

“Should there be a green supporting factor? Carbon policies and climate financial regulation”

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Summary

- Studies optimal abatement investments (**mitigation**) and resilience investments (**adaptation**) in a program in which carbon emissions inflict damages

$$V_t(Y_t, I_t, E_t, \omega_t, a_t) = \max_{\{A_t, R_t\}} (U(C_t) + \beta EV_{t+1}(Y_{t+1}, I_{t+1}, E_{t+1}, \omega_{t+1}, a_{t+1})) \quad (5)$$


subject to:

Adaptation



$$C_t = Y_t \left(1 - d(E_t) \left(1 - f R_t^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) - R_t \right) - A_t(I_t) \quad (6)$$

$$A_t(I_t) = a_t I_t + \frac{b}{2} (I_t)^2 \quad (7)$$

Mitigation 
$$E_t = E_{t-1}(1 - \delta) + (Q_t Y_t - I_t) \quad (8)$$

Discussion

- ▶ Modeling
- ▶ Examples of adaptation investments

Modeling - social planner vs economic agents

- ▶ In the program, social planner chooses the degree of investments in **mitigation** and **adaptation** depending on their relative benefits
- ▶ However, agents (firms, households, municipalities) typically do not take these two decisions jointly
 - ▶ Big polluters invest in **mitigation** even though most of them do not suffer any damages
 - ▶ Exposed firms and communities invest in **adaptation**, even though they do not emit any Co2
- ▶ **Mitigation** is a public good whereas **adaptation** benefits are mostly private

Modeling - Calibration

Hard to use this dynamic global program for decision-making

$$V_t(Y_t, I_t, E_t, \omega_t, a_t) = \max_{\{A_t, R_t\}} (U(C_t) + \beta EV_{t+1}(Y_{t+1}, I_{t+1}, E_{t+1}, \omega_{t+1}, a_{t+1})) \quad (5)$$


subject to:

Adaptation



$$C_t = Y_t \left(1 - d(E_t) \left(1 - f R_t^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) - R_t \right) - A_t(I_t) \quad (6)$$

$$A_r(I_t) = a_t I_t + \frac{b}{2} (I_t)^2 \quad (7)$$

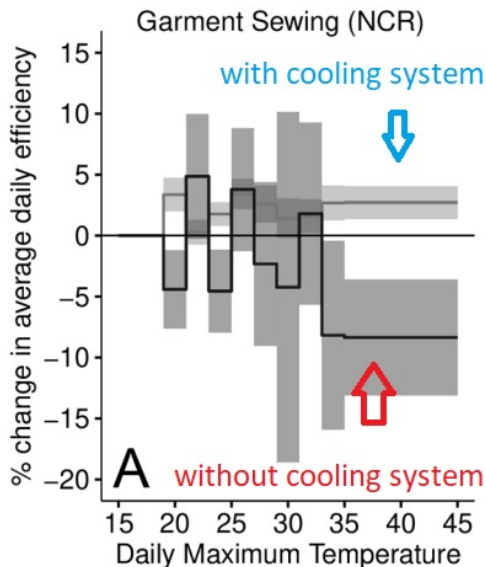
Mitigation  $E_t = E_{t-1}(1 - \delta) + (Q_t Y_t - I_t) \quad (8)$

- Most of the parameters are hard to calibrate
- In particular, what do we know about f , the benefit of adaptation?

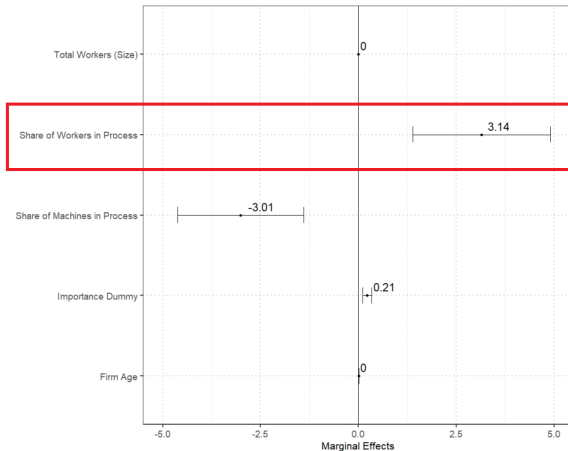
"The Impact of Temperature on Productivity and Labor Supply: Evidence on Indian Manufacturing"



Hot days reduce productivity



More labor-intensive units associated with higher probability of investing in air-cooling system



Adaptation - The Venice Flood Barrier



8/20

Never again: The disaster of 2019 should be avoided with the barriers.

Adaptation - The Venice Flood Barrier



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Closed case: Barriers across the lagoon's three main channels close it off to the tide.

Adaptation - The Venice Flood Barrier



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Staying dry: In their first year of operation, the barriers have not failed once.

Adaptation - The Venice Flood Barrier



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Big brother: The control room tracks the entry points to the lagoon, as well as tide levels.

How to model adaptation?

- ▶ An expense flow generating even more emissions?
 - ▶ As the cooling system in Indian factories?
- ▶ A (resilience) capital stock?

$$K_{\text{Resilience},t} = (1 - \delta)K_{\text{Resilience},t-1} + I_{\text{Resilience},t}$$

- ▶ As the barrier in Venice?