

# Future Climate Policies

Sergey Paltsev

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

[paltsev@mit.edu](mailto:paltsev@mit.edu)

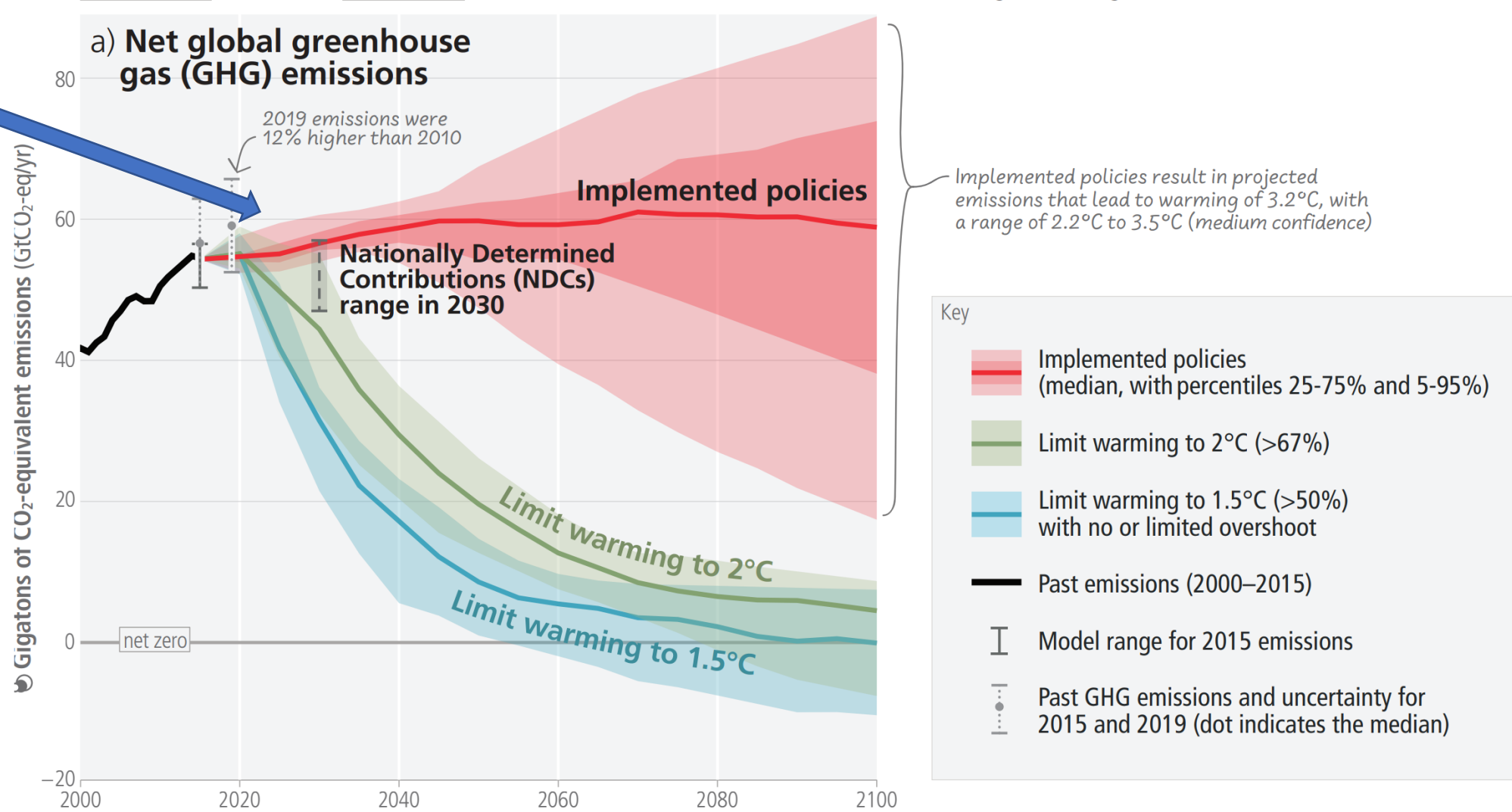


**XLVI MIT Global  
Change Forum**

March 29, 2024

# 2023 IPCC AR6 Synthesis Report – Global emission pathways

2022 - 2023 emissions are outside of the IPCC range

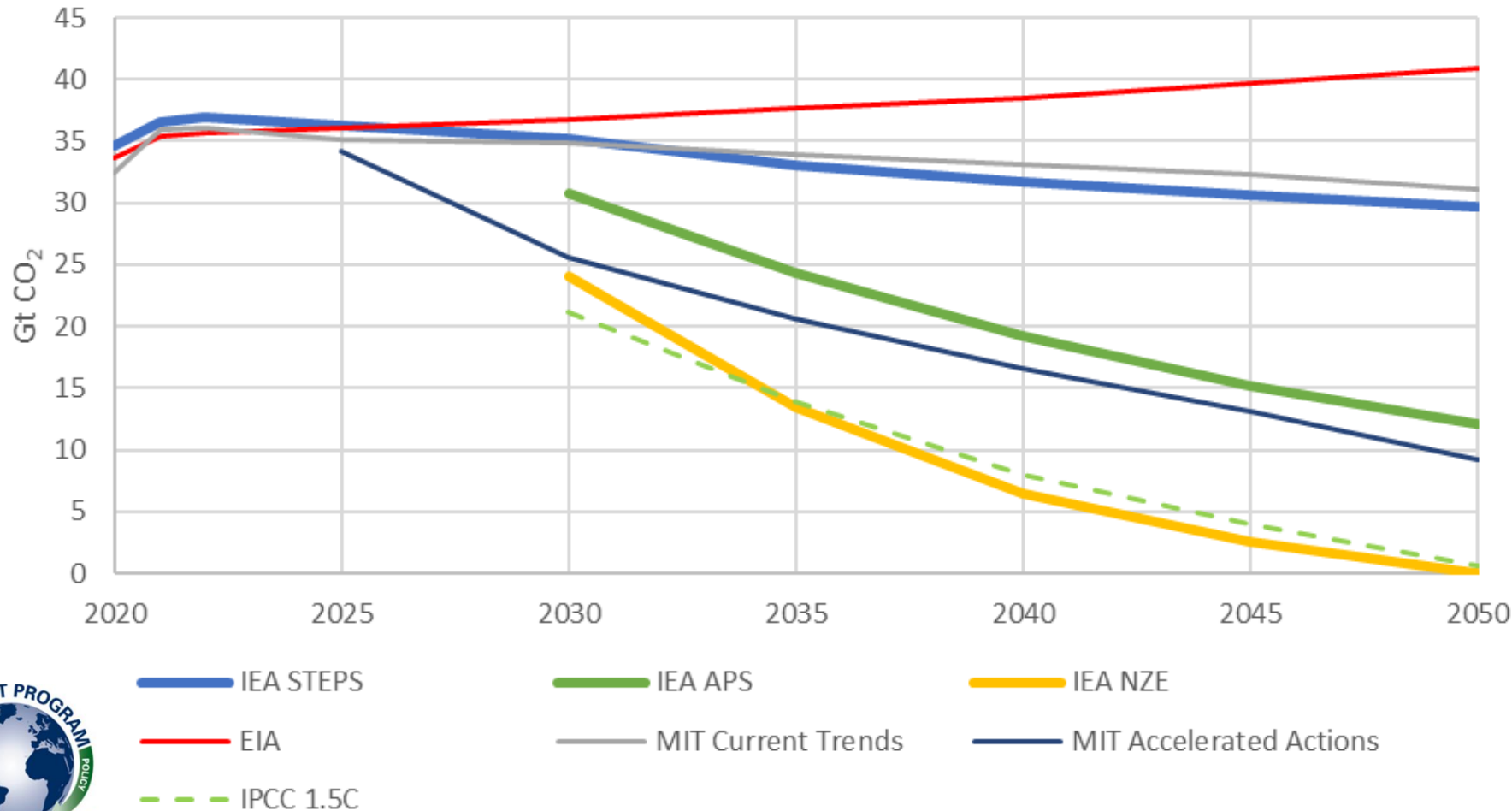


Implemented policies result in projected emissions that lead to warming of 3.2°C, with a range of 2.2°C to 3.5°C (medium confidence)



# Goals vs Reality

**COP-28: “transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner ... so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science.”**



**STEPS (Stated Policies Scenario)** reflects current policy settings

**APS (Announced Pledges Scenario)** assumes that all NDCs and longer term targets are met

**NZE (Net zero Emissions by 2050)** for global energy sector

*MIT Current Trends:* current policies

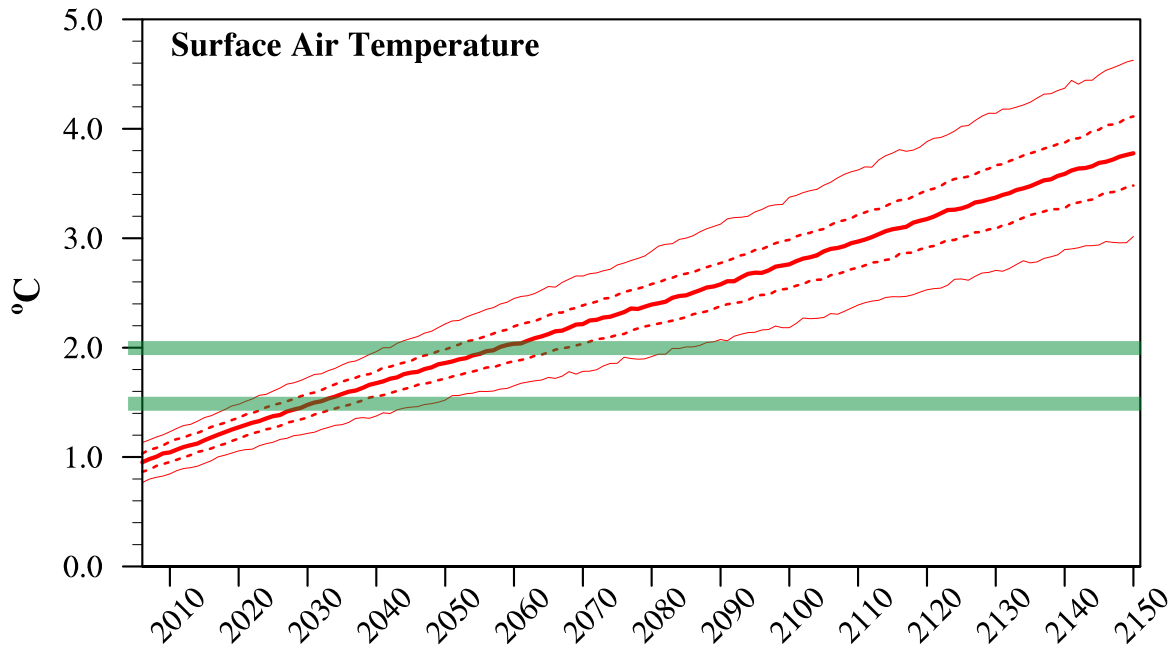
*MIT Accelerated Actions by 2050:* Advanced economies: 70-80% reduction; Emerging economies: 50-75% reduction

<https://globalchange.mit.edu/>



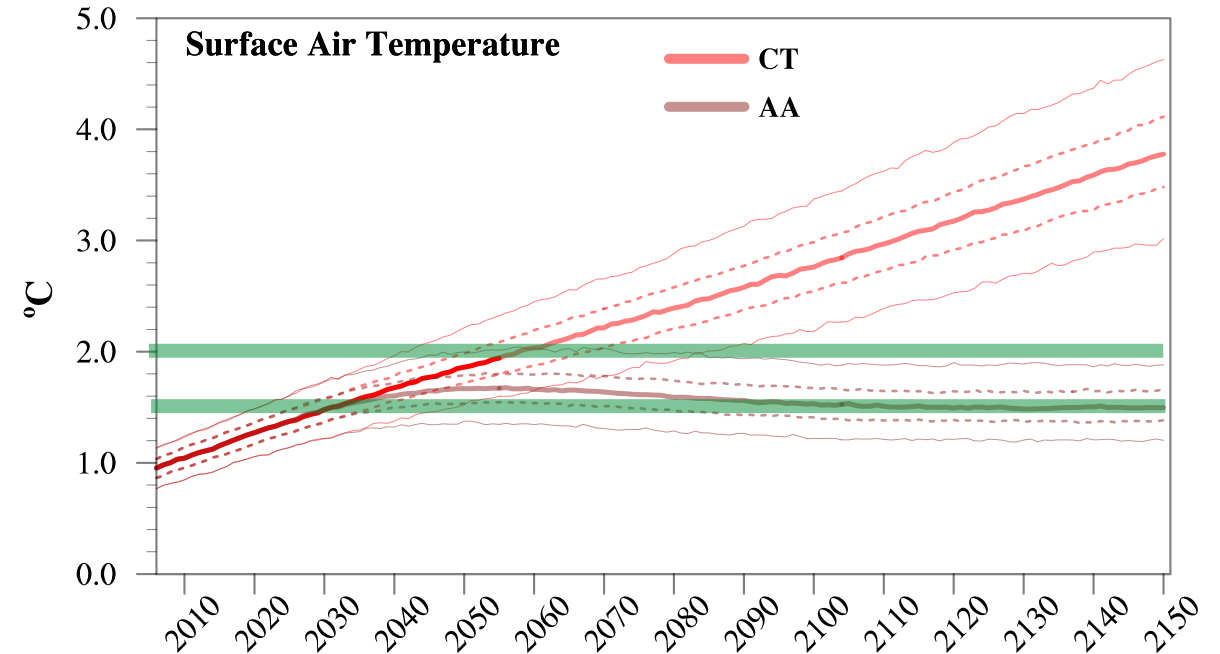
# Temperature Projections: 2023 MIT Global Change Outlook

## Current Trends (CT) Scenario



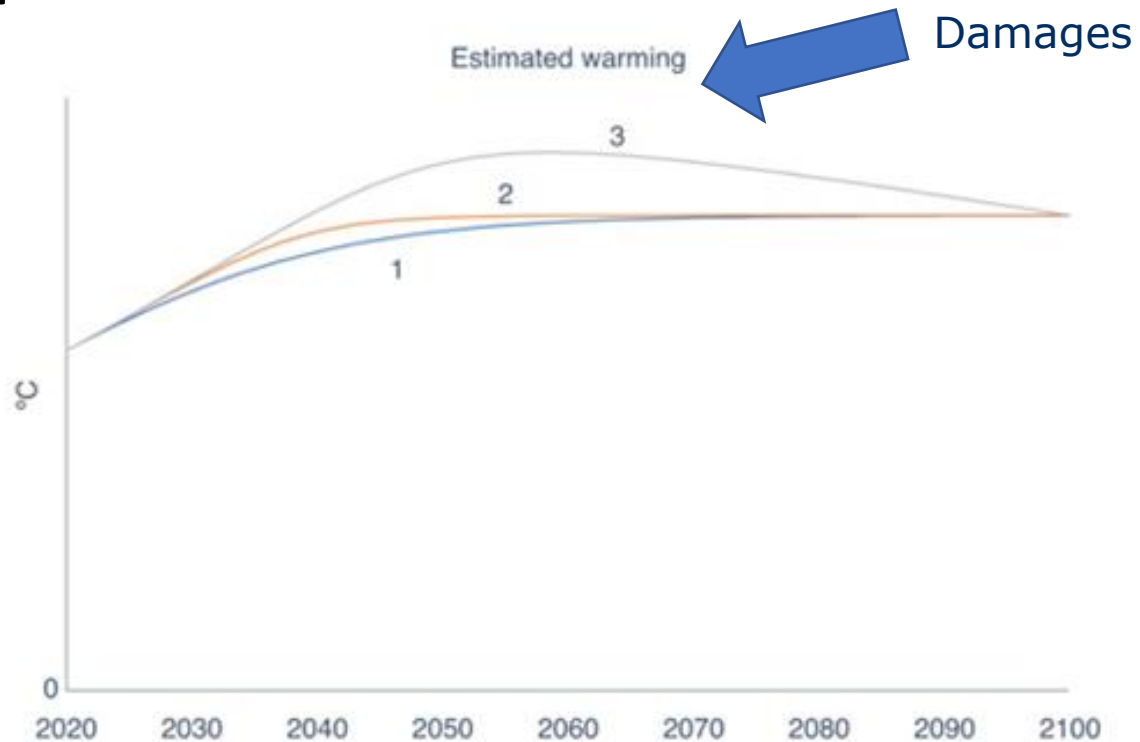
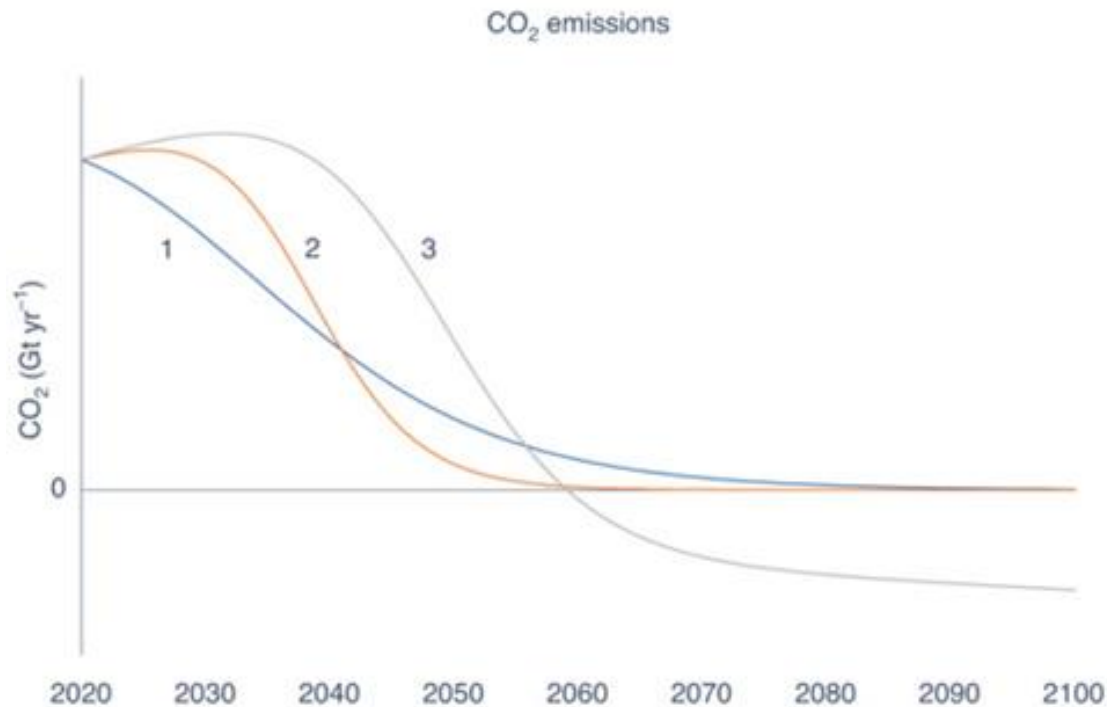
*Current Trends:* By 2060, more than half of the IGSM ensemble's Paris Forever projections exceed 2°C global climate warming, a figure that rises to more than 75% by early 2070s and more than 95% by 2085.

## Accelerated Actions (AA) Scenario

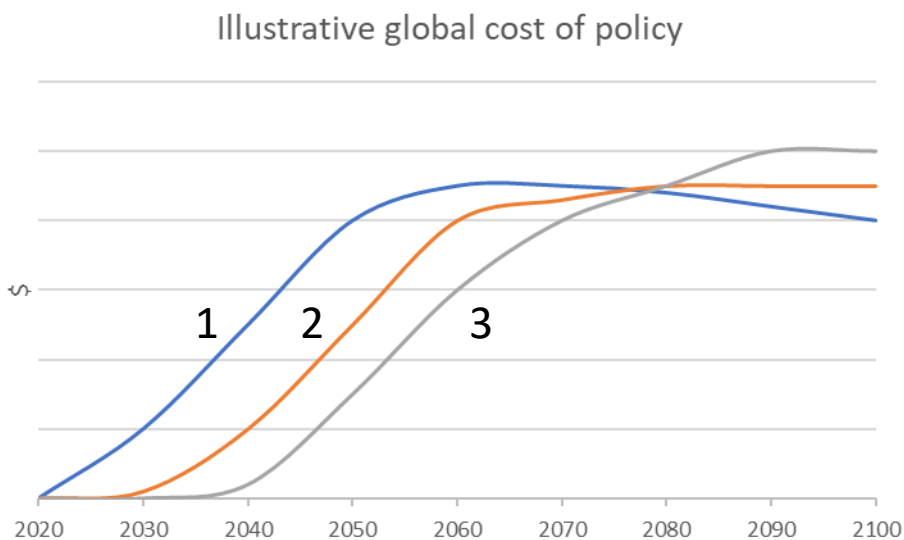


*Under Accelerated Actions,* by midcentury global temperature rise will cease and decline slightly before stabilizing through the latter half of the century and into the 22<sup>nd</sup> century (to just below 1.5°C median warming).

# Minimize the impacts of overshoot



**Avoided damages**  
VS  
**Cost of action**



## Higher Overshoot:

Larger climate damages

## but

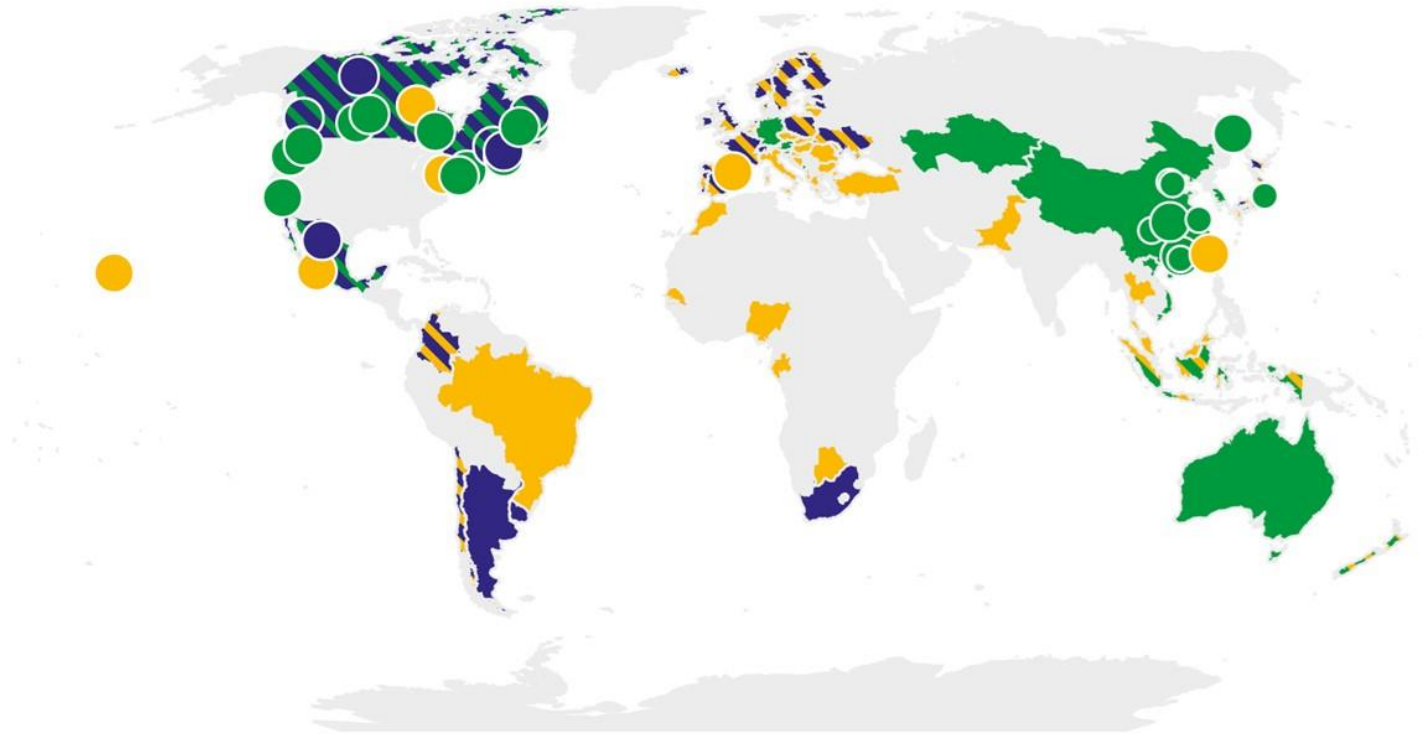
smaller initial (overall? discounted?) cost of policy

Other aspects: biodiversity, equity, finance...



# Carbon pricing by region in 2024

Summary map of regional, national and subnational carbon pricing initiatives



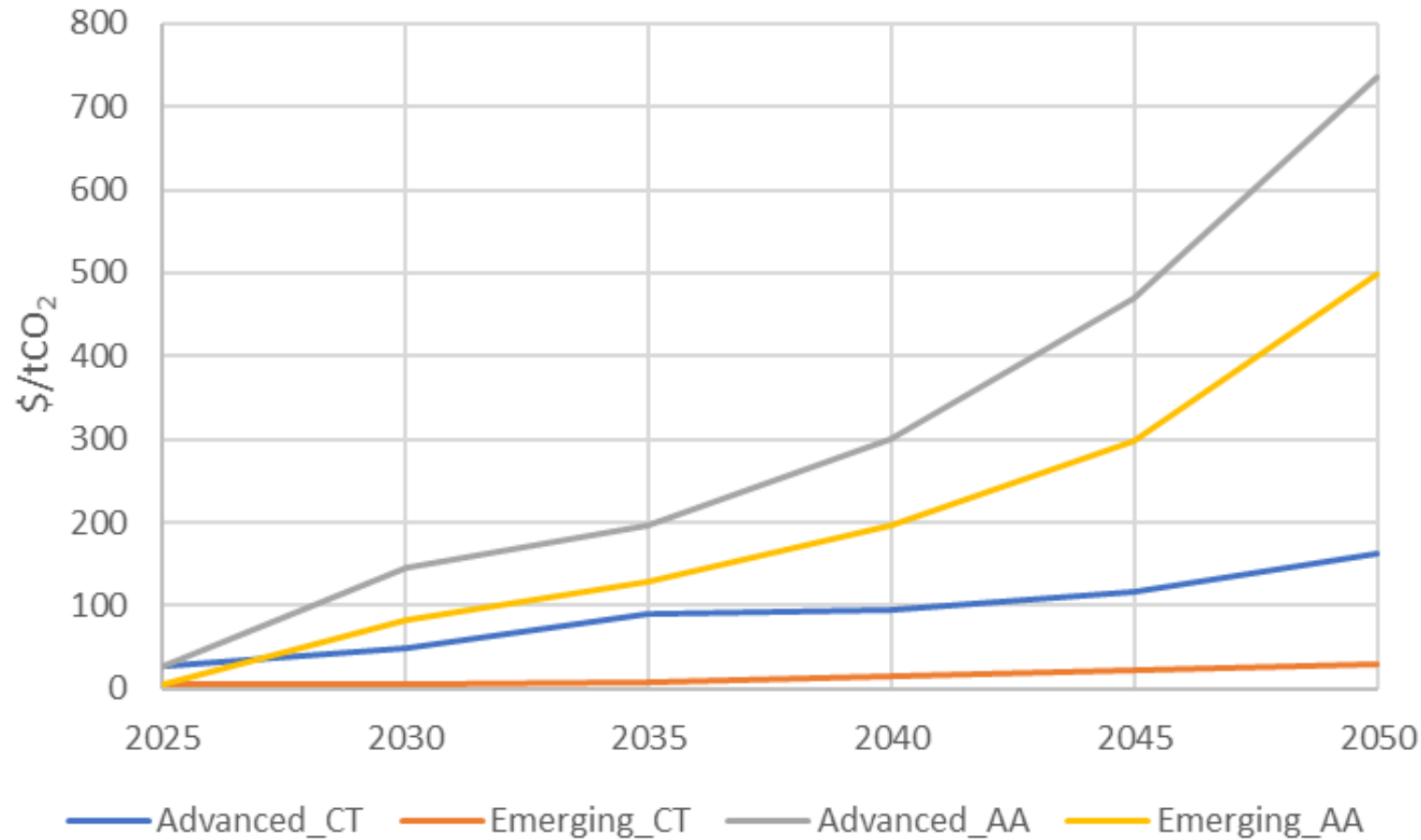
\$/tCO<sub>2</sub>

- Argentina 3
- Canada 50-60 (C\$65-C\$80)**
- China 8
- Colombia 5
- EU 65 (60 Euro)**
- Japan 2**
- Kazakhstan 1
- Korea 11**
- New Zealand 35**
- Singapore 4
- South Africa 9

- ETS implemented or scheduled for implementation
- ETS or carbon tax under consideration
- ETS implemented or scheduled, ETS or carbon tax under ...
- Carbon tax implemented or scheduled for implementati...
- ETS and carbon tax implemented or scheduled
- Carbon tax implemented or scheduled, ETS under consid..

[https://carbonpricingdashboard.worldbank.org/map\\_data](https://carbonpricingdashboard.worldbank.org/map_data)

# MIT 2023 Outlook: Carbon prices in different scenarios



Compare to IEA (2023):

2050 carbon prices

Countries with zero-emission pledges:  
\$200-250/tCO<sub>2</sub>

Others:  
\$180/tCO<sub>2</sub>

Yet others:  
\$55/tCO<sub>2</sub>

Source: MIT Global Change Outlook (2023)



# Inflation Reduction Act



## ELECTRICITY SECTOR EMISSIONS IMPACTS OF THE INFLATION REDUCTION ACT

ASSESSMENT OF PROJECTED CO<sub>2</sub>  
EMISSION REDUCTIONS FROM CHANGES  
IN ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND USE

EPA 430-R-23-004  
September 2023

## Environmental Impacts of the Inflation Reduction Act

Documentation of the USREP-ReEDS Model Analysis

Prepared for

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Climate Economics Branch  
1200 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W.,  
Washington, DC 20460

Authors

Jared Woollacott<sup>1</sup>  
Daden Goldfinger<sup>1</sup>  
Yongxia Cai<sup>1</sup>  
Shane Weisberg<sup>1</sup>  
James McFarland<sup>2</sup>  
Sergey Paltsev<sup>3</sup>  
Mei Yuan<sup>3</sup>  
Jonathon Becker<sup>2</sup>  
Maxwell Brown<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> RTI International

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

<sup>3</sup> Massachusetts Institute of Technology

<sup>4</sup> National Renewable Energy Laboratory

September 11, 2023

**Table ES.1**

Summary of ranges of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reductions from 2005

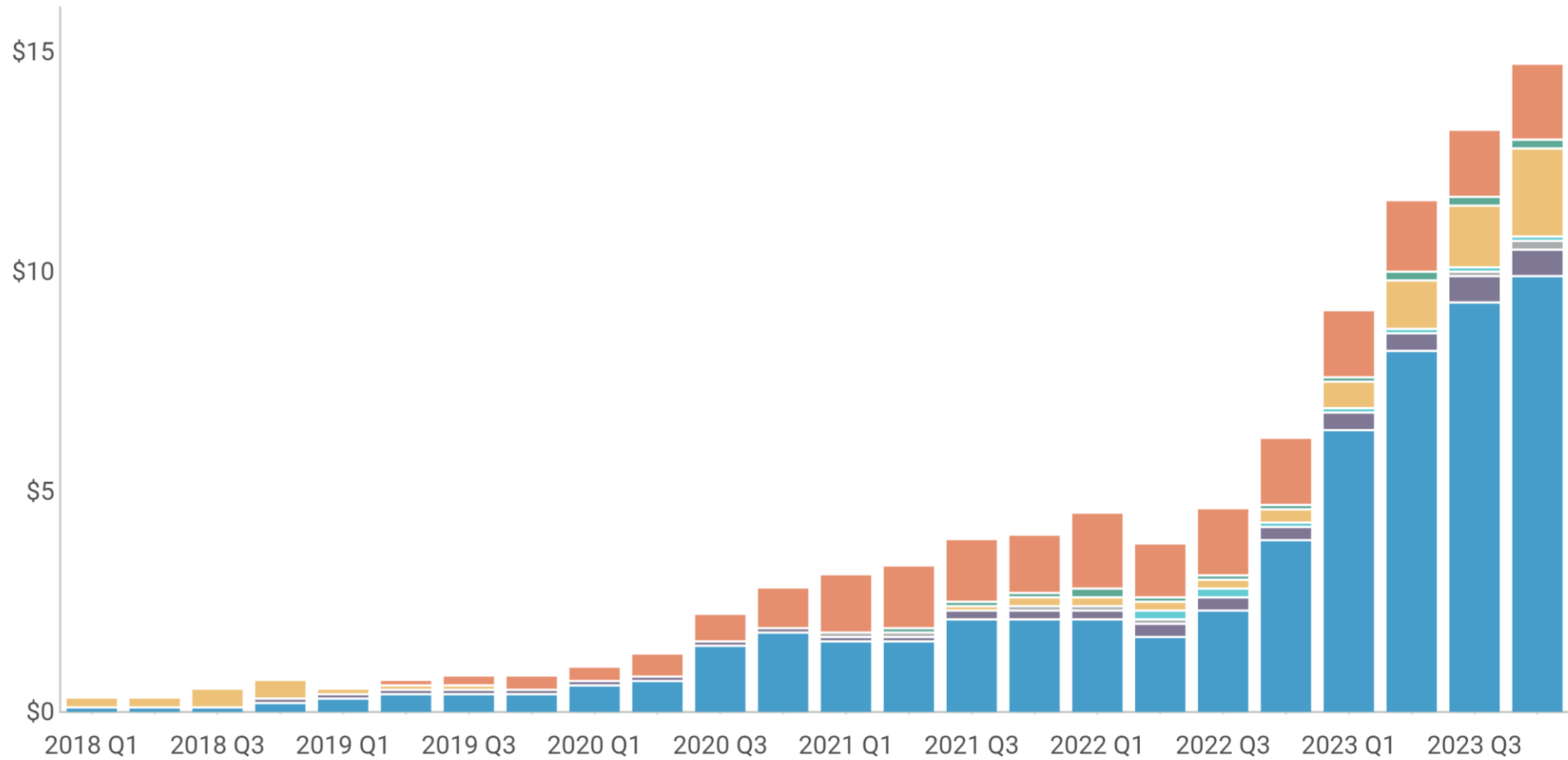
Sector	Year	IRA			No IRA		
		Min	Median	Max	Min	Median	Max
Electricity	2030	49%	69%	83%	43%	50%	59%
	2035	67%	77%	87%	40%	53%	68%
Transportation	2030	11%	17%	25%	9%	15%	22%
	2035	15%	27%	35%	13%	23%	28%
Buildings	2030	49%	55%	63%	34%	42%	47%
	2035	52%	66%	70%	36%	45%	51%
Industry	2030	17%	36%	43%	6%	25%	33%
	2035	23%	36%	57%	3%	27%	36%
Economy-Wide	2030	35%	39%	43%	26%	31%	33%
	2035	36%	46%	55%	29%	33%	39%



# Actual manufacturing investments by technology in USA

Billion 2022 USD

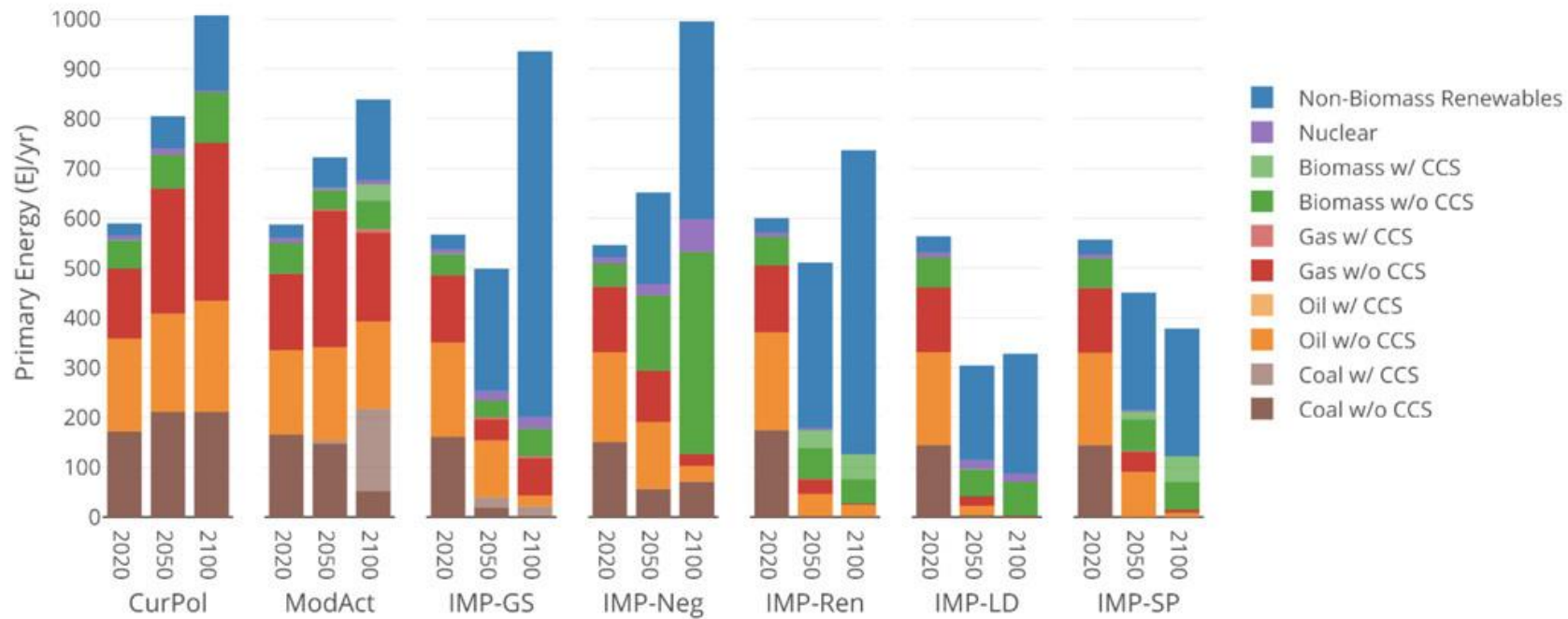
Batteries Critical Minerals Electrolyzers Fueling Equipment Solar Wind Zero Emission Vehicles



<https://www.cleaninvestmentmonitor.org/>



a. IMP characteristics: primary energy

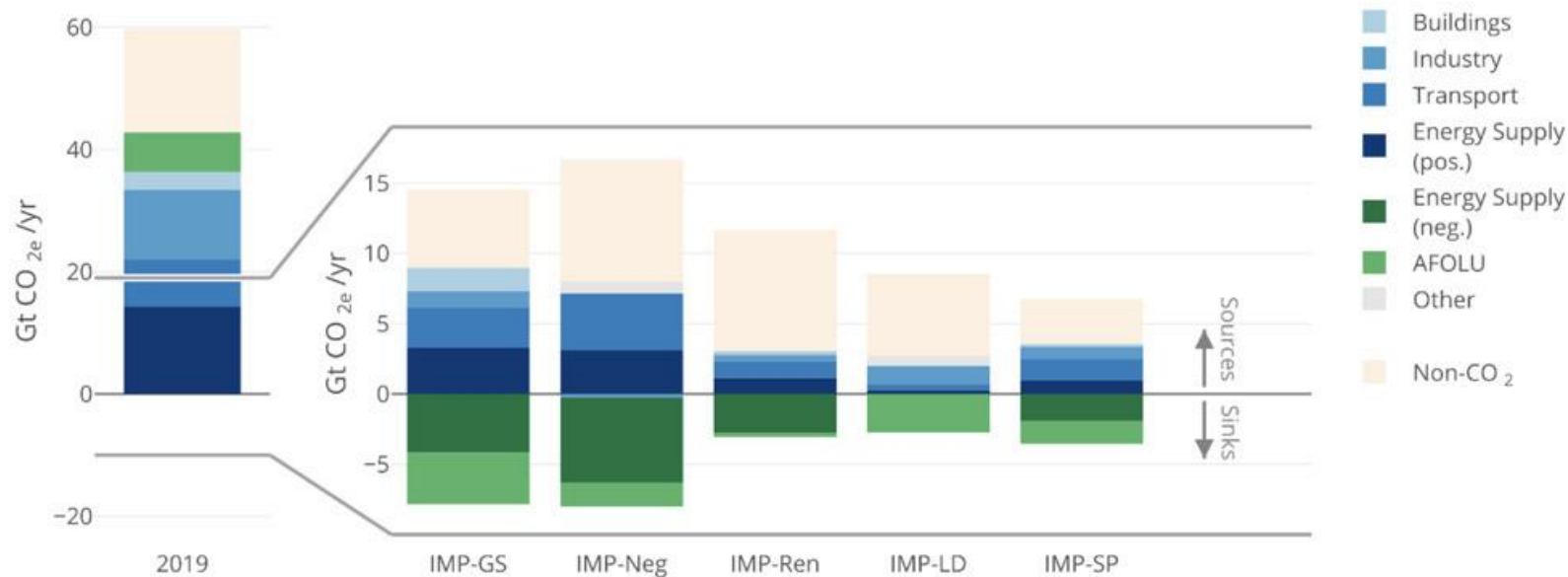


# Global Energy and GHG

Need for negative emissions

Net-zero CO<sub>2</sub> (not net-zero GHG)

b. IMP characteristics: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at net-zero year



Source: IPCC (2022)



## Power sector

- Nuclear fusion
- Next-generation energy storage
- Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)



## Industry

- Hydrogen in steelmaking
- Iron ore electrolysis
- Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)



## Transport

- Hydrogen aviation/shipping
- Hyperloops
- Advanced biofuel supply
- Next-generation energy storage



## Buildings

- Alternative building materials for steel and cement

## Carbon removal



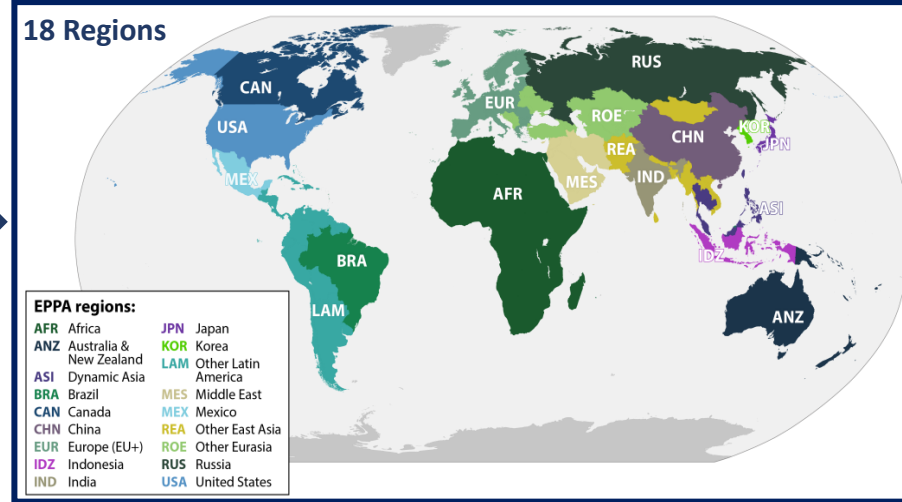
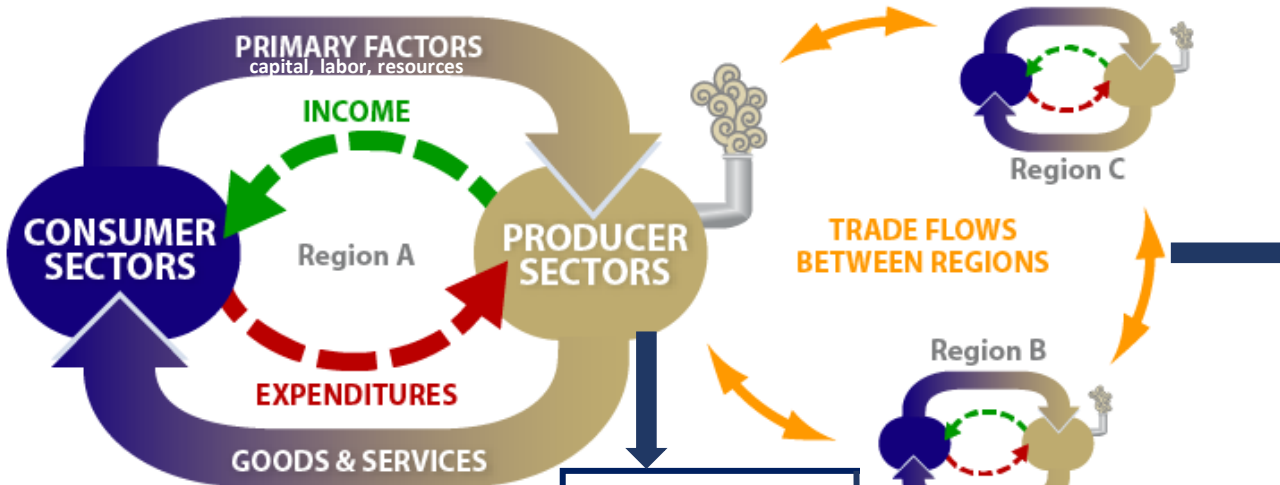
- Bio-char
- Ocean liming
- Direct Air Carbon Capture (DACC)
- Biomass Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS)

Also important: Demand Side Management

Graphics: EPFL

# MIT Economic Projection and Policy Analysis (EPPA) Model

Multi-sector, multi-region computable general equilibrium (CGE) model of the world economy for energy, economy and emissions projections



**Technical Features**

- Written in GAMS using MSPGE
- Based on GTAP Database
- Calibrated to current economic and energy levels based on IMF and IEA
- Documented in peer-reviewed literature
- Publicly Available
- Version 2100+ (in 5-year steps)

Full Input-Output Data for Every Region

	INTERMEDIATE USE by Production Sectors				FINAL USE				OUT. PUT
	1	2	n	n	Private Consump.	Government Consumption	Investment	Export	
Domestic Production	1	2	n	n	A	B			C
Imports	1	2	n	n	D	E			F
Value added	labor				G	H			I
INPUT	-capital	-natural resources			J				

## Non-Energy Sectors

- Crops
- Livestock
- Forestry
- Food
- Energy-Intensive Industry
- Manufacturing
- Service
- Commercial Transport
- Household Transport

Iron & Steel  
Cement  
Chemicals  
Non-Ferrous Metals  
+ low-carbon options

ICE (gasoline & diesel)  
Plug-in Electric  
Battery Electric  
Hydrogen

Current Generation  
Advanced Biofuel

## Energy Sectors

- Crude Oil
- Refined Oil
- Liquid Fuel from Biomass
- Oil Shale
- Coal
- Natural Gas (conv., shale, tight)
- Electricity
- Synthetic Gas (from Coal)

Conv. Fossil (coal, gas, oil)    Advanced Nuclear  
 Adv. Fossil (NGCC, Adv Coal)    Hydro  
 Coal with CCS    Solar  
 Coal + Bio Co-firing w/ CCS    Wind  
 Gas with CCS    Renewables with Backup  
 Gas with Advanced CCS    Biomass  
 Nuclear    Biomass with CCS

*\*New Technologies Continually Added\**

*\*Regions and sectors can be added for special studies\**

## Key Outputs

- GDP
  - Consumption
  - Emissions (GHGs, Air Pollutants)
  - Primary/Final Energy Use
  - Electricity Generation
  - Technology Mix
  - Commodity and Factor Prices
  - Sectoral Output
  - Land Use
- \*At global and regional levels\**

## Key Features

- Global Coverage & International Trade
  - Economy-Wide Coverage & Inter-Industry Linkages
  - Feedbacks Across Regions & Sectors
  - Theory-Based (microeconomics with full input-output data)
  - Endogenous Prices, Investments & Capital Accumulation
  - GDP and Welfare Effects
  - Policies (emissions limits/prices, sector/technology regulations...)
  - Distortions (taxes, subsidies, etc.)
  - Accounting for Physical Quantities (energy, electricity, land)
- \*Links to MIT Earth System Model (MESM)\**

## Key Equations

- Firms maximize profit:** choose technology, level of output and inputs subject to production functions and costs
- Household maximize welfare:** choose savings and consumption subject to budget constraint
- Equilibrium Conditions:** Market-Clearing, Zero-Profit, Income Balance

# Examples of recent applications of MIT tools: variety of research efforts

## Costs of Net-Zero Targets

*Morris et al (2023) Climate Change Economics, 14(4), 2340002.*

## Decarbonizing Hard-to-Abate Sectors

*Paltsev et al (2021) Applied Energy, 300, 117322.*

## Reality of Direct Air Capture

*Desport et al (2024) Energy Economics, 129, 107244.*

## Climate Change Effects on Agriculture

*Gurgel et al (2021) Climatic Change, 166(29).*

## Cost and Value of Variable Renewables

*Gurgel et al (2023) Applied Energy, 344, 121119.*

## Global Electrification of Light-Duty Vehicles

*Paltsev et al (2022) Econ of Energy and Env Policy, 11(1), 165-191.*

## Economics of Bioenergy with CCS (BECCS)

*Fajardy et al (2021) Global Environ Change, 68, 102262.*

## Impacts of Border Carbon Adjustments

*Chen et al (2023) <https://globalchange.mit.edu/publication/18041>*

## Transition Scenarios for Financial Risk Analysis

*Chen et al (2022) <https://globalchange.mit.edu/publication/17757>*

## Climate-Related Financial Stress-Testing

*Le Guenedal et al (2023) <https://globalchange.mit.edu/publication/18121>*



## MIT 2023 Global Change Outlook

Charting the Earth's Future Energy, Managed Resources, Climate, and Policy Prospects

<https://globalchange.mit.edu>

Published every other year



# Thank you

Questions or comments?

Please contact Sergey Paltsev at [paltsev@mit.edu](mailto:paltsev@mit.edu)

