

- **Paper Title:** A Solution to a Hard Problem: Estimating Treatment Effects Despite Post-Treatment Bias
- **Author(s):** Michaël Aklin & Patrick Bayer
- **Abstract:** Post-treatment bias plagues many empirical studies with observational data. It also makes it harder to distinguish between the direct and the total effect of a treatment. We present a new estimation technique to obtain unbiased estimates of the total effect of a treatment even in the presence of post-treatment confounders. Our technique also allows us to recover estimates of the direct and indirect effects. We show the superiority of our estimator based on Monte Carlo simulations compared to alternative approaches heavily used in the literature. We illustrate the insights it generates by measuring the effectiveness of the European Union's Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS). In contrast to the widely held belief that the EU ETS has been ineffective, we show that it reduced carbon dioxide emissions by about 8.8% relative to the business as usual scenario.

- **Paper Title:** Domestic Sectors and the Climate: How Industrial Interests Shape Businesses and States' Positions on Global Climate Cooperation
- **Author(s):** Federica Genovese
- **Abstract:** A central puzzle in international relations is how domestic economic interests shape global agreements. In the realm of global public policy, it is often unclear which are the most sensitive economic actors and how the sources of their concerns influence the positions of national governments. In this paper, I argue that the concerns of domestic economic actors have a two-fold nature: on the one hand, they pertain the cost of the internal material adjustments established by international agreements; on the other hand, they reflect the cost of trade adjustments driven by the market repercussions of international agreements. These two types of costs, I claim, should operate at the sector level, and should crucially explain how domestic economic actors relate to international cooperation in areas such as climate policy, which has both internal abatement-oriented and international trade-related implications for business.

Moreover, I expect that these sectoral distinctions should influence governments and should affect national positions on international climate policies. I test my argument against new data from statements of business associations and national communications at the United Nations climate change negotiations. The findings support the theoretical claim and shed light on the implications of domestic economic politics for cooperation on global public good provision.

- **Paper Title:** Cooperation and Discord in Global Climate Policy
- **Author(s):** Robert O. Keohane and David G. Victor
- **Abstract:** Effective mitigation of climate change will require deep international cooperation, which is much more difficult to organize than the shallow coordination observed so far. Assessing the prospects for effective joint action on climate change requires an understanding of both the structure of the climate change problem and national preferences for policy action. Preferences have become clearer in light of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties in December 2015. Although deep cooperation remains elusive, many partial efforts could build confidence and lead to larger cuts in emissions. This strategy of decentralized policy coordination will not solve the climate problem, but it could lead incrementally to deeper cooperation.

- **Paper Title:** Developing Country Finance in a Post-2020 Global Climate Agreement
- **Author(s):** Phillip M. Hannam, Zhenliang Liao, Steven J. Davis and Michael Oppenheimer
- **Abstract:** A central task for negotiators of the post-2020 global climate agreement is to construct a finance regime that supports low-carbon development in developing economies. As power sector investments between developing countries grow, the climate finance regime should incentivize the decarbonization of these major sources of finance by integrating them as a complement to the commitments of developed

nations. The emergence of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, South–South Cooperation Fund and other nascent institutions reveal the pressures that exist in rules and norms surrounding international finance in the power sector. Structuring the climate agreement in Paris to credit qualified finance from the developing world could have several advantages, including: (1) encouraging low-carbon cooperation between developing countries; (2) incentivizing emerging investors to prefer low-carbon investments; and (3) enabling more cost-effective attainment of national and global climate objectives. Failure to coordinate on standards now could hinder low-carbon development in the decades to come.

- **Paper Title:** The Logic of Double Representation in Climate Change Policymaking
- **Author(s):** Matto Mildenerger
- **Abstract:** Climate policy conflict has intensified across advanced economies, even in the absence of a global climate agreement to incentivize national action. In this article, I advance a distributive-institutional account of climate policymaking to explain cross-national variation in the timing and content of climate policy enactment. First, I detail a recurrent pattern of policy conflict that I describe as the logic of double representation. Under the logic of double representation, factions representing the interests of carbon-intensive constituencies become embedded within both sides of the ideological spectrum, privileging the interests of carbon-dependent economic actors within climate policymaking. Second, I show how domestic political institutions can either strongly or weakly reinforce the logic of double representation as a function of carbon-dependent economic actors' access to climate policy design venues. This access is shaped by policymaking institutions and the organizational structure of political parties, generating distinct causal pathways to policy enactment that explain cross-national differences in policy timing and content. I develop and test this account using detailed qualitative analysis of climate politics in three advanced economies: Norway, the United States and Australia.

- **Paper Title:** Predicting Paris – *Multi-Method Approaches to Forecast the Outcomes of Global Climate Negotiations*
 - **Author(s):** Detlef F. Sprinz, Bruce Bueno de Mesquita, Steffen Kallbekken, Frans Stokman, Håkon Sælen and Robert Thomson
 - **Abstract:** The global climate negotiations of 2009 at Copenhagen famously missed the goal of arriving at a global climate agreement. Would this be repeated in 2015? We undertook multi-method research in predicting the outcomes of the Paris negotiations of 2015 across 13 issues with the help of an ex ante expert survey and two negotiation simulation models, namely the Exchange Model and the Predictioneer’s Game. After the event, all three forecasts were assessed against two benchmarks, namely an ex post expert survey of the main decision taken at Paris and the annexed Paris Agreement and our own coding thereof. Regardless of the benchmark chosen, the ex ante expert survey performed favorably if compared to both simulation models.
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- **Paper Title:** Power Politics: Renewable Energy Policy Change in US States
 - **Author:** Leah C. Stokes
 - **Abstract:** Addressing climate change requires societies to transition towards renewable energy resources. In the United States, most states have passed renewables portfolio standards (RPS), creating goals for electricity’s share of renewables, and instituted net energy metering (NEM) policies, compensating individuals and organizations for supplying distributed energy to the grid. Why have some states, like California, successfully expanded their policies, while others, like Texas, have failed to enact higher RPS targets or a NEM policy? Why have some states, like Ohio and Arizona, weakened their policies, while others, like Kansas and Colorado, have staved off retrenchment attempts? Typical explanations for policy change include shifts in partisan control, shifts in public opinion, and bureaucratic learning. However, I argue

that shifts in the balance of power between supportive and opponent interest groups best accounts for variation across states in repeal efforts' success. Through policy feedback, policy design structures interest groups' relative power. Retrenchment attempts are more likely to succeed when renewable energy opponents are greater in number, profitability or political influence. By contrast, policy expansion is more likely to occur when renewable energy advocates become disproportionately empowered compared to their opponents. Drawing on comparative case studies, the broader project uses process-tracing to construct policy histories, examining how policymaking and implementation shaped later rounds of policy revision. The study compares six cases of renewable energy policy change in US states, developed through over 100 semi-structured interviews with politicians, political staff, utilities, bureaucrats, and interest groups. Primary and secondary archival documents on were also gathered and analyzed.