

REPORT OF THE 29TH SESSION OF THE IPCC

Geneva, 31 August - 4 September 2008

1. OPENING CEREMONY AND CELEBRATION OF 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF IPCC

The Session took place at two different venues. At the kind invitation of the Government of Switzerland, the opening ceremony and the celebration of IPCC 20th Anniversary took place at the “Batiment des Forces Motrices” on 31 August 2008. From 1-4 September 2008 the Session was held at the “Centre International de Conférences de Genève” (CICG).

The Chairman of the IPCC, Mr Rajendra K. Pachauri, opened the session at 15:00 hours on Sunday, 31 August 2008 and invited Mr Ban Ki-moon, Secretary General of the United Nations to present his opening address, followed by Mr Moritz Leuenberger, Federal Councilor and Head of the Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications, Swiss Confederation, representing the Swiss Government, Mr Michel Jarraud, Secretary General of WMO, Mr Achim Steiner Executive Director of UNEP, and Mr Roberto Acosta, on behalf of Mr Yvo de Boer, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Opening addresses by invited personalities and Mr Pachauri are attached as **Annex 1** below.

The IPCC Secretary, Mrs Renate Christ, asked the assembly to pay a special tribute to Mr Bert Bolin, the first IPCC Chair, to Mr Godwin O.P. Obasi, former WMO General Secretary who together with UNEP Executive Director, Mr Mustafa Tolba, was instrumental in establishing the IPCC, and to other members of the IPCC Bureau and contributors to the Panel’s work, who had passed away.

She then invited Mr Ralph Begleiter, University of Delaware, to moderate a panel session with participation of Mr Robert Watson, previous IPCC Chair and a number of past and present Working Group Co-Chairs as special guests. Short presentations were given by Sir John Houghton, Mr Robert Watson and Mr Ogunlade Davidson, respectively for Working Groups I, II and III, and were complemented by comments from panel members.

The panel discussion was followed by a presentation by Mr Yann Arthus-Bertrand of selected pictures from his collection “The Earth from above” and a preview of his future movie “Home” which will be distributed freely worldwide on Environment Day 2009.

Mr Pachauri then presented his views on the future of IPCC, followed by an open discussion with the audience, animated by Mr Begleiter.

After the above programme, all participants were invited to a cocktail buffet with music offered by the Swiss Federal Council, the State Council of the Republic and Canton Geneva and the Administrative Council of the City of Geneva. Welcoming speeches were delivered by Mr Robert Cramer, State Councilor, on behalf of the Geneva Authorities and by Mr Bruno Oberle, Director of the Federal Office for the Environment, on behalf of the Federal Government, with thanks expressed by Mr Pachauri and Mrs Christ. During the reception, several features highlighted IPCC memories, such as a slide show of pictures taken at IPCC meetings, posters which describe the main results from IPCC Reports, a movie prepared by the Secretariat with interviews from Bureau members, and a musical performance prepared by a few IPCC colleagues under the name “The Potentials”. A series of posters prepared by Mr Soren Rud was also displayed in the room, by courtesy of Co+Life and other sponsors.

2. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA AND OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE TWENTY-EIGHT SESSION.

Regular business started on Monday 10 a.m. at the CICG, with the approval of the proposed agenda (attached as **Annex 2**).

The draft report of 28th Session (IPCC-XVIII/Doc.2) was approved without changes.

3. ELECTION OF THE IPCC BUREAU AND THE TASK FORCE BUREAU

At its 28th Session, the IPCC decided that the “size, structure and composition” of the IPCC Bureau to be elected for the Fifth Assessment cycle would remain the same as the IPCC Bureau appointed for the Fourth Assessment Cycle.

Elections were to be conducted for the first time in accordance with the “Rules of Procedures for the Election of the IPCC Bureau and any Task Force Bureau” adopted by the IPCC at its 25th Session (April 2006). The full text is available on <http://www.ipcc.ch/about/how-the-ipcc-is-organized.htm>.

Elections for all positions in the IPCC Bureau and Task Force Bureau on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories were organized in the order provided for in Rule 14, namely: IPCC Chair; the two Co-Chairs of each of the three Working Groups and the two Co-Chairs of the Task Force Bureau; the three IPCC Vice-Chairs; the six Vice-Chairs of each of the three Working Groups; and the 12 members of the Task Force Bureau.

In accordance with Annex B to the Rules of Procedures, in filling all positions in the IPCC Bureau except the Chair, the following overall regional distribution was to be respected: Region I (Africa) - 5 positions; Region II (Asia) - 5 positions; Region III (South America) - 4 positions; Region IV (North America, Central America and the Caribbean) - 4 members; Region V (South-West Pacific) - 3 positions and Region VI (Europe) - 8 positions. With respect to the remaining 12 positions in the Task Force Bureau, each of the six regions was to appoint two members.

As required by Rule 5 of the Rules of Procedure, the Panel appointed a Credentials Committee composed of one representative from each of the six regions: Colombia, Guatemala, Indonesia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mauritius and Thailand. The Committee elected Ms Aree Wattana Tummakird (Thailand) as its Chairperson. The Committee provided the Panel with an update of valid credentials prior to each vote. It submitted two written reports to the Panel (IPCC XXIX/Doc. 10 and IPCC XXIX/Doc. 12). In all, 157 Members were accredited to the Session and 153 participated in it. Representatives of 25 observer organizations were accredited, including from 9 intergovernmental organizations and 16 from non-governmental organizations. The list of participants to the Session appears in **Annex 7**.

In order to facilitate the election process, the Panel appointed a Nominations Committee in accordance with Rule 21 of the Rules of Procedures. The Committee was composed of 12 members, two appointed from each of the six IPCC regions: Australia, Barbados, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Guinea, Kenya, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, and Uruguay. It was co-chaired by Ms Anne Mette Jorgensen (Denmark) and Mr Richard Odingo (Kenya).

Consistent with the consensus approach to decision-making provided for in the IPCC guiding principles and in the Rules of Procedure, a number of separate meetings were held by each regional group to consolidate their lists of candidates.

The Panel appointed Ms Ingrid Martinez (Guatemala) and Mr Klaus Radunsky (Austria) as tellers to discharge the functions described in Section VIII of the Rules of Procedures.

3(a) Election of the Chair of the IPCC

The procedure for the election of the IPCC Chair took place over the afternoon sitting on 1 September and the morning sitting on 2 September. In accordance with Rule 13 of the Rules of Procedure, the first sitting was presided over by IPCC Vice-Chair, Mr Yuri Izrael and the second by IPCC Vice-Chair Mr Richard Odingo, appointed for that purpose by the IPCC Bureau.

Mr Rajendra Pachauri being the only candidate to the position of IPCC Chair, was declared appointed for a second term by acclamation. Mr Pachauri thanked the Panel for the trust it had placed in him and promised to make every effort to ensure that the IPCC works in an objective and transparent manner, and conducts its business in the spirit of consensus and aiming at the highest standards.

3(b) Election of the Co-Chairs of the 3 Working Groups and the Task Force Bureau

The election of Working Groups Co-Chairs and Task Force Bureau Co-Chairs was held on 3 September. In filling the positions, the Panel took into account past practice under which each Working Group and the Task Force Bureau shall have one Co-Chair from a developed country and one Co-Chair from a developing country or country with an economy in transition..

Consensus emerged in respect of the candidatures for the Co-Chairs of Working Group II and of the Task Force Bureau, as well as for the Co-Chair from a developing country or country with an economy in transition for Working Group I, and for the Co-Chair from a developed country for Working Group III. As a result, the following persons were declared elected without a vote: Mr Dahe Qin (China) WG I Co-Chair; Mr Christopher Field (US) and Mr Vicente Barros (Argentina) WG II Co-Chairs; Mr Ottmar Edenhofer (Germany) WG III Co-Chair; and Ms Thelma Krug (Brazil) and Mr Taka Hiraishi (Japan) TFB Co-Chairs.

A vote was necessary for the positions of Co-Chair from a developed country for Working Group I, and Co-Chair from a developing country or country with an economy in transition for Working Group III, for which there were respectively three and two candidates. For the sake of efficiency, the Panel decided to proceed with the vote for the two positions using a single voting slip. Of the 156 Members called, 140 deposited a ballot, including one blank ballot and one invalid ballot with the following voting count:

<u>WG I Co-Chair</u>		<u>WG III Co-Chair</u>	
Mr Thomas Stocker (Switzerland)	61	Mr Ramon Pichs Madruga (Cuba)	69
Mr David Wratt (New Zealand)	31	Mr Youba Sokona (Mali)	68
Mr Francis Zwiers (Canada)	46		
Total valid votes	138	Total valid votes	137

In view of the different totals obtained in respect of the two positions voted upon, Members initially received advice from the Legal Advisor to the Secretariat that the required majority (immediate integer above half the votes received) should be determined from the number of eligible ballots (138) rather than the number of votes cast (137). Plenary discussed this advice and options for resolving this election and eventually, the Panel agreed to an exception to the Rules of Procedure and appointed both Mr Pichs Madruga and Mr Sokona as Co-Chairs of Working Group III. Thereby, the Panel increased by one the number of Co-Chairs in Working Group III while at the same time it reduced by one the number of Vice-Chairs in the same Working Group, the overall regional balance remaining unchanged. In coming to such an exceptional solution, the Panel stressed that it could be valid for the duration of the Fifth Assessment Cycle only and that it could therefore not be seen as a precedent. It requested the Secretariat to reflect this unique exception to the Rules and Procedures by addition of an appropriate footnote to that document, in no way modifying the size, structure and composition of the IPCC Bureau as contained in Annex B to the Rules of Procedure.

In accordance with Rule 33 of the Rules of Procedure, a second ballot was held for the remaining Co-Chair position for Working Group I. The ballot was restricted to the two candidates who obtained the highest number of votes in the first ballot. One hundred and fifty seven Members were called to vote, but only 140 deposited a ballot, including two blank ballots and one invalid voting slip.

The voting count was as follows:

Mr Stocker	83
Mr Zwiers	54
Total valid ballots	137
Majority Required	69

Mr Stocker was accordingly declared elected as Co-Chair of Working Group I.

As a result of the elections, the Technical Support Units (TSU) for Working Groups I, II and III were to be set up respectively at the University of Bern, Switzerland, Stanford University, USA and in the Institute for Climate Impact Research in Potsdam, Germany. The TSU for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Program was to remain at the Institute for Global Environmental Studies (IGES) in Japan.

3(c) Election of the IPCC Vice-Chairs

The election of the three IPCC Vice-Chairs took place on 3 September 2008.

Mr Ogunlade Davidson (Sierra Leone) and Mr Jean-Pascal van Ypersele (Belgium) were elected without a vote as IPCC Vice-Chairs. A vote took place for the third IPCC Vice-Chair position between two candidates from Region II. One hundred and fifty seven Members were called to vote and 137 deposited a ballot, including two blank ballots. The voting count was as follows

Mr Hoesung Lee (Republic of Korea)	70
Mr Mohan Munasinghe (Sri Lanka)	65
Total valid ballots	135
Majority Required	68

Mr Lee was accordingly declared elected to the remaining IPCC Vice-Chair position.

3(d) Election of the Vice-Chairs of the three Working Groups

Elections for the remaining positions in the IPCC Bureau were held on 4 September 2008.

Consistent with the overall regional balance and respect for regional consensus, the Panel agreed to declare elected without a vote the candidates for the 12 positions of Working Group Vice-Chair available to Region I (3 candidates), Region III (2 candidates), Region IV (2 candidates) and Region VI (5 candidates). A vote was necessary for Regions II and V, each with four candidates for two and three positions respectively. The Panel agreed to make a final decision on the assignment to specific working groups after the election of the Vice-Chairs from Regions II and V.

Two separate votes were conducted in parallel with the following results:

Region II

Mr Amjad Abdulla (Maldives)	76
Mr Anvar Homidov (Tajikistan)	31
Ms Fatemeh Rahimzadeh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	81
Mr Taha Zatari (Saudi Arabia)	66
Ballots deposited	141
Invalid and blank	5 (2+3)
Total Valid ballots	136
Required majority	69

Ms Rahimzadeh and Mr Abdulla were accordingly declared elected.

Region V

Mr Mezak Ratag (Indonesia)	76
Mr Neville Smith (Australia)	96
Mr Fredolin Tangang (Malaysia)	90
Mr David Wratt (New Zealand)	100
Ballots deposited	141
Invalid and blank	3 (2+1)
Total Valid ballots	138
Required majority	70

In accordance with Rule 34 of the Rules of Procedures, Mssrs Smith, Tangang and Wratt were declared elected.

The Panel agreed on the following assignments for the 17 elected Vice-Chairs:

Working Group I - Mr A. Mokssit (Morocco), Ms F. Rahimzadeh (Islamic Republic of Iran), Mr F. Zwiers (Canada), Mr F.T. Tangang (Malaysia), Mr D. Wratt (New Zealand) and Mr J. Jouzel (France).

Working Group II - Ms N. Raholijao (Madagascar), Mr A. Abdulla (Maldives), Mr E. Calvo Buendia (Peru), Mr N. Smith (Australia), Mr J.M. Moreno (Spain) and Mr S.M. Semenov (Russian Federation).

Working Group III - Mr I.A.R. Eligizouli (Sudan), Ms S. Khan Ribeiro (Brazil), Ms A.I. Boncheva (Mexico), Mr C. Carraro (Italy) Mr J. Skea (United Kingdom).

3(e) Election of the members of the Task Force Bureau

The following candidates were declared elected without a vote to the 12 positions of members of the Task Force Bureau, two positions being shared by two persons in Regions V and VI:

Region I: Mssrs Washington Zhakata (Zimbabwe) and Emmanuel Mpetta (United Republic of Tanzania)

Region II: Mssrs Zou Linxi (China) and Sirinthoututep Towprayoon (Thailand)

Region III: Mssrs Leonidas O. Girardin (Argentina) and Sergio Gonzalez Martineaux (Chile)

Region IV: Mssrs Art Jaques (Canada) and William N. Irving (United States)

Region V: Mssrs Robert Sturgiss (Australia)/Leonard J. Brown (New Zealand) and Rizaldi Boer (Indonesia)

Region VI: Ms Detelina R. Petrova/Mr Sadedin Kherfan (Syrian Arab Republic) and Mr Jim Penman (United Kingdom)

There is an agreement between Australia and New Zealand and between Bulgaria and Syrian Arab Republic to split the term to allow each Task Force Bureau member to serve three consecutive years.

In view of the various concerns and suggestions expressed during the elections, the Panel requested the Secretariat to identify the gaps and ambiguities in the existing Rules of Procedures with a view to improving them for the next elections. Reference was made in particular to the following issues: the need to provide for more details regarding the operation of the regional balance within each category of positions and within each working group; the need to provide for mechanisms to promote a better gender balance; possible arrangements for the participation of candidates at the Session at which elections are held; possible restrictions regarding the number of Bureau members from a same country; clearer rules regarding the vote counting of voting slips containing multiple choices. The Panel requested that a first paper covering these various issues be provided at its next Session.

Saudia Arabia noticed in particular that Region II is not represented in the Bureau of Working Group III and asked the Panel to consider corrective measures to ensure that needs, concerns and expertise of that region are adequately reflected.

The complete composition of the IPCC Bureau and the Task Force Bureau is as follows:

Present IPCC Bureau and Task Force Bureau elected in September 2008

WORKING GROUP I		WORKING GROUP II		WORKING GROUP III		TASK FORCE BUREAU	
<p>Co-Chairs</p> <p>Dahe QIN (China) Thomas STÖCKER (Switzerland)</p> <p>Vice-Chairs</p> <p>Abdalah MOKSSIT (Morocco) Fatemeh RAHIMZADEH (Islamic Republic of Iran) Francis ZWIERS (Canada) Fredolin T. TANGANG (Malaysia) David WRATT (New Zealand) Jean JOUZEL (France)</p>		<p>Co-Chairs</p> <p>Vicente BARROS (Argentina) Christopher FIELD (USA)</p> <p>Vice-Chairs</p> <p>Nirivololona RAHOLIJO (Madagascar) Amjad ABDULLA (Maldives) Eduardo CALVO BUENDIA (Peru) Neville SMITH (Australia) Jose M. MORENO (Spain) Sergey M. SEMENOV (Russian Federation)</p>		<p>Co-Chairs</p> <p>Ramon PICHES MADRUGA (Cuba) Youba SOKONA (Mali) Ottmar EDENHOFER (Germany)</p> <p>Vice-Chairs</p> <p>Ismail A.R. ELGIZOULI (Sudan) Suzana KHAN RIBEIRO (Brazil) Antonina I. BONCHEVA (Mexico) Carlo CARRARO (Italy) Jim SKEA (UK)</p>		<p>Co-Chairs</p> <p>Thelma KRUG (Brazil) Taka HIRAIISHI (Japan)</p>	

TASK FORCE BUREAU
<p>Co-Chairs</p> <p>Thelma KRUG (Brazil) Taka HIRAIISHI (Japan)</p> <p>Members</p> <p>Washington ZHAKATA (Zimbabwe) Zhou LINXI (China) Leonidas O. GIRARDIN (Argentina) Art JAQUES (Canada)</p> <p>Robert STURGISS (Australia) } Leonard J. BROWN (New Zealand)* } Detelina R. PETROVA (Ms) (Bulgaria) } Sadeddin KHERFAN (Syrian Arab Republic)** } Emmanuel MPETA (United Republic of Tanzania) Sirinthotutep TOWPRAYOON (Thailand) Sergio GONZALEZ MARTINEAUX (Chile) William N. IRVING (USA) Rizaldi BOER (Indonesia) Jim PENMAN (UK)</p>

* There is an agreement between Australia and New Zealand to split the term to allow each Task Force Bureau member to serve three consecutive years.

** There is an agreement between Bulgaria and Syrian Arab Republic to split the term to allow each Task Force Bureau member to serve three consecutive years.

4. IPCC PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2009 TO 2011

Comprehensive information about income and expenditures during the period of the 4th Assessment as well as a budget proposal for the period 2009-2015 were submitted in document IPCC-XXIX/Doc.3. The Financial Task Team (FiTT) met at three occasions during the Plenary, and Mr Marc Gillet, Co-Chair, reported to the Plenary on behalf of the task team. The Plenary adopted the 2009 budget with revisions proposed by FiTT, including the support of an additional Co-Chair and provisions for a Scoping Meeting on extreme events and disasters and an Expert Meeting in response to the UNFCCC request on common metrics, subject to the decision of the first Session to the new Bureau. The Panel took note of the indicative budgets for 2010 and 2011, and for the three following years up to the end of the Fifth Assessment cycle. The Plenary decisions, approved budget for the year 2009 and revised budget proposals for the following years are attached in **Annex 3**.

5. USE OF FUNDS FROM THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

The Panel considered document XXIX/Doc.8, Rev.1 which was presented by Mr Howard Larsen (New Zealand), on behalf of a task group chaired by Mr Rajendra Pachauri, with participation of Mr Ogunlade Davidson (Sierra Leone), Mr Taka Hiraishi (Japan), Mr. Brian Gray (Canada) and Mr. Ian Carruthers (Australia), concerning the use and management of the funds which the IPCC received with the Nobel Peace Prize 2007. Following a discussion on the fund management, on the types of activities to be supported and on special needs expressed by African and Latin American countries, the Panel decided to set up the fund as described in **Annex 4**, and to review progress in a year's time. It also requested the Secretariat to prepare the Trust Deed, including the procedures for accepting foundations.

6. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

A proposal to revise the Decision Framework and Criteria for Special Reports, Methodology Report and Technical Papers and Appendix A to the Principles Governing IPCC Work (Procedures for the preparation of Technical Papers) was submitted by the Australian delegation, under IPCC-XXIX/Doc.4, and approved by the Panel. The revised procedures are attached in **Annex 5**.

The European Community (EC) presented, under IPCC-XXIX/Doc.5, a proposal to grant special observer status to "Regional Economic Integration Organisations" that are Parties to the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, status which is already existing in favour of the EC in other international fora. A contact group, co-chaired by Mr Andrej Kranjc (Slovenia) and Mr Hiroshi Ono (Japan) took into account a number of comments and advised to allow some further reflection from members before a final decision is taken. The Plenary invited the task group to produce a preliminary report (attached as **Annex 6** and to solicit written submissions from Members in advance of the next Session.

7. FUTURE IPCC ACTIVITIES

As requested by Plenary at 28th Session, Mr Pascal Van Ypersele, Belgium, presented reflections from a task group chaired by the IPCC Chair under guidance from Belgium and participation from the Netherlands, Morocco, USA, China and Uganda to further advance the preparation of IPCC activities for the Fifth Assessment cycle. It was agreed that the task group will present a more complete document to the next Bureau meeting and prepare a final document for next Plenary.

A task group chaired by the IPCC Chair and composed of Mr David Warrilow (UK), Mr José Romero (Switzerland), Mr Ogunlade Davidson (Sierra Leone and Co-Chair WG 3), and Mr Harlan Watson (USA) had been set up at the last Session to review the tasks of the Secretariat, as well as tasks carried out by Technical Support Units, and to advise on a strengthening of the IPCC Secretariat, in order to better carry out its duties during the Fifth Assessment period. Mr Warrilow has initiated the review, which the objective to prepare with the task group a report and proposals to the 30th Session.

Mr Richard Moss, Co-Chair of the Steering Committee for the IPCC Expert Meeting towards New Scenarios, informed the Plenary about the current situation with regards to development of new scenarios, in particular the identification of benchmark scenarios (or representative concentration pathways, as it is being referred to since the expert meeting). The work on low radiative forcing pathways is still on-going and the Committee expects to deliver the final scenarios to the scientific community by the end of the year. The publication, translation and distribution of the Noordwijkerhout expert meeting report is under way and a window on the IPCC website will be specifically dedicated to New Scenario issues.

Mr Oyvind Christophersen, for Norway, introduced, under IPCC-XXIX/Doc.6, a proposal prepared with the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, for a Special Report on managing risks of extreme events to advance climate change adaptation. In view of the significance of such a report for developed as well as developing countries, and in spite of some reservations expressed on the financing of the report and the danger to develop a piecemeal approach to decisions on special reports, the Panel agreed to the principle of a scoping meeting early in 2009, which should clearly identify the objectives and content of the report with proper input from the three Working Groups. It invited Norway to submit a revised proposal to the Bureau, which will prepare the outline for the scoping meeting

8. OUTREACH

Mrs Christ presented document IPCC-XXIX/Doc.7 summarizing ongoing and planned outreach activities, complemented by reports provided to the Plenary by each working group and the Chairman. In addition to the increasing activity with the media, presentations and speeches in major international fora, publication and training activities, and work on the design and content of the website, one of the highlights was the preparation of the 20th Anniversary celebration described above. Mrs Christ also thanked the European Union for its recent decision to fund at the level of 1 million euros a project to disseminate the findings of the AR4 and help integrating Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Development Planning, focused primarily on Africa and Eastern Asia. The project will be implemented by the Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training (START), with support from UNEP and WMO, and IPCC is invited to guide its implementation in coordination with its own outreach strategy. The Panel took note of the above with appreciation.

9. MATTERS RELATED TO THE UNFCCC

IPCC Secretary introduced IPCC-XXIX/Doc.11, prepared by the Ad hoc working group on further commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-FP), which invites IPCC to undertake further technical assessment of alternative common metrics that could be used to calculate the CO₂ equivalence of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases. Differing points of view were expressed about the ways and urgency for IPCC to respond to this request, and the Plenary decided to give to the Bureau the authority to consider timing and scope of an expert meeting on the subject.

10. OTHER BUSINESS

No other business was raised.

11. NEXT MEETINGS AND CLOSING OF THE SESSION

The first Session of the newly elected Bureau (38th Session of the IPCC Bureau) will be held in the WMO premises in Geneva, tentatively scheduled on 24-25 November.

Mrs Ozge Kepenek confirmed the offer from Turkey to host the 30th Session of the IPCC in Turkey. It will be held in March-April 2009, with the exact date to be announced in the near future.

The Chairman closed the Session at 16:15 hours on Thursday, 4 September 2008, thanking former Bureau members for their contribution to the fourth assessment cycle, and welcoming the new Bureau members. Seconded by IPCC Secretary, he thanked the Swiss authorities and all the staff involved in the preparation and running of the meeting, enabling a memorable celebration of IPCC 20th Anniversary and a successful Plenary in Geneva.

**OPENING ADDRESSES AT THE 20th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION
GENEVA, 31st August 2008**

Welcome Address by

Dr R K Pachauri - Chairman IPCC

Your Excellency, Secretary General of the United Nations (UN) Mr Ban Ki-moon; Your Excellency, Federal Councillor and Head of the Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications of the Swiss Confederation Mr Moritz Leuenberger; Secretary General of the WMO Mr Michel Jarraud; Executive Director of UNEP Mr Achim Steiner, representative of the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC Mr Roberto Acosta, delegates to the Twenty Ninth Session of the IPCC, ladies and gentlemen!

I am very pleased to welcome you here on this occasion which has historic significance for the IPCC as an organization but even more importantly for the cause of scientific and intellectual endeavour all over the world, because knowledge must increasingly drive and fashion the development agenda of the 21st century. It is a particular privilege and pleasure for me to welcome the Secretary General of the UN Mr. Ban Ki-moon. Ever since he took over the pivotal position of Secretary General he has been deeply involved in leading the international community towards solutions to the serious problem of climate change. He has very rightly described climate change as “the defining challenge of our age”. Time and again he has reminded us of the urgency with which the world has to act, an urgency that he has very appropriately emphasized by referring to the findings of the IPCC’s Fourth Assessment Report. Indeed, his stand on the subject and his support of the scientific findings of the IPCC have been a great source of encouragement for the scientific community at large and particularly those who have been engaged in authoring this particular report. May I also welcome M/s Michel Jarraud and Achim Steiner for their presence here today and the support that their respective organizations have been providing to the IPCC over the years. The UNFCCC is our main customer, if I could label them as such, and our interaction with them enriches the relevance of our work and ensures that the audience that we are trying to address is receptive to our outputs. In that respect the Bali Conference of the Parties was a very satisfying outcome of the IPCC Fourth Assessment process, because our Synthesis Report which was completed in mid November and released at the Panel’s last session in Valencia had a major impact in shaping the Bali roadmap. It is, therefore, pertinent to observe that the final declaration at Bali included several references to the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report while defining the path of action at the global level.

This celebration of 20 years of the existence of IPCC comes at a time when the Panel has reason to feel very proud of its record. The Norwegian Nobel Committee has honoured the Panel across the world by awarding the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize to the IPCC and former US Vice President Al Gore. But at this juncture the IPCC also needs to look inwards to assess how its internal structure would be consistent with meeting future challenges. A Task Group has been set up to study this subject and provide recommendations to the Panel, which would then be able to take a decision on any changes that may be required. It is my view that we need a somewhat different structure and some modification of reporting arrangements to ensure that the management and operations of IPCC activities are carried out smoothly and in keeping with the type and level of service that the Panel must provide in the face of escalating expectations.

Lastly, I would like to end on a personal note by thanking the hundreds of persons who have made the IPCC what it is today and particularly those who have functioned with so much dedication, hard work and enthusiasm during the course of the Fourth Assessment Report. It is really the effort of so many that has resulted in such high visibility for the IPCC and enhanced effectiveness of the reports that it has produced. I am sure I would be reflecting the views of the outgoing Bureau when I thank His Excellency the UN Secretary General for his enormous support and encouragement. I thank the Heads of IPCC’s parent organizations namely WMO and UNEP as well as all those delegates who have steered the work of the IPCC in a manner that has enabled the scientific community to produce a set of outstanding reports.

I hope all the delegates present at this session would not only enjoy the celebration of 20 years of IPCC's existence, but also reaffirm their commitment towards the success of the Panel and its work because it is only through the efforts and valuable inputs that IPCC receives from governments that has enabled it to reach its present status and standing. But we have miles to go and we would indeed continue to move forward towards fully meeting the expectations of the audience that it addresses.

Thank you!

END

Mr Ban Ki-moon - Secretary General of the United Nations

Institutional History

Let me start by expressing best wishes on behalf of the entire United Nations family to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on the occasion of its 20th Anniversary; to its Chair, Mr Pachauri; as well as all former Chairs, Working Group Co-Chairs and Vice-Chairs and the thousands of scientists who have contributed tirelessly to the Panel's 20 year history of accomplishments.

This is also an occasion to acknowledge the proud parents of this wonderful institution, the UN Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization, for the vision and foresight they had to establish the IPCC in 1988 by a General Assembly resolution. Beyond this foresight, we owe UNEP and WMO a gratitude for their continued efforts to support the Panel's work throughout the years.

Significant marks on climate policy

The IPCC has a remarkable history of accomplishments including its First and Second Assessment Reports, which gave us the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, respectively.

The critical role of the Fourth Assessment Report of last year, in putting to rest any left skepticism on whether climate change was real and happening; in elevating the discourse of response – no longer the debate - to the highest of political levels and public consciousness; and in fostering the breakthrough we managed to achieve in Bali is undeniable. The Panel's winning of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize is a testament to this fact.

Along with these remarkable accomplishments, we ought to celebrate the rigorous scientific tradition that underpins the work of the IPCC. Without the strong, peer reviewed science base and the policy relevance of that science which the intergovernmental process naturally engenders, the case for action on climate change would not be as unequivocal as it is today.

But anniversaries are a good occasion not only to take stock and celebrate the past but also to lay-out ambitious hopes for the future.

Looking to the Future

We appreciate that with such track record of success the IPCC will face increased demand and pressure, especially at this critical juncture for global climate change policy and action when negotiations are underway to reach a comprehensive post-2012 agreement by December 2009 in Copenhagen – one that measures-up to what the Panel's scientific findings tell us. There will be a need to update and constantly make the scientific case for action on the road to Copenhagen, and indeed beyond.

The first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol will end in 2012. We must now collectively put our energies to adopting a comprehensive agreement that will engage all countries, and which will provide for the significant emission reductions needed, together with concrete provisions to support countries to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. We should learn from the experience of last – almost two – decades

of intergovernmental action and agreements on climate change, but we should not be trapped by them. We need bold action, new ideas and approaches, and most important of all political will to make those reality.

After three negotiating sessions since Bali, we are making progress but not at the speed and scale needed. In negotiations on a complex and multi-faceted issue as climate change, progress on one issue is necessarily tied to progress on almost all the issues; this is to be expected. But we must fight the urge to postpone everything until Copenhagen. Surely, we can make concrete progress on some issues. Like a jigsaw puzzle, a final deal is possible only by building towards it in increments, chipping away at small manageable pieces at a time and putting them to rest once that piece of the puzzle is solved.

In this respect, I would emphasize the need to make the most of the upcoming opportunity in Poznan. We have little time left to prepare for Copenhagen; we have an ambitious agenda ahead of us.

We thus need concrete outcomes from Poznan on the road to Copenhagen. It is my sincere hope that by the end of this year in Poznan, Parties to the Climate Change Convention would have achieved a better understanding of a shared vision for long-term cooperative action. Parties would have made significant progress on the implementation of existing agreements of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, such as on adaptation, capacity building, technology and finance, which will facilitate negotiations on the future; and on the Adaptation Fund so it can become well funded and fully operational.

In these areas, the UN System will spare no effort in providing a coherent implementation support to its Member States.

As we have seen in the case of Indonesia in Bali in 2007, the host country of the Conference of the Parties has a crucial role to play in facilitating progress and providing the necessary leadership to solve difficult problems that arise. I call on Poland's leadership in particular, to help us navigate this next stage of the journey by providing the necessary leadership, and engaging other Leaders to speed up our progress so that we can reach a comprehensive deal by December 2009.

In this context, in just 12 days from now, I will be meeting the Leaders of three key countries – Indonesia, Poland and Denmark who were, and will be presidents of the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC – to mobilize their political engagement and support to speed up progress in the negotiations.

But ultimately the responsibility for leadership and progress of course rests on each of the Parties. In the Bali Action Plan, Parties recognize that deep cuts in global emissions will be required to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention and emphasize the urgency to address climate change as indicated in the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC.

In the context of and consistent with the UNFCCC negotiations and the Bali Action Plan, I continue to encourage developed countries to provide leadership in coming up with long-term goals together with ambitious short and medium-term targets and developing countries to do their part to achieve the stabilization levels recommended by the Panel's scientific findings.

This needs to be coupled with arrangements for substantial additional financial resources – public as well as private to support the shift toward low-carbon societies, and to provide the necessary funds for adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change.

Such bold action, consistent with the overarching principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, can drive today's market forces to result in the technological change and market transformations that are needed for a total transformation of our economies into low or zero-carbon economies.

Indeed, the IPCC and science have been our ally in figuring out what we need to do by when. But I believe the IPCC can be an even more effective instrument for consensus building by for example including more developing country expertise in its assessment so that its future conclusions can be owned by all. This will enhance the anchoring of the negotiations in science.

I also think there is much room for the IPCC to tackle the difficult issues of finance and technology, which are the key enablers of action on its pertinent findings on mitigation and adaptation requirements.

I remain personally committed to providing support to help the negotiations so we can reach our common objective – a balanced, inclusive, effective and ratifiable treaty.

In this effort, we will continue to rely on our committed partner - the IPCC - as the key source of policy relevant science on climate change within the UN family.

I wish the Panel well in its future work on the fifth Assessment Report and its other special reports, methodological reports and technical papers. Given the IPCC's remarkable history of accomplishments, I have no doubt it is up to the task to deliver on these future challenges and aspirations.

And the challenges ahead of us are daunting. Climate change is no-longer just a phenomenon. It has developed into a full-scale crisis that makes it increasingly difficult for us to reach and maintain development aspirations, such as the Millennium Development Goals. But a crisis needs a commensurate response! After twenty years of the work of the IPCC we have the science. We know what needs to be done. We now look to the Poznan and Copenhagen negotiations to deliver a response that is commensurate with the climate crisis that is upon us.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The world is waiting for results! The future is literally in our hands!

Thank you very much and congratulations on your anniversary!

END

**Mr Moritz Leuenberger - Federal Councillor and Head of the Department of Environment,
Transport, Energy and Communications**

Secretary-General,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have come here today to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the IPCC in the *Bâtiment des Forces Motrices*. Literally, that means "house of driving forces". The location could not be more appropriate: the IPCC is the driving force of climate policy. Thanks to the work of their experts the UN Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol were born.

The reports of the IPCC are in this sense the motor for the fight against global warming.

Today, motors still mostly run on oil and emit carbon. The motor of the IPCC, on the other hand, is driven by reason, emitting figures and diagrams instead.

We need this sobriety.

- We need it, because we live in a society in which the interests of a few – defended by powerful lobbies – often come before the interests of the community,
- We need sobriety, because we live in a society in which some think tanks cast doubt on man's responsibility for global warming. This strategy is not new. Think of the permanent questioning of the link between smoking and lung cancer. Such strategies are financed to a large degree by the economic sectors with a particular interest. And they are run by professional marketing specialists. All of these glossy magazines and slick words make me think of Carmen, Bizet's seductive gypsy girl: she is beautiful, she is bewitching, but her promises are often false.

- Lastly, we need the sobriety of the IPCC's work because we live in a market in which emotions are used to sell – especially to sell polluting vehicles. Car advertisements often show beautiful landscapes where the driver has the road all to himself, free, his hair virtually blowing in the wind. In reality, he is stuck in traffic, breathing in the exhaust fumes of the car in front. I know it well because I am (also) transport minister.

That's why we truly need, now more than ever, a motor that runs on reason rather than on selfish and primitive instincts in each one of us. We have to start taking account of the figures which measure climate change. It is against all good sense to continue heating the planet and to suffer the consequences of doing so. The cost to future generations, both in human and financial terms, is much too high.

General interest

We teach children one step at a time that their natural selfishness and their desire for freedom must have limits: these limits are set by their parents, their friends, and their neighbourhood. In the same way, we must show people that there are consequences to their actions; consequences that it takes more than sentimentality and infantile behaviour to overcome. Recently, a father wrote me a letter saying: "*I'm doing something to fight climate change. I took my children to see Knut the polar bear at the zoo in Berlin.*" If only it were that simple.

Independence

To find the right answers to a reality like global warming, states need reliable information and serious and objective data from the most independent sources possible. In order to provide this data, an institution such as the IPCC needs important financial support. And if we want the results to be reliable, the IPCC also needs time to examine the scientific data because its analysis is so complex. Time and independence are necessary to counter the studies financed by those companies that pursue their own interests.

Pascal's Bet

- Since we all are faced with intentional disorientation strategies regarding man's responsibility for climate change;
- Since we all encounter the professionally cultivated uncertainty which serves those who still wish to make a short-term profit.
- And for all those who don't know who to believe or what to think,

I would like to remind you of a philosophical demonstration you certainly know.

It comes in fact from a scientist: a mathematician, physicist and philosopher who would undoubtedly work for the IPCC if he were alive today, Blaise Pascal.

The subject was not the climate, but the existence of God.

Pascal said in essence: If I believe that God exists and I live according to his command, I don't cheat, I don't steal; what do I lose if God doesn't exist ? Nothing !

But if I believe that he doesn't exist and I don't live according to his command, I cheat and steal, but in fact God does exist: then I lose everything and go to hell.

We can apply Pascal's bet to the environment. If, contrary to what is stated by the vast majority of researchers, manmade CO2 emissions were not the cause of global warming, would it be so bad to reduce CO2 emissions anyway?

- Reducing emissions is not damaging to our health or to the environment, quite the opposite;

- It's not damaging to the economy either, quite the opposite. New technologies thrive, they are sold and exported,
- Dependence on fossil fuels is diminishing, companies are reducing their energy costs and that's not harmful to the economy either, quite the opposite. I know it well because I'm also the energy minister.

In short, we have nothing to lose by reducing our CO₂ emissions. And if global warming is after all manmade – as I am convinced it is – we have everything to gain. We are limiting the damage. Let us reduce our emissions as much as possible in order to preserve the paradise we have here on earth!

I therefore have hope: All the more so because we have many descendants of the Age of Enlightenment among us, for instance many scientists who have worked on the IPCC reports over many years.

Switzerland would be very honoured if one of these scientists, Professor Thomas Stocker, Head of the Climate and Environmental Physics Department at the University of Bern, were to contribute even more to the work of the IPCC. We therefore support his candidature for the co-presidency of the IPCC working group dedicated to the scientific aspects of the climate system. Among their many research projects, Mr. Stocker and the University of Bern drill the ices of Greenland, analyse the ice cores they obtain and reconstruct the climate of the last millennium.

Enlightenment rather than emotions

However, scientific findings alone are not enough. The IPCC knows this and is acting accordingly. That's why I would like to thank the IPCC for its civic commitment. In the same way as responsible citizens who work in their country for the public interest, the IPCC is active around the world. It is not enough to obtain results; they need to be made public everywhere. The message has to get across to all the decision-makers. That means explaining, enlightening, communicating. I know it very well, because I'm also communications minister and I live in a direct democracy in which all citizens have to be convinced of the reasons behind an action.

The considerable task of enlightenment and the explanatory work of the IPCC give us hope, hope that we can fight against global warming. We all want to do everything we can to spread this hope. In doing so, we are guided by the motor of the IPCC that has for twenty years been offsetting emissions and emotions with its own enlightened reason and commitment.

This is why Switzerland is very proud to be able to celebrate the anniversary of an enlightened citizen of the world: the IPCC.

Abstract of the Swiss Proposal “global solidarity in funding adaptation”¹

The following graph visualises the key elements of the proposed mechanism for funding climate change adaptation

Graph on key elements of global CO₂-based levy and scheme for funding adaptation

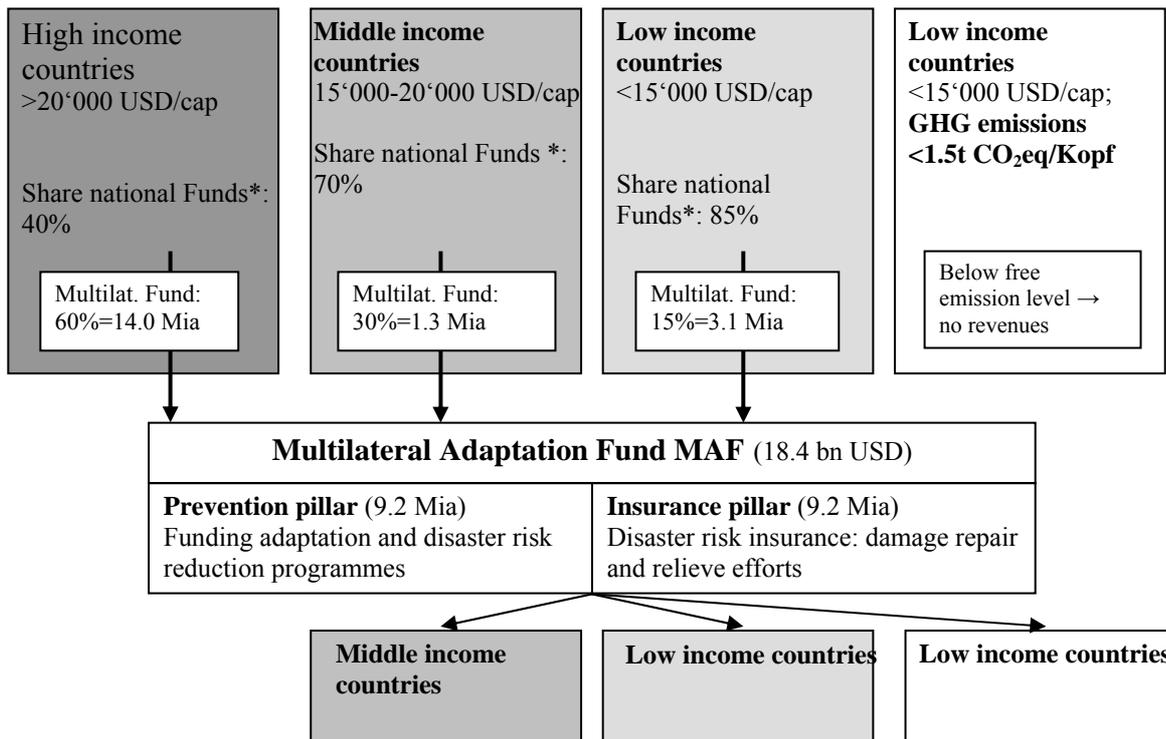
The most important design parameters of the scheme proposed for implementation within the framework of the Bali Action Plan are:

- Tax rate of the global CO₂ based levy: 2 USD/t CO₂ (corresponds to 0.5 cents²/liter transportation fuel)

¹ Source: Funding Scheme for Bali Action Plan, UVEK, Bern, 21. Mai 2008, www.environment-switzerland.ch/climate

² Cents CHF or USD at exchange rate May 26, 2008

- Tax free emissions: 1.5t CO₂-equivalent /capita
- Total annual revenue: 48.5 bn. USD, of this total 18.4 bn. USD will flow to the Multilateral Adaptation Fund (MAF)



*National Climate Change Funds (NCCF) for mitigation action and adaptation programmes

Tax rates of global based CO₂ levy in revenue model

The revenue model is based on the polluter pay principle. The global CO₂ based levy shall be applicable to CO₂ emissions related to energy from fossil fuels. The proposed taxation rate is 2 USD/t CO₂, which corresponds approximately to 0.5 cents/litre transportation fuel.

Tax free emission level

The revenue model applies tax-free CO₂ emission level of 1.5 tons CO₂-equivalent per capita (1.5t CO₂eq/cap – all Kyoto gases, inclusive of land use changes), applicable to all countries. This tax-free emission level corresponds to a long term global emission goal in accordance with the Climate Convention targeted for the second half of this century and put in relation to the expected Earth population. Developing countries with greenhouse gas emissions below 1.5t CO₂eq/capita will hence be fully exempted from the CO₂ levy, but will benefit from the disbursement model.

Revenues and disbursement model

A revenue model with this design allows raising 48.5 bn USD per year. Of this amount 30.1 bn USD flow into the National Climate Change Funds (NCCF). The second part of the revenue stream of 18.4 Mia USD flows to the Multilateral Adaptation Fund (MAF) (see graph). The Adaptation Fund established under the Kyoto Protocol could initially provide the governance structures for the MAF.

National Climate Change Funds, NCCF

All participating countries may use the resources flowing into their National Climate Change Funds for climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes according to national circumstances and priorities. The funding demand for such programmes is huge across the globe. Such National Climate Change Funds can also play a vital role for enhancing the capacity to address climate change, particularly in the most vulnerable developing countries.

Multilateral Adaptation Fund, MAF

Industrialized countries with a high per capita income contribute 60% of their revenues from the CO₂-levy to the global fund; this share is 30% for middle income countries such as Korea/Russia and 15% for the low income developing countries. Developing countries and least developed countries with per capita emissions

of less than 1.5t CO₂eq/cap do not raise the CO₂-levy and therefore do not contribute to the global fund. These governance principles establish a significant resource transfer from rich to poor countries: 15.1 bn USD or 82% of the annual revenues of 18.4 bn USD are contributed by the industrialized countries.

The Swiss proposal sees the Multilateral Adaptation Fund as a mechanism, not necessarily as a new multilateral institution. An existing institution could be mandated to manage this fund.

The financial resources from the global fund do exclusively flow into middle and low income countries. Adaptation comprises of climate resilient development, gradual adjustment of infrastructure and practices, and disaster risk reduction on one hand and disaster relieve/rehabilitation measures following extreme climate events on the other. The Multilateral Adaptation Fund therefore shall consist of two pillars:

- a) Prevention pillar: the fund contributes to national programmes reducing the disaster risk and making development more climate-resilient. The implementation shall not be project based but in the frame of eligible programmes.
- b) Insurance pillar: The fund insures large event risks to public goods/infrastructure which can not be covered otherwise and cooperates with the insurance industry for service delivery.

END

Mr Michel Jarraud - Secretary-General of World Meteorological Organization

STATEMENT AT THE OPENING PLENARY OF THE TWENTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE IPCC

Excellency Mr Moritz Leuenberger, Federal Councilor and Former President of the Swiss Confederation, representing the Swiss Federal Government, Mr Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations, Excellency Mr Laurent Moutinot, President of the State Council of the Republic and Canton of Geneva, Dr Rajendra Pachauri, Chairman of the IPCC, Mr Achim Steiner, Executive Director of UNEP, Mr Roberto Acosta, representing the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Distinguished National IPCC Representatives, Distinguished Representatives of the United Nations System and Partner Organizations,

Dear Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and on my own behalf, it is a pleasure to address the twenty-ninth session of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which was co-established in 1988 by WMO and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). At the same time, we are pleased to celebrate today the IPCC twentieth anniversary. I wish to express WMO's appreciation to the Federal Government of Switzerland and to the Republic and Canton of Geneva, through Your Excellencies, for your distinguished presence and for hosting the IPCC twenty-ninth session at this exceptional venue, thereby reiterating your vital commitment to collaborate with the efforts being undertaken by the international community to address the challenge of climate change and its impacts, and to contribute to the implementation of the necessary measures that society is demanding in urgency. WMO wishes to further acknowledge Switzerland's historic efforts to contribute to observations in weather and climate by recalling the brilliant figure of alpine scientist Horace-Bénédict de Saussure, who in the eighteenth century designed instruments and escalated the summits of the highest mountains to perform pioneering measurements of meteorological parameters. Likewise, I can mention that, between 1879 and 1896, Professor Heinrich Wild presided over WMO's predecessor, the International Meteorological Organization (IMO), and that Dr G. Swoboda was the first WMO Secretary-General between 1951 and 1955. I would also like to thank UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon for his repeated personal involvement in supporting WMO's long-date efforts to address the climate change issue, in particular in his stressing that the challenge of climate change, and what we do about it, will define us, our era and, ultimately, our global legacy.

The UN is indeed the natural forum to deal with this vital issue and the September 2007 high-level event in the UN General Assembly has reinforced his message that it is no longer business as usual. I especially wish to thank Dr Rajendra Pachauri, Chairman of the IPCC, for leading the Panel so successfully since April 2002 and for adding a number of key highlights to the IPCC accomplishments over the past twenty years. Under his direction and through the efforts of all involved, the IPCC concluded last year its Fourth Assessment Report (IPCC 4 AR), which has aroused unprecedented interest worldwide and increased awareness of the anthropogenic factor in climate change. I am also pleased to note the presence of Dr Robert Watson, who chaired the Panel successfully through its Third Assessment Report. Indeed, the present success of the IPCC could not have been achieved without the dedication of all IPCC actors who contributed their efforts over the past twenty years, in particular those who today are no longer with us. I would therefore wish to honour them gratefully, present and past, by recalling that the first IPCC Chairman and IPCC helmsman for almost ten years, Professor Emeritus Bert Bolin, passed away on 30 December 2007, a few days after the IPCC received the prestigious 2007 Nobel Peace Prize for its *“efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change”*. It is almost impossible to mention the IPCC’s achievements without a special reference to Professor Bolin’s life-long commitment to the climate change issue.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

At this propitious ceremony it is opportune to recall that, while it is widely recognized today that human activities are modifying climate at an increasingly alarming rate, such was not the case in 1976 when WMO issued the first authoritative statement on the accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and the potential impacts on the Earth’s climate. In February 1979 WMO organized the First World Climate Conference as a result of which, only a few weeks later, the Eighth World Meteorological Congress (Geneva, May 1979) launched WMO’s World Climate Programme (WCP). The conference also led to the establishing in 1980 of the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) by WMO and the International Council for Science (ICSU) and, subsequently, also with UNESCO’s Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). Very intensive scientific work followed, which ultimately led to the milestone Villach Conference in October 1985, organized by WMO, UNEP and ICSU, which produced a consensus statement on the probable magnitude of climate warming and its implications. Thereafter, in 1987, the Tenth World Meteorological Congress formally recognized through its Resolution 9 (Cg-X), *that national and international studies had led to the conclusion that a global climate change would ensue from increases in the concentrations of greenhouse gases and that this climate change could have potentially serious consequences on society*. At the same time, the Congress requested the WMO Executive Council to keep under review existing coordinating mechanisms for addressing greenhouse gases. The WMO Executive Council therefore furthered WMO’s already excellent collaboration with UNEP, which led to the co-establishing of the IPCC one year later. The IPCC First Assessment Report was released in 1990, providing guidance for the considerations and conclusions of the Second World Climate Conference, which was held in the same year, as well as for the negotiations of a climate convention, which ultimately resulted in the development of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The new conference also contributed to the establishment, in 1992, of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) by WMO, UNEP, IOC-UNESCO and ICSU, to facilitate the availability of systematic observations needed for authoritative climate change studies. Today, after warning the global community for years about the dangers posed by anthropogenic release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, WMO is supporting the needs of climate prediction for societal benefits. To set the stage for a new era in forecasting as well as to generate the awareness of users and commitment by governments, WMO is organizing with partners the World Climate Conference-3 (WCC-3), which will be held almost exactly one year from now in Geneva, from 31 August to 4 September 2009. As decided by the Fifteenth World Meteorological Congress (Geneva, May 2007), the main theme of the WCC-3 will be *“climate prediction for decision-making”*. We are confident that it will be as successful as the two previous conferences.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The key IPCC 4AR messages have by now been widely publicized with the support of several nations and that of the United Nations, and they have served as the basis for an international mobilization in the domain of climate change which culminated last December at the UN Climate Change Conference in Bali. WMO supports ongoing efforts in the context of the UNFCCC to achieve appropriate agreements extending beyond

the Kyoto protocol and to define the relevant long-term strategies. I therefore wish to underscore the importance of the recent consensus achieved on the climate change issue at the UN General Assembly and, more recently, at the G8 Summit, while assuring you that WMO's expertise will continue to be available. Indeed, as the specialized agency of the United Nations System with a mandate in weather, climate and water, and as IPCC co-founder and co-sponsor, WMO has been the principal provider of the scientific and technical information underpinning IPCC assessments, through the long-term and user-driven operational systems developed by the Organization and the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) of its 188 Members. Essentially all WMO programmes provide support to the IPCC assessments, while making extensive use of IPCC findings in their respective activities. The impacts of climate change are being perceived daily in a number of domains, including water resources management, food security and health. These effects are especially detrimental to development and security in the poorest countries, which are often the most vulnerable to climate change-related natural hazards and have very limited capabilities to adapt to a fast-changing environment. The Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and other vulnerable nations will be among those hit earliest and hardest, in particular in Africa. While they are clearly among those least responsible for generating the climate change issue, these countries have insufficient resources to prepare accordingly. They should therefore be empowered appropriately for climate change adaptation through capacity building, in particular in the use of early warning systems within their natural disaster risk reduction activities, as a key contribution to their sustainable development. The IPCC has a very vital task ahead and I wish to underscore that the Fifteenth World Meteorological Congress decided last year to encourage the IPCC to continue its activities under its existing terms of reference and to encourage the Panel to continue to work closely with the UNFCCC and respond to the needs of the Convention for scientific, technical and socio-economic assessments. WMO is therefore ready to actively continue supporting the Panel as it has during these 20 years, in particular by facilitating the increasing involvement of scientists from both developed and developing countries in all domains where the best expertise will be required to meet the challenges of global climate change. WMO has been pleased and proud to co-sponsor the IPCC with UNEP over this period and so I wish the IPCC much success for years to come. In closing, I would like again to congratulate Switzerland and the Republic and Canton of Geneva for hosting this historic session and I thank you for your attention.

END

Mr Achim Steiner - Executive Director of UNEP

31 August, 2008 Geneva-It was 1988 and a leap year: the Summer Olympics games were held in Seoul; the first Fair Trade label was launched in the Netherlands and UN Peacekeepers won the Nobel Peace Prize.

But perhaps one of the greatest leaps occurred not in time but in environmental science with the establishment by UNEP and the World Meteorological Organisation of the IPCC.

Over 20 years, thousands of scientists have selflessly come together to periodically sift, to weigh and to validate the scientific evidence on the links between rising greenhouse gas emissions and their impact on the global climate.

- The likely impacts too of climate change on humans and vital ecosystems from glaciers and forests to river systems and coastal settlements.
- And increasingly, the price tag of lethargy and indifference if these emissions are left unchecked.
- Contrasting too with the likely economic benefits of swift and decisive action--and adaptation-- to this most over arching of human-made threats.

In doing so the IPCC has put the sharpest and most potent lens possible on the unsustainable development paths of the past few centuries.

It has also however shone a bright light on the choices and down the path to the opportunities we have for a greener, fairer and ultimately more sustainable world.

The fourth assessment report, launched last year, was a milestone and was crowned with the IPCC being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

It was a prize not just for the fourth assessment and the current and past Panel scientists but also for the previous and current Chair Dr Pachauri and his staff.

For undoubtedly the findings rolled out in 2007 underlined that climate change is an environmental change phenomenon but one that goes to the core of the UN's mandate.

A point recognized not just by the Nobel Peace Prize Committee but in the statements by retired and serving senior-ranking military in Australia, the United States, the UK and elsewhere.

Undoubtedly the IPCC science also underpinned and fostered the UN Security Council debate in April 2007 when it held its first ever discussion on climate change, peace and security.

In recognizing all this we must also recognize two very special people--Mostafa Tolba and Godwin Olu Patrick Obasi who, as heads of their respective UN agencies in 1988 had the vision and the determination to establish the IPCC.

Indeed one wonders whether the Kyoto Protocol, its inventive market mechanisms and the current UN Framework Convention negotiations towards a post 2102 regime, would even be a reality if it had not been for foresight of these two parents of the Panel.

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is a mark of the Panel's veracity, transparency and courage that such an active and wide-ranging political process is underway and that the debate is on how to deal with climate change not whether it is a reality or a chimera—that has been empirically and scientifically laid to rest.

It would be an even greater tribute to the Panel's scientists, both past and present, if governments can find their own courage, tenacity and collective will to rise above their differences and seize the moment.

There are just some 500 days for governments to deliver what the world is waiting for in Copenhagen in 2009—the facts and figures from IPCC delivered in 2007, and which powered the Bali climate convention meeting into high gear, remain as valid and as sobering today as they did just over six months ago.

Indeed the science emerging recently from a wide variety of respected institutes is in many ways even more sobering and certainly not less.

So there is no need to idle, slide into reverse or take detours on the Bali Road Map—there is a need to find the highest gear possible to speed all countries on their way to a landmark deal.

What of the future?

It is clear that there is an urgent need to translate the IPCC's global and regional assessments onto the sub-national, national and even local level in order to focus developing country and donor country efforts on climate-proofing vulnerable economies.

So I am delighted to that UNEP is now cooperating with the IPCC and other partners on a European Commission-funded project with these very aims.

It is part of a wider effort of outreach aimed at bridging the knowledge gap on the implications and actions needed as a result of the fourth assessment reports.

Under this umbrella UNEP is taking a lead in the next phase of the Assessments of Impacts and Adaptation of Climate Change --with the guidance and assistance of you: the current IPCC scientists.

This is aimed at encouraging the research of the future IPCC scientists from developing countries while bringing focus to impacts and thus adaptation measures at the level of the ecosystem and river catchment basin.

Ladies and gentlemen,

We are here to celebrate 20 years of the IPCC—its place in the history books is clear in terms of climate science.

The final entry as a result of the Panel's work may however prove to be far larger.

For if that science can be fully and frankly translated into political action we will have gone a long way to not only overcoming climate change.

The international community will have also embarked on a path that will also address other persistent and emerging concerns-- from overcoming poverty and biodiversity loss to one where tensions and conflicts over scarce resources can at best be managed and at the very best, overcome.

Science is knowledge and thus it is power but also empowerment of politicians, business men and woman, civic leaders, the UN and the public.

The dictionary defines an imperative as a “plea”; a “duty”; something that is “impossible to evade or ignore” and an “obligation”.

This is what the IPCC has handed to this generation of presidents, prime ministers and politicians, indeed to this generation overall—facts and figures that cannot be ignored and a duty and an obligation to act, and to act fast.

Thank you

END

**Mr Roberto Acosta, Coordinator,
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on behalf of
Yvo de Boer, Executive Secretary,**

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

We have gathered here to celebrate the existence and work of one of the most influential bodies in the history of international relations; the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Your work has influenced global climate change policies. And it continues to provide the international community with the solid scientific basis, required for any effective policy.

But at the same time, we cannot expect to significantly strengthen international climate change action without a real public understanding of the issue.

In many developing countries, people are more concerned about where their next meal will come from than about climate change. If you are hungry, climate change is a far-away, insignificant issue. The links between climate change impacts and poverty or food security are often poorly understood. People around the world need to fully understand how climate change will affect them if politics doesn't come up with an ambitious response in Copenhagen in 2009.

Your work and the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Al Gore and the IPCC has done much to open the world's eyes to climate change. It created the type of public understanding of climate change that is needed to achieve an ambitious political commitment.

The Fourth Assessment Report last year abolished any remaining scepticism on climate change in the public eye. They have created huge public expectations for the process under the UNFCCC to provide

political answers that adequately respond to the science. And there is no doubt that it played a crucial role in achieving the Bali breakthrough: the adoption of the Bali Road Map.

In the past, the IPCC's reports have also created the necessary public understanding for strong political commitments.

The First Assessment Report in 1990 first alerted the world to the link between greenhouse gas emissions and global warming. With such alarming findings, based on the views of hundreds of experts, it was clear that the international community needed to respond. Negotiations were initiated and two years later, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was adopted and signed at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. In many ways, we owe the birth of the Convention to the work of the IPCC.

The Second Assessment Report in 1995 had a similarly decisive impact. Its comprehensive assessment of climate change science strengthened the UNFCCC and opened the door for work towards the Kyoto Protocol, which was adopted in 1997.

The consideration of the Third Assessment Report in 2001, led to the introduction of the agenda items adaptation and mitigation. Notably, it increased the importance of adaptation in the UNFCCC process and achieved related work, such as the launch of the Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change. The work programme has now engaged over 100 organisations in knowledge-sharing on adaptation, including the IPCC, WMO and UNEP.

The IPCC's work on mitigation provided input on the inclusion of mitigation-related matters in the Bali Road Map.

We are now well into the two-year negotiating process under the Bali Road Map. The Accra Climate Change Talks, which ended two days ago, produced a good number of proposals for strengthened climate change action from Parties. These proposals will be compiled in a structured way for negotiations at the UN Climate Change Conference in December in Poznan. The meeting laid the foundation of what could serve as a first negotiating text for a Copenhagen agreed outcome in 2009.

Nonetheless, the clock is ticking if the 2009 deadline is to be met, even if Parties seem to be committed to an ambitious outcome in Copenhagen that will result in real emission reductions and reliable and effective support mechanisms. Much work remains to be done on all fronts. Negotiations are deeply political and much is at stake. And politics are fickle.

In a way, we are still riding the wave of public awareness that the Fourth Assessment Report created. The question is: will that wave carry us through to Copenhagen? Or will the negotiating process be working in a vacuum in 2009 because there will be no IPCC report?

Reaching a strong agreed outcome in Copenhagen that matches up to the science is imperative. We need global public understanding, political commitment and strong science to result in a science-based political response.

Public understanding is essential to secure political commitment. The public across the world and the climate change process itself need a scientific wake-up call for Copenhagen. My hope is that the IPCC can in some way help to supply that wake-up call.

Thank you.

END



INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE



UNEP

 INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL
ON CLIMATE CHANGE

 IPCC-XXIX/Doc.1
(2.VI.2008)

 TWENTY-NINTH SESSION
Geneva, 31 August - 4 September 2008

 Agenda item: 1
ENGLISH ONLY

PROVISIONAL ANNOTATED AGENDA
5. OPENING OF THE SESSION

The Chairman of the IPCC Dr Rajendra K. Pachauri, will call the session to order at 15:00 hours on Sunday, 31 August 2008.

The Session will take place at two different venues. The first meeting on Sunday 31 August 2008 will take place at the “Batiment des Forces Motrices”, 2, place des Volontaires, 1204 Genève and address agenda items 1 and 2 only. From 1-4 September 2008 the meeting will be held at the “Centre International de Conférences de Genève” (CICG), Rue de Varembe 9-11, 1211 Genève 20.

Simultaneous interpretation in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish will be provided during the plenary meetings of the session. All documentation will be in English only.

It is suggested that the working hours be from 10.00 – 13.00 and from 15.00 – 18.00 hours. If required, arrangements will be made for evening meetings.

- a. Opening remarks by the IPCC Chairman
- b. Address by Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary General of the United Nations
- c. Address by Mr. Pascal Couchepin President of the Swiss Confederation
- d. Address by Mr. Michel Jarraud, Secretary General of WMO
- e. Address by Mr. Achim Steiner Executive director of UNEP
- f. Address by Mr. Ivo de Boer Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC

The provisional agenda will be submitted for approval. The agenda may be amended at any time during the session.

6. CELEBRATION OF 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF IPCC

After the opening addresses a special programme is organized on the afternoon of 31st August to celebrate the 20th Anniversary of IPCC. It will be concluded by an evening reception hosted by Swiss government and Canton and Ville de Genève. More information about the programme event will be posted on the IPCC website.

**7. APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE TWENTY-EIGHT SESSION
(IPCC-XVIII/Doc.2)**

8. IPCC PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2009 TO 2011

Comprehensive information about income and expenditures during the period of the 4th Assessment will be submitted for information and consideration. A budget proposal for the period 2009-2011 will be submitted for consideration and approval by the Panel at its 29th Session.

9. USE OF FUNDS FROM THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

The Panel discussed an initial proposal about use and management of the funds which the IPCC received with the Nobel Peace Prize 2007 at 28th Session and agreed to set up a small group under the guidance of the IPCC Chair to further develop the proposal taking into consideration comments made at the 28th Session. A revised document will be presented to the 29th Session for approval.

10. ELECTION OF THE BUREAU AND THE TASK FORCE BUREAU

Elections will be held for the Chairman, Bureau Members and Task Force Bureau in accordance with the Rules of Procedure for the Election of the IPCC Bureau and any Task Force Bureau as contained in Appendix C to the Principles Governing IPCC Work. The full text can be found on: <http://www.ipcc.ch/about/how-the-ipcc-is-organized.htm>

11. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

While the Panel at its 28th Session agreed that there is no need to review and revise the Principles Governing IPCC Work, several comment were made about the suitability of the current procedures for the preparation and review of Technical Papers. A proposal to revise the procedures for the preparation of Technical Papers is expected to be submitted by the Australian delegation for consideration by the Panel.

The Delegation of the European Community is expected to present a proposal for a special observer status for Regional Integration Organizations.

12. FUTURE IPCC ACTIVITIES

The Panel may wish to complement discussion held at the 28th Session on the Future of IPCC and consider preparatory steps for the planning of the 5th Assessment Cycle.

13. OUTREACH

The IPCC Secretariat and the TSUs will present information about ongoing and planned outreach activities. The Panel is invited to comment and make suggestions on how to enhance IPCC outreach work.

14. MATTERS RELATED TO THE UNFCCC

Specific requests to the Panel may be presented and discussed in relation with on-going UNFCCC negotiations.

15. OTHER BUSINESS

12. CLOSING OF THE SESSION

The Session is expected to close at 13:00 hours on Thursday, 4 September 2008.

IPCC PROGRAMME AND BUDGET**Decision taken by the Panel at its 29th Session**

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

1. Thanked the Secretariat of IPCC for the presentation of the IPCC PROGRAMME AND BUDGET, as contained in document IPCC-XXIX/Doc.3.
2. Took note of the estimation of the annual costs for the complete Fourth Assessment Cycle, together with a synthesis of annual budgets, income and expenses, showing *i.a.* year to year evolutions on budgets and expenses of the Secretariat, for governing bodies, Lead authors' meetings, other meetings, publications and outreach.
3. Requested the Secretariat to present, for consideration during the 30th Session of IPCC, an analysis of costs according to the different reports and products of IPCC during AR4 and for the future budgets.
4. Adopted the 2009 budget with revisions in order to respond to the request of UNFCCC on common metrics*, to organize a scoping meeting on extreme events and climate change, to support an additional Co-Chair, and noting the postponement to early 2009 of the climate modelling workshop previously planned by WGI for December 2008.
5. Took note of the indicative budgets for 2010 and 2011, and for the three following years up to the end of the Fifth Assessment cycle, including the support of an additional Co-Chair.
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. It also thanked the UNFCCC for its generous contribution and spirit of cooperation.
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 have been supporting the TSUs and a number of IPCC activities, including data centres, meetings and outreach actions.
8. Noting that the flow of 2008 contributions had declined, it invited governments that may be in a position to do so to make stable contributions to the IPCC Trust Fund and to broaden the base of the contributions to IPCC.

** Note: the corresponding budget line is dependent on the Bureau decision to go ahead with a scoping meeting.*

TABLE 1

BUDGET FOR 2009 ADOPTED BY IPCC-XXIX

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
IPCC-30 3 days	Various programmes and budget	540,000 120 journeys	180,000	720,000
IPCC-31 + WG I, II, III Sessions ¹ 4 days	Approve scope and outline of AR5	1,080,000 240 journeys	360,000	1,440,000
Bureau 4 days	2 sessions	162,000 36 journeys	200,000	362,000
TFB	2 sessions	63,000 14 journeys	8,190	71,190
SBSTA/COP/JWG and other meetings		90,000 20 journeys		90,000
SUB-TOTAL				2,683,190
Lead Authors and expert meetings				
SR REN	2 LA meetings	378,000 84 journeys	49,140	427,140
SUB-TOTAL				427,140
Scoping meetings, expert meetings and workshops				
Develop AR5 outline	2 scoping meetings and consultations	270,000 60 journeys	35,100	305,100
Other expert meetings related to AR5	cross cutting and regional matters	405,000 90 journeys	52,650	457,650
TGICA	2 meetings	63,000 14 journeys	8,190	71,190
New Scenarios	1 expert meeting	135,000 30 journeys	17,550	152,550
EFDB Board	1 meeting	94,500 21 journeys	12,285	106,785
EFDB Expert meetings	2 meetings	90,000 20 journeys	11,700	101,700
NGGIP Software review	1 meeting	90,000 20 journeys	11,700	101,700
2006 GL - technical issues	2 expert meetings	180,000 40 journeys	23,400	203,400
Extreme events and Climate Change	1 scoping meeting	180,000 40 journeys	23,400	203,400
Co-sponsored meeting ²	Support to climate modeling research workshop	90,000 20 journeys	11,700	101,700
UNFCCC Request on common metrics ³	1 expert meeting	45,000 10 journeys	5,850	50,850
SUB-TOTAL				1,856,025
Other Expenditures				
EFDB maintenance	update/management			7,000
2006 GL software	software development			60,000
Outreach				400,000
Secretariat				820,000
Co-Chairs				250,000
SUB-TOTAL				1,537,000
TOTAL				6,503,355

Notes:¹ Could be held in early 2010² Postponement in 2009 of workshop previously planned for December 2008³ Subject to Bureau decision

TABLE 2

FORECAST BUDGET FOR 2010 NOTED BY IPCC-XXIX

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
IPCC-32* 3 days	programme and budget various	540,000 120 journeys	156,000	696,000
WG III 11th Session 4 days	to approve SR REN	540,000 120 journeys	240,000	780,000
Bureau 4 days	2 sessions	162,000 36 journeys	200,000	362,000
TFB	1 session	31,500 7 journeys	4,095	35,595
SBSTA/COP/JWG and other meetings		67,500 15 journeys		67,500
SUB-TOTAL				1,941,095
Lead Authors and expert meetings (AR5 and SRs)				
WG I LA1	CLA/LA and chapter meetings	270,000 60 journeys	35,100	305,100
AR5 cross cutting and coordination	expert meetings/workshops	405,000 90 journeys	52,650	457,650
SR REN	1 LA meeting and preparatory meeting before WG III Session	243,000 54 journeys	31,590	274,590
SUB-TOTAL				1,037,340
Other scoping meetings, expert meetings and workshops				
New Scenarios	1 expert meeting	135,000 30 journeys	17,550	152,550
TGICA	2 meetings	63,000 14 journeys	8,190	71,190
EFDB Board	1 meeting	94,500 21 journeys	12,285	106,785
EFDB Expert meeting	1 meeting	90,000 20 journeys	11,700	101,700
NGGIP Software review	1 meeting	90,000 20 journeys	11,700	101,700
NGGIP Expert meetings	contingency for 2 expert meetings	180,000 40 journeys	23,400	203,400
SUB-TOTAL				330,525
Other Expenditures				
EFDB maintenance	update/management			7,000
2006 GL software	software development			60,000
Outreach				400,000
Secretariat				820,000
Co-Chairs				250,000
SUB-TOTAL				1,537,000
TOTAL				4,845,960

* could be back to back with WG III

TABLE 3

INDICATIVE BUDGET FOR 2011 NOTED BY IPCC-XXIX

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
IPCC-33 3 days	programme and budget various	540,000 120 journeys	180,000	720,000
Bureau 4 days	2 sessions	162,000 36 journeys	200,000	362,000
TFB	1 session	31,500 7 journeys	4,095	35,595
SBSTA/COP/JWG and other meetings		67,500 15 journeys		67,500
SUB-TOTAL				1,185,095
Lead Authors meetings				
WG I LA2 and LA3	CLA/LA and chapter meetings	585,000 130 journeys	76,050	661,050
WG II LA1	CLA/LA and chapter meetings	360,000 80 journeys	46,800	406,800
WG III LA1	CLA/LA and chapter meetings	360,000 80 journeys	46,800	406,800
AR5 coordination and SYR	scoping, drafting and expert meetings	270,000 60 journeys	35,100	305,100
SUB-TOTAL				1,474,650
Scoping meetings, expert meetings and workshops				
New Scenarios	1 expert meeting	135,000 30 journeys	17,550	152,550
TGICA	2 meetings	63,000 14 journeys	8,190	71,190
EFDB Board	1 meeting	94,500 21 journeys	12,285	106,785
EFDB Expert meeting	1 meeting	90,000 20 journeys	11,700	101,700
NGGIP Expert meetings	contingency for 2 expert meetings	180,000 40 journeys	23,400	203,400
SUB-TOTAL				2,110,275
Other Expenditures				
EFDB maintenance	update/management			7,000
2006 GL software	software development			30,000
Publication	SRREN publication/translation			300,000
Outreach				400,000
Secretariat				820,000
Co-Chairs				250,000
SUB-TOTAL				1,807,000
TOTAL				6,577,020

TABLE 4

INDICATIVE BUDGET FOR 2012 NOTED BY IPCC-XXIX

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
IPCC-34 3 days	programme and budget various	540,000 120 journeys	180,000	720,000
Bureau 4 days	2 sessions	162,000 36 journeys	200,000	362,000
TFB	1 session	31,500 7 journeys	4,095	35,595
SBSTA/COP/JWG and other meetings		67,500 15 journeys		67,500
SUB-TOTAL				1,185,095
Lead Authors meetings				
WG I LA4	CLA/LA and chapter meetings	292,500 65 journeys	38,025	330,525
WG II LA2 and 3	CLA/LA and chapter meetings	765,000 170 journeys	99,450	864,450
WG III LA 2 and 3	CLA/LA and chapter meetings	765,000 170 journeys	99,450	864,450
AR5 coordination and SYR	drafting meetings	180,000 40 journeys	23,400	203,400
SUB-TOTAL				2,059,425
Scoping meetings, expert meetings and workshops				
New Scenarios	1 expert meeting	135,000 30 journeys	17,550	152,550
TGICA	2 meetings	63,000 14 journeys	8,190	71,190
EFDB Board	1 meeting	94,500 21 journeys	12,285	106,785
NGGIP Expert meetings	contingency for 2 expert meetings	180,000 40 journeys	23,400	203,400
SUB-TOTAL				2,593,350
Other Expenditures				
EFDB maintenance	update/management			7,000
Outreach				400,000
Secretariat				820,000
Co-Chairs				250,000
SUB-TOTAL				1,477,000
TOTAL				7,314,870

TABLE 5

INDICATIVE BUDGET FOR 2013 NOTED BY IPCC-XXIX

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
IPCC-35 2 days	programme and budget various	540,000 120 journeys	120,000	660,000
WG I Session 4 days	approval of WG I Report	540,000 120 journeys	240,000	780,000
Bureau	2 sessions	162,000 36 journeys	200,000	362,000
TFB	1 session	31,500 7 journeys	4,095	35,595
SBSTA/COP/JWG and other meetings		67,500 15 journeys		67,500
SUB-TOTAL				1,905,095
Lead Authors meetings				
WGI I	preparatory LA meeting before Plenary	45,000 10 journeys	5,850	50,850
WG II LA4	CLA/LA and chapter meetings	405,000 90 journeys	52,650	457,650
WG III LA4	CLA/LA and chapter meetings	405,000 90 journeys	52,650	457,650
AR5 SYR	drafting meetings	180,000 40 journeys	23,400	203,400
SUB-TOTAL				966,150
Scoping meetings, expert meetings and workshops				
TGICA	2 meetings	63,000 14 journeys	8,190	71,190
EFDB Board	1 meeting	94,500 21 journeys	12,285	106,785
NGGIP Expert meetings	contingency for 2 expert meetings	180,000 40 journeys	23,400	203,400
SUB-TOTAL				1,144,125
Other Expenditures				
EFDB maintenance	update/management			7,000
Publications	WG I publication/translation			300,000
Outreach				400,000
Secretariat				820,000
Co-Chairs				250,000
SUB-TOTAL				1,777,000
TOTAL				5,792,370

TABLE 6

INDICATIVE BUDGET FOR 2014 NOTED BY IPCC-XXIX

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
IPCC-36 6 days	Approve/adopt SYR various	540,000 120 journeys	360,000	900,000
WG II Session 4 days	Approval of WG II Report	540,000 120 journeys	240,000	780,000
WG III Session 4 days	Approval of WG III Report	540,000 120 journeys	240,000	780,000
Bureau 4 days	2 sessions	162,000 36 journeys	200,000	362,000
TFB	1 session	31,500 7 journeys	4,095	35,595
SBSTA/COP/JWG and other meetings		67,500 15 journeys		67,500
SUB-TOTAL				2,925,095
Lead Authors meetings				
WG II	preparatory LA meeting before Plenary	45,000 10 journeys	5,850	50,850
WG III	preparatory LA meeting before Plenary	45,000 10 journeys	5,850	50,850
AR5 SYR	drafting meetings and preparatory LA meeting	135,000 30 journeys	17,550	152,550
SUB-TOTAL				101,700
Scoping meetings, expert meetings and workshops				
TGICA	2 meetings	63,000 14 journeys	8,190	71,190
EFDB Board	1 meeting	67,500 21 journeys	8,775	76,275
NGGIP Expert meetings	contingency for 2 expert meetings	180,000 40 journeys	23,400	203,400
SUB-TOTAL				249,165
Other Expenditures				
EFDB maintenance	update/management			7,000
Publications	WG2/3 publication/translation			600,000
Outreach				400,000
Secretariat				820,000
Co-Chairs				250,000
SUB-TOTAL				2,077,000
TOTAL				5,352,960



INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE


 INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL
ON CLIMATE CHANGE

 IPCC-XXIX/Doc.8, Rev.1
(2.IX.2008)

 TWENTY-NINTH SESSION
Geneva, 31 August - 4 September 2008

 Agenda item: 5
ENGLISH ONLY

USE OF FUNDS FROM THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

(Submitted by New Zealand on behalf of the Task Group set up by the Panel)

Proposal for the use of funds from the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize
Background:

The IPCC was jointly awarded, with Mr Al Gore, the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize and as part of this award the IPCC received an amount of 885,000 CHF as its share of the award money.

In the paper presented to the 28th Session of the IPCC it was suggested that the funds be used to support, broaden and enhance the creation and dissemination of knowledge about climate change, its impacts, and the management of climate risks through adaptation and mitigation. It was also suggested that they will be used in a manner which both increases the engagement of developing country scientists and complements and supports the work of the IPCC.

Below, we review the discussion at the 28th Session, outline a preferred option for the use of the funds, suggest a proposal to be put to the 29th Session, and provide an Appendix with further details.

Proposals to the Twenty-Eighth Session:

A task force under the guidance of the UK prepared three proposals for the use of funds from the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize. These were discussed by delegates to the 28th Session of the IPCC in Budapest, 9 – 10 April 2008. These proposals were, in brief:

1. Dissemination of IPCC knowledge and collection of further knowledge on current vulnerabilities and coping capacities.
Activities could target specifically vulnerable regions and communities and regions, be used to disseminate specifically targeted IPCC knowledge, and be designed to facilitate gathering additional knowledge and understanding about traditional local coping capacities, insights about current and projected vulnerability and adaptive and mitigative capacity.
2. Support for scientists in developing countries.
This could be through one of the following mechanisms:
 - a. Cooperation arrangements, which would involve joint projects, training activities or fellowship programmes between institutions with high capacity in some regions and institutions with low or medium capacity in other regions.
 - b. Fellowships for young scientists
 - c. Internships in relevant institutions and international organizations
 - d. Access to online journals for developing country authors.
 - e. Workshops to identify research needs and to facilitate access of developing country institutions to relevant funding.

3. Preparation of a special report on climate change and peace.

Support was expressed at the 28th Session for proposed activities one and two, namely dissemination of IPCC knowledge and collection of further knowledge on current vulnerabilities and coping capacities, and support for scientists in developing countries. Many delegates agreed with the proposal to use the funds for a special purpose and to accept funding from other sources to carry out sustained activities. The proposal was also made to set up a special trust fund.

A proposal building on the second of the options above, but also at the same time addressing much of the intent of the first option, was presented from the floor by the Delegation of Australia, and appeared to have broad general support amongst delegates in Budapest. This proposal was to create a scholarship fund for young post-graduate or post-doctoral students in climate change sciences from developing countries, especially least developed countries. The Task Team feels that it has become overwhelmingly the preferred proposal and accordingly it has been the focus of the further work.

Scholarship Fund

This proposal seeks to create a scholarship fund for young post-graduate or post-doctoral students in climate change sciences from developing countries, especially least developed countries.

Despite strong efforts to enhance developing country participation in climate change studies and in IPCC assessment work, the representation of experts from various developing country regions, and particularly the representation of young scientists, is still a reason for concern. Several governments and IPCC authors have suggested earlier that further support be provided to enhance the participation of young scientists from developing countries.

The characteristics of this fund:

- it would be a scholarship fund for young post-graduate or post-doctoral students in areas immediately related to climate change
- it would be for scholars from developing countries, especially least developed countries
- it would provide opportunities that would not otherwise be available
- it would be distinct from regular IPCC activities
- it would attract and accept additional funding
- it would leave a long-term legacy
- the administration overheads would be low
- governance would be by small group of trustees elected as part of the IPCC Bureau election process

Expanding briefly on these characteristics:

Aim and Purpose of the Fund: The Aim and Purpose of the Fund is to build capacity in the understanding and management of climate change in developing countries, through providing opportunities for young scientists from developing countries to undertake studies that would not otherwise be possible without the intervention of the Fund.

Distinct from regular IPCC activities: The Fund would be invested and administered separately from other IPCC funds by elected Trustees. It would be clearly distinguished, by the name of the fund, from other IPCC activities.

Attract additional funding: A key element of this proposal is that the fund would be an attractive investment vehicle for benefactors interested in climate change solutions, and those interested in capacity building in developed countries. Our soundings suggest that because of the focus on both capacity building and on climate change, and the low overheads associated with the fund, significant enhancement of the resources available for distribution is possible.

It would be expected (but not a requirement) that in some cases host organisations would provide additional support. In these cases a model similar to that of the Fulbright Fellowships is envisaged where this Fund would offer travel funding and limited studentship support.

Long-term legacy: All delegations consulted felt it important that the fund was used in a way that provides a long-term legacy. This can be achieved in two ways:

(i) Scholars who have studied with the support of the fund can be expected to provide a lifetime of returns to the community.

(ii) The intention would be to fund scholarships from income from the fund (both investment income and additional donations), rather than from the Nobel Prize capital, so that the fund would be perpetual.

Low administration overheads: Given the existing structure, skills and resources of the IPCC Secretariat, it may be possible for the day-to-day administration of the fund to be absorbed within the Secretariat once the initial set-up period of the fund is complete.

Governance: The three Vice-Chairs of the IPCC and the IPCC Chair or his nominee, serving as a Science Board, would set the priorities for selection of scholars and would make the final selection of scholars.

This Science Board will be aware of the current science landscape, of the gaps both in science and in national capacity, and have a developed/developing country balance.

Management of the general financial and other affairs of a fund of this type should be by a small group of Trustees. At the formation of the Fund the members of the Science Board would serve as the Trustees of the Fund.

The Aims and Purpose of the Fund and the governance structure of the Fund may only be changed by the IPCC in Plenary Session.

If additional skills and specialist expertise are required the Trustees may seek assistance from the IPCC Secretariat or other UN body.

Reporting: Scholars would report regularly to the Trustees on the progress of their studies, in a short report. The trustees would report annually to the IPCC Plenary on the names, study topics, and success of scholars. The accounts of the Fund would be audited and the details made available with those of the other IPCC activities.

Proposal to be put to the Session:

- (i) That the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change creates a scholarship fund for young post-graduate or post-doctoral students in climate change sciences from developing countries, especially least developed countries.**
- (ii) That the funds received by the IPCC as its share of the award money for the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize be transferred to this scholarship fund.**
- (iii) That the fund be open to donations from individuals, organisations and governments supporting the Aims and Objectives of the Fund.**
- (iv) That the Secretary be asked to arrange for the development of a trust deed, which will set out the details governing the fund. The deed should reflect the characteristics outlined earlier in this document and in the Appendix that follows.**

APPENDIX

Aims and Purposes of the Fund:

The Aim and Purpose of the Fund is to build capacity in the understanding and management of climate change in developing countries, through providing opportunities for young scientists from developing countries to undertake studies that would not otherwise be possible without the intervention of the Fund.

A unique feature of this Fund will be that those receiving support from the Fund will where practicable participate in IPCC activities e.g. by assisting chapter writing teams, thereby helping in the assessment process.

Selection of scholars: The selection criteria should be set each award cycle by the Science Board and notified through a request for nominations. It is suggested that in the first instance Scholars will be selected by the Science Board based on the following criteria:

- The needs of their country for capacity building in climate change science.
- The ability of their country to utilise capacity that is developed through the Fund
- Their ability to use their study for the benefit of their country
- The extent to which the study to be undertaken by the scholars will address the science gaps identified in the most recent comprehensive Assessment Report, any subsequent Special Reports, or in the scoping process for forthcoming reports
- The extent to which the study will address the dissemination of IPCC knowledge and collection of further knowledge on current vulnerabilities and coping capacities.
- The scientific and academic excellence of the candidates

In general the Board should seek to supply equivalent support for study in the topic areas of each of the three Working Groups.

Nomination of scholars: To avoid unreasonable demands on the administration of the fund, scholars should be nominated by their country Focal Points. The nomination criteria should be set each award cycle by the Science Board. It is suggested that in the first instance nominations be limited to no more than two candidates per country.

Governance of the Fund:

General: It will be important to distinguish between the science responsibilities associated with the Fund, and the responsibilities associated with managing the financial and other affairs of the Fund.

The Aims and Purpose of the Fund and the governance structure of the Fund may only be changed by the IPCC in Plenary Session.

Science Board:

The three IPCC Vice-Chairs and the IPCC Chair or his nominee, serving as a Science Board, would set the priorities for selection of scholars and would make the final selection of scholars. This Science Board will be aware of the current science landscape, of the gaps both in science and in national capacity, and have a developed/developing country balance.

Trustees:

The affairs of the Fund will be managed by a small group of no more than four Trustees elected by the IPCC in Plenary Session. At the formation of the Fund the members of the Science Board would serve as the elected Trustees of the Fund. The Trustees can subsequently advise the Plenary if at future elections the Trustees should be automatically the members of the Science Board (i.e. the three Vice-Chairs plus the IPCC Chair) or whether separate nominations and elections should occur.

Any Trustees must bring clearly identified skills to the Fund, must be selected to maintain the developing / developed country balance of the Trustees, and must not place significant additional overheads on the Fund.

The Trustees will not be remunerated for their activities as Trustees.

To avoid additional overhead expenses, the business of the Fund would be carried out by email and at meetings held in conjunction with regular IPCC Bureau or Plenary meetings.

The Trustees may receive solicited or unsolicited donations and in-kind contributions including bequests and endowments for the purposes of the Fund. They may also at their discretion accept designated gifts for specific purposes, provided these purposes fall within the purposes of the Fund (e.g. the offer of support from host organisations for study in specified fields).

The Trustees will manage the affairs of the Fund, including making awards (on the advice of the Science Board) and the management of funds. They will be accountable to the Plenary Session of the IPCC and will report annually to the Plenary on the affairs of the Fund.

It is intended that the Trustees will have the fullest possible powers in relation to the Fund, however:

- they may not do anything which prejudices the aim and purposes of the Fund
- they may not do anything which prejudices the academic integrity of the scientists receiving support from the Fund, nor the integrity and independence of the IPCC
- all the Trustees powers, authorities and discretions shall be subject to any direction to the contrary by the IPCC in Plenary Session

Administration of the Fund:

Initially administration of the fund will focus on arranging for a Trust Deed for the Fund to be drawn up. It will also include arranging for any professional assistance required by the Trustees in order for them to exercise their responsibilities under the Trust.

Once the Fund is established there will be a need to assist in growing the Fund.

In the longer term the day-to-day administration of the fund will include: advertising for scholar nominations, management of the selection process, disbursement of scholarship monies, monitoring of the reporting requirements of scholars, and reporting to the Trustees of the Fund and (on their behalf) to Plenary.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

Revisions adopted by 29th Session as a result of proposals by Australia to appoint review editors in the preparation of Technical Papers and to amend the Framework and Criteria for Special Reports, Methodology Reports and Technical Papers.

1) Revised Appendix A item 5 to the Principles Governing IPCC Work (Procedures for the preparation, review, acceptance, adoption, approval and publication of IPCC reports):

5. TECHNICAL PAPERS

IPCC Technical Papers are prepared on topics for which an objective, international scientific/technical perspective is deemed essential. They:

- a. are based on the material already in the IPCC Assessment Reports, Special Reports or Methodology Reports;
- b. are initiated: (i) in response to a formal request from the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change or its subsidiary bodies and agreed by the IPCC Bureau; or (ii) as decided by the Panel;
- c. are prepared by a team of Lead Authors, including a Coordinating Lead Author, selected by the Working Group/Task Force Bureaux in accordance with the provisions of Sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 for the selection of Lead Authors and Coordinating Lead Authors;
- d. are submitted in draft form for simultaneous expert and government review with circulation to expert reviewers and Government Focal Points in accordance with Section 4.2.4.1 at least four weeks before the comments are due;
- e. are revised by the Lead Authors based upon the comments received in the step above, and with assistance from at least two Review Editors per entire technical paper who are selected as per the procedures for selecting Review Editors for Assessment Reports, Synthesis Reports, Special Reports and Methodology Reports in section 4.2.4 of this Appendix and carry out the roles listed in section 5 of Annex 1;
- f. are submitted for final government review at least four weeks before the comments are due;
- g. are finalised by the Lead Authors, in consultation with the IPCC Bureau which functions in the role of an Editorial Board, based on the comments received; and,
- h. if necessary, as determined by the IPCC Bureau, would include in a footnote differing views, based on comments made during final government review, not otherwise adequately reflected in the paper.

The following Guidelines should be used in interpreting requirement (a) above: The scientific, technical and socio-economic information in Technical Papers must be derived from:

- (a) The text of IPCC Assessment Reports and Special Reports and the portions of material in cited studies that were relied upon in these Reports.
- (b) Relevant models with their assumptions, and scenarios based on socio-economic assumptions, as they were used to provide information in those IPCC Reports, as well as emission profiles for sensitivity studies, if the basis of their construction and use is fully explained in the Technical Paper.

The Technical Papers must reflect the balance and objectivity of those Reports and support and/or explain the conclusions contained in those Reports.

Information in the Technical Papers should be referenced as far as possible to the subsection of the relevant IPCC Reports and related material.

Such Technical Papers are then made available to the Conference of the Parties or its subsidiary bodies, in response to its request, and thereafter publicly. If initiated by the Panel, Technical Papers are made available publicly. In either case, IPCC Technical Papers prominently should state in the beginning:

"This is a Technical Paper of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change prepared in response to a request from (the Conference of the Parties to) / (a subsidiary body of) the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change / (decision of the Panel). The material herein has undergone expert and government review but has not been considered by the Panel for formal acceptance or approval."

2) Revised "Decision Framework and Criteria for Special Reports, Methodology Reports and Technical Papers":

DECISION FRAMEWORK FOR SPECIAL REPORTS, METHODOLOGY REPORTS AND TECHNICAL PAPERS

Adopted by the Panel at its 20th Session (Paris, 19-21 February 2003), amended at the 28th Session (Budapest, 9-10 April 2008) and the 29th Session (Geneva 31 August – 4 September 2008)

The Panel decided to adopt a framework and set of criteria (elaborated below) for establishing priorities for Special Reports, Methodology Reports and Technical Papers for the period of the Fourth and Fifth Assessment. This framework is to be applied in accordance with the Principles Governing IPCC Work, and is to serve to guide, but not prescribe, future decisions by the Panel regarding its work programme, noting that decisions regarding the conduct of these reports will be considered on a case by case basis.

Framework and criteria:

- The Panel decided that for the period of preparation of the Fourth and Fifth Assessment Report (AR):
- Priority should be given to the Assessment Report;
- The IPCC should continue to be responsive to the information needs of UN conventions addressing climate change issues that require some under-pinning scientific and/or technical assessment. Requests from UNFCCC should be accorded higher priority than requests from other Conventions and organisations;
- The IPCC's own initiative would be a key element in formulating and choosing Special Reports. Where appropriate, the IPCC strives to serve the policy community (UNFCCC and other) with relevant information in a pro-active fashion; and,
- The reports need to be consistent with the mandate, the role and the procedures of the IPCC.

Based on the above considerations, the Panel further decided that:

(A) The following should be considered in guiding decisions relating to Special Reports and Methodological Reports:

- Availability of sufficient scientific literature/technical advance to merit analysis at the
- Special Report/Methodological Report level - i.e. enough information available to provide an authoritative scientific/technical assessment on the topic, which is different from that presented elsewhere (e.g., in an earlier IPCC reports);
- Origin of the request (e.g., request from the UNFCCC);
- Subject is directly relevant to the understanding of climate change;
- Considers issues that require input from more than one Working Group of the IPCC;
- Relevance of the subject for policy considerations including methodologies and other inputs for decision-making;
- Availability of experts;
- Preparation of this report would not limit the availability of experts for the Assessment Report;
- Timeliness of, and financial and personnel resources required for, preparation of the report, especially if the subject of the report is relevant to Assessment Report; and,
- Issue merits explicit consideration outside the framework of Assessment Report.

(B) Taking into consideration that Technical Papers are based on material already in IPCC Assessment Reports or Special Reports, the following should be considered in guiding decisions relating to Technical Papers:

- An objective, international scientific/technical perspective is essential for the topic in question;
- The origin of the request (e.g., request from the UNFCCC);
- Sufficient information exists in published IPCC reports to address the topic through possible repackaging and the information in published reports is still up to date.
- The level of complexity;
- Considers issues that require input from more than one Working Group of the IPCC;
- The relevance of the subject for policy considerations including methodologies and other inputs for decision-making;
- The availability of experts;
- The availability of financial and personnel resources are in coherence with the work plan; and,
- The issue could be better addressed within the framework of the Assessment Report or as a Special Report.

**PROPOSAL TO GRANT SPECIAL OBSERVER STATUS TO “REGIONAL ECONOMIC
INTEGRATION ORGANISATIONS” THAT ARE PARTIES TO THE UNFCCC AND
THE KYOTO PROTOCOL**

Report on the work of the Contact Group dealing with the request by the EC - by Co-Chairs:
Mr. Hiroshi Ono, Japan, Mr. Andrej Kranjc, Slovenia

A contact group met twice to discuss the EC proposal on an enhanced observer status for the EC under the IPCC. The discussion was conducted in a constructive spirit and the delegate of the EC was given an opportunity to address a number of queries that Members' delegates had on the EC proposal. He clarified that the EC is not seeking to become a Member of the IPCC but rather to ensure that it can fully participate in the work of the IPCC by being given the chance of taking the floor, making proposals and amendments. The EC is not seeking the right to vote nor to stand for elections or participate to bureau meetings. He also mentioned that the EU Lisbon Treaty would not have a substantive impact on the status of the EC under the IPCC when it enters into force. Upon requests from delegates, he pointed to other UN fora under which the EC has been given a full participant status, which include the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), the United Nations Forum on Forest (UNFF), the Rio Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), etc.

During the discussions, several delegates supported the EC proposal as put forward while some others didn't. The delegates from US, Venezuela and Russia put forward alternative proposals in writing to address the EC status. They will all be submitted to the Secretariat for the record and possible future reference. The new texts put forward all contain useful elements addressing some of the interests raised by Members in the discussion while trying to accommodate the EC proposal. However, the new texts also differ substantially from one another. In particular, an important issue to address is the balance between opening up an enhanced observer status also to other regional integration organizations and the need to avoid the IPCC being flooded with an unlimited number of special observers.

The group discussed the opportunity to engage in a drafting exercise to try to develop a compromise text but the general feeling was that this might be premature at this stage since more Members than those present at the contact group would need to be involved in the discussion in order to come to an agreement. Besides, several delegates are not ready to adequately deal with this issue in this session because of their diversified views and engagement in the election process.

On this basis, the group felt it would be appropriate for the Co-Chairs to report to the Plenary on the substance of the discussions that took place and suggested that the Panel continue its discussion on this issue at the next session and invite Member countries to provide their views, comments, questions on the EC proposal in due time ahead of the next IPCC plenary. This would inform the discussions at our next meeting and allow for a more in depth consideration of the issue with a view to coming to a decision on it.

We ask the secretariat to include this report in the report of the session.



INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

**TWENTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE
Geneva, 31 August - 4 September 2008**

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