Introduction to scenarios and the UK-SSPs



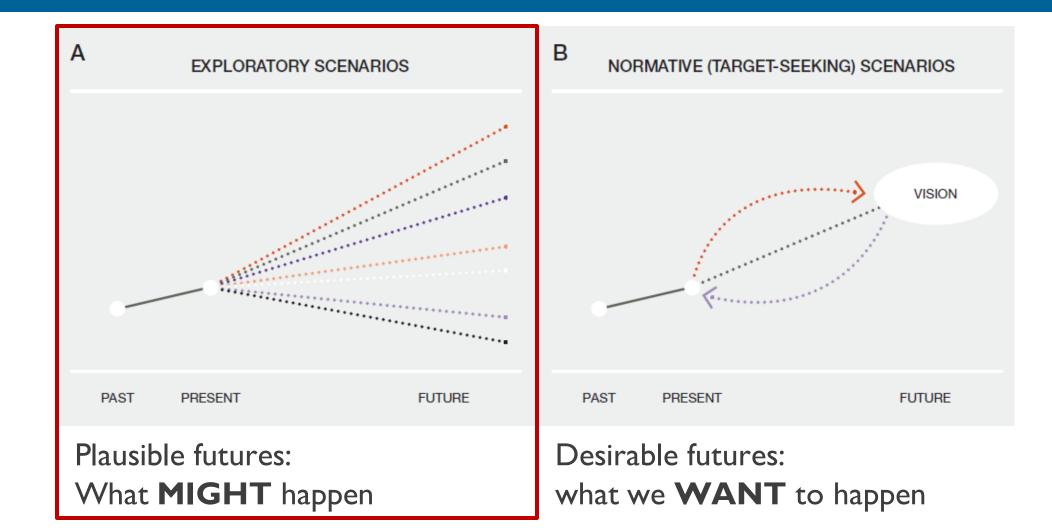


Dr. Anita Lazurko, UKCEH

What are scenarios?

- A tool to explore the future that addresses uncertainty
- They are presented through plausible stories or narratives
- They may be both qualitative (narratives) and quantitative (linked to models)
- They describe drivers of change social, economic, technology, policy, governance.
- They are <u>not</u> predictions!

Types of scenarios



IPCC community Scenario Framework

Elements of the IPCC scenarios:

- RCPs = Representative Concentration Pathways
 - **Climate Scenarios**
- SSPs = Shared Socio-economic

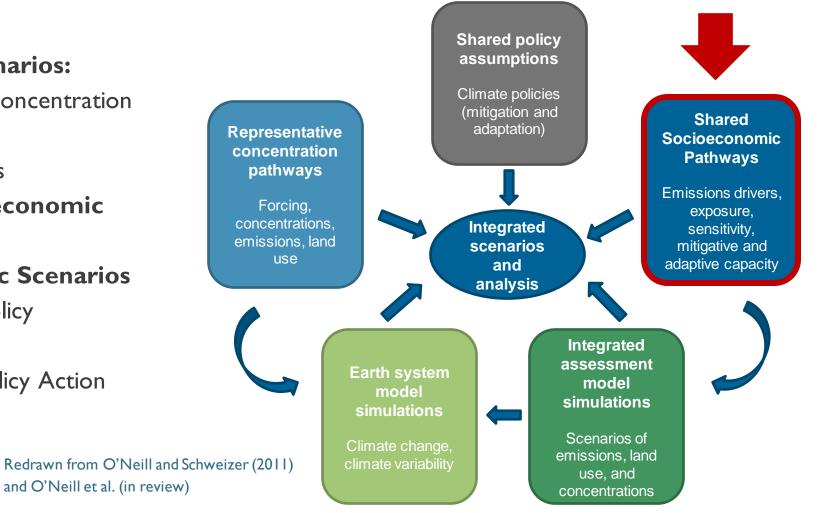
Pathways



- **Socio-economic Scenarios**
- SPAs = Shared climate Policy Assumptions

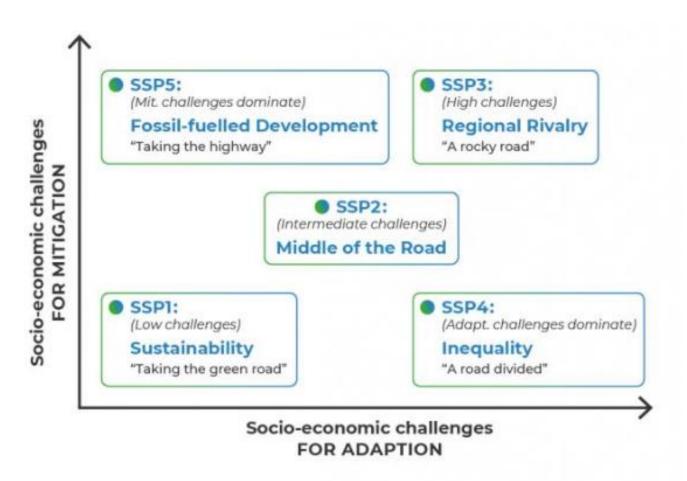


Strategies and Policy Action



Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSPs)

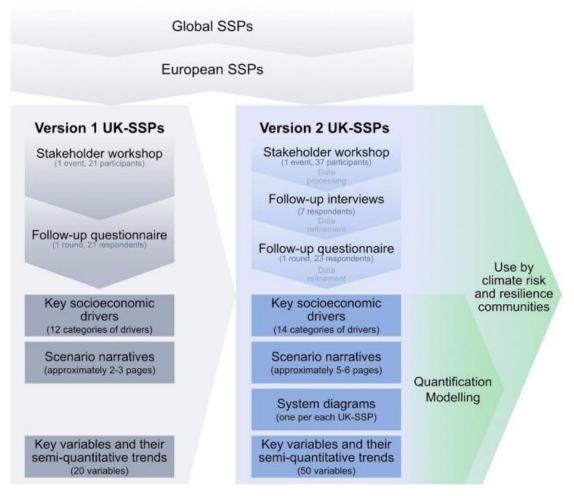
 Global SSPs are storylines describing how the global economy and society might evolve over the next 80 years (to 2100)





UK-SSPs

- Developed extended and downscaled SSPs for the UK (to sub-national scale) that are consistent with the global SSPs
- Participatory and iterative approach



(Harmáčková et al. 2022)

UK-SSPs

Four products for each SSP:

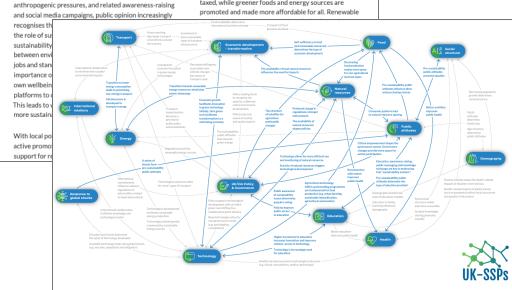
- Key categories of socio-economic drivers and dimensions
- Scenario narratives
- System diagrams
- Semi-quantitative trends of key socioeconomic indicators

Key drivers underpinning UK societal development this century INTERNATIONAL DEMOGRAPH FCONOMI FDUCATIO ENEDG FOOD HEALTH RELATIONS

Full narrative Present to 2040 NATURAL RESOURCES

New legislation integrates green development into lifestyle changes and across economic and energy sectors, facilitating a rapid development of green technologies. Policies are developed based on clear and well-enforced polluter pays legislation at all levels of production. For example, fossil fuels become heavily With a growing occurrence of natural disasters linked to taxed, while greener foods and energy sources are





UK-SSPI Sustainability





for adaptation

UK CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROGRAMME

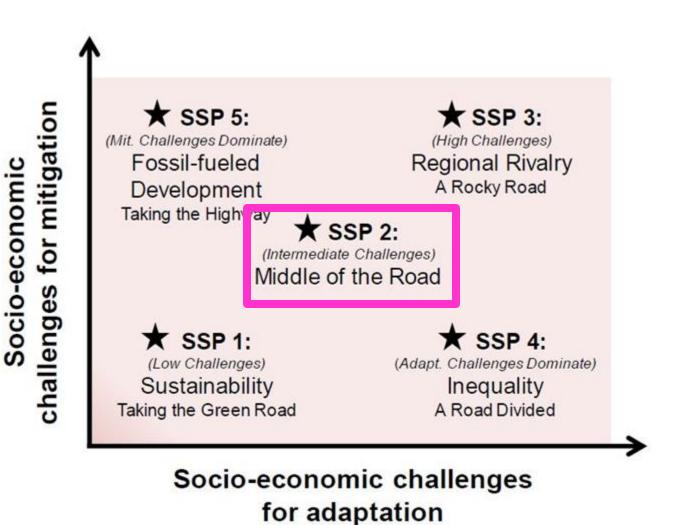


UK-SSPI

- Strong support for regionalisation
- National cooperation
- Transition to renewable energy
- Transition to non-monetary economy
- Green technological innovation
- Low consumption lifestyles
- Transition to a circular economy



UK-SSP2 Middle of the Road





UK-SSPs

UK-SSP2

- Public services become public-private partnerships
- Economy grows, but inequality increases
- Large share of the population work in internet-based jobs, and have legal protection
- Reactive policy approaches to crises and shocks limit rising inequalities
- Cities become city-states



UK-SSP3 Regional Rivalry



Socio-economic challenges for mitigation



for adaptation

UK CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROGRAMME



UK-SSP3

- Closed borders, barriers to trade
- UK breaks apart
- Environmental regulations scrapped
- All public spending on defense
- Health and education limited
- Exploited workforce
- High levels of corruption and criminality
- Transition to self-subsistence lifestyle



UK-SSP4 Inequality



Socio-economic challenges for mitigation



UK CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROGRAMME



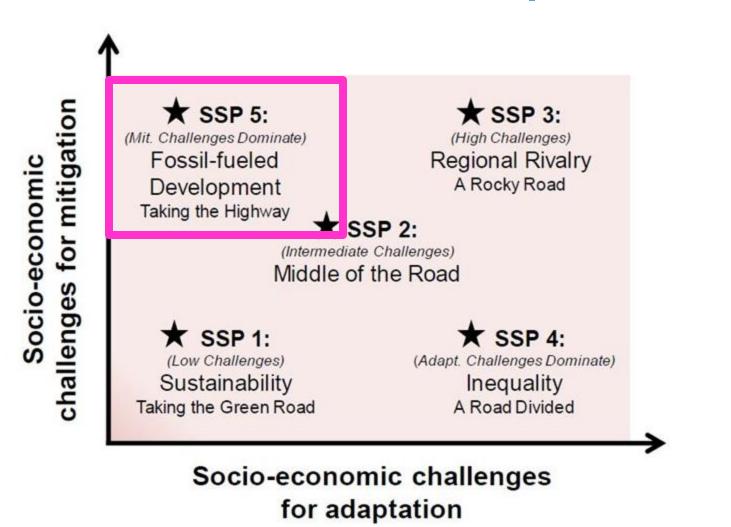
UK-SSP4 OVE

- Radical green development strategies transform UK businesses and wealth distribution
- Society becomes increasingly polarised and the North-South divide widens
- Welfare State ends, leaving a small elite in control of economic and natural resources



UK-SSPs

UK-SSP5 Fossil-fueled development

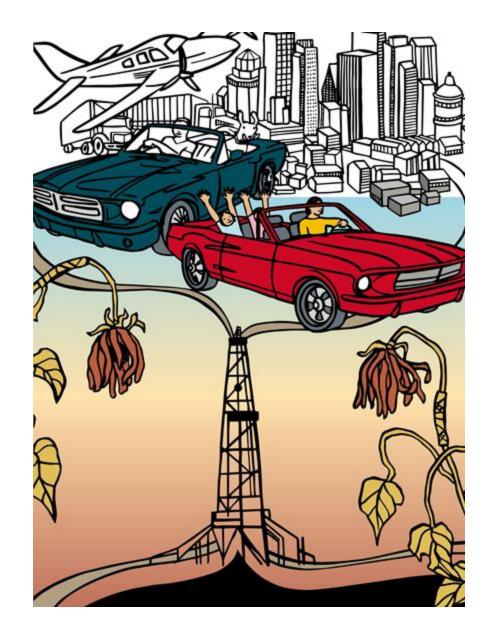






UK-SSP5

- Reduced support for carbon taxation
- Development in national manufacturing
- Reduction of North-South divide
- Economy and welfare growth
- High-tech development
- High consumption lifestyles
- Environmental tipping point



Thank you!

