

Diagram 6a: Illustrative map of scenario archetypes

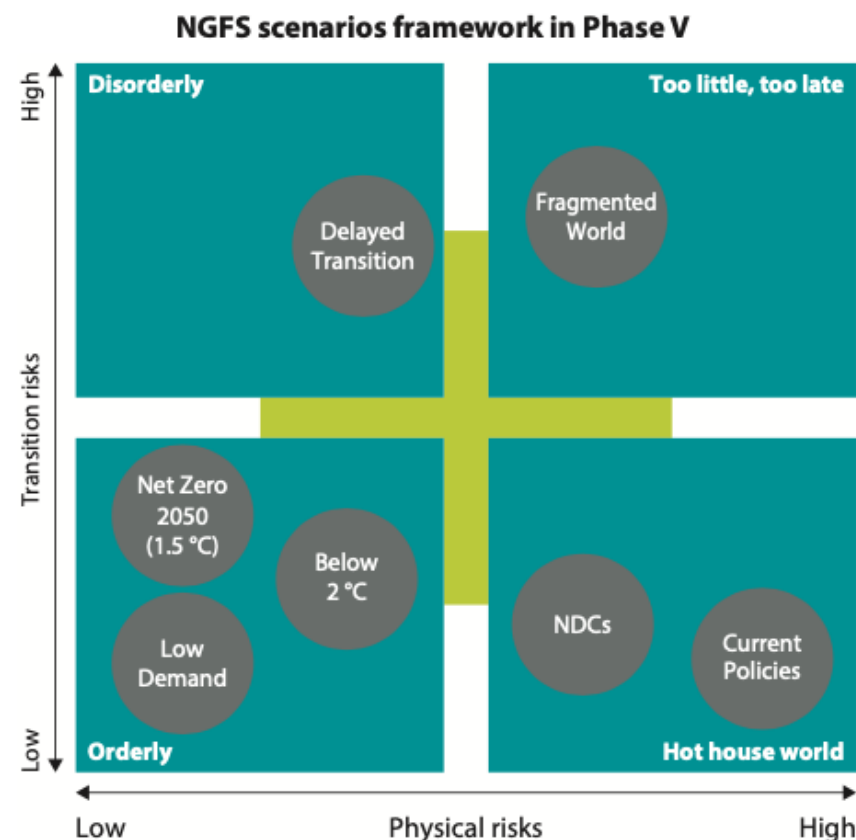
The NGFS scenarios explore the impacts of climate change and the transition with the aim of providing a common reference framework.

The NGFS scenarios explore a set of **seven scenarios** which are consistent with the NGFS framework published in the [First NGFS Comprehensive Report](#) covering the following dimensions:

- **Orderly** scenarios assume climate policies are introduced early and become gradually more stringent. Both physical and transition risks are relatively subdued.
- **Disorderly** scenarios explore higher transition risks due to policies being delayed or divergent across countries and sectors. For example, (shadow) carbon prices* are typically higher for a given temperature outcome.
- **Hot house world** scenarios assume that some climate policies are implemented in some jurisdictions, but globally efforts are insufficient to halt significant global warming. The scenarios result in severe physical risk including irreversible impacts.
- **Too-little-too-late** scenarios assume that a late and uncoordinated transition fails to limit physical risks.

(*) Shadow carbon prices are defined as the marginal abatement cost of an incremental ton of greenhouse gas emissions. Prices are influenced by the stringency of policy as well as how technology costs will evolve.

Source: NGFS



Positioning of scenarios is approximate, based on an assessment of physical and transition risks out to 2100.