

# Scientific policy advice for the German climate cabinet – the case of carbon pricing

Dr. Brigitte Knopf (MCC)

30. October 2019



### **Agenda**

9.00 – 10.00	Scientific policy advice for the German climate cabinet
	Brigitte Knopf
10.00 – 11.00	"Distributional implications of carbon pricing: The role of policy instruments and recycling schemes"
	Michael Jakob and Jan Christoph Steckel
11.00 - 11.30	Coffee Break
11-30 – 12.30	"Making carbon pricing effective: The role of social acceptance, financial markets, global trade, and international climate treaties"
	Michael Jakob and Jan Christoph Steckel

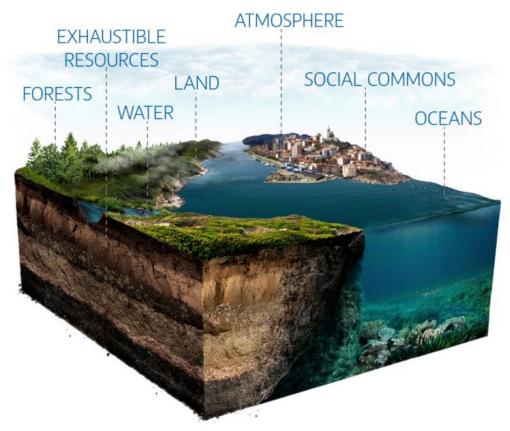
Dr. Brigitte Knopf (MCC)



### Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change (MCC)

The challenge for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Management of the Global Commons

- 1) Avoiding the overuse of the natural commons
- 2) Overcoming the under-provision of public goods (social commons)





### Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change (MCC)

- MCC is a scientific think tank that was founded in 2012 by PIK and Stiftung Mercator. We are about 50 people, mainly with a background in social sciences. Director is Prof. Ottmar Edenhofer
- We assess strategies for the sustainable management of the natural and social commons
- The MCC aims to identify synergies and tradeoffs between different policy objectives in the context of climate change and sustainable development
- We analyze solution options to inform the public debate and policy making.





### Powerful Fridays for Future movement - calling for a carbon tax

Greta Thunberg in Berlin together with Luisa Neubauer





### SPIEGEL, Merkel and the German carbon pricing debate

"We recognize interesting new studies such as the one by Prof. Schmidt and Prof. Edenhofer, suggesting carbon pricing in non-ETS sectors. We will look at these options before adopting further regulations, and will take this expertise into account when taking our decision…"

Angela Merkel, 10.4.2019, Bundestag



#### November 2018

Fünf Etappen der CO<sub>2</sub>-Steuer Konzept der Professoren Christoph Schmidt (RWI) und Ottmar Edenhofer (PIK)\*

Co\_-Mindestpreis von 20 Euro
Die Bundesregierung verpflichtet sich in einer Koalltion mit anderen EU-Staaten, im europäischen Emissionshandel einen nationalen Co\_-Mindestpreis von 20 Euro je Tonne Co\_1 festzusetzen. Fällt der Preis darunter, erheben die Staaten eine entsprechende

20 €/t

Senkung der heutigen Stromsteuer sowie de Steuer auf Erdgas

Wirtschaft und Verbraucher sollen so entlastet werden, zugleich werden zusätzliche Anreize für den Umstieg auf erneuerbare Energien geschaffen. hebung des CO<sub>2</sub>ndestpreises

Nundestpreises
Der Mindestpreis im
europäischen Zertifikatehandel wird bis zum
Jahr 2030 schrittweise
auf 35 Euro angehoben.
Die Steuereinnahmen
für den Verbrauch
fossiler Energieträger
steigen entsprechend.

RWI: Leibniz-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung PK: Potsdam-Institut für Klimafolgenforschur

#### Steuermehreinnahmen sollen Haushalte entlaster

Der Staat erzielt durch den höheren CO<sub>2</sub>-Preis zusätzliche Einnahmen. Im Jahr 2030 hat der Staat so bis zu 8,9 Milliarden Euro zusätzlich zur Verfügung, die jedoch umso geringer ausfallen, je mehr Treibhausgase Wirtschaft und Verbraucher vermeiden. Die Mehreinnahmen sollen zur Entlastung einkommensschwacher Haushalte eingesetzt werden.



### **MCC's Stakeholder Dialogues**

Angela Merkel's visit at PIK

 Continous dialogue with different ministries ("MCC Dialogue Forum")

 Many meetings with stakeholders and politicians

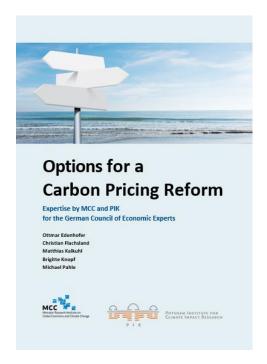






### Our scientific input for the debate about carbon pricing

 Reports by the Council of Economic Experts and by MCC-PIK were presented in the Climate Cabinet (Juli 2019)



https://bit.ly/32S8LBv



Expertise has "contributed significantly to the Special Report "



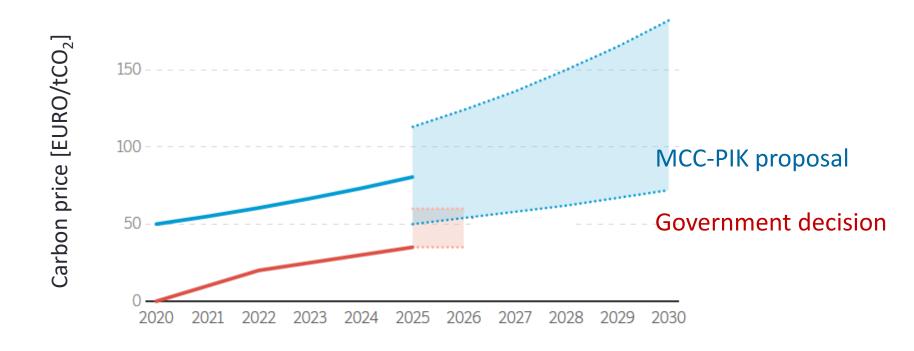


## Options for introducing carbon pricing in the MCC transport and heating sector

- Expansion of regulation, funding programmes and voluntary commitments [regulation]
- 2 Carbon tax for transport and heating via energy tax rate adjustment [carbon tax]
  - a) Low supplementary tax
  - b) High significant tax
- German emissions trading system for transport and heating [DE ETS]
  - a) Only in Germany
  - b) Linked to analogous ETS in other EU member states
- EU ETS inclusion of transport and heating [EU ETS]
  - a) Unilateral inclusion only by Germany
  - b) Inclusion with a coalition of member states
  - c) Inclusion with all member states



### Carbon pricing in the climate package: good architecture, but low level of ambition



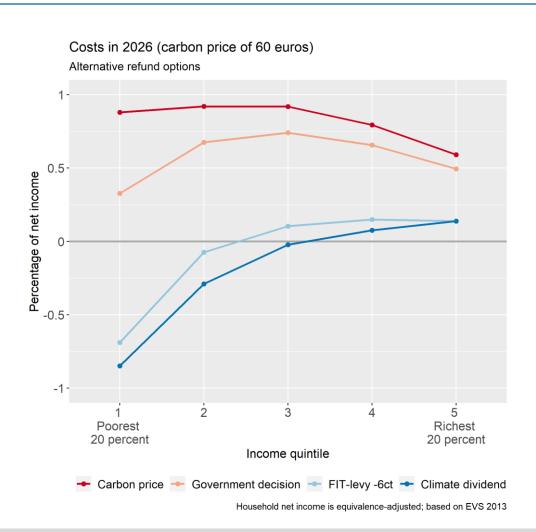
\*for the transport sector

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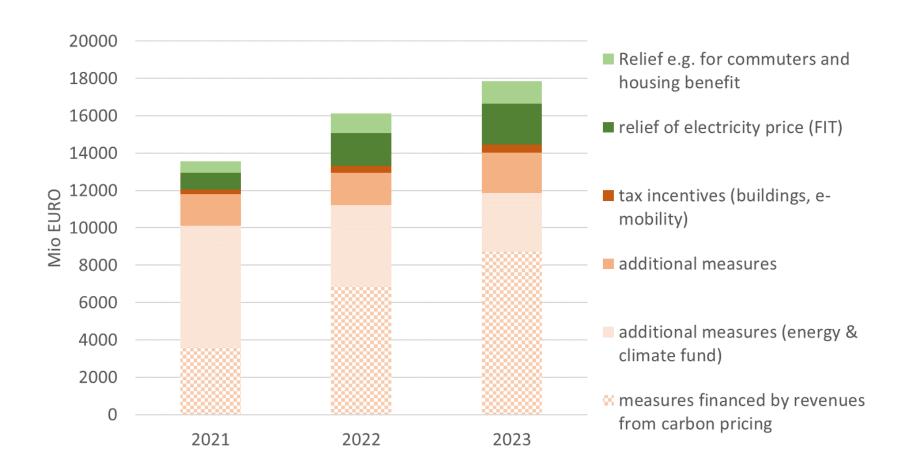
Dr. Brigitte Knopf (MCC) SZ (2019)



### Distributional effect of the climate package: middle income households most affected



## Revenues are used to finance measures (red)<sup>MCC</sup> additional money for relief measures (green)





### **Summary**

- Germany has now decided to start to put a price on carbon despite that not many people were in favour of a carbon price
- However, the price level is low and it does not reach far enough into the future. Social balance is not yet guaranteed
- Most important: continued dialogue with stakeholders and decision makers across all parties to stimulate a social learning process



#### **Contact**

Policy Dialogue on Carbon Pricing:
 <a href="https://www.mcc-berlin.net/en/policy-dialogue/carbonprice.html">https://www.mcc-berlin.net/en/policy-dialogue/carbonprice.html</a>

Dr. Brigitte Knopf

Secretary General

Mercator Research Institute on

Global Commons and Climate Change gGmbH

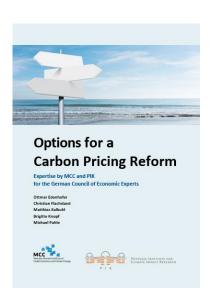
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