Economic and environmental urgency of transitioning the global economy

Climate models are underestimating risk

The impacts of extreme weather events and changes in climate

A threat dialling back emission targets

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Climate models in financial services are underestimating risk

- Extreme weather, sea-level rise, mass migration not taken into account
- Models assume markets are perfect
- Cannot handle deep uncertainty, intergenerational distribution

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The Emperor's New Climate Scenarios

Routledge Taylor & Francis Group

OPEN ACCESS Check for updates

The economics of immense risk, urgent action and radical change: towards new approaches to the economics of climate change

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ABSTRACT

Designing policy for climate change requires analyses which integrate the interrelationship between the economy and the environment. We argue that, despite their dominance in the economics literature and influence in public discussion and policymaking, the methodology employed by Integrated Assessment Models (IAMs) rests on flawed foundations, which become particularly relevant in relation to the realities of the immense risks and challenges of climate change, and the radical changes in our economies that a sound and effective response require. We identify a set of critical methodological problems with the IAMs which limit their usefulness and discuss the analytic foundations of an alternative approach that is more capable of providing insights into how best to manage the transition to net-zero emissions.

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KEYWORDS

Climate change; extreme risk; market imperfections; climate policy; integrated assessment; social welfare

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The impacts of extreme weather events and changes in climate

 Connectivity of tipping points



Left: Areas experiencing record heat over the last 10 years. Credit: CarbonBrief, 2023 Right: from Lenton, T. et al., 2019, <u>Climate tipping points — too risky to bet against</u>

Areas experiencing record heat over the past 10 years.

A. Amazon rainforest Frequent droughts

inforest D. Boreal forest ughts Fires and pests changing

B. Arctic sea ice Reduction in area

C. Atlantic circulation In slowdown since 1950s H. Permafrost Thawing

I. West Antarctic ice sheet Ice loss accelerating

G. Greenland ice sheet Ice loss accelerating

F. Coral reefs

Large-scale die-offs

J. Wilkes Basin, East Antarctica Ice loss accelerating

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- Pledges and net-zero targets consume 444Gt CO2 to 2030
- Leaving 1-1.5yr after 2030 at current emission rates
- We consumed 120Gt in 2020-23.
- The remaining carbon budget is possible much smaller than we think (Foster et al., 2022)





A threat that emission targets are dialled back

- Companies are not going to change their business portfolios voluntarily
- Dialing back emission reduction targets is delaying absolute emission reduction



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Shrinking window for a transition that protects long-term value



S. Dalí – Figura en una finestra

