (\hat{\alpha}_i + \hat{\beta}_i r_{mt})$$

- In the absence of unexpected news, the expected value of the abnormal returns ϵ_{it} is zero.

Figure 1: The Event Study Time line



Response to Paris using Exchange Traded Funds		Coal	Oil	Gas	Solar	Wind	Energy	Nuclear
	CAR _{0,1}	-0.0189	-0.0151**	-0.0278	0.0702**	0.0040	0.0167	0.0038
	<i>t</i> _{CAR}	-0.7671	-2.3424	-1.2155	2.0016	0.2220	1.1537	0.2381
	CAR _{0,2}	-0.0036	-0.0128	-0.0446	0.1281**	0.0216	0.0423*	0.0116
	<i>t</i> _{CAR}	-0.0987	-1.3263	-1.3001	2.4367	0.8021	1.9540	0.4816
	CAR _{-1,0}	-0.0308	-0.0051	-0.0355	0.0380	-0.0029	0.0090	-0.0051
	<i>t</i> _{CAR}	-1.2531	-0.7948	-1.5513	1.0835	-0.1605	0.6243	-0.3194
	CAR _{-2,0}	-0.0422	-0.0075	-0.0319	0.0369	-0.0117	-0.0005	-0.0130
	<i>t</i> _{CAR}	-1.1437	-0.7773	-0.9305	0.7019	-0.4330	-0.0217	-0.5434
	CAR _{-1,1}	-0.0349	-0.0125	-0.0381	0.0638	-0.0068	0.0166	0.0040
	<i>t</i> _{CAR}	-0.9454	-1.2914	-1.1118	1.2134	-0.2513	0.7674	0.1658
	CAR _{-2,2}	-0.0310	-0.0126	-0.0514	0.1207	0.0021	0.0328	0.0038
	<i>t</i> _{CAR}	-0.5046	-0.7822	-0.8987	1.3772	0.0461	0.9086	0.0949
	CAR _{0,5}	0.0267	-0.0202	-0.0485	0.1995	0.0345	0.0714*	0.0180
	<i>t</i> _{CAR}	0.3622	-1.0441	-0.7071	1.8975	0.6400	1.6473	0.3760
	CAR _{-5,5}	-0.0399	-0.0202	-0.0722	0.1912	0.0163	0.0582	0.0237
	<i>t</i> _{CAR}	-0.2946	-0.5685	-0.5743	0.9917	0.1649	0.7327	0.2693
	CAR _{-10,5}	-0.0533	-0.0061	-0.1002	0.2590	0.0314	0.0739	0.0173
	<i>t</i> _{CAR}	-0.2708	-0.1186	-0.5475	0.9236	0.2189	0.6397	0.1350
<i>N</i>		1	4	3	2	1	7	1

Skip Gas, Wind, Nuclear...

	Coal	Oil	Solar	En eff
CAR _{0,1}	-0.0189	-0.0151**	0.0702**	0.0167
CAR _{0,2}	-0.0036	-0.0128	0.1281**	0.0423*
CAR _{-1,0}	-0.0308	-0.0051	0.0380	0.0090
CAR _{-2,0}	-0.0422	-0.0075	0.0369	-0.0005
CAR _{-1,1}	-0.0349	-0.0125	0.0638	0.0166
CAR _{-2,2}	-0.0310	-0.0126	0.1207	0.0328
CAR _{0,5}	0.0267	-0.0202	0.1995	0.0714*
CAR _{-5,5}	-0.0399	-0.0202	0.1912	0.0582
CAR _{-10,5}	-0.0533	-0.0061	0.2590	0.0739

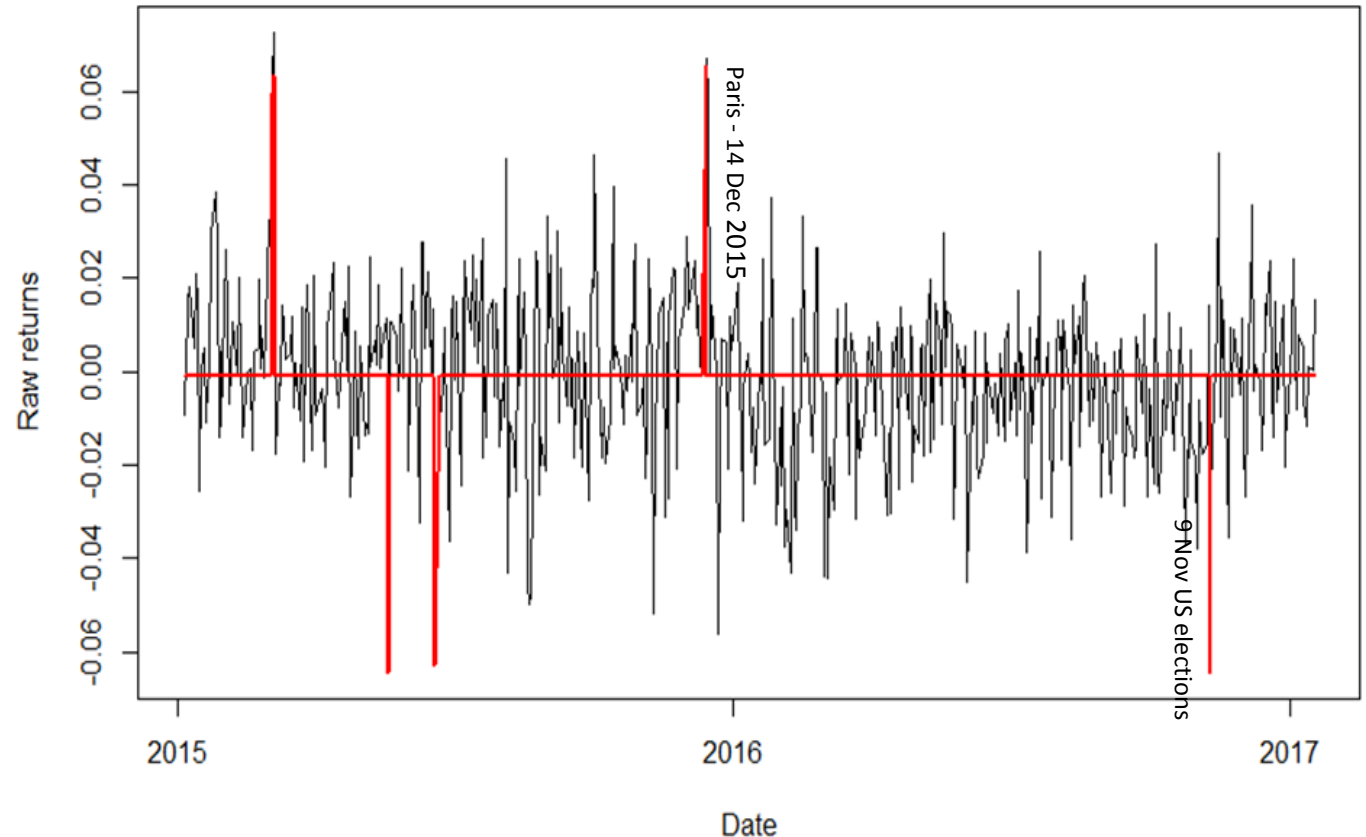
IIS Results

Six additional dates identified by IIS:

1. 4 March 2015
2. 05 March 2015
3. 20 May 2015
4. 19 June 2015
5. 16 December 2015
6. 22 December 2015

All associated with significant events in fossil and renewable markets.

Impulse indicator saturation detected climate-related political and market events between January 2015 and 2017



PARIS

- Limited market response
- Contrast media huge 'success'.

Two key words:

1. Surprising

2. Strong

Conclusion

- No significant effects for coal.
- Unexpected ?

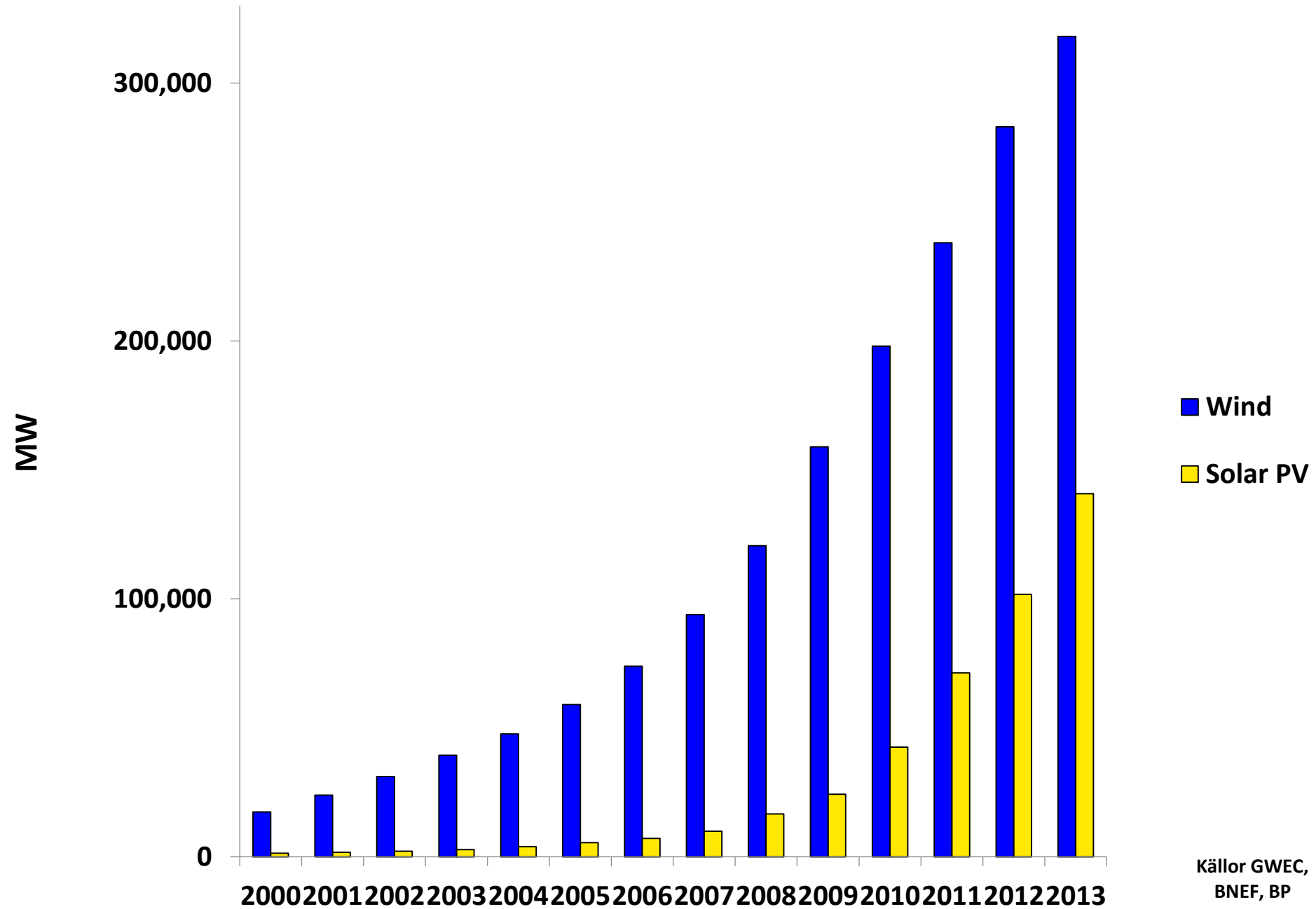
Conclusion

- Little effect of Paris
- What about Trump?
- Again: little effect.
- Some + renewables, but small

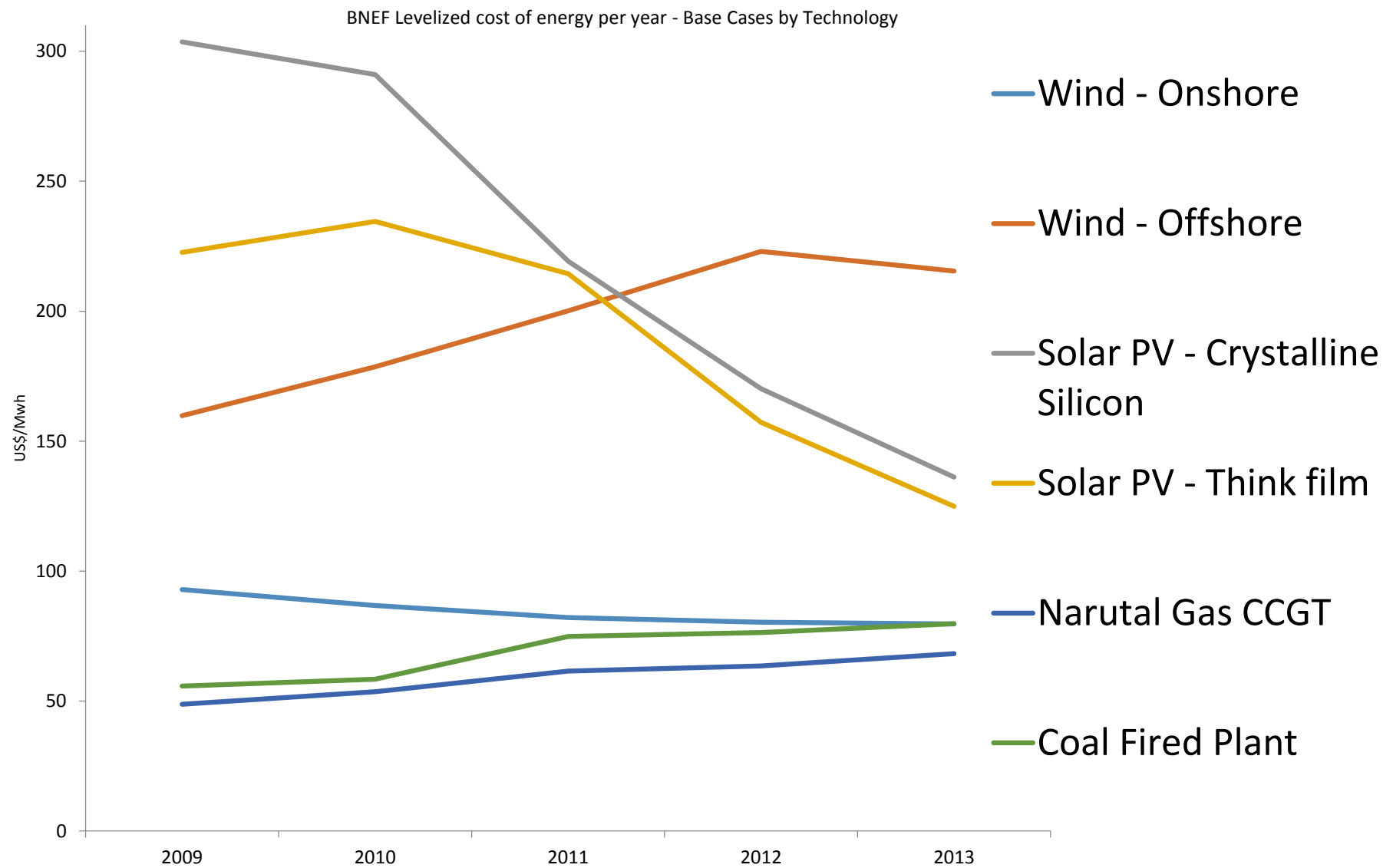
Conclusion

- No significant effects for coal.
- Unexpected ?
- What about Trump?
- Again: little effect.
- Some + renewables, but small
- **No Copenhagen fairness. No Price. No Paris**

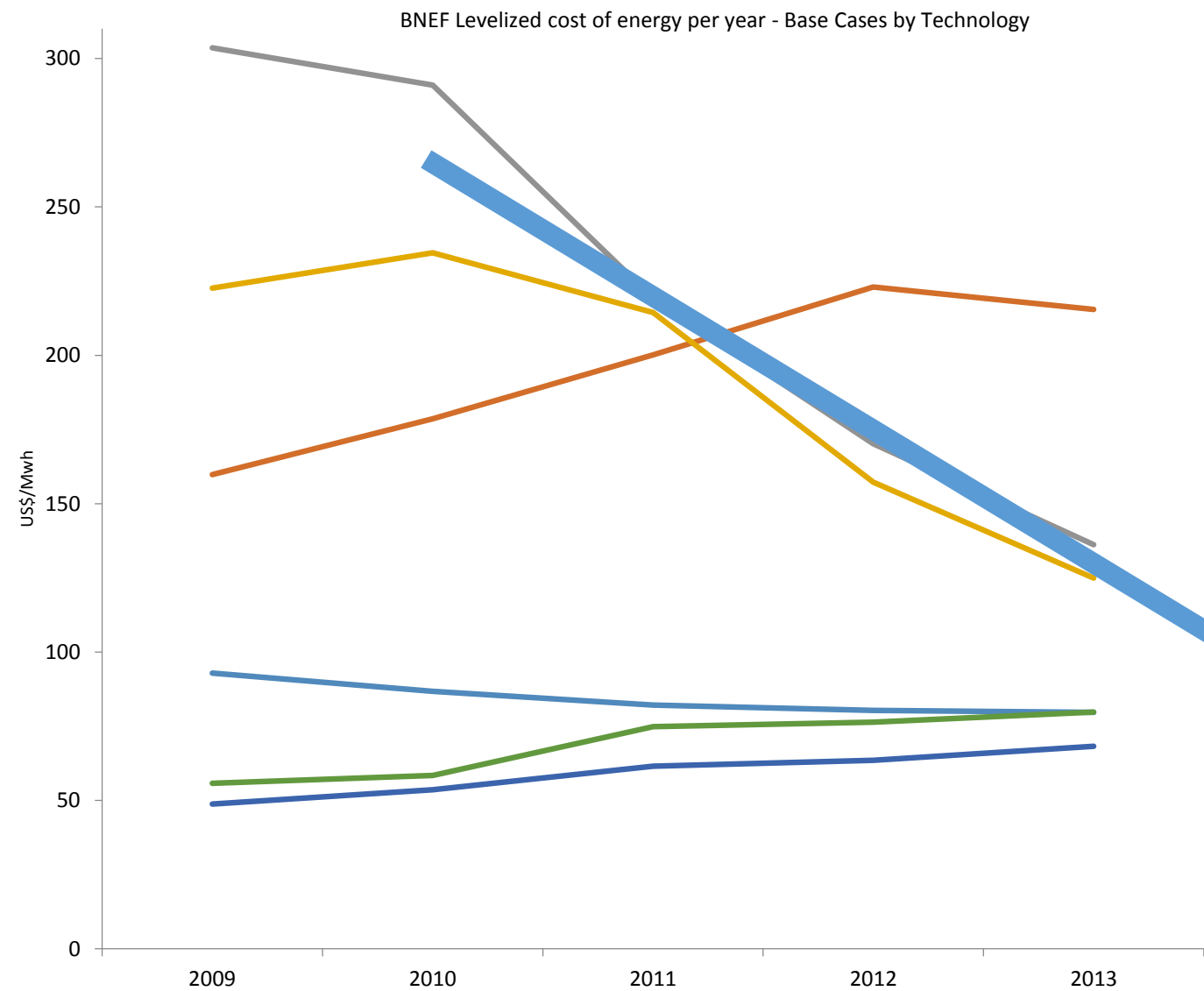
Accumulated global capacity



RENEWABLE ENERGY



RENEWABLE ENERGY



Finow Tower I&II, Germany



10 000 roofs?



Indias largest solar farm Kamuthi





In Bangladesh, one solar rooftop is installed every minute!

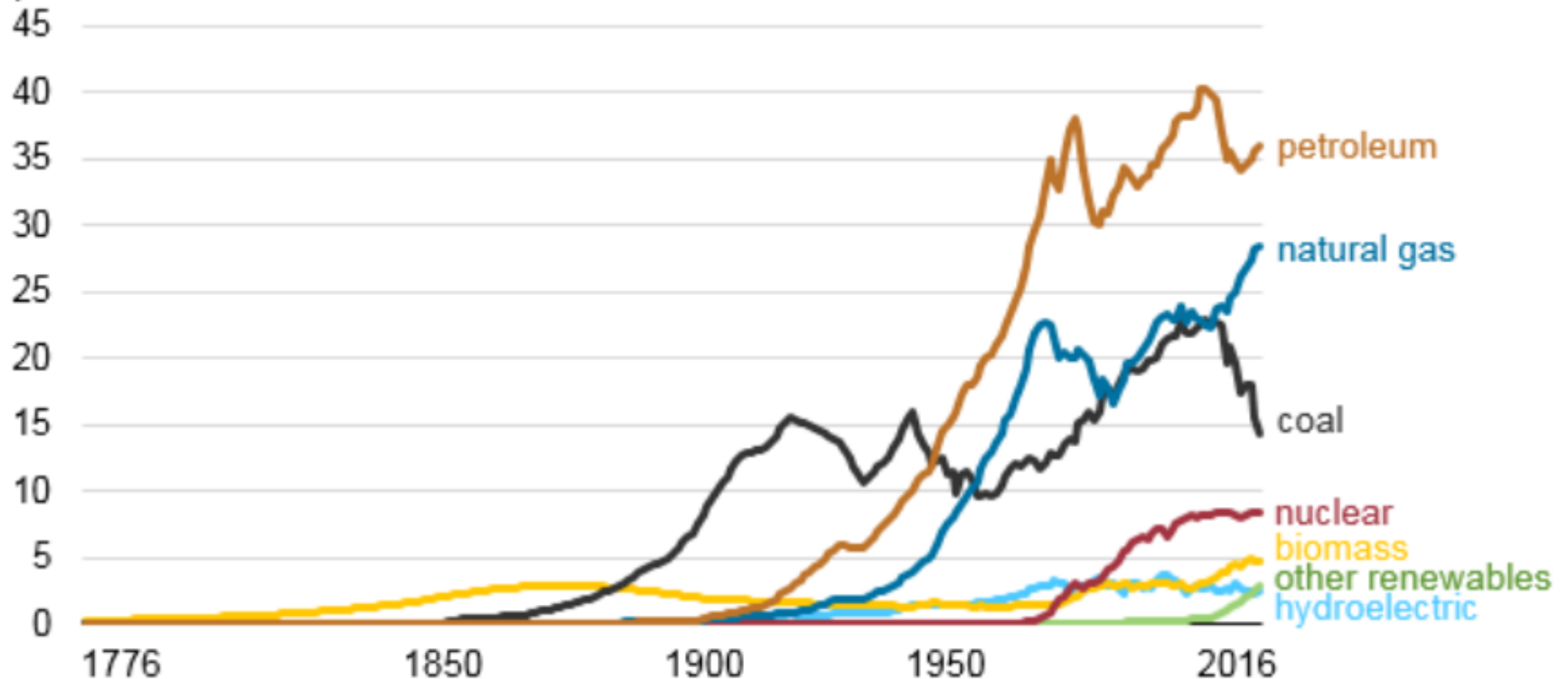


Solar bids now
within range of Coal
fired in India.

Possibility demonstrated But long way to go

Energy consumption in the United States (1776-2016)

quadrillion British thermal units



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, [Monthly Energy Review](#)

Green finance

- Gothenburg 100 M\$
- France 10 B€

Green finance

- Gothenburg 100 M\$
- France 10 B€
- Actually renewable investments in trillions
- Green bonds not cheaper than others.
- Desinvestment movement has little immediate effect.

Is Technology & Finance enough?

- Technical progress in fossil too
- Timing of policy... Weakening Fossil lobby
- (echo Dixit: no perfect route):
- Support renewables, green finance, non-gov agents,
- In the end get a price when fossils are already ½ dead

THANK you and welcome...

6th World Congress of Environmental and Resource Economists

WCERE 2018, Gothenburg Sweden

25–29 June

www.wcere2018.org



Very welcome to the 6th World Congress of Environmental and Resource Economists located at the School of Business, Economics and Law, University of Gothenburg. We welcome you to our campus situated right in the heart of the city.

Call for papers – you are invited to submit theoretical and applied papers in all areas of environmental and resource economics. Suggestions for special invited sessions are also welcome.


World Congress of Environmental
and Resource Economists



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17.9K
SHARES

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11 Benefits of Green Tea That You Didn't Know About

LIFESTYLE MAY 9 BY CIARA CONLON

Summary

- Land alias PB key to conciliating growth, **distrib**
- Burden sharing did not work
- Cap and trade will not work
- Taxes do not work (outside sweden)
- International agreements do not work
- **Fossil interests have captured government**
- We do not believe in technology policy?
- Green Finance does not work

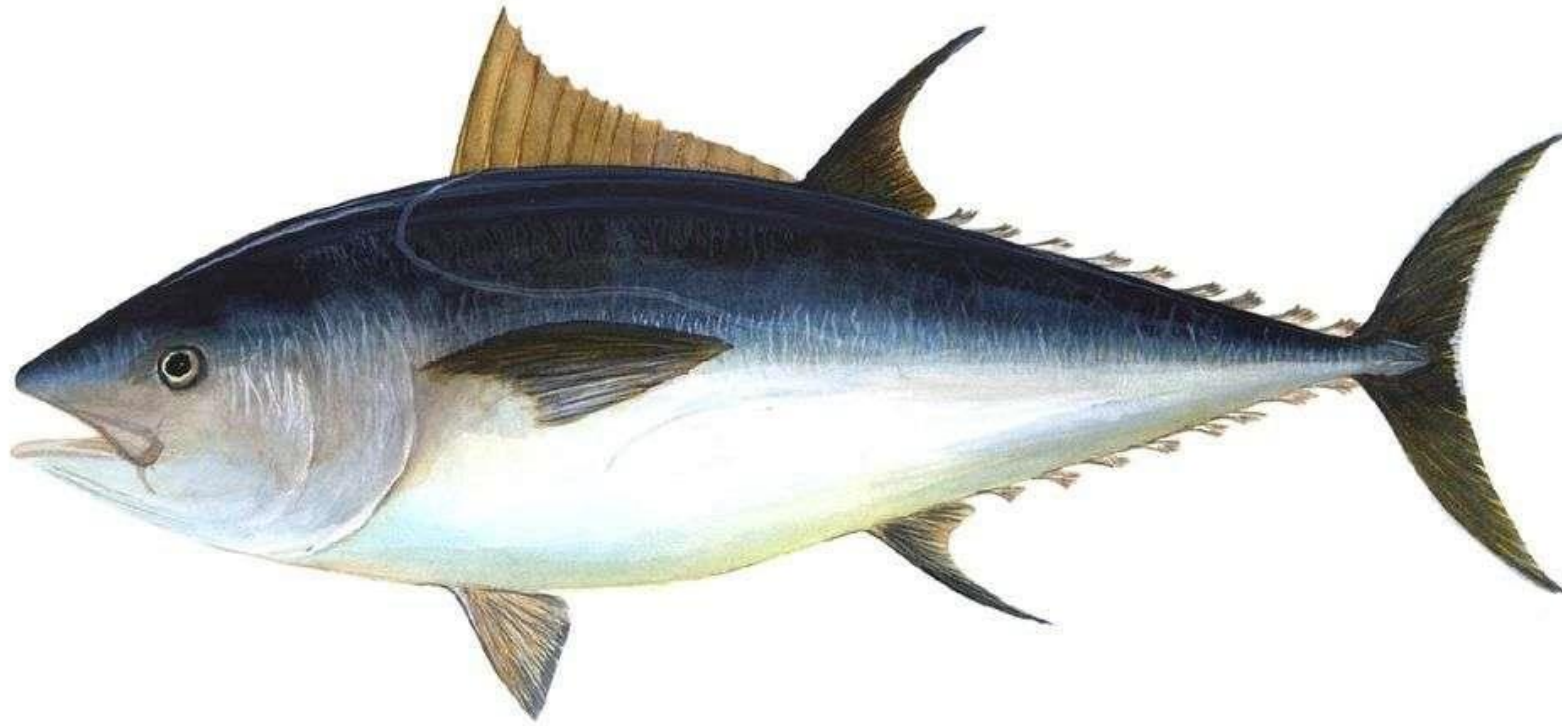


Thomas Sterner Chaire Développement durable -
Environnement, énergie et société



2 simultaneous crises: a Coincidence?

2 simultaneous crises: a Coincidence?



5 KANSKE SKIPPA International climate negotiations

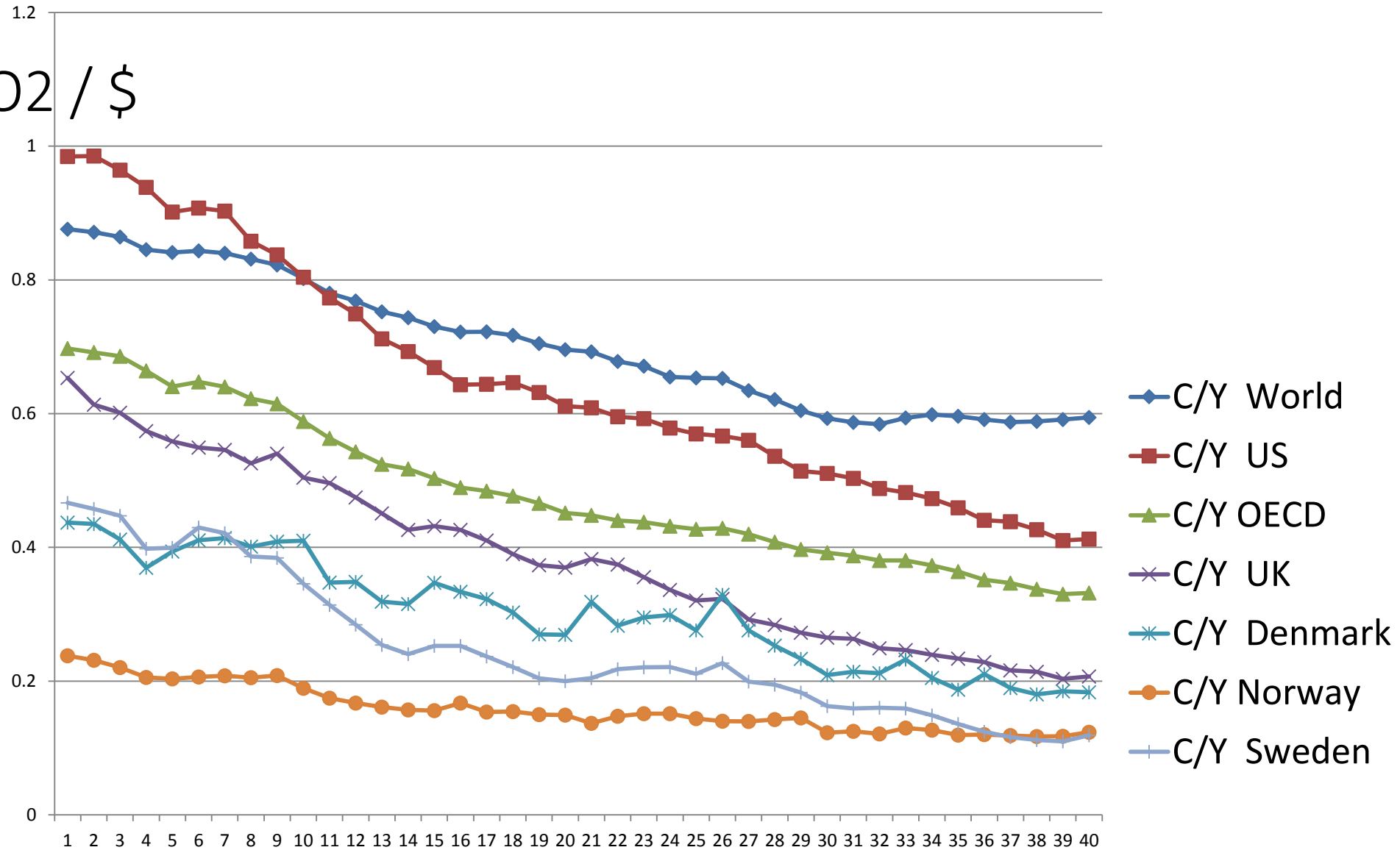
- Efficiency (=Price)
- Sovereignty
- Fairness
- Weitzman Price argument
- Nordhaus club arguments
- Technology .. Changing foces of lobbyism

“We, economics students of the world, declare ourselves to be generally dissatisfied with the teaching that we receive... We wish to escape from imaginary worlds!”

Challenges to economics both in teaching RESEARCH and Policy

Prices do work if given a chance!

Tons CO₂ / \$
GDP



Transport Fuel Use in OECD

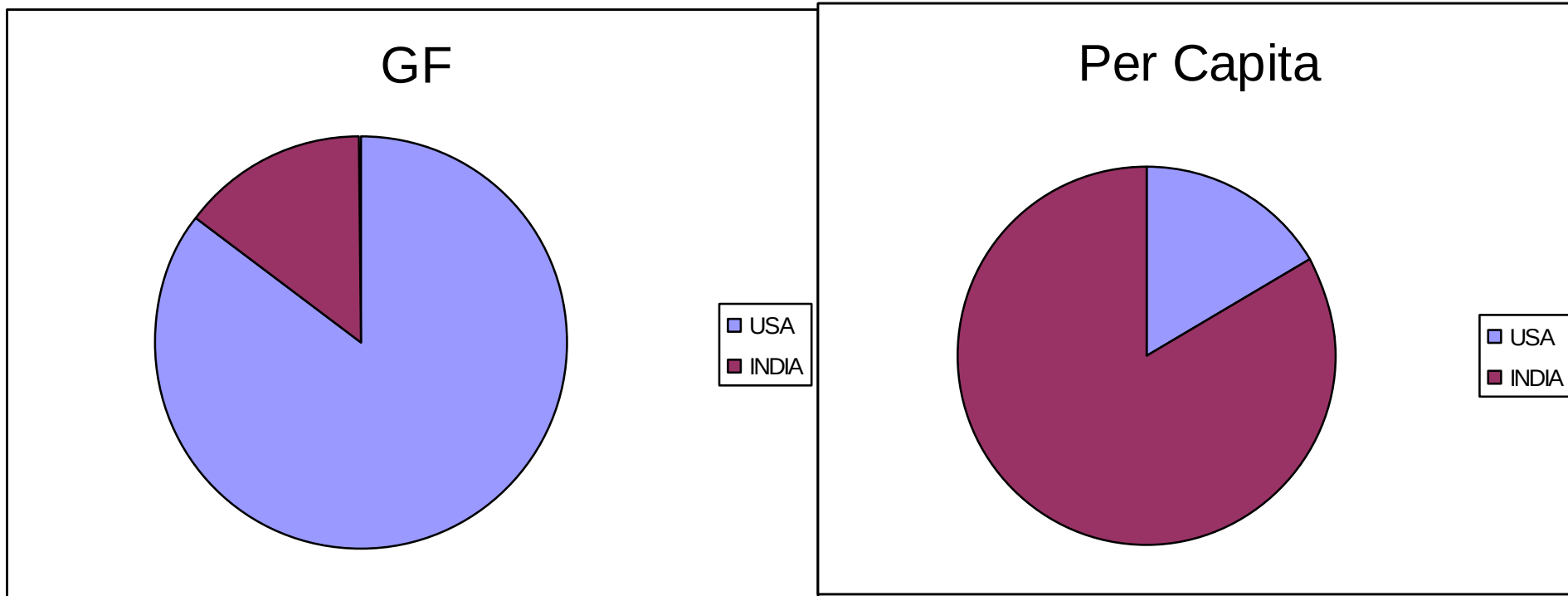
Gtons fuel (and $\sim C^*(12/14)$)

	Real	UK prices	US prices
Fuel use	1,13	0,72	1,47
		-36%	+30%

PRICE ON CARBON EMISSIONS ETS or Tax

- Anyone builds a metro → would be rewarded
- Or a clean factory
- Solar cells, hydroplants, windpower
- Or planted a forest
- **REQUIRES "Fair" allocation of permits**

The allocation between US and India



The right to emit **valuable**

20 Gtons CO₂ à 50 \$/t = **1000 B\$**

	Grand father	Per capita
INDIA	4%	16%
USA	16%	4%