



Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving

Representative Concentration Pathways.

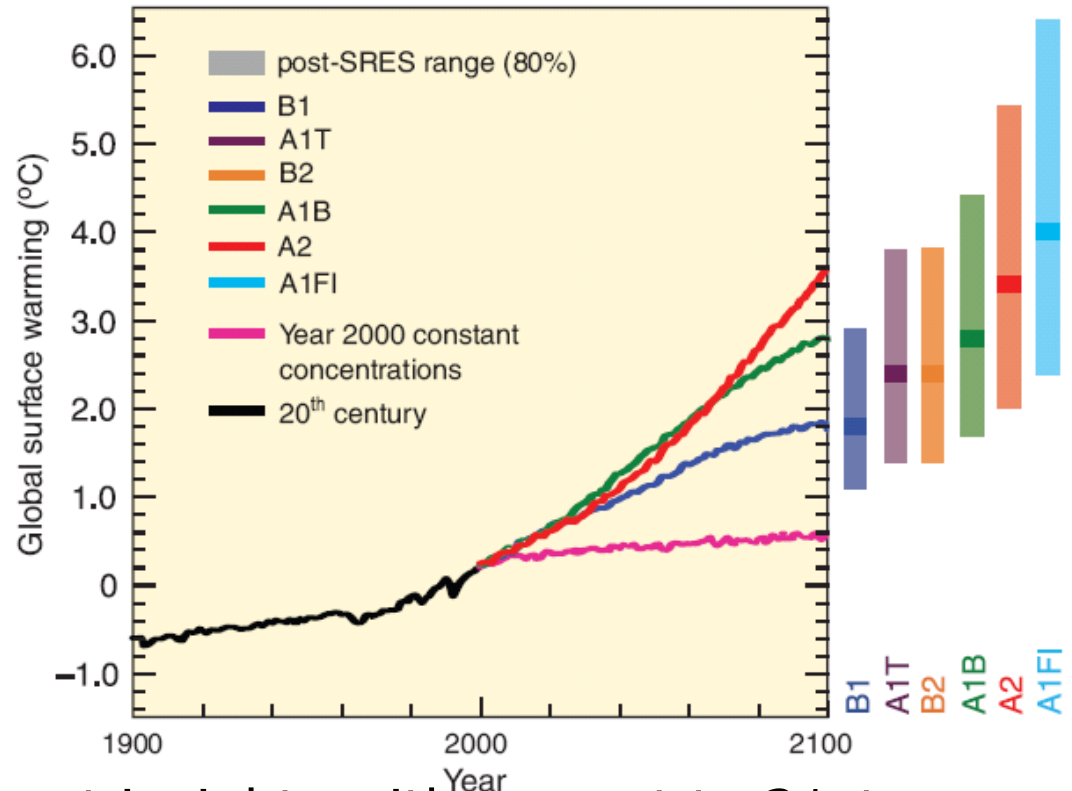
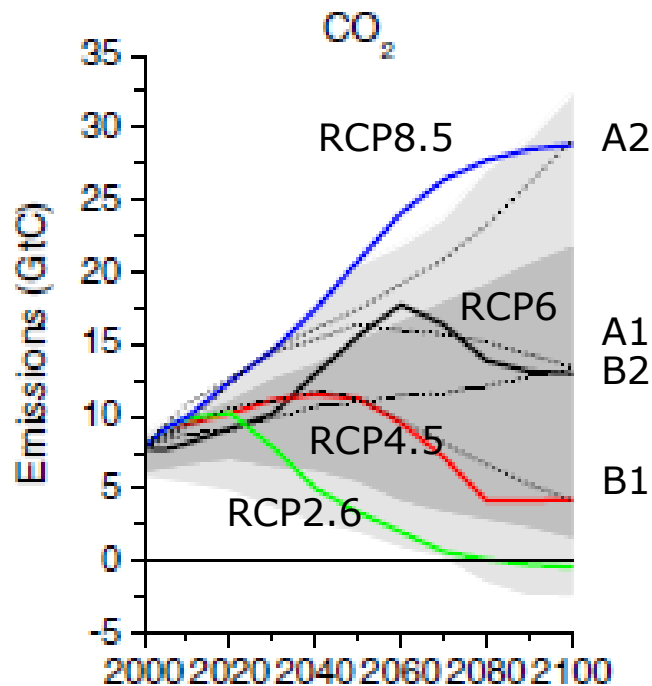
Detlef P. van Vuuren





- Four important reasons to develop new community scenarios for climate assessment:
 - 1. Need to cover **a wider range** of GHG concentrations (SRES only included baseline scenarios)

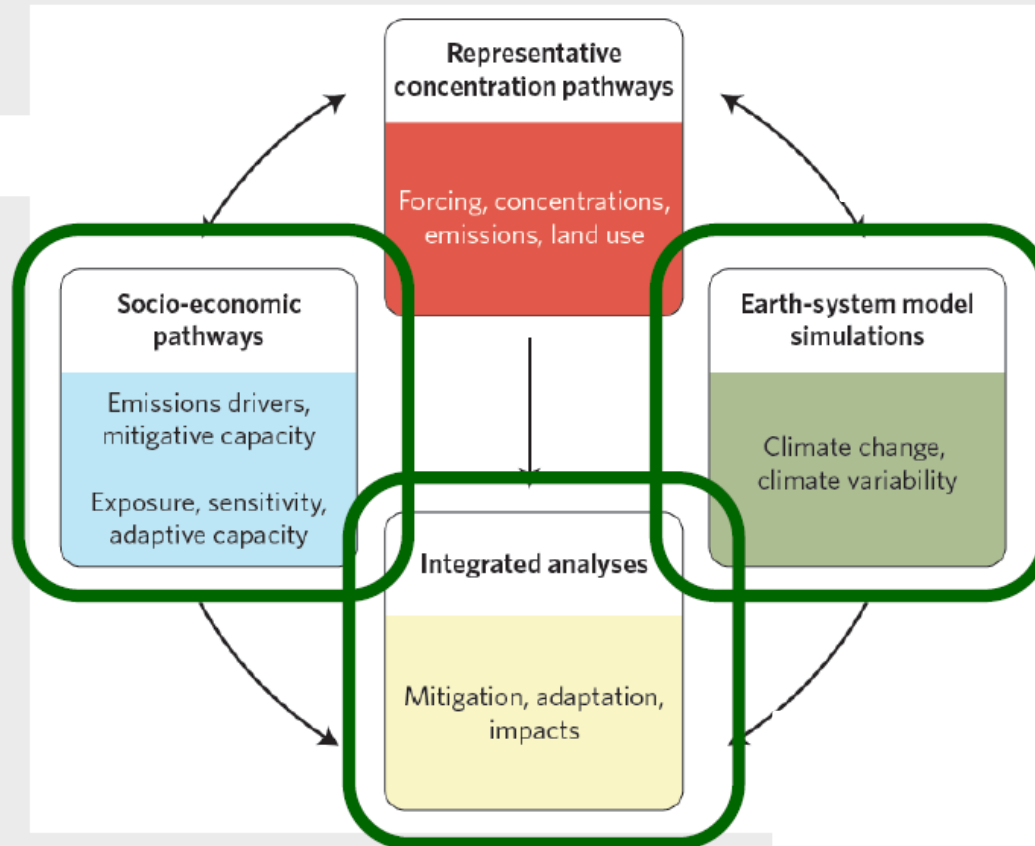
SRES only covered scenarios without climate policy



SRES does not lead to correct insights with respect to 21st century warming and warming commitment.

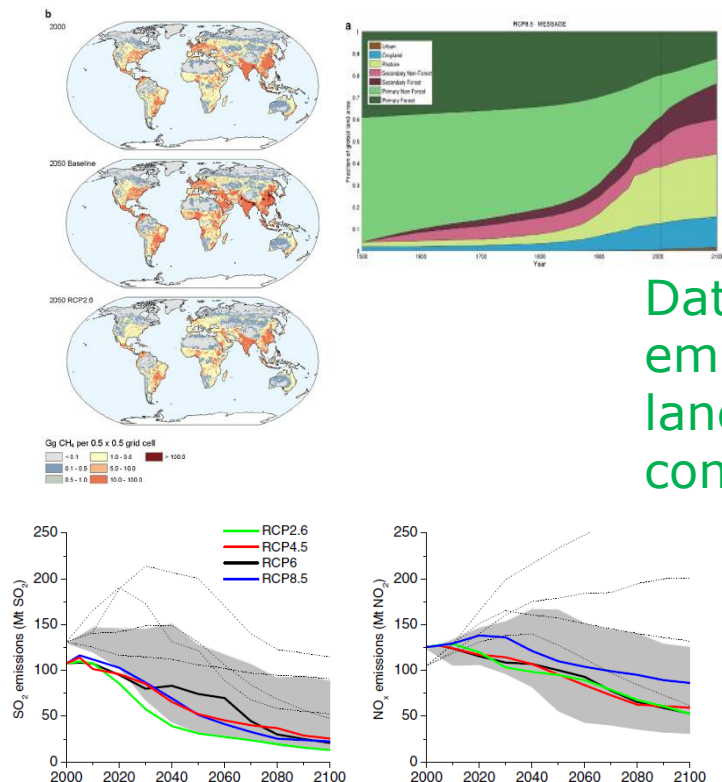
- Four important reasons to develop new community scenarios for climate assessment:
 - 1. Need to cover **a wider range** of GHG concentrations (SRES only included baseline scenarios)
 - 2. Need for a **wider set of parameters** (Climate models have become more complex; higher information need).
 - 3. Need for scenarios that cover mitigation & adaptation issues (need for **more collaboration** between “WGs”)
 - 4. Use more recent insight into trends in scenario drivers (**update**)

The Parallel Process

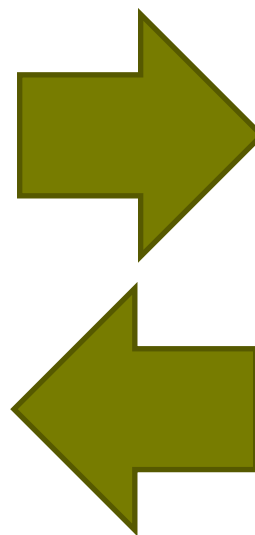


Detailed, mapped data from integrated Assessment models

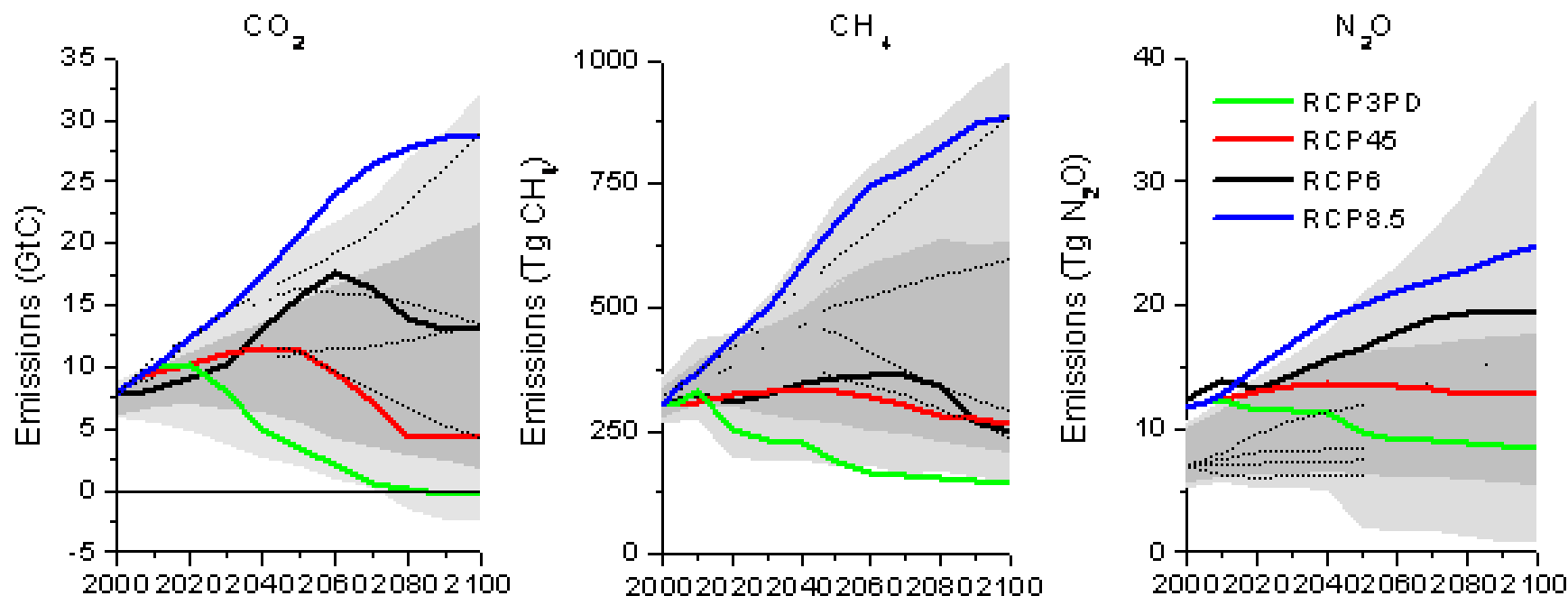
Earth system and climate models



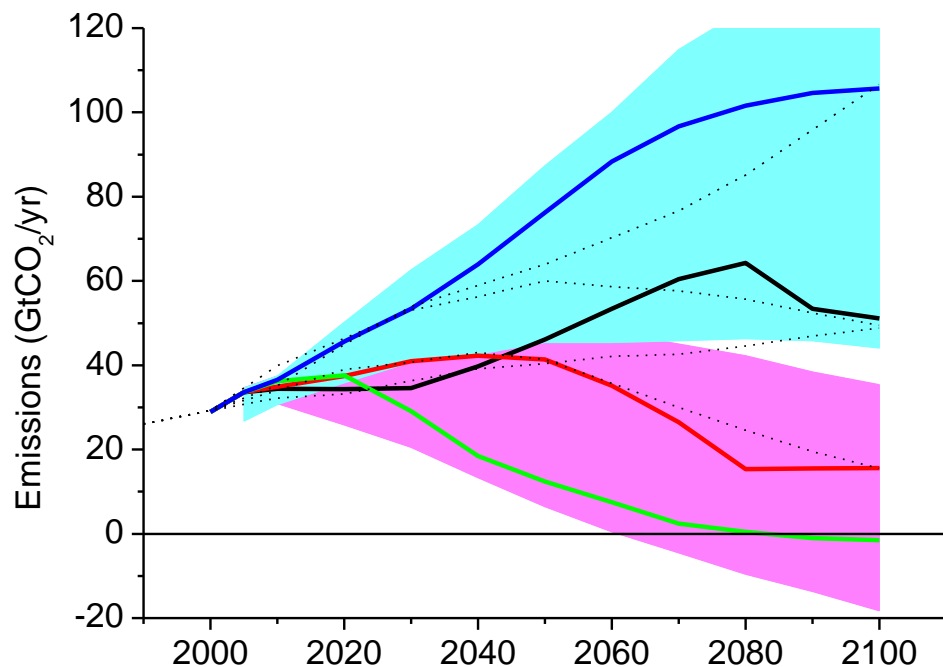
Data on emissions, land and concentration



Data on climate change and functioning of Earth system



RCPs span nicely the range of the scenario literature



RCP8.5: High range emission scenario (possible development for high population numbers, high fossil/coal use)

RCP6.0: Medium range emission scenario (low-medium baseline scenario or high mitigation scenario)

RCP4.5: Medium range emission scenario (high mitigation scenario)

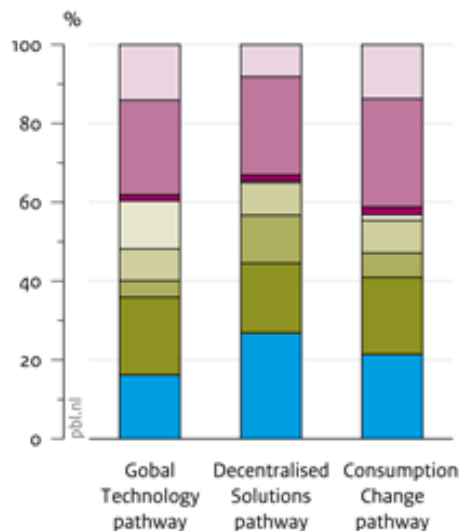
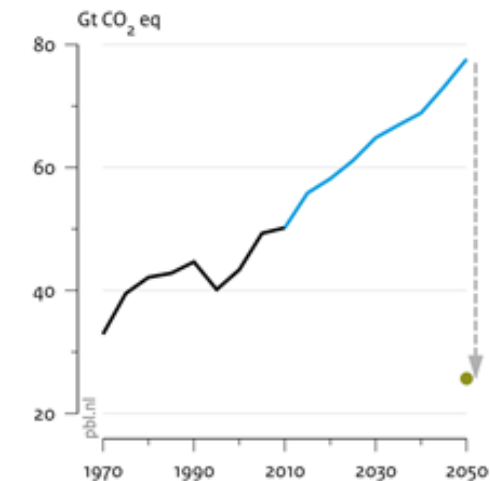
RCP2.6: Low range mitigation scenario

Reference	SRES
8.5 Wm ⁻²	A2 / A1FI
6.0 Wm ⁻²	B2 / A1B
4.5 Wm ⁻²	B1
2.6 Wm ⁻²	

Global greenhouse gas emissions and options to reduce emissions

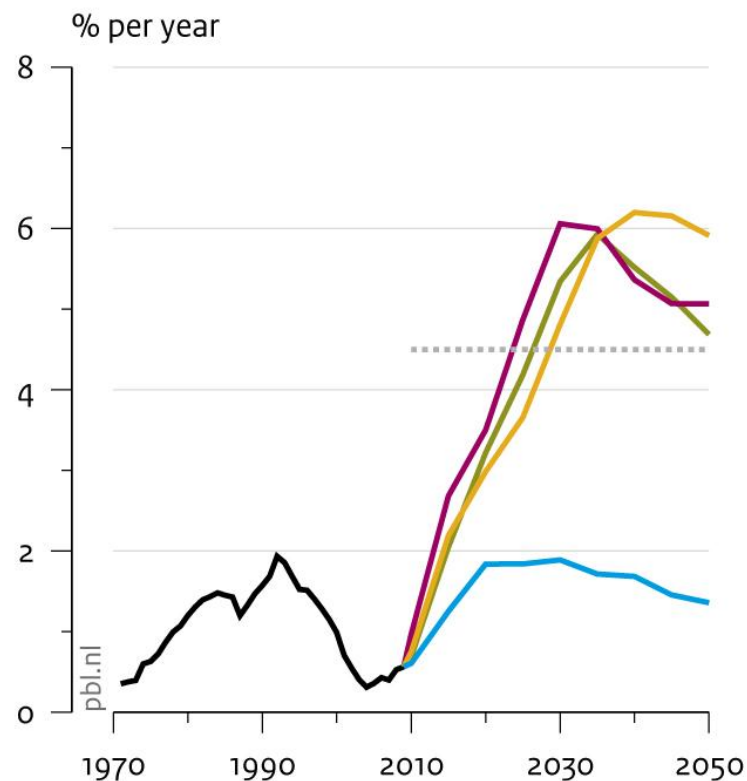
Greenhouse gas emissions

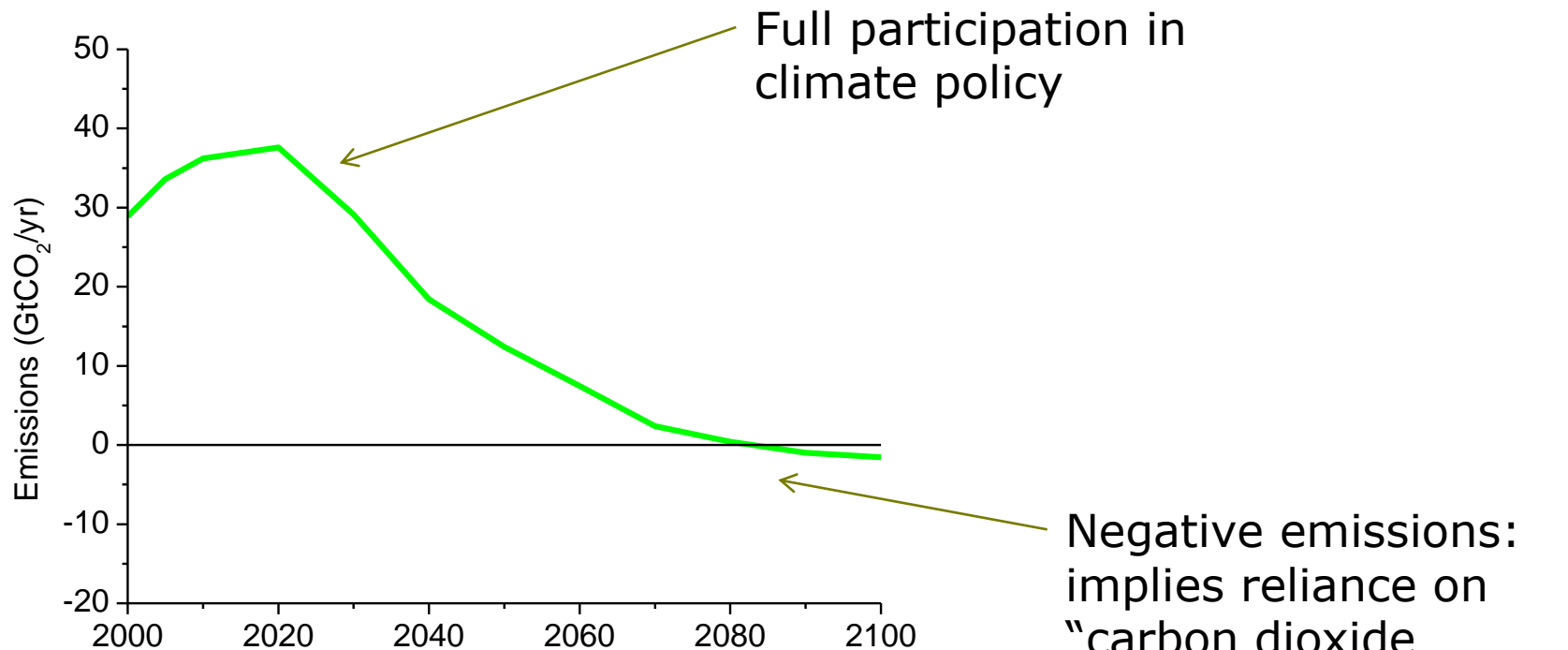
Contribution to cumulative emission reduction, 2010 – 2050



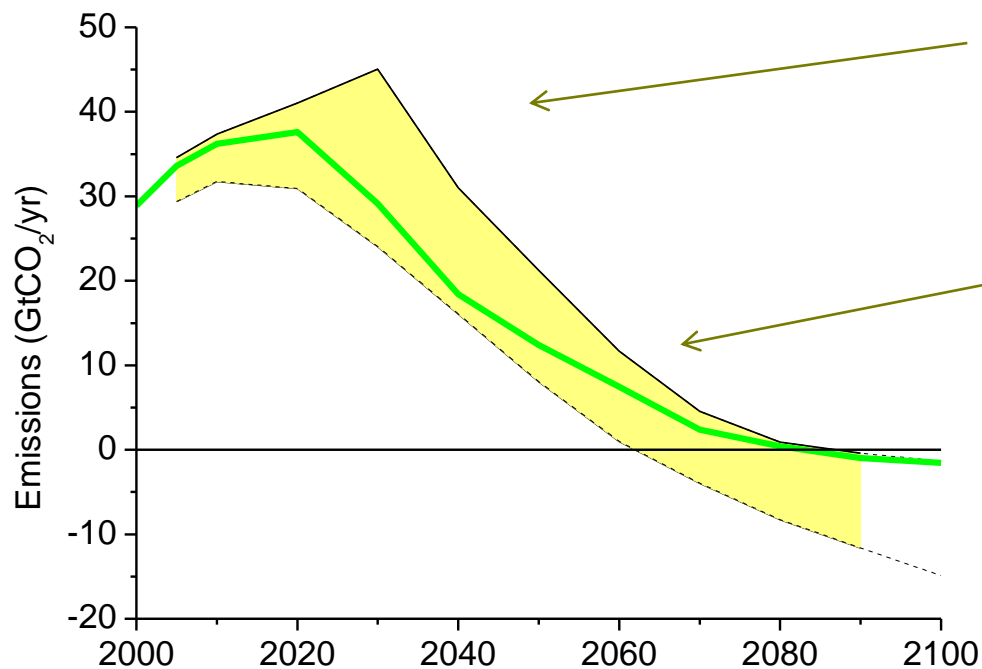
Global decarbonisation rate

Decarbonisation





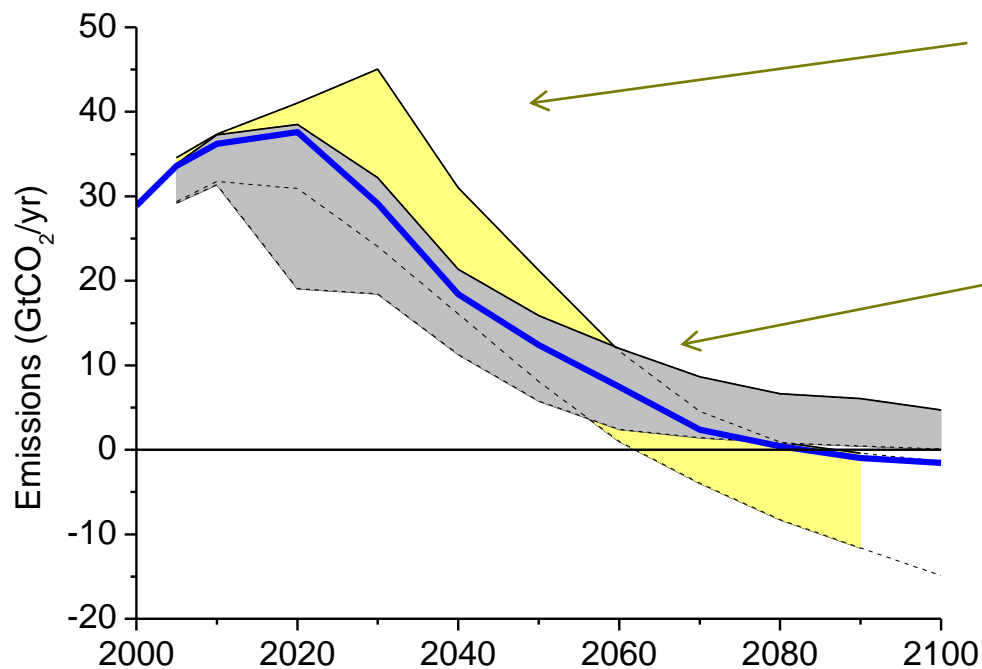
Sustainable bio-energy 150 EJ/yr ?
~ -10 GtCO₂ /yr → but only if everything
is used for BECCS



Some delay possible
(e.g. pledges)

But even stronger
emission reductions
2030-2050 → -5% p.a.

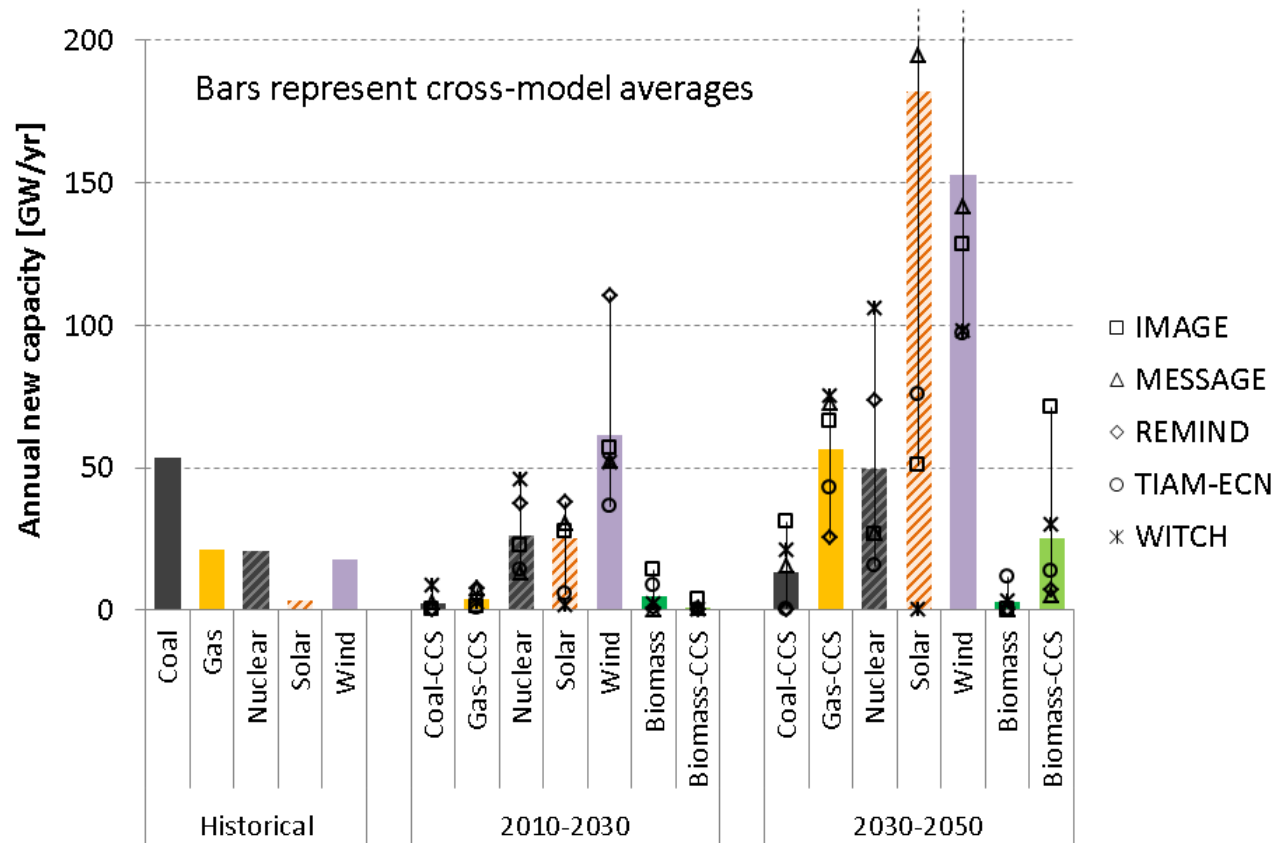
More negative in 2100



But requires more immediate reductions.

Alternative no negative emissions...

Annual capacity additions



Average annual capacity additions (history and short to medium term future) for various fossil-based and low-carbon energy technologies in the RefPol-450 scenario.



Conclusions

- RCPs has provided a strong link between WG1 – WG3 work.
- RCPs allow for a set of policy-relevant conclusions in WG1 – and at the same updating of WG-3 type models.
- RCP2.6 allowed for a strong research focus on the feasibility of the 2°C target
- Further research needed on climate impacts of RCPs (needs also assessment of socio-economic conditions)