

# Carbon Pricing. Markets, and the Just Transition

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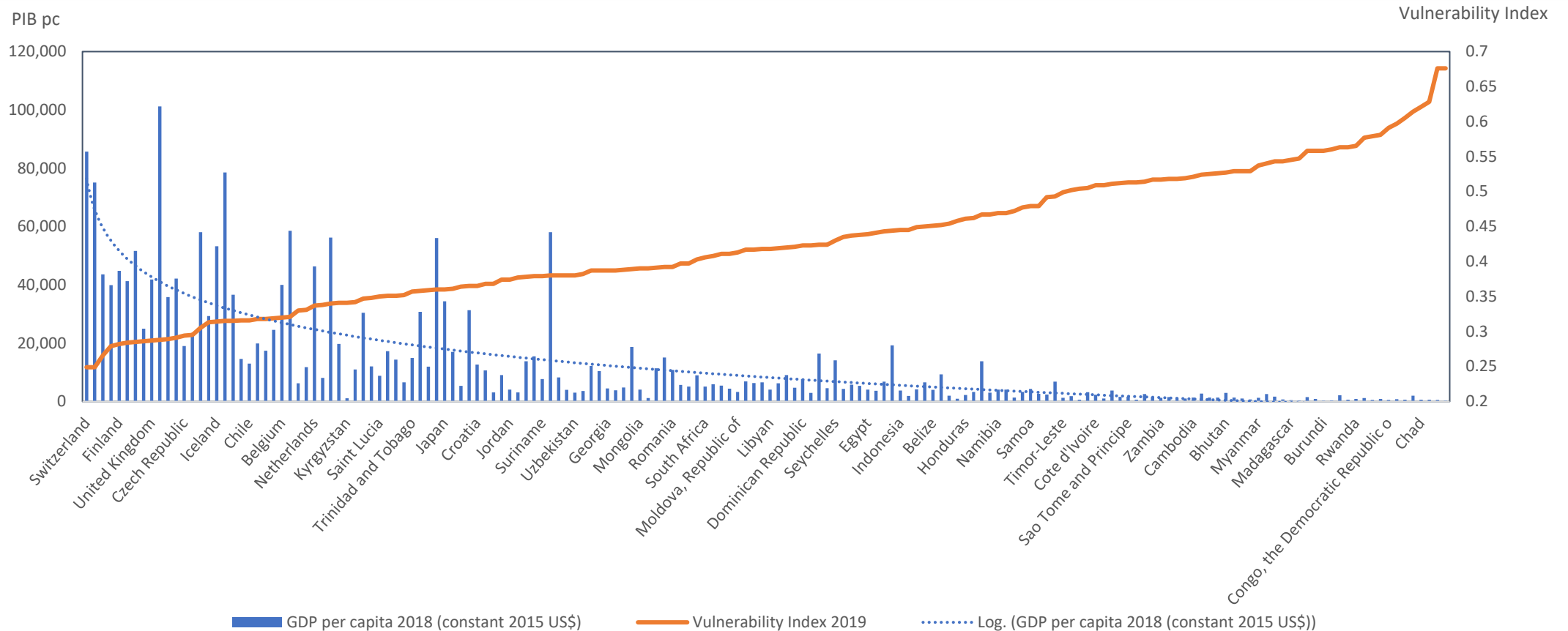




# Climate Mitigation and the Just Transition

- The benefits of climate change mitigation and international equity
- The co-benefits of climate change mitigation
- The costs of climate mitigation and the impact on vulnerable groups
- Carbon pricing
- Taxes and Markets

# GDP per capita and Vulnerability



# Economic Costs of Climate Change

- Push 132 million people into poverty over the next 10 years (Arga Jafino et. al., 2020).
- Drive 216 million people to migrate within their own countries by 2050, with hotspots of internal migration emerging as soon as 2030 (World Bank, 2021).
- Annual adaptation costs in developing countries estimated at \$70 billion, increasing to \$140–\$300 billion in 2030 and \$280–\$500 billion in 2050 (EEA, 2022)

## Other Costs (potential co-benefits form mitigation)

- Air pollution could be responsible for 6 to 9 million premature deaths a year by 2060 and cost 1% of global GDP -around USD 2.6 trillion a year- about \$25 trillion by 2060 (OECD, 2016).
- In 2015, the global welfare costs associated with air pollution was estimated at US\$5.11 trillion (Roy and Braathen, 2017).
- In Africa alone, the economic cost of premature deaths caused by pollution was estimated at 215 billion for 2013, around 10% of GDP.

# What is carbon pricing?

- Carbon pricing is a policy that imposes, through various means, an explicit or implicit price/cost on carbon emissions these can be on products, activities, processes or policy and investment decisions.
  - Carbon taxes and ETS
  - Fuel subsidies
  - Forest clearing
  - And other policies
- Carbon Pricing Instrument: A policy vehicle, implemented through a legal and institutional infrastructure, that can deliver a price on carbon emissions on specific sectors and/or entities.
  - ETS
  - Carbon Taxes



# Climate Actions and Policies Framework

## National sectoral actions and policies

Sector	Non-market based instruments	Market-based instruments
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ELV + labels vehicles</li> <li>• Bans and phase outs of ICE</li> <li>• Expenditure rail vs road</li> <li>• Motorway speed limits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbon pricing (ETS, carbon and fuel taxes, FFS)</li> <li>• Congestion charge</li> </ul>
Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bans and phase outs of coal power plants</li> <li>• Planning for renewables</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbon pricing</li> <li>• RES support (FIT, auctions, RPS)</li> </ul>
Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MEPS industrial motors</li> <li>• Energy efficiency mandates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbon pricing</li> <li>• Financing mechanisms for EE</li> </ul>
Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MEPS + labels appliances</li> <li>• Building energy codes</li> <li>• Bans and phase outs of fossil-based heating</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbon pricing</li> <li>• Financing mechanisms for EE</li> </ul>
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fertilisers and nitrate regulations</li> <li>• Regulation on peat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GHG taxes</li> <li>• Fertiliser taxes</li> </ul>
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mandatory recycled content requirement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landfill taxes</li> <li>• Incineration taxes</li> </ul>
LULUCF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest as protected area</li> <li>• Sustainable forest policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Payments for conservation</li> </ul>

## National cross-sectoral actions and policies

### Targets

- Net-zero target (e.g. year, coverage, legal status)
- NDC target (e.g. coverage of sectors and GHG)

### Public RD&D expenditures

- 6 categories (e.g. energy efficiency, renewables, nuclear, hydrogen, CCS)

### Fossil fuel supply policies

- Financial support for fossil fuel production
- Bans and phase outs on fossil fuel extraction
- Methane abatement policies

### Climate legislation/governance

- Independent climate advisory body
- Climate change education (school curriculum)

### Climate finance

- Green finance taxonomy
- Mandatory disclosure of climate risks for firms

### Carbon dioxide removals

- Financial support for carbon dioxide removal

## International actions and policies

### International climate co-ordination

- Ratification of key international climate treaties
- Participation in international climate initiatives (e.g. Climate and Clean Air Coalition)
- Pricing of emissions from international aviation or maritime transport (e.g. CORSIA)

### International climate finance

- Climate-related official development assistance
- Ending export credits for unabated coal plants
- Ending public financing of fossil fuels abroad

### UNFCCC reporting and climate data

- Evaluation of Biennial (Update) Reports
- Submission of key documents (e.g. NC, BR, LT-LEDS, GHG Inventory)
- GHG emissions reporting and accounting

2022

Included in this version

2023/2024

Future work program

Note: MEPS: Minimum energy performance standard, ELV: Emission limit value, ICE: Internal combustion engine ETS: Emissions trading system; FFS: Fossil fuel support; EE: Energy efficiency



# Why do we want carbon pricing?

- Carbon pricing incentive – Both implicit and explicit carbon pricing
- Develop carbon markets – Explicit carbon pricing
- What are the alternatives? : Carbon Taxes and ETS
- Which type of carbon tax?
  - Depends on objectives
  - Depends on policy landscape
  - Depends on institutional infrastructure



# Necessary carbon prices to achieve targets

Sector	Carbon Price	Target	Year	Study
All	US\$ 50–100	NDC	2030	CPLC, 2017
All	US\$ 70	NDC	2030	Parry et al (2017)
All	US\$ 160	1.5°C	2030	Wood MacKenzie (2021)
All	US\$ 75	Below 2 °C	2030	Parry, 2021

# Effective (Explicit and Implicit) Carbon Rates

Instrument	Emissions share 2021, (%)	Average carbon price 2021, (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	Percentage
Priced by ETS	21.7	2.95	15.7
Priced by carbon tax	6.7	0.67	3.5
Priced by explicit carbon price (ETS, carbon tax)	28.4	3.62	19.3
Priced by fuel excise	28.8	15.09	80.1
Priced by effective carbon rate (any of the above)	48.7	18.71	100

Source: OECD

# Carbon pricing Revenues and Subsidies

- Potential revenues from carbon pricing to meet Paris mitigation pledges are substantial— typically around 1-3 percent of GDP or more in 2030 across G20 countries (Parry et al. 2017).
- Explicit carbon prices (including both ETS and carbon taxes) generated approximately USD\$5,3 billion in 2020 and covered around 22% of global GHG emissions (World Bank 2021b).
- Fossil fuel subsidies were \$5.9 trillion in 2020 or about 6.8 percent of GDP, and are expected to rise to 7.4 percent of GDP in 2025.

# Tax Revenue Potential

Variable		Selected developing and emerging countries*	OECD countries
Energy tax revenues, % of GDP	ETS & carbon tax revenues, % of GDP	0.00	0.18
	Fuel excise revenues, % of GDP	1.03	1.33
	Electricity excise revenues, % of GDP	0.07	0.12
	Fuel subsidies, % of GDP	-0.52	-0.02
	Electricity subsidies, % of GDP	-0.08	-0.02
	Net revenues, % of GDP	0.50	1.59
Revenue potential from carbon price reform, extra revenue as % of GDP	Revenue potential from reforming subsidies on fuel use, extra revenue as % of GDP	0.51	0.01
	Potential from additionally pricing to carbon benchmark (EUR 30/tCO <sub>2</sub> ), extra revenue as % of GDP	0.47	0.42
	Total reform potential, extra revenue as % of GDP	0.99	0.43

Source: OECD

# Why do we want a carbon pricing instruments?

- If effective carbon prices provide the pricing incentive
- And removing subsidies is so effective
- Why do we still want a CPI? Three reasons:
  1. The Government cannot otherwise place a carbon price on a specific sector or entities.
  2. Comprehensive understanding of differential pricing impacts.
  3. Develop an institutional infrastructure for the purposes of more sophisticated market-based instruments. Essentially to reduction marginal abatement costs

# Explicit and Effective Carbon Prices by Sectors

Sector	Share of GHG global emissions 2019 (%)	Emissions covered by effective carbon rate 2021, (%)	Average effective carbon rate 2021, (EUR/tCO2)	Emissions covered by explicit carbon price 2021, (%)	Average explicit carbon price 2021, (EUR/tCO2)
All sectors	100	48.7	18.71	28.4	3.62
Industry	24	21.2	3.77	13.4	2.61
Electricity	23*	24.3	6.36	15.7	5.43
Buildings	6	40.6	7.30	11.9	2.55
Off-road transport	5	57.2	18.20	9.6	2.22
Agriculture & fisheries	22**	64.1	20.87	53.7	1.36
Road transport	10	94.2	88.26	21.8	3.50

Source: OECD

# What do we need for carbon markets to function?

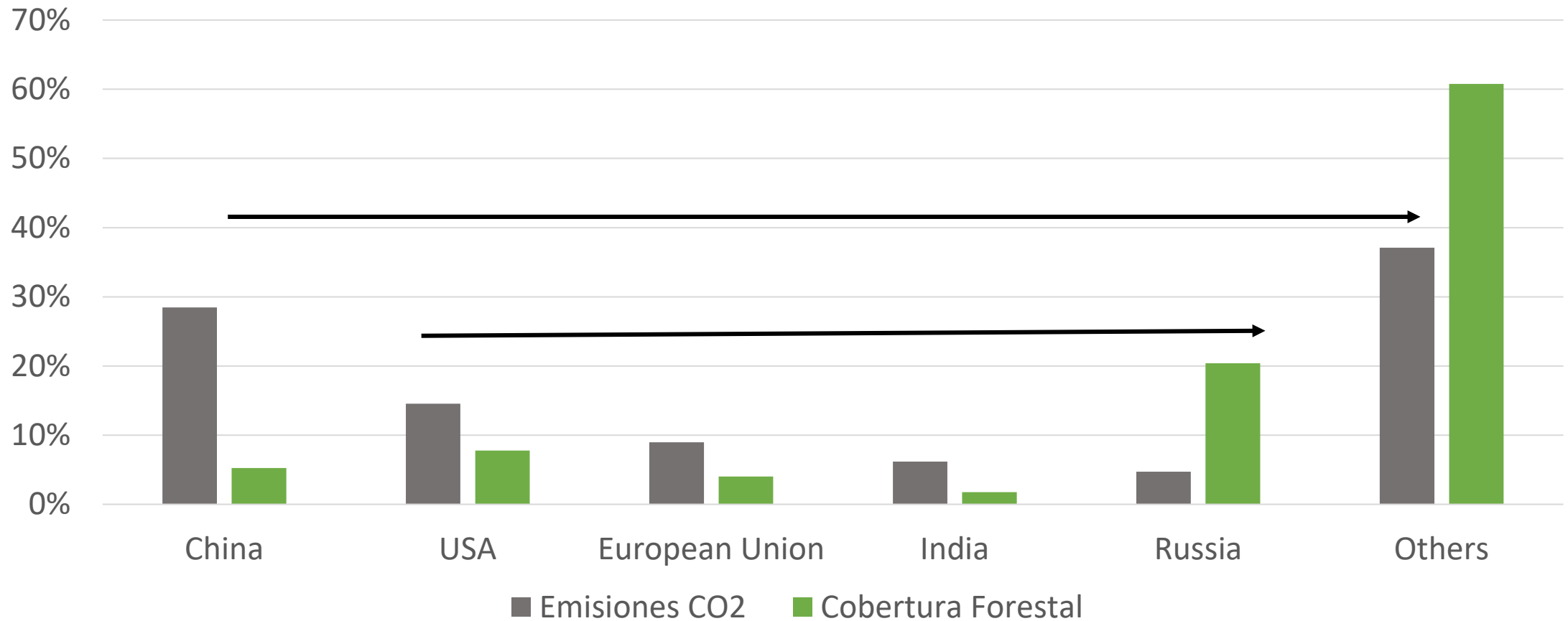
- Carbon markets can reduce mitigation by GHG emission reductions where mitigation abatement costs are lowest (according to the WB, by 54% in 2050, 2016).
- But they need an institutional infrastructure to operate.
- Also there is a need for a trusted intermediary to coordinate multiple agents, ensure information security, verify emissions' reductions and register trades across different jurisdictions and legal systems.
- This is all extremely costly.



# What are market features and what are they for?

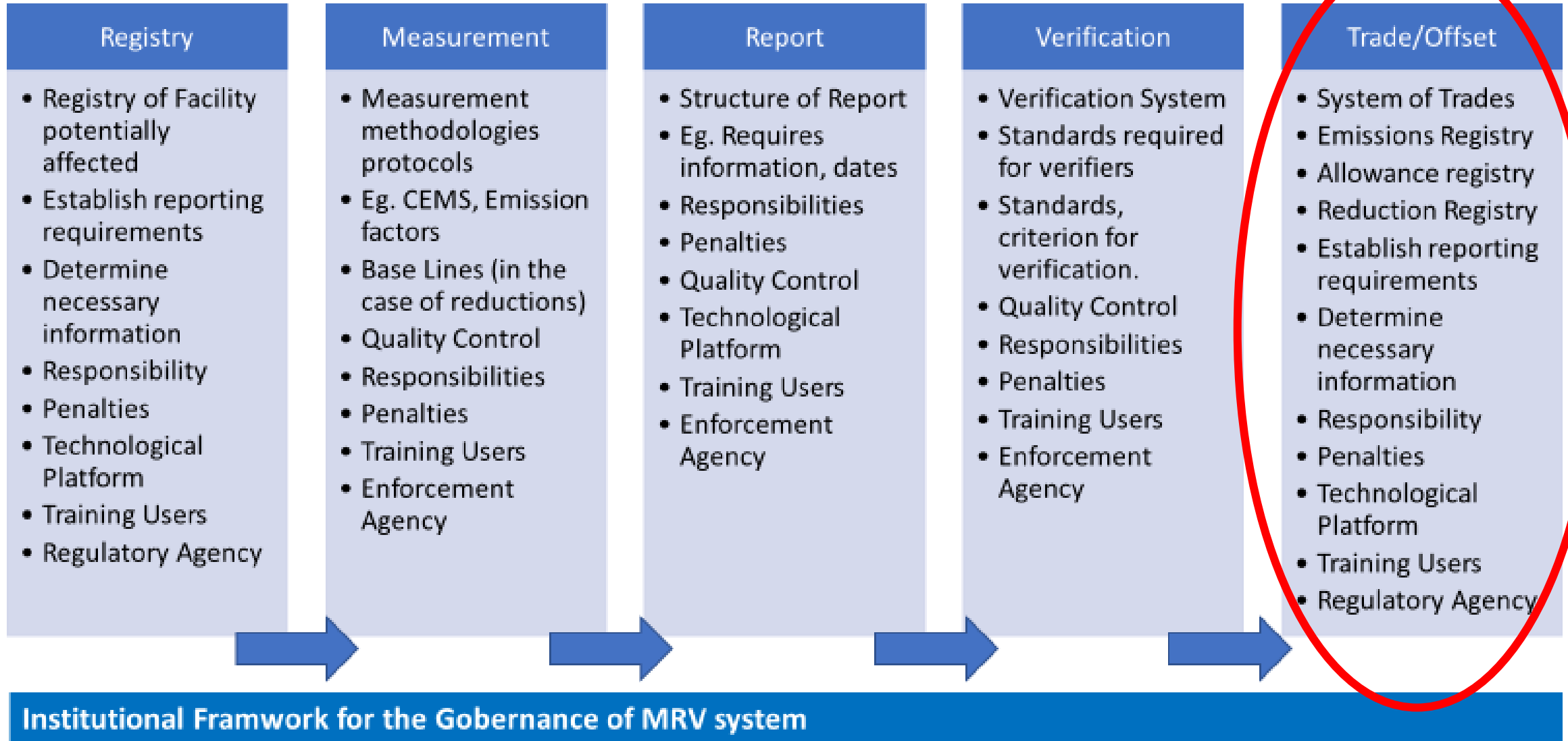
- In the case of an ETS: Emissions' Trading is the key
- But these 'market features' can be replicated with carbon taxes, through:
  1. Offsets,
  2. Crediting,
  3. Compensation schemes
  4. Nature-based solutions

# GHG emissions and forested area



Source: The World Bank data (<https://data.worldbank.org/>)

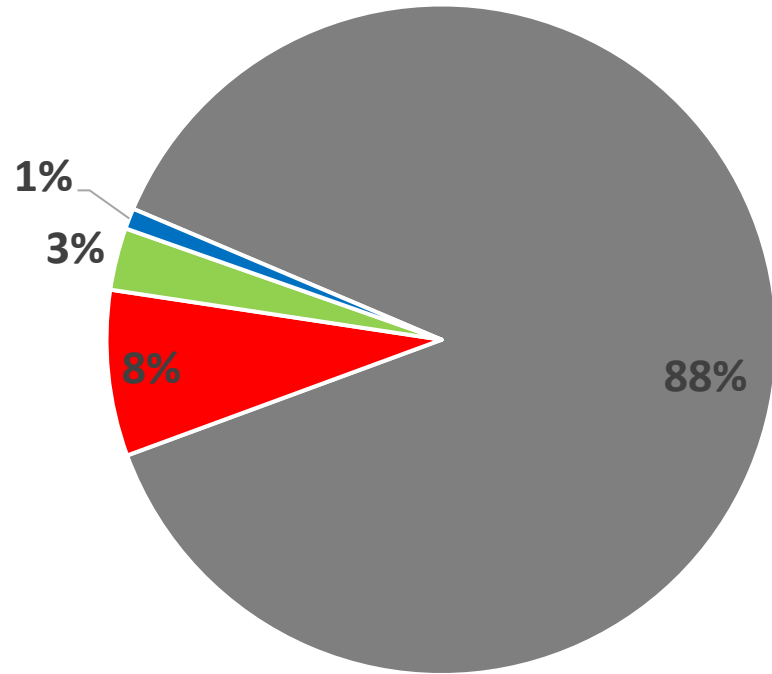
# Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)



# Example: Green Tax Legislation in Chile

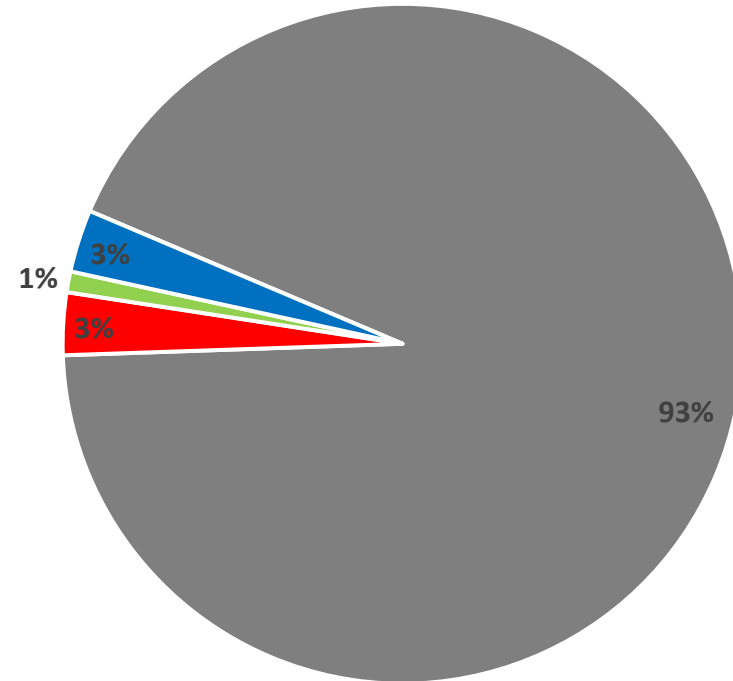
- In September 2014, Chile passed a General Tax Reform Bill (Ley 20.780) with 3 green taxes.
- Three new taxes were introduced:
  - tax on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from stationary sources with boilers and turbines (sum over 50MW)
  - tax on local contaminants also on stationary sources with boilers and turbines (PM, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>).
  - tax on the first sale of new cars considering the expected NO<sub>x</sub> emissions over their lifetime.

## Contaminants



- CO2
- PM
- Nox
- SO2

## Sectors



- Energy
- Wood/Pulp
- Fisheries
- Others

Revenues (2018) on stationary source: US\$186 mm



## Example from Chile: Tax Reform February 2020

- Taxpayers subject to the tax ...may offset all or part of their taxed emissions, for purposes of determining the amount of tax to be paid, through the implementation of projects to reduce emissions of the same pollutant, subject to such reductions being additional, measurable, verifiable and permanent.
- In the administrative regulation nature-based solutions have been formally considered as a possible offsetting mechanism.



# Example from Chile: Climate Law 2022

- Article 14. Normas de Emision.

- Article 15.- De los certificados de reducción o absorción de emisiones de gases efecto invernadero.

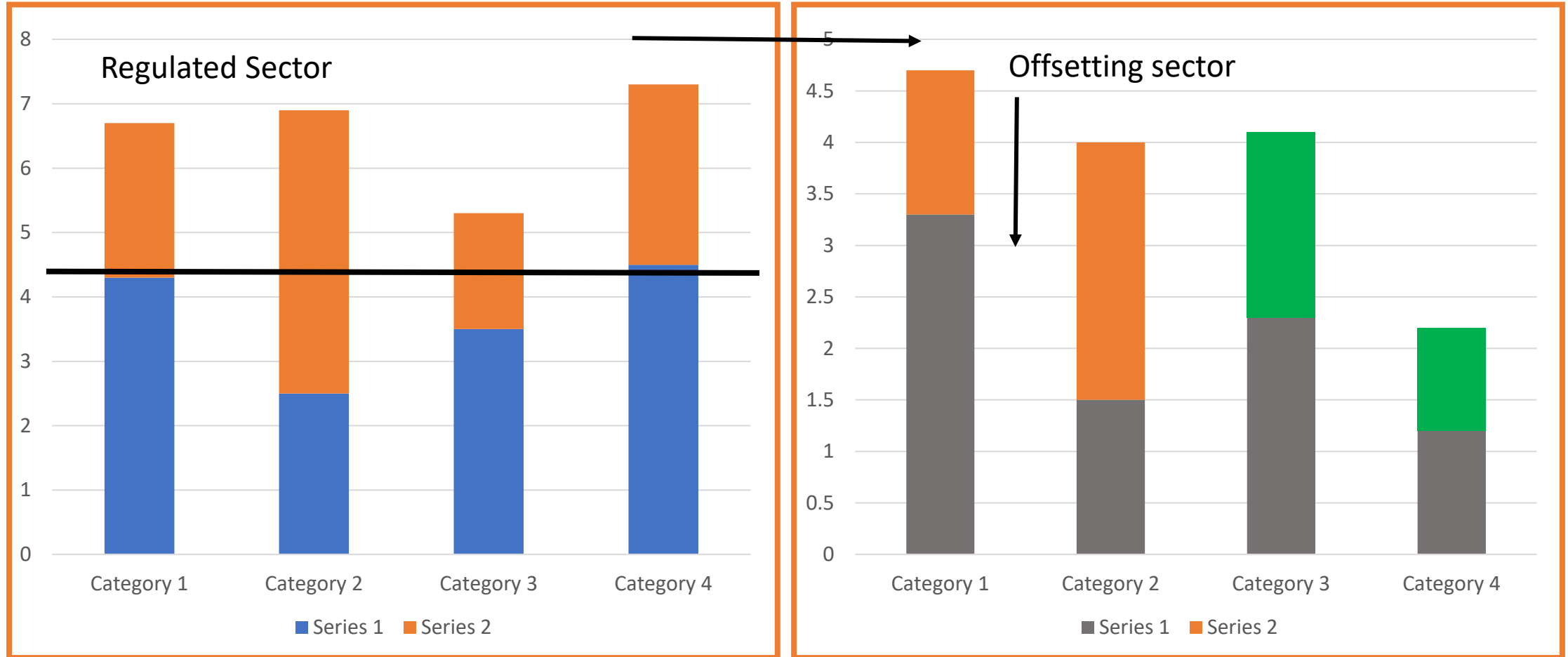
- Article 37.- Instrumentos económicos para la gestión del cambio climático.

- Maximum GHG emission standard per emission sources, groups or sectors by technology – Benchmarking

- Crediting/Offsetting

- Defines economic instruments including carbon taxes.

# New CPI in Chile



# Conclusion

- The Just Transition implies both reducing GHG emissions and reducing the costs of that transition.
- This can be done in a number of ways:
  - Identifying affected groups
  - Using revenues for socially vulnerable groups
  - Reducing the costs – This can be done by developing markets, including offsetting and nature based solutions
- Chile's case shows that a step-by-step approach through carbon taxation is possible to develop markets, for this the key is the institutional infrastructure.

# Thank you

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