

# Climate uncertainty as an integral part of IAMs

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## Abstract

Process-based integrated assessment models (IAMs) such as MESSAGE-ix and REMIND provide emissions pathways for climate emulators for assessment of mitigation pathways for the IPCC Working Group 3 assessment report (Kikstra et al., 2022; Riahi et al., 2022). Climate assessment via emulators is the last step of a process chain that starts with exogenous inputs of population, urbanisation, education and GDP storylines provided by the shared socioeconomic pathways. The IAM is the energy-economy model sitting in between, solving an optimisation problem that (for example) maximises utility given the exogenous boundary conditions, subject to constraints surrounding technological deployment. In the real world, energy supply, energy demand and human decision making is likely to be a function of climate change, as is economic development with consequential effects on climate damages that lowers GDP growth (Rising et al., 2022). Some process-based IAMs are able to consider climate impacts on the energy-economic system, but as far as climate is implicitly used as a constraint in IAM scenarios it is limited to solving for a total remaining carbon budget (Riahi et al., 2022) or year-2100 radiative forcing target (O'Neill et al., 2016). The former relies upon the linearity and time-independence of warming with cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and the latter relies on post-hoc assessments of emissions pathways, limited to merely checking that the scenario has approximately the target forcing (Gidden et al., 2019).

Neither of these approximate implicit climate constraints take into account how climate uncertainty could affect the optimal solution of an IAM pathway. Despite recent advances, large uncertainties still exist in assessments of aerosol radiative forcing (Bellouin et al., 2020), climate sensitivity (Sherwood et al., 2020), the transient response to cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (Canadell et al., 2021) and zero emissions commitment (Lee et al., 2021). The first two “levers”

strongly influence future warming (Smith et al., 2019), and the latter two influence the remaining carbon budget (Rogelj et al., 2019). In the real world, adaptation and mitigation effort is not likely to be independent of climate dynamics. If it turns out that climate sensitivity is high and climate is warming faster than expected, mitigation action may be ramped up in order to avoid even higher levels of warming.

We use a simple cost-benefit IAM, the Dynamic Integrated model of Climate and the Economy (DICE2016R; Nordhaus (2017)), as a proof of concept to show that climate uncertainty is critically important on the emissions projections, temperature, and social cost of carbon in so-called “optimal” pathways that maximise utility. DICE is a global model and does not include sectoral assumptions, and is structurally much simpler than a process-based IAM, but does include a climate damage function that reduces consumption and hence utility, and so does include a climate-economy feedback that the SSP framework does not consider. DICE’s simplicity also permits large ensembles given its short run time, in common with the climate emulators typically used to assess IAM emissions scenarios.

It has been noted by several authors (Folini et al., 2021; Dietz et al., 2021; Gasser et al., 2021) that the climate emulator component of the DICE model performs poorly compared to observations or the behaviour Earth System models in its default configuration. We therefore couple the economic model of DICE with the carbon cycle and climate response from FaIR v1.6 (Smith et al., 2018), specifically the version used to assess IAM pathways from the IPCC’s Working Group 3 report (Riahi et al., 2022; Kikstra et al., 2022; Byers et al., 2022). Using this calibrated, observationally constrained probabilistic calibration of FaIR (Smith et al., 2021), we run 2237 ensemble members in DICE, systematically varying the carbon cycle feedback, climate response (including climate sensitivity), non-CO<sub>2</sub> radiative forcing strengths assuming an SSP2-4.5 forcing pathway, and observational uncertainty on near-present-day (2015) warming. The default configuration of the DICE2016R economic model is unchanged.

We show that resulting emissions pathways consistent with optimal maximisation of utility in DICE vary substantially (fig. 1a), showing a range of compatible CO<sub>2</sub> fossil fuel emissions in the range of 4 to 42 GtCO<sub>2</sub> yr<sup>-1</sup> in 2100. Variation in the emissions pathways coupled with varying strengths of carbon cycle feedbacks to temperature and cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (fig. 1b). This “optimal” pathway results in 3°C (2.5-3.5°C) of warming by the end of the century (fig. 1c), though we caution that climate damages may be severely underestimated in DICE (REF) and no policy-relevant temperature constraints have been implemented such as a commitment to limit warming well below 2°C, which would easily be possible to test the feasibility of. Finally, the social cost of carbon also shows large variability, ranging from X to Y \$ tCO<sub>2</sub><sup>-1</sup> in 2020 and increasing exponentially over the next 100 years (fig. 1d). We remark that substitution of the default climate module of DICE with FaIR results in lower median warming projections and lower levels of the social cost of carbon than in the original DICE model (Nordhaus, 2017) the climate component of which has been shown to respond to emissions too quickly (Folini et al., 2021; Gasser

et al., 2021).

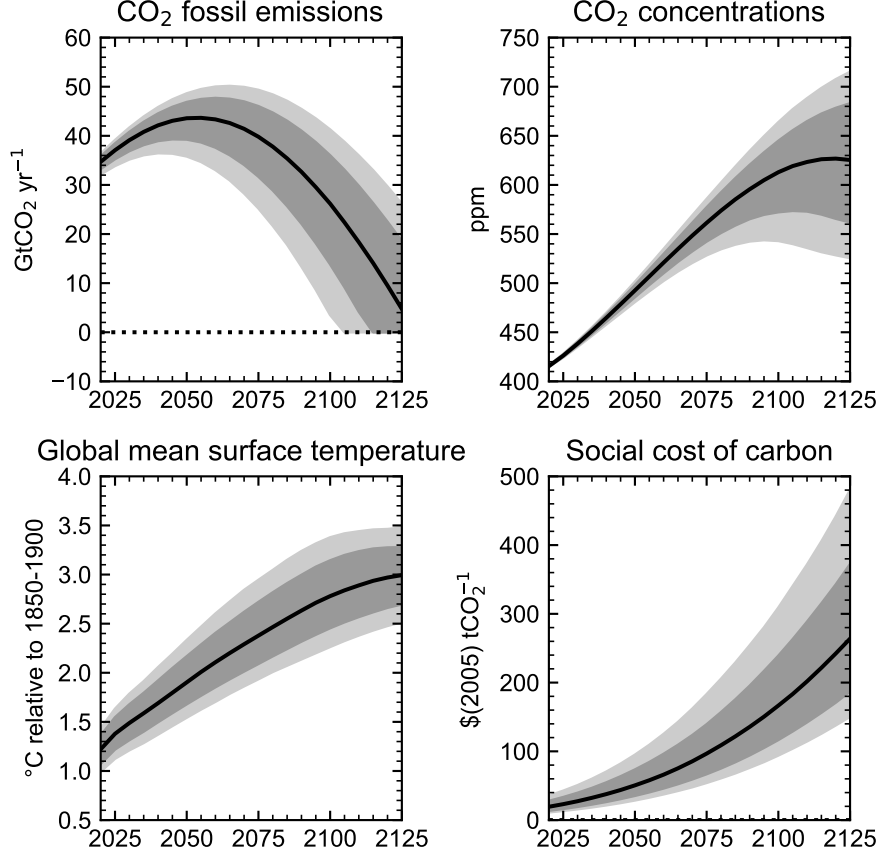


Figure 1: Projections of (a) fossil fuel CO<sub>2</sub> emissions; (b) atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations; (c) global mean temperature projections; (d) social cost of carbon using the constrained, calibrated probabilistic ensemble of FaIR from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report coupled to the economic model of DICE. Light shaded bands show 5-95% range; dark shaded range show 16-84% range; black lines show ensemble medians.

This proof-of-concept can be used in scenario development, for example to address implausibility concerns about high warming scenarios such as SSP5-8.5 achieving continued GDP growth that outpaces increasingly severe climate damages (Woodard et al., 2019). The long-term goal of this work is to incorporate climate feedbacks and uncertainty into process-based IAMs. It would also be possible to design an ensemble that calculated the social cost of carbon for a well-below 2°C scenario by stipulating that 66% or 90% of ensemble members had to remain below this threshold, to conduct a sensitivity analysis to deter-

mine the main climatic factors contributing to the uncertainty in the social cost of carbon, and to combine climate uncertainty with economic uncertainty.

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