ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Managing climate change risks in global supply chains: a review and research agenda

Ghadge, A., Wurtmann, H., & Seuring, S. (2020). Managing climate change risks in global supply chains: a review and research agenda. *International Journal of Production Research*, *58*(1), 44-64.

In this chapter, the authors strongly believe that climate change is arriving quicker than projected and now requires attention. Extreme weather-related disruption costs have significantly grown, creating new difficulties for today's global supply systems. Data mining can be used to enhance the quality of data synthesis and analysis. The long-term effects of climate change on SCM are probably going to be lessened by the use of renewable energy sources. Innovative strategies like refreezing the poles, ocean greening, and recycling CO2 are also being investigated. SLR is the first study focussing on managing climate change risks in a global supply chain context. The study provides a comprehensive picture of climate change and associated phenomena in terms of sources, consequences, control drivers, and mitigation mechanisms. It is expected to provide inputs toward shaping the emerging literature on SC adaptation for climate change.

The Physical Climate at Global Warming Thresholds as Seen in the U.K. Earth System Model

Swaminathan, R., Parker, R. J., Jones, C. G., Allan, R. P., Quaife, T., Kelley, D. I., ... & Walton, J. (2022). The physical climate at global warming thresholds as seen in the UK earth system model. *Journal of Climate*, *35*(1), 29-48.

In this study, During the DJF season at higher GWTs, there is a discernible Arctic warming amplification that can be up to four times the global mean warming. Warming is often accompanied by drier circumstances (less rain & less soil moisture). This is especially true for subtropical land areas like the Middle East, Central America, and the Mediterranean in JJA. Southeast Amazonia has much less soil moisture, which is accompanied by a decline in the amount of vegetation. The modifications should be seen as unique to the model as the regional study in this work concentrated on a single model, UKESM1. Extending our research to the CMIP6 multimodel ensemble is a crucial next step, as it will allow us to determine how robust our findings are when applied to other models. This paper offers a foundation for such an examination, which we intend to carry out soon. This method may also be used to investigate the likelihood and magnitude of severe future occurrences and particular area changes, including any potential social repercussions.

Global Warming Risk Perceptions in India

Thaker, J., Smith, N., & Leiserowitz, A. (2020). Global warming risk perceptions in India. *Risk Analysis*, *40*(12), 2481-2497.

In this article, the authors study India's global warming risk assessment. Due to the sensitivity of its people and economy to the effects of climate change, India is one of the nations that are most vulnerable to global warming. Climate change is anticipated to significantly negatively affect economies, livelihoods, and public health through amplified catastrophes, including hurricanes, floods, heat waves, and wildfires, if substantial action is not taken to reduce greenhouse emissions. Researchers surveyed Indians by asking them about climate change and risks to study this. Many people talked about the heat waves, pollution, nature, etc., but a quarter of people said that they don't know and can’t say. This clearly explains that the country needs more awareness about global warming or climate change. As an Indian, I couldn’t disagree. Contrary to other research done in the developed world, this lack of knowledge may assist in explaining why emotive imagery accounted for a relatively modest variance in people's views of the risk of global warming.