

Cap and Trade versus Tradable Performance Standard in a Production Network Model with Sectoral Heterogeneity

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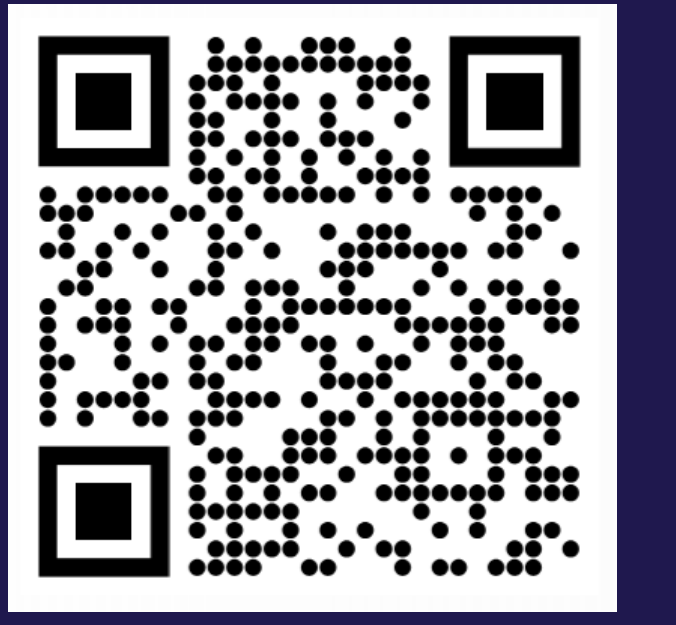


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Introduction

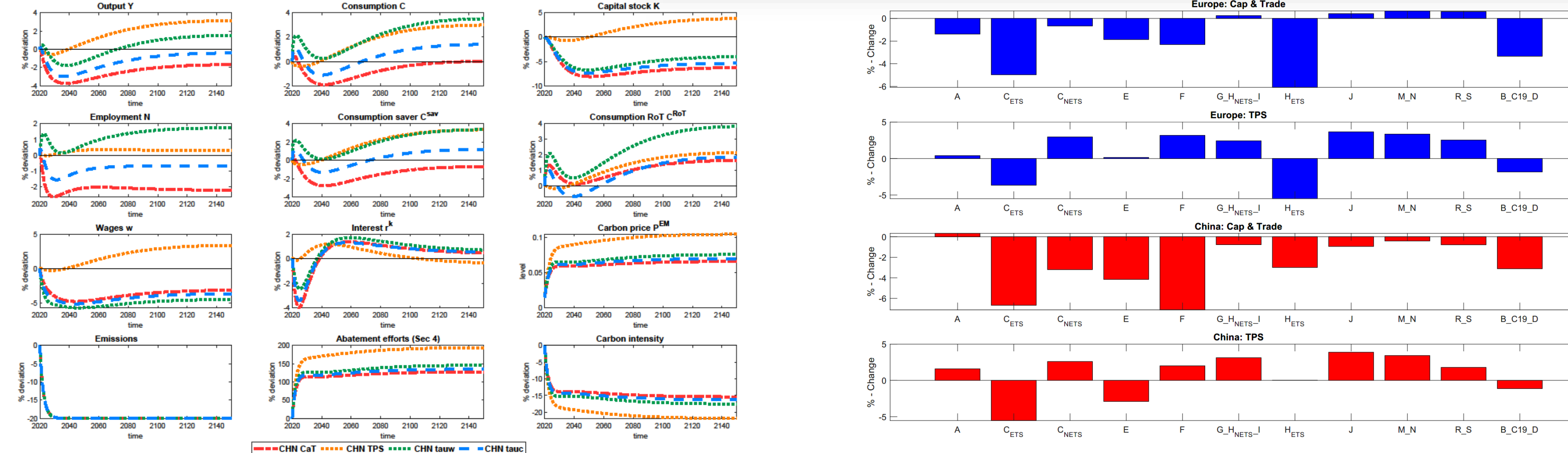
- Reducing Carbon Emissions is crucial
- Carbon Pricing is a popular instrument.
- Different approaches at our disposal:
 - Cap and Trade (**CaT**)
 - Tradable Performance Standards (**TPS**)
- Which approach maximizes Output/Welfare?

Methods

- Use the Bundesbank's EMuSe-framework, featuring...
 - Disaggregated production sector
 - Capital accumulation in a dynamic framework
 - Climate damages
 - Endogenous abatement
 - Two householdtypes

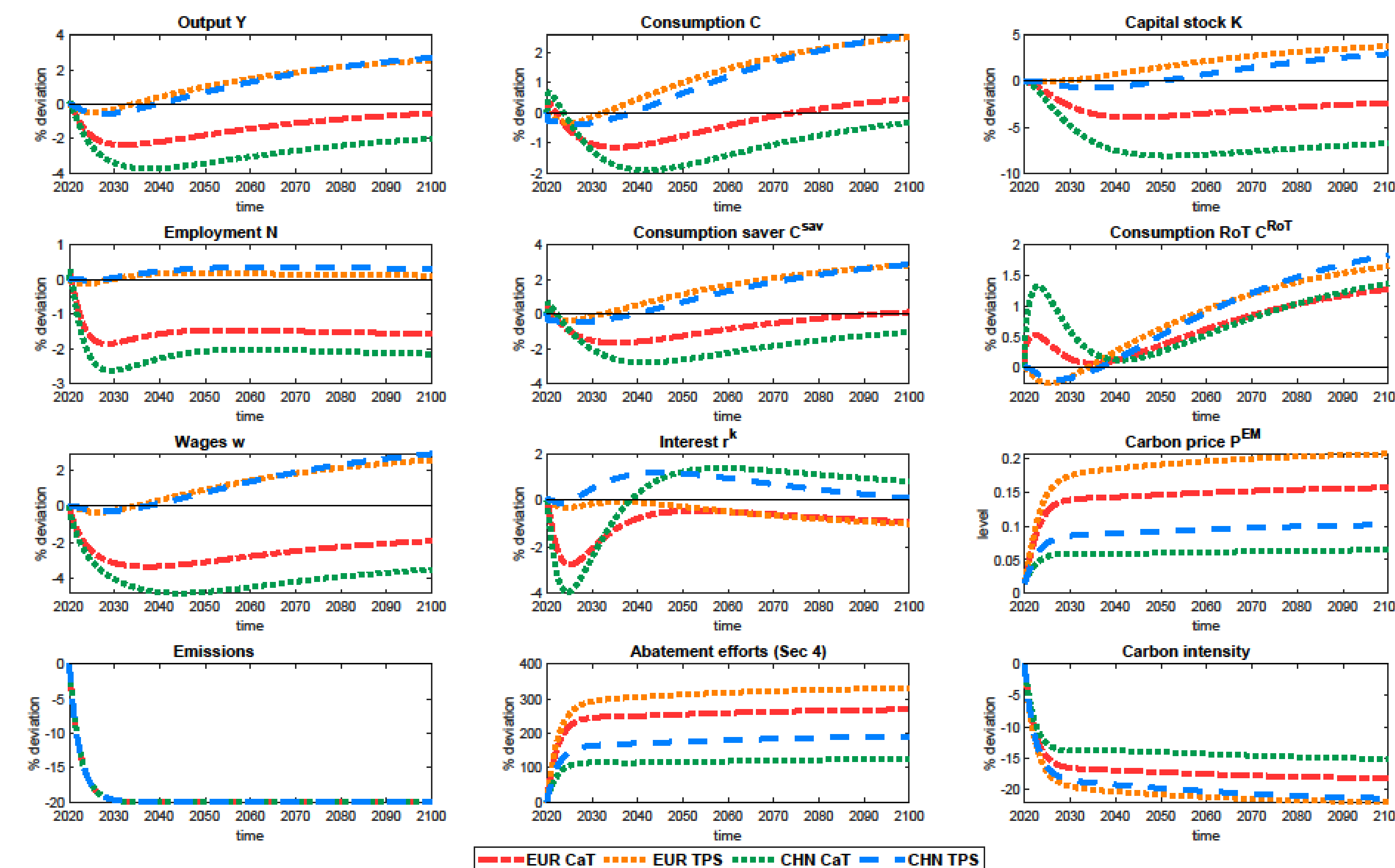
Results

- TPS outperforms CaT with regard to output and partly to welfare.
 - TPS redistributes revenue to firms and thus provides output subsidy to low emission sectors.
 - TPS shuts-off the reduction of emissions via degrowth.
- CaT analogous to TPS if revenue is redistributed to firms proportionally.
- TPS also outperforms other redistribution mechanisms (Klimageld) with regard to output.
- TPS this allows cleaner sectors to increase production in order to acquire additional emission certificates.

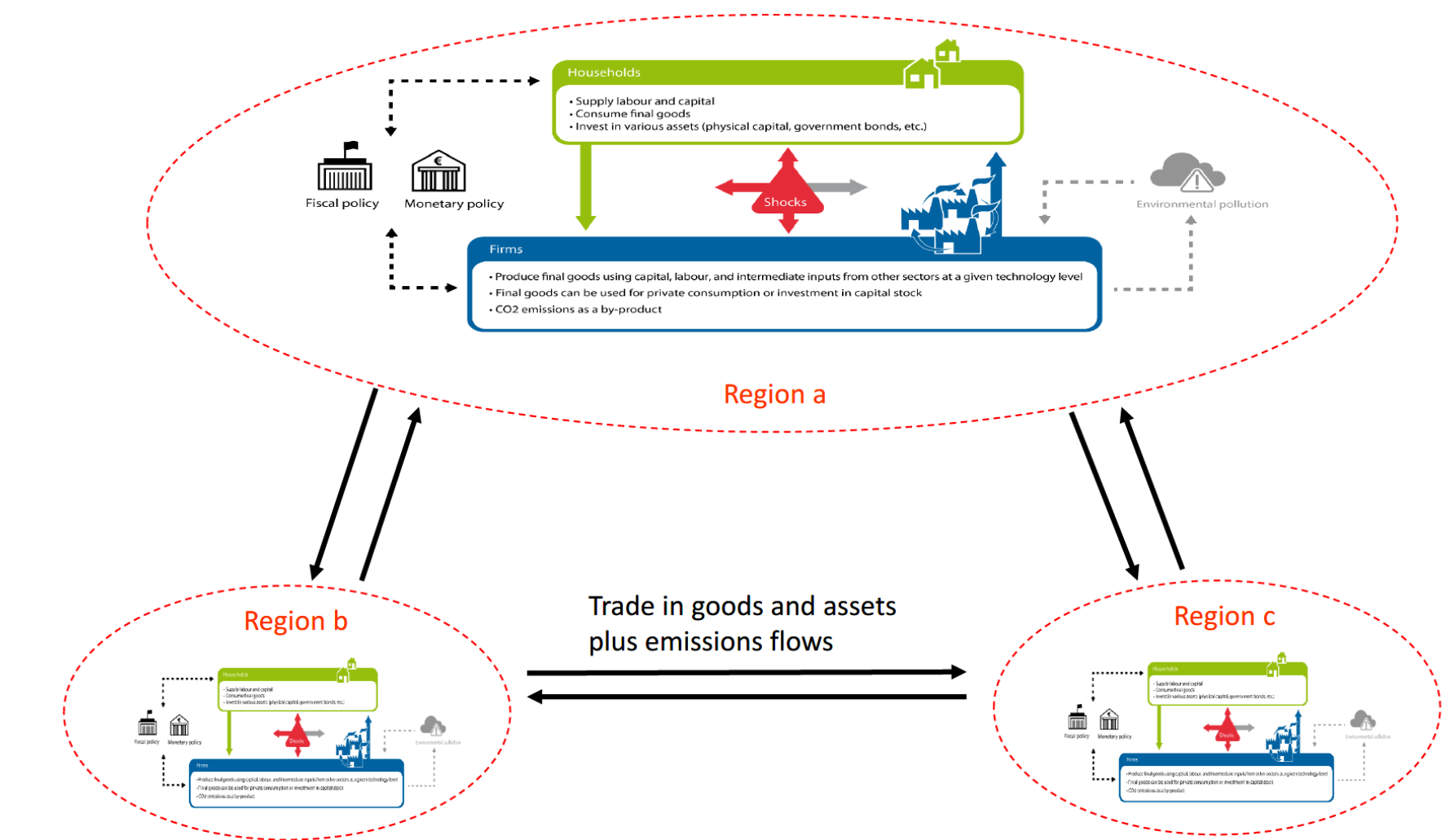


Limiting Carbon intensity (TPS) is more efficient than limiting emissions (CaT) - even when the same reduction is achieved.

Carbon Revenues should be used to reduce distortive taxes (labor, capital) – not lump-sum transfers (Klimageld).



The production sector consists of multiple sectors. Each sector uses all other sectors as an input and has a specific carbon intensity.



Prototypical neoclassical production structure:

$$K_1, L_1 \rightarrow Y_1$$

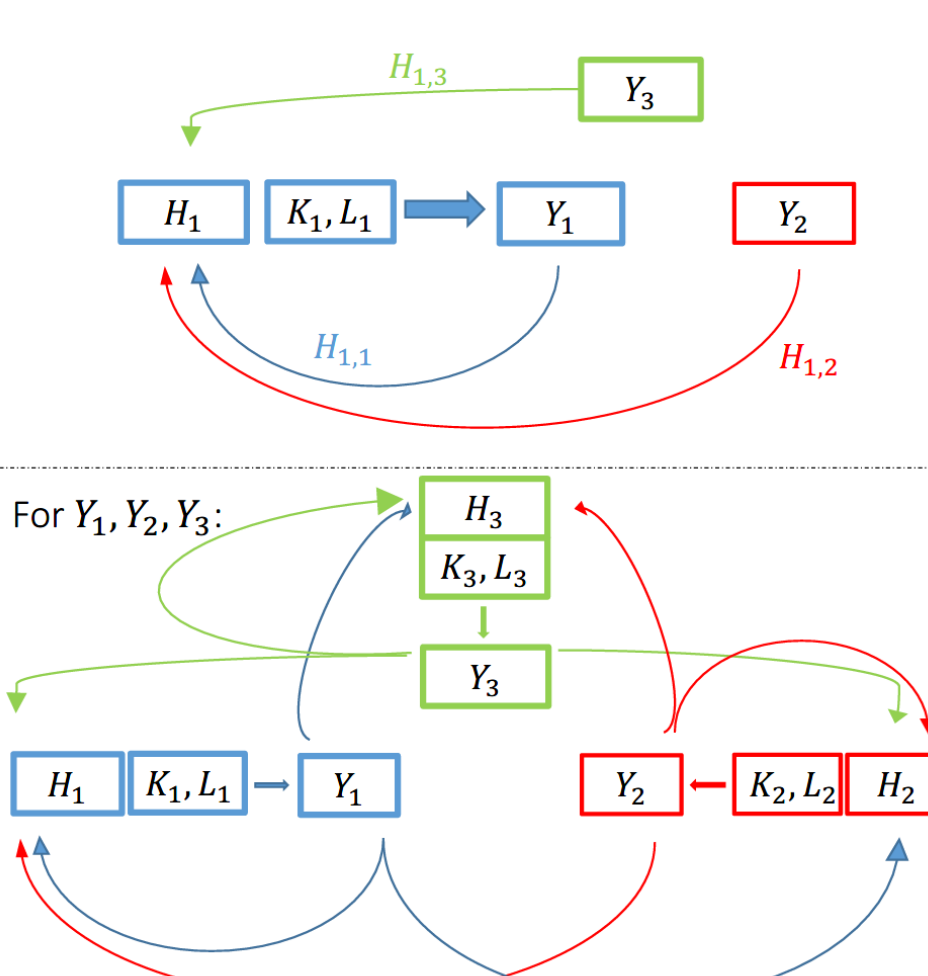
$$Y_1 = A_1 K_1^{\alpha_{N,1}} L_1^{1-\alpha_{N,1}}$$

Formally:

$$Y_s = A_s \left(K_s^{\alpha_{N,s}} L_s^{1-\alpha_{N,s}} \right)^{1-\alpha_{H,s}} H_s^{\alpha_{H,s}}$$

$$H_s = \left[\sum_{j=1}^S \psi_{H,s,j}^{1-\sigma_{H,s}} H_{s,j}^{\sigma_{H,s}} \right]^{\frac{1}{\sigma_{H,s}}}$$

Multi-sectoral production of Y_1 :



Neglecting composition effects, Aggregate Emissions (Z_t) can be described as the product of Output (Y_t) and emission intensity (κ_t):

$$Z_t^{pol} = Z_t = Y_t \cdot \kappa_t = Y_t \cdot \kappa_t^{pol}$$

The government can either restrict aggregate emissions (CaT) or emission intensity (TPS) to achieve an emission target



The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of Deutsche Bundesbank or the Eurosystem.

