Mitigation in the Energy Sector

In the energy sector, they depend on using fossil fuels which creates jobs and is crucial for economic development. As the energy sector is the largest emitter of carbon which is the main cause of climate change. These mitigation policies can be used to reduce the risk of loss from this undesirable event and to increase the efficiency of using energy.

What is mitigation policy

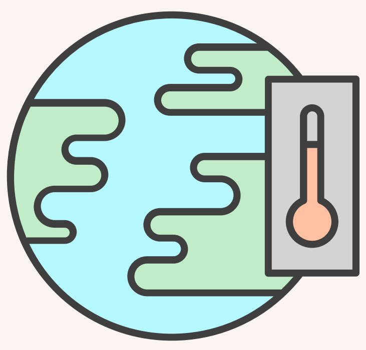
A policy to curb the increase in temperature by using methods to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or expand the global natural capacity to absorb greenhouse gas such as forest

Objectives

- To minimize risk of loss from emissions released by energy-producing sector, for example, climate change.
- To maximize efficiency of energy usage, therefore, less waste is produced.

Mitigation in Energy Sector and Climate Change

- Decrease the chance of damage from the emissions
- Mitigation policies attempt to address the underlying issue of rising emission levels by delaying or halting the use of fossil fuels.

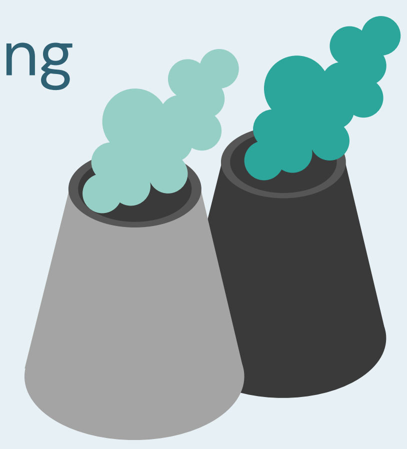


Mitigation in Energy Sector and Economy

- Investing more renewable energy
- Reduce incentive to use fossil fuels by using cost-effective risk-reduction policies such as carbon pricing policies
- Economic growth demand energy if energy production emits less carbon, it can be produced more

Good international climate policy : Carbon Pricing Policies

To assign the cost to those who emitting carbon. This influences the market to prefer low-carbon solutions and use cost-effective ways to reduce emissions in the energy sector. Two main types of carbon pricing are emission trading systems such as cap-and-trade programmes, and carbon taxes.



- **Cap-and-trade** ; a limit (cap) of emission level that the country or sector can emit restricted by the government.
  - *unused right to emit can be traded mostly from less-carbon-intensive to more-carbon-intensive sectors*
  - *This creates mutual gains between trading partners and guaranteed fix level of emission reduction*
- **Carbon taxes** ; a fee imposed on the burning of carbon-based fuels (coal, oil, gas)
  - *it is the core policy for reducing and eventually eliminating the use of fossil fuels whose combustion is destabilizing and destroying our climate.*

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