

Global Environmental Politics

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Last class: climate change and firms

- Market competition can be insufficient.
- Firms support environmental regulation if it is good business.
 - Can avoid via greenwashing.
 - Self-regulate to prevent further regulation.
 - If it affects the competition, providing an edge.
- Double representation can reduce policy adjustment.
- Timing and cost of policies determine implementation.

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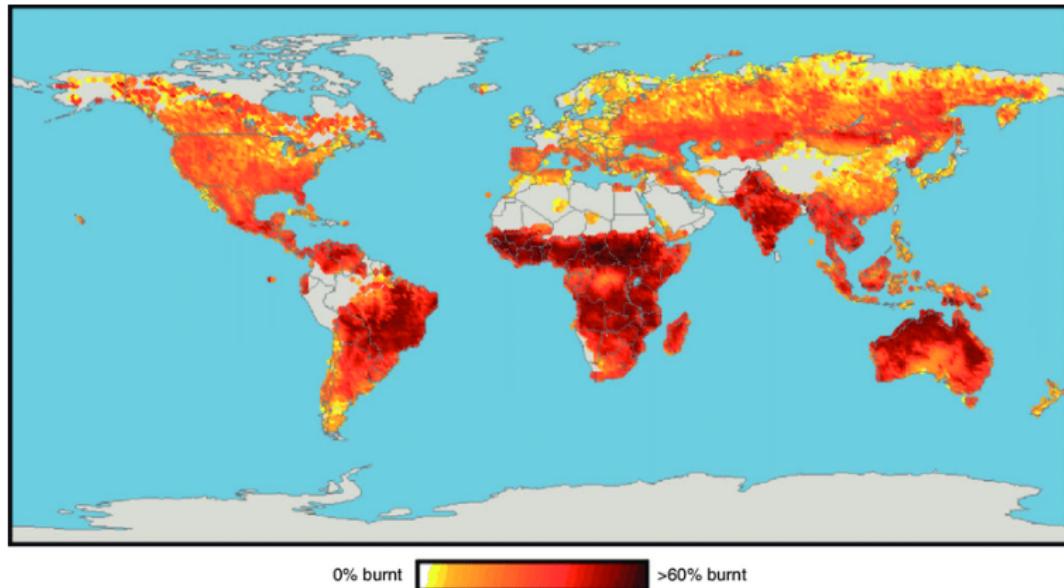
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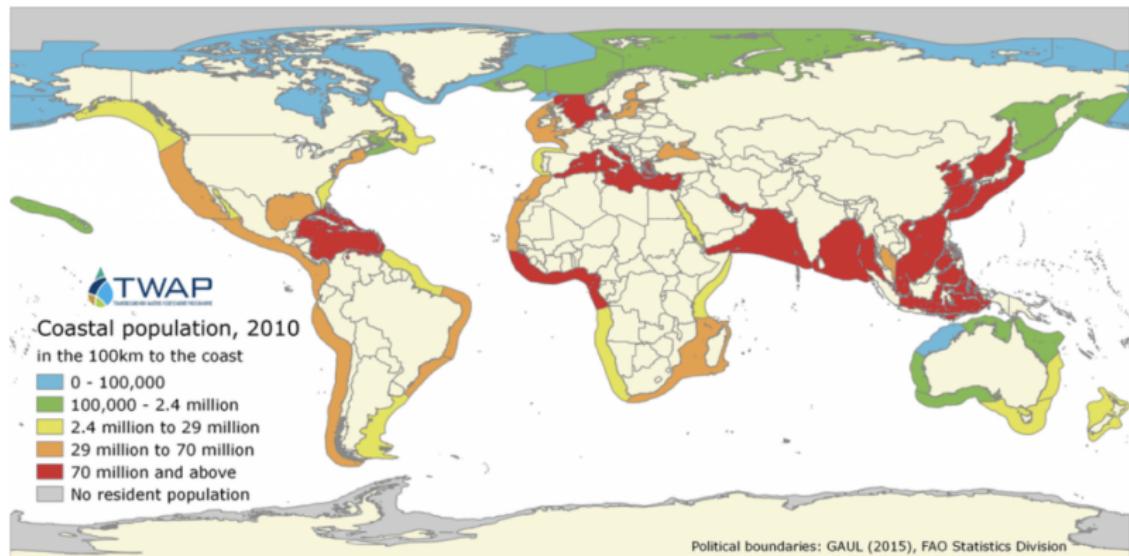
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Climate migration/displacement will be widespread



- Vulnerable areas host vast swaths of people.
- 143 mill. climate migrants by 2050.
- Different patterns but same story: pressure on resources.
- Not a problem that is too far away.

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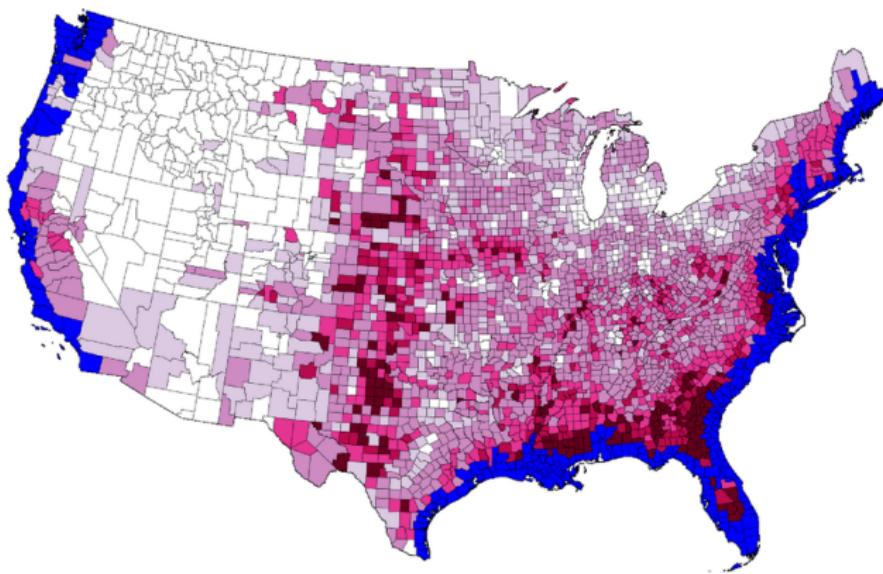
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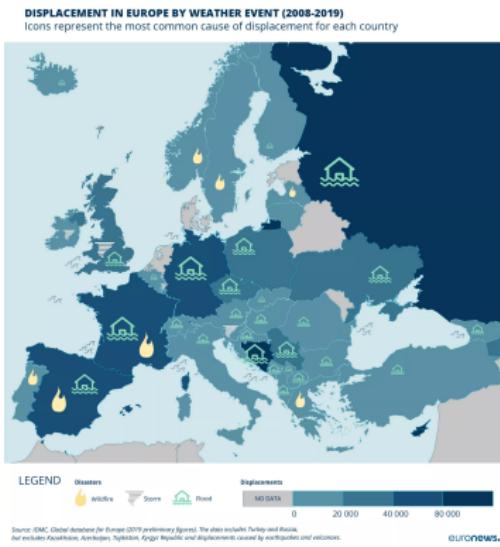
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NUMBER OF WEATHER-RELATED EVENTS IN EUROPE THAT CAUSED DISPLACEMENT



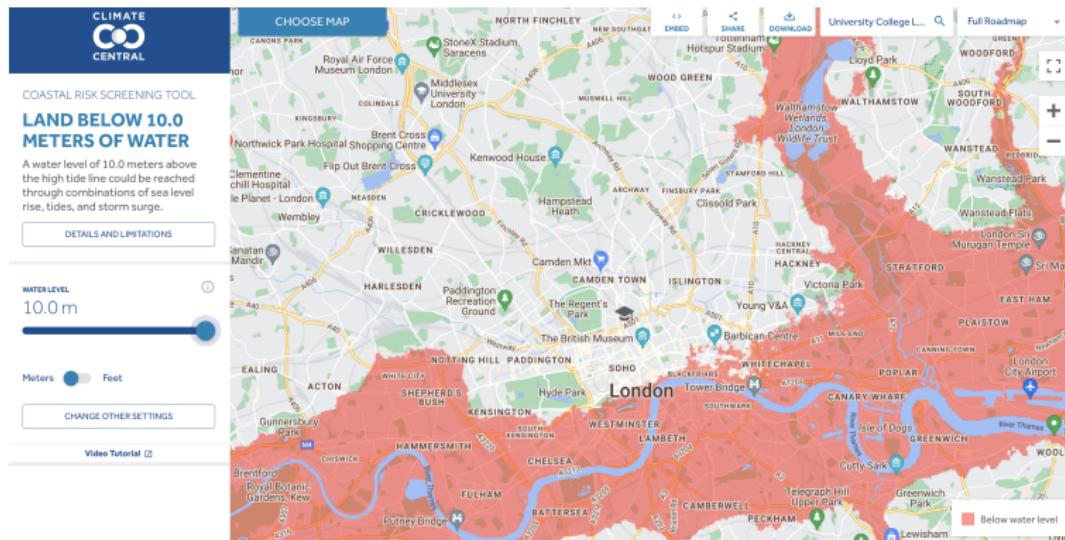
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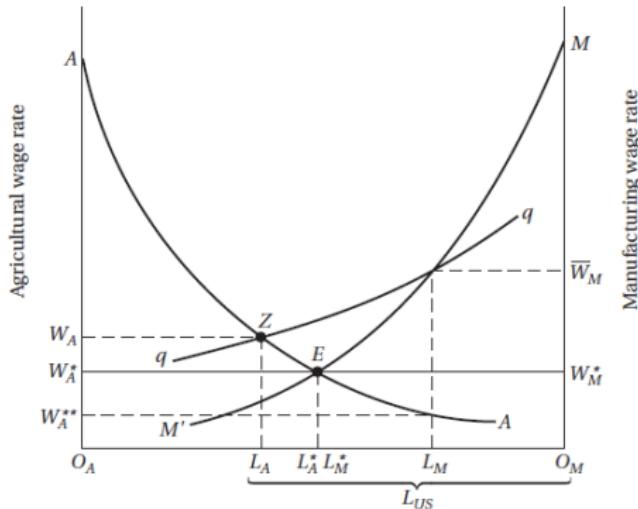
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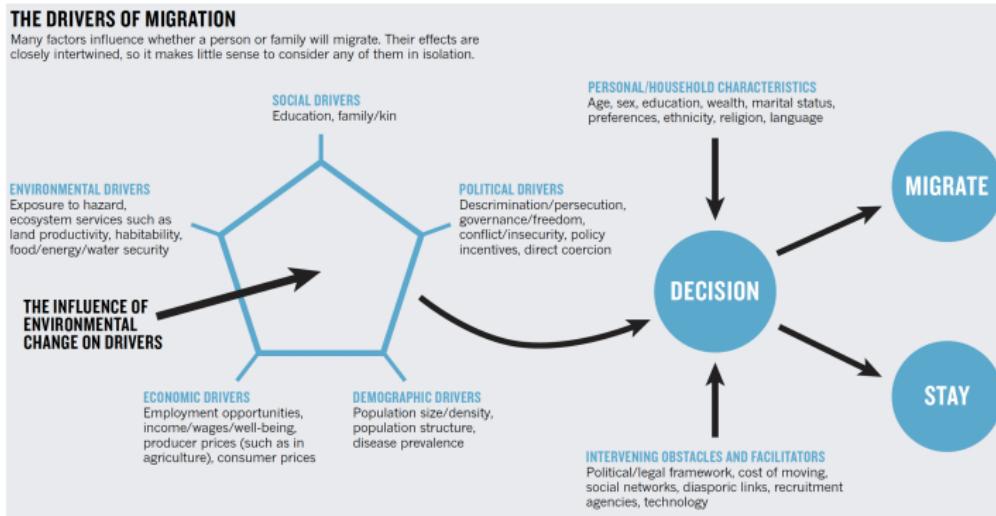
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The decision to migrate



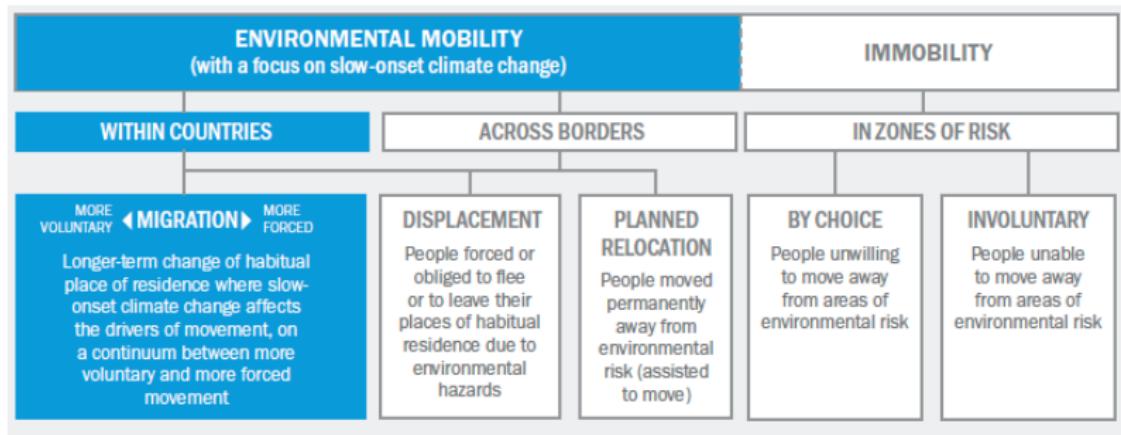
- Migration until marginal benefit = marginal cost.
 - Urban wages = rural areas if no frictions.
- Frictions imply return urban area > return rural area.
 - Transportation costs; housing; local adaptation; Pr(obtain job).
- Same implications for international migration.
- Is forced displacement citizens' fault?

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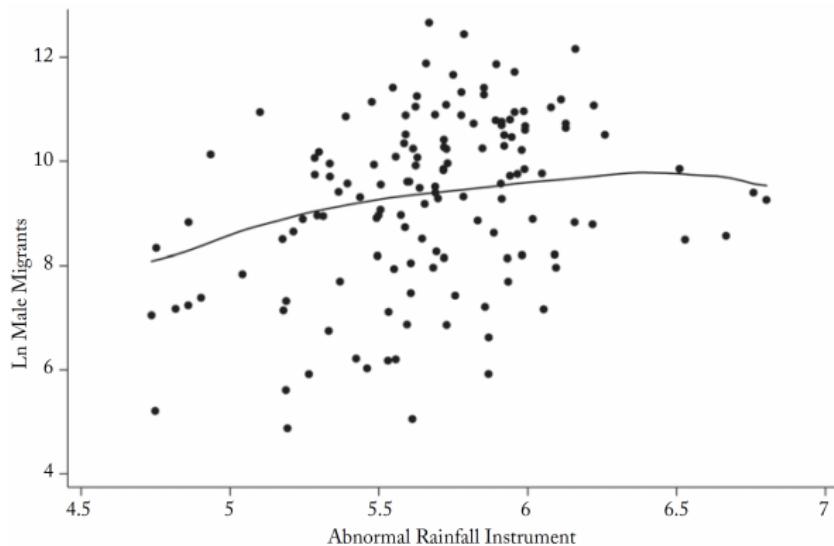
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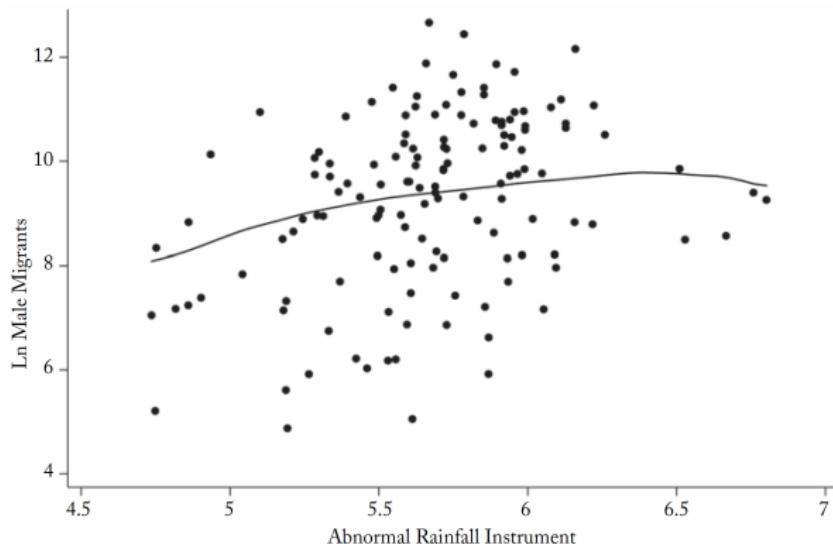
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Climate change impact decision to migrate



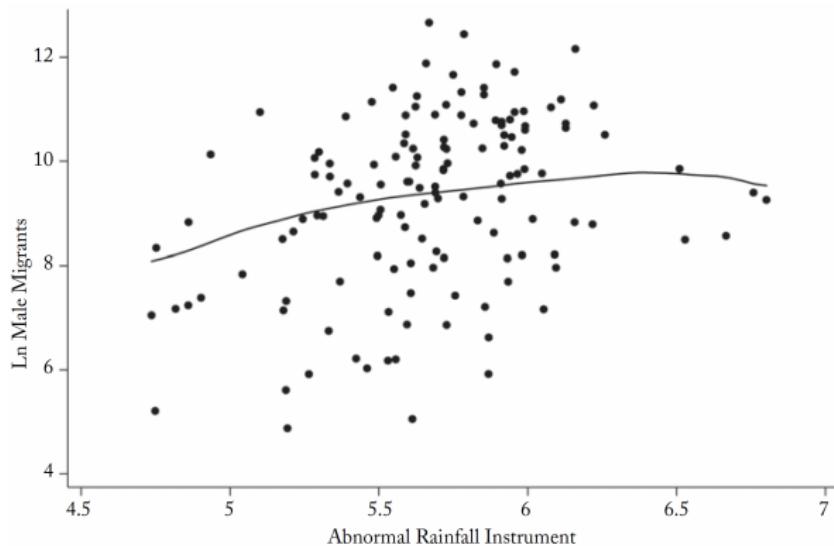
- ↓ fixed costs ⇒ ↓ opp. cost of migrating.
- Facilitated by the existence of diasporas and big labor markets.
- Vulnerability trap for the poorest citizens.
- Uninformed about risk of attempted migration.

Climate change impact decision to migrate



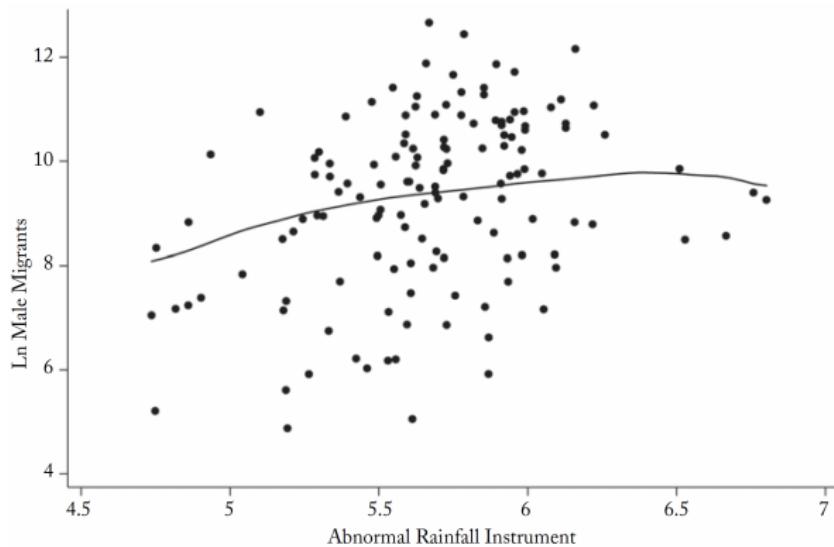
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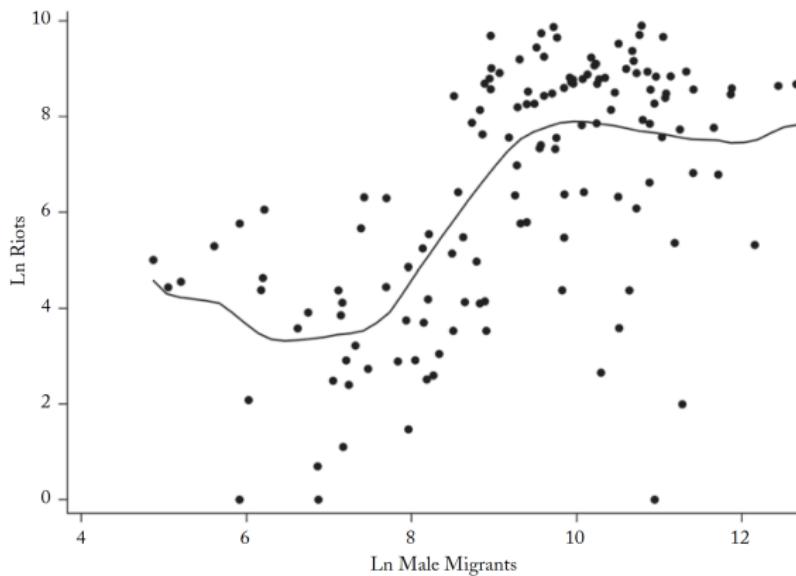
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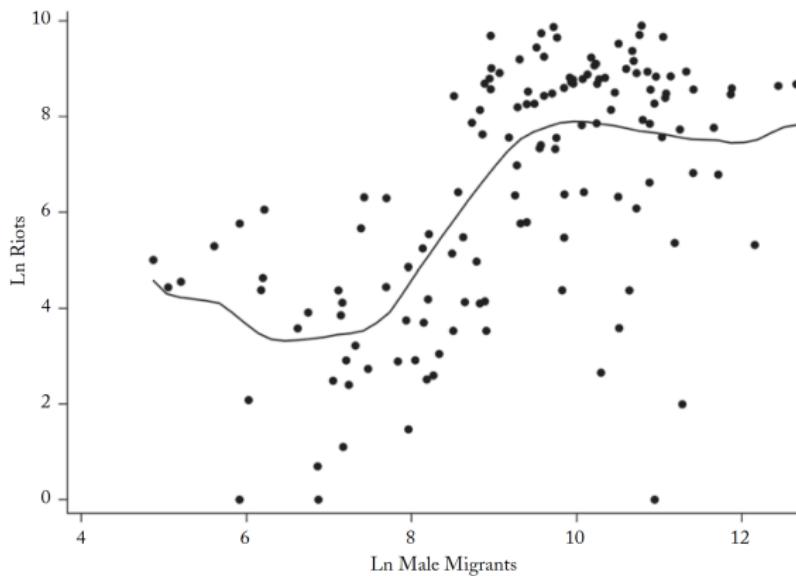
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Backlash against migrants



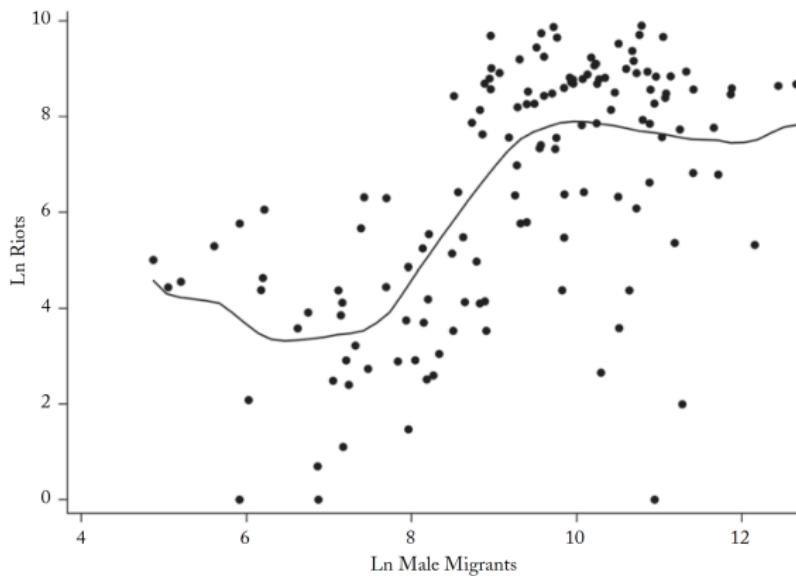
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- Locals may treat migrants as outsiders, even if from same country.
- Pie is the same size but there are more “mouths” to feed.

Backlash against migrants



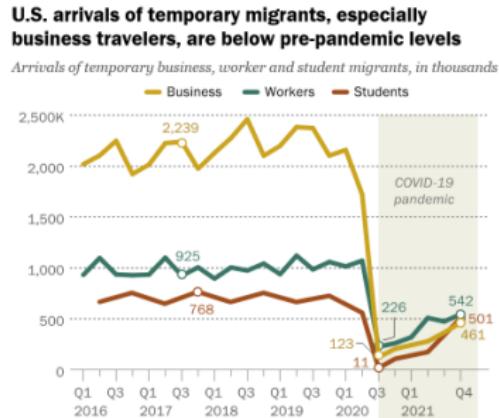
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Pathways for international migration

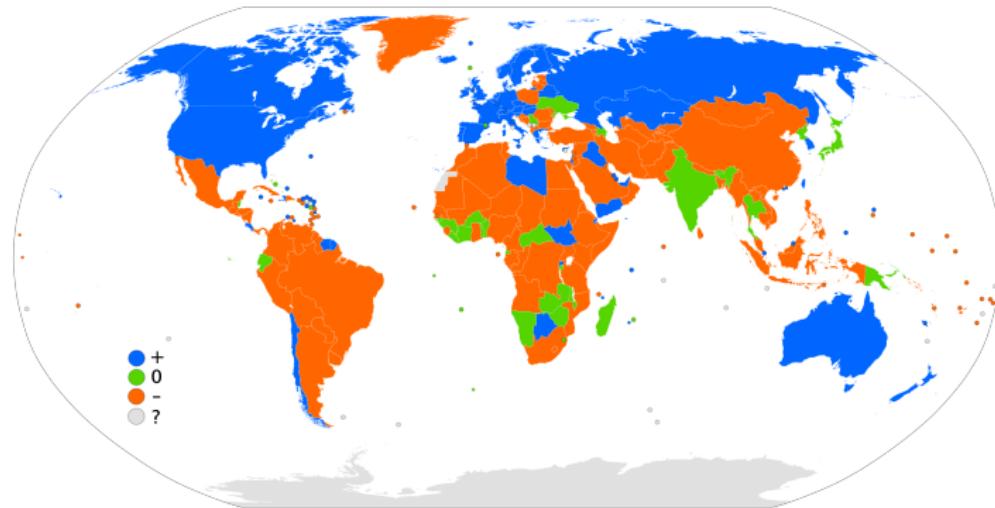


Notes: Data labels shown for April-June 2017, April-June 2020 and July-September 2021, except for the "Students" plot; its 2017 data label is for July-September. Due to seasonal variation, student arrivals shown only for January-March and July-September, except April-June 2020. Years shown are fiscal years, which run Oct. 1-Sept. 30 of designated year.
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics data.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

- Legal recognition by the host country via job program or similar.
 - Permanent or circular.
- Refugee status even if climate migrant.
- Illegal border crossing—with all perils it entails.

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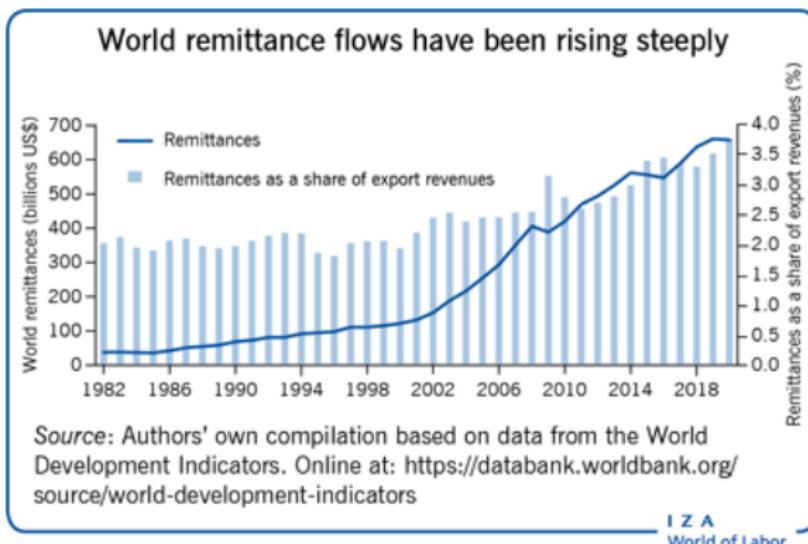
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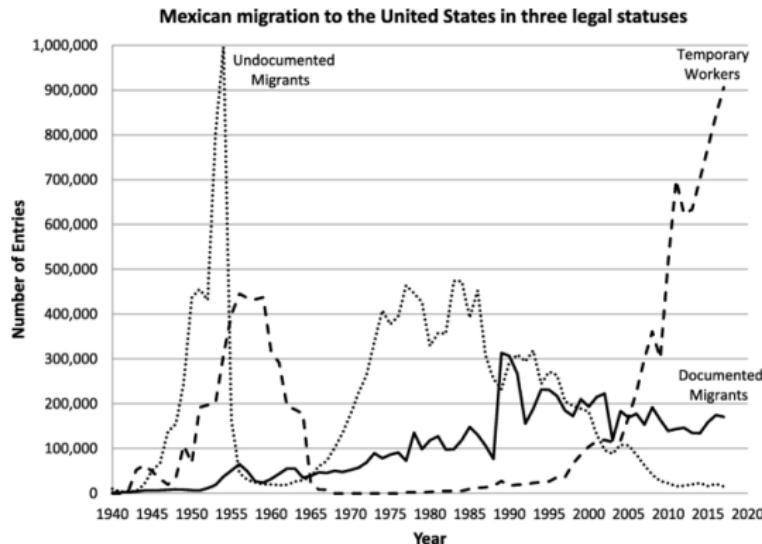
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Remittances and circular migration



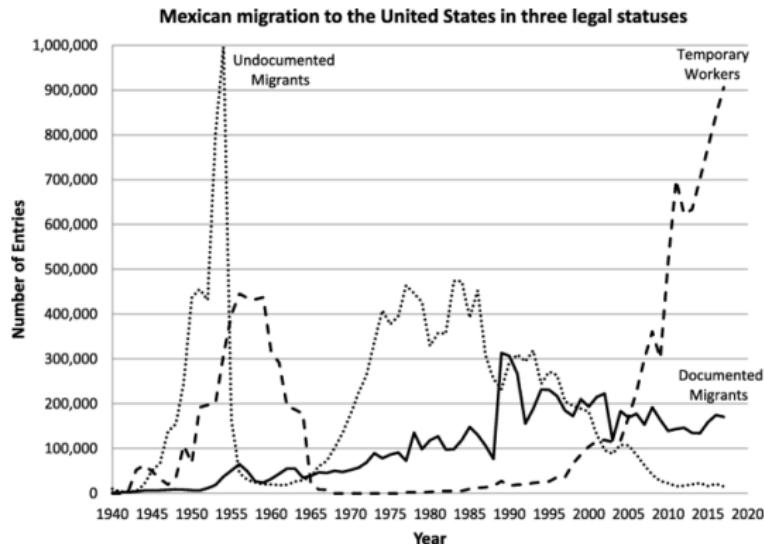
- Temporary or permanent work in supply scarce industries.
 - Agriculture and other low-skilled manual work.
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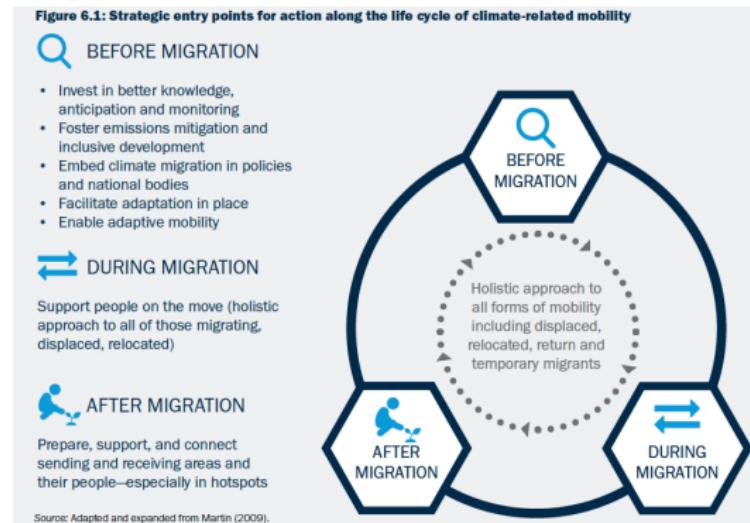
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Hardening borders



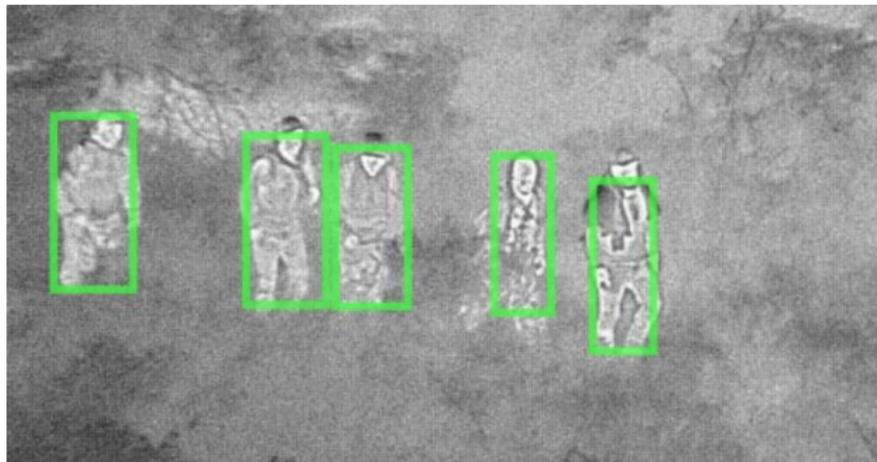
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 - Threat multiplier.
- New technology (e.g., AI) has made it easier/less costly.
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