

What if?
From uncertain climate-economic scenarios
to informed climate policy decisions

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Climate Action Lecture

TU Delft

November 9, 2023

Can we control carbon dioxide?

CAN WE CONTROL CARBON DIOXIDE?

William D. Nordhaus

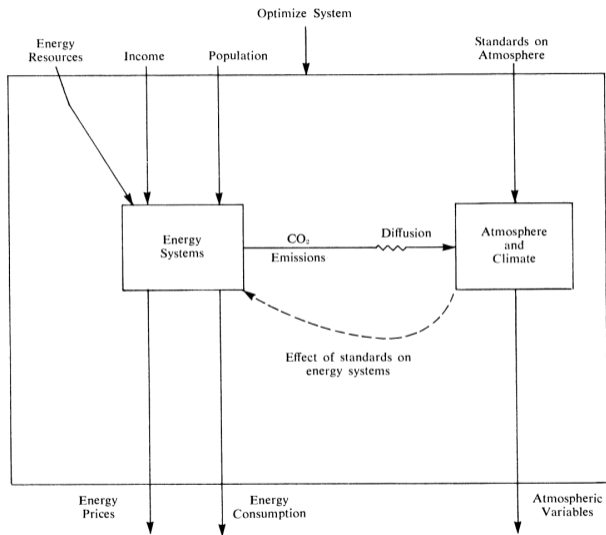
June 1975

WP-75-63

Can we control carbon dioxide?

- ▶ We can and we should.
- ▶ First suggestion of **2C as safe threshold** for temperature stabilization.
- ▶ Optimal **control starts only in 2020-centered period**, which "implies that there is still a comfortable amount of time to continue research and to consider plans for implementation of carbon dioxide control if it is deemed necessary."

The precursor of Integrated Assessment Models



Nordhaus, 1977

41 years later



Prize lecture: William D. Nordhaus, Prize in Economic Sciences 2018



Nobel Prize ✓
514K subscribers

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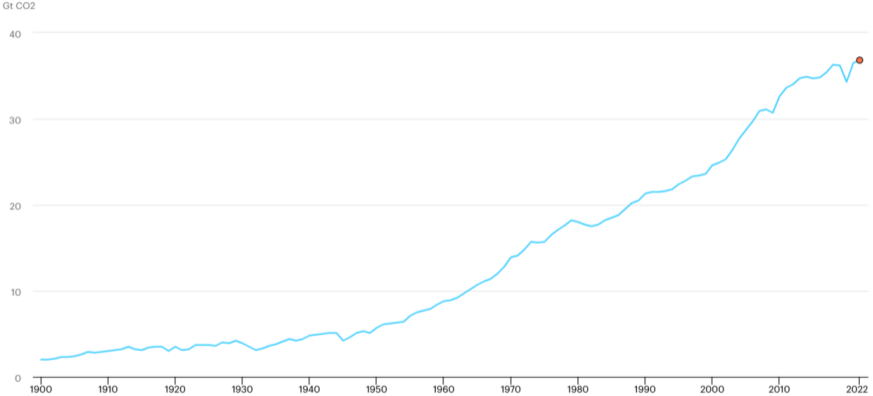
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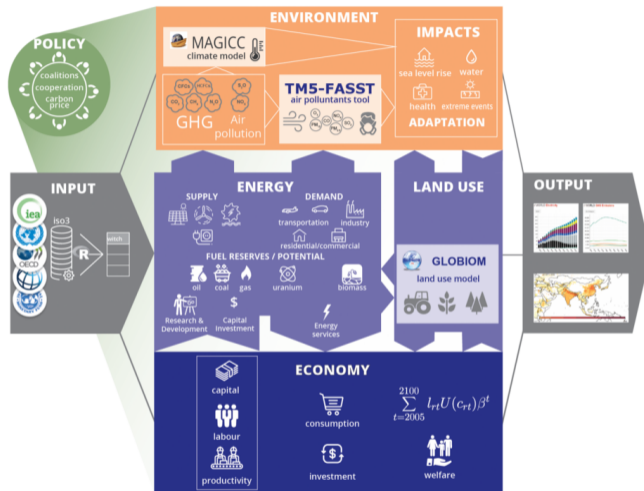
<https://youtu.be/h1RkSuAs03Q>

45 years later



Global CO2 emissions from energy combustion and industrial processes (IEA)

Integrated Assessment Models today



credits: icons from fahson.com made by FreePik, EpicCoders, Charul in Industries, Nikita Golubev, Eurostep, Made by Made, Zlatko Najnerovski, OCHA, Madkbyylova, Vectars Market

<https://www.witchmodel.org>

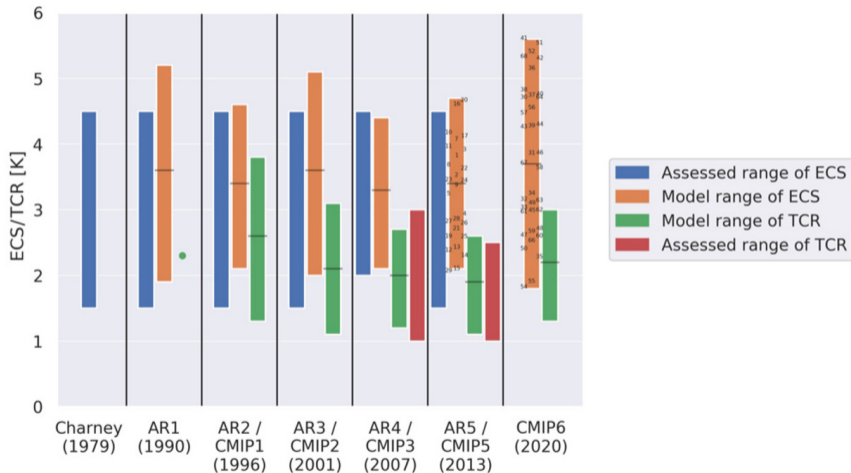
One big challenge: uncertainty



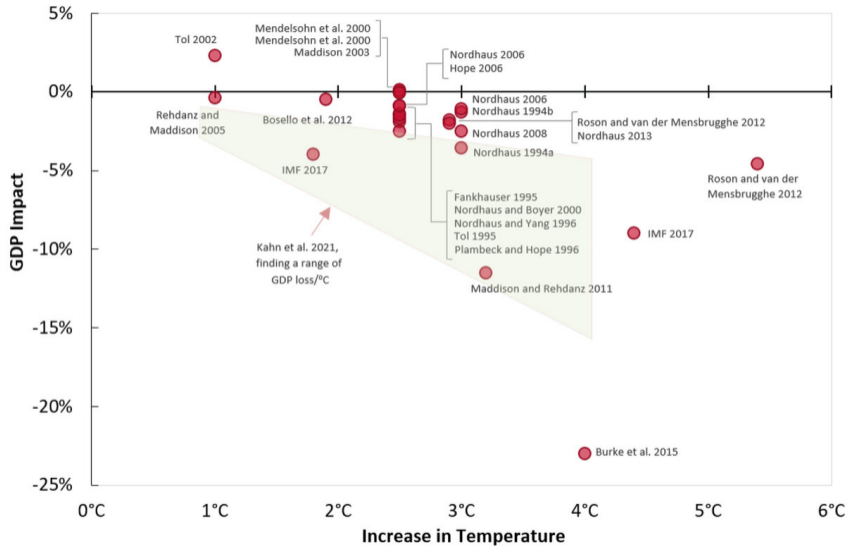
Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban (Warner Bros.)

Uncertainty: Climate response

Equilibrium climate sensitivity (gregory method) and transient climate response



Uncertainty: Economic climate impacts

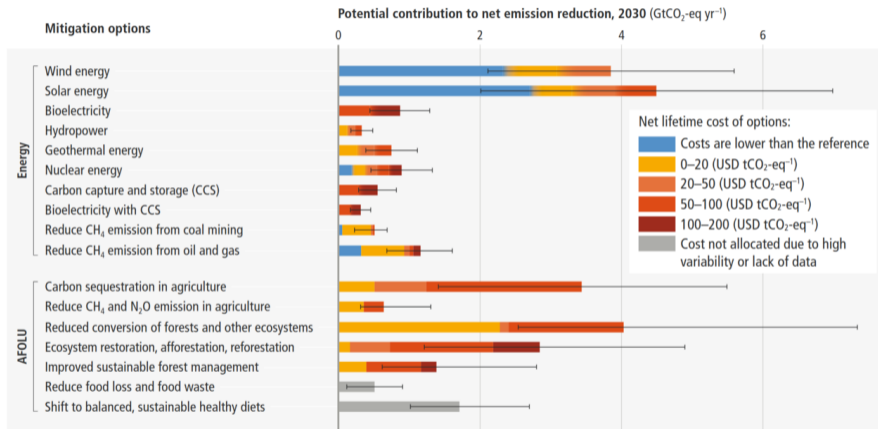


Kahn et al. 2021

Uncertainty: Socio-economic drivers

Socio-Economic Challenges to Mitigation	Socio-Economic Challenges to Adaptation		
	Low	Medium	High
High	<p>SSP5: Fossil-fuelled development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low population • very high economic growth per capita • high human development • high technological progress • ample fossil fuel resources • very resource intensive lifestyles • high energy and food demand per capita • economic convergence and global cooperation 		<p>SSP3: Regional rivalry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high population • low economic growth per capita • low human development • low technological progress • resource-intensive lifestyles • resource-constrained energy and food demand per capita • focus on regional food and energy security • regionalization and lack of global cooperation
Medium		<p>SSP2: Middle of the road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • medium population • medium and uneven economic growth • medium and uneven human development • medium and uneven technological progress • resource-intensive lifestyles • medium and uneven energy and food demand per capita • limited global cooperation and economic convergence 	
Low	<p>SSP1: Sustainable development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low population • high economic growth per capita • high human development • high technological progress • environmentally oriented technological and behavioural change • resource-efficient lifestyles • low energy and food demand per capita • economic convergence and global cooperation 		<p>SSP4: Inequality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium to high population • Unequal low to medium economic growth per capita • Unequal low to medium human development • unequal technological progress: high in globalized high-tech sectors, slow in domestic sectors • unequal lifestyles and energy /food consumption: resource intensity depending on income • Globally connected elite, disconnected domestic work forces

Uncertainty: Technological



Other uncertainties

- ▶ Discount rates
- ▶ Elasticity of substitution between factors of production
- ▶ Adaptation costs
- ▶ Institutional development
- ▶ Systemic links
- ▶ ...

What to do?

Ensembles of scenarios: Scenario explorer

Welcome to the AR6 Scenario Explorer and Database hosted by IIASA

Select an existing workspace or create a new one...

Create new workspace

Import

Showing all workspaces ▾

Ordered by name ▾

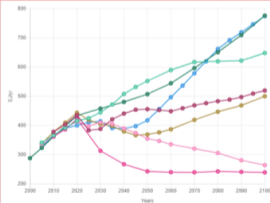
Enter to filter...



Final Energy characteristics of t...

This workspace shows the projected Final Energy demands of the Illustrative Mitigation Pathways through the end of the 21st Century. Total Final Energy demands are projected to vary widely, as are

Open



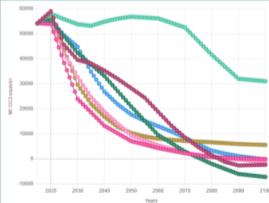
Last updated 3 months ago

Owner werning

Greenhouse gas and climate o...

This workspace shows some of the key variables from the climate assessment in relation to the Illustrative Mitigation Pathways. The climate assessment used harmonized and infilled emissions

Open



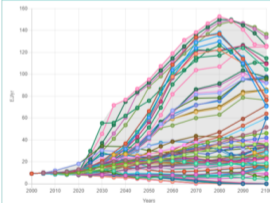
Last updated 3 months ago

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Nuclear in AR6

No description

Open

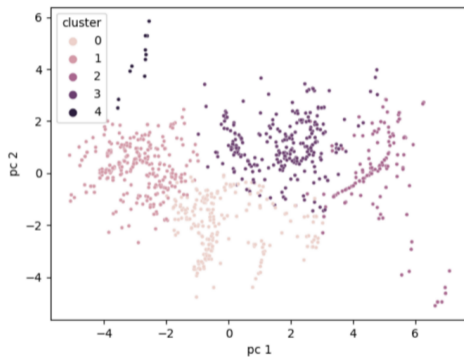
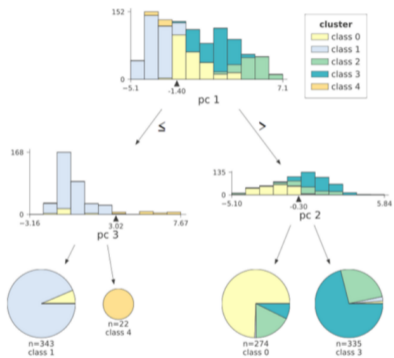


Last updated 15 days ago

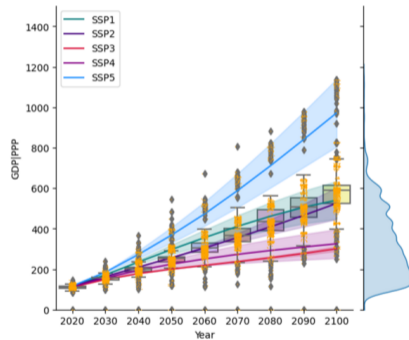
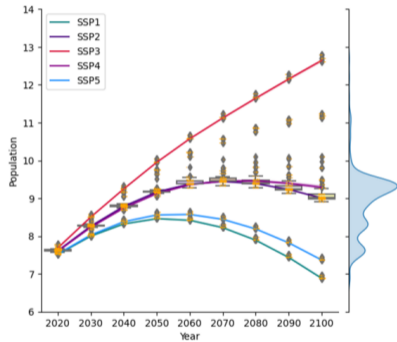
Owner byers

<https://data.ece.iiasa.ac.at/ar6/>

Dimensionality reduction

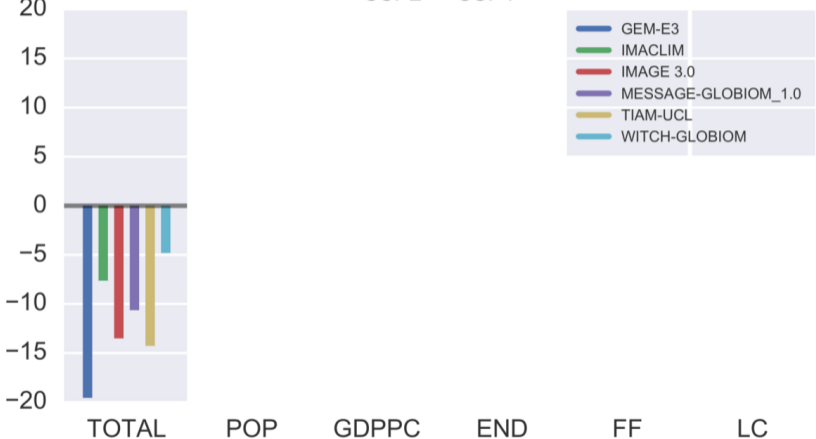


Under/over representation



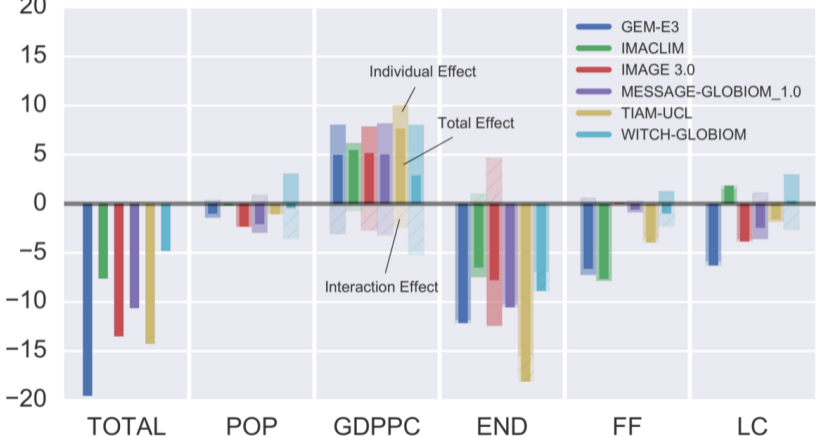
What drives emissions the most?

% Change in Cumulative CO2 Fossil Fuels Emissions 2010-2050 wrt SSP2 under BAU
SSP2 → SSP1

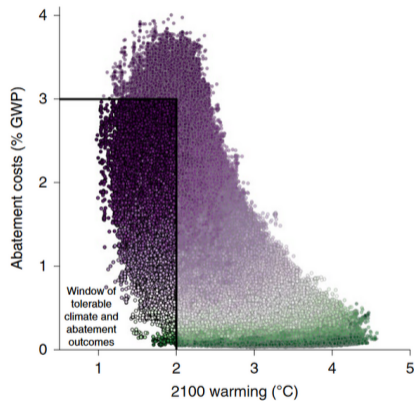
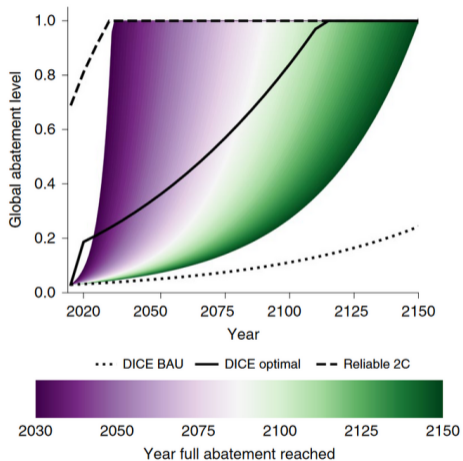


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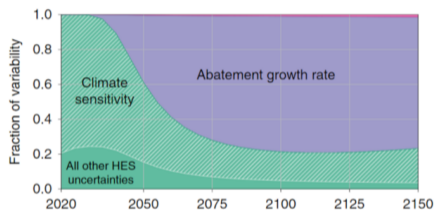
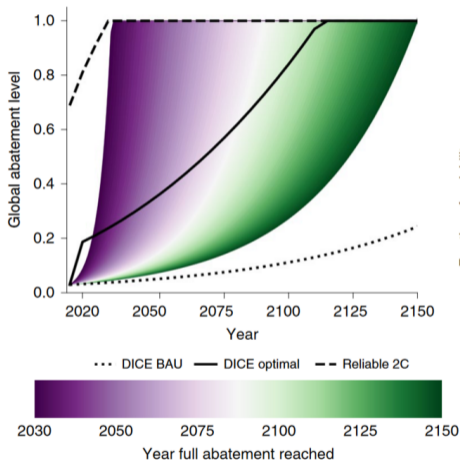
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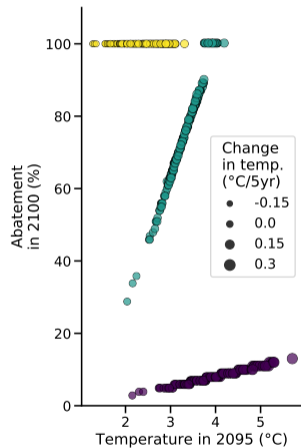
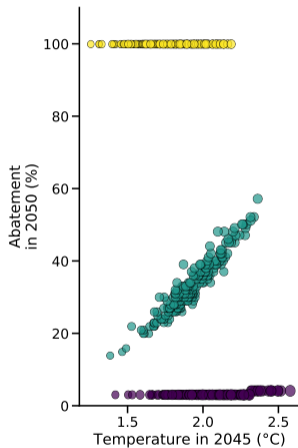
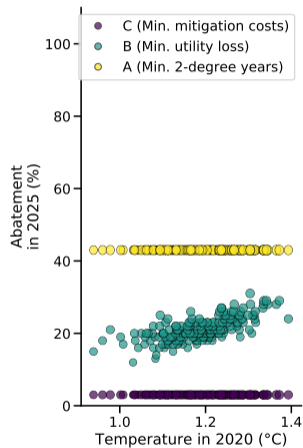
Does climate action matter?



Does climate action matter?

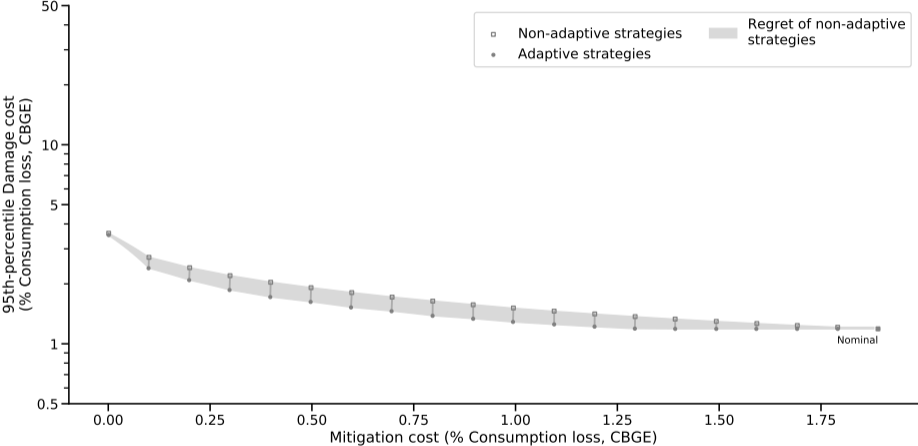


Decision space



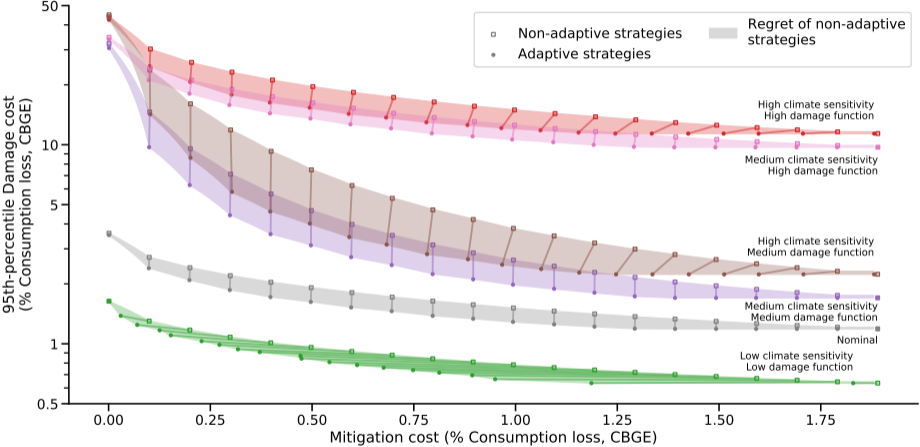
Marangoni et al. 2021

Adaptive strategies hedge extreme climate futures



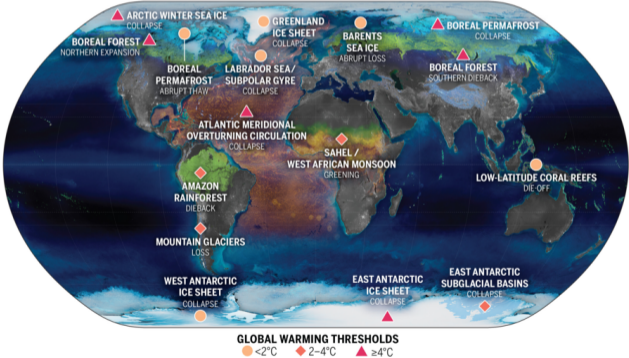
Marangoni et al. 2021

Adaptive strategies hedge extreme climate futures



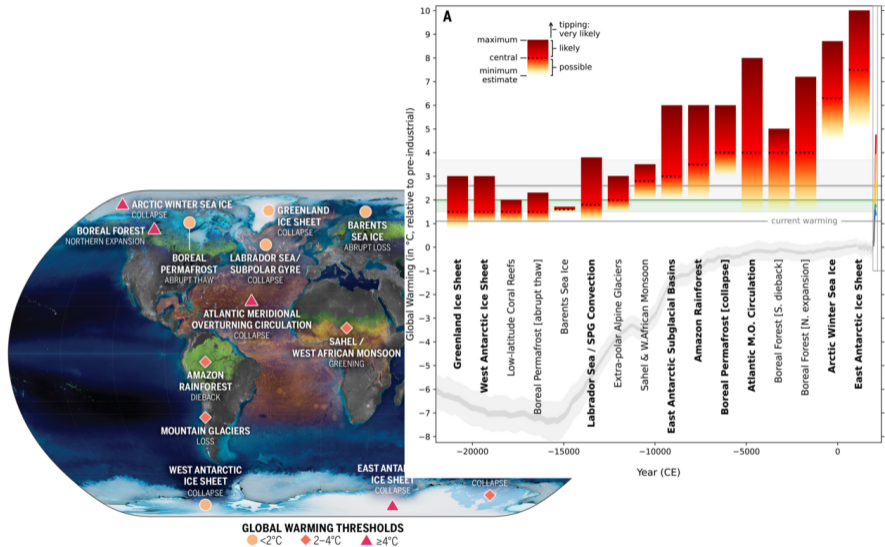
Marangoni et al. 2021

Tipping points



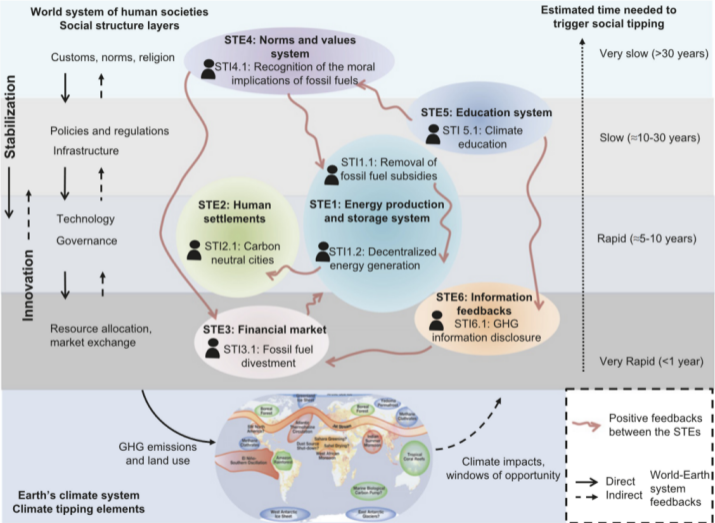
McKay et al. 2022

Tipping points



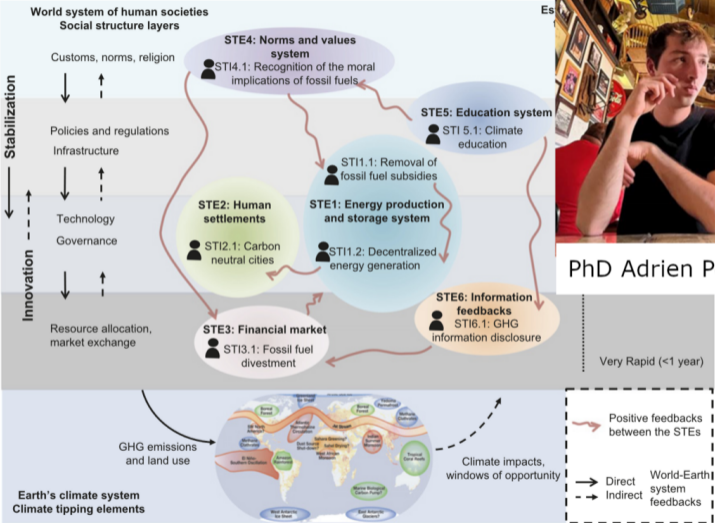
McKay et al. 2022

Socio-technical tipping points



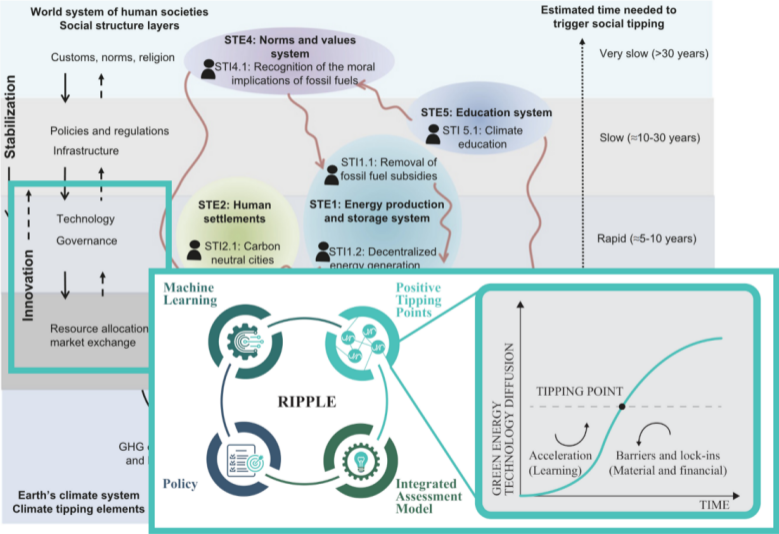
Otto et al. 2020

Socio-technical tipping points

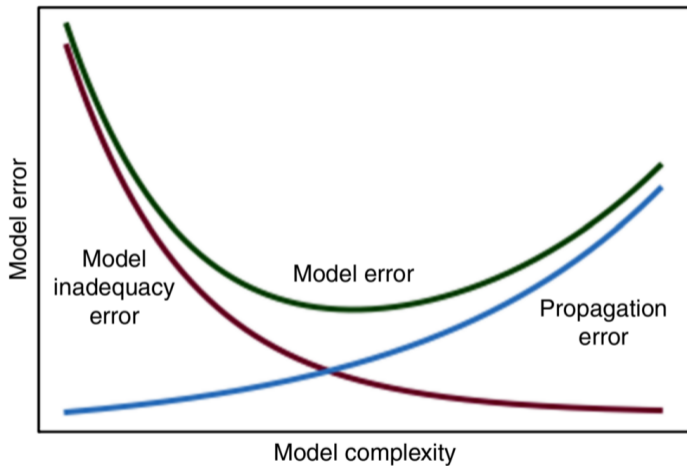


PhD Adrien Poujon

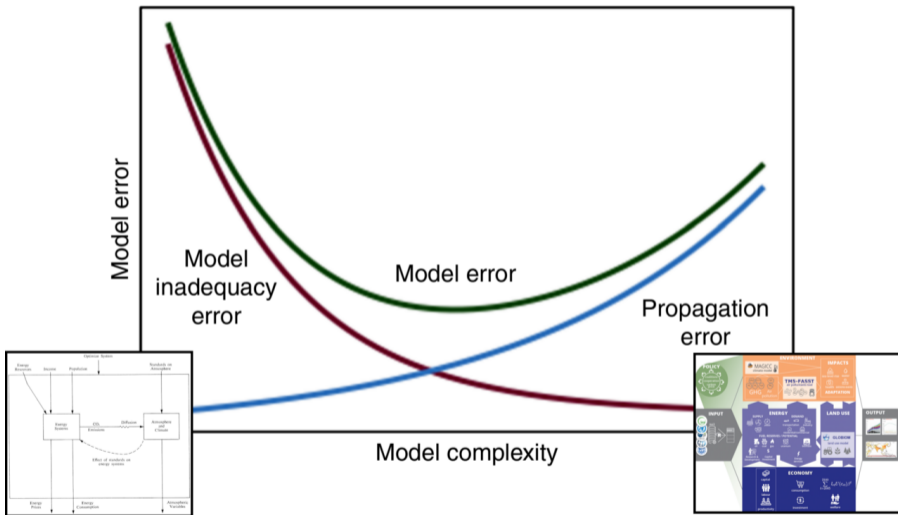
Socio-technical tipping points



One last thought: complexity



One last thought: complexity



Thank you!

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