

Next generation of advanced integrated assessment modelling to support climate policy making

Distributional implications of climate policies and impacts

Johannes Emmerling, December 14th, 2023



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 821124.

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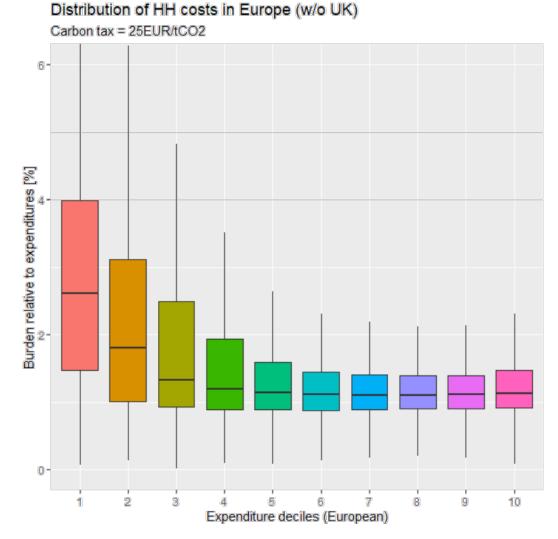
Overview

- Distributional implications of climate policies
- Heterogeneity and Inequality, and the impact of climate change
- The potential role for carbon revenue redistribution
- Integrating climate impacts
- Combined assessment, and linking it to the acceptability of climate policies



NAVIGATE Incidence of climate policies

- Distributional incidence of a carbon tax, here of 25 EUR / tCO2 in Europe
- Regressive, esp. for lower deciles
- Includes direct and indirect emissions



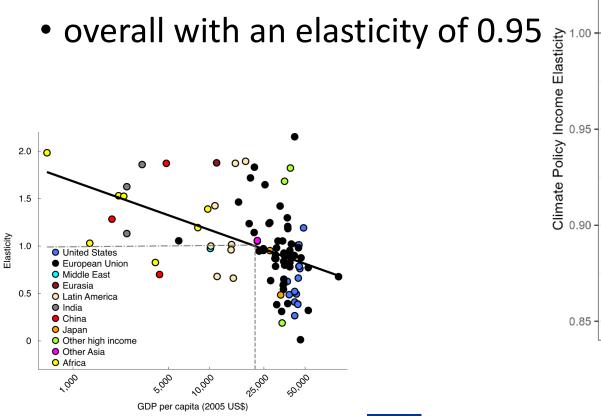


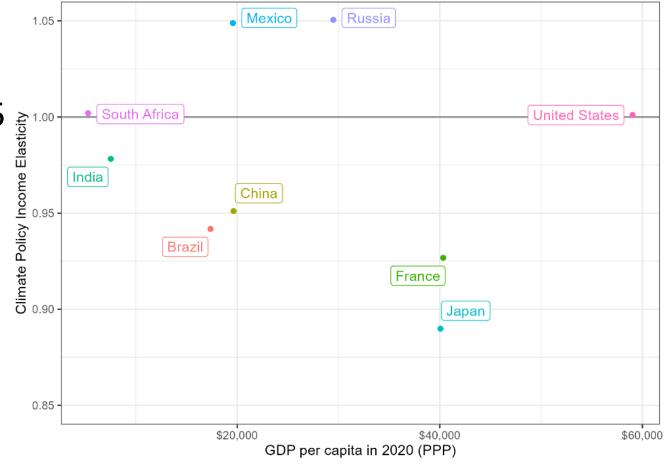
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Source: Feindt et al. (2022)

I I NAVIGATE Incidence of climate policies

- (Mildly) regressive
- esp. in richer countries







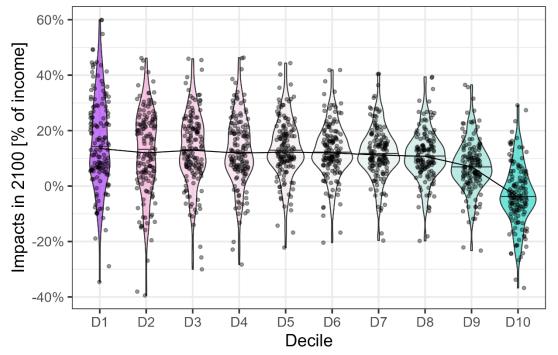
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Source: Emmerling et al. (2023)

INAVIGATE Incidence of climate impacts

- Across 160 countries, estimated impact per deciles
- ➔ Mostly regressive within countries
- Increase in the Gini index by about 3 points (median) by 2100 (SSP3-7.0)
- Overall climate impact income elasticity: $\epsilon_{d,y} = 0.72$

Distribution of impacts in 2100 - SSP3 - 7.0 With BHM-adaptation



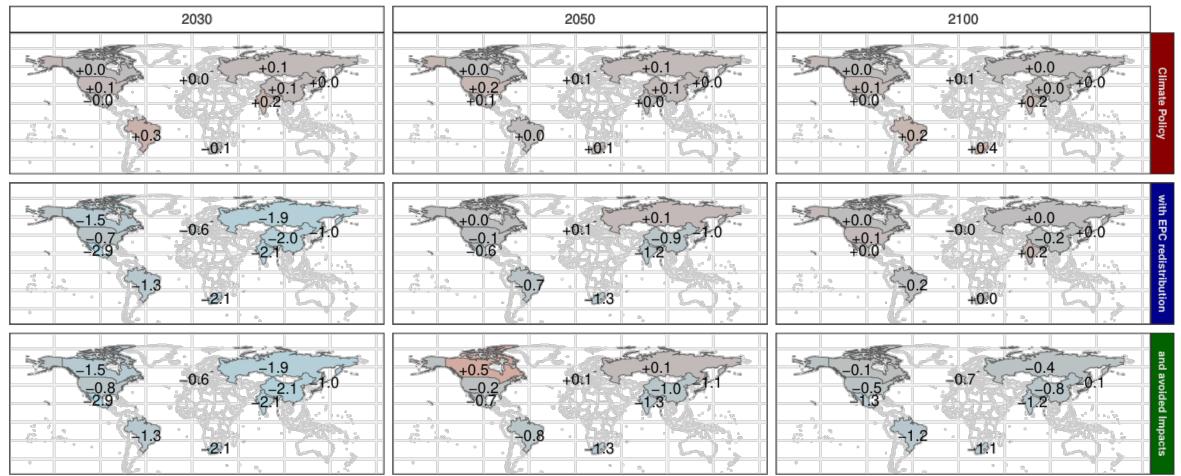
• One fourth of global inequality is within countries.



Source: Gilli et al. (2023)

INAVIGATE Ten countries, Eight models MIP

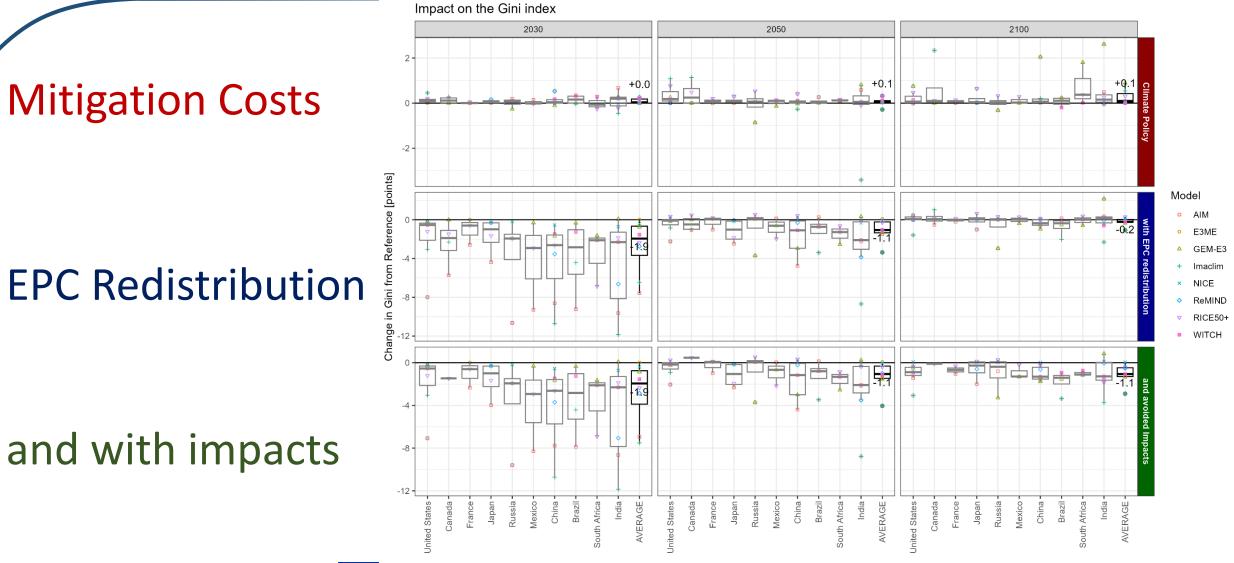
Impact on the Gini index [Model median]





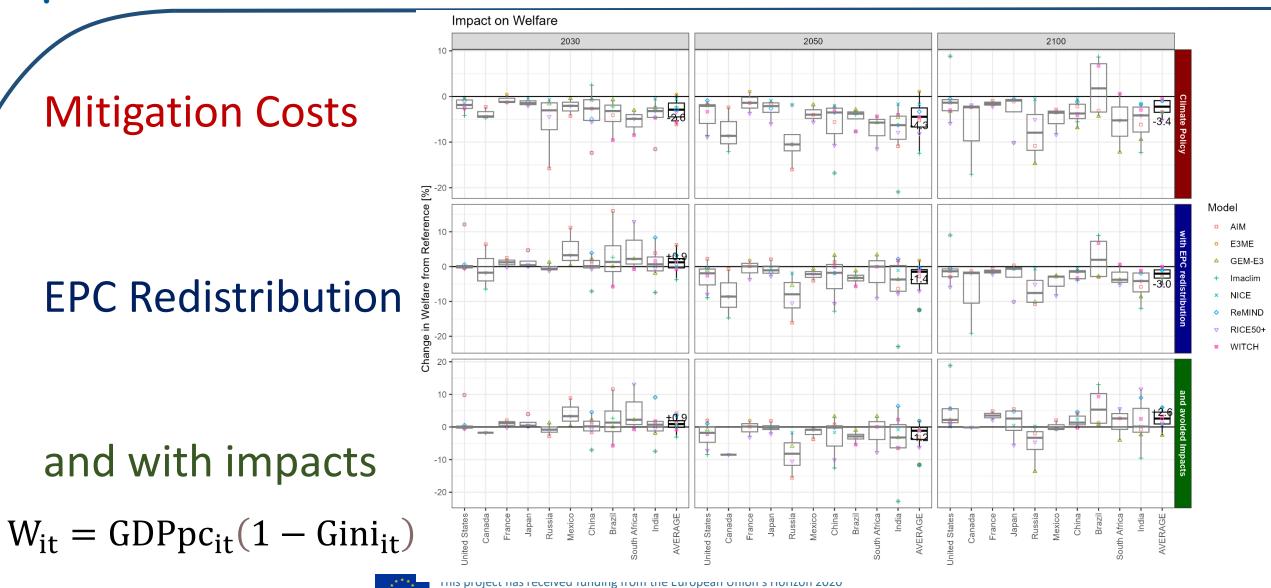
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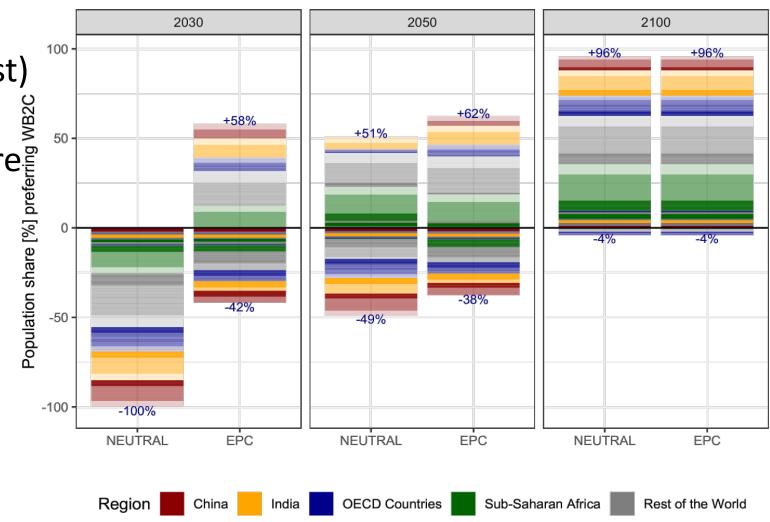
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NAVIGATE Distributional implications and acceptance

- Global assessment (almost) at the country level
 Which sub-populations are
- Which sub-populations are better off under WB2C or Current policies
- Short term: EPC transfers crucial
- Long term, revenues dissipate, impacts dominate





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Source: Emmerling et al. (2024)

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Conclusions

- Climate policies will be most likely regressive including in Europe
- Redistribution is key, a "climate dividend" can easily achieve progressivity of the policy
- Taking into account potentially regressive climate impacts makes climate ambition inequality-reducing
- but more so in the long run...
- While for policy acceptance redistribution is key in the short term (from virtually everyone opposing to a two-third majority)





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Thank you!

Questions?



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