

COMBINED
WITH
FOSSIL FUEL
SUBSIDY REFORM

SUMMARY FEATURES OF DIFFERENT MITIGATION POLICY INSTRUMENTS

CARBON PRICING MEASURES WILL BE
ESSENTIAL TO LIMITING CLIMATE CHANGE.
IT CAN ALSO RAISE FISCAL REVENUES THAT
COULD SUPPORT BROADER SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT AND HELP GOVERNMENTS MEET
THEIR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

THE CURRENT CARBON MARKET COVERS ONLY 20% OF GLOBAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, AND MAJORITY OF EMISSIONS ARE PRICED AT LESS THAN US\$10 PER TONNE OF CO2. THIS PRICE MUST INCREASE AT LEAST TEN-FOLD THIS DECADE TO MEET THE TARGETS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT.

EFFECTIVE PRICING REFORM STRATEGY

- 1 UNDERSTANDING THE
 DISTRIBUTIONAL IMPACTS
 - 2 TARGETED COMPENSATION
 OF ADVERSELY IMPACTED &
 VULNERABLE STAKEHOLDERS
 - 3 A GRADUAL & SEQUENCED

 APPROACH TO PRICE REFORM

CARBON PRICE/ ENERGY SUBSIDY REFORM

- LOW-COST ABATEMENT
- REVENUE OPPORTUNITIES
- INCREASES ENERGY COSTS
 TO CONSUMERS
- POTENTIALLY POLITICALLY
 UNPOPULAR

FEEBATE

- AVOIDS ENERGY PRICE INCREASES
- CREATES INCENTIVES FOR
 MITIGATION BY INEFFICIENT
 CONSUMERS OR PRODUCERS
- NO FISCAL REVENUE
- NOT FULLY EFFICIENT



REGULATIONS (ENERGY EFFICIENCY REGULATIONS)

- OVERCOME SOME MARKET

 FAILURES & BARRIERS
- CREATE SCALE MARKETS
- TECHNICALLY CHALLENGING
 TO SET OR MEASURE
 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS
- RISK OF REGULATORY CAPTURE
 NO FISCAL REVENUE

FEED-IN TARIFFS

- EFFECTIVE AT STIMULATING
 INVESTMENT
- CAN BE DIRECTED AT SPECIFIC TECHNOLOGIES
- HIGH COST
- INCREASE ENERGY COSTS TO CONSUMERS
- INFLEXIBLE LONG-TERM
 PAYMENTS
- NEGATIVE IMPACT ON ETS PRICES
- NO FISCAL REVENUE

CAPITAL SUBSIDIES

- EFFECTIVE AT STIMULATING
 INVESTMENT
- CAN BE DIRECTED AT SPECIFIC TECHNOLOGIES
- FISCALLY EXPENSIVE
- RISK OF FREE-RIDING
 - NEGATIVE IMPACT ON ETS PRICES

