

# Environment and the economy: Feedbacks in a country-level IAM

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## Introduction / Outline

- Economic evaluation of climate change → Importance of welfare functions, heterogeneity of countries, impact specifications, and climate action → thoughts on *some* aspects

1. Natural Capital and Valuation
2. The role of the Oceans
3. The Social Cost of Carbon including non-market benefits and the role of endogenous adaptation
4. The SCC and interactions with global and national climate policies
5. What damage functions to use?



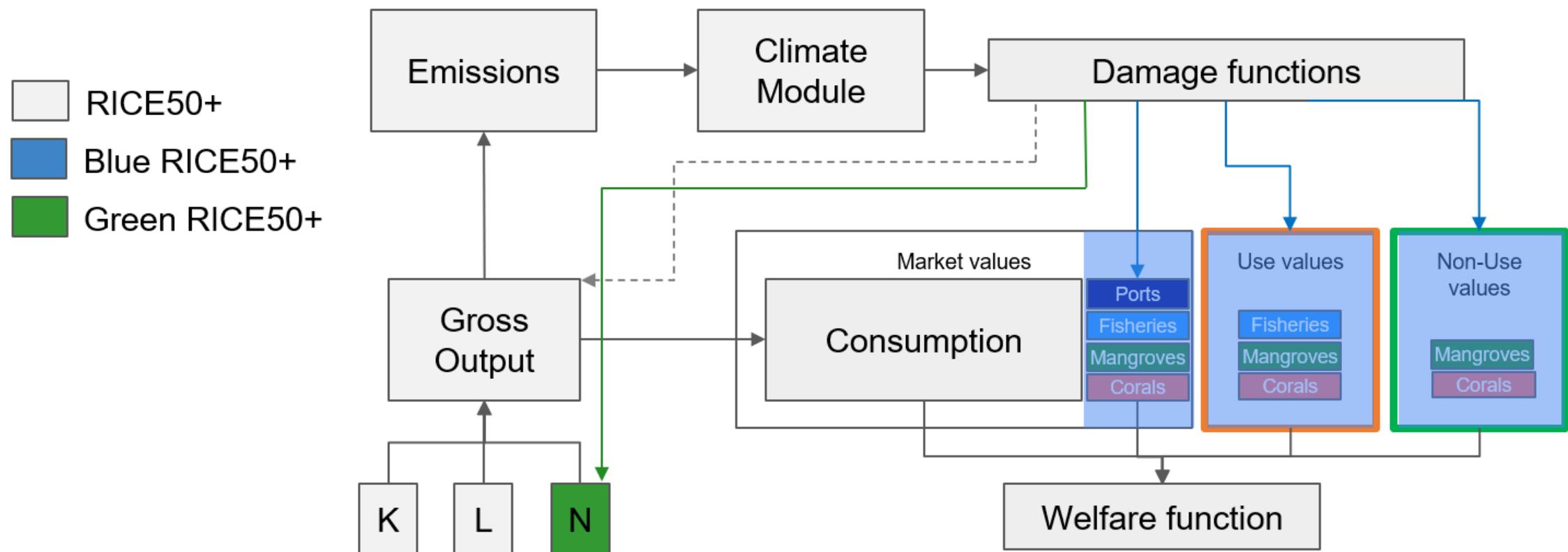
- Recent cost-benefit analyses (e.g., Barrage and Nordhaus, 2024, PNAS)
- Taking into account non-market values, dual discounting and relative prices, limited substitutability (Drupp et al., 2024, Science)
- Integration of nature / Ecosystems in economic models (Johnson et al., 2025, ARRE)
- Integration adaptation and extremes in CBA (Traeger (2025, WP)
- Welfare functions when aggregating over time and space, revisited; the role of transfers (Lang 2025 WP; Bauer et al., 2020, Nature)
- Large uncertainty, recent meta-studies on damage functions (Howard and Sterner, 2017, 2025, ERE)



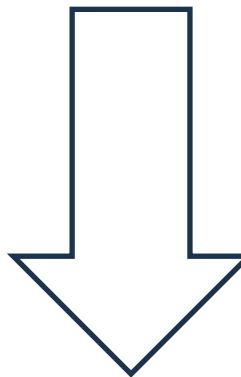
# The RICE50+ model

- RICE50+: A Cost-Benefit IAM at the (almost) country level

<https://github.com/witch-team/RICE50xmodel> (OPEN SOURCE!)



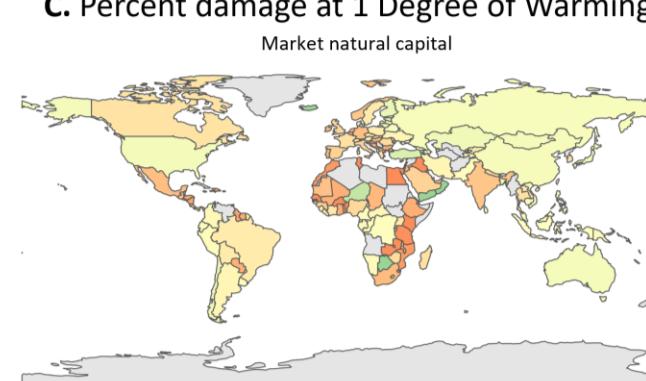
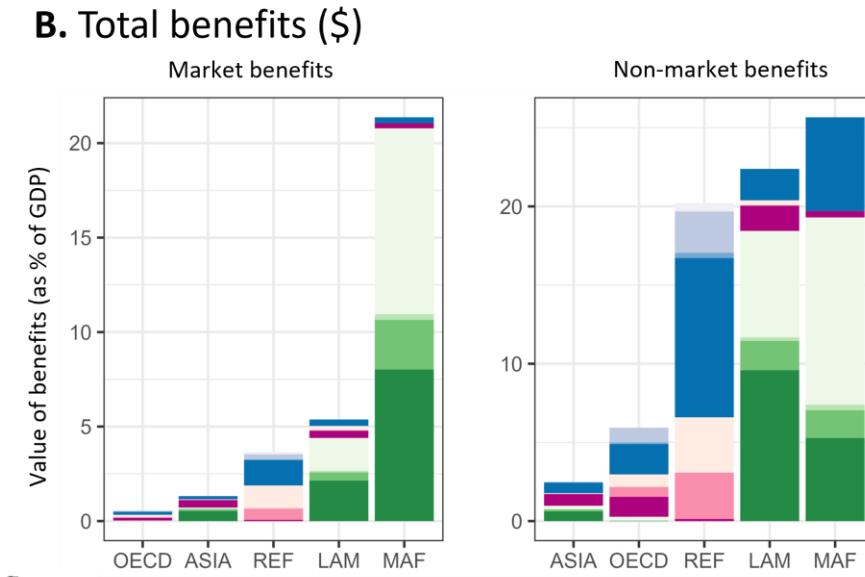
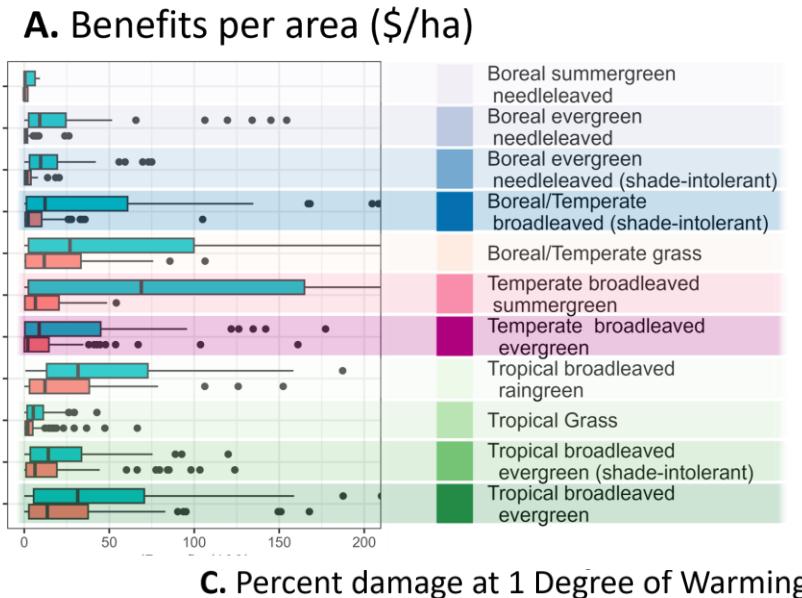
## A model of biome shifts and attached Ecosystem Services



$$Y = AS^\beta K^a H^b R^{(1-a-b)}$$

As in the Dasgupta Review

- Global environmental good S
- Regional natural capital R
- (a,b) estimated per-country



Source: Bastien-Olvera et al. (2024, Nature)



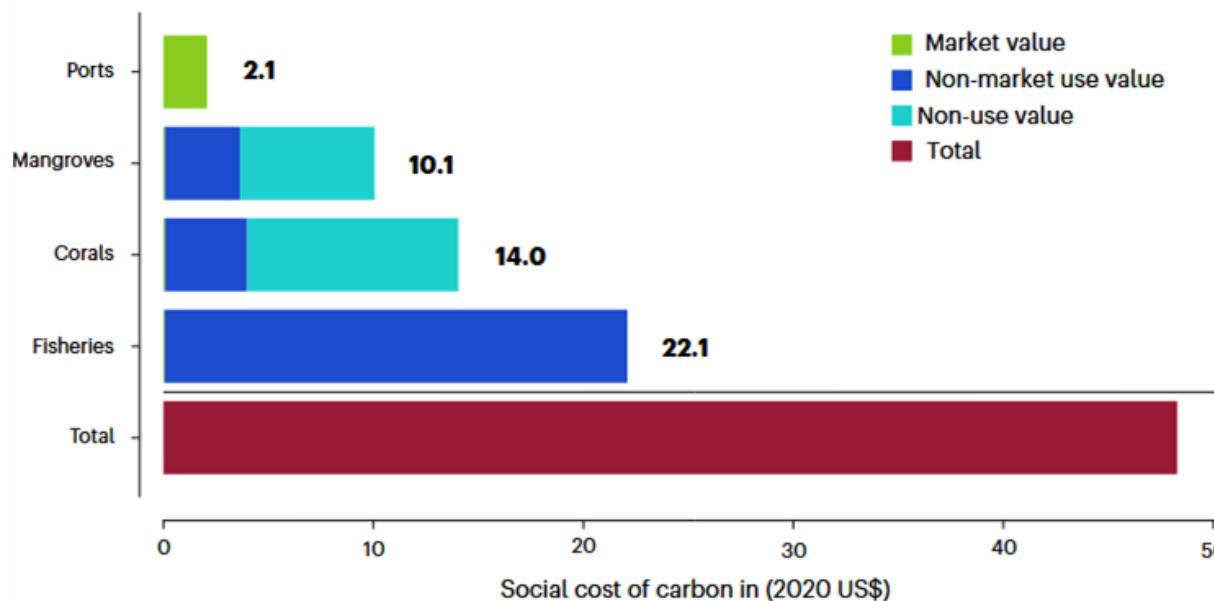
# The role of Oceans

- 4 types of ECS
- In the Social Welfare Function

$$Utility_{c,t} = \frac{1}{1-\eta} \left[ s_{1,1} \cdot Use_{c,t}^{\theta_2} + s_{1,2} \cdot Nonuse_{c,t}^{\theta_2} \right]^{\frac{1-\eta}{\theta_2}}$$

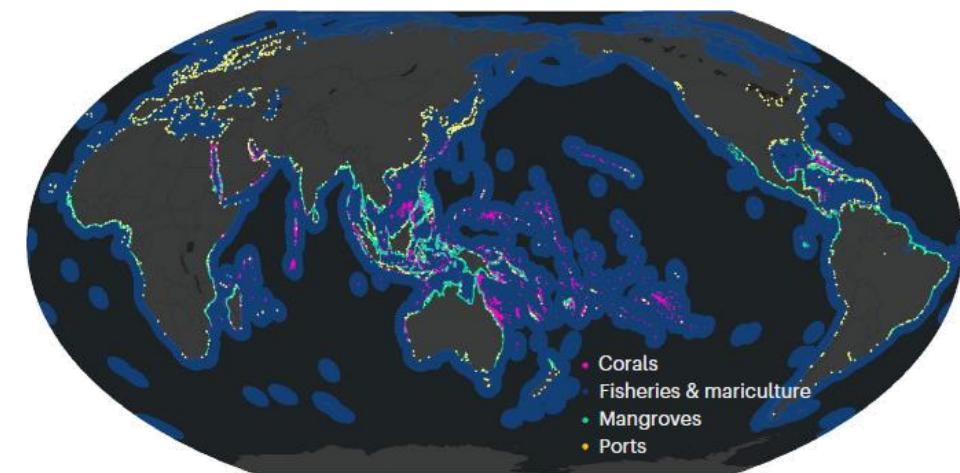
- Taking into account relative prices

a Blue social cost of carbon in 2020



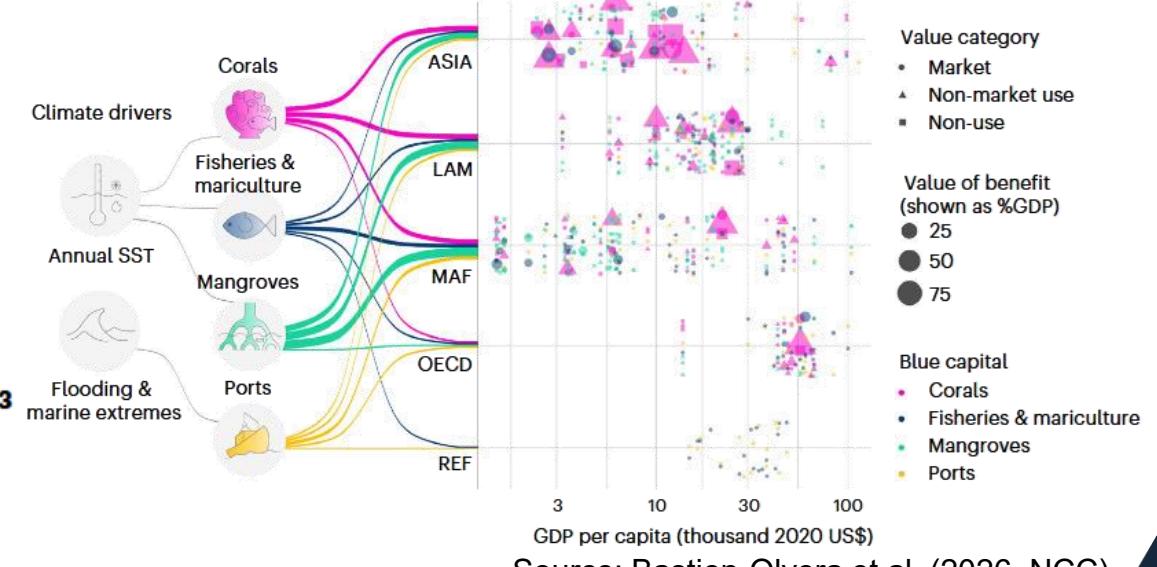
a

Blue capital across the world



b

Climate drivers influencing regional benefits of blue capital

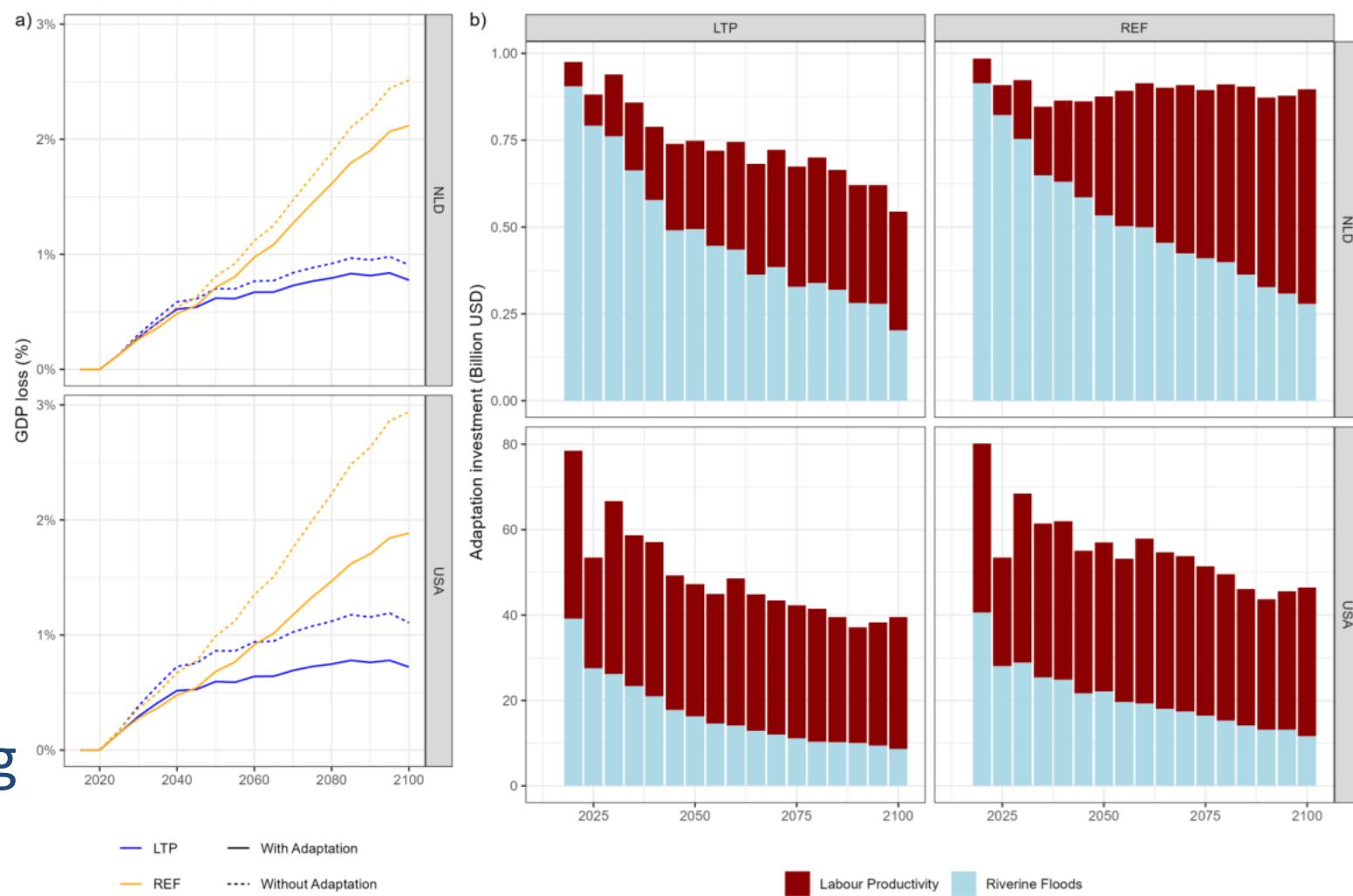


Source: Bastien-Olvera et al. (2026, NCC)



# The Social Cost of Carbon and the role of adaptation

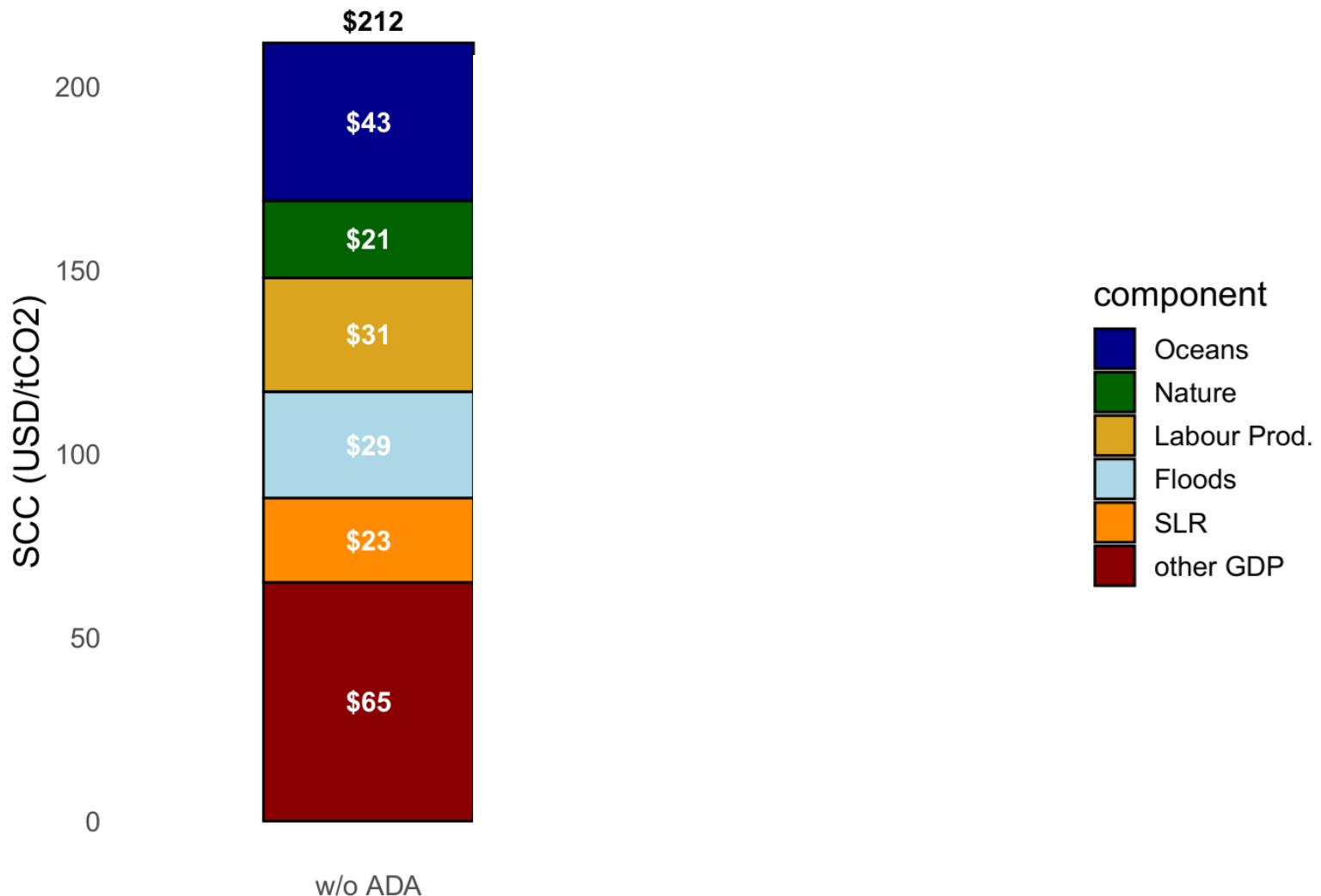
- Adaptation: micro-based, optimal vs. behavioral
- Coupling IAM with an agent based model of adaptation (CRAB) via emulator (Traeger, 2025)
- For now: flooding and labor productivity (3 technologies each)
- Private adoption (including bounded rationality, myopia)



# The comprehensive Social Cost of Carbon

- Aggregating market, non-market impacts, with and without adaptation

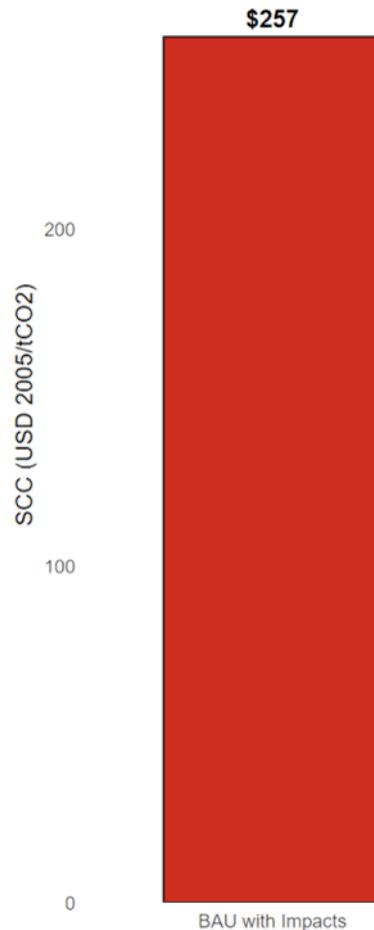
SCC in 2020



# The Social Cost of Carbon and Global Climate Policies

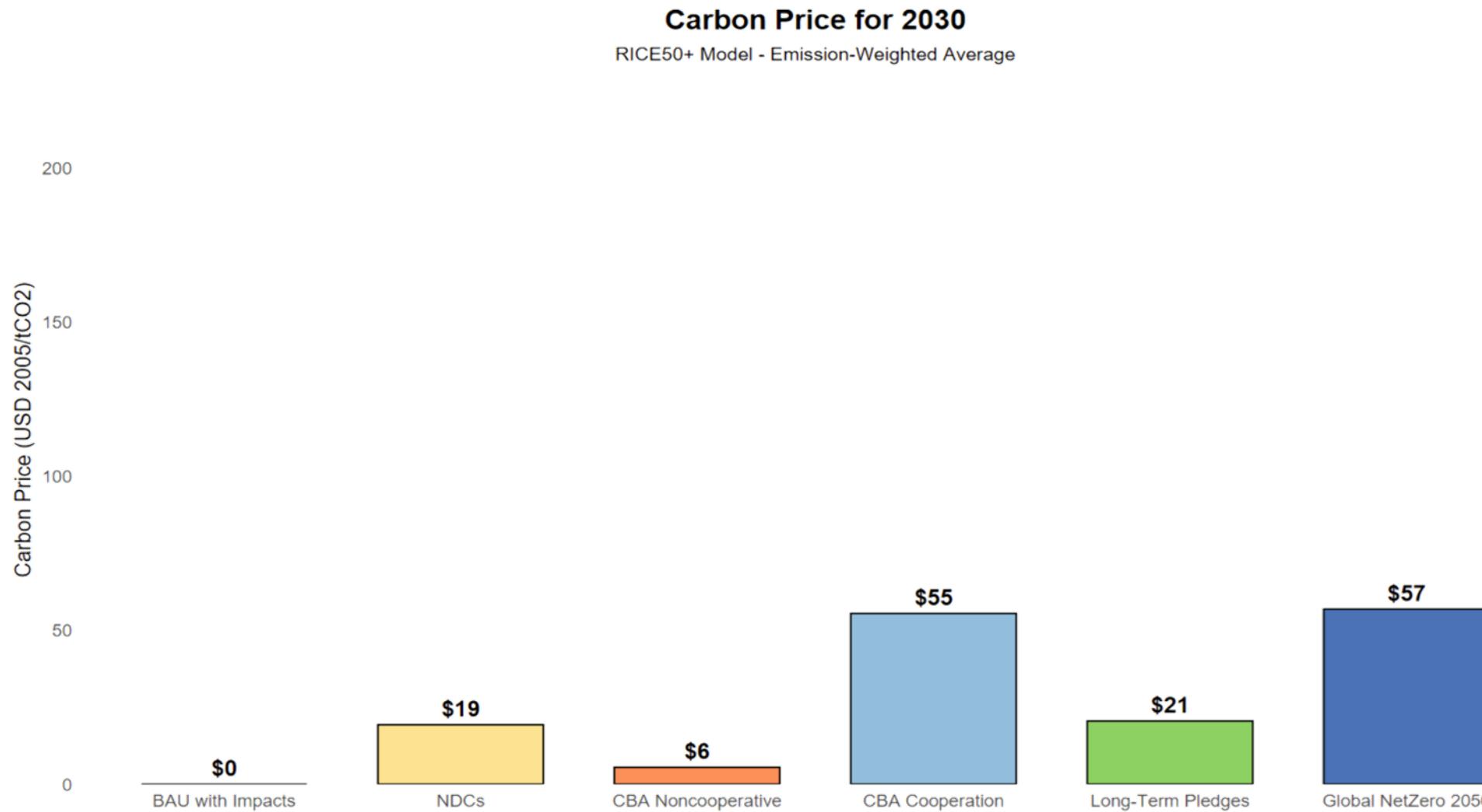
- Climate Policies increasingly affect “BAU” emissions → SCC?

**Social Cost of Carbon for 2030**  
RICE50+ Model with COACCH Damage Function (2.5% discount rate)



# The Social Cost of Carbon and Global Climate Policies

- ... with an increasing ( and region-specific!) private carbon price



## Which damage function?

- Large uncertainty (IPCC AR6), some meta-studies available (Howard and Sterner, 2017, 2025) at least at the global level
- Also here, country-level heterogeneity is important, and large
- Is there a way to “validate” or compare the different econometric specs?
- No counterfactual of GDP without climate impacts available

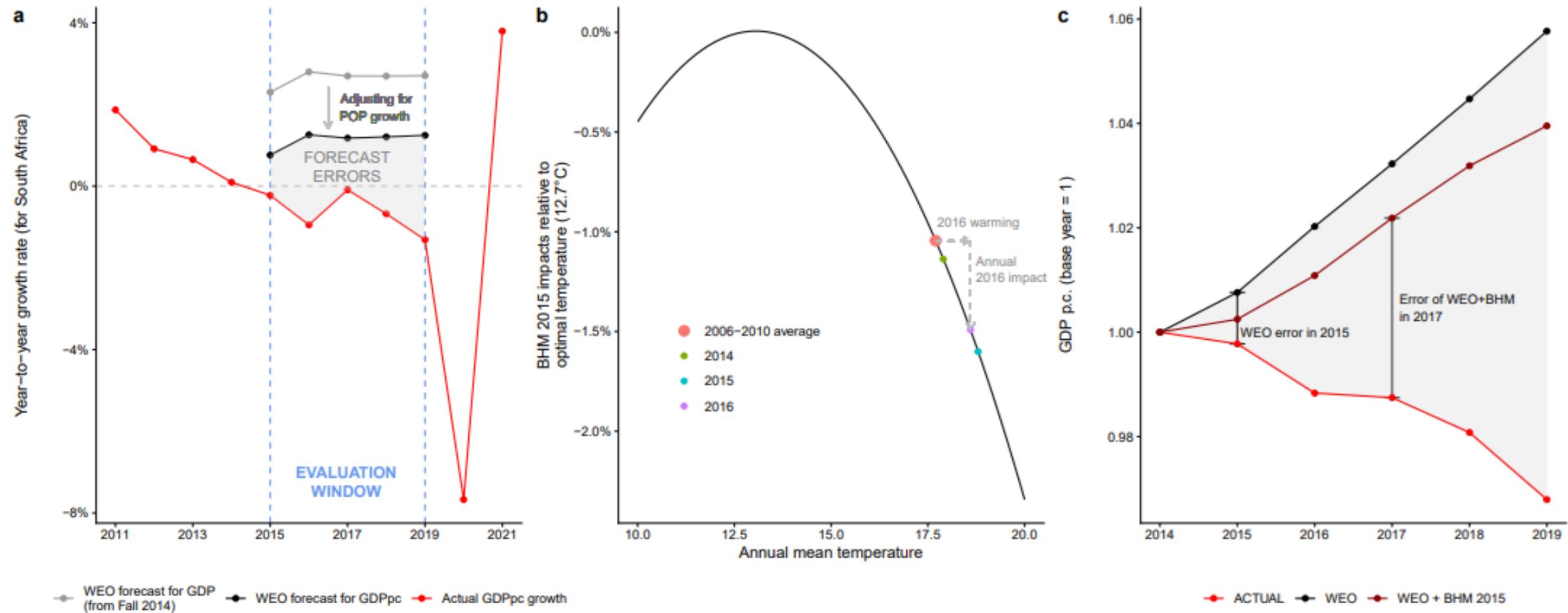
### *This paper:*

- Over the last decade, can climate change explain some of the observed GDP deviations from IMF-WEO forecasts?
- Quasi-counterfactual based on annual five-year GDP forecasts, for 200+ countries since 1990 (here focus on 2010-2019), i.e., approx. 2000 obs.



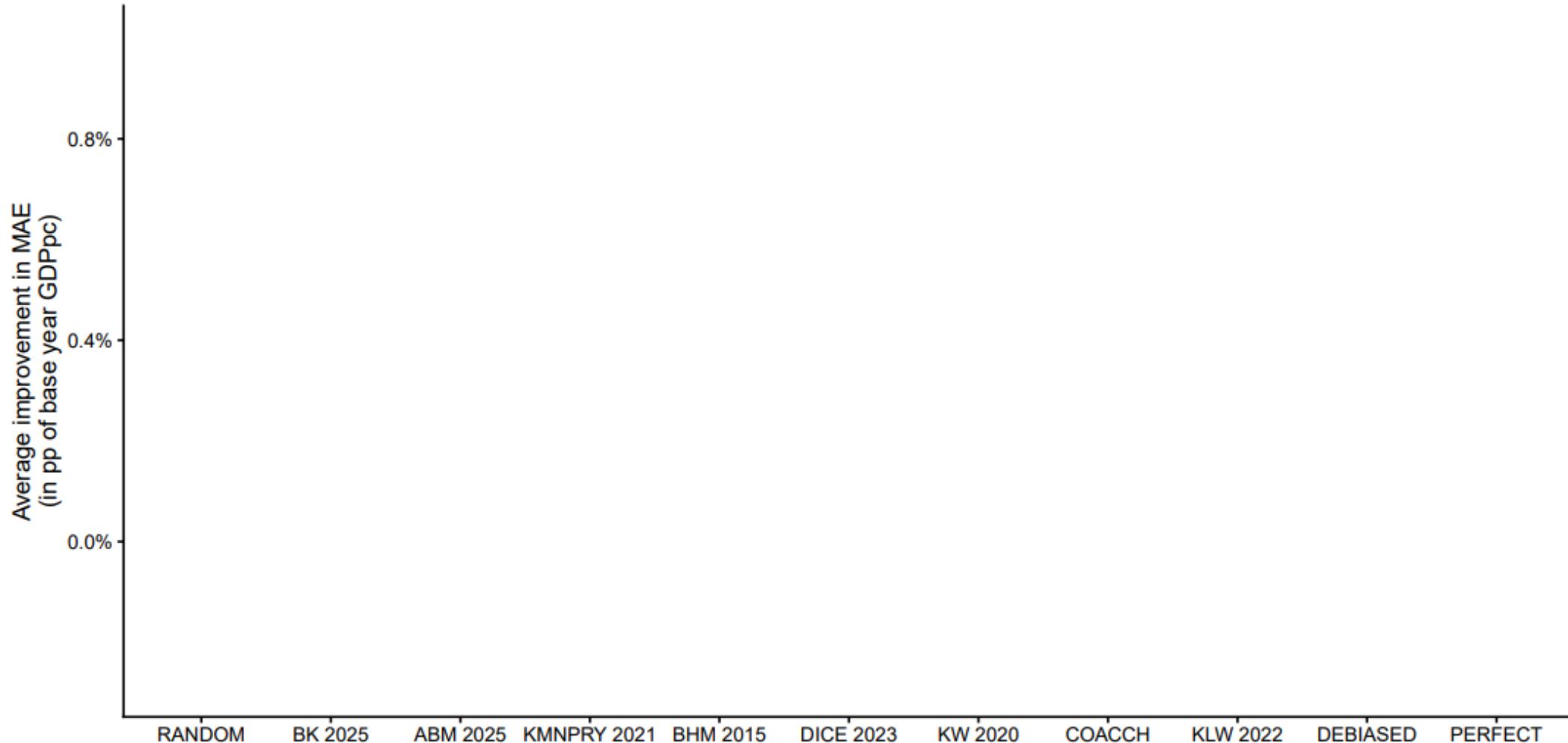
# Which damage function?

- Reconstructing Climate Impacts 2010-2019 (9 recent damage functions)



# Which damage function?

- How much of the IMF's forecast errors can the different damages explain?



## Conclusion

- The integration of in particular non-market benefits and ecosystem is increasingly becoming relevant and lot of improvement in the literature (Johnson et al., 2025)
- The cost of inaction becoming more relevant politically
- Interaction with climate policies, adaptation not trivial
- Discounting, inequity aversion continues to matter
- As does uncertainty about the damage function (IPCC AR7 hoping for less uncertainty there)
- Future work: integrating endogenous structural change (Comin et al., (2021 Ecta, 2025), Public sector and redistribution (Kornek et al., 2021),  
...



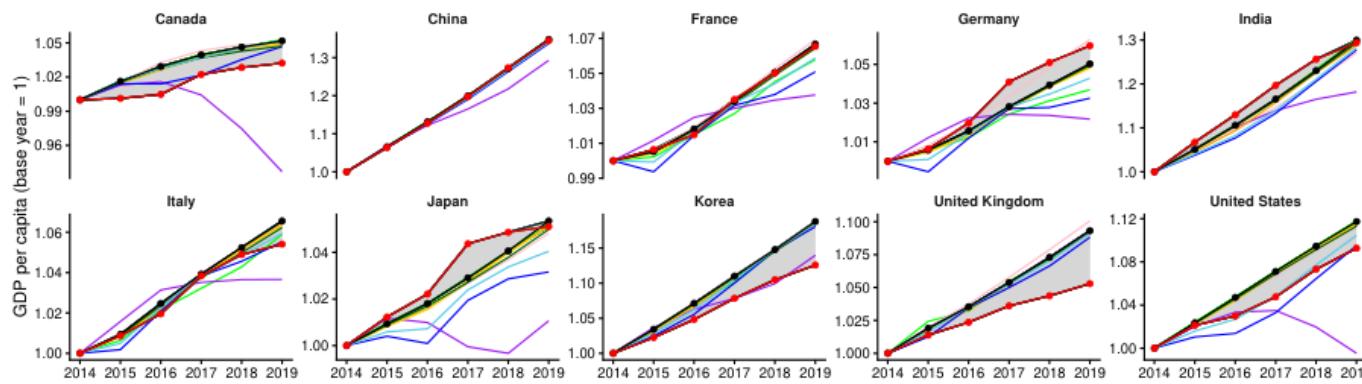
# Thank you very much!

<https://github.com/witch-team/RICE50xmodel>

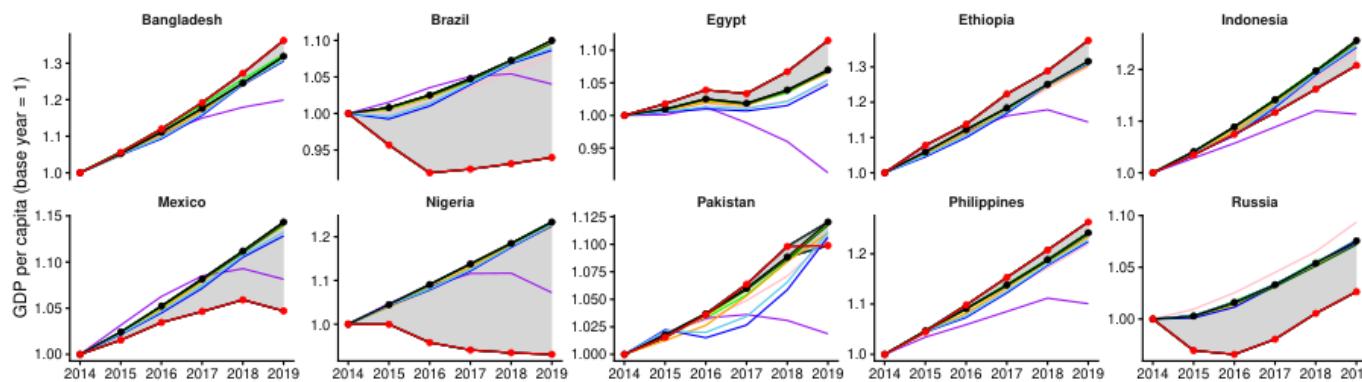


# Country level damage functions

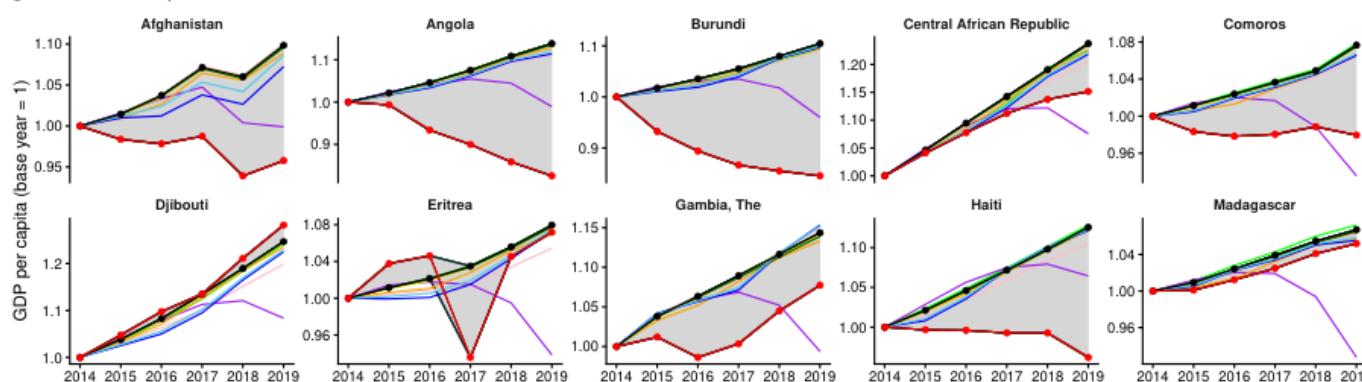
## a Leading economies



## b High-population countries



## c Least developed countries



WEO

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ACTUAL

—

COACCH

—

KMNPRY 2021

—

BHM 2015

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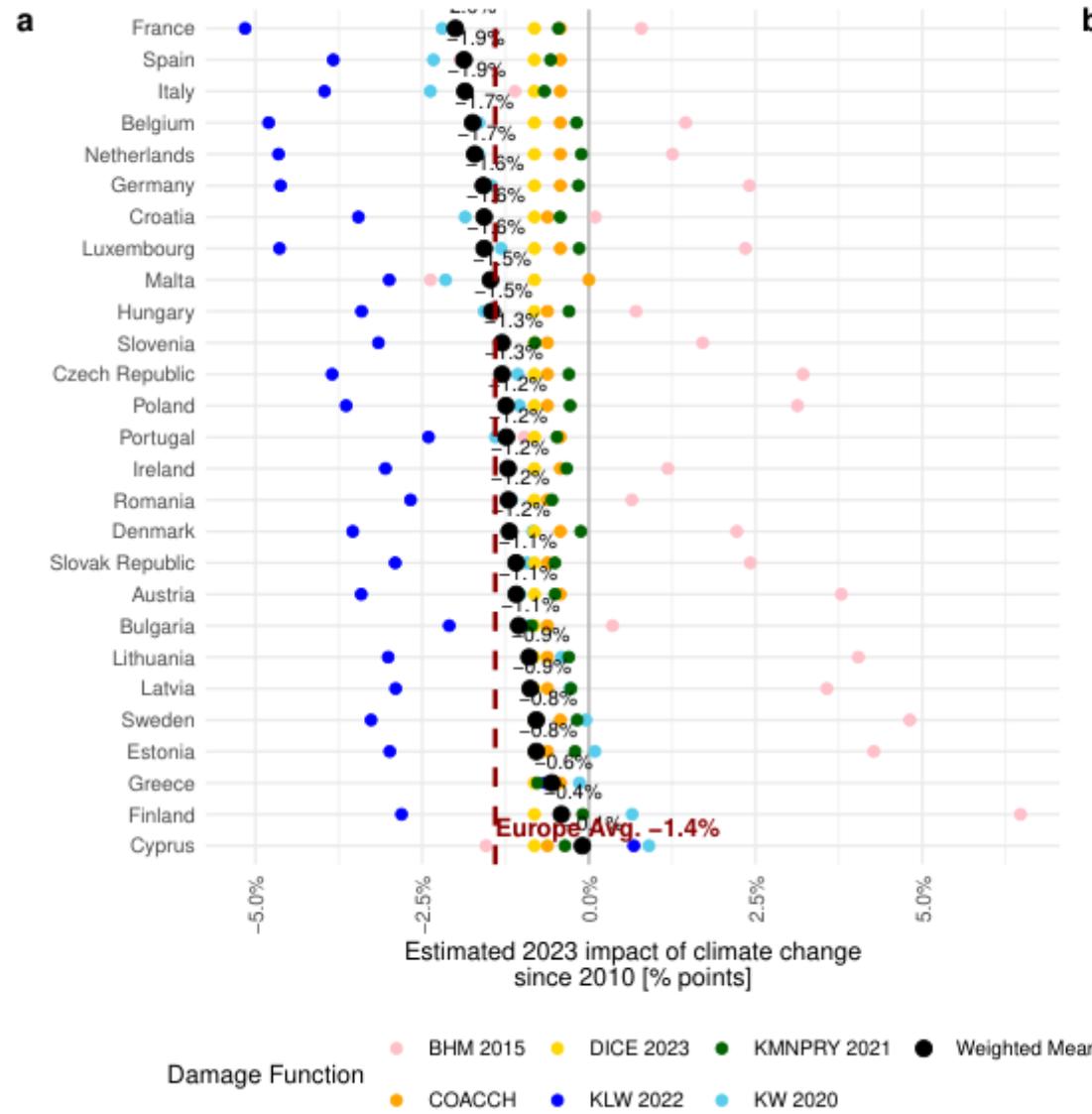
DICE 2023

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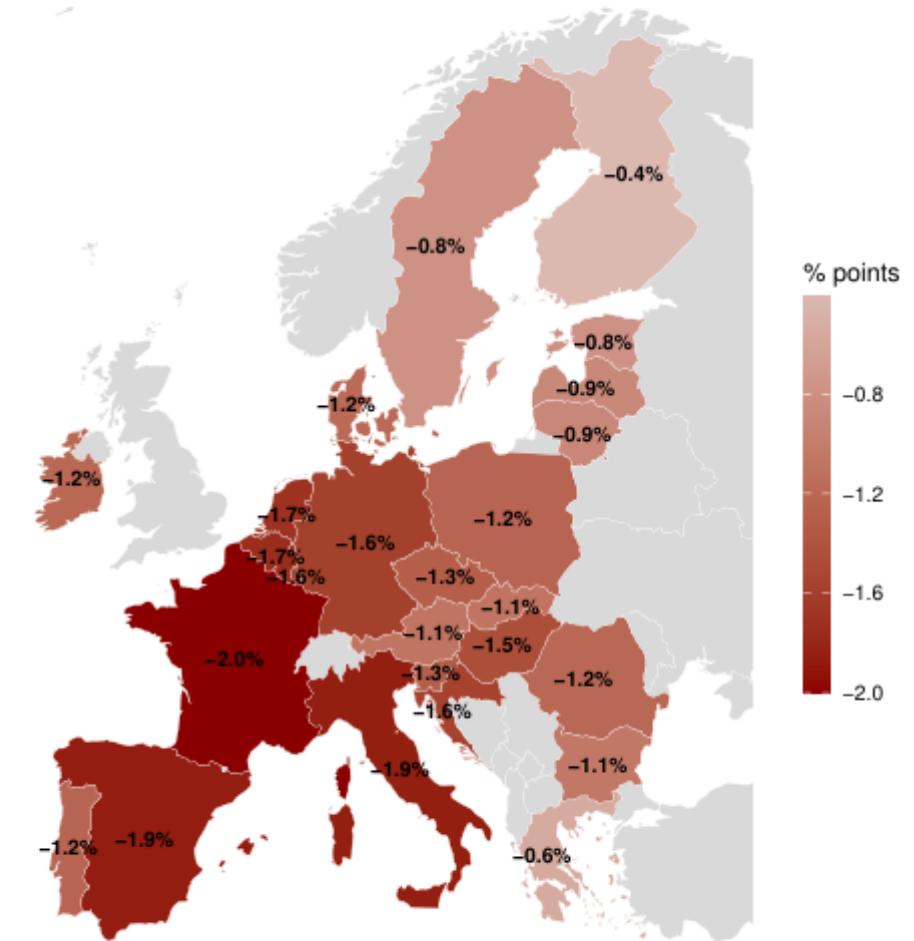
KW 2020



# Country level damage functions

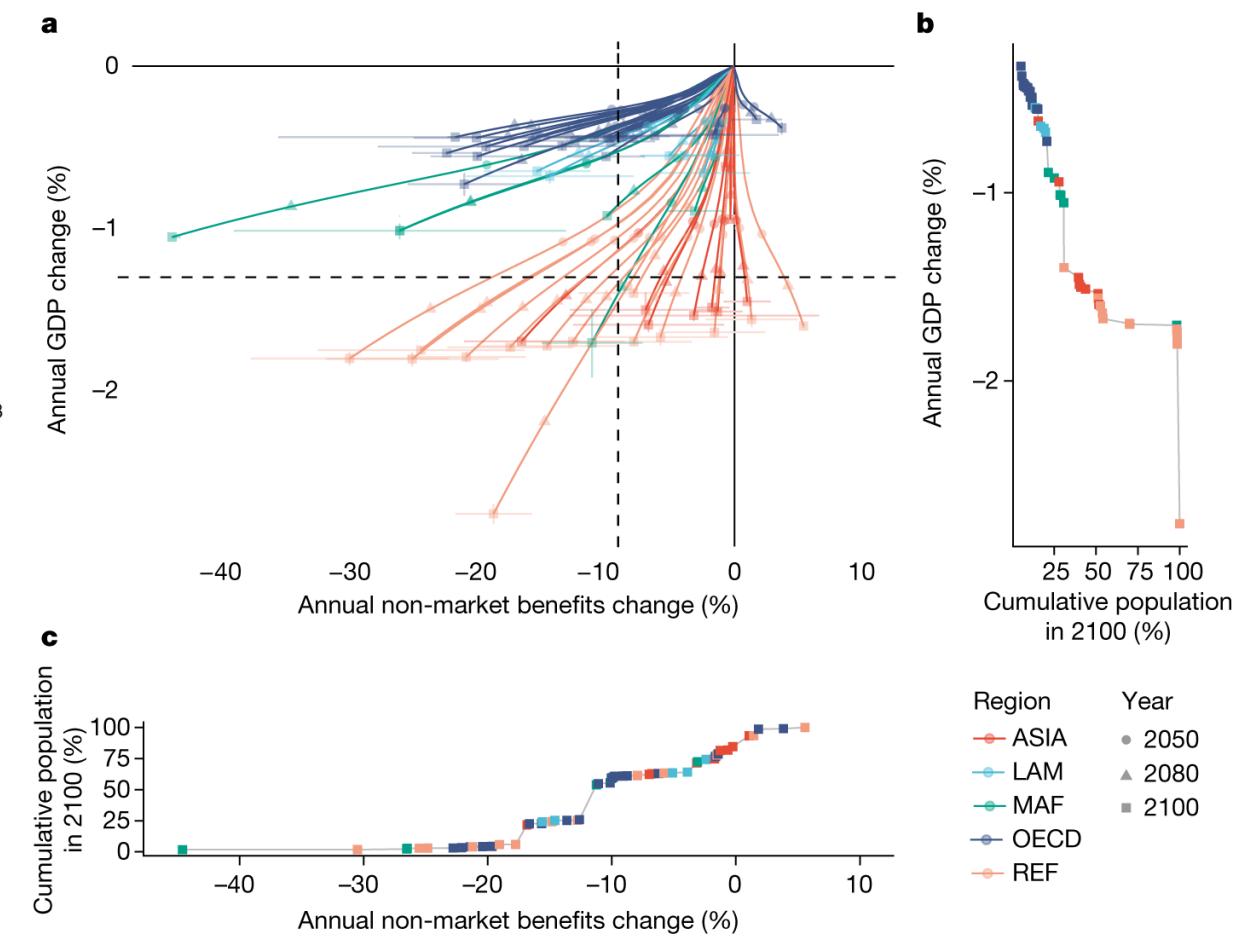
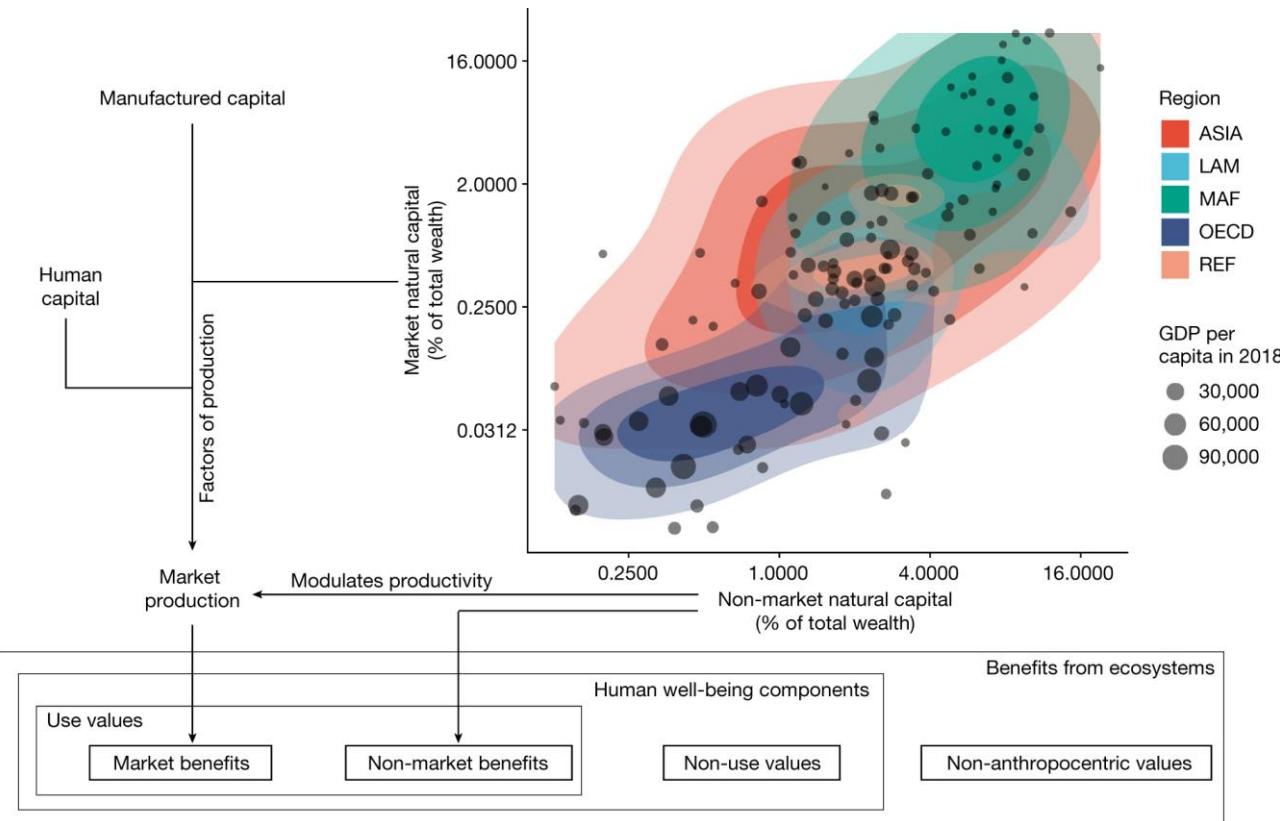


**b** Estimated 2023 impact of climate change since 2010



# Natural Capital

- Natural Capital and ECS



Source: Bastien-Olvera et al. (2024, Nature)

