Climate economics: The data

BofE student technology competition

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The story of climate change

Data is the key to telling the story of climate change, since it is only when something is measured that it can be combatted, since the outcomes of policies and action must be visible to ensure efficacy and effectiveness. Data also gives insight into the true impact of climate change, and can help uncover hidden trends and those who will gain/suffer from the effects.

Causes

- » Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
 - Most recognisable is CO2, although others such as methane are much more potent as a GHG – weighted data takes into account the relative potency
- » Key activities that have led to increased emissions:
 - Industrialisation
 - Deforestation
 - Transport

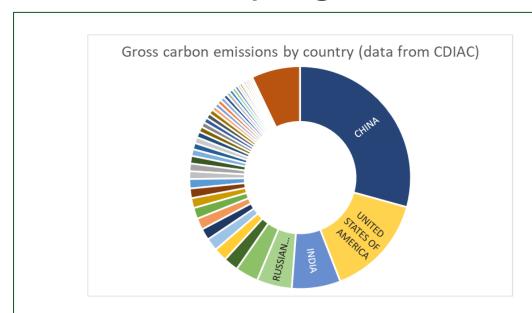
Effects

- » Global warming
 - This was the term used to describe climate change for many years, although now the effects are understood to be more nuanced than general warming, with some regions experiencing change in the form of cooling
- » Increased frequency of natural disasters
 - There have been clear statistical trends showing the severity and frequency of natural disasters has increased
- » Impacts on lifestyle as globally humanity has to adjust to a new way of living to mitigate climate change

The UK within the global context

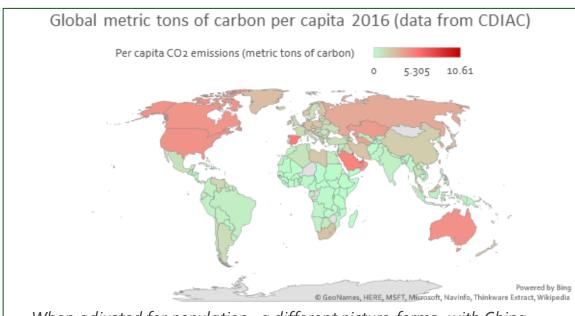
Whilst CO₂ is not the most potent of the GHG's, it provides an indicator of the relative emissions of countries within a global context. Additionally the CDIAC provides open data facilitating clear visualisations – I took the raw CSV files and cleaned it to plot the visualisations with Excel's map chart tool and sunburst tool. All data from 2016.

CO₂ National output (gross)



This shows how just a few countries contribute to a large amount of the total, however they are also some of the most populated. The UK ranked 15th in the dataset with a value of 103361 thousand tons/year.

CO₂ National output per capita

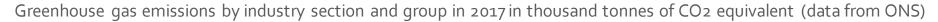


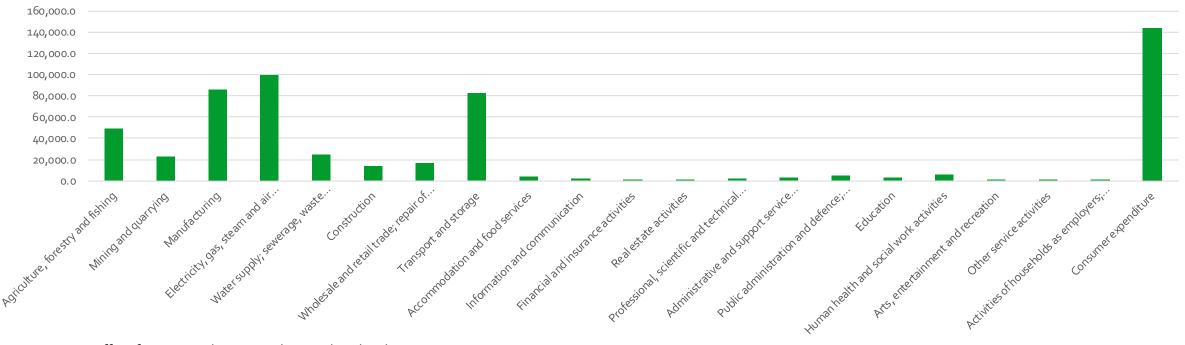
When adjusted for population, a different picture forms, with China having a relatively low value of 1.91 for example. The UK ranks 67th when adjusted for population, with a value of 1.55 tons/capita, a more accurate reflection of emissions.

Data citation: Boden, T.A., G. Marland, and R.J. Andres. 2018. Global, Regional, and National Fossil-Fuel CO_2 Emissions. Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center at Appalachian State University, Boone North Carolina, https://energy.appstate.edu/CDIAC

UK emissions by sector

- » I produced this to show that the majority of emissions come from just a few sectors, mainly primary and secondary sectors –
- » The UK's shift towards a service driven economy will continue to decrease the emissions, although this has led to structural unemployment and hysteresis in towns reliant upon industry and mining whereby the skills are not transferrable to the changed labour environment the transition comes at an economic and social cost.





Litation: Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0

https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/datasets/ukenvironmentalaccountsatmosphericemissionsgreenhousegasemissionsbyeconomicsectorand-lasunitedkingdom

Key Stakeholders in climate change - UK











Public

Loss of livelihood, change in lifestyle

Companies

Trade and business effects, opportunities in green industries

Financial system

Potential for negative shocks to system, volatility and decreased confidence Insurance

An increase in disasters and magnitude of payouts could lead to instabilities

Energy Industry

Shift in operating model towards renewables, provides opportunities but also disruption

Examples of Winners and Losers in the UK due to climate change

Winners Losers

Sustainable technology companies

Renewable energy sector

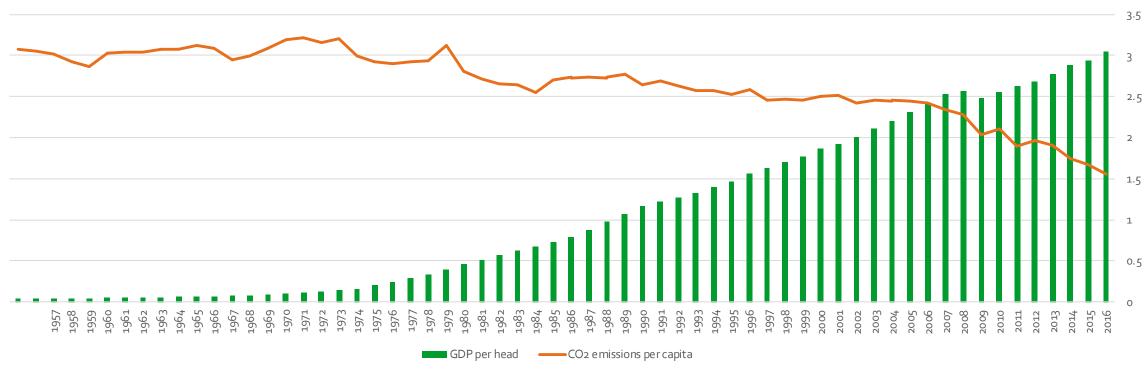
Areas that benefit from increased temperatures e.g. Wine production in S.England

Fossil fuel sector, especially coal

Flood hit areas

Coastal regions

Decarbonisation impact on economy

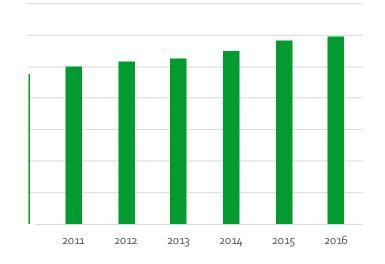


economic growth and decarbonisation are not mutually exclusive concepts, indeed the UK has halved its per capita carbon encing constant, 15-fold economic growth over the past 60 years

m the various sources, formatted and cleaned it in excel to ensure on relevant data was used, then created a custom plot of

Growth of UK green industries





wards a greener economy presents ities for sustainability focused es, as shown by recent growth

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Axis Title

2010

2011

2012

2013

---- Waste Growth of sectors within industry Production of renewable energy ----- Recycling 50,000 Wastewater → Water quantity management Environmental charities Managerial activities Management of forest ecosystems 5.000 Insulation activities In-house environmental activities Organic agriculture Environmental related education 500 Energy Saving and Sustainable Energy Systems ---- Environmental Consultancy and Engineering Environmental Related Construction

2015

2016

Environmental related Inspection and

--- Production of industrial environmental

control

equipment

Effects on UK financial sector

