

ipcc

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

THIRTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE IPCC
Busan, 11-14 October 2010

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DRAFT REPORT OF THE THIRTY-FIRST SESSION
Bali, 26-29 October 2009

(Submitted by the IPCC Secretariat)

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DRAFT REPORT OF THE 31ST SESSION OF THE IPCC
Bali, 26-29 October 2009

1. OPENING OF THE SESSION

The Session was held at the Bali International Convention Center, Nusa Dua, Bali, at the kind invitation of the Government of Indonesia.

Dr Rajendra Pachauri, Chairman of the IPCC, called the Session to order at 10.00 a.m. on Monday, 26 October 2009. In his opening speech, he expressed IPCC's gratitude to the Government of Indonesia for hosting the 31st Session of the IPCC and highlighted the challenges facing the Panel in this crucial period ahead of the 15th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP-15) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Copenhagen. He recalled the main steps undertaken for the preparation of Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), and stressed the expectations that society and governments place in future IPCC work. He also recalled the leading role of Indonesia in climate negotiations and in the work of IPCC.

Mr Ir. Rahmat Witoelar, Chairman of the National Council on Climate Change of Indonesia, welcomed all participants and expressed his appreciation for the efforts of the Indonesian Agency of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG) to ensure a successful meeting. He recalled some of the important achievements of IPCC and stressed the importance of climate science for developing countries. He suggested a few key issues for future IPCC work, including reference emission levels, update on carbon sinks, and refinement of stabilization scenarios.

Ms Sri Woro B Harijono, Director General of BMKG, welcomed all participants on behalf of herself and BMKG, recalling the importance of Bali as a venue of earlier climate negotiations. She stressed a few of the key issues that she expects the AR5 to cover, which are particularly important for the region and for Indonesia. These include a better understanding of climate change and monsoons. She also mentioned the need for IPCC to respond to questions raised by the UNFCCC.

Prof. Yan Hong, Deputy Secretary-General of WMO, in his opening address on behalf of the WMO Secretary-General, highlighted the priority expressed by the Executive Council on the issue of climate change and natural disasters. In addition to the forthcoming Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (SREX), he urged the IPCC to properly deal with this issue within the AR5 chapters. He recalled the success of the recent World Climate Conference 3 and invited the IPCC community to get actively involved in the development of the planned Global Framework for Climate Services.

Mr Joseph Alcamo, UNEP Chief Scientist, in his opening address on behalf of the Executive Director of UNEP, confirmed the long standing support of his Organization to IPCC and summarized some of UNEP's initiatives which are complementary to IPCC's, for example the yearly review of the status of the global environment and UNEP's support to the coordination of research on climate impacts, vulnerability and adaptation. He stressed the importance of IPCC's role in view of the "avalanche of new scientific results" and "at the turbulent frontier between science and policy".

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA AND OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE 30th SESSION

The Panel observed a minute of silence in memory of Mr Wolfram Krewitt, Coordinating Lead Author of the Special Report on Renewable Energy Sources and Climate Change Mitigation (SRREN), who suddenly passed away on 8 October 2009. Tribute was also rendered to Mr Vladimir Tarasenko (Belarus) who passed away at the SBSTA meeting in June 2009.

The provisional agenda, IPCC-XXXI/Doc.1, Rev.1 (attached as **Annex I**) was presented by Ms Renate Christ, Secretary of the IPCC, and adopted with item 8 pending, as no letter of resignation had been received at this stage from the IPCC Vice-Chair Mr Ogunlade Davidson. Concerns were expressed by several delegations about the consequences of possibly leaving the Vice-Chair position vacant for a long period of time. The issue was left open during the entire meeting but could not be resolved. The Netherlands reiterated the need to post documentation well ahead of Plenary Sessions, that is at least 10 days prior to the meeting.

The list of participants is attached as **Annex VI**.

The draft report of the Thirtieth Session was approved with one modification concerning the support by UK and Japan for a possible Special Report on climate change impacts on marine ecosystems including ocean acidification, inserted in the final version (attached as **Annex II**).

3. SCOPING OF THE IPCC 5TH ASSESSMENT REPORT

The Chair summarized the scoping procedure and presented a brief report of the 40th Session of the IPCC Bureau held in Geneva on 18 September 2009. Ms Renate Christ introduced to the Panel documentation prepared by the Secretariat, making use of conclusions from the scoping meeting held in Venice (13-17 July 2009), more particularly IPCC-XXXI/Doc.4 , IPCC-XXXI/Doc. 4, Add.1, IPCC-XXXI/Doc. 10, IPCC-XXXI/INF. 3 and IPCC-XXXI/INF. 5<http://www.ipcc.ch/meetings/session31/doc9.pdf>. The Chair invited initial comments on matters related to the overall process and scope of the AR5 including on cross-cutting matters. A number of comments were taken into account as part of subsequent Working Group (WG) Sessions, and more general aspects, revisited after those Sessions, are summarized below. A number of additional cross-cutting themes were proposed:

- Scenarios: the Chair proposed that the catalytic group already dealing with scenarios (Richard Moss, Leo Meyer, Jean Pascal van Ypersele) coordinate with Working Group Co-Chairs (Qin Dahe, Christopher Field and Ottmar Edenhofer) and prepare a proposal to address scenarios as a cross-cutting theme. This proposal should be finalized at the forthcoming Expert Meeting on socio-economic scenarios for Climate Change Impact and Response Assessment, which will be held in October 2010.

- Greenhouse gas metrics: the work initiated by the first Expert Meeting which was held in Oslo, Norway in March 2009 will be pursued under Working Group I (WGI) leadership (Thomas Stocker) with the participation of one Vice-Chair from Working Group II (WGII) and one from Working Group III (WGIII). No further concept note or formal cross cutting theme was considered necessary.

- Article 2 of the UNFCCC: a contact group on issues relating to Article 2, co-chaired by Mr Øyvind Christophersen (Norway) and Mr Saut Lubis (Indonesia), was set up by the Chair.

At 3.45 p.m. on Monday 26 October the Plenary Session was suspended and the Sessions of the Working Groups convened, according to the proposed schedule. Provisions were made to allow two meetings to be held in parallel.

The 31st Session of the Plenary reconvened on Wednesday 28 October at 3.00 p.m.

- 3.1 Action taken at the Eleventh Session of Working Group I: the two Co-Chairs reported on the outcomes of the WGI meeting and presented the revised outline and the schedule of work.
- 3.2 Action taken at the Ninth Session of Working Group II: the Co-Chairs reported on the outcomes of the WGII meeting and presented the revised outline and the schedule of work.
- 3.3 Action taken at the Tenth Session of Working Group III: the three Co-Chairs reported on the outcomes of the WGIII meeting and presented the revised outline and the schedule of work.
- 3.4 The Panel was invited to consider proposed topics, scope and approaches for cross-cutting matters and to provide further guidance as appropriate:
 - Øyvind Christophersen reported on behalf of the Contact Group on Article 2 of the UNFCCC. The Panel agreed to consider Article 2 as cross-cutting theme and accepted the proposal for a cross-Working Groups meeting to be organized in early 2010, before the SYR scoping meeting. The Chair takes the responsibility for the follow up actions on this issue. As a result of proposals made by several delegations, a few modifications were made to the concept note, and are included in the final version.
 - The concept notes on other cross-cutting themes were accepted.
 - In the discussion few issues were highlighted, such as the need to ensure consistent treatment of gaps in knowledge, to have a consistent treatment of grey literature by all WG's, and to facilitate online access to scientific journals for scientists in developing countries. It was also agreed that guidelines to authors will be prepared by the Secretariat in due time.

On regional aspects close coordination should be ensured between WGI and WGII, and with WGIII involvement on certain aspects. The WG's work-plan should allow interaction between the three WG's and the schedule of releases should enable regional details from WGIII to be taken into account in the regional assessments of WGII and of the Synthesis Report.
- 3.5 The Panel reviewed proposals for workshops and expert meetings, including on cross-cutting matters and confirmed the list of meetings, their scope as well as schedule and budgetary implications as indicated on IPCC-XXXI/Doc.10. The SYR scoping meeting is now scheduled for the second half of August 2010 in Liège. Mr Christopher Field reminded the Plenary about the proposed joint GEO-IPCC workshop on "How GEOSS could serve the data needs of the climate impacts and adaptation research communities and support the IPCC assessments" presented at the two previous Bureau Sessions (BUR-XL/Doc. 5). It was agreed that some travel support, up to 10 trips, will be allocated to this workshop on contingency funds.
- 3.6. The Panel agreed on the outlines of the three Working Group contributions to the AR5 as decided by the respective Sessions of the Working Groups and decided on a revised timetable for the AR5 as follows: WGI approval Session will take place in September 2013, WGII approval Session in mid-March 2014, WGIII approval Session in early April 2014, the SYR approval Session in mid-September 2014. The call for nomination of authors will be initiated in early January 2010 with a deadline set in March 2010. The decision on the list of authors will take place at the next Bureau Session scheduled in May 2010. For convenient reference, material for AR5 including

Working Group outlines, cross-cutting concept notes as well as information about planned expert meetings and workshops is compiled in **Annex III**.

The WGIII Session for approval of the SRREN has been postponed to February 2011 and will be held in Abu Dhabi at the kind invitation of the Government of the United Arab Emirates.

4. IPCC PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2010-2014

In his introduction of the budget, the Chair referred to IPCC-XXXI/Doc. 2, Add.1, summarizing the status of the IPCC Trust Fund and 2009 contributions as of 30 September 2009. He expressed his concern about the level of contributions received so far and the likely expected imbalance of the budget by the end of year. He invited Governments who might be in a position to do so to increase their level of contributions to the IPCC Trust Fund or to contribute to the budget year 2009 in case they have not yet done so. Norway announced a special contribution for 2009 and offered to sponsor two of the forthcoming meetings for the Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation.

The Financial Task Team (FiTT) met on two occasions during the Session, and Ms Conchita Martinez, Co-Chair, reported to the Plenary on behalf of the Task Team. The Plenary approved the list of decisions proposed by the FiTT, including the new provision to support the travel of one Government representative for each IPCC Bureau Member from a developing/EIT country. The Plenary adopted the 2010 budget and took note of the budget for the following years as attached (**Annex IV**), taking into account the postponement of the 11th Session of WGIII (approval of SRREN) to 2011 and the organization of the 33rd Plenary Session of the IPCC back to back with this meeting.

5. ADMISSION OF OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

Mr Gilles Sommeria introduced new applications for Observer Organizations as outlined in IPCC-XXXI/Doc. 5. Consistent with the *IPCC Policy and Process for Admitting Observer Organizations*, the list of new applicants had been reviewed by the Bureau at its 40th Session, and was presented to the Plenary. He also informed the Panel of four organizations who joined the list of UN participating organizations since the 30th Session, namely the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), the United Nations University (UNU), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). The Panel formally accepted as new observers the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) and the African Center of Meteorological Applications (ACMAD). It also accepted as observer Energy Research Austria, which accreditation had been deferred at the 30th Session.

Mr Andrej Kranjc (Slovenia), on behalf of the Task Group which he co-chaired with Mr Hiroshi Ono (Japan), presented the revised proposal by the European Community (EC) for a special observer status as outlined in IPCC-XXXI/Doc. 6, and indicated that the Task Group supported the proposal. The Chairman noted that the proposal was in conformity with IPCC procedures and the Panel accepted the revised proposal (**Annex V**). Ms Elisabeth Lipiatou expressed her thanks on behalf of the EC to the IPCC for accepting the new status of the EC.

6. MATTERS RELATED TO UNFCCC

Ms Rocio Lichte, on behalf of the UNFCCC Secretariat, provided an update on climate change negotiations, noting the short remaining time until COP-15 in Copenhagen in December 2009. She expected an active participation of the IPCC, as provider of supporting information, in the preparatory meeting to be held in Barcelona the first week of November and in Copenhagen. She also conveyed the message that the UNFCCC looks forward to the engagement of IPCC in SBSTA-32, which will be held in Bonn in July 2010

and to the outcome of the two IPCC Special Reports under preparation. Several Members acknowledged the importance of IPCC participating at the right level in UNFCCC meetings and Mrs Renate Christ provided complementary information on the planned participation in Barcelona and in Copenhagen.

7. RULES OF PROCEDURES FOR THE ELECTION OF THE IPCC BUREAU AND ANY TASK FORCE BUREAU

Ms Renate Christ introduced the documents IPCC-XXXI/Doc.15 and IPCC-XXXI/Doc.18, and, in the absence of the Co-Chairs of the Task Group which was set up on the election rules by the Panel at its 30th Session and co-chaired by the USA and Mauritius, the representative of the United Kingdom provided a brief progress report. A number of issues were raised by Members but it was agreed that further consultations were needed before decisions could be taken on the subject. The Chair invited governments to send their comments to the Secretariat, which will prepare a revised document for P-32.

8. IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS TAKEN BY IPCC-30

8.1 Involving developing/EIT country scientists: Mr Masaya Aiba, on leave from Mitsubishi Research, presented on behalf of the Secretariat the results of the survey he had conducted, in consultation with IPCC Vice-Chairs, on the involvement of developing/EIT country scientists in IPCC work, as outlined in IPCC-XXXI/INF1. Mr Jean Pascal van Ypersele, IPCC Vice-Chair, summarized the recommendations made by the IPCC Vice-Chairs as a result of the above survey and comments received from Bureau Members, as outlined in IPCC-XXXI/Doc.11. A number of delegates responded positively to the recommendations, particularly to the need to involve Focal Points more actively in the nomination process and to give explicit responsibility to Bureau Members in ensuring regional balance. In conclusion, Mr Jean Pascal van Ypersele invited delegates to send additional suggestions to IPCC Vice-Chairs, who will update their proposal for the 32nd Plenary Session. Ms Renate Christ indicated that the Secretariat will send proper guidance to Focal Points when issuing the next call for authors in January 2010. She also invited Governments to provide information on their nomination process to the Secretariat, as it could serve as examples for other countries.

8.2 Use of the full range of electronic technologies including searchable version of the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4): Mr Thomas Stocker reported on behalf of the Task Group set up on this matter at the 30th Session, as outlined in IPCC-XXXI/Doc.12. He stressed that certain communication materials should not be developed or distributed by the IPCC, unless compatible with the assessment process. Mr Jean Pascal van Ypersele suggested that the Co-Chairs of TGICA be involved in the activities mentioned in the document.

8.3 Issues to be addressed in the longer term: Mr Jean Pascal van Ypersele reported on behalf of the Task Group on the future of IPCC on some of the longer term issues raised, and suggested to re-address those issues in more depth two years before the end of the fifth assessment cycle. The Task Group will produce a revised report for the next Bureau meeting.

9. PROGRESS REPORTS

9.1 Special Report on Renewable Energy Sources and Climate Change Mitigation: Mr Ottmar Edenhofer, on behalf of the WGIII co-chairs, gave a short briefing on the on-going activities (IPCC-XXXI/Doc.8). Mr Ralph Sims will replace Mr Wolfram Krewitt as Lead Author.

- 9.2 Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation: Mr Vicente Barros, on behalf of WGII Co-Chairs, gave a short briefing on the on-going activities (IPCC-XXXI/Doc.7).
- 9.3 Task Force on Inventories (TFI): Ms Thelma Krug, on behalf of the Task Force Co-Chairs, presented the activities of the Task Force, as outlined in IPCC-XXXI/Doc.9.
- 9.4 Task Group on Data and Scenario Support for Impact and Climate Analysis (TGICA): Mr Richard Moss, on behalf of the Co-Chairs, reported on the Task Group activities, as outlined in IPCC-XXXI/Doc.14.
- 9.5 Development of new scenarios: Mr Christopher Field provided a short oral report on this activity on behalf of the Catalytic Group, mentioning the extension of the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) to the year 2300 and the development of more complete socio-economic story lines for each scenario. Mr Richard Moss, reported on the work of the Integrated Assessment and Climate Modeling communities, and indicated that three RCP's are now finalized for use by modelers, and the upcoming release of the fourth one, RCP 6. The Panel requested that the Catalytic Group prepare a written report for next Plenary, addressing the status of RCP's, their extension to the year 2300, the coordination between the Integrated Assessment and Climate Modeling communities, and involvement of TGICA.
- 9.6 IPCC Peace Prize Scholarship Fund: Ms Renate Christ reported on progress made with the development and use of the Trust Fund initiated with the Nobel Peace Prize money, as outlined in IPCC-XXXI/Doc. 13. The Panel expressed appreciation of progress made so far. The proposed title for this activity: "IPCC Climate Education Programme" raised some objections and may need to be revised. Some concerns were also raised with respect to the criteria to be required from possible funding sources. The Programme is scheduled to be formally launched in December 2009 during COP-15 in Copenhagen.
- 9.7 Any other progress reports: Ms Christ reported on IPCC outreach activities, as outlined in IPCC-XXXI/Doc.16. A specific effort is planned for COP-15 with the preparation of leaflets describing some of the key IPCC activities.

10. TIME AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION

The Republic of Korea formally offered to host the 32nd Session of the IPCC from 11 to 14 October 2010 in Busan. This offer was accepted by the Panel with thanks.

11. CLOSING OF THE SESSION

The Session was closed by the Chair at 13.00 on 29 October 2009.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

- 12. OPENING OF THE SESSION**
- 13. APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE 30th SESSION**
- 14. SCOPING OF THE IPCC 5TH ASSESSMENT REPORT**
 - 3.1 Action taken at the Eleventh Session of Working Group I
 - 3.2 Action taken at the Ninth Session of Working Group II
 - 3.3 Action taken at the Tenth Session of Working Group III
 - 3.4 Cross cutting issues
 - 3.5 Expert meetings and workshops
 - 3.6 AR5 Synthesis Report
 - 3.7 Finalization of the AR5 Scope and outline
- 15. IPCC PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2010-2014**
- 16. ADMISSION OF OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS**
- 17. MATTERS RELATED TO UNFCCC**
- 18. RULES OF PROCEDURES FOR THE ELECTION OF THE IPCC BUREAU AND ANY TASK FORCE BUREAU**
- 19. REPLACEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE BUREAU**
- 20. IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS TAKEN BY IPCC-30**
 - 9.1 Involving developing/EIT country scientists (Decision 7)
 - 9.2 Use the full range of electronic technologies including searchable version of the AR4 (Decisions 10/11)
 - 9.3 Issues to be addressed in the longer term (Decision 13)
- 21. PROGRESS REPORTS**
 - 10.1 Special Report on Renewable Energy Sources and Climate Change Mitigation
 - 10.2 Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation
 - 10.3 Task Force on Inventories (TFI)
 - 10.4 Task Group on Data and Scenario Support for Impact and Climate Analysis (TGICA)
 - 10.5 Development of new scenarios
 - 10.6 IPCC Peace Prize Scholarship Fund
 - 10.7 Any other progress reports
- 22. OTHER BUSINESS**
- 23. TIME AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION**
- 24. CLOSING OF THE SESSION**

DRAFT REPORT OF THE 30th SESSION OF THE IPCC
Antalya, Turkey, 21-23 April 2009

1. OPENING OF THE SESSION

The Session was held at the Miracle Hotel in Antalya, at the kind invitation of the Government of Turkey.

Dr Pachauri, Chairman of the IPCC, called the Session to order at 10:30 hours on 21 April 2009. He expressed IPCC's gratitude to the Government of Turkey for hosting the 30th Session of the IPCC, and identified the challenges that the Panel should tackle for the completion of the Fifth Assessment Report.

Mr Geoffrey Love, on behalf of WMO Secretary General, highlighted the role of the IPCC in representing the consensus of the scientific community and the importance of its messages for policy-makers. He stressed the importance of good observation data, which is one of the main responsibilities of WMO, and presented his expectations for the upcoming World Climate Conference 3, to be held in Geneva on 31 August – 4 September 2009.

Mr Peter Gilruth, on behalf of UNEP Executive Director, presented AR4 as a global milestone which has brought climate change on top of the world's agenda. One of UNEP's major objectives is to translate IPCC findings into concrete measures and implement them in various regions of the world. The nomination of Dr Joseph Alcamo in the new post of chief scientist should strengthen the scientific credibility and impartiality of UNEP's actions in the domain of climate change.

Mr Florin Vladu, on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, stressed the role of IPCC in support of the Climate Change Convention, particularly important during this year of intense negotiations leading to the Copenhagen Conference in December 2009.

Prof. Dr Veysel Eroglu, Turkish Minister of Environment and Forestry, extended the warm welcome of the Government of Turkey, and expressed his appreciation of the work of the Panel and his best wishes for the success of the meeting. He summarized the steps taken by his country with respect to the prevention, adaptation to and mitigation of the effects of climate change, and indicated that Turkey has recently prepared its first National Communication, as a Party to the Kyoto Protocol.

2. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA AND OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE 29TH SESSION

The proposed provisional agenda was approved (attached as **Annex 1**). The list of participants is attached as **Annex 7**.

The draft report of the 29th Session was approved, subject to a few minor corrections which are included in the final version (attached as **Annex 2**).

3. FUTURE OF THE IPCC

IPCC Vice-Chair Mr Jean Pascal van Ypersele introduced document IPCC-XXX/Doc. 10 and referred also to documents IPCC-XXVIII/INF.1, INF.1/Add.1 and IPCC-XXVIII/Doc.7 considered at the 28th Session, Budapest April 2008. Mr Christopher Field, Co-Chair of Working Group II presented specific suggestions aimed to better address regional issues in the Working Group II report.

The Chair invited comments on matters relevant for the scoping of the AR5 as matter of priority. In their interventions governments highlighted various issues of importance including regional matters, developing country participation, use of grey literature and scientific technical literature in all languages, cross cutting matters, appropriate timing for addressing issues of integration and synthesis, the amount of guidance required before the scoping meeting in Venice, and whether and when to convene a scoping meeting for the Synthesis Report.

Two contact groups were set up. One group co-chaired by Mr Ian Carruthers (Australia) and Ms Antonina Ivanova Boncheva (Mexico) considered policy relevant scientific and technical questions and topics for the AR5 Synthesis Report. In their report to the Panel (see **Annex 3**) the Co-Chairs noted that the purpose of the meeting was to exchange ideas and to offer suggestions that could begin to inform further inputs through country submissions, the AR5 scoping meeting in Venice, the 31st Session of the IPCC and a possible scoping meeting in late 2010 for the Synthesis Report.

The importance of an interface between the lead authors and the policy community and other stakeholders when considering policy relevant questions was noted. Different views were offered on whether to use the term policy relevant questions, topics or issues. The group noted that the SYR should be comprehensive. Policy relevant questions could provide a means of ensuring that key information was covered and linked in a way that is central to policymakers' needs. A view was presented that questions should support integration of information in the SYR instead of segmentation within Working Group domains.

Various views were offered concerning form and organisation of the questions such as around themes that looked at past trends, the present, and the future, or according to importance for stakeholders; whether to have an open-ended set of questions or to select and condense them into a smaller set; to use the AR4 as reference point and identify what remains relevant for AR5; and how to anticipate policy needs in 2014. A short explanation of the rationale for a question could inform the authors better about the intentions of the question.

A second contact group co-chaired by Mr Sergio Castellari (Italy) and Mr Yadowsun Boodhoo (Mauritius) addressed regional issues. While agreeing that in the AR5 a more detailed regional division, in better agreement with climatic and socio-economic considerations, be worked out, the group recommended that the question should be placed on the agenda of the scoping meeting. The contact group also discussed how best to undertake integration of regional issues. Several options were considered, including a proposal for a Special Synthesis Report that would integrate the findings of all three working groups on a regional basis, to be completed by 2016. In plenary a proposal was brought forward by Mr Jean Pascal van Ypersele, reintroducing ideas first presented by Mr Christopher Field, that the Working Group II report be split into separate volumes dealing with global and regional issues, and that this be delivered within the AR5 cycle after the completion of the WGI and WGIII reports. The Panel decided that this proposal, along with the ideas raised in the contact group, be forwarded for discussion at the AR5 scoping meeting.

After consideration of all proposals presented in document 10, the following decisions on the scoping of the 5th Assessment Report (AR5) and future IPCC activities were adopted by the Panel:

Decision 1:

The scoping of the AR5 Synthesis Report (SYR) and the identification of cross-cutting issues begins with the first scoping meeting, but, in line with past procedure, provision is made for a special meeting dedicated to scoping the SYR structure and content. It is expected that the scoping meeting in Venice (13-17 July 2009) would come up with chapter outlines for the three Working Group contributions to the AR5 and prepare a broad outline for the SYR.

Decision 2:

In preparation of the scoping process, the Panel agreed that the IPCC Vice-Chairs, in cooperation with the Co-Chairs and assistance from the IPCC Secretariat and Technical Support Units (TSU), should carry out an evaluation of the treatment of cross-cutting topics in the Third Assessment Report (TAR) and Fourth Assessment Report (AR4), summarizing issues that were covered well and the elements that could be strengthened and to identify new cross-cutting issues for AR5. They are encouraged to consult past Bureau members and TSU heads to benefit from their experience and to share their views within the Bureau. This should be carried out before the scoping meeting on AR5 in Venice.

Decision 3:

As a first step a letter will be sent to governments by the Secretariat inviting them to submit, before the end of May 2009, their views on questions they would like to see addressed in AR5. The output of the contact group set up at IPCC-30 for this purpose is appended to the report of the Session and will be forwarded to the Venice meeting.

Decision 4:

The Panel decided to consider proposals for Special Reports, such as requests from the UNFCCC, on an ad-hoc basis, to be presented to the Panel, for decisions in keeping with existing practice and criteria.

Decision 5:

The Panel felt that much greater attention is required to improve the treatment of regional issues. The scoping meeting should take note of the proposal presented by the IPCC Vice-Chair Mr Jean Pascal van Ypersele as well as other options to improve the treatment of regional issues as it develops the Working Group outlines. The scoping meeting should also consider options for a more detailed regional division.

Decision 6:

The Panel encourages all TSU's to formalize agreements such as the one set up by WG I during the AR4, whereby free online access to major scientific journals was granted to lead authors from developing/EIT countries.

Decision 7:

The Panel charges the IPCC Vice-Chairs to carry out over the next six months an assessment of the current shortcomings in involving an adequate number of developing/EIT country scientists and to propose approaches to address this issue.

Decision 8:

The Panel encourages access to a) grey literature and b) literature in all languages, around topics particularly relevant to the AR5, through expert meetings or workshops to be organized by the WG Bureaus and TSUs.

Decision 9:

The Panel decided that Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ's) should be considered as part of all future assessments and reviewed accordingly.

Decision 10:

The Panel decided to set up a task group to collectively explore using the full range of electronic technologies to enhance the accessibility of approved and accepted IPCC products. This task force is composed of the Representatives from Austria, India, New Zealand, Singapore and Uganda, as well as of Mr Jean Pascal van Ypersele, Mr Thomas Stocker, Co-Chair of WG I and the Secretary of the IPCC, and is supported by the 4 TSUs. The task group is invited to submit a report to the Panel at its next Session in October 2009.

Decision 11:

The Panel agreed, as a matter of urgency, to develop an easily searchable version of the AR4 (including SYR and possibly all UN language versions of the SPMs and TSs) and make it accessible in the same way that TAR was.

Decision 12:

The Panel decided to make the Chairman's paper for the AR5 Scoping Meeting available to the governments beforehand for the sake of transparency (second half of May / early June).

Decision 13:

For longer term issues not covered here, the task group on the future of the IPCC is invited to come up in July with a document identifying main issues to be addressed in the longer term, which would be sent to governments well in advance of the 31ST Session of the Panel (26-29 October 2009).

4. SCOPING OF THE IPCC 5TH ASSESSMENT REPORT

Proposed expert meetings:

Mr Thomas Stocker, presented on behalf of WG I the main outcomes of the workshop on "New Science Directions and Activities Relevant to AR5", held in Hawaii in March 2009 jointly with WCRP and IGBP (IPCC-XXX/INF.3), and the Proposal for an IPCC Expert Meeting on Assessing and Combining Multi Model Climate Projections prepared jointly by WG I and II (IPCC-XXX/Doc.11). The Panel approved the organization of the expert meeting at the beginning of 2010. It was requested that the organizing committee, to be chaired by Mr Thomas Stocker, take into account comments received from the Panel and meeting participants, and include a good representation of WG II experts and experts from developing countries.

Mr Christopher Field, WG II Co-Chair, presented on behalf of WG I and WG II the proposal for an Expert Meeting on Detection and Attribution Related to Anthropogenic Climate Change (IPCC-XXX/Doc.12) to be held next September in Geneva. The Panel approved the organization of this meeting and requested that the organizing committee, to be chaired by Mr Christopher Field, cover a broad range of aspects, including regionalization aspects and WG III perspectives, specifically socio-economic factors.

Mr Ottmar Edenhofer, WG III Co-Chair, presented on behalf of WG III concept papers for an Expert Meeting on the Socio-Economic Consequences of Low Stabilization Scenarios (IPCC-XXX/Doc.15). The Panel recommended that this be addressed in the context of ongoing work on new scenarios. A concept paper for an Expert Meeting on Human Settlements, Water, Energy and Transport Infrastructure (IPCC-XXX/Doc.16) was approved in principle, and the Panel invited the WG III Co-Chairs to form an organizing committee which would develop a proposal based on the concept paper taking into account comments received. The proposal will be considered at IPCC-31 and, if approved, the expert meeting would be held in 2010.

A proposal by Japan and the UK for a Special Report on climate change impacts on marine ecosystems including ocean acidification raised particular interest, and the Chairman suggested that an expert meeting be organized on the subject.

Ms Renate Christ presented comments from Governments and Organizations on the scoping for AR5, received prior to the Session and collated under IPCC-XXX/INF.7. After a preliminary discussion on the proposals, the Panel agreed to include them for consideration at the upcoming AR5 scoping.

Work on new scenarios:

During consideration of the report from the Integrated Assessment Modeling Consortium Expert Group regarding the lowest Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP), RCP3-PD as referred to in IPCC-XXX/Doc.18, some questions were raised on technical issues such as long term emission profiles and concern was expressed about the delayed delivery of the report as well as ambiguities and potential policy prescriptive language. A contact group co-chaired by Mr Leo Meyer (Netherlands) and Mr Ismail Elgizouli (Sudan) was set up to consider those matters. The Co-Chairs reported to the Panel that, according to the contact group, the Steering Committee on New Scenarios had completed its work as mandated by the IPCC and they welcomed their report contained in IPCC-XXX/Doc.18. Since there are time constraints on the scenario process, the contact group believed that the work of the climate modelers should be taken up as soon as possible, using the proposed Reference Concentration Pathways as input for their models. The contact group reaffirmed that the RCPs are not IPCC scenarios like the SRES scenarios but tools to assist the climate modelers and the Integrated Assessment Modelers to develop their projections and scenarios. In consideration of further scientific issues related to the selected RCP IMAGE 2.6 scenario, it was suggested to ask, through the IPCC Chair, clarification from the modelers concerning the peak-and decline _odelling after 2100.

In its decision, the Panel expressed appreciation for the work of the Integrated Assessment Modeling Consortium Expert Group (IAMC) and welcomed the fact that the robustness of the IMAGE 2.6 scenario had been established for its use in the RCP 3-PD. The IPCC invited the IAMC to provide information on how this RCP will be extended to 2300, recalling the characteristics identified at the Expert Meeting Noordwijkerhout, September 2007, namely that it follows a peak and decline shape and exhibits net negative emissions toward the end of the century, and the significant policy and scientific interest in radiative forcing pathways that continue to decline. The Panel encouraged the scientific community to make use of the reports of the expert meetings on new scenarios under the AR4, including its references to comparability of new emission scenarios with the old SRES scenarios.

The Panel further agreed to set up a Task Group to consider further activities consistent with the catalytic role of the IPCC in scenario development as follows. The Task group will be co-chaired by Mr Qin Dahe (Co-Chair of WG I) and Mr Christopher Field (Co-Chair of WG II) and will be comprised of Mr Carlo Carraro, Ottmar Edenhofer, Ismail Elgizouli, Heosung Lee, Leo Meyer, Richard Moss, Thomas Stocker, and Jean Pascal van Ypersele.

5. POSSIBLE IPCC SPECIAL REPORT ON EXTREME EVENTS AND DISASTERS: MANAGING THE RISKS

Mr Vicente Barros, WG II Co-Chair, presented under IPCC-XXX/Doc.14 a scoping paper for a special report on "Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation", prepared with Mr Christopher Field and Mr Jean Pascal van Ypersele, as a result of the "scoping meeting" held in Oslo in March 2009, with the support of the government of Norway and the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR). Mr Christopher Field provided additional complementary information. A large number of constructive comments were made and the Panel approved the Special Report proposal, confirmed the composition of the Steering Committee for the report and asked it to take into account all comments received. The Chairman proposed to add one ISDR representative to the Steering Committee, in order to ensure proper coordination with this organization, while the responsibility and ownership of the report will remain with IPCC.

6. MATTERS RELATED TO THE UNFCCC

Mr Thomas Stocker presented, on behalf of its scientific committee, the conclusions of the expert meeting on the "science of alternative metrics", as outlined in IPCC-XXX/Doc.13, hosted by Norway in March 2009. It provides important conclusions in response to the UNFCCC request,

and as input to the scientific community and to the AR5 scoping process. A full report will be available shortly, on the web within a few weeks, and subsequently in print.

The Panel decided that the full report be sent to UNFCCC with a cover letter prepared by IPCC Chair. At the suggestion of IPCC Secretary, it proposed that this topic be presented at SBSTA in June 2009 as one element of an IPCC side event.

7. PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2009 TO 2014

Ms Renate Christ, Secretary of the IPCC, introduced IPCC-XXX/Doc.3, which presents the status of income and expenditure for the Trust Fund as of 31 December 2008, an analysis of expenditures during the AR4 period as requested by the Panel, and the budget proposals. Ms Renate Christ submitted to the adoption of the Panel a revised 2009 and a 2010 budget, as well as a forecast budget for 2011, and indicative budgets for the period 2012-2014, that is up to the end of the new assessment period. The Panel would have the opportunity to adjust 2010 and future budgets at P-31, following decisions expected to be taken on the AR5 scoping. Ms Renate Christ drew the attention of the Panel on the recent decrease of voluntary contributions and made a plea to countries for reinforcing their support to IPCC, informing the Panel that the annual letters to governments would be sent shortly after the budget decisions of this meeting. She also drew the attention of the Panel on the possibility for IPCC to consider offsetting IPCC carbon footprints as described in IPCC-XXX/INF.5.

Ms Renate Christ informed the Panel about the composition of the Financial Task Team (FiTT), renewed by the Chairman following proposals made by the Bureau at its 38th Session, mentioning that its meetings are open to all delegations. The FiTT membership includes the representatives from Spain (Ms Conchita Martinez) and Sudan (Mr Ismail Elgizouli) as Co-Chairs, and the representatives from Republic of Korea (Mr Jeong-Gyoo Park), of Maldives (Mr Amjad Abdulla), of New Zealand (Mr Howard Larsen) and of the United States of America (Mr Trigg Talley) as regular members. Ms Conchita Martinez was unable to attend this Session.

One of the major budget items proposed by the panel was the proposed reinforcement of the Secretariat, Mr David Warrilow presented the report for the Task Group which was set up by IPCC-28, contained in IPCC-XXX/Doc.19. He emphasized that the IPCC Secretariat was the only permanent body in the IPCC structure, provides essential central coordination, continuity and consistency of information and records. He also noted that the Secretariat is under great pressure because of the increased focus on IPCC since the publication of AR4. The Secretary provided additional information and clarification on the type of work carried out by the Secretariat and additional needs required. She emphasized in particular the need for additional staff with relevant scientific technical knowledge to assist the IPCC Chair and other Bureau members tasked with specific assignments in particular cross cutting matters and to play its part in the UN system, and the need for a dedicated IT expert. A number of countries supported the shift towards more scientific technical expertise and the request for additional staff. Some other countries requested more time to fully consider the budgetary implications of the request.

The Panel authorized the Secretary to create two new positions at P-level for a Programme Officer with scientific technical expertise in an area covered by the IPCC and for an IT expert. Budgetary provisions were also approved for an additional staff member at G-level and for temporary assignments until the new posts have been established and the recruitment process completed. The Panel further agreed to revisit the question of an additional Programme Officer with scientific technical background in a year's time while asking governments in a position to do so to consider secondments or sending a Junior Programme Officer.

The FiTT met at three occasions during the Session, and Mr Ismail Elgizouli reported to the Plenary on behalf of the Task Team. The Plenary adopted the revised 2009 budget as attached, and approved the budget decisions presented by the FiTT (**Annex 4**). The proposed 2010 budget has been examined but adoption is expected to take place at the 31st Session, awaiting scoping decisions.

8. RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF THE IPCC BUREAU AND ANY TASK FORCE BUREAU

The Chair informed the Panel that IPCC Vice-Chair Mr Ogunlade Davidson has been appointed Minister for Energy and Water Resources in Sierra Leone. The Panel expressed its congratulations to Mr Ogunlade Davidson and thanked him for his invaluable contributions to the IPCC in his capacity of Co-Chair of Working Group III throughout two assessment periods and for guiding several special Reports. The Panel also noted the need for a replacement according to Rule 12 of the Rules of procedures for the election of the IPCC Bureau and any Task Force Bureau.

Saudi Arabia raised the point that due to the exceptional circumstances which led to the appointment of three Co-Chairs in Working Group III, Region II (Asia) is not represented in the Bureau of Working Group III. It requested that the size of the Bureau is increased to 31, adding one member from Region II. Mr Taha Zatari was suggested as suitable candidate for that additional post. New Zealand and Australia reminded the Panel that at the time of the elections no rule was in place that would provide for each region to be represented in each Working Group bureau and that Region V (South West Pacific) is also not represented in the WG III Bureau, despite the fact that there was a candidate. The Panel, while noting that it is beyond the rules of procedure, accepted the addition of Mr Taha Zatari as additional member of the IPCC Bureau in the function of Vice-Chair of Working Group III as a one time exception which will not establish a precedent.

After an initial exchange of views on the changes in the "Rules of Procedures for the Election of the IPCC Bureau and any Task Force Bureau" suggested in the Secretariat document (IPCC-XXX/Doc.2), a Task Group, co-chaired by the USA and Mauritius was set up. Members of the task group include Austria, Egypt, France, New Zealand, Slovenia Thailand and the UK. The Task Group will present a revised proposal for amending the Rules of Procedure for the election of the IPCC Bureau and any Task Force Bureau for consideration by the Panel at its 31st Session.

9. OUTREACH

Due to lack of time this item was not discussed.

10. ADMISSION OF OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

Mr Gilles Sommeria, introduced new applications for observer organizations as outlined in IPCC-XXX/Doc.4. Consistent with the *IPCC Policy and Process for Admitting Observer Organisations*, a list of new applicants had been reviewed by the Bureau at its 38th and 39th Session, and was presented to the Plenary. The Panel formally accepted the Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC), a Non Governmental Organization (NGO) based in Brussels already accredited by the UNFCCC, the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS), a joint undertaking between UN organizations and the International Council for Science, recognized with a specific status by UNFCCC and having its Secretariat in WMO, and the Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy, an NGO based in Minneapolis, USA, not accredited yet by the UNFCCC but which provided a complete set of documents as required by the IPCC Policy. ***Discussion of the possible accreditation of two other organizations was deferred.***

An updated list of IPCC observer organizations is attached as **Annex 5**. The list of UN Bodies and Organizations has also been updated with the addition of the World Food Programme and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), which have requested their admission as participating organization after the preparation of IPCC-XXX/Doc.4.

Mr Gilles Sommeria also introduced the status of the request for special observer status from the European Community. This issue had been first instructed at P-29 by a contact group co-chaired by Mr Andrej Kranjc (Slovenia) and Mr Hiroshi Ono (Japan), and further consultation had been

conducted by the Secretariat, as described in IPCC-XXX/Doc.6. In view of the difficulties raised by some members, the EC had elaborated a revised proposal, submitted in session, which would limit the proposed special observer status to IPCC observer organizations which are parties to the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. This new proposal was discussed within the contact group, which reported back to the Plenary. It was finally decided that IPCC Chair would invite the EC to further revise its proposal, in order to prepare a document, including responses to comments and concerns expressed, to be circulated well ahead of next Session and included in the P-31 documentation (the revised EC proposal and the in session report of the task group are attached as **Annex 6**).

11. IPCC PEACE PRIZE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

The Panel agreed that Prof. Ernesto Zedillo, Former President of Mexico, Mr Valli Moosa, Former Minister of Environment, South Africa, Mr Brice Lalonde, Former Minister of Environment, France and Ms Khempheng Pholsena, former Vice President of ADB and Minister to the Prime Minister's Office, Head of Water Resources and Environment Authority Lao People's Democratic Republic will be invited to serve on the Board of Trustees for the fund. Due to lack of time it was agreed to consider and agree on the name of the fund at the 31st Session.

12. PROGRESS REPORTS

Mr Taka Hiraishi, TFB Co-Chair presented the progress report of Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI). Ongoing work is related to the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas inventories, software development and the Emission Factor Database. Plans for 2009 include an expert meeting "Revisiting the Use of Managed Land as a Proxy for Estimating National Anthropogenic Emissions and Removals" in Brazil on 5-7 May, a possible co-sponsored meeting with FAO on "Activity Data for LULUCF/AFOLU". For 2010 the Bureau decided an Expert Meeting on Uncertainty and Validation of Emission Inventories, and an Expert Meeting on Higher Detail in Inventories.

Mr Ottmar Edenhofer, Co-Chair of Working Group III informed the Panel about the successful first lead Authors meeting for the Special Report on Renewable Energy Sources and Climate Change Mitigation and planned future activities until approval acceptance of the Report in December 2010. He emphasized efforts to strengthen coherence between the different mitigation scenarios and the technology chapters through one or two additional meetings in the second half of 2009 between relevant authors and experts from the economic modelling community.

13. OTHER BUSINESS

No other business was raised.

14. TIME AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSIONS OF THE IPCC AND SESSIONS OF THE THREE IPCC WORKING GROUPS

The next 31st Session will be held in conjunction with the 11th Session of Working Group I, the 9th Session of Working Group II and the 10th Session of Working Group III in Bali Indonesia at the kind invitation of the Government of Indonesia. It was agreed that the session would last 4 days.

The representative of the Republic of Korea extended an invitation to host the 32nd Session of the Panel in Pusan in 2010 and the representative of Belgium extended an invitation to host the 11th Session of Working Group III for approval of the Special Report on Renewable Energy Sources and Climate Change Mitigation scheduled in late 2010 in the city of Liege.

The Panel thanked the government of Indonesia for hosting the upcoming Sessions in October in Bali and the government of The Republic of Korea and the government of Belgium for their offers to host future Sessions of the IPCC.

15. CLOSING OF THE SESSION

The Chair on behalf of the Panel reiterated his sincere thanks to the government of Turkey for hosting the Session. The Session closed at 18.30 on 23 April 2009.

**AGREED REFERENCE MATERIAL FOR THE
IPCC FIFTH ASSESSMENT REPORT**

- Working Group I outline
- Working Group II outline
- Working Group III outline
- Concept notes on Cross-Cutting issues
- AR5 Expert Meetings and Workshops

Working Group I Contribution to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis

Summary for Policy Makers

Technical Summary

Chapter 1: Introduction

Executive Summary

- Rationale and key concepts of the WG1 contribution
- Treatment of uncertainty
- Climate change projections since FAR

Frequently Asked Questions

Chapter 2: Observations: Atmosphere and Surface

Executive Summary

- Changes in surface temperature and soil temperature
- Changes in temperature, humidity and clouds
- Changes in atmospheric composition
- Changes in radiation fields and energy budget
- Changes in hydrology, runoff, precipitation and drought
- Changes in atmospheric circulation, including wind
- Spatial and temporal patterns of climate variability
- Changes in extreme events, including tropical and extratropical storms

Frequently Asked Questions

Chapter 3: Observations: Ocean

Executive Summary

- Changes in ocean temperature and heat content
- Ocean salinity change and freshwater fluxes
- Sea level change, ocean waves and storm surges
- Ocean biogeochemical changes, including ocean acidification
- Changes in ocean surface processes
- Changes in ocean circulation
- Spatial and temporal patterns of ocean variability

Frequently Asked Questions

Chapter 4: Observations: Cryosphere

Executive Summary

- Changes in ice sheets, including mass balance
- Changes in ice shelves
- Changes in glaciers and ice caps
- Sea ice variability and trends
- Snow and ice cover variability and trends
- Changes in frozen ground
- Dynamics of ice sheets, ice shelves, ice caps, glaciers and sea ice

Frequently Asked Questions

Chapter 5: Information from Paleoclimate Archives

Executive Summary

- Characteristics of early instrumental, documentary and natural climate archives
- Reconstruction of radiative forcing and climate response
- Reconstruction of regional variability and extremes
- Abrupt climate changes and their regional expression
- Sea level and ice sheets: patterns, amplitudes and rates of change
- Paleoclimate perspective on irreversibility in the climate system
- Paleodata-model intercomparisons

Frequently Asked Questions

Chapter 6: Carbon and Other Biogeochemical Cycles

Executive Summary

- Past changes in CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and biogeochemical cycles
- Recent trends in global and regional sources, sinks and inventories, including land use change
- Processes and understanding of changes, including ocean acidification
- Interactions between the carbon and other biogeochemical cycles, including the nitrogen cycle
- Projections of changes in carbon and other biogeochemical cycles
- Greenhouse gas stabilisation
- Carbon cycle – climate feedbacks and irreversibility
- Geoengineering involving the carbon cycle

Frequently Asked Questions

Chapter 7: Clouds and Aerosols

Executive Summary

- Observations of clouds and their representation in models
- Coupling of clouds, water vapour, precipitation and the large-scale circulation
- Cloud and water vapour feedbacks and their effects on climate sensitivity
- Observations of aerosols and their representation in models
- Aerosol types including black carbon: chemistry, sources, sinks and distribution
- Direct and indirect aerosol forcing and effects, including contrails and cosmic rays
- Aerosol-cloud-precipitation interactions
- Geoengineering involving clouds and aerosols

Frequently Asked Questions

Chapter 8: Anthropogenic and Natural Radiative Forcing

Executive Summary

- Natural radiative forcing changes: solar and volcanic
- Anthropogenic radiative forcing, including effects from land surface changes
- Effects of atmospheric chemistry and composition
- Spatial and temporal expression of radiative forcing
- Greenhouse gas and other metrics, including Global Warming Potential (GWP) and Global Temperature Change Potential (GTP)

Frequently Asked Questions

Chapter 9: Evaluation of Climate Models

Executive Summary

- The hierarchy of climate models: from global to regional
- Downscaling methods
- Assessing model performance, including quantitative measures and their use
- New model components and couplings
- Representation of processes and feedbacks in climate models
- Simulation of recent and longer term records
- Simulation of regional patterns, variability and extremes

Frequently Asked Questions

Chapter 10: Detection and Attribution of Climate Change: from Global to Regional

Executive Summary

- Evaluation of methodologies
- Atmospheric and surface changes
- Changes in ocean properties
- Cryosphere changes
- Extreme events
- Pre-instrumental perspective
- Implications of attribution for projections

Frequently Asked Questions

Chapter 11: Near-term Climate Change: Projections and Predictability

Executive Summary

- Predictability of interannual to decadal climate variations and change
- Projections for the next few decades
- Regional climate change, variability and extremes
- Atmospheric composition and air quality
- Possible effects of geoengineering
- Quantification of the range of climate change projections

Frequently Asked Questions

Chapter 12: Long-term Climate Change: Projections, Commitments and Irreversibility

Executive Summary

- Scenario description
- Projections for the 21st century
- Projections beyond the 21st century
- Regional climate change, variability and extremes
- Forcing, response and climate sensitivity
- Climate change commitment and inertia
- Potential for abrupt change and irreversibility in the climate system
- Quantification of the range of climate change projections

Frequently Asked Questions

Chapter 13: Sea Level Change

Executive Summary

- Synthesis of past sea level change and its components
- Models for sea level change
- Projections of globally averaged sea level rise
- Projections of the regional distribution of sea level change
- Extreme sea level events
- Potential ice sheet instability and its implications
- Multi-century projections

Frequently Asked Questions

Chapter 14: Climate Phenomena and their Relevance for Future Regional Climate Change

Executive Summary

- Patterns of variability: observations, understanding and projections
- Monsoon systems: observations, understanding and projections
- Extremes: observations, understanding and projections
- Interconnections among phenomena

Frequently Asked Questions

Annex I: Atlas of Global and Regional Climate Projections

Annex II: Glossary

Annex III: Acronyms and Regional Abbreviations

Annex IV: List of Authors

Annex V: List of Reviewers

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Outline of the Working Group II Contribution to the Fifth Assessment Report Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability

Table of Contents

Summary for Policymakers Technical Summary

Each sectoral and regional chapter will include a standard set of topics that are referred to as [CONTEXT] in each chapter outline:

- Observed impacts, with detection and attribution
- Projected integrated climate change impacts, with regional variation by scenario and time slice
- Assessing impacts, vulnerabilities, and risks
 - Vulnerabilities to key drivers (including extremes)
 - Economic, social, and environmental context for uncertain futures under alternative development pathways
 - Multiple interacting stresses
 - Uncertainty
 - Valuation of impacts and adaptation
 - Key vulnerabilities
- Adaptation and managing risks
 - Adaptation needs and gaps (based on assessed impacts and vulnerabilities)
 - Practical experiences of adaptation, including lessons learned
 - Observed and expected barriers to adaptation
 - Observed and expected limits to adaptation
 - Facilitating adaptation and avoiding maladaptation
 - Planned and autonomous adaptation
 - Potential and residual impacts
 - Thresholds and irreversible changes
- Case studies
- Research and data gaps

Each chapter will include an executive summary, FAQs, and references

PART A: GLOBAL AND SECTORAL ASPECTS

Context for the AR5

1. Point of departure
 - The setting
 - Major conclusions of WGII AR4
 - Major conclusions of Special Report on *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation*
 - Major conclusions of WGI AR5
2. Foundations for decisionmaking
 - Key concepts
 - Impacts, adaptation, and vulnerabilities on a range of scales
 - Assessing impacts, vulnerabilities, and risks
 - Multi-metric valuation
 - Treatment of uncertainty
 - Key vulnerabilities
 - Managing risks
 - Climate-resilient pathways: adaptation, mitigation, and sustainable development interactions

Natural and Managed Resources and Systems, and Their Uses

3. Freshwater resources

- Diversity of world water resources and their sensitivity to climate change
[CONTEXT]
- Cryosphere
- Interactions among water resources, human activities, and the built environment
- Water management, water security, and sustainable development

4. Terrestrial and inland water systems

- Diversity of world ecosystems and their sensitivities to climate change: from the mountains to the coast, from the tropics to the poles
 - o Intensively managed systems: forestry, fiber, and fuel production
 - o Wildlands and extensively managed systems
 - o Protected and conservation areas[CONTEXT] {for each ecosystem}
- Ecosystem services
- Interactions among ecosystems; land use, land-use change and forestry; and other human activities
- Vulnerability of carbon pools, bio-energy implications, and carbon management potentials
- Threats to human activities, infrastructure, and biodiversity

5. Coastal systems and low-lying areas

- Diversity of world ecosystems and their sensitivities to climate change
[CONTEXT] {for each ecosystem}
- Ecosystem services
- Interactions among ecosystems, human activities, and the built environment
- Sea-level rise, changes in coastal dynamics, and threats to human activities, infrastructure, agriculture, and biodiversity

6. Ocean systems

- Diversity of world ecosystems and their sensitivities to climate change
[CONTEXT] {for each ecosystem}
- Ecosystem services
- Water property changes, including temperature and ocean acidification
- Interactions between ecosystems and human activities
- Threats to human activities and biodiversity

7. Food production systems and food security

- Food production: farming, livestock, and fisheries and their sensitivities to climate change
[CONTEXT]
- Food systems: processing, distribution, and access
- Food security and the means to achieve it

Human Settlements, Industry, and Infrastructure

8. Urban Areas

[CONTEXT]

- Urbanization processes, sustainable habitats, and climate change risks
- Urban micro-climates, including urban heat islands
- Civic services and infrastructure
- Housing and settlements
- Economic base
- Development plans and development pathways, including social capital
- Urban planning, management, and governance
- Landscape and regional interconnections

9. Rural Areas

[CONTEXT]

- Landscape and regional interconnections (including migration)
- Housing and settlements
- Economic base and livelihoods
- Infrastructure
- Social capital and resilience

10. Key economic sectors and services

[CONTEXT]

- Networked infrastructure, including transportation, energy, water, and sanitation
- Industry and manufacturing
- Tourism
- Social and other economic services
- Market impacts (supply chains, systemic risks, and insurance)
{Food production, building on Chapter 7}

Human Health, Well-Being, and Security

11. Human health

[CONTEXT]

- Determinants of health: current and future trends
- Health outcomes and their sensitivity to climate change
 - o Extreme events
 - o Air quality
 - o Foodborne and waterborne diseases
 - o Vectorborne and zoonotic diseases
 - o Malnutrition
- Water quality, availability, and sanitation
- Children and other vulnerable populations
- Health inequalities, gender, and marginalized populations

12. Human security

[CONTEXT]

- Social and economic activities, including employment
- Education
- Inequalities, gender, and marginalized populations
- Culture, values, and society
- Indigenous peoples
- Local communities
- Local and traditional knowledge
- Migration and population displacement
- Conflict
- Community resilience

13. Livelihoods and poverty

[CONTEXT]

- Chronic and transient poverty
- Effects of climate change responses on poverty
- Interactions between climate change and poverty-reduction initiatives
- Inequalities, gender, and marginalized populations

Adaptation

14. Adaptation needs and options

- Synthesis of adaptation needs and options
- International, national, and sectoral assessments, including National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs)
- Measuring adaptation
- Addressing maladaptation

15. Adaptation planning and implementation

- Local, national, regional, and global strategies, policies, and initiatives
- Technology development, transfer, and diffusion
- Financing for adaptation
- Insurance and social protection
- Knowledge sharing, learning, and capacity building
- Institutional arrangements: public- and private-sector stakeholders and priorities
- Links between adaptation and development
- Decision support tools and methods
- Adaptation status and indicators

16. Adaptation opportunities, constraints, and limits

- Cross-sectoral synthesis
- Limits to adaptation, including ethical dimensions and resources
- Interactions among limits
- Effects of alternative mitigation pathways on adaptation
- Ancillary social and ecological effects of adaptation

17. Economics of adaptation

- Adaptation costs and benefits at global, national, sectoral, and local levels
- Inter-relationships between adaptation costs and residual damage
- Economic instruments to provide incentives
- Using market-based approaches for adaptation decisionmaking
- Ancillary economic effects

Chapters 14-17 will include case studies of, e.g., Least Developed Countries, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable countries and groups

Multi-Sector Impacts, Risks, Vulnerabilities, and Opportunities

18. Detection and attribution of observed impacts

- Integration of observed impacts across sectors and regions
- Attribution of observed impacts across sectors and regions

19. Emergent risks and key vulnerabilities

- Multiple interacting systems and stresses
- Indirect impacts, transboundary impacts, and impacts over longer distances
- Key vulnerabilities, aggregate impacts, thresholds, irreversible changes, and reasons for concern

20. Climate-resilient pathways: adaptation, mitigation, and sustainable development

- Multi-metric valuation
- Ecosystem services and biodiversity threats
- Consumption patterns, lifestyles, behavior, culture, education, and awareness
- Human well-being
- Adaptation, mitigation, and sustainable development, including tradeoffs and cobenefits

PART B: REGIONAL ASPECTS

{Subtitle: Contribution of IPCC WGII Incorporating Inputs from IPCC Working Group I “The Physical Science Basis” and Working Group III “Mitigation of Climate Change”}

This part will include analyses of consistently defined sub-regions and crossregional hotspots (e.g., Mediterranean, megadeltas), based on the availability of regional information.

21. Regional context

- Introduction
- Information on observed climate changes and relevant non-climate factors
- Regional projections: added value and limitations
- Similarities and pertinent differences in systems across regions
- Cross-regional hotspots

Regional Chapters

22. Africa
23. Europe
24. Asia
25. Australasia
26. North America
27. Central and South America
28. Polar Regions
29. Small Islands
30. Open Oceans

Chapter structure (22-30)

- Introduction
- Major conclusions from previous assessments
[CONTEXT] {with sub-regional information}
- Adaptation and mitigation interactions
- Inter- and intra-regional impacts
- Multi-sector synthesis

Appendix I: Glossary

Appendix II: Acronyms

Appendix III: Contributors to the IPCC WGII Fifth Assessment Report

Appendix IV: Reviewers of the IPCC WGII Fifth Assessment Report

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**Working Group III:
AR5 Outline Agreed by WG III Plenary**

Table of Contents
Summary for Policy Makers
Technical Summary
Frequently Asked Questions (extracted from the chapters below)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Introductory Chapter

- Lessons learned from AR4
- New challenges for the AR5
- Historical, current and future trends
- The mitigation challenges
-

II. FRAMING ISSUES

2. Integrated Risk and Uncertainty Assessment of Climate Change Response Policies

- Risk perception
- Risk and uncertainty in climate change
- Metrics of uncertainty and risk
- Managing uncertainty, risk and learning
- Tools for analyzing uncertainty and risk
- Frequently asked questions

3. Social, Economic and Ethical Concepts and Methods

- Assessing methods of policy choice
- Ethical and socio-economic principles
- Metrics of costs and benefits
- Economics, rights and duties
- Justice, equity and responsibility
- Behavioural economics and culture
- Policy instruments and regulation
- Technological change
- Frequently asked questions

4. Sustainable Development and Equity

- Determinants, drivers and barriers
- Mitigative capacity and mitigation
- Links to adaptive capacity and adaptation
- Development pathways
- Consumption patterns and carbon accounting
- Integration of framing issues in the context of sustainable development
- Implications for subsequent chapters
- Frequently asked questions

III. PATHWAYS FOR MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE

5. Drivers, Trends and Mitigation

- Global trends in stocks and flows of greenhouse gases and short-lived species
- Key drivers of global change
- Production, consumption and trade patterns
- Contribution of technological change to mitigation
- Contribution of behavioural change to mitigation
- Co-benefits and tradeoffs of mitigation including air pollution
- Carbon and radiation management and other geoengineering options including environmental risks
- The system perspective: linking sectors, technologies and consumption patterns
- Frequently asked questions

6. Assessing Transformation Pathways

- Tools of analysis
- Climate stabilization: Concepts, costs and implications for the macroeconomy, sectors and technology portfolios, taking into account differences across regions
- Integrating long- and short-term perspectives
- Integrating technological and societal change
- Sustainable development and transformation pathways, taking into account differences across regions
- Risks of transformation pathways
- Integrating sector analyses and transformation scenarios
- Frequently asked questions

7. Energy Systems

[Note: All sections should consider regional specificities including as appropriate to developed and developing countries and economies in transition.]

- Energy production, conversion, transmission and distribution
- New developments in emission trends and drivers
- Resources and resource availability
- Mitigation technology options and practices (including energy efficiency)
- Infrastructure and systemic perspectives
- Climate change feedback and interaction with adaptation
- Technological, environmental and other risks and uncertainties; and social acceptability
- Co-benefits, tradeoffs, spill-over effects
- Barriers and opportunities (technological, physical, financial, institutional, cultural, legal, etc.)
- Sustainable development and behavioural aspects
- Costs and potentials
- Gaps in knowledge and data
- Frequently asked questions

8. Transport

[Note: All sections should consider regional specificities including as appropriate to developed and developing countries and economies in transition.]

- Freight and passenger transport (land, air, sea and water)
- New developments in emission trends and drivers
- Mitigation technology options and practices (including energy efficiency)
- Infrastructure and systemic perspectives
- Climate change feedback and interaction with adaptation
- Technological, environmental and other risks and uncertainties; and social acceptability

- Co-benefits, tradeoffs, spill-over effects
- Barriers and opportunities (technological, physical, financial, institutional, cultural, legal, etc.)
- Sustainable development and behavioural aspects
- Costs and potentials
- Gaps in knowledge and data
- Frequently asked questions

9. Buildings

[Note: All sections should consider regional specificities including as appropriate to developed and developing countries and economies in transition.]

- Commercial, residential and public buildings
- New developments in emission trends and drivers
- Mitigation technology options and practices (including energy efficiency)
- Infrastructure and systemic perspectives
- Climate change feedback and interaction with adaptation
- Technological, environmental and other risks and uncertainties; and social acceptability
- Co-benefits, tradeoffs, spill-over effects
- Barriers and opportunities (technological, physical, financial, institutional, cultural, legal, etc.)
- Sustainable development and behavioural aspects
- Costs and potentials
- Gaps in knowledge and data
- Frequently asked questions

10. Industry

[Note: All sections should consider regional specificities including as appropriate to developed and developing countries and economies in transition.]

- New developments in extractive industries, manufacturing and services (including tourism)
- New developments in emission trends and drivers
- Material substitution, material reuse and waste
- Mitigation technology options and practices (including efficiency improvements, household and industry waste)
- Infrastructure and systemic perspectives
- Climate change feedback and interaction with adaptation
- Technological, environmental and other risks and uncertainties; and social acceptability
- Co-benefits, tradeoffs, spill-over effects
- Barriers and opportunities (technological, physical, financial, institutional, cultural, legal, etc.)
- Sustainable development and behavioural aspects
- Costs and potentials
- Gaps in knowledge and data
- Frequently asked questions

11. Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)

[Note: All sections should consider regional specificities including as appropriate to developed and developing countries and economies in transition.]

- Introduction to integrated assessment of AFOLU
- Emission trends (including agricultural productivity) and drivers
- Competition and opportunities for land-use (energy, food, feed and timber production; housing, nature conservation, biodiversity and other land uses)

- Mitigation technologies and practices in forestry, agriculture (e.g. biochar) and livestock farming
- Mitigation effectiveness (non-permanence: human and natural impacts; displacement; saturation)
- Systemic perspectives (including integrated land-use assessment)
- Synergies, tradeoffs and interactions with adaptation and other mitigation options
- Climate change feedback, natural disturbance and extreme events
- Environmental and other risks and uncertainties
- Co-benefits, tradeoffs, spill-over effects
- Opportunities and barriers (technological, physical, financial, institutional, cultural, legal, etc.)
- Sustainable development and behavioural aspects
- Costs and potentials
- Gaps in knowledge and data
- Frequently asked questions

12. Human Settlements, Infrastructure and Spatial Planning

[Note: All sections should consider regional specificities including as appropriate to developed and developing countries and economies in transition.]

[Note: Working Group III Plenary suggests that the WG III Bureau and the authors have the mandate to revisit the structure and the title of the bullets in this chapter based on the outcome of the Expert Meeting on “Human Settlements and Infrastructure” to be held in 2010.]

- Urbanisation challenges and opportunities for climate change mitigation
- Settlement structures, density, forms and lifecycle assessments
- Infrastructure, spatial planning and mitigation
- Lifestyle changes and efficiency
- Waste
- Water/energy nexus
- Human settlements and climate change: Experiences across countries
- Frequently asked questions

IV. ASSESSMENT OF POLICIES, INSTITUTIONS AND FINANCE

13. International Cooperation: Agreements and Instruments

- Introduction
- Framing concepts and an assessment of means for international cooperation
- International agreements: Examples and lessons for climate policy
- Multilateral and bilateral agreements across different scales
- Climate policy architectures
- Mechanisms for technology and knowledge development, transfer, diffusion
- Capacity building
- Linkages between international and national policies
- Linkages between international and regional cooperation
- Interactions between climate change mitigation policy and trade
- Performance assessment on policies and institutions including market mechanisms
- Investment and finance
- The role of public and private sectors and public-private partnership
- Frequently asked questions

14. Regional Development and Cooperation

- Introduction
- Opportunities and barriers of regional cooperation
- Current development patterns and goals
- Energy and development
- Urbanisation and development
- Consumption and production patterns in the context of development
- Low carbon development: Opportunities and barriers
- Links between mitigation, adaptation and development
- Investment and finance
- The role of public and private sectors and public-private partnership
- Frequently asked questions

15. National and Sub-national Policies and Institutions

- Introduction
- Characteristics and classification of policy instruments and packages
- Approaches and tools used to evaluate policies and institutions
- Research and development policy
- Assessment of the performance of policies and measures in developed and developing countries taking into account development level and capacity
- Framework: Role of institutions and governance
- Capacity building
- National, state and local linkages
- Links to adaptation
- Synergies and tradeoffs among policies
- Assessing policy design options
- Investment and finance
- The role of public and private sectors and public-private partnership
- The role of stakeholders including NGOs
- Frequently asked questions

16. Cross-cutting Investment and Finance Issues

- Financing low-carbon investments, opportunities, key-drivers and barriers
- Financing developed countries' mitigation activities
- Financing mitigation activities in and for developing countries including for technology development, transfer and diffusion
- Financing infrastructure and institutional arrangements
- Synergies and tradeoffs between financing mitigation and adaptation
- Directing and leveraging private financing
- Innovative financing
- Approaches and scale of financing at national, regional and international level in short-, mid- and long-term
- Enabling environments
- Frequently asked questions

Glossary

List of Authors and Reviewers

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FIFTH ASSESSMENT REPORT

Concept notes on Cross-Cutting issues¹

Consistent Evaluation of Uncertainties and Risks (CCM)

Background and scope

The quality of the uncertainty guidance notes for AR4 was recognized, but it was noted that their application has been uneven across and within Working Groups. Aspects of risks have not been treated consistently among Working Groups.

Further, the increased awareness and concern of policy makers regarding low-probability, high-consequence events, and the increased interest in risk assessment and risk management was recognized, even though these concepts are understood differently in different disciplines and Working Groups.

The overarching goal of refining and conveying consistent information on uncertainty and risk is to serve as a useful input for decision making on climate change.

Working Group involvement

All three Working Groups are and should continue to be involved, with the Co-Chairs of the Working Groups taking the lead.

Suggested approach

- The Working Group Co-Chairs to discuss their needs for guidance in the area of risk and uncertainty, and engage a process for updating and extending the existing guidance prior to the first LA meeting of each Working Group;
- The distinction between likelihood and confidence and the use of the confidence scale needs to be further clarified;
- The guidance paper to include a discussion of the meaning and significance of risk, specifically to address the treatment of low-probability, high-consequence events;
- Concerning risk assessment and risk management, to use a common language among Working Groups and Special Reports, without being prescriptive regarding its application;
- Once authors have been designated, for each Working Group to designate a small group of authors in order to ensure communication, coordination, and consistency of this issue across Working Groups and throughout the assessment process;
- Early on in the guidance development process, to use concrete case studies to test the approach recommended to deal with uncertainty and risk.

¹ Cross-Cutting Methodology (CCM)
Cross-Cutting Theme (CCT)

Costing and Economic Analysis (CCM)

Background

Economic analysis has been widely applied across the climate change domain – analyses of the economic cost of climate-related damages, the costs and benefits of mitigation options, the costs and benefits of adaptation options, the economic implications of policy design and instrument choice, the economic consequences of alternative architectures for international treaties on climate policy, and the economics of decision-making under uncertainty are primary examples. Past IPCC Reports have assessed these analyses, and this tradition will continue in the AR5.

Scope

The application of common economic fundamentals and measurement processes to analyses of adaptation and mitigation depends on the constraints that define their context. Even though these analyses accommodate enormous diversity in context, common fundamentals suggest that common criteria can be applied in the assessment of the resulting disparate literature. The point is not to decide whether the underlying analytical approach of any specific study is right or wrong; it is, instead, to judge the degree to which its specific application recognizes, to the extent practicable, elements that have played critical roles in driving results in one direction or another. The scope of this CCM would also comprise matters related to finance and investment.

Working Group Involvement Coverage

Costing and economic analysis will permeate the work of Working Groups II and III. Exploiting common language and common fundamentals should help in making the confidence assessments of economic conclusions that will be offered in both Reports more comparable and more transparent than in the past.

Suggested Approach

An Expert Meeting is proposed to assist authors in conducting their upcoming work. The expert meeting will not conduct a comprehensive assessment of literatures involved. It will, instead, work to incorporate a diverse set of views and to suggest how assessment frameworks can be created so that confidence levels drawn from economic analyses of all types can be more comparable. If the Meeting were scheduled after the author teams had been assembled but before the writing had begun, Lead Authors who will be responsible for the economic and valuation parts of the various chapters in both Working Groups could attend, participate, and begin the collaborative relationships that will, themselves, facilitate integration. The Expert Meeting should produce a volume that contains invited papers, discussant comments, and summaries of subsequent audience discussions. A Guidance Paper could then be created based on the content of the Meeting Report and other documents. This Paper would be designed to promote quality in the assessment of economic literature included across the various chapters of Working Groups II and III as well as consistency in judgments of quality across multiple chapters and both Working Groups. Elements of the guidance paper might even be incorporated into the both Working Group contributions to the AR5.

Regional Aspects (CCM)

Background and Scope

At its 30th Session held in Antalya, Turkey, in April 2009, the IPCC decided that much greater attention was required to improve the treatment of regional issues in AR5. The scoping meeting was also tasked to consider options for a more detailed regional division. The Scoping meeting took note of the following documents: the guidance paper on regional issues prepared for AR4, the report of the Task Group on the Future of IPCC (IPCC-XXX/Doc. 10), the draft report of the 30th session of the IPCC, the compromise proposal on the improved treatment of regional information in AR5 (AR5-SCOP/INF.3), and a document titled "Consideration of regional division for the IPCC AR5" prepared by the IPCC Secretariat for this meeting.

Reflection of Regional Information in the AR5 Working Groups

In order to improve the treatment of regional information in AR5, for the benefit of all users of the AR5 reports, it is suggested that the WGII contribution is split in two parts, completed at the same time and subject to a single review and SPM/TS approval process (There would be only one SPM and one TS, both included in each part, so that the overall context is present in each part.):

General title: *Vulnerability, Impacts, and Adaptation*

- Part A scope and subtitle: *"Global and sectoral aspects"*
- Part B scope and subtitle: *"Regional aspects"*. The cover for this Part would also mention: *"Contribution of IPCC WGII, incorporating inputs from IPCC Working Group I "The Physical Science Basis" and Working Group III "Mitigation of Climate Change"*

For further details see outline of the Working Group II report contained in IPCC-WG-II:9th /Doc.2.

To make this regional Part possible, a number of suggestions were made:

- Ensure consistency in the presentation and transfer of regional information on observed and projected climate changes (including changes in extreme events), future scenarios, and mitigation and adaptation issues between Working Groups I, II and III;
- Holding an IPCC Workshop or an Expert Meeting on Regional Aspects of Climate Change jointly between Working Groups I, II and III at an appropriate stage of the development of the AR5 would be very useful to help achieving this consistency, increase the knowledge base from region specific literature and promote mutual understanding around the regional aspects. One possibility is to organize it in conjunction with a TGICA meeting;
- As in AR4, make use of detailed case studies in specific regions ("hot spots") that focus on different aspects of the climate issue, often spanning different Working Groups;
- Offer mechanisms for making the most efficient use of regional expertise on chapters in different Working Groups requiring the transfer and presentation of regional information, e.g.: WGI and WGIII nominate authors who would be willing to review, from the outset, draft regional chapters in WGII; A small number of Lead Authors from one Working Group accustomed to working in an interdisciplinary perspective be nominated as "Attending" Contributing Authors for another Working Groups. At the invitation of the Co-Chairs they can attend relevant parts of LA meetings (they would be LA in one WG and CA in another WG);
- Make the draft texts of Part A of WGII available in a timely manner to WGIII so that WGIII can take into account the latest information available for integrated assessment. Similarly, timely exchanges of relevant draft texts between WGI and WGII will be useful.
- Promote the use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Internet tools to present and communicate regional information both during AR5 preparation (for technical exchange) and after its completion (for outreach), and could possibly be aided by TGICA and DDC.

- Consider scheduling the WGII final plenary after both WGI and WGIII have completed their volumes. This would allow the WGI and WGIII material to be available in an approved form, and allow the WGI and WGIII author teams and TSUs to be able to contribute effectively with their material to the regional Part B of the WGII report. This would facilitate the effective contribution of WGIII to the regional WGII Part B, and the approval process of this Part B, so that WGIII-related material in WGII Part B can be founded on already approved WGIII material. This is particularly important given the number of WGII chapters.

Suggested approach for the division of the world into regions

For the division of the world into regions to be used in AR5 a number of different criteria, depending of the kind of analysis intended or the discipline concerned need to be considered, while noting that there is no regional division which can satisfy perfectly all needs. A number of principles were suggested, including: no area should be left out of the division, and the sum of the parts should cover the entire globe; a geographical approach is suggested to divide the world into regions, with additional sub-regional information as feasible.

Some of the advantages of such an approach are that it is easy to communicate and widely recognized, and that geography does not change fast. Users can easily know where they can find the information immediately relevant to them. Any other disaggregation (for example socio-economic) could be incorporated in those regions. This is also consistent with AR4.

A regional division and an indicative regional subdivision has been proposed for the regional Part B, but it is suggested that the regional subdivision be finalized by the chapter authors after the Workshop/Expert meeting suggested in section 7.2. For further details see outline of the Working Group II report contained in Section C.

Water and the Earth system: changes, impacts and responses (CCT)

Background

The title was changed from “*Hydrological cycle*” to “*Water and Earth system: changes, impacts and responses*” to better reflect the main interests of stakeholders. There needs to be more consistency among Working Groups and more involvement of WGIII on this topic.

Scope

The following outlines the main variables and activities that should be covered. These are broken into areas relevant to the three IPCC Working Groups. It is recommended that all three Working Groups undertake a synthesis of their components of this CCT.

Working Group involvement

WG I – There should be a comprehensive assessment of information available on variables related to the water cycle including observations, modeling capabilities, attribution of the changes to causes, predictions from daily to decadal time scales, projections of the longer term future, and an assessment of all of these for use by decision makers. Variables of particular interest include the following: precipitation; temperature; water vapor; extremes; runoff, river flow, discharge into the oceans; water storage, soil moisture, lakes, ground water; drought, evaporation; sea level; cryosphere changes; and air pollution. There is a need to use observations to evaluate models and factor these results into model projections, because there are still limitations in simulating precipitation. Simulation needs to be improved of the diurnal cycle, tropical storms, ENSO, and other phenomena. Down-scaling uncertainties need to be properly accounted. Issues include observational networks that are becoming degraded, especially for *in situ* observations, and the science on the attribution of changes to variables beyond temperature should be advanced.

WG II – Stakeholder needs should be addressed by:

- *defining the main drivers of change*. In addition to changes in climatic variables, non-climatic drivers include increasing population and water demand, economic development, urbanization; changing diet and lifestyle; and governance on water.
- *addressing fresh water issues on regional scales through observations, attribution, predictions and projections of impacts on the following*: resources; agriculture, food security, fisheries; human well-being, security; desertification, erosion; built environment; infrastructure; ecosystems; sea level; lake storage, ground water, frozen ground; snow cover, glaciers and ice caps, river and lake ice; rivers; trans-boundary aquifers (relationships between ground and surface water, aquifer recharge); extreme frequency and intensity; water quality; virtual water.
- *identifying vulnerabilities of fresh water systems*.
- *addressing coping strategies and responses* including short and long term adaptation.
- *addressing sustainable development*.

WG III - Water and climate change mitigation issues include:

- low carbon energy: bioenergy, biofuels (use of water, added pollution); nuclear power (cooling); hydro power; co-benefits and tradeoffs; side effects of solar, wind, etc.
- land use change: sequestration of carbon; fires.
- infrastructure: energy/water efficiency, energy recovery; technology;
- potential changes in precipitation and water quality with some geoengineering options
- questions exist on whether CCS would have side effects
- non-conventional water: (desalination, etc.).

Suggested approach

Working Group II should have the lead in addressing this CCT, but all three Working Groups need to be included. All Working Groups should recognize the need for a water cycle theme and provide appropriate insights, including on regions and extremes. There is a need to ensure exchange of information and coordination of information among the three Working Groups and accomplish the coordination among Working Groups. The most appropriate and effective way of doing this would be developed by the Co-Chairs (e.g. designated contributing authors). Links should be established with other activities including the special report on extreme events, the CCT on regions, and the planned "*Human Settlement and Infrastructure*" expert meeting; and water related extreme events should be taken into account at the proper level in each chapter. It is not expected that a new Technical Paper would come from this activity.

Carbon Cycle including ocean acidification (CCT)

Background

The carbon cycle is a central component of the Earth system. It integrates multiple forcings, responses and feedbacks related to climate change over a range of different time-scales, concerns additional biogeochemical cycles and is therefore a theme of paramount importance for all Working Groups of the AR5, as well as for the Synthesis Report. Since the completion of the IPCC-TAR, ocean acidification has been identified as a further critical and direct consequence of increasing atmospheric GHG concentrations – a full assessment of it will have to be presented by AR5. Multiple types of active management of the carbon cycle are now envisaged by many governments. Given the emergence of substantial new scientific literature on these themes, it is recommended that all the issues described in this document are reviewed and updated by all AR5 WGs, and that a mechanism is put in place to ensure this coverage, as well as ensuring the avoidance of inconsistencies between different sections of the assessment.

Scope

- Major *issues* concerning CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O including ocean acidification, feedback mechanisms between biogeochemical cycles and climate, and aspects of land use and land management including competition between bioenergy and food production, etc;
- *process* knowledge including direct CO₂ effects ('fertilization') on physiology and functioning of land ecosystems, variability of carbon pools, ocean acidification, the marine biological pump, nutrient interactions with terrestrial and marine carbon dynamics, interactions among CO₂ effects, climate, and other stressors, carbon feedbacks from land/ocean ecosystems to climate;
- *knowledge of past dynamics* of biogeochemical cycles, ocean pH, anthropogenic GHG emissions, including budgets of CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, DIC and other quantities;
- *present day budgets* with improved attribution to different sources and sinks;
- *projections* of atmospheric CO₂, other GHGs and ocean pH including of relevant feedbacks, the longer-term (beyond 2100) scope, and reversibility;
- sensitivity of major carbon pools to changes in climate, land use etc. including stratification by climate zones (land and ocean) and major regional case studies (coral reefs, Amazon forest, polar oceans);
- impacts of changing biogeochemistry on biological productivity, food web structure, biological resources, fisheries, crops, fibre, bioenergy;
- carbon management for mitigation, changes in energy systems with implications for biogeochemistry and climate, urban carbon metabolism, impacts from agroindustrial system development to GHG emissions from transport, packaging and distribution.
- It is likely that further issues related to global biogeochemistry and climate arise during the coming few years – these will have to be considered as well by the AR5 assessment.

Working Group involvement

An important role will likely be played by the WGI chapter on carbon cycle and other biogeochemical cycles: it should assess the full range of Earth system wide implications for climate change of changing biogeochemistry. WGII and WGIII should implement suitable sections to summarize this, as well as accounting for any outstanding issues as they are relevant for the respective WG.

Suggested approach

Coordination meetings (e.g., after completion of the zero-order draft from all WGs) may be held to ensure implementation of the goals stated above. No specific "product" is being envisaged, rather adequate coverage of biogeochemistry and ocean acidification issues across the AR5 are of high importance.

Ice Sheets and Sea-Level Rise (CCT)

Background

The potential significant contribution of the ice sheets to future sea-level rise has raised concern about the implications for adaptation and mitigation policy options. To build on the experience gained in the AR4, there is strong interest in ensuring good communication between all three Working Groups (WGs).

Scope

The focus of the cross-cutting theme was on sea-level rise and its implication for coastal zone and island adaptation and vulnerability. A particularly important focus was the heavily populated megadeltas. For understanding the adaptation issues, there is a need for scenarios of sea-level rise, including the upper and lower end of the range and not just the central estimates. The regional distribution of sea-level rise and trends in extreme events and surface waves (both amplitude and direction) were recognized as important issues. There are also potential implications for mitigation policy.

Working Group involvement

WGI and WG II (and potentially WG III) have strong interest in this cross-cutting theme. Leadership would depend on the appointment of lead authors but would naturally lie in either or both of WGI and WG II. A range of issues will be addressed in the appropriate WGI and WGII chapters.

Suggested approach

Mechanisms for ongoing communication across the Working Groups proposed were:

- exchange of outlines between WGI and WG II;
- video conferences between relevant lead authors. The IPCC budget may need to consider providing financial support to ensure adequate regional representation;
- explore the ability to use the IPCC Data Distribution Centre as a resource to facilitate inter-WG data exchange.

The Co-Chairs of WGI will propose to the Panel at its 31st Session an IPCC Workshop on Sea Level Rise and Ice Sheet Instability to be held in June 2010.

Joint lead authors or joint lead author meetings were not seen as essential. No need for a guidance paper or Technical Paper was identified.

There is a need to ensure optimum use is made of authors' time and to facilitate attendance and the communication of outcomes with Working Groups. IPCC Lead Author participation in the relevant workshops should be encouraged.

Mitigation, Adaptation and Sustainable Development (CCT)

Background

This cross-cutting theme was addressed in both WGII and WGIII of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). It addresses the ways that processes, responses and outcomes affect for individuals, communities, social-ecological systems, etc., which are experiencing climate change within the context of multiple, interacting stresses. The theme includes not only assessments of the economic, social and environmental costs and benefits of responses to climate change, but the human security implications for present and future generations.

Scope

This CCT can be considered an overarching framework for considering climate change impacts, adaptation, and vulnerability. Within the AR5, this theme involves identifying the linkages between adaptation and mitigation; and assessing the social, economic, and ecological consequences of adaptation and mitigation responses, evaluating implications for sustainable development, while at the same time highlighting the new challenges to sustainable development raised by climate change. Attention would be paid to all relevant sectors, technologies and practices including biodiversity, land use planning and development, lifestyle and behavioral changes and geo-engineering.

Working groups involved

The theme is very relevant to both WGII and WGIII, and to the SYR. There is a need to coordinate and integrate approaches and outputs among the chapters and groups.

Suggested approach

Questions that can be considered within assessments in both WGII and WGIII:

- How do climate change responses influence a wider transition to sustainability and resilience?
- How do adaptation and mitigation policies and strategies influence vulnerability and equity? What are the implications for sustainable development (SD)?
- What types of strategies and approaches to poverty reduction and disaster risk reduction contribute to mitigation, adaptation & SD?
- How does a “sustainable” development pathway influence adaptation and mitigation?
- What is the role of transversal sectors such as energy, transport, tourism, agriculture, and fisheries
- What types of approaches and tools are being used to evaluate costs and benefits, of adaptation and mitigation measures from the perspective of SD? (i.e., what are the “co-costs” and “co-benefits”?)
- Are the metrics and values that are being used to evaluate impacts and responses explicit and transparent?

The relationship and interactions among mitigation, adaptation & SD could be framed and discussed up front in WGII, WGIII and the SYR, and assessed in the concluding chapters or sections. The empirical evidence on the consequences of adaptation and mitigation policies including synergies and conflicts and strategies for SD could also be assessed in relevant chapters. Human and societal implications and significance for SD could be included in each sectoral and thematic chapter that discusses responses to climate change. Equity dimensions of climate change responses and implications for SD could be raised in the introductory chapters of both WGs and in the SYR. Finally, individual authors that take an integrated perspective could be included in key chapters in WGII, WGIII and the SYR, and there is a need for interactions and consultations among CLAs and LAs within and among WGII, WGIII and the SYR. Inputs for dealing with this theme would also be provided from the proposed expert meeting on “*Human Settlements and Infrastructure*”.

Issues related to Article 2 of the UNFCCC

Aim

The aim of this Cross Cutting Theme is to provide comprehensive and consistent scientific information in the AR5 that is relevant to and informs the consideration of Art. 2 of the UNFCCC, including key vulnerabilities and development.

Background

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)'s Article 2 states: "The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner."

Document IPCC-XXXI/Doc. 4 (*Scoping of the IPCC 5th Assessment Report – Background, Cross cutting issues and AR5 Synthesis Report*) addresses the treatment of Cross Cutting Themes in the AR5. Document IPCC-XXXI/INF.3 (*Scoping of the IPCC 5th Assessment Report Cross cutting issues – Previous IPCC work related to Article 2 of the UNFCCC*) provides further background on how previous IPCC reports have addressed issues related to Article 2 of the UNFCCC. Furthermore, Document AR5-SCOP/INF. 2 (*Treatment of Cross Cutting Themes (CCTs) in TAR and AR4, and Questionnaire Result*) provides an evaluation of the treatment of the cross-cutting issues in the Third Assessment Report (TAR) and the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). The AR4 CCT "Key vulnerabilities (including issues relating to Article 2 of the UNFCCC)" was covered by this report.

The Expert Meeting on the Science to Address UNFCCC Article 2 including Key Vulnerabilities was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina in 2004 ("IPCC Expert Meeting on The Science to Address UNFCCC Article 2 including Key Vulnerabilities" Expert Meeting – Long and Short Report). The Expert Meeting considered how this issue could be incorporated in AR4, particularly for an integrated treatment of the subject across the three Working Groups.

Scope

This cross-cutting theme is to provide comprehensive and consistent scientific information, drawing from the assessments of the working groups in the AR5 that are relevant to and inform the consideration of Art.2 of the UNFCCC. The theme is very relevant to all working groups, and to the synthesis report. There is a need to coordinate approaches and outputs among the chapters and groups. An initial consideration of relevant material in each working group and the cross cutting issues is outlined in the following indicative list:

WGI

- Anthropogenic and natural radiative forcing; detection and attribution of climate change: from global to regional
- Near-term and long-term climate change projections, including sea level change and regional aspects
- Abrupt climate change, extremes and irreversible climate change
- Scenarios/stabilisation levels, including rate of change
- Other relevant issues

WGII

Related to different magnitudes and rates of climate change under stabilization and other scenarios, including regional aspects, information on:

- Emergent risks and key vulnerabilities
 - Aggregate impacts, thresholds, irreversible changes, and reasons for concern
- Natural and managed resources and systems, and their uses
- Food production systems and food security
- Human settlements, industry, and infrastructure
- Adaptation opportunities, constraints, and limits
- Adaptation planning and implementation
- Climate-resilient pathways: adaptation, mitigation, and sustainable development
- Other relevant issues

WGIII

- Integrated risk and uncertainty assessment of climate change response policies
- Drivers, trends and mitigation
- Climate stabilization: concepts, costs and implications for the macro-economy, sectors and technology portfolios, taking into account differences across regions
- Sustainable development and transformation pathways, taking into account differences across regions
- Integrating long and short-term perspectives
- Integrating technological and societal changes
- Social, economic and ethical concepts and methods
- International cooperation: agreements & instruments
- Regional development and cooperation
- National and sub-national policies and institutions
- Cross-cutting investment and finance issues
- Other relevant issues

There are a number of cross-cutting issues including:

- Linkages and feedbacks between and among: greenhouse gas emissions, atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations, temperature increase, precipitation, ocean acidification, sea level rise, impacts, adaptation, mitigation and sustainability
- Consistent use of scenarios and treatment of uncertainties and risks throughout the three working group reports

Working group involvement

This CCT involves WGI, WGII and WGIII. All three working groups are asked to provide comprehensive and consistent scientific information pertaining to the consideration of Article 2 of the UNFCCC and to draw from their contributions to these issues.

Suggested approach

Due to the importance of this CCT, the relationship and interactions related to this cross cutting theme between and within the three working group reports should be discussed up front and in the Lead Author meetings of the WGI, WGII, WGIII and the SYR, and assessed in concluding chapters or sections. It is proposed that the indicative list of topics above could be further developed at the scoping meeting of the SYR in 2010 based on the approved scoping documents of the AR5.

It is proposed to arrange a Cross Working Group meeting early 2010. This meeting could provide further guidance including on the arrangement of an expert meeting on this Cross Cutting Theme. This group would prepare a progress report to inform subsequent lead author meetings and for further consideration by the panel at its 32nd session. The progress report would further provide recommendations from the cross working group on the arrangement of an expert meeting on this cross cutting theme.

FIFTH ASSESSMENT REPORT

Expert Meetings and Workshops²

PLANNED AR5 EXPERT MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS (OVERVIEW)

Title	Proposed by Working Groups involved	Related to CCM/ CCT or new scenarios	Time	Duration	Location	Participants	Proposal attached
IPCC Expert Meeting on Detection and Attribution Related to Anthropogenic Climate Change	WGI / WGII Co-Chairs		14-16 Sep.09 (Already Held)	3 days	Geneva, Switzerland	40	√
IPCC Expert Meeting on Assessing and Combining Multi Model Climate Projections	WGI / WGII Co-Chairs		25-27 Jan 2010	2.5-3 days	Boulder, CO, USA	40	√
Expert Meeting on Human Settlement, Water, Energy and Transport Infrastructure - Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies	WGIII Co-Chairs	Mitigation, adaptation and sustainable development	March/ April 2010	tbd	tbd	80	√
IPCC Workshop on Sea Level Rise and Ice Sheet Instabilities	WGI Co-Chairs	Ice sheets and sea level rise	21-24 June 2010 (tbc)	4 days	Malaysia (tbc)	120	√
IPCC Workshop on Socioeconomic Scenarios for Climate Change Impact and Response Assessments	Joint WGII / WGIII	New scenarios	Oct 2010 (tbd)	3-4 days	tbd	70	√
Expert Meeting on consistent evaluation of uncertainties and risks	WGII, possibly involving all WGs	Consistent evaluation of uncertainties and risks	Nov 2010 (tbd)	2 days	tbd	tbd	
IPCC Workshop on Impacts of Ocean Acidification on Marine Biology and Ecosystems	Government of Japan, WGI / WGII Co-Chairs	Carbon cycle including ocean acidification	Feb 2011 (tbd)	tbc	Japan	100	√
Expert Meeting on Economic Analysis, Costing Methods and Ethics	WG III/WG II Co-Chairs	Costing and economic analysis	March 2011 (tbd)	3 days (tbd)	tbd	70 (tbd)	√
Other expert meetings and workshops							
Joint IPCC-NRC expert meeting on RCP-2	WG II	New Scenarios	2010	tbd	tbd	tbd	
Expert meetings on bottom-up/top/down	WG III	WG III	4x2 days, back to back with LA meetings			LA s	
Regional expert meetings	WG II	to support Part B of WGII	2011-2012	tbd	tbd	tbd	
Expert meetings with business and NGOs	WG III, possibly other WGs	to support AR5 review process	tbd	tbd	tbd		
GEO-IPCC Expert Consultation: "How GEOSS could serve the data needs of the climate impacts and adaptation research communities and support the IPCC assessments"	WGII	General support	17-19 May 2010	3 days	Geneva, Switzerland	40	√

² For any updates please consult the IPCC Website

IPCC PROGRAMME AND BUDGETDecisions taken by the Panel at its 31st Session

Based on the recommendations of the Financial Task Team, the Panel:

1. Thanked the Secretariat of IPCC for the interim update of contributions and expenditure as of 30 September 2009, as contained in document IPCC-XXXI/Doc.2.Add.1
2. Approved the modifications to the 2010 budget, as compared to the proposed budget noted by IPCC-XXX, as a consequence of the approval of the work plan of the Working Groups and TFI for that year, and of the decisions on the preparation of the Synthesis Report and Special Reports:
 - Increase of the number of journeys for Working Group I lead authors from 60 to 65 to reflect the proposed outline of 14 chapters.
 - Move the first lead authors meeting for Working Group II from 2011 to 2010 and increase the number of journeys from 80 to 105 taking into consideration the proposed outline for the Working Group II contribution.
 - Replacement of contingency for AR5 cross cutting and coordination meetings of 60 journeys by
 - 40 journeys for a planned Sea Level Rise and Ice Sheet Instabilities Workshop.
 - 16 journeys for a planned WG I/II expert meeting on multi model projections (already approved by IPCC-XXX).
 - 30 journeys for a proposed expert meeting on ocean acidification.
 - 10 journeys for the cross-WG meeting on Article 2 and 10 journeys for the cross-WG meeting on uncertainties and risks (decided by IPCC-XXXI).
 - 20 journeys contingency for possible TFI-response to UNFCCC requests.
 - Decrease of number of journeys for AR5 SYR scoping meeting from 60 to 40 trips.
 - Increase the number of journeys for expert meetings on scenarios from 30 to 40 to allow for 2 expert meetings.
 - Increase of number of journeys by 47 for the Special Report on renewable energy sources to allow for a second expert meeting on scenarios, an expert meeting with reviewers from industry and for the CLA meeting before the WG III session.
 - Adjustment of the number of lead authors journeys for the Special Report on extreme events from 95 to 90, and addition of 12 journeys for an expert meeting on case studies.
3. Approved additional travel support for 1 Government representative for each IPCC Bureau Member from developing/EIT countries (18 additional journeys per Bureau meeting).
4. Taking into account the above, it adopted the revised 2010 budget.
5. Took note of the forecast budget for 2011 and the indicative budget for the three following years 2012-2014, up to the end of the Fifth Assessment cycle, as proposed in IPCC-XXXI/Doc.2.
6. Expressed its gratitude to the WMO and UNEP for their contributions to IPCC Trust Fund and for financing one position each, and to WMO for hosting the Secretariat.
7. Expressed its gratitude to governments, including those from developing countries, for their generous contributions to the IPCC Trust Fund, with special thanks to governments which support the TSUs and a number of IPCC activities, including data centres, meetings and outreach actions.
8. The Panel noted the importance of ensuring alignment of income and expenditures across the Fifth Assessment cycle. The budget of 2009 and 2010 is increasing and will exceed CHF 7,000,000. The Panel noted the likelihood that expenditure will remain at least at this level in future years given the demands on the budget. The Panel requests that countries maintain their generous contribution in 2009 and 2010 and invites governments that may be in a position to do so to increase their level of contributions to the IPCC Trust Fund or to contribute in case they are not yet doing so.

TABLE 1

2010 BUDGET ADOPTED BY IPCC-XXXI

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
IPCC-32 3 days	programme and budget various	540,000 120 journeys	210,000	750,000
Bureau 4 days	2 sessions and consultations	351,000 78 journeys	125,400	476,400
TFB	1 session	40,500 9 journeys	6,075	46,575
SBSTA/COP/JWG and other UN meetings		67,500 15 journeys		67,500
SUB-TOTAL				1,340,475
Lead Authors, scoping and expert meetings for reports agreed by Panel				
WG I AR5 LA 1	CLA/LA meeting	292,500 65 journeys	43,875	336,375
WG II AR5 LA 1	CLA/LA meeting	472,500 105 journeys	70,875	543,375
Scoping meeting for AR5 SYR		180,000 40 journeys	27,000	207,000
Sea level rise/ice sheet workshop	AR5 workshop (WG I)	180,000 40 journeys	27,000	207,000
Multi Model Climate Projections	AR5 expert meeting (WG I/II)	72,000 16 journeys	10,800	82,800
Expert meeting on ocean acidification	expert meeting (WG II)	135,000 30 journeys	20,250	155,250
Expert meeting on human settlements	expert meeting (WG III)	135,000 30 journeys	20,250	155,250
Cross-WG Mtg on Art. 2	cross-WG meeting	45,000 10 journeys	6,750	51,750
Cross-WG Mtg on uncertainties and risks	cross-WG meeting	45,000 10 journeys	6,750	51,750
SRREN expert meetings and LA 3 and 4	2 CLA/LA mtgs, 2 expert mtg	706,500 157 journeys	105,975	812,475
SREX LA 2 and 3	2 CLA/LA meetings and 1 expert meeting (case studies)	459,000 102 journeys	68,850	527,850
SUB-TOTAL				3,130,875
Other scoping meetings, expert meetings and workshops				
New Scenarios	2 expert meetings	180,000 40 journeys	27,000	207,000
TGICA	2 meetings	63,000 14 journeys	9,450	72,450
EFDB Board	1 meeting	94,500 21 journeys	14,175	108,675
EFDB Expert meeting	2 meetings	90,000 20 journeys	13,500	103,500
TFI Software review	1 meeting	90,000 20 journeys	13,500	103,500
UNFCCC-TFI contingency		90,000 20 journeys	13,500	103,500
TFI Expert meetings	2 expert meetings on IPCC 2006 guidelines	180,000 40 journeys	27,000	207,000
Issues arising from using the IPCC 2006 guidelines		45,000 10 journeys	6,750	51,750
SUB-TOTAL				957,375
Other Expenditures				
EFDB maintenance	update/management			7,000
2006 GL software	software development			60,000
Outreach				400,000
Webconferences	licence and equipment			12,000
Secretariat				1,300,000
Co-Chairs				250,000
SUB-TOTAL				2,029,000
TOTAL				7,457,725

TABLE 2

FORECAST BUDGET FOR 2011 NOTED BY IPCC-XXXI

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
WG III, 11th Session; 4 days	approval and acceptance of SRREN	540,000 120 journeys	280,000	820,000
IPCC-33 3 days, back-to-back	programme and budget various	270,000 60 journeys	210,000	480,000
Joint WG I/II; IPCC-34 4 days	approval and acceptance of SR on extreme events	540,000 120 journeys	280,000	820,000
Bureau 4 days	2 sessions and consultations	351,000 78 journeys	125,400	476,400
TFB	1 session	40,500 9 journeys	6,075	46,575
SBSTA/COP/JWG and other UN meetings		67,500 15 journeys		67,500
SUB-TOTAL				2,710,475
Lead Authors, scoping and expert meetings for reports agreed by Panel				
WG I AR5 LA 2 and 3	CLA/LA meetings	585,000 140 journeys	87,750	672,750
WG II AR5 LA 2	CLA/LA meeting	472,500 105 journeys	70,875	543,375
WG II AR5 regional expert meetings	to support part B of WG II	225,000 50 journeys	33,750	258,750
WG III AR5 LA 1	CLA/LA meeting	405,000 90 journeys	60,750	465,750
EM on economics, costin	WG II & III	135,000 30 journeys	20,250	155,250
AR5 cross cutting issues and SYR	expert and SYR CWT meetings	270,000 60 journeys	40,500	310,500
LA 4 SR on extreme events	1 CLA/LA meeting and prep CLA mtg before Session	270,000 60 journeys	40,500	310,500
SUB-TOTAL				2,716,875
Other scoping meetings, expert meetings and workshops				
New Scenarios	1 expert meeting	135,000 30 journeys	20,250	155,250
TGICA	2 meetings	63,000 14 journeys	8,820	71,820
EFDB Board	1 meeting	94,500 21 journeys	14,175	108,675
EFDB Expert meeting	2 meetings	90,000 20 journeys	13,500	103,500
TFI Expert meetings	contingency for 3expert meetings	202,500 45 journeys	30,375	232,875
SUB-TOTAL				672,120
Other Expenditures				
EFDB maintenance	update/management			7,000
2006 GL software	software development			30,000
Publication	SRREN publication/translation			200,000
Outreach				400,000
Webconferences	licence and equipment			12,000
Secretariat				1,400,000
SYR TSU	1 professional staff member			200,000
Co-Chairs				250,000
SUB-TOTAL				2,499,000
TOTAL				8,598,470

TABLE 3

INDICATIVE BUDGET FOR 2012 NOTED BY IPCC-XXXI

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
IPCC-35 3 days	programme and budget various	540,000 120 journeys	210,000	750,000
Bureau 4 days	2 sessions and consultations	351,000 78 journeys	125,400	476,400
TFB	1 session	40,500 9 journeys	6,075	46,575
SBSTA/COP/JWG and other meetings		67,500 15 journeys		67,500
SUB-TOTAL				1,340,475
Lead Authors, scoping and expert meetings for reports agreed by Panel				
WG I LA 4	CLA/LA meeting	337,500 75 journeys	50,625	388,125
WG II LA 3	CLA/LA meetings	562,500 125 journeys	84,375	646,875
WG III LA 2 and 3	CLA/LA meetings	886,500 197 journeys	132,975	1,019,475
AR5 cross cutting issues and SYR	experts and SYR CWT meetings	180,000 40 journeys	27,000	207,000
SUB-TOTAL				2,261,475
Other scoping meetings, expert meetings and workshops				
New Scenarios	1 expert meeting	135,000 30 journeys	20,250	155,250
TGICA	2 meetings	63,000 14 journeys	9,450	72,450
EFDB Board	1 meeting	94,500 21 journeys	14,175	108,675
EFDB Expert meeting	2 meetings	90,000 20 journeys	13,500	103,500
TFI Expert meetings	contingency for 3 expert meetings	202,500 45 journeys	30,375	232,875
SUB-TOTAL				672,750
Other Expenditures				
EFDB maintenance	update/management			7,000
2006 GL software	software maintenance			6,000
Publication(contingency)	possible SR on extreme events			200,000
Outreach				400,000
Webconferences	licence			10,000
Secretariat				1,400,000
SYR TSU	1 professional staff member			200,000
Co-Chairs				250,000
SUB-TOTAL				2,473,000
TOTAL				6,747,700

TABLE 4

INDICATIVE BUDGET FOR 2013 NOTED BY IPCC-XXXI

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
IPCC-36 2 days	programme and budget various	540,000 120 journeys	140,000	680,000
WG I Session 4 days	approval AR5 WG I Report	540,000 120 journeys	280,000	820,000
Bureau	2 sessions and consultations	351,000 78 journeys	125,400	476,400
TFB	1 session	40,500 9 journeys	6,075	46,575
SBSTA/COP/JWG and other meetings		67,500 15 journeys		67,500
SUB-TOTAL				2,090,475
Lead Authors, scoping and expert meetings for reports agreed by Panel				
WG I Session	preparatory LA meeting before Plenary	45,000 10 journeys	6,750	51,750
WG II LA 4	CLA/LA meeting	562,500 125 journeys	84,375	646,875
WG III LA 4	CLA/LA meeting	481,500 107 journeys	72,225	553,725
AR5 SYR	SYR CWT meetings	180,000 40 journeys	27,000	207,000
SUB-TOTAL				1,459,350
Other scoping meetings, expert meetings and workshops				
TGICA	2 meetings	63,000 14 journeys	9,450	72,450
EFDB Board	1 meeting	94,500 21 journeys	14,175	108,675
EFDB Expert meeting	2 meetings	90,000 20 journeys	13,500	103,500
TFI Expert meetings	contingency for 3 expert meetings	202,500 45 journeys	30,375	232,875
SUB-TOTAL				517,500
Other Expenditures				
EFDB maintenance	update/management			7,000
2006 GL software	software maintenance			6,000
Publications	WG I publication/translation			300,000
Outreach				400,000
Webconferences	licence			10,000
Secretariat				1,400,000
SYR TSU	1 professional staff member			200,000
Co-Chairs				250,000
SUB-TOTAL				2,573,000
TOTAL				6,640,325

TABLE 5

INDICATIVE BUDGET FOR 2014 NOTED BY IPCC-XXXI

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
IPCC-37 (or 38) 6 days	Approval/adoption AR5 SYR various	540,000 120 journeys	420,000	960,000
WG II Session 4 days	Approval AR5 WG II Report	540,000 120 journeys	280,000	820,000
WG III Session 4 days	Approval AR 5 WG III Report	540,000 120 journeys	280,000	820,000
Bureau 4 days	2 sessions and consultations	351,000 78 journeys	125,400	476,400
TFB	1 session	40,500 9 journeys	6,075	46,575
SBSTA/COP/JWG and other meetings		67,500 15 journeys		67,500
SUB-TOTAL				3,190,475
Lead Authors, scoping and expert meetings for reports agreed by Panel				
WG II Session	preparatory CLA meeting before Plenary	67,500 15 journeys	10,125	77,625
WG III Session	preparatory CLA meeting before Plenary	171,000 38 journeys	25,650	196,650
AR5 SYR	CWT meetings and preparatory CWT meeting before Panel	135,000 30 journeys	20,250	155,250
SUB-TOTAL				429,525
Other scoping meetings, expert meetings and workshops				
TGICA	2 meetings	63,000 14 journeys	9,450	72,450
EFDB Board	1 meeting	67,500 21 journeys	10,125	77,625
EFDB Expert meeting	2 meetings	90,000 20 journeys	13,500	103,500
TFI Expert meetings	contingency for 3 expert meetings	202,500 45 journeys	30,375	232,875
SUB-TOTAL				486,450
Other Expenditures				
2006 GL software	software maintenance			6,000
EFDB maintenance	update/management			7,000
Publications	WG II/III			600,000
Outreach				400,000
Webconferences	licence			10,000
Secretariat				1,400,000
SYR TSU	1 professional staff member			200,000
Co-Chairs				250,000
SUB-TOTAL				2,873,000
TOTAL				6,979,450

IPCC POLICY AND PROCESS FOR ADMITTING OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS
Adopted by the Panel at its 25th Session, 26-28 April 2006 and amended following the
decision of 31st Session

I. Admission policy for observer organizations

The following policy for admitting observer organizations to Sessions of the IPCC and any of its Working Groups applies:

1. A body or an agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, which is qualified in matters covered by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and which has informed the IPCC Secretariat of its wish to be represented at Sessions of the IPCC and any of its Working Groups, may be so admitted subject to acceptance by the Panel.
2. In judging whether an organization is "qualified in matters covered by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change" the Secretariat should be guided by the Principles Governing IPCC Work.
3. Organizations need to be non-profit organizations and are required to furnish proof of their nonprofit and/or tax-exempt status in a State Member of the United Nations, of one of its specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, or in a State Party to the International Court of Justice.
4. Bodies and organizations, which are part of the UN System, are considered participating organizations of the IPCC and are not requested to submit an application or other documentation.
5. Organizations, which already have observer status with WMO, UNEP or UNFCCC, are considered as observer of the IPCC if they request so, subject to acceptance by the Panel. They are not required to submit other documentation.
6. Applications from national organizations will be brought to the attention of the IPCC Focal Point of that IPCC Member. They need to provide evidence of independence from governments. Otherwise, they are encouraged to participate as part of their government delegations.
7. Only admitted observer organizations may designate representatives to attend Sessions of the IPCC and Sessions of a Working Group at plenary level. Observer organizations have to register their representatives for each Session in advance.
8. The European Community may exercise the following procedural rights at IPCC Sessions: the right to speak in turn, rather than after all participant States have been acknowledged; the right to reply; the right to introduce proposals. These rights are exclusive. They do not grant the ability to vote or to be elected.
9. Being admitted as observer organization to Sessions of the Panel and of its Working Groups does not imply that the organization is admitted or invited to workshops, expert meetings and other closed meetings. During a Session of the Panel or a Working Group certain meetings may be closed to observers. Observer organizations are not admitted to any Session of the IPCC Bureau or Task Force Bureau.
10. Consistent with the IPCC procedures experts from "international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations may be invited in their own right to contribute to the work of the IPCC Working Groups and Task Forces."
11. Subject to availability of sufficient space in the conference room UN and other international and intergovernmental organizations will be provided with nameplates.

II. Process of admitting observer organizations

For admitting observer organizations the following process applies:

1. Organizations interested in being admitted as an observer to Sessions of the Panel and any of its Working Groups will be asked to send by post a letter of application with copies of

- a) Documents describing the mandate, scope and governing structure of the organization, such as the charter/statutes/constitution/by-laws or articles of association.
 - b) Evidence of the non-profit and/or tax-exempt status of the organization.
 - c) Any other information that supports the competence of the organization in matters related to the IPCC.
 - d) Information on the affiliation with other non-governmental organizations or institutions involved in climate change activities as appropriate.
 - e) Completed form with contact information of the organization and of a designated focal point.
2. New requests for admission as an observer to Sessions of the IPCC and any of its Working Groups shall be submitted at least 4 months before a Session of the Panel or a Working Group.
 3. Organizations, which are already on the list of observers of the IPCC Secretariat and which have received invitations to Sessions of the IPCC and any of its Working Groups in the past, will be asked whether they wish to continue to receive invitations to Sessions of the Panel and any of its Working Groups on a provisional basis until the Panel has taken a decision, and if so, they will be asked to submit documentation listed under item 1 above.
 4. The Secretariat will bring all requests for admission as observer organization to the attention of Members of the Panel at least four weeks before a Session of the Panel or Working Group.
 5. The Secretariat will screen the submissions and make a proposal to be considered by the IPCC Bureau.
 6. The list of observer organizations as reviewed by the IPCC Bureau will be presented to the next Session of the Panel for acceptance.
 7. An organization is admitted as observer organization by the Panel by consensus.
 8. Any organization accepted as observer organization by the IPCC may retain that observer status only as long as they satisfy the conditions set out for observer organizations.
 9. The Secretariat of the IPCC maintains information on observer organizations.
 10. The Secretariat shall extend invitations to Sessions of the Panel and its Working Groups to accepted observer organizations. The IPCC shall not provide financial assistance to the observers for participating in the IPCC process.
 11. Admission of observer organizations will be included as a regular agenda item of Sessions of the IPCC Bureau and the Panel at the discretion of the Chair. The IPCC Bureau and the Panel shall review the list of accepted observer organizations annually.
 12. If the observer status has to be withdrawn for any reason, the Chair may suspend the observer status of that organization subject to ratification by the Panel.



INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

**THIRTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE
Bali, 26-29 October 2009**

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