
Clean Economy Contribution: bridging the carbon pricing gap to enhance resilience of climate and industry policy to global fragmentation

Professor Karsten Neuhoff
Berlin 5.6.2025



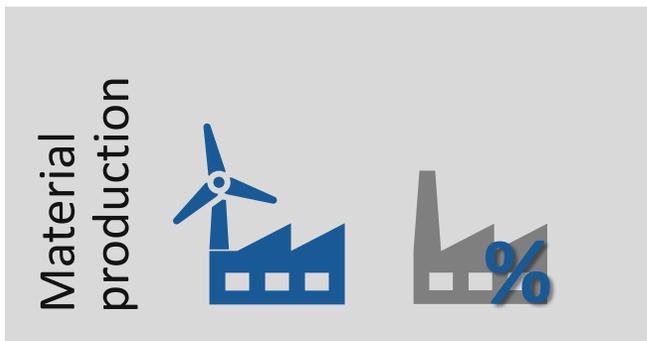
Industrial decarbonisation in a fragmented world: an effective carbon price with a 'climate contribution'

Policy insight
January 2025

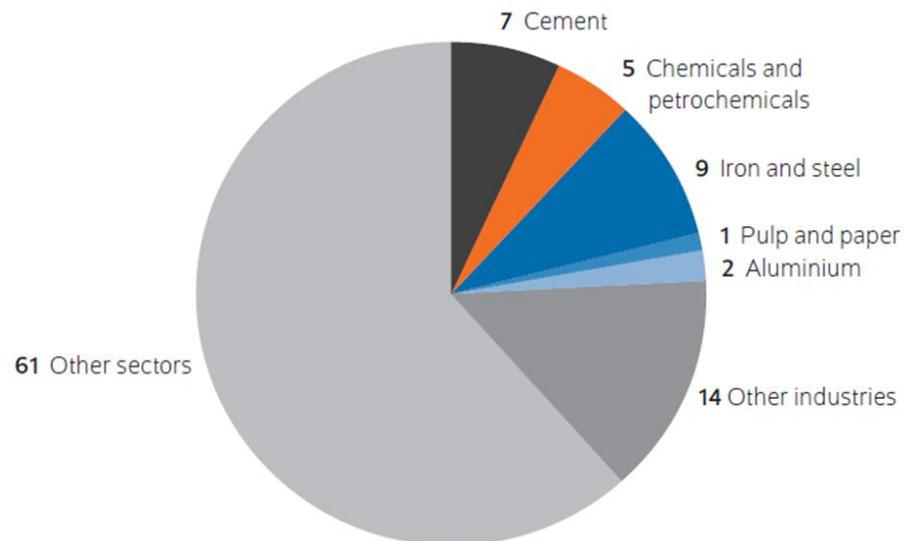
Karsten Neuhoff (DIW Berlin; Technical University Berlin), Misato Sato (Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, LSE), Fernanda Ballesteros (DIW Berlin; Technical University Berlin), Christoph Böhringer (Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg), Simone Borghesi (European University Institute; University of Siena), Aaron Cosbey (Small World), Katsuri Das (Institute of Management Technology, Ghaziabad, Delhi-NCR), Roland Ismer (University of Potsdam), Angus Johnston (University of Oxford), Pedro Linares (Institute for Research in Technology; Comillas Pontifical University), Sini Matikainen (Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, LSE), Stefan Pauliuk (University of Freiburg), Alice Pirlot (Geneva Graduate Institute), Philippe Quirion (CNRS, CIRED), Knut Einar Rosendahl (Norwegian University of Life Sciences), Aleksander Sniegocki (Reform Institute, Warsaw), Harro van Asselt (University of Cambridge) and Lars Zetterberg (IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute).

Source: <https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/publication/industrial-decarbonisation-in-a-fragmented-world-an-effective-carbon-price-with-a-climate-contribution/>

Industry transition to climate neutrality requires portfolio of mitigation options



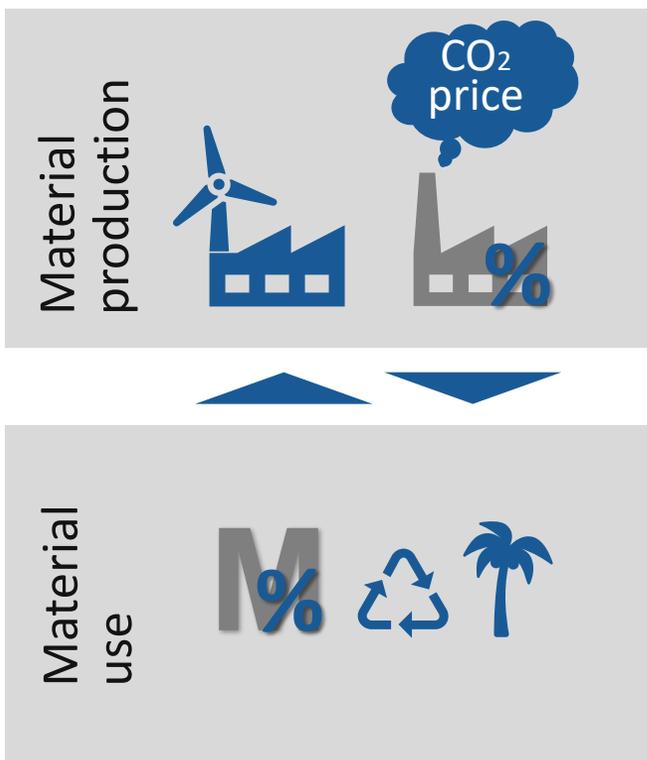
Production of basic materials large part of global CO₂ emissions



Climate neutrality requires portfolio of mitigation options

- (Carbon) efficiency improvement of existing production
- Efficient material use, circularity and material substitution
- Shift to climate neutral production processes

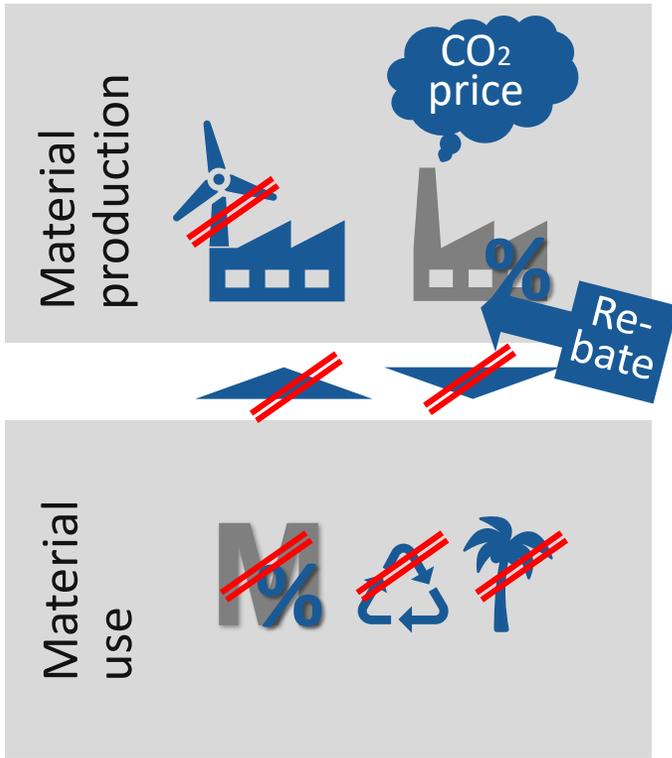
Carbon pricing can – in principle – incentivize climate neutral choices



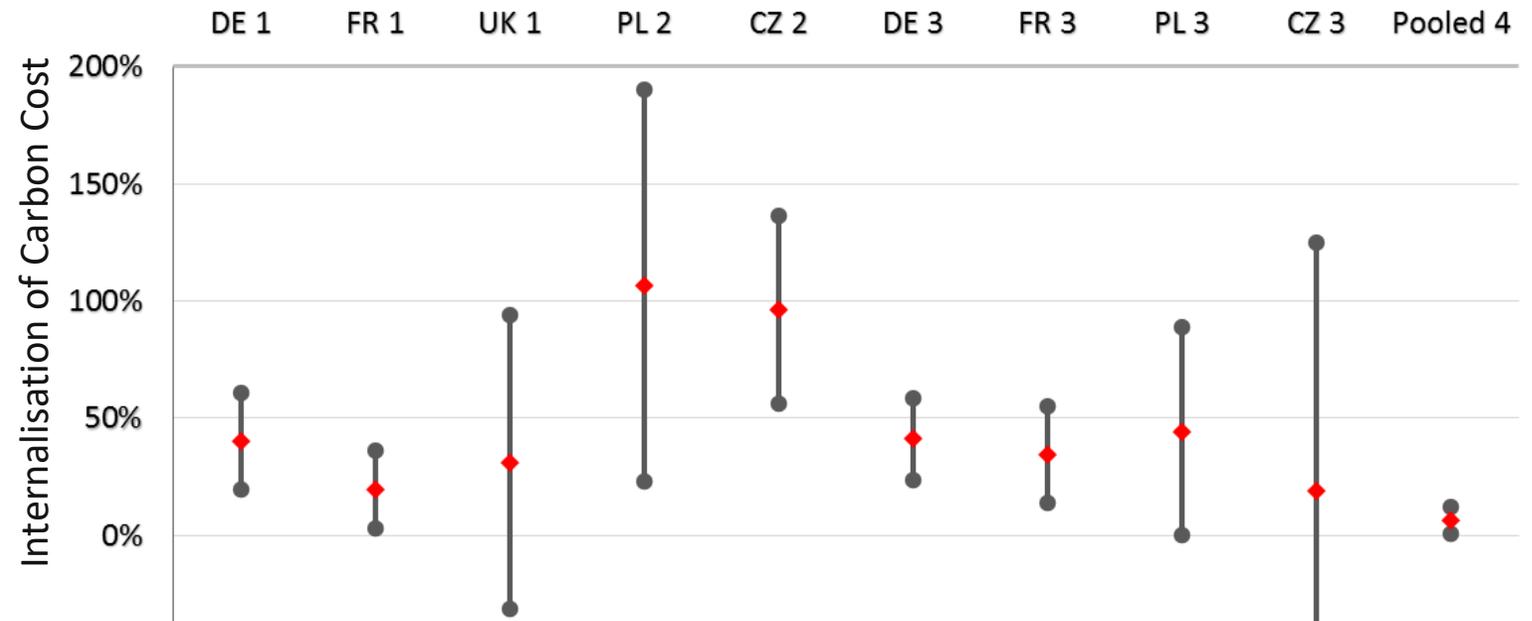
Global harmonized carbon prices incentivise all mitigation options

- Polluter pays (statutory incidence)
- Price signal propagates to material use (economic incidence)

1. To avoid carbon (and job) leakage – free allowances are granted to producers

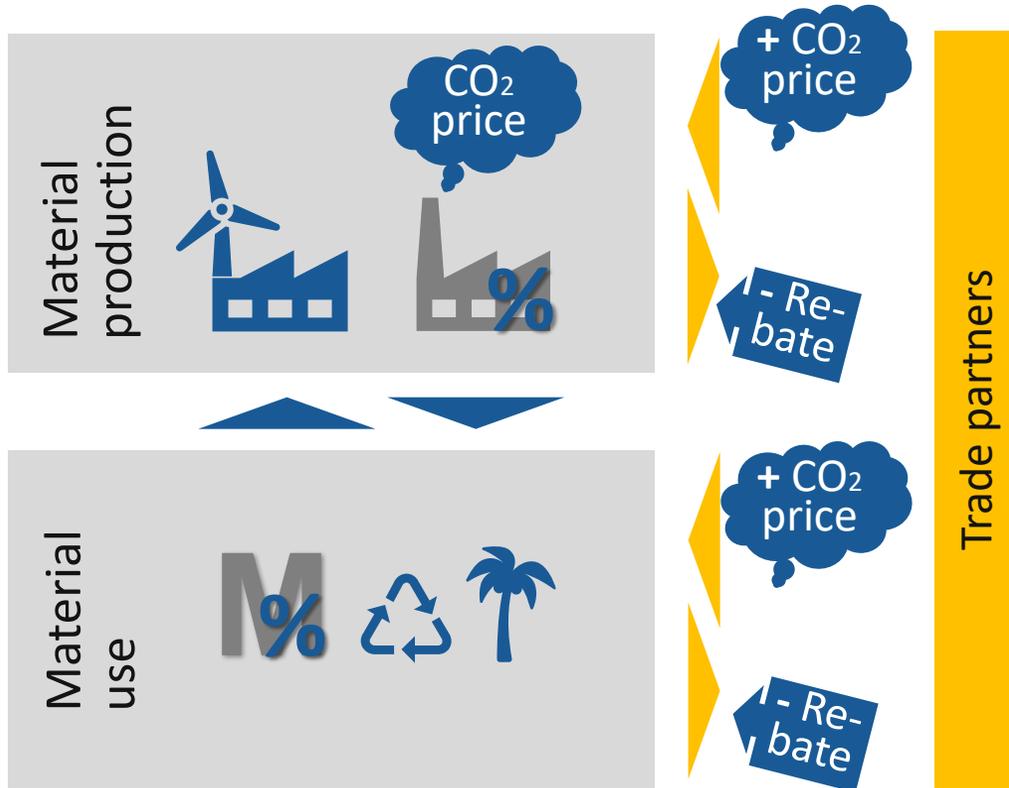


Free allocation: partial and uncertain carbon cost internalization
→ This undermines almost all incentives for mitigation
→ **Hence there is no business case for clean investments**



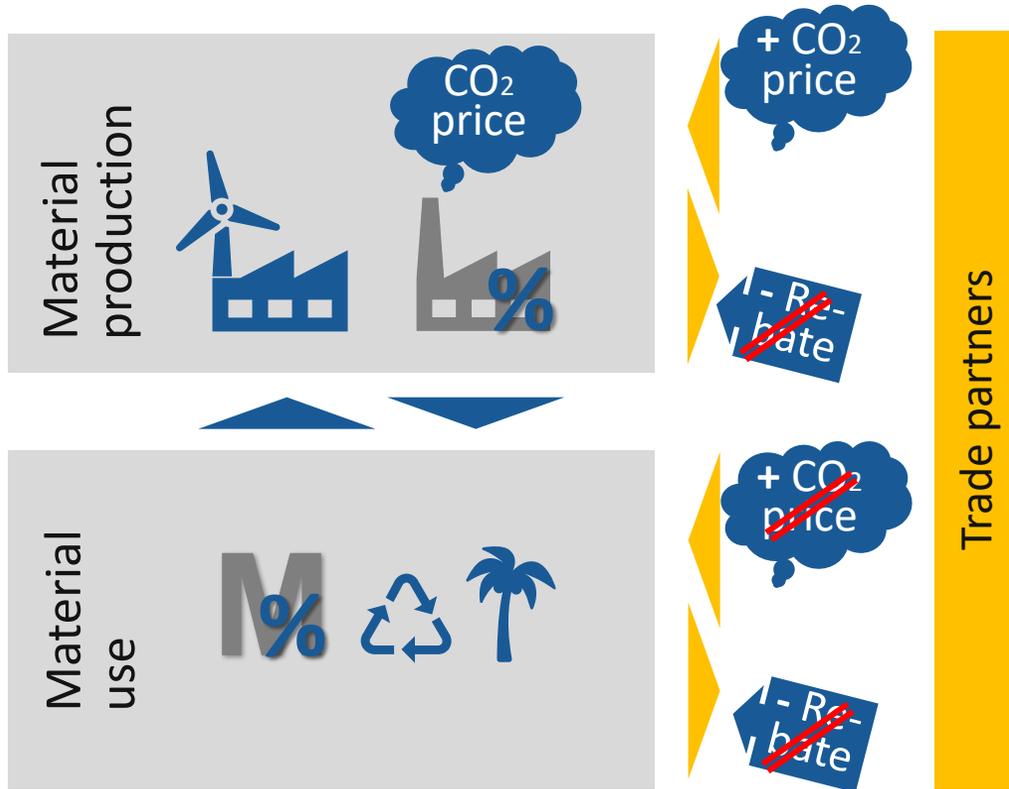
The graph depicts 95% confidence intervals (DIW calculations). 1 represents total cement, 2 represents Portland Cement, 3 represents Clinker, Pooled 4 represents Portland Cement estimates for FR, UK, and DE

2. Ideal carbon border adjustment avoids carbon leakage and maintains incentives



- Address carbon leakage at border (no free allocation)
 - Levy carbon costs on imports
 - Rebate carbon costs on exports
- ➔ Idea: Carbon price propagates along value chain

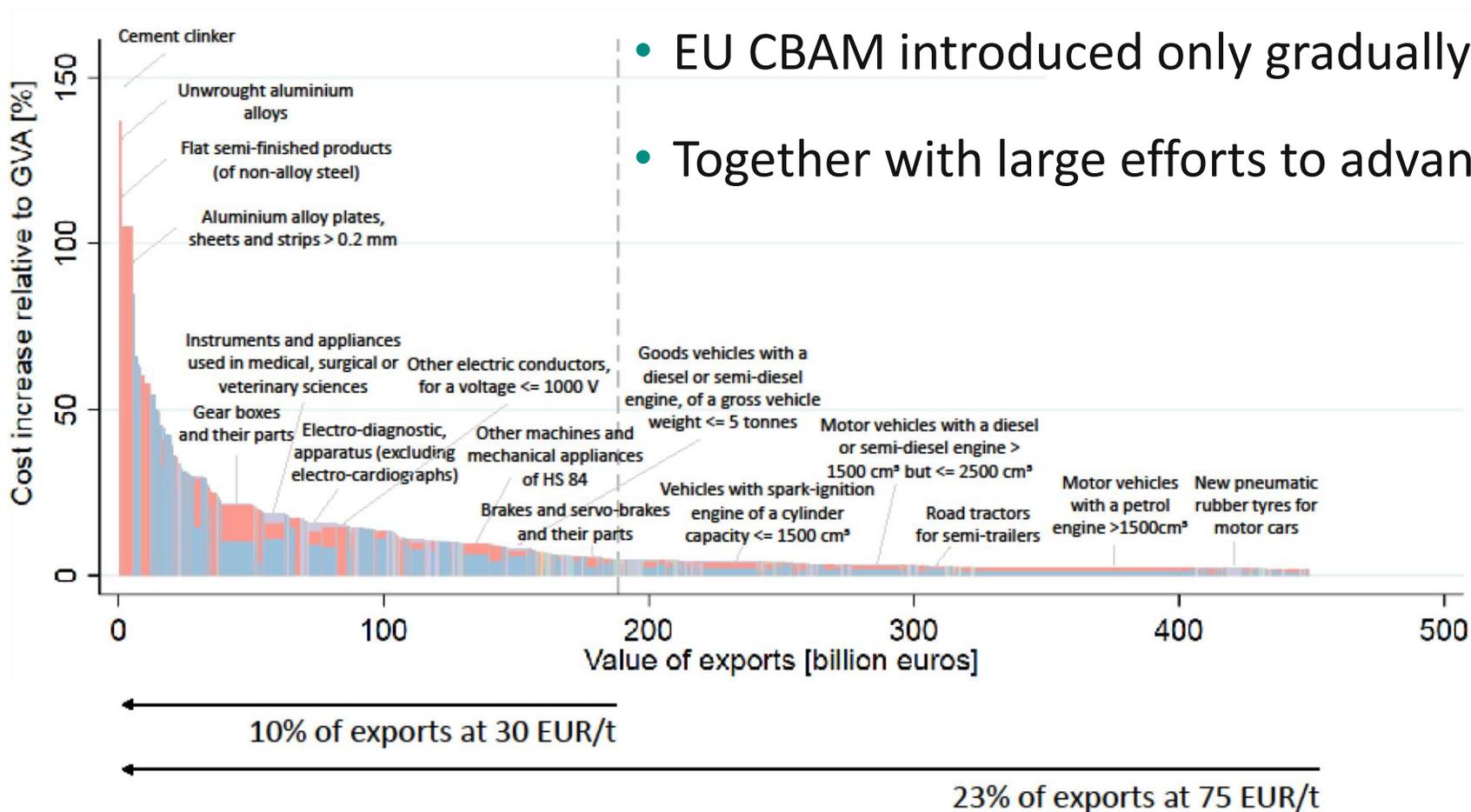
2. However, the devil is in the detail: The disconcerting reality about CBAM



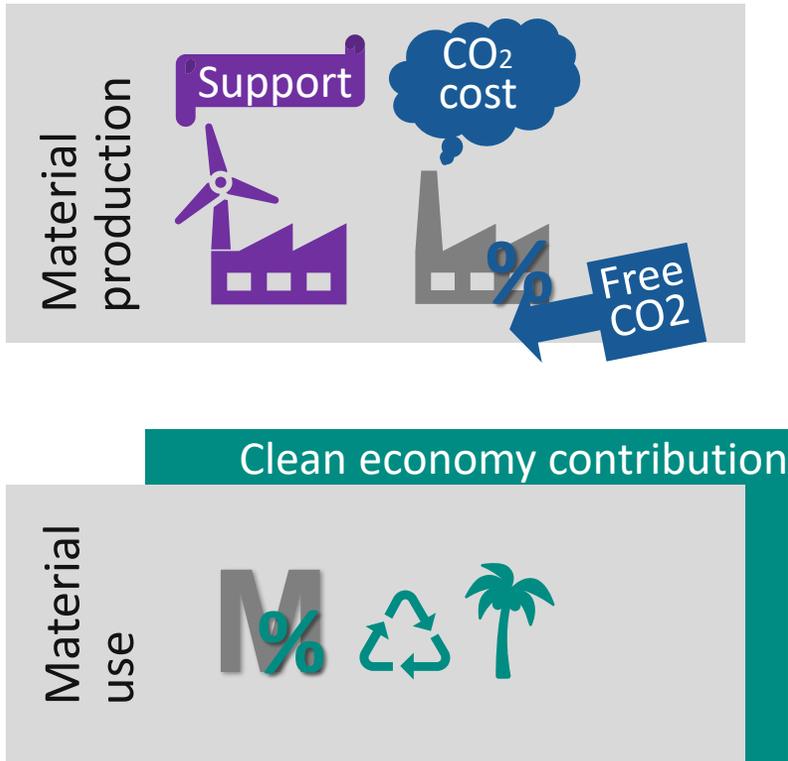
- Legal (WTO) constraints: No refunds of carbon costs
- Administrative complexity: No coverage of value chain
- Resource shuffling: Limits environmental incentives and leakage protection (imports and exports)

2. Example: If exports not covered in CBAM, value chain at risk of carbon leakage

- At 75 Euro/€ CO₂ up to 23% exports at risk of carbon leakage
- EU CBAM introduced only gradually till 2034 + review stages
- Together with large efforts to advance global carbon pricing



3. Dedicated policies for production and use: Effective incentives without leakage

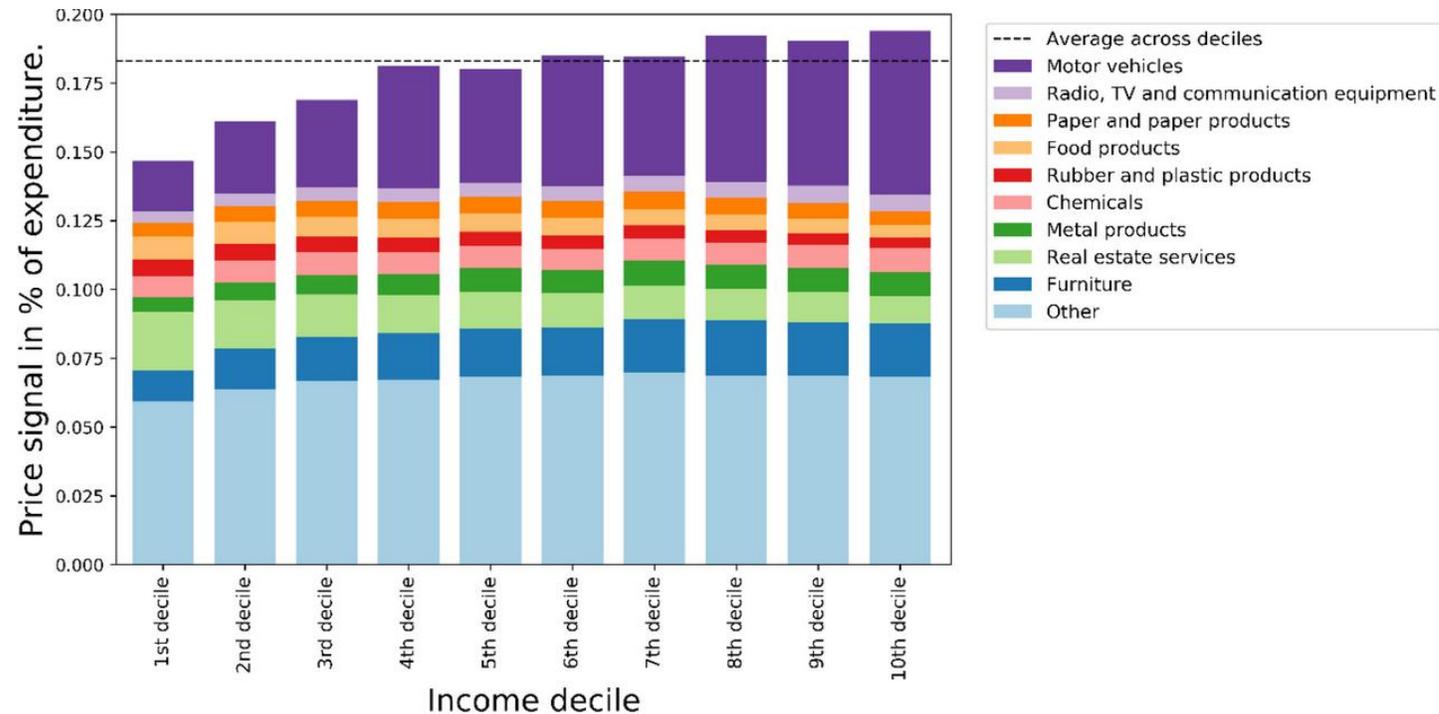


- Improved production: ETS with free allocation to industry (EU), PAT energy efficiency scheme (India), standards
- Clean material production: Tax incentives (IRA - USA), soft loans (China), carbon contracts for difference (EU), grants
- Material use: Clean economy contribution at benchmark level on basic material production and import, waved on exports

3. Clean economy contribution – the mechanism

- Level set at an emission benchmark for emissions from conventional process * carbon price (e.g. of previous year)
- Liability created with domestic production and imports
 - Liability can be passed along the value chain
 - Liability due if sold to domestic consumers
 - Liability waved if material (also as part of products) is exported
- Simple administration (weight based reference value)
 - No international monitoring, reporting, verification required
 - Simple information requirements domestic
 - Low fraud risk (no refund)
 - Low administrative effort (public&private) compared to other tax

3. Clean economy contribution – building on established excise charges



- Same increases in product prices as in the case of the global CO2 price
- Clear motivation strengthens acceptance - incentives & financing for modernization
- *Relatively low* and progressive price increases for end products

3. Legal and political anchoring

European

- Can be implemented as an environmental regulation with a qualified majority
- Also requires clear commitment of funds - industrial transformation

International

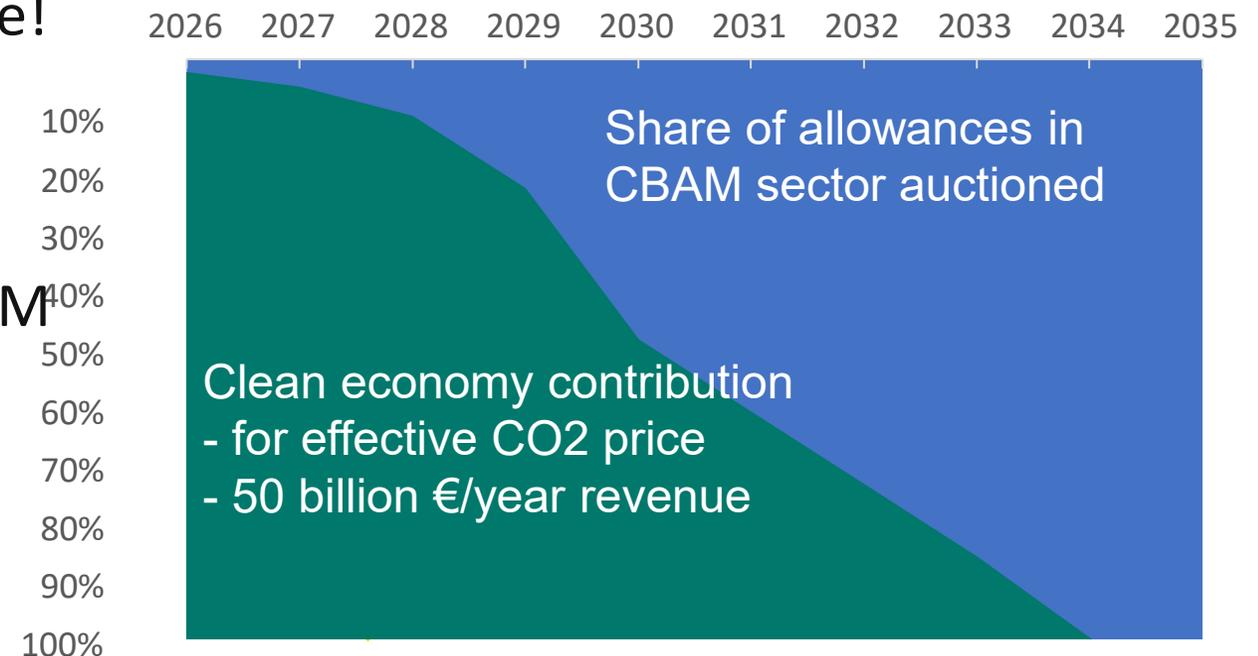
- Robustly anchored within the framework of WTO rules
- Consistent CO₂ prices (full ETS price reflected in product prices)
- Using part of the climate contribution revenue for international climate action

Clean Economy Contribution: bridging the carbon pricing gap to enhance resilience of climate and industry policy to global fragmentation

- A carbon price high enough for transition triggers carbon leakage risks
- Free allocation: addresses leakage risks – but mutes mitigation incentives
- Carbon border adjustments: global reach – but economic and WTO limitations
- Dedicated policies for production and use: work – but have limited global reach
- Consider carbon pricing in policy package!

- Pragmatic EU perspective:

- Clean economy contribution AND CBAM
- At level of remaining free allocation
- Fills incentive and funding gap
- Is insurance, if CBAM delayed



Thanks for your attention.



**DIW Berlin — German Institute
for Economic Research**

Mohrenstraße 58, 10117 Berlin

www.diw.de Twitter: [@DIW_Berlin_en](https://twitter.com/DIW_Berlin_en)

Editing team

Karsten Neuhoff