



**IPCC-WGIII Workshop on New Emission Scenarios,
29 June – 1 July 2005, Laxenburg, Austria**

Scoping document by the co- chairs of IPCC Working Group III

1. Background

1. In 1996 the IPCC decided to develop a set of emissions scenarios that will provide input to the IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR). The IPCC published the new scenarios in the year 2000 in the Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES - Nakicenovic et al., 2000). This was a follow up of the first scenarios developed by the IPCC: the IS92 scenarios.
2. In November 2003, the IPCC at its 21st Session decided that no new baseline scenario would be prepared for the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4), in view of the required effort and time (SRES development consisted of a 4 year process). The 21st Session of the IPCC also decided to hold an expert meeting on the issue of the assessment and use of emission scenarios in AR4 (SRES as well as other approaches). This meeting has taken place in Washington D.C., USA, 12-14 January 2005. A meeting report is or will soon be available at <http://ipcc-wg3.org>.
3. The IPCC at its 22nd Session (November 2004) decided that possible future roles of IPCC in new scenarios (to be used for AR5) will be discussed at its 24th Session (scheduled September 2005¹). To prepare for these discussions a second meeting on new emission scenarios is scheduled from 29 June – 1 July 2005, hosted by IIASA in Laxenburg, Austria. It was decided that this meeting should be an IPCC Workshop with about 100 participants including nominees from governments and organizations.

2. Objectives, content and deliverables

4. The objective of the workshop is to investigate the possible roles that IPCC could play in the development and assessment of new emission scenarios in the period after AR4. The workshop should achieve the objective by:
 - (i) Evaluating user needs and requirements: what are the future needs of governments, scientists, private sector and NGOs dealing with climate change with respect to new emission scenarios; to what extent have current and past IPCC scenario approaches fulfilled those needs? To this end, IPCC will ask these user communities for submissions well in advance of the workshop.
 - (ii) Identifying what kind of scenarios could meet these user needs and requirements.
 - (iii) Discussing options for the role of IPCC with regard to development of new scenarios, with a view to provide recommendations to the 24th Session of the IPCC in September 2005 for consideration and decision.

¹ The assumption is made that possible new scenarios should be used for the AR5 (assumed to be finalised in 2012). If the AR5 assesses literature based on new scenarios, these publications should be available at the latest by 2010-2011. New scenarios should then be available not later than the 4th quarter of 2008. Development of scenarios would take at least 2 years so the work should start by 2006. Hence a decision by IPCC on its role is needed in 2005.

5. In the context of objective (i), the following questions should be addressed:
 - What specific user communities should be taken into account?
 - How are emission scenarios used in practice by governments, stakeholders, and the scientific community?
 - What do these user communities want to learn from new emission scenarios, taking into account: different purposes, different time horizons and regional/national dimensions?
 - How do the users deal with uncertainties?

6. With regard to objective (ii) the workshop should explore what the merits and limitations of different types/kinds of scenarios are in view of the envisaged user requirements. This exploration should include the following scenario approaches:
 - Short, medium and/or long-time scenarios
 - Baseline scenarios combined with mitigation /stabilization scenarios, or mitigation/stabilization scenarios only
 - Story line approaches
 - Probabilistic approaches
 - Scenarios that cover mitigation as well as adaptation measures
 - Regionally, economically or sectorally disaggregated scenarios
 - Integration of GHG emission scenarios with other issues (development, air pollution, deforestation, ozone depletion)
 - Coverage of the socio-economic drivers behind both emission scenarios and vulnerability and adaptation scenarios
 - Relation of emission scenarios with climate implication models/scenarios (GCMs, simple and intermediate climate models)

7. Regarding objective (iii) the following questions are relevant:
 - What possible roles can IPCC play in the development of new scenarios in light of the outcomes of the discussion on objectives (i) and (ii)? Options that could be considered are:
 - No specific role, other than assessing existing scenario literature in the fifth IPCC assessment report
 - Organize a process with the scientific community for developing new scenarios (driven by the modelers),
 - Develop new scenarios as was the case with IPCC IS92 and IPCC SRES scenarios
 - What would be the procedural implications of each of these roles?
 - What arguments can be listed in favor or against each of these roles?

8. The workshop should deliver (in real time) a document containing the necessary elements for decision making on the possible role for IPCC when developing new emission scenarios and/or other recommendations to the Panel at its 24th Session.

3. Structure of the workshop

9. A 3-day workshop is planned with several speakers presenting both summaries of submissions received, as well as overviews and state of the art on types of emission scenarios. Given the large number of participants, the workshop will make extensive use of parallel break out sessions and synthesizing plenary sessions. Furthermore, there should be at least 50% of the time for structured discussion with tangible results for the output document described in the previous paragraph.

4. Participants

10. The maximum number of participants will be 100 persons, with up to 40 participants from developing countries. Participants should be experts with experience in either using emission

scenarios respectively their results, or in developing emission scenarios. In addition, some experts from the (physical) science, impacts and adaptation modeling community need to be represented. The composition should reflect the range of views on the issue of scenarios between and within each of the following groups:

- Policymakers
- Scientists
- NGOs
- Business community.

According to the practices for organizing Workshops, IPCC will request its governments, NGOs and other organizations for nominations.

5. Planning

11. The following timeline is proposed:

- Feb 2005: establishing a programme committee.
- Late Feb 2005: Invite nominations of experts and request submissions on objectives (i), (ii) and (iii) from governments and stakeholders.
- March/April approach speakers and establish the programme
- April 2005 completion of the nomination and selection of experts and sending out invitations.
- April 2005 deadline for submissions, finalizing programme
- 29 June- 1 July 2005 Workshop in Laxenburg, Austria
- July 2005: Preparing proceedings of the workshop including a document for IPCC 24 decision making
- September 2005 24th IPCC Plenary

6. Programme committee

The workshop will be prepared with assistance of a programme committee. The programme committee will work through e-mail. A core group within the programme committee will manage the day-to-day development of the workshop. This is necessary in order to work efficiently and timely. The core group will have telephone conferences on a regular basis. All information will be shared with the whole programme committee.

The full programme committee will:

- Provide comments on a first draft of the workshop programme,
- Provide comments on the final version of workshop programme,
- Suggest speakers and participants,
- Comment on all docs and proposals from the core group as necessary,
- Comment on drafts of the Workshop report.

The core group will:

- Further develop of the workshop programme until final version,
- Invite and select speakers and other key participants,
- Prepare a list of workshop participants,
- Consult the full committee members and keeps them informed where needed.

The WG III co-chairs will take final decisions on the programme, speakers and other key participants (chairs of break out groups, rapporteurs, discussants etc). The IPCC chair decides on the list of workshop participants.

The programme committee consists of the previous committee of the Emissions Scenario expert meeting in Washington, plus representatives from user groups, and representatives of WG I and II.

Members programme committee (invited):

(1) Previous committee of the Emission Scenario expert meeting in Washington:

Francisco Delacheyne, US EPA, USA

Nebojsa Nakicenovic IIASA, Austria

Sarah Raper, CRU, Alfred Wegener Institute, UK

Ferenc Toth, IAEA, Austria

Tom Kram, RIVM, the Netherlands

Brian Fisher ABARE, Australia

Anthony Adegbulugbe, Centre for Energy Research and Development, Nigeria

Mikiko Kainuma NIES, Japan

Kejun Jiang, ERI, China

Emilio La Rovere, University Sao Paulo, Brazil

Henry Jacoby MIT, USA

Joaquim Oliveira Martins OECD,

Rajendra Pachauri, Chair IPCC / Renate Christ, Secretary IPCC

Bert Metz (chair), Co-chair WGIII

(2) Others :

Jim Penman, DEFRA, UK

Khalid Abuleif, Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Saudi Arabia

Greg Tosen, ESKOM, South Africa

Jennifer Morgan, WWF, US

Fatih Birol, IEA

Jean-Pascal van Ypersele, vice-chair WG II

A representative of WG I

Leo Meyer, head TSU WG III

Chair: Bert Metz

Secretary: Monique Hoogwijk

Core Group:

The core group will contain a small number of persons from the programme committee.

Chair: Leo Meyer

Secretary: Monique Hoogwijk