

IPCC SPECIAL REPORT EMISSIONS SCENARIOS

Summary for Policymakers



WMO

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE



UNEP

Summary for Policymakers

Emissions Scenarios

A Special Report of IPCC Working Group III

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Foreword

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was jointly established by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to assess the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant for the understanding of the risk of human-induced climate change. Since its inception the IPCC has produced a series of comprehensive Assessment Reports on the state of understanding of causes of climate change, its potential impacts and options for response strategies. It prepared also Special Reports, Technical Papers, methodologies and guidelines. These IPCC publications have become standard work of reference, widely used by policymakers, scientists and other experts.

In 1992 the IPCC released emission scenarios to be used for driving global circulation models to develop climate change scenarios. The so-called IS92 scenarios were pathbreaking. They were the first global scenarios to provide estimates for the full suite of greenhouse gases. Much has changed since then in our understanding of possible future greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. Therefore the IPCC decided in 1996 to develop a new set of emissions scenarios which will provide input to the IPCC Third Assessment Report but can be of broader use than the IS92 scenarios. The new scenarios provide also input for evaluating climatic and environmental consequences of future greenhouse gas emissions and for assessing alternative mitigation and adaptation strategies. They include improved emission baselines and latest information on economic restructuring throughout the world, examine different rates and trends in technological change and expand the range of different economic-development pathways, including narrowing of the income gap between developed and developing countries. To achieve this a new approach was adopted to take into account a wide range of scientific perspectives, and interactions between regions and sectors. Through the

so-called “open process” input and feedback from a community of experts much broader than the writing team were solicited. The results of this work show that different social, economic and technological developments have a strong impact on emission trends, without assuming explicit climate policy interventions. The new scenarios provide also important insights about the interlinkages between environmental quality and development choices and will certainly be a useful tool for experts and decision makers.

As usual in the IPCC, success in producing this Report has depended first and foremost on the cooperation of scientists and other experts worldwide. In the case of this Report the active contribution of a broad expert community to the open process was an important element of the success. These individuals have devoted enormous time and effort to producing this Report and we are extremely grateful for their commitment to the IPCC process. We would like to highlight in particular the enthusiasm and tireless efforts of the Coordinating Lead Author for this report, Nebojša Nakićenović and his team at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Laxenburg, Austria, who ensured the high quality of this Report.

Further, we would like to express our sincere thanks to:

- Robert T. Watson, the Chairman of the IPCC;
- The Co-chairs of Working Group III, Bert Metz and Ogunlade Davidson;
- The members of the writing team;
- The staff of the Working Group III Technical Support Unit, including Robert Swart, Jiahua Pan, Tom Kram and Anita Meier;
- N. Sundararaman, Secretary of the IPCC, Renate Christ, Deputy Secretary of the IPCC and the staff of the IPCC Secretariat, Rudie Bourgeois, Chantal Etori and Annie Courtin.

G.O.P. Obasi

Secretary-General
World Meteorological Organization

Klaus Töpfer

Executive Director
United Nations Environment Programme
and
Director-General
United Nations Office in Nairobi

Preface

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established jointly by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to assess periodically the science, impacts and socio-economics of climate change and of adaptation and mitigation options. The IPCC provides, on request, scientific and technical advice to the Conference of Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its bodies. In response to a 1994 evaluation of the earlier IPCC IS92 emissions scenarios, the 1996 Plenary of the IPCC requested this Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES) (see Appendix I for the Terms of Reference). This report was accepted by the Working Group III (WGIII) plenary session in March 2000. The long-term nature and uncertainty of climate change and its driving forces require scenarios that extend to the end of the 21st century. This Report describes the new scenarios and how they were developed.

The SRES scenarios cover a wide range of the main driving forces of future emissions, from demographic to technological and economic developments. As required by the Terms of Reference, none of the scenarios in the set includes any future policies that explicitly address climate change, although all scenarios necessarily encompass various policies of other types. The set of SRES emissions scenarios is based on an extensive assessment of the literature, six alternative modeling approaches, and an “open process” that solicited wide participation and feedback from many groups and individuals. The SRES scenarios include the range of emissions of all relevant species of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and sulfur and their driving forces.

The SRES writing team included more than 50 members from 18 countries who represent a broad range of scientific disciplines, regional backgrounds, and non-governmental organizations (see Appendix II of the full Report). The team, led by Nebojša Nakićenović of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Austria, included representatives of six scenario modeling groups and Lead Authors from all three earlier IPCC scenario activities — the 1990 and 1992 scenarios and the 1994 scenario evaluation. The SRES preparation included six major steps:

- analysis of existing scenarios in the literature;
- analysis of major scenario characteristics, driving forces, and their relationships;
- formulation of four narrative scenario “storylines” to describe alternative futures;
- quantification of each storyline using a variety of modeling approaches;
- an “open” review process of the resultant emissions scenarios and their assumptions; and
- three revisions of the scenarios and the Report subsequent to the open review process, i.e., the formal IPCC Expert Review and the final combined IPCC Expert and Government Review.

As required by the Terms of Reference, the SRES preparation process was open with no single “official” model and no exclusive “expert teams”. To this end, in 1997 the IPCC advertised in relevant scientific journals and other publications to solicit wide participation in the process. A web site documenting the SRES process and intermediate results was created to facilitate outside input. Members of the writing team also published much of their background research in the peer-reviewed literature and on web sites.

In June 1998, the IPCC Bureau agreed to make the unapproved, preliminary scenarios available to climate modelers, who could use the scenarios as a basis for the assessment of climatic changes in time for consideration in the IPCC’s Third Assessment Report. We recommend that the new scenarios be used not only in the IPCC’s future assessments of climate change, its impacts, and adaptation and mitigation options, but also as the basis for analyses by the wider research and policy community of climate change and other environmental problems.

Ogunlade Davidson, Co-chair of Working Group III
Bert Metz, Co-chair of Working Group III

SUMMARY FOR POLICYMAKERS

EMISSIONS SCENARIOS

A Special Report of Working Group III of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Based on a draft prepared by:

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Why new Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change scenarios?

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) developed long-term emissions scenarios in 1990 and 1992. These scenarios have been widely used in the analysis of possible climate change, its impacts, and options to mitigate climate change. In 1995, the IPCC 1992 scenarios were evaluated. The evaluation recommended that significant changes (since 1992) in the understanding of driving forces of emissions and methodologies should be addressed. These changes in understanding relate to, e.g., the carbon intensity of energy supply, the income gap between developed and developing countries, and to sulfur emissions. This led to a decision by the IPCC Plenary in 1996 to develop a new set of scenarios. The new set of scenarios is presented in this Report.

What are scenarios and what is their purpose?

Future greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are the product of very complex dynamic systems, determined by driving forces such as demographic development, socio-economic development, and technological change. Their future evolution is highly uncertain. Scenarios are alternative images of how the future might unfold and are an appropriate tool with which to analyse how driving forces may influence future emission outcomes and to assess the associated uncertainties. They assist in climate change analysis, including climate modeling and the assessment of impacts, adaptation, and mitigation. The possibility that any single emissions path will occur as described in scenarios is highly uncertain.

What are the main characteristics of the new scenarios?

A set of scenarios was developed to represent the range of driving forces and emissions in the scenario literature so as to reflect current understanding and knowledge about underlying uncertainties. They exclude only outlying “surprise” or “disaster” scenarios in the literature. Any scenario necessarily includes subjective elements and is open to various interpretations. Preferences for the scenarios presented here vary among users. No judgment is offered in this Report as to the preference for any of the scenarios and they are not assigned probabilities of occurrence, neither must they be interpreted as policy recommendations.

The scenarios are based on an extensive assessment of driving forces and emissions in the scenario literature, alternative modeling approaches, and an “open process”¹ that solicited

¹ The open process defined in the Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES) Terms of Reference calls for the use of multiple models, seeking inputs from a wide community as well as making scenario results widely available for comments and review. These objectives were fulfilled by the SRES multi-model approach and the open SRES website.

wide participation and feedback. These are all-important elements of the Terms of Reference (see Appendix I of the full Special Report on Emissions Scenarios, SRES, IPCC, 2000).

Four different narrative storylines were developed to describe consistently the relationships between emission driving forces and their evolution and add context for the scenario quantification. Each storyline represents different demographic, social, economic, technological, and environmental developments, which may be viewed positively by some people and negatively by others.

The scenarios cover a wide range of the main demographic, economic, and technological driving forces of GHG and sulfur emissions² and are representative of the literature. Each scenario represents a specific quantitative interpretation of one of four storylines. All the scenarios based on the same storyline constitute a scenario “family”.

As required by the Terms of Reference, the scenarios in this Report do not include additional climate initiatives, which means that no scenarios are included that explicitly assume implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) or the emissions targets of the Kyoto Protocol. However, GHG emissions are directly affected by non-climate change policies designed for a wide range of other purposes. Furthermore government policies can, to varying degrees, influence the GHG emission drivers such as demographic change, social and economic development, technological change, resource use, and pollution management. This influence is broadly reflected in the storylines and resultant scenarios.

For each storyline several different scenarios were developed using different modeling approaches to examine the range of outcomes arising from a range of models that use similar assumptions about driving forces. Six models were used which are representative of integrated assessment frameworks in the literature. One advantage of a multi-model approach is that the resultant 40 SRES scenarios together encompass the current range of uncertainties of future GHG emissions arising from different characteristics of these models, in addition to the current knowledge of and uncertainties that arise from scenario driving forces such as demographic, social and economic, and broad technological developments that drive the models, as described in the storylines. Thirteen of these 40 scenarios explore variations in energy technology assumptions.

² Included are anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), the aerosol precursor and the chemically active gases sulfur dioxide (SO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs). Emissions are provided aggregated into four world regions and global totals. In the new scenarios no feedback effect of future climate change on emissions from biosphere and energy has been assumed.

The main characteristics of the four SRES storylines and scenario families

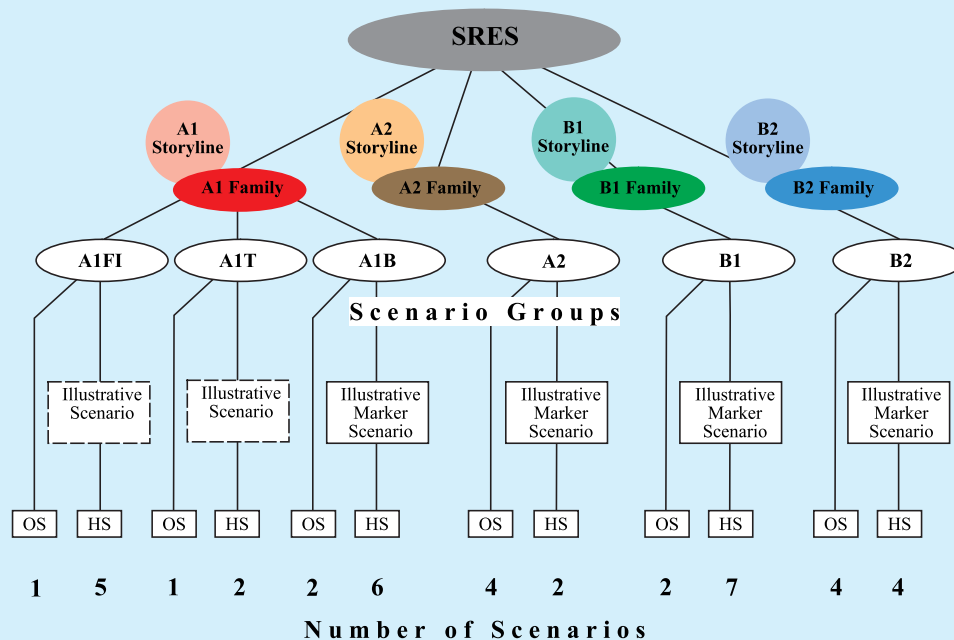


Figure 1: Schematic illustration of SRES scenarios. Four qualitative storylines yield four sets of scenarios called “families”: A1, A2, B1, and B2. Altogether 40 SRES scenarios have been developed by six modeling teams. All are equally valid with no assigned probabilities of occurrence. The set of scenarios consists of six scenario groups drawn from the four families: one group each in A2, B1, B2, and three groups within the A1 family, characterizing alternative developments of energy technologies: A1FI (fossil fuel intensive), A1B (balanced), and A1T (predominantly non-fossil fuel). Within each family and group of scenarios, some share “harmonized” assumptions on global population, gross world product, and final energy. These are marked as “HS” for harmonized scenarios. “OS” denotes scenarios that explore uncertainties in driving forces beyond those of the harmonized scenarios. The number of scenarios developed within each category is shown. For each of the six scenario groups an illustrative scenario (which is always harmonized) is provided. Four illustrative marker scenarios, one for each scenario family, were used in draft form in the 1998 SRES open process and are included in revised form in this Report. Two additional illustrative scenarios for the groups A1FI and A1T are also provided and complete a set of six that illustrates all scenario groups. All are equally sound.

By 2100 the world will have changed in ways that are difficult to imagine – as difficult as it would have been at the end of the 19th century to imagine the changes of the 100 years since. Each storyline assumes a distinctly different direction for future developments, such that the four storylines differ in increasingly irreversible ways. Together they describe divergent futures that encompass a significant portion of the underlying uncertainties in the main driving forces. They cover a wide range of key “future” characteristics such as demographic change, economic development, and technological change. For this reason, their plausibility or feasibility should not be considered solely on the basis of an extrapolation of *current* economic, technological, and social trends.

- The A1 storyline and scenario family describes a future world of very rapid economic growth, global population that peaks in mid-century and declines thereafter, and the rapid introduction of new and more efficient technologies. Major underlying themes are convergence among regions, capacity building, and increased cultural and social interactions, with a substantial reduction in regional differences in per capita income. The A1 scenario family develops into three groups that describe alternative directions of technological change in the energy system. The three A1 groups are distinguished by their technological emphasis: fossil intensive (A1FI), non-fossil energy sources (A1T), or a balance across all sources (A1B).³

³ Balanced is defined as not relying too heavily on one particular energy source, on the assumption that similar improvement rates apply to all energy supply and end use technologies.

- The A2 storyline and scenario family describes a very heterogeneous world. The underlying theme is self-reliance and preservation of local identities. Fertility patterns across regions converge very slowly, which results in continuously increasing global population. Economic development is primarily regionally oriented and per capita economic growth and technological change are more fragmented and slower than in other storylines.
- The B1 storyline and scenario family describes a convergent world with the same global population that peaks in mid-century and declines thereafter, as in the A1 storyline, but with rapid changes in economic structures toward a service and information economy, with reductions in material intensity, and the introduction of clean and resource-efficient technologies. The emphasis is on global solutions to economic, social, and environmental sustainability, including improved equity, but without additional climate initiatives.
- The B2 storyline and scenario family describes a world in which the emphasis is on local solutions to economic, social, and environmental sustainability. It is a world with continuously increasing global population at a rate lower than A2, intermediate levels of economic development, and less rapid and more diverse technological change than in the B1 and A1 storylines. While the scenario is also oriented toward environmental protection and social equity, it focuses on local and regional levels.

Within each scenario family two main types of scenarios were developed – those with harmonized assumptions about global population, economic growth, and final energy use and those with alternative quantification of the storyline. Together, 26 scenarios were harmonized by adopting common assumptions on global population and gross domestic product (GDP) development. Thus, the harmonized scenarios in each family are not independent of each other. The remaining 14 scenarios adopted alternative interpretations of the four scenario storylines to explore additional scenario uncertainties beyond differences in methodologic approaches. They are also related to each other within each family, even though they do not share common assumptions about some of the driving forces.

There are six scenario groups that should be considered equally sound that span a wide range of uncertainty, as required by the Terms of Reference. These encompass four combinations of demographic change, social and economic development, and broad technological developments, corresponding to the four families (A1, A2, B1, B2), each with an illustrative “marker” scenario. Two of the scenario groups of the A1 family (A1FI, A1T) explicitly explore alternative energy technology developments, holding the other driving forces constant, each with an illustrative scenario. Rapid growth leads to high capital turnover rates, which means that early small differences among scenarios can lead to a large divergence by 2100. Therefore the A1 family, which has the highest rates of technological change and economic development, was selected to show this effect.

In accordance with a decision of the IPCC Bureau in 1998 to release draft scenarios to climate modelers for their input in the Third Assessment Report, and subsequently to solicit comments during the open process, one marker scenario was chosen from each of four of the scenario groups based on the storylines. The choice of the markers was based on which of the initial quantifications best reflected the storyline, and features of specific models. Marker scenarios are no more or less likely than any other scenarios, but are considered by the SRES writing team as illustrative of a particular storyline. These scenarios have received the closest scrutiny of the entire writing team and via the SRES open process. Scenarios have

also been selected to illustrate the other two scenario groups. Hence, this Report has an illustrative scenario for each of the six scenario groups.

What are the main driving forces of the GHG emissions in the scenarios?

This Report reinforces our understanding that the main driving forces of future greenhouse gas trajectories will continue to be demographic change, social and economic development, and the rate and direction of technological change. This finding is consistent with the IPCC 1990, 1992 and 1995 scenario reports. Table 1 (see pages 13 and 14) summarizes the demographic, social, and economic driving forces across the scenarios in 2020, 2050, and 2100.⁴ The intermediate energy result (shown in Table 2, see pages 15 and 16) and land-use results⁵ reflect the influences of driving forces.

Recent global population projections are generally lower than those in the IS92 scenarios. Three different population trajectories that correspond to socio-economic developments in the storylines were chosen from recently published projections. The A1 and B1 scenario families are based on the low International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) 1996 projection. They share the lowest trajectory, increasing to 8.7 billion by 2050 and declining toward 7 billion by 2100, which combines low fertility with low mortality. The B2 scenario family is based on the long-term UN Medium 1998 population projection of 10.4 billion by 2100. The A2 scenario family is based on a high population growth scenario of 15 billion by 2100 that assumes a significant decline in fertility for most regions and stabilization at above replacement levels. It falls below the long-term UN High 1998 projection of 18 billion.

⁴ Technological change is not quantified in Table 1.

⁵ Because of the impossibility of including the complex way land use is changing between the various land-use types, this information is not in the table.

All scenarios describe futures that are generally more affluent than today. The scenarios span a wide range of future levels of economic activity, with gross world product rising to 10 times today's values by 2100 in the lowest to 26-fold in the highest scenarios.

A narrowing of income differences among world regions is assumed in many of the SRES scenarios. Two of the scenario families, A1 and B1, explicitly explore alternative pathways that gradually close existing income gaps in relative terms.

Technology is at least as important a driving force as demographic change and economic development. These driving forces are related. Within the A1 scenario family, scenarios with common demographic and socio-economic driving forces but different assumptions about technology and resource dynamics illustrate the possibility of very divergent paths for developments in the energy system and land-use patterns.

The SRES scenarios cover a wider range of energy structures than the IS92 scenarios. This reflects uncertainties about future fossil resources and technological change. The scenarios cover virtually all the possible directions of change, from high shares of fossil fuels, oil and gas or coal, to high shares of non-fossils.

In most scenarios, global forest area continues to decrease for some decades, primarily because of increasing population and income growth. This current trend is eventually reversed in most scenarios with the greatest eventual increase in forest area by 2100 in the B1 and B2 scenario families, as compared to 1990. Associated changes in agricultural land use are driven principally by changing food demands caused by demographic and dietary shifts. Numerous other social, economic, institutional, and technological factors also affect the relative shares of agricultural lands, forests, and other types of land use. Different analytic methods lead to very different results, indicating that future land-use change in the scenarios is very model specific.

All the above driving forces not only influence CO₂ emissions, but also the emissions of other GHGs. The relationships between the driving forces and non-CO₂ GHG emissions are generally more complex and less studied, and the models used for the scenarios less sophisticated. Hence, the uncertainties in the SRES emissions for non-CO₂ greenhouse gases are generally greater than those for energy CO₂.⁶

What is the range of GHG emissions in the SRES scenarios and how do they relate to driving forces?

The SRES scenarios cover most of the range of carbon dioxide (CO₂; see Figures 2a and 2b), other GHGs, and sulfur emissions found in the recent literature and SRES scenario database. Their spread is similar to that of the IS92 scenarios

⁶ Therefore, the ranges of non-CO₂ GHG emissions provided in the Report may not fully reflect the level of uncertainty compared to CO₂, for example only a single model provided the sole value for halocarbon emissions.

for CO₂ emissions from energy and industry as well as total emissions but represents a much wider range for land-use change. The six scenario groups cover wide and overlapping emission ranges. The range of GHG emissions in the scenarios widens over time to capture the long-term uncertainties reflected in the literature for many of the driving forces, and after 2050 widens significantly as a result of different socio-economic developments. Table 2b summarizes the emissions across the scenarios in 2020, 2050, and 2100. Figure 3 shows in greater detail the ranges of total CO₂ emissions for the six scenario groups of scenarios that constitute the four families (the three scenario families A2, B1, and B2, plus three groups within the A1 family A1FI, A1T, and A1B).

Some SRES scenarios show trend reversals, turning points (i.e., initial emission increases followed by decreases), and crossovers (i.e., initially emissions are higher in one scenario, but later emissions are higher in another scenario). Emission trend reversals (see Figures 2 and 3) depart from historical emission increases. In most of these cases, the upward emissions trend due to income growth is more than compensated by productivity improvements combined with a slowly growing or declining population.

In many SRES scenarios CO₂ emissions from loss of forest cover peak after several decades and then gradually decline⁷ (Figure 2b). This pattern is consistent with scenarios in the literature and can be associated with slowing population growth, followed by a decline in some scenarios, increasing agricultural productivity, and increasing scarcity of forest land. These factors allow for a reversal of the current trend of loss of forest cover in many cases. Emissions decline fastest in the B1 family. Only in the A2 family do net anthropogenic CO₂ emissions from land-use change remain positive through 2100. As was the case for energy-related emissions, CO₂ emissions related to land-use change in the A1 family cover the widest range. The diversity across these scenarios is amplified through the high economic growth, increasing the range of alternatives, and through the different modeling approaches and their treatment of technology.

Total cumulative SRES carbon emissions from all sources through 2100 range from approximately 770 GtC to approximately 2540 GtC. According to the IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR), "any eventual stabilised concentration is governed more by the accumulated anthropogenic CO₂ emissions from now until the time of stabilisation than by the way emissions change over the period." Therefore, the scenarios are also grouped in the report according to their cumulative emissions⁸ (see Figure 4). The

⁷ In the new scenarios no feedback effect of future climate change on emissions from the biosphere has been assumed.

⁸ In this Report, cumulative emissions are calculated by adding annual net anthropogenic emissions in the scenarios over their time horizon. When relating these cumulative emissions to atmospheric concentrations, all natural processes that affect carbon concentrations in the atmosphere have to be taken into account.

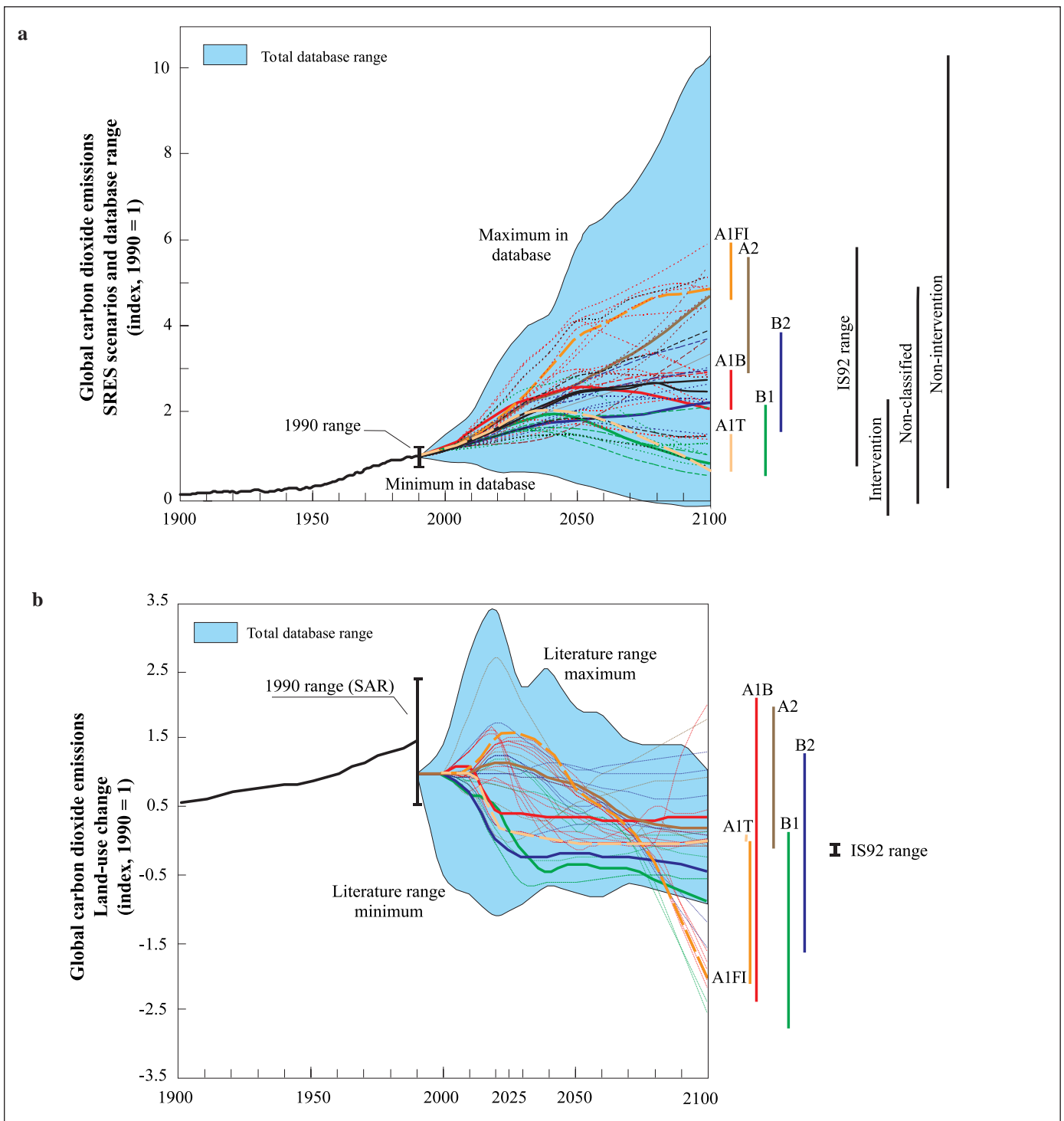


Figure 2: Global CO₂ emissions related to energy and industry (Figure 2a) and land-use changes (Figure 2b) from 1900 to 1990, and for the 40 SRES scenarios from 1990 to 2100, shown as an index (1990 = 1). The dashed time-paths depict individual SRES scenarios and the area shaded in blue the range of scenarios from the literature as documented in the SRES database. The scenarios are classified into six scenario groups drawn from the four scenario families. Six illustrative scenarios are highlighted. The colored vertical bars indicate the range of emissions in 2100. The four black bars on the right of Figure 2a indicate the emission ranges in 2100 for the IS92 scenarios and three ranges of scenarios from the literature, documented in the SRES database. These three ranges indicate those scenarios that include some additional climate initiatives (designated as “intervention” scenarios), those that do not (“non-intervention”), and those that cannot be assigned to either category (“non-classified”). This classification is based on a subjective evaluation of the scenarios in the database and was possible only for energy and industry CO₂ emissions. SAR, Second Assessment Report.

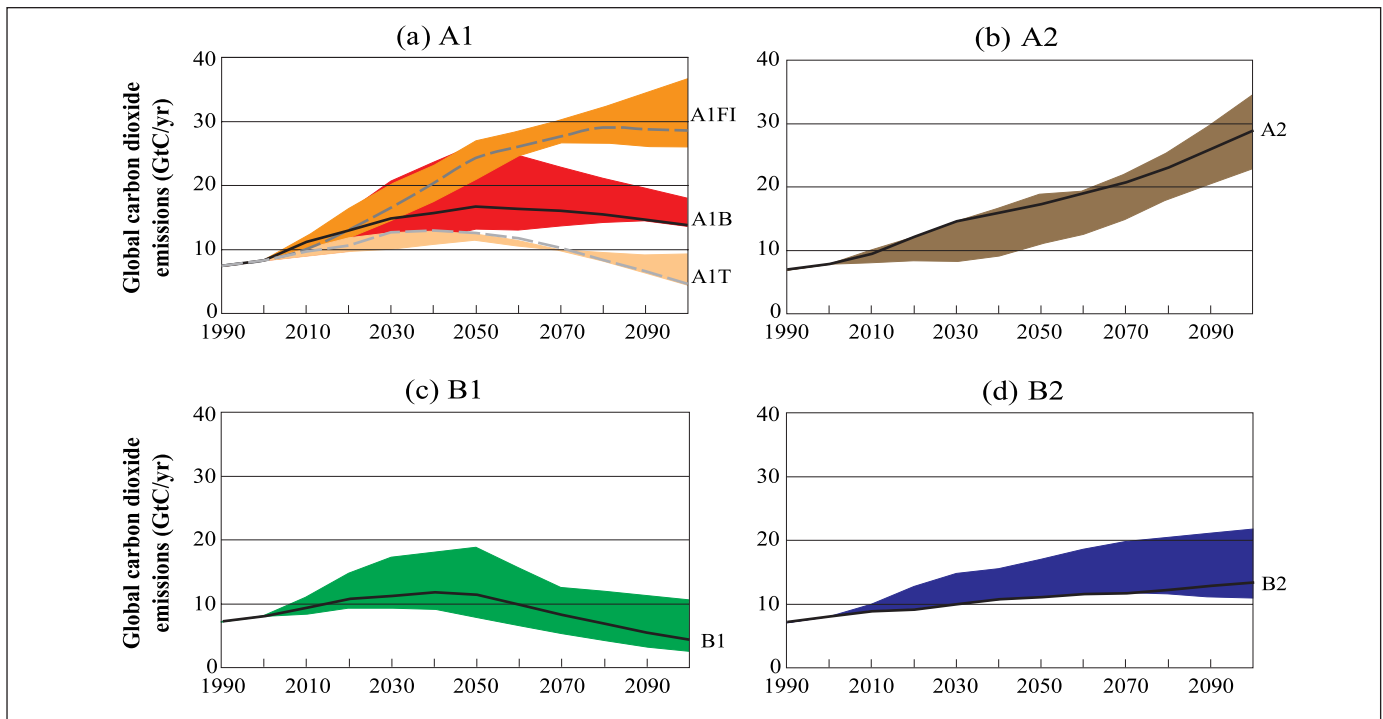


Figure 3: Total global annual CO₂ emissions from all sources (energy, industry, and land-use change) from 1990 to 2100 (in gigatonnes of carbon (GtC/yr)) for the families and six scenario groups. The 40 SRES scenarios are presented by the four families (A1, A2, B1, and B2) and six scenario groups: the fossil-intensive A1FI (comprising the high-coal and high-oil-and-gas scenarios), the predominantly non-fossil fuel A1T, the balanced A1B in Figure 3a; A2 in Figure 3b; B1 in Figure 3c, and B2 in Figure 3d. Each colored emission band shows the range of harmonized and non-harmonized scenarios within each group. For each of the six scenario groups an illustrative scenario is provided, including the four illustrative marker scenarios (A1, A2, B1, B2, solid lines) and two illustrative scenarios for A1FI and A1T (dashed lines).

SRES scenarios extend the IS92 range toward higher emissions (SRES maximum of 2538 GtC compared to 2140 GtC for IS92), but not toward lower emissions. The lower bound for both scenario sets is approximately 770 GtC.

Total anthropogenic methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions span a wide range by the end of the 21st century (see Figures 5 and 6 derived from Figures 5.5 and 5.7 of the full Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (IPCC, 2000)). Emissions of these gases in a number of scenarios begin to decline by 2050. The range of emissions is wider than in the IS92 scenarios due to the multi-model approach, which leads to a better treatment of uncertainties and to a wide range of driving forces. These totals include emissions from land use, energy systems, industry, and waste management.

Methane and nitrous oxide emissions from land use are limited in A1 and B1 families by slower population growth followed by a decline, and increased agricultural productivity. After the initial increases, emissions related to land use peak and decline. In the B2 family, emissions continue to grow, albeit very slowly. In the A2 family, both high population growth and less rapid increases in agricultural productivity result in a continuous rapid growth in those emissions related to land use.

The range of emissions of HFCs in the SRES scenario is generally lower than in earlier IPCC scenarios. Because of new

insights about the availability of alternatives to HFCs as replacements for substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol, initially HFC emissions are generally lower than in previous IPCC scenarios. In the A1 and B1 scenario families HFC emissions increase rapidly in the second half of the century, while in the A2 and B2 scenario families the growth of emissions is significantly slowed down or reversed in that period.

Sulfur emissions in the SRES scenarios are generally below the IS92 range, because of structural changes in the energy system as well as concerns about local and regional air pollution. These reflect sulfur control legislation in Europe, North America, Japan, and (more recently) other parts of Asia and other developing regions. The timing and impact of these changes and controls vary across scenarios and regions.⁹ After initial increases over the next two to three decades, global sulfur emissions in the SRES scenarios decrease (see Table 1b), consistent with the findings of the 1995 IPCC scenario evaluation and recent peer-reviewed literature.

⁹ Although global emissions of SO₂ for the SRES scenarios are lower than the IS92 scenarios, uncertainty about SO₂ emissions and their effect on sulfate aerosols has increased compared to the IS92 scenarios because of very diverse regional patterns of SO₂ emissions in the scenarios.

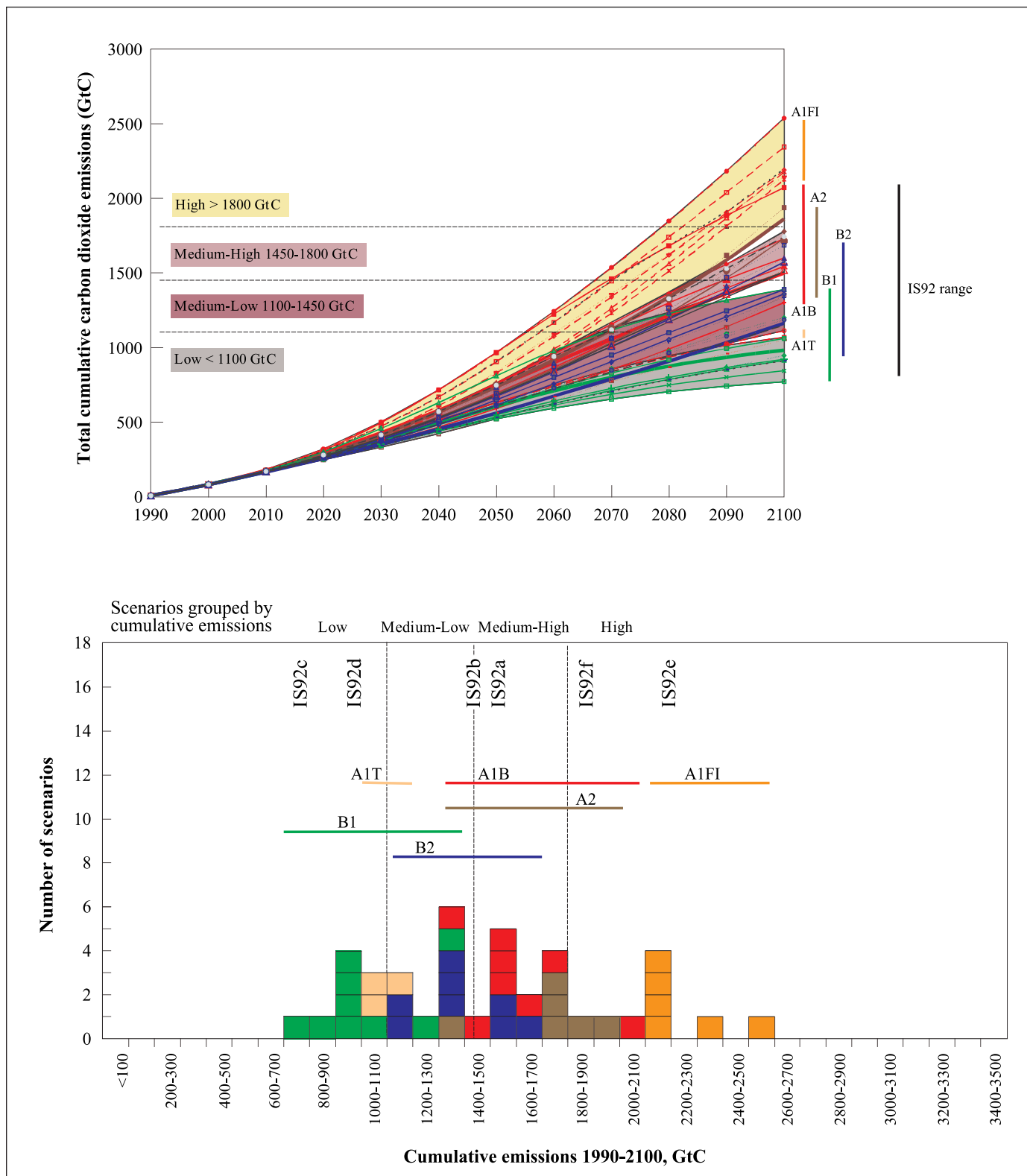


Figure 4: Total global cumulative CO₂ emissions (GtC) from 1990 to 2100 (Figure 4a) and histogram of their distribution by scenario groups (Figure 4b). No probability of occurrence should be inferred from the distribution of SRES scenarios or those in the literature. Both figures show the ranges of cumulative emissions for the 40 SRES scenarios. Scenarios are also grouped into four cumulative emissions categories: low, medium–low, medium–high, and high emissions. Each category contains one illustrative marker scenario plus alternatives that lead to comparable cumulative emissions, although often through different driving forces. This categorization can guide comparisons using either scenarios with different driving forces yet similar emissions, or scenarios with similar driving forces but different emissions. The cumulative emissions of the IS92 scenarios are also shown.

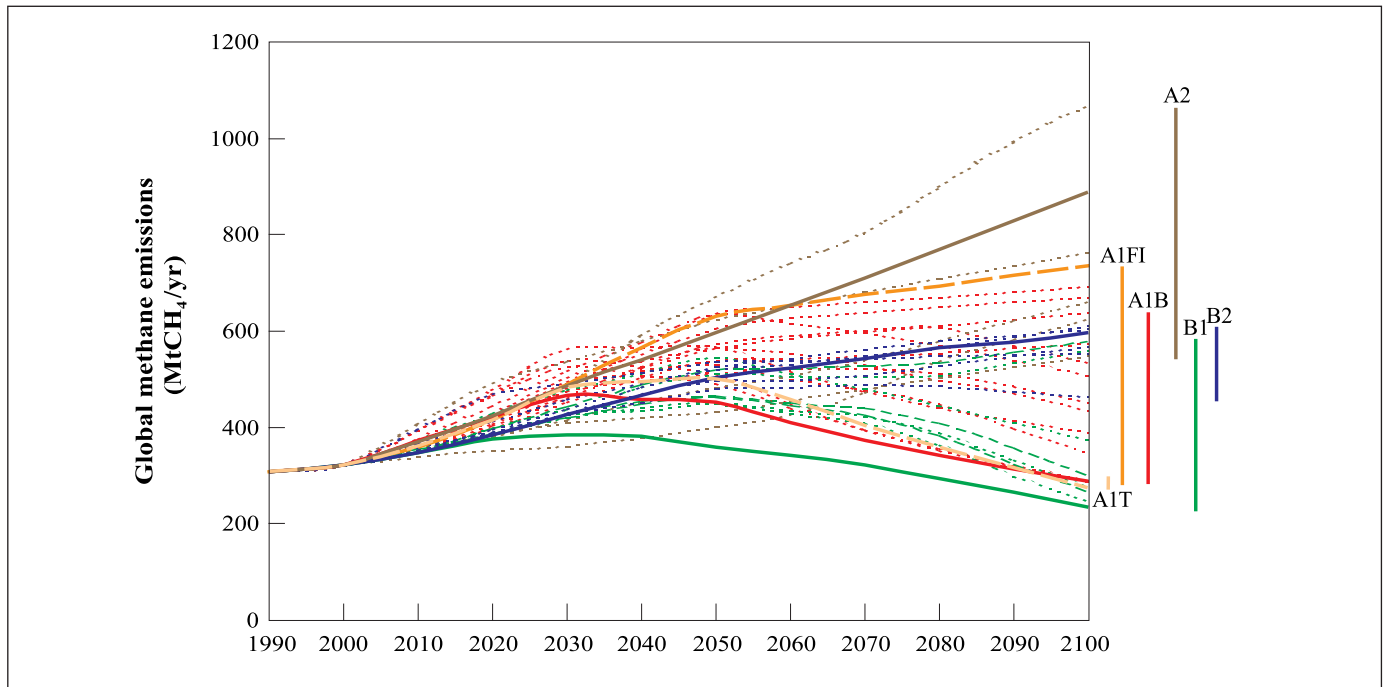


Figure 5: Standardized (to common 1990 and 2000 values) global annual methane emissions for the SRES scenarios (in MtCH₄/yr). The range of emissions by 2100 for the six scenario groups is indicated on the right. Illustrative (including marker) scenarios are highlighted.

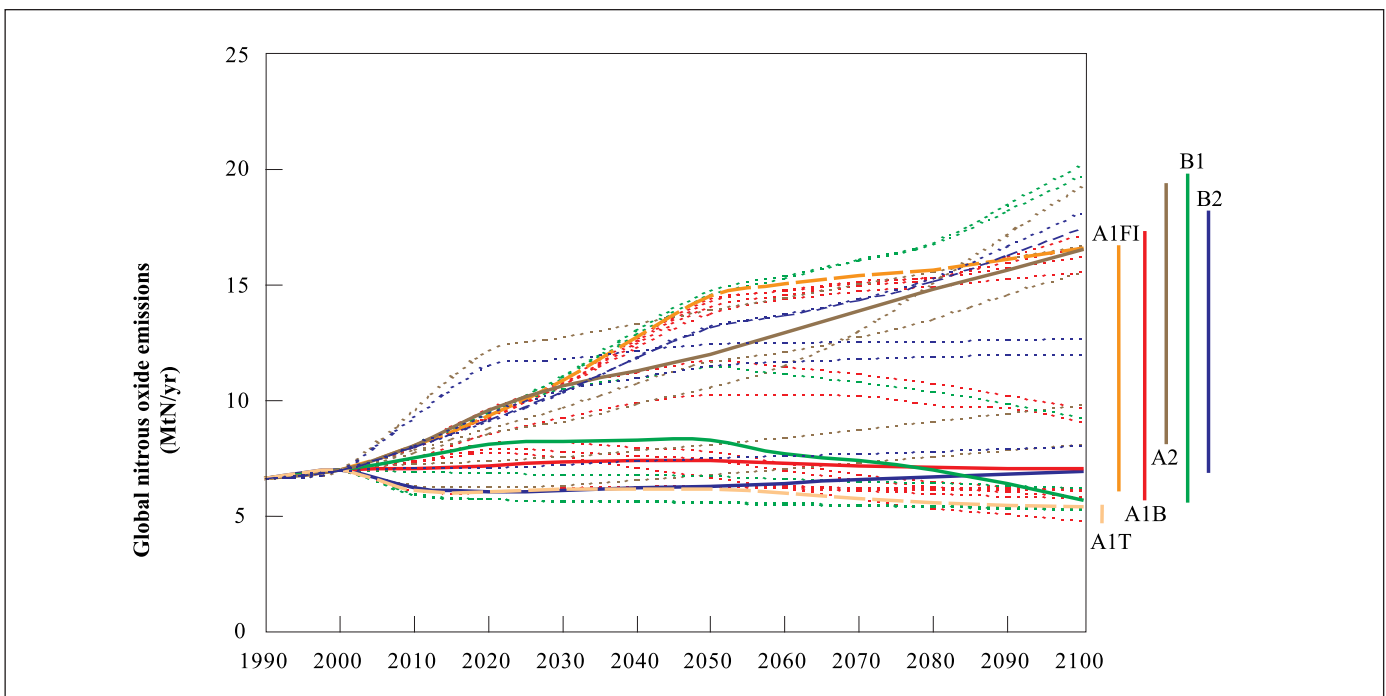


Figure 6: Standardized (to common 1990 and 2000 values) global annual nitrous oxide emissions for the SRES scenarios (in MtN/yr). The range of emissions by 2100 for the six scenario groups is indicated on the right. Illustrative (marker) scenarios are highlighted.

Similar future GHG emissions can result from very different socio-economic developments, and similar developments of driving forces can result in different future emissions. Uncertainties in the future developments of key emission driving forces create large uncertainties in future emissions, even within the same socio-economic development paths. Therefore, emissions from each scenario family overlap substantially with emissions from other scenario families. The overlap implies that a given level of future emissions can arise from very different combinations of driving forces. Figures 2, 3 and 4 show this for CO₂.

Convergence of regional per capita incomes can lead to either high or low GHG emissions. Tables 1a and 1b indicate that there are scenarios with high per capita incomes in all regions that lead to high CO₂ emissions (e.g., in the high-growth, fossil fuel intensive scenario group A1FI). They also indicate that there are scenarios with high per capita incomes that lead to low emissions (e.g., the A1T scenario group or the B1 scenario family). This suggests that in some cases other driving forces may have a greater influence on GHG emissions than income growth.

How can the SRES scenarios be used?

It is recommended that a range of SRES scenarios with a variety of assumptions regarding driving forces be used in any analysis. Thus more than one family should be used in most analyses. The six scenario groups – the three scenario families A2, B1, and B2, plus three groups within the A1 scenario family, A1B, A1FI, and A1T – and four cumulative emissions categories were developed as the smallest subsets of SRES scenarios that capture the range of uncertainties associated with driving forces and emissions.

The important uncertainties ranging from driving forces to emissions may be different in different applications – for example climate modeling; assessment of impacts, vulnerability, mitigation, and adaptation options; and policy analysis. Climate modelers may want to cover the range reflected by the cumulative emissions categories. To assess the robustness of options in terms of impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation may require scenarios with similar emissions but different socio-economic characteristics, as reflected by the six scenario groups. For mitigation analysis, variation in both emissions and socio-economic characteristics may be necessary. For analysis at the national or regional scale, the most appropriate scenarios may be those that best reflect specific circumstances and perspectives.

There is no single most likely, “central”, or “best-guess” scenario, either with respect to SRES scenarios or to the underlying scenario literature. Probabilities or likelihood are not assigned to individual SRES scenarios. None of the SRES scenarios represents an estimate of a central tendency for all driving forces or emissions, such as the mean or median, and none should be interpreted as such. The distribution of the

scenarios provides a useful context for understanding the relative position of a scenario but does not represent the likelihood of its occurrence.

The driving forces and emissions of each SRES scenario should be used together. To avoid internal inconsistencies, components of SRES scenarios should not be mixed. For example, the GHG emissions from one scenario and the SO₂ emissions from another scenario, or the population from one and economic development path from another, should not be combined.

While recognizing the inherent uncertainties in long-term projections,¹⁰ the SRES scenarios may provide policymakers with a long-term context for near-term analysis. The modeling tools that have been used to develop these scenarios that focus on the century time scale are less suitable for analysis of near term (a decade or less) developments. When analysing mitigation and adaptation options, the user should be aware that although no additional climate initiatives are included in the SRES scenarios, various changes have been assumed to occur that would require other interventions, such as those leading to reductions in sulfur emissions and significant penetration of new energy technologies.

What future work on emissions scenarios would be useful?

- Establishment of a programme for on-going evaluations and comparisons of long-term emissions scenarios, including a regularly updated scenario database;
- Capacity building, particularly in developing countries, in the area of modeling tools and emissions scenarios;
- Multiple storyline, multi-model approaches in future scenario analyses;
- New research activities to assess future developments in key GHG driving forces in greater regional, subregional, and sectoral detail which allow for a clearer link between emissions scenarios and mitigation options;
- Improved specification and data for, and integration of, the non-CO₂ GHG and non-energy sectors, such as land use, land-use change and forestry, in models, as well as model inter-comparison to improve scenarios and analyses;
- Integration into models emissions of particulate, hydrogen, or nitrate aerosol precursors, and processes, such as feedback of climate change on emissions, that may significantly influence scenario results and analyses;

¹⁰ Confidence in the quantification of any scenario decreases substantially as the time horizon increases because the basis for the assumptions becomes increasingly speculative. This is why a set of scenarios was developed.

- Development of additional gridded emissions for scenarios which would facilitate improved regional assessment;
- Assessment of strategies that would address multiple national, regional, or global priorities;
- Development of methods for scientifically sound aggregation of emissions data;
- More detailed information on assumptions, inputs, and the results of the 40 SRES scenarios should be made available at a web site and on a CD-ROM. Regular maintenance of the SRES web site is needed;
- Extension of the SRES web site and production of a CD-ROM to provide, if appropriate, time-dependent geographic distributions of driving forces and emissions, and concentrations of GHGs and sulfate aerosols.
- Development of a classification scheme for classifying scenarios as intervention or non-intervention scenarios.

Table 1a: Overview of main primary driving forces in 1990, 2020, 2050, and 2100. Bold numbers show the value for the illustrative scenario and the numbers between brackets show the value for the range^a across all 40 SRES scenarios in the six scenario groups that constitute the four families. Units are given in the table. Technological change is not quantified in the table.

Family		A1			A2	B1	B2
Scenario group	1990	A1FI	A1B	A1T	A2	B1	B2
Population (billion)	5.3						
2020		7.6 (7.4-7.6)	7.5 (7.2-7.6)	7.6 (7.4-7.6)	8.2 (7.5-8.2)	7.6 (7.4-7.6)	7.6 (7.6-7.8)
2050		8.7	8.7 (8.3-8.7)	8.7	11.3 (9.7-11.3)	8.7 (8.6-8.7)	9.3 (9.3-9.8)
2100		7.1 (7.0-7.1)	7.1 (7.0-7.7)	7.0	15.1 (12.0-15.1)	7.0 (6.9-7.1)	10.4 (10.3-10.4)
World GDP (10 ¹² 1990US\$/yr)	21						
2020		53 (53-57)	56 (48-61)	57 (52-57)	41 (38-45)	53 (46-57)	51 (41-51)
2050		164 (163-187)	181 (120-181)	187 (177-187)	82 (59-111)	136 (110-166)	110 (76-111)
2100		525 (522-550)	529 (340-536)	550 (519-550)	243 (197-249)	328 (328-350)	235 (199-255)
Per capita income ratio: developed countries and economies in transition (Annex-I) to developing countries (Non-Annex-I)	16.1						
2020		7.5 (6.2-7.5)	6.4 (5.2-9.2)	6.2 (5.7-6.4)	9.4 (9.0-12.3)	8.4 (5.3-10.7)	7.7 (7.5-12.1)
2050		2.8	2.8 (2.4-4.0)	2.8 (2.4-2.8)	6.6 (5.2-8.2)	3.6 (2.7-4.9)	4.0 (3.7-7.5)
2100		1.5 (1.5-1.6)	1.6 (1.5-1.7)	1.6 (1.6-1.7)	4.2 (2.7-6.3)	1.8 (1.4-1.9)	3.0 (2.0-3.6)
^a For some driving forces, no range is indicated because all scenario runs have adopted exactly the same assumptions.							

Table 1b: Overview of main primary driving forces in 1990, 2020, 2050, and 2100. Bold numbers show the value for the illustrative scenario and the numbers between brackets show the value for the range^a across 26 harmonized SRES scenarios in the six scenario groups that constitute the four families. Units are given in the table. Technological change is not quantified in the table.

Family		A1			A2	B1	B2
Scenario group	1990	A1FI	A1B	A1T	A2	B1	B2
Population (billion)	5.3						
2020		7.6 (7.4-7.6)	7.4 (7.4-7.6)	7.6 (7.4-7.6)	8.2	7.6 (7.4-7.6)	7.6
2050		8.7	8.7	8.7	11.3	8.7 (8.6-8.7)	9.3
2100		7.1 (7.0-7.1)	7.1 (7.0-7.1)	7.0	15.1	7.0 (6.9-7.1)	10.4
World GDP (10 ¹² 1990US\$/yr)	21						
2020		53 (53-57)	56 (52-61)	57 (56-57)	41	53 (51-57)	51 (48-51)
2050		164 (164-187)	181 (164-181)	187 (182-187)	82	136 (134-166)	110 (108-111)
2100		525 (525-550)	529 (529-536)	550 (529-550)	243	328 (328-350)	235 (232-237)
Per capita income ratio: developed countries and economies in transition (Annex-I) to developing countries (Non-Annex-I)	16.1						
2020		7.5 (6.2-7.5)	6.4 (5.2-7.5)	6.2 (6.2-6.4)	9.4 (9.4-9.5)	8.4 (5.3-8.4)	7.7 (7.5-8.0)
2050		2.8	2.8 (2.4-2.8)	2.8	6.6	3.6 (2.7-3.9)	4.0 (3.8-4.6)
2100		1.5 (1.5-1.6)	1.6 (1.5-1.7)	1.6	4.2	1.8 (1.6-1.9)	3.0 (3.0-3.5)
^a For some driving forces, no range is indicated because all scenario runs have adopted exactly the same assumptions.							

Table 2a: Overview of main secondary scenario driving forces in 1990, 2020, 2050, and 2100. Bold numbers show the value for the illustrative scenario and the numbers between brackets show the value for the range across all 40 SRES scenarios in the six scenario groups that constitute the four families. Units are given in the table.

Family		A1	A2	B1	B2		
Scenario group	1990	A1FI	A1B	A1T	A2	B1	B2
Final energy intensity (10 ⁶ J/US\$) ^a	16.7						
2020		9.4 (8.5-9.4)	9.4 (8.1-12.0)	8.7 (7.6-8.7)	12.1 (9.3-12.4)	8.8 (6.7-11.6)	8.5 (8.5-11.8)
2050		6.3 (5.4-6.3)	5.5 (4.4-7.2)	4.8 (4.2-4.8)	9.5 (7.0-9.5)	4.5 (3.5-6.0)	6.0 (6.0-8.1)
2100		3.0 (2.6-3.2)	3.3 (1.6-3.3)	2.3 (1.8-2.3)	5.9 (4.4-7.3)	1.4 (1.4-2.7)	4.0 (3.7-4.6)
Primary energy (10 ¹⁸ J/yr) ^a	351						
2020		669 (653-752)	711 (573-875)	649 (515-649)	595 (485-677)	606 (438-774)	566 (506-633)
2050		1431 (1377-1601)	1347 (968-1611)	1213 (913-1213)	971 (679-1059)	813 (642-1090)	869 (679-966)
2100		2073 (1988-2737)	2226 (1002-2683)	2021 (1255-2021)	1717 (1304-2040)	514 (514-1157)	1357 (846-1625)
Share of coal in primary energy (%) ^a	24						
2020		29 (24-42)	23 (8-28)	23 (8-23)	22 (18-34)	22 (8-27)	17 (14-31)
2050		33 (13-56)	14 (3-42)	10 (2-13)	30 (24-47)	21 (2-37)	10 (10-49)
2100		29 (3-48)	4 (4-41)	1 (1-3)	53 (17-53)	8 (0-22)	22 (12-53)
Share of zero carbon in primary energy (%) ^a	18						
2020		15 (10-20)	16 (9-26)	21 (15-22)	8 (8-16)	21 (7-22)	18 (7-18)
2050		19 (16-31)	36 (21-40)	43 (39-43)	18 (14-29)	30 (18-40)	30 (15-30)
2100		31 (30-47)	65 (27-75)	85 (64-85)	28 (26-37)	52 (33-70)	49 (22-49)

^a 1990 values include non-commercial energy consistent with IPCC WGII SAR (Energy Primer) but with SRES accounting conventions. Note that ASF, MiniCAM, and IMAGE scenarios do not consider non-commercial renewable energy. Hence, these scenarios report lower energy use.

Table 2b: Overview of main secondary scenario driving forces in 1990, 2020, 2050, and 2100. Bold numbers show the value for the illustrative scenario and the numbers between brackets show the value for the range across 26 harmonized SRES scenarios in the six scenario groups that constitute the four families. Units are given in the table.

Family		A1	A2	B1	B2		
Scenario group	1990	A1FI	A1B	A1T	A2	B1	B2
Final energy intensity (10 ⁶ J/US\$) ^a	16.7						
2020		9.4 (8.5-9.4)	9.4 (8.7-12.0)	8.7 (7.6-8.7)	12.1 (11.3-12.1)	8.8 (6.7-11.6)	8.5 (8.5-9.1)
2050		6.3 (5.4-6.3)	5.5 (5.0-7.2)	4.8 (4.3-4.8)	9.5 (9.2-9.5)	4.5 (3.5-6.0)	6.0 (6.0-6.6)
2100		3.0 (3.0-3.2)	3.3 (2.7-3.3)	2.3	5.9 (5.5-5.9)	1.4 (1.4-2.1)	4.0 (3.9-4.1)
Primary energy (10 ¹⁸ J/yr) ^a	351						
2020		669 (657-752)	711 (589-875)	649 (611-649)	595 (595-610)	606 (451-774)	566 (519-590)
2050		1431 (1377-1601)	1347 (1113-1611)	1213 (1086-1213)	971 (971-1014)	813 (642-1090)	869 (815-941)
2100		2073 (2073-2737)	2226 (1002-2683)	2021 (1632-2021)	1717 (1717-1921)	514 (514-1157)	1357 (1077-1357)
Share of coal in primary energy (%) ^a	24						
2020		29 (24-42)	23 (8-26)	23 (23-23)	22 (20-22)	22 (19-27)	17 (14-31)
2050		33 (13-52)	14 (3-42)	10 (10-13)	30 (27-30)	21 (4-37)	10 (10-35)
2100		29 (3-46)	4 (4-41)	1 (1-3)	53 (45-53)	8 (0-22)	22 (19-37)
Share of zero carbon in primary energy (%) ^a	18						
2020		15 (10-20)	16 (9-26)	21 (15-21)	8 (8-16)	21 (7-22)	18 (12-18)
2050		19 (16-31)	36 (23-40)	43 (41-43)	18 (18-29)	30 (18-40)	30 (21-30)
2100		31 (30-47)	65 (39-75)	85 (67-85)	28 (28-37)	52 (44-70)	49 (22-49)

^a 1990 values include non-commercial energy consistent with IPCC WGII SAR (Energy Primer) but with SRES accounting conventions. Note that ASF, MiniCAM, and IMAGE scenarios do not consider non-commercial renewable energy. Hence, these scenarios report lower energy use.

Table 3a: Overview of GHG, SO₂, and ozone precursor emissions^a in 1990, 2020, 2050, and 2100, and cumulative carbon dioxide emissions to 2100. Bold numbers show the value for the illustrative scenario and the numbers between brackets show the value for the range across all 40 SRES scenarios in the six scenario groups that constitute the four families. Units are given in the table.

Family		A1	A2	B1	B2		
Scenario group	1990	A1FI	A1B	A1T	A2	B1	B2
Carbon dioxide, fossil fuels (GtC/yr)	6.0						
2020		11.2 (10.7-14.3)	12.1 (8.7-14.7)	10.0 (8.4-10.0)	11.0 (7.9-11.3)	10.0 (7.8-13.2)	9.0 (8.5-11.5)
2050		23.1 (20.6-26.8)	16.0 (12.7-25.7)	12.3 (10.8-12.3)	16.5 (10.5-18.2)	11.7 (8.5-17.5)	11.2 (11.2-16.4)
2100		30.3 (27.7-36.8)	13.1 (12.9-18.4)	4.3 (4.3-9.1)	28.9 (17.6-33.4)	5.2 (3.3-13.2)	13.8 (9.3-23.1)
Carbon dioxide, land use (GtC/yr)	1.1						
2020		1.5 (0.3-1.8)	0.5 (0.3-1.6)	0.3 (0.3-1.7)	1.2 (0.1-3.0)	0.6 (0.0-1.3)	0.0 (0.0-1.9)
2050		0.8 (0.0-0.9)	0.4 (0.0-1.0)	0.0 (-0.2-0.5)	0.9 (0.6-0.9)	-0.4 (-0.7-0.8)	-0.2 (-0.2-1.2)
2100		-2.1 (-2.1-0.0)	0.4 (-2.4-2.2)	0.0 (0.0-0.1)	0.2 (-0.1-2.0)	-1.0 (-2.8-0.1)	-0.5 (-1.7-1.5)
Cumulative carbon dioxide, fossil fuels (GtC)							
1990-2100		2128 (2079-2478)	1437 (1220-1989)	1038 (989-1051)	1773 (1303-1860)	989 (794-1306)	1160 (1033-1627)
Cumulative carbon dioxide, land use (GtC)							
1990-2100		61 (31-69)	62 (31-84)	31 (31-62)	89 (49-181)	-6 (-22-84)	4 (4-153)
Cumulative carbon dioxide, total (GtC)							
1990-2100		2189 (2127-2538)	1499 (1301-2073)	1068 (1049-1113)	1862 (1352-1938)	983 (772-1390)	1164 (1164-1686)
Sulfur dioxide, (MtS/yr)	70.9						
2020		87 (60-134)	100 (62-117)	60 (60-101)	100 (66-105)	75 (52-112)	61 (48-101)
2050		81 (64-139)	64 (47-120)	40 (40-64)	105 (78-141)	69 (29-69)	56 (42-107)
2100		40 (27-83)	28 (26-71)	20 (20-27)	60 (60-93)	25 (11-25)	48 (33-48)
Methane, (MtCH ₄ /yr)	310						
2020		416 (415-479)	421 (400-444)	415 (415-466)	424 (354-493)	377 (377-430)	384 (384-469)
2050		630 (511-636)	452 (452-636)	500 (492-500)	598 (402-671)	359 (359-546)	505 (482-536)
2100		735 (289-735)	289 (289-640)	274 (274-291)	889 (549-1069)	236 (236-579)	597 (465-613)

^a The uncertainties in the SRES emissions for non-CO₂ greenhouse gases are generally greater than those for energy CO₂. Therefore, the ranges of non-CO₂ GHG emissions provided in the Report may not fully reflect the level of uncertainty compared to CO₂, for example only a single model provided the sole value for halocarbon emissions.

Table 3a (continued)

Family	A1			A2	B1	B2	
Scenario group	1990	A1FI	A1B	A1T	A2	B1	B2
Nitrous oxide, (MtN/yr)	6.7						
2020		9.3 (6.1-9.3)	7.2 (6.1-9.6)	6.1 (6.1-7.8)	9.6 (6.3-12.2)	8.1 (5.8-9.5)	6.1 (6.1-11.5)
2050		14.5 (6.3-14.5)	7.4 (6.3-14.3)	6.1 (6.1-6.7)	12.0 (6.8-13.9)	8.3 (5.6-14.8)	6.3 (6.3-13.2)
2100		16.6 (5.9-16.6)	7.0 (5.8-17.2)	5.4 (4.8-5.4)	16.5 (8.1-19.3)	5.7 (5.3-20.2)	6.9 (6.9-18.1)
CFC/HFC/HCFC, (MtC equiv./yr) ^b	1672						
2020		337	337	337	292	291	299
2050		566	566	566	312	338	346
2100		614	614	614	753	299	649
PFC, (MtC equiv./yr) ^b	32.0						
2020		42.7	42.7	42.7	50.9	31.7	54.8
2050		88.7	88.7	88.7	92.2	42.2	106.6
2100		115.3	115.3	115.3	178.4	44.9	121.3
SF ₆ , (MtC equiv./yr) ^b	37.7						
2020		47.8	47.8	47.8	63.5	37.4	54.7
2050		119.2	119.2	119.2	104.0	67.9	79.2
2100		94.6	94.6	94.6	164.6	42.6	69.0
CO, (MtCO/yr)	879						
2020		1204	1032	1147	1075	751	1022
		(1123-1552)	(978-1248)	(1147-1160)	(748-1100)	(751-1162)	(632-1077)
2050		2159	1214	1770	1428	471	1319
		(1619-2307)	(949-1925)	(1244-1770)	(642-1585)	(471-1470)	(580-1319)
2100		2570	1663	2077	2326	363	2002
		(2298-3766)	(1080-2532)	(1520-2077)	(776-2646)	(363-1871)	(661-2002)
NMVOC, (Mt/yr)	139						
2020		192 (178-230)	222 (157-222)	190 (188-190)	179 (166-205)	140 (140-193)	180 (152-180)
2050		322 (256-322)	279 (158-301)	241 (206-241)	225 (161-242)	116 (116-237)	217 (147-217)
2100		420 (167-484)	194 (133-552)	128 (114-128)	342 (169-342)	87 (58-349)	170 (130-304)
NO _x , (MtN/yr)	30.9						
2020		50 (46-51)	46 (46-66)	46 (46-49)	50 (42-50)	40 (38-59)	43 (38-52)
2050		95 (49-95)	48 (48-100)	61 (49-61)	71 (50-82)	39 (39-72)	55 (42-66)
2100		110 (40-151)	40 (40-77)	28 (28-40)	109 (71-110)	19 (16-35)	61 (34-77)

^b In the SPM the emissions of CFC/HFC/HCFC, PFC, and SF₆ are presented as carbon-equivalent emissions. This was done by multiplying the emissions by weight of each substance (see Table 5-8 of the full Special Report on Emissions Scenarios, SRES, IPCC, 2000) by its global warming potential (GWP; see Table 5-7, SRES) and subsequent summation. The results were then converted from CO₂-equivalents (reflected by the GWPs) into carbon-equivalents. Note that the use of GWP is less appropriate for emission profiles that span a very long period. It is used here, in the interest of readability of the SPM in preference to a more detailed breakdown by the 27 substances listed in Table 5-7, SRES. The method here is also preferred over the even less desirable option to display weighted numbers for the aggregate categories in this

Table 3b: Overview of GHG, SO₂, and ozone precursor emissions^a in 1990, 2020, 2050, and 2100, and cumulative carbon dioxide emissions to 2100. Bold numbers show the value for the illustrative scenario and the numbers between brackets show the value for the range across 26 harmonized SRES scenarios in the six scenario groups that constitute the four families. Units are given in the table.

Family		A1	A2	B1	B2		
Scenario group	1990	A1FI	A1B	A1T	A2	B1	B2
Carbon dioxide, fossil fuels (GtC/yr)	6.0						
2020		11.2 (10.7-14.3)	12.1 (8.7-14.7)	10.0 (9.8-10.0)	11.0 (10.3-11.0)	10.0 (8.2-13.2)	9.0 (8.8-10.2)
2050		23.1 (20.6-26.8)	16.0 (12.7-25.7)	12.3 (11.4-12.3)	16.5 (15.1-16.5)	11.7 (8.5-17.5)	11.2 (11.2-15.0)
2100		30.3 (30.3-36.8)	13.1 (13.1-17.9)	4.3 (4.3-8.6)	28.9 (28.2-28.9)	5.2 (3.3-7.9)	13.8 (13.8-18.6)
Carbon dioxide, land use (GtC/yr)	1.1						
2020		1.5 (0.3-1.8)	0.5 (0.3-1.6)	0.3 (0.3-1.7)	1.2 (1.1-1.2)	0.6 (0.0-1.3)	0.0 (0.0-1.1)
2050		0.8 (0.0-0.8)	0.4 (0.0-1.0)	0.0 (-0.2-0.0)	0.9 (0.8-0.9)	-0.4 (-0.7-0.8)	-0.2 (-0.2-1.2)
2100		-2.1 (-2.1-0.0)	0.4 (-2.0-2.2)	0.0 (0.0-0.1)	0.2 (0.0-0.2)	-1.0 (-2.6-0.1)	-0.5 (-0.5-1.2)
Cumulative carbon dioxide, fossil fuels (GtC)							
1990-2100		2128 (2096-2478)	1437 (1220-1989)	1038 (1038-1051)	1773 (1651-1773)	989 (794-1306)	1160 (1160-1448)
Cumulative carbon dioxide, land use (GtC)							
1990-2100		61 (31-61)	62 (31-84)	31 (31-62)	89 (81-89)	-6 (-22-84)	4 (4-125)
Cumulative carbon dioxide, total (GtC)							
1990-2100		2189 (2127-2538)	1499 (1301-2073)	1068 (1068-1113)	1862 (1732-1862)	983 (772-1390)	1164 (1164-1573)
Sulfur dioxide, (MtS/yr)	70.9						
2020		87 (60-134)	100 (62-117)	60 (60-101)	100 (80-100)	75 (52-112)	61 (61-78)
2050		81 (64-139)	64 (47-64)	40 (40-64)	105 (104-105)	69 (29-69)	56 (44-56)
2100		40 (27-83)	28 (28-47)	20 (20-27)	60 (60-69)	25 (11-25)	48 (33-48)
Methane, (MtCH ₄ /yr)	310						
2020		416 (416-479)	421 (406-444)	415 (415-466)	424 (418-424)	377 (377-430)	384 (384-391)
2050		630 (511-630)	452 (452-636)	500 (492-500)	598 (598-671)	359 (359-546)	505 (482-505)
2100		735 (289-735)	289 (289-535)	274 (274-291)	889 (889-1069)	236 (236-561)	597 (465-597)

a The uncertainties in the SRES emissions for non-CO₂ greenhouse gases are generally greater than those for energy CO₂. Therefore, the ranges of non-CO₂ GHG emissions provided in the Report may not fully reflect the level of uncertainty compared to CO₂, for example only a single model provided the sole value for halocarbon emissions.

Table 3b (continued)

Family	A1			A2	B1	B2	
Scenario group	1990	A1FI	A1B	A1T	A2	B1	B2
Nitrous oxide, (MtN/yr)	6.7						
2020		9.3 (6.1-9.3)	7.2 (6.1-9.6)	6.1 (6.1-7.8)	9.6 (6.3-9.6)	8.1 (5.8-9.5)	6.1 (6.1-7.1)
2050		14.5 (6.3-14.5)	7.4 (6.3-13.8)	6.1 (6.1-6.7)	12.0 (6.8-12.0)	8.3 (5.6-14.8)	6.3 (6.3-7.5)
2100		16.6 (5.9-16.6)	7.0 (5.8-15.6)	5.4 (4.8-5.4)	16.5 (8.1-16.5)	5.7 (5.3-20.2)	6.9 (6.9-8.0)
CFC/HFC/HCFC, (MtC equiv./yr) ^b	1672						
2020		337	337	337	292	291	299
2050		566	566	566	312	338	346
2100		614	614	614	753	299	649
PFC, (MtC equiv./yr) ^b	32.0						
2020		42.7	42.7	42.7	50.9	31.7	54.8
2050		88.7	88.7	88.7	92.2	42.2	106.6
2100		115.3	115.3	115.3	178.4	44.9	121.3
SF ₆ , (MtC equiv./yr) ^b	37.7						
2020		47.8	47.8	47.8	63.5	37.4	54.7
2050		119.2	119.2	119.2	104.0	67.9	79.2
2100		94.6	94.6	94.6	164.6	42.6	69.0
CO, (MtCO/yr)	879						
2020		1204	1032	1147	1075	751	1022
		(1123-1552)	(1032-1248)	(1147-1160)	(1075-1100)	(751-1162)	(941-1022)
2050		2159	1214	1770	1428	471	1319
		(1619-2307)	(1214-1925)	(1244-1770)	(1428-1585)	(471-1470)	(1180-1319)
2100		2570	1663	2077	2326	363	2002
		(2298-3766)	(1663-2532)	(1520-2077)	(2325-2646)	(363-1871)	(1487-2002)
NMVOC, (Mt/yr)	139						
2020		192 (178-230)	222 (194-222)	190 (188-190)	179 (179-204)	140 (140-193)	180 (179-180)
2050		322 (256-322)	279 (259-301)	241 (206-241)	225 (225-242)	116 (116-237)	217 (197-217)
2100		420 (167-484)	194 (137-552)	128 (114-128)	342 (311-342)	87 (58-349)	170 (130-170)
NO _x , (MtN/yr)	30.9						
2020		50 (46-51)	46 (46-66)	46 (46-49)	50 (47-50)	40 (38-59)	43 (38-43)
2050		95 (49-95)	48 (48-100)	61 (49-61)	71 (66-71)	39 (39-72)	55 (42-55)
2100		110 (40-151)	40 (40-77)	28 (28-40)	109 (109-110)	19 (16-35)	61 (34-61)

^b In the SPM the emissions of CFC/HFC/HCFC, PFC, and SF₆ are presented as carbon-equivalent emissions. This was done by multiplying the emissions by weight of each substance (see Table 5-8 of the full Special Report on Emissions Scenarios, SRES, IPCC, 2000) by its global warming potential (GWP; see Table 5-7, SRES) and subsequent summation. The results were then converted from CO₂-equivalents (reflected by the GWPs) into carbon-equivalents. Note that the use of GWP is less appropriate for emission profiles that span a very long period. It is used here, in the interest of readability of the SPM in preference to a more detailed breakdown by the 27 substances listed in Table 5-7, SRES. The method here is also preferred over the even less desirable option to display weighted numbers for the aggregate categories in this table.

LIST OF IPCC OUTPUTS

(unless otherwise stated, all IPCC outputs are in English)

I. IPCC FIRST ASSESSMENT REPORT, 1990

- a) **CLIMATE CHANGE — The IPCC Scientific Assessment.** The 1990 report of the IPCC Scientific Assessment Working Group (*also in Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish*).
- b) **CLIMATE CHANGE — The IPCC Impacts Assessment.** The 1990 report of the IPCC Impacts Assessment Working Group (*also in Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish*).
- c) **CLIMATE CHANGE — The IPCC Response Strategies.** The 1990 report of the IPCC Response Strategies Working Group (*also in Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish*).
- d) **Overview and Policymaker Summaries,** 1990.

Emissions Scenarios (prepared by the IPCC Response Strategies Working Group), 1990.

Assessment of the Vulnerability of Coastal Areas to Sea Level Rise — A Common Methodology, 1991.

II. IPCC SUPPLEMENT, 1992

- a) **CLIMATE CHANGE 1992 — The Supplementary Report to the IPCC Scientific Assessment.** The 1992 report of the IPCC Scientific Assessment Working Group.
- b) **CLIMATE CHANGE 1992 — The Supplementary Report to the IPCC Impacts Assessment.** The 1992 report of the IPCC Impacts Assessment Working Group.

CLIMATE CHANGE: The IPCC 1990 and 1992 Assessments — IPCC First Assessment Report Overview and Policymaker Summaries, and 1992 IPCC Supplement (*also in Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish*).

Global Climate Change and the Rising Challenge of the Sea. Coastal Zone Management Subgroup of the IPCC Response Strategies Working Group, 1992.

Report of the IPCC Country Study Workshop, 1992.

Preliminary Guidelines for Assessing Impacts of Climate Change, 1992.

III. IPCC SPECIAL REPORT, 1994

CLIMATE CHANGE 1994 — Radiative Forcing of Climate Change and An Evaluation of the IPCC IS92 Emission Scenarios.

IV. IPCC SECOND ASSESSMENT REPORT, 1995

- a) **CLIMATE CHANGE 1995 — The Science of Climate Change** (including Summary for Policymakers). Report of IPCC Working Group I, 1995.
- b) **CLIMATE CHANGE 1995 — Scientific-Technical Analyses of Impacts, Adaptations and Mitigation of Climate Change** (including Summary for Policymakers). Report of IPCC Working Group II, 1995.
- c) **CLIMATE CHANGE 1995 — The Economic and Social Dimensions of Climate Change** (including Summary for Policymakers). Report of IPCC Working Group III, 1995.
- d) **The IPCC Second Assessment Synthesis of Scientific-Technical Information Relevant to Interpreting Article 2 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change,** 1995.

(The IPCC Synthesis and the three Summaries for Policymakers have been published in a single volume and are also available in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish.)

V. IPCC METHODOLOGIES

- a) **IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories** (3 volumes), 1994 (*also in French, Russian and Spanish*).
- b) **IPCC Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations,** 1995 (*also in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish*).
- c) **Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories** (3 volumes), 1996.
- d) **Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories,** IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2000.

VI. IPCC TECHNICAL PAPERS

TECHNOLOGIES, POLICIES AND MEASURES FOR MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE — IPCC Technical Paper 1, 1996 (*also in French and Spanish*).

AN INTRODUCTION TO SIMPLE CLIMATE MODELS USED IN THE IPCC SECOND ASSESSMENT REPORT — IPCC Technical Paper 2, 1997 (*also in French and Spanish*).

STABILIZATION OF ATMOSPHERIC GREENHOUSE GASES: PHYSICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS — IPCC Technical Paper 3, 1997 (*also in French and Spanish*).

IMPLICATIONS OF PROPOSED CO₂ EMISSIONS LIMITATIONS — IPCC Technical Paper 4, 1997 (*also in French and Spanish*).

VII. IPCC SPECIAL REPORTS

THE REGIONAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE: AN ASSESSMENT OF VULNERABILITY (including Summary for Policymakers, which is available in *Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish*).
A Special Report of IPCC Working Group II, 1997.

AVIATION AND THE GLOBAL ATMOSPHERE (including Summary for Policymakers, which is available in *Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish*).
A Special Report of IPCC Working Groups I and III, 1999.

METHODOLOGICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ISSUES IN TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (including Summary for Policymakers, which is available in *Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish*).
A Special Report of IPCC Working Group III, 2000.

EMISSIONS SCENARIOS (including Summary for Policymakers, which is available in *Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish*).
A Special Report of IPCC Working Group III, 2000.

LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE, AND FORESTRY (including Summary for Policymakers, which is available in *Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish*).
A Special Report of the IPCC, 2000.

