

REPORT OF THE THIRTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE IPCC
Berlin, Germany, 7-12 April 2014

1. OPENING OF THE SESSION

Document: [IPCC-XXXIX/Doc.1](#)

Mr Rajendra Pachauri, Chair of the IPCC, opened the meeting and welcomed all participants. He thanked the Government of Germany for the hospitality and support. The Chair indicated that the report of the IPCC Working Group III (WGIII) that was in front of the session for approval/acceptance assesses the pathways by which the world can mitigate emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and limit temperature increase in the future.

H.E. Mr Jochen Flasbarth, State Secretary, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, Germany, speaking on behalf of the Host Country referred to the transformation of Germany's energy system, called *Energiewende*, expected to play a key role in agreeing on the national target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40 percent by 2020. He indicated that Germany is working towards achieving the ambitious EU targets for 2030, towards a joint international agreement in Paris in 2015 to limit global warming to 2°C.

H.E Mr Georg Schütte, State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Education and Research, Germany, highlighted, *inter alia*, the need to optimize modelling technologies to increase their predicting power and strengthen technologies to mitigate climate change; build a broader knowledge base; strengthen international climate discourse; and “*take a closer look*” at the interaction between the science-policy interface and the political realm.

Subsequently Mr Deon Terblanche addressed the Session on behalf of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and Ms Jacqueline McGlade, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The Panel heard also a video recorded message from Ms Christina Figueres, Executive Secretary, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Finally, statements were delivered by the IPCC WGIII Co-Chairs, Dr Ottmar Edenhofer and Mr Ramon Pichs Madruga,

The above statements can be accessed through the IPCC website.

The provisional agenda of the meeting, contained in document IPCC-XXXIX/Doc.1, was adopted (attached as **Annex 1** to this document).

2. APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE 38TH SESSION

Document: [IPCC-XXXIX/Doc.14](#)

The Chair paid tribute to Mr Gaetano Leone, the IPCC Deputy Secretary since 2011 and described his work as extremely dedicated, often carried out in the background as an in-house trouble shooter but also in the forefront, as a diplomat. Mr Gaetano Leone will be replaced by Mr Carlos Martin-Novella, from UNEP.

The draft report of IPCC-38 was presented to the Panel for approval and accepted without change.

3. IPCC TRUST FUND PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

Document: [IPCC-XXXIX/Doc. 2, Corr.1](#)

The Deputy Secretary of the IPCC, introduced the document for consideration under IPCC Programme and Budget (document IPCC-XXXIX/Doc.2, Corr.1).

He presented an overview of Part A – income and expenditure and Part B- draft budgets for the years 2014-2017 as contained in the document IPCC-XXXIX/Doc.2, Corr.1.

As a follow up to the decision taken by the Panel at its 37th Session, the Secretariat sent a letter on 21 January 2014 (Ref: 5131-14/IPCC/AR5) to the IPCC focal points, inviting them to consider making provisions for funding to also cover outreach activities after the launch of a report, including outreach activities related to the UNFCCC process. Following a decision of the 37th Session of the IPCC requesting the Secretariat to provide explanatory notes on Appendix B to the Principles Governing IPCC Work instead of a revision of the text, not later than IPCC-39, the Secretariat has prepared the explanatory notes and they are posted on the IPCC website: (http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/ipcc-principles/ipcc-principles-appendix-b_explanations.pdf).

Issues pertaining to IPCC Programme and Budget were considered by the Financial Task Team (FiTT), co-chaired by Mr Ismail Elgizouli (Sudan) and Mr Nicolas Bériot (France). The FiTT met twice to deliberate on key issues relating to the IPCC Programme and Budget including the revised 2014 budget and proposed budgets for 2015, 2016 and 2017. Additional funding requirements discussed for 2014 included the SYR TSU, the WGI request for a joint WGI-WCRP (World Climate Research Programme) meeting, the WGIII request to hold a scenarios meeting and meetings for the Task Group on the Future Work of the IPCC. Furthermore, discussions were held related to the postponement of a Task Group on Data and Scenario Support for Impact and Climate Analysis (TGICA) expert meeting from 2014 to 2015, as well as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) request for a Technical Paper on agriculture and food security.

Mr Elgizouli, Co-Chair of the FiTT, expressed his gratitude to WMO and UNEP for their contributions to the IPCC Trust Fund and for financing one position each within the Secretariat and to WMO for hosting the Secretariat. He also expressed his appreciation to governments for their generous contributions to the IPCC Trust Fund, with special thanks to governments which support the Technical Support Units, and a number of IPCC activities, including data distribution centres, meetings and outreach actions.

Reminding the persistent travel issues impact on the budget of the IPCC Trust Fund and on the effective participation of experts, he encouraged governments to take up the issue of travel at the governing body of the WMO in an effort to bring about some change. He praised the fact that WMO will be contracting a new travel agency as of July 2014.

The Plenary approved the decisions prepared by the FiTT and it approved the revised budget for the year 2014 and the budget for 2015 and noted the forecast budget for 2016 and the indicative budget for 2017 as contained in **Annex 2**.

4. ACCEPTANCE OF THE ACTIONS TAKEN AT THE TWELFTH SESSION OF WORKING GROUP III

Document: [IPCC-XXXIX/Doc.16](#)

The Chair voiced his appreciation to the WGIII Co-Chairs, to the TSU, all the authors and the government delegations who had contributed to the successful conclusion of the report and invited the Panel to accept the actions of the 12th Session of WGIII.

The Panel accepted the Summary for Policymakers (SPM) of the WGIII contribution to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report and noted the changes to the underlying scientific-technical assessment to ensure consistency between the underlying report and the approved SPM ([IPCC-XXXIX/Doc. 17](#)).

The delegate from Brazil requested clarification on an amendment to the definitions of carbon price, carbon finance and cost effectiveness, mentioned in the glossary. Mr Ottmar Edenhofer, WGIII Chair, confirmed that this amendment would be taken into account as discussed by the authors.

The delegate from Saudi Arabia raised his country's reservations to the WGIII report regarding the per capita or income based country groupings and requested that their statement be attached to the IPCC 39th approved Report . The following twelve delegations and expressed their reservations to the WGIII report regarding the same subject, namely the income-based country groupings:

1. Bahamas (**Annex 3**)
2. Bolivia (**Annex 4**)
3. Egypt (**Annex 5**)
4. India
5. Irak (**Annex 6**)
6. Jordan (**Annex 7**)
7. Malaysia (**Annex 8**)
8. Maldives (**Annex 9**)
9. Qatar (**Annex 10**)
10. Saudi Arabia (**Annex 11**)
11. Sudan
12. Syria
13. Venezuela (**Annex 12**)

Several delegations, including, Austria, France, Peru, Saint Lucia and Switzerland paid tribute to the IPCC authors for their tireless contribution to the WGIII report on mitigation of climate change and the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5).

5. **ADMISSION OF OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS**

Document: [IPCC-XXXIX/Doc. 3](#)

The Deputy Secretary introduced document IPCC-XXXIX/Doc.3 and noted that since the 37th Session (Batumi, October 2013) seven applications from organizations for observer status with the IPCC had been submitted in time in accordance with Rule II.2 of the IPCC Policy and Process for Admitting Observer Organizations. After screening of the applications by the Secretariat, the members of the Bureau reviewed and agreed with the applications by e-mail. Subsequently the Panel accepted the following seven organizations as observers to the IPCC: CICERO, Center for International Climate and Environmental Research (Oslo, Norway); University of Linköping, Sweden; London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), UK; World Resources Institute (WRI); International Organization for Migration (IOM); Overseas Development Institute (ODI), UK; Princeton University, US.

During the discussion, some delegates questioned the growing number of observer organizations, while others valued the presence and participation of civil society representatives at IPCC meetings. One delegate said that he preferred the Bureau to meet in-person to discuss and review the status of observer organizations. The Chair concluded that he will look into the logistics for such a meeting at which the participation and number of observer organizations could be further discussed.

6. FUTURE WORK OF THE IPCC

Documents: [IPCC-XXXIX/Doc. 15](#), [IPCC-XXXIX/Doc.7](#), [IPCC-XXXIX/INF.1](#), [IPCC-XXXIX/INF.1,Add.1](#)

The Chair invited the two Co-chairs (New Zealand and Saudi Arabia) of the Task Group (TG) on the Future Work of the IPCC to report on the activities of the TG. One of the Co-chairs reported that, as provided for in its terms of reference approved by the 37th Session of the IPCC (Batumi, October 2013), the TG held its first meeting in conjunction with the 39th Session of the IPCC in Berlin on 6 April 2014. In preparation of that meeting, the report of which is contained in document IPCC-XXXIX/Doc. 15, governments had already provided inputs regarding the future work of the IPCC, which the Secretariat had compiled in documents IPCC-XXXIX/INF.1 and INF.1, Add.1. In addition, the Secretariat had prepared a synthesis of the submissions contained in document IPCC-XXXIX/Doc.7.

The TG Co-chair noted that the synthesis of submissions showed that there is a large measure of agreement on the type of products of the IPCC, the appropriate structure and modus operandi, and the need to enhance the participation of developing countries. Following the suggestions of the TG meeting of 6 April, the Panel decided, that the TG would also seek an input from those involved in the preparation of reports during the AR5 cycle (Working Groups and TFI Co-chairs and authors) as well as from IPCC observer organizations.

Delegations supported the idea of a meeting or workshop before the 40th Session, as well as the proposed timeline for the TG, which was set out in document IPCC-XXXIX/Doc. 15. The necessary budget was included in the revised budget for 2014. At the 41st Session, scheduled to be held early 2015, the TG will finalize a paper containing recommendations which will be submitted to the Panel for its consideration and approval.

The TG Co-chairs would then prepare an Options paper for discussion at the next meeting of the TG, which will be held before the 40th Session (Copenhagen, October 2014).

7. REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE IPCC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Chair highlighted the good and smooth functioning of the Executive Committee (ExCom) which he feels has been a very useful innovation in the functioning of the IPCC. He referred to the ExCom regular electronic meetings and the corresponding reports submitted to the Panel after each meeting. He recalled these are public.

8. REPORT ON THE CONFLICT OF INTEREST (COI) COMMITTEE

Document: [IPCC-XXXIX/Doc. 10](#)

The Chair invited the Chairman of the Conflict of Interest (COI) Committee, Mr Hoesung Lee, to report on the activities of the Committee. Mr Lee informed the Panel that the Sixth COI Committee meeting was held over two evening sessions on 15 and 16 October 2013 in the margins of the 37th Session of the IPCC.

At that meeting, the Committee agreed to solicit an advisory opinion from the COI Expert Advisory Group (EAG) to what extent IPCC Bureau members who are supposed to guide and oversee the scientific work and reports of the IPCC, can be considered to have a COI if at the same time they are part of a government delegation involved in climate change negotiations in other bodies such as UNFCCC. The EAG was also requested to advise on how to improve the COI disclosure form in order to receive more detailed information from Bureau and Task Force Bureau members.

The advisory note from the EAG, received end January 2014, was discussed at the Seventh COI Committee meeting which was held in the margins of the 39th Session in Berlin on 8 April 2014.

The EAG noted that there is an inherent conflict of interest, deriving from the fact that the members of the IPCC Bureau are nominated by the member governments themselves, and recommended that "it would be preferable to recognize and assume the situation, by requiring the individuals to disclose the nature and extent of their associations with any and all other bodies related to climate science, such as the UNFCCC. Such fuller disclosure (accompanied by a CV) would support a more effective "due diligence" assessment for potential conflicts of interest; and should include an explicit declaration that the individual (a) has disclosed all associations; and (b) considers that none of the associations present a risk of conflict of interest, except as may be declared."

The COI Committee agreed with this EAG advice and emphasized that the scientific authority and integrity of the IPCC is most effectively ensured if members of the elected IPCC leadership do not participate in negotiating bodies which use IPCC findings. The Committee would recommend to the Panel to consider the issue before the elections of a new Bureau.

With respect to the improvement of the COI disclosure form, the EAG proposed a more elaborated form, which the Committee will discuss in depth and prepare a submission to the Panel for its consideration before the next Bureau election.

Some delegations rejected the conclusion by the EAG and the COI Committee that "there is an inherent conflict of interest" in the nomination of Bureau members that are also part of a government delegation involved in climate change negotiations. Delegations recalled that the nomination of Bureau members is a prerogative of national governments and highlighted that the IPCC is an intergovernmental body. In this context, it was highlighted that the EAG advice and the COI Committee would severely undermine the participation in the IPCC of developing countries, which cannot prescind from the work of experts, taking into account they count with relatively few human resources.

Some delegations expressed their support to the work of the COI Committee in general and recognized its importance, however many delegations observed that what made the IPCC successful was the role government experts played in bridging the gap between scientists and policymakers.

Other delegates acknowledged the need to carefully consider the potential participation of elected Bureau members in climate change negotiating bodies and expressed their support for the work of the IPCC's COI Committee on this matter.

The Chair noted that the IPCC COI Policy and its Implementation Procedures, including the terms of reference of the COI Committee, were established by the Panel itself and that the Panel is free to review the Committee's work and to amend the COI Policy and/or the Implementation Procedures. The Chair would consider the inclusion of such discussion on the next Session of the IPCC.

9. PROGRESS REPORTS

9.1 Progress in the preparation of the Fifth Assessment Report Synthesis Report (SYR)

Document: [IPCC-XXXIX/Doc. 5](#)

The Chair presented a summary of the activities of the SYR core writing team and indicated they have been working on several interim drafts since the 37th Session of the IPCC. The third core writing meeting was held in the Netherlands and substantial progress was made on the box related to Article 2 of the UNFCCC.

The Chair informed the Panel that the first order draft will be going out for governments and experts review on 21 April until 13 June 2014 and that the next core writing team meeting will take place in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, end of June 2014.

9.2. Progress Report on the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI)

Document: [IPCC-XXXIX/Doc. 6](#)

Ms Thelma Krug, on behalf of the TFB Co-chairs, provided an update of TFI's activities since IPCC-37 in Batumi.

Following the adoption and acceptance by the Panel at its 37th Session (Batumi, 14-18 October 2013) of the two Methodology Reports: the *2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands (Wetlands Supplement)*, and the *2013 Revised Supplementary Methods and Good Practice Guidance Arising from the Kyoto Protocol (KP Supplement)*, the TFI released their pre-publication versions on its website on 2 November 2013 for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

She mentioned *inter alia* the work done on the emission factor database, the improvements to the IPCC software on GHG inventory preparation, and further work on remote sensing and fugitive emissions through expert meetings.

9.3. Progress Report on the Task Group on Data and Scenario Support for Impact and Climate Analysis (TGICA)

Document: [IPCC-XXXIX/Doc. 11](#)

Mr Tim Carter, TGICA Co-Chair, presented the progress report of the group and indicated that TGICA has been in existence for the last 19 years. He drew the Panel's attention to 2 points:

1. One of TGICA's key objectives is to make relevant datasets assessed in the AR5, additional to those from CMIP5, available at the Data Distribution Centre (DDC) as soon as possible.
2. According to its mandate, the group membership should be refreshed at the end of this IPCC cycle. He urged governments to seek very good and highly motivated candidates who are prepared to contribute their expertise on a voluntary basis.

He emphasized the importance of the DDC which received about 81,000 visitors in 2013. In terms of download of data, he stressed that there has been a clear shift over the last few years from America and Europe towards Asia. Africa and Latin America have also shown an increasing interest.

9.4. Update on options and measures to reduce the carbon footprint of IPCC activities

Document: [IPCC-XXXIX/Doc. 8](#)

The Chair introduced the above document to the Panel and highlighted the fact that among many examples of the ongoing efforts to reduce IPCC activities' carbon footprint, the paper smart system introduced during the Plenaries is only one of them and the Secretariat is engaged in that exercise on an ongoing basis.

9.5. Other Progress Reports

Working Group I

Document: [IPCC-XXXIX/Doc. 9](#)

Mr Thomas Stocker, Co-Chair of Working Group I, described the WGI outreach activities following the publication of the WGI contribution to the AR5 on the Physical Science Basis of Climate Change. He informed the Panel that the printed volume of WGI AR5 (4.2 Kilograms) is now available and that two other types of products are being prepared for outreach purposes:

1. A summary volume of the WGI report, containing the SPM, the Technical Summary and the FAQ's.
2. A document with FAQ's only, as this is recognized as being of much wider use for the public and other interested parties.

Finally, Mr Stocker indicated that WGI will be co-sponsoring a joint workshop with WCRP to provide feedback from the AR5 on WCRP strategic orientations and to take stock of key scientific issues identified through the IPCC's assessment in WRCRP's future research plans. This would in turn help IPCC in its own reflection on future activities. He thanked the Panel for the provision of Trust Fund trips.

Working Group II

Mr Chris Field, Co-Chair of Working Group II, indicated that the WGII SPM was downloaded over 150,000 times in the first week and he felt the coverage and impact of the report was on track to advance the messages and the work of the IPCC.

Working Group III

Document: [IPCC-XXXIX/Doc. 13](#)

Mr Youba Sokona, Co-Chair of WGIII, indicated that the WG had already started their outreach activities with the launch of the report the day after the Plenary in Berlin. A number of other activities have been planned in conjunction with the other WGs, the details are available in their progress report.

10. COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

Document: [IPCC-XXXIX/Doc. 4](#)

Mr Jonathan Lynn, Head of IPCC Communications and Media Relations, provided an update on communications activities.

Adding to his report, Mr Lynn praised the many outreach activities the WGs had planned and implemented since their reports were issued, such as presentations by Co-Chairs and authors.

He referred to the impact and enormous interest created among weather forecasters on television around the world by the follow up event to the WGI and WGII plenaries, held in Paris in cooperation with WMO.

He described how a professional approach with careful planning and implementation within strict IPCC procedures and the active engagement of WGs and their Co-Chairs has resulted in the significant amount of coverage around the world created by the WGII report.

Mr Lynn added that WGII report wide media coverage was also the result of innovative approaches to media work, an ambitious and intense programme of briefings to key media as well as interviews supported by a studio with state-of-the-art satellite facilities to handle broadcasters.

Mr Lynn highlighted the fact that an embargo was introduced which resulted in a more thoughtful coverage as well as an extra day for the authors to recover from an exhausting week.

Last but not least, Mr Lynn indicated that the success achieved would have been impossible without the invaluable help of consultants provided by different foundations at no cost for the IPCC Trust Fund. These professionals were able to draw on public relations networks around the world and to pitch the story to key media without any need to fund extra staff in peak periods.

11. MATTERS RELATED TO UNFCCC AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES

The Chair invited Mr Florin Vladu to address the Panel on behalf of the UNFCCC Secretariat, recalling the important role IPCC played in the last Conference of the Parties (COP) in Warsaw (**Annex 13**).

Mr Florin summarized the contributions made by IPCC at the last Climate Conference in Warsaw and informed the Panel on how these contributions have been recognized in the outcomes of the conference. He highlighted the forthcoming activities where UNFCCC looks forward to receiving contributions by IPCC, which include:

- Two high-level round table discussions organized under the KP and under the ADP. IPCC to address Ministers participating in these round tables at a Ministerial lunch
- Three special events organized jointly with SBSTA, on the findings of WGII and WGIII and on common metrics.
- The third meeting of the Structured Expert Dialogue, to consider the findings of WGII and WGIII.
- An informal meeting between WG II representatives and members of the Adaptation committee

A meeting of the Joint IPCC-UNFCCC Working Group is also planned on the margins of the session.

12. OTHER BUSINESS

Request from the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

Document: [IPCC-XXXIX/Doc. 12](#)

The Deputy Secretary introduced Doc. 12 that contained a request from the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) for an IPCC technical report on agriculture by June 2015. The Panel discussed the option of preparing a Technical Paper on this subject and also discussed other options, such as organizing an Expert Meeting or preparing a Special Report.

Delegations stressed the importance and policy relevance of the topic. However, many expressed reservations about the timing and the potential impact of a Technical Paper.

Considering the delegations views, the Chair requested the Secretariat to approach CGIAR to seek more details and clarification and recommend consultations with other UN organizations, such as UNEP, FAO, WMO, UNFCCC, the World Bank and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right for Food. More information could then be presented at the next Panel session in Copenhagen.

13. TIME AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION

The next session will take place in Copenhagen, Denmark, from 27-31 October 2014.

14. CLOSING OF THE SESSION

The Deputy Secretary of the IPCC, expressed his gratitude to the Government of Germany for its kind and generous hospitality in Berlin. He concluded by expressing his wholehearted thanks to a "*small group of very skilled individuals, whose work is often scrutinized, rarely acknowledged*" referring to his colleagues at the Secretariat.

The IPCC Chair, Mr Rajendra Pachauri, expressed his appreciation for the quality of the new WGIII report. He reiterated his deepest thanks to the Government of Germany for the outstanding hosting of the meeting. The meeting closed at 17:00.

15. PARTICIPANTS

The 39th Session of IPCC was attended by 260 delegates from 107 national delegations, and 57 observers from 20 organizations, including 5 UN Organizations (the list of participants is attached as **Annex 14**).

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON **climate change**

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE IPCC
Berlin, Germany, 7-12 April 2014

IPCC-XXXIX/Doc. 1
(13.I.2014)
Agenda Item: 1
ENGLISH ONLY

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

(Submitted by the IPCC Secretariat)

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

- 1. OPENING OF THE SESSION**
- 2. APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE 38th SESSION**
- 3. IPCC PROGRAMME AND BUDGET**
 - 3.1 Statement of income and expenditure
 - 3.2 Budget for the years 2015, 2016 and 2017
 - 3.3 Any other matters
- 4. ACCEPTANCE OF THE ACTIONS TAKEN AT THE 12TH SESSION OF WORKING GROUP III**
- 5. ADMISSION OF OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS**
- 6. FUTURE WORK OF THE IPCC – FIRST PROGRESS REPORT BY THE TASK GROUP**
- 7. REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE IPCC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**
- 8. REPORT OF THE CONFLICT OF INTEREST (COI) COMMITTEE**
- 9. PROGRESS REPORTS**
 - 9.1 Progress in the preparation of the Fifth Assessment Report Synthesis Report (SYR)
 - 9.2 Progress Report on the TFI
 - 9.3 Progress Report on the TGICA
 - 9.4 Update on options and measures to reduce the carbon footprint of IPCC activities
 - 9.5 Other Progress Reports
- 10. COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH ACTIVITIES**
- 11. MATTERS RELATED TO UNFCCC AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES**
- 12. OTHER BUSINESS**
- 13. TIME AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION**
- 14. CLOSING OF THE SESSION**

NOTE:

Delegates can register at the Estrel Convention Centre, Sonnenallee 225, Berlin, Germany, from 16:00 to 18:00 hours on Sunday, 6 April 2014 and from 08:00 hours on Monday, 7 April 2014 onwards.

IPCC TRUST FUND PROGRAMME AND BUDGET
Decisions taken by the Panel at its 39th Session

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

1. Thanked the Secretariat of IPCC for the Statement of Contributions as of 31 December 2013, as contained in documents IPCC-XXXIX/Doc.2, Corr.1.

2. Approved that the revised 2014 budget proposal should include the following modifications in **Table 1** as compared to the budget approved in the 37th Session of the IPCC:

- Addition of 2nd TGICA meeting and adjustment of the number of DC/EIT journeys; increase of CHF 56,160
- Move of TGICA expert meeting to 2015; decrease of CHF 140,400
- Addition of budget line for “Publication WG I AR5”; increase of CHF 100,000
- Addition of budget line “WG I IPCC-WCRP joint meeting”; increase of CHF 40,000
- Addition of budget line “WG III Scenarios meeting”; increase of CHF 140,400
- Addition of 1 day to IPCC-40 to cover meeting of Task Group on the Future Work of the IPCC; increase of CHF 70,000
- Addition of 1 meeting/workshop of the “Task Group on the Future Work of the IPCC”; increase of CHF 561,600

3. Approved the proposed budget for 2015 (**Table 2**) with the following modifications as compared to the budget noted in the 37th Session of the IPCC:

- Substitution of budget line “Expert meeting” for “Other expert meeting(s) and consultations” and adjustment of the number of DC/EIT contingency journeys; increase of CHF 23,400
- Addition of 2nd TGICA meeting and adjustment of the number of DC/EIT journeys; increase of CHF 56,160
- Increase of CHF 17,600 for budget line “Support for SYR TSU”
- Addition of budget line “TGICA expert meeting” postponed from 2014; increase of CHF 140,400
- Revision of purpose under budget line “IPCC-41” to include a meeting of the Task Group on the Future Work of the IPCC

4. Noted the forecast budget for 2016 (**Table 3**) and the indicative budget for the 2017 (**Table 4**), as proposed in IPCC-XXXVII/Doc.2, Corr.1, Tables 7 and 8, respectively.

5. Expressed its gratitude to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for their contributions to the IPCC Trust Fund and for financing one Secretariat position each, and to WMO for hosting the Secretariat.

6. Expressed its gratitude to governments, including those from developing countries, for their generous contributions to the IPCC Trust Fund, with special thanks to governments which support the Technical Support Units (TSUs) and a number of IPCC activities, including data centres, meetings and outreach actions.

7. Requested that countries maintain their generous contribution in 2014 and invited governments, in a position to do so, to increase their level of contributions to the IPCC Trust Fund or to make a contribution in case they have not yet done so.

8. Urged the three Working Groups to ensure that communication activities undertaken to disseminate the findings of their respective contribution to the IPCC Fifth Assessment report are distributed across geographic regions.

9. With regard to the request for a Technical Paper from the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), the Panel requested the Secretariat to approach CGIAR as well as other UN organizations, namely: the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNEP, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the World Bank and the Office of the Special Rapporteur on the Right of Food with the aim of obtaining more details on this request. Further requested the Secretariat to report back to the Panel on the outcome no later than IPCC-40 at which time a decision on the way forward will be taken.

10. Reminded that the persistent travel issues have an impact on the budget of the IPCC Trust Fund and the effective participation of experts funded by the Trust Fund. Encouraged governments to take up the issue of travel at the governing council of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), in an effort to bring about some changes. There will be a new travel service provider in WMO effective July 2014.

11. The following background documentation is provided in support of the joint IPCC WGI-WCRP meeting (IPCC-XXXIX/Doc.9, section 3), the TGICA meetings (IPCC-XXXIX/Doc.11, paras 3c and 6), the Task Group on the Future Work of the IPCC (IPCC-XXXIX/Doc.7, IPCC-XXXIX/Doc.15, IPCC-XXXIX/INF.1 and IPCC-XXXIX/INF.1, Add.1) and the Technical Paper on Agriculture and Food Security (IPCC-XXXIX/Doc.12).

12. The Table 3 of the document IPCC-XXXIX/Doc.2, Corr.1 containing the list of 2013 in-kind contributions was amended. The revised table is attached to this decision as Annex 1.

TABLE 1

REVISED 2014 BUDGET ADOPTED BY IPCC-XXXIX

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
WGII-10/IPCC-38 5 days	approval/acceptance AR5 WG II	480,000 120 journeys	350,000	830,000
WGIII-12/IPCC-39 6 days	approval/acceptance AR 5 WG III Programme & budget	480,000 120 journeys	420,000	900,000
SYR/IPCC-40 6 days	approval/adoption AR5 SYR various/TG on Future	480,000 120 journeys	420,000	900,000
Bureau 4 days	2 sessions	288,000 72 jourmeys	120,000	408,000
Executive Committee 4 days	2 meetings and consultations	64,000 16 jourmeys	10,880	74,880
TFB	1 session	36,000 9 journeys	6,120	42,120
UNFCCC and other UN meetings		80,000 20 jourmeys		80,000
SUB-TOTAL				3,235,000
Lead Authors, scoping and expert meetings for reports agreed by Panel				
WGI joint IPCC-WCRP mtg	1 meeting	40,000 10 jourmeys	0	40,000
WGII Session	preparatory meeting before Plenary	116,000 29 jourmeys	19,720	135,720
WGIII Session	preparatory meeting before Plenary	152,000 38 jourmeys	25,840	177,840
WGIII	1 scenarios meeting	120,000 30 jourmeys	20,400	140,400
AR5 SYR	CWT-3 and CWT-3bis meetings	168,000 42 jourmeys	28,560	196,560
AR5 SYR	CWT-4 meeting/prep meeting	100,000 25 jourmeys	17,000	117,000
AR5 SYR	CWT-5 meeting before Panel	128,000 32 jourmeys	21,760	149,760
SUB-TOTAL				957,280
Other scoping meetings, expert meetings and workshops				
TGICA	2 meetings	96,000 24 jourmeys	16,320	112,320
TGICA	1 expert meeting (moved to 2015)	0 0 journeys	0	0
EFDB Editorial Board	1 meeting	84,000 21 jourmeys	14,280	98,280
EFDB Data meeting	2 meetings	80,000 20 jourmeys	13,600	93,600
EFDB and Software User Feedback, Japan	1 meeting	40,000 10 jourmeys	6,800	46,800
TFI Expert Meeting on App'n 2006 Guidelines	1 expert meeting	96,000 24 jourmeys	16,320	112,320
TFI Expert Meeting on Systematic Ass't TFI prod.	1 expert meeting	96,000 24 jourmeys	16,320	112,320
Potential studies of IPCC process	1 expert meeting	64,000 16 journeys	10,880	74,880
Task Group - Future of IPCC	1 meeting/workshop	480,000 120 journeys	81,600	561,600
SUB-TOTAL				1,212,120
Other Expenditures				
2006 GL software	maintenance/development			20,000
EFDB maintenance	update/management			7,000
Publication/Translation	WGI			100,000
Publications/Translation	WG II/III			600,000
Publication/Translation	SYR			200,000
Publication/Translation	Wetlands Supplement and KP			600,000
Communication	AR5 material/travel/events			1,247,500
Distribution	IPCC publications			200,000
Webconferences	licences & communication costs			30,000
ENB	travel costs			50,000
Internal links for reports	TFI, WG I/II/III, SYR			50,000
Secretariat	staff/misc expenses			1,800,000
External Audit	fee			20,000
Advisory Services	Conflict of Interest			30,000
Support for SYR TSU	SYR TSU Head and other costs			110,000
Co-Chairs				250,000
SUB-TOTAL				5,314,500
TOTAL				10,718,900

TABLE 2

PROPOSED 2015 BUDGET ADOPTED BY IPCC-XXXIX

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
IPCC-41 4 days	Programme and budget various/TG on Future	480,000 120 journeys	280,000	760,000
IPCC-42 4 days	Bureau elections various	480,000 120 journeys	280,000	760,000
Bureau 4 days	2 sessions	288,000 72 journeys	120,000	408,000
Executive Committee 4 days	2 meetings and consultations	64,000 16 journeys	10,880	74,880
TFB	1 session	3,600 9 journeys	612	4,212
UNFCCC and other UN meetings		80,000 20 journeys	0	80,000
SUB-TOTAL				2,087,092
Scoping, expert meetings and workshops				
WG meetings	contingency	180,000 45 journeys	30,600	210,600
Other expert meeting(s) and consultations	contingency	80,000 20 journeys	13,600	93,600
TGICA	2 meetings	96,000 24 journeys	16,320	112,320
TGICA	1 expert meeting (moved from 2014)	120,000 30 journeys	20,400	140,400
EFDB Editorial Board	1 meeting	84,000 21 journeys	14,280	98,280
EFDB Data meeting	2 meetings	80,000 20 journeys	13,600	93,600
EFDB and Software Users Feedback, Japan	1 meeting	40,000 10 journeys	6,800	46,800
TFI Expert meeting on Scientific Advancement GHG Inventory	1 expert meeting*	96,000 24 journeys	16,320	112,320
TFI Expert meeting on Scoping Future Method. Dvpt	1 expert meeting*	96,000 24 journeys	16,320	112,320
SUB-TOTAL				1,020,240
Other Expenditures				
2006 GL software	maintenance/development			6,000
EFDB maintenance	update/management			7,000
Publications				200,000
Communication	AR5 material/travel/events			495,000
Distribution	IPCC publications			100,000
Webconferences	licences & communication costs			30,000
Secretariat	staff/misc expenses			1,800,000
External Audit	fee			20,000
Advisory Services	Conflict of Interest			30,000
Support for SYR TSU	TSU Head and other costs			30,800
Co-Chairs				250,000
SUB-TOTAL				2,968,800
TOTAL				6,076,132

* Subject to submission of proposal and approval by the Panel

FORECAST 2016 BUDGET NOTED BY IPCC-XXXIX

TABLE 3

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
IPCC-43 5 days	Programme and budget outline of next AR	960,000 240 journeys	350,000	1,310,000
Bureau 4 days	2 sessions	288,000 72 journeys	120,000	408,000
Executive Committee 4 days	2 sessions and consultations	64,000 16 journeys	10,880	74,880
TFB	1 session	36,000 9 journeys	6,120	42,120
UNFCCC and other UN meetings		80,000 20 journeys	0	80,000
SUB-TOTAL				1,915,000
Lead Authors, scoping, expert meetings and workshops				
WG meetings	contingency	240,000 60 journeys	40,800	280,800
Scoping meetings	contingency	240,000 60 journeys	40,800	280,800
TFI Revision of GLs Lead Author meetings	5 meetings contingency	576,000 144 journeys	97,920	673,920
TGICA	2 meetings	96,000 24 journeys	16,320	112,320
EFDB Editorial Board	1 meeting	84,000 21 journeys	14,280	98,280
EFDB Data meeting	2 meetings	80,000 20 journeys	13,600	93,600
EFDB and Software User Feedback, Japan	1 meeting	40,000 10 journeys	6,800	46,800
SUB-TOTAL				1,586,520
Other Expenditures				
2006 GL software	maintenance/development			6,000
EFDB maintenance	update/management			7,000
Publications				200,000
Communication	AR5 material/travel/events			225,500
Distribution	IPCC publications			100,000
Webconferences	licences & communication costs			30,000
Secretariat	staff/misc expenses			1,800,000
External Audit	fee			20,000
Advisory Services	Conflict of Interest			30,000
Co-Chairs				200,000
SUB-TOTAL				2,618,500
TOTAL				6,120,020

INDICATIVE 2017 BUDGET NOTED BY IPCC-XXXIX

TABLE 4

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
IPCC-44 4 days	Programme and budget various	480,000 120 journeys	280,000	760,000
Bureau 4 days	2 sessions	288,000 72 journeys	120,000	408,000
Executive Committee 4 days	2 sessions and consultations	64,000 16 journeys	10,880	74,880
TFB	1 session	36,000 9 journeys	6,120	42,120
UNFCCC and other UN meetings		80,000 20 journeys	0	80,000
SUB-TOTAL				1,365,000
Lead Authors, scoping, expert meetings and workshops				
WG meetings	contingency	600,000 150 journeys	102,000	702,000
TFI Revision of GLs Lead Author meetings	5 meetings contingency	576,000 144 journeys	97,920	673,920
TFI Revision of GLs	1 preparatory meeting before Plenary	48,000 12 journeys	8,160	56,160
TGICA	2 meetings	96,000 24 journeys	16,320	112,320
EFDB Editorial Board	1 meeting	84,000 21 journeys	14,280	98,280
EFDB Data meeting	2 meetings	80,000 20 journeys	13,600	93,600
EFDB and Software User Feedback, Japan	1 meeting	40,000 10 journeys	6,800	46,800
SUB-TOTAL				1,783,080
Other Expenditures				
2006 GL software	maintenance/development			6,000
EFDB maintenance	update/management			7,000
Publications				200,000
Communication	AR5 material/travel/events			225,500
Distribution	IPCC publications			100,000
Webconferences	licences & communication costs			30,000
Secretariat	staff/misc expenses			1,800,000
External Audit	fee			20,000
Advisory Services	Conflict of Interest			30,000
Co-Chairs				200,000
SUB-TOTAL				2,618,500
TOTAL				5,766,580

List of In-kind Contributions/Activities – 2013
(no financial support for hosting/meeting facilities provided by IPCC Trust Fund)

Government/Institution	Activity	Type
Germany	Hosting of Technical Support Unit	
Japan	Hosting of Technical Support Unit	
Switzerland	Hosting of Technical Support Unit	
United States of America	Hosting of Technical Support Unit	
Netherlands	Hosting of Technical Support Unit	
Norway	Contribution to Technical Support Unit	
India/TERI	Office of the IPCC Chairman	
Germany	IPCC Data Distribution Centre	
United Kingdom	IPCC Data Distribution Centre	
United States of America	IPCC Data Distribution Centre	
WMO	Post of Secretary IPCC	Salary
UNEP	Post of Deputy Secretary IPCC	Salary
Germany	NGGIP – 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands 2 nd Science Meeting: Freising, Germany: 8-10 January 2013	Meeting facilities
Australia	WG I – AR5 4 th Lead Authors Meeting, Hobart, Australia: 13-19 January 2013	Meeting facilities
United States of America	WG II – AR5 Chapters, special meeting, San Francisco, CA: 21-23 January 2013	Meeting facilities
Spain	WG III – AR5 Chapters, special meeting, Santander, Spain: 29-31 January 2013	Meeting facilities
WMO	46 th Session of the IPCC Bureau, Geneva, Switzerland: 28 February-1 March 2013	Meeting facilities
Norway	NGGIP – 3 rd Lead Authors Meeting on 2013 Supplementary Methods and Good Practice Guidance Arising from the Kyoto Protocol, Oslo, Norway: 5-8 March 2013	Meeting facilities
Republic of Korea	WG II – Task Force on Data and Scenario for Impact and Climate Analysis (TGICA – 19 th Session, Jeju, Republic of Korea: 14-16 May 2013	Meeting facilities
Brazil	NGGIP – 4 th Lead Authors Meeting on 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil: 20-24 May 2013	Meeting facilities
Norway	SYR – AR5 2 nd Core Writing Team Meeting, Oslo, Norway: 10-12 June 2013	Meeting facilities
United States of America	NGGIP – Expert Meeting on Fugitive Emissions from Oil and Natural Gas Systems, Washington, DC: 20-22 August 2013	Meeting facilities
United Kingdom	WG II – Special Session Chapter 29 – Small Island States Meeting: 9-10 September 2013 and CLA Meeting, Cambridge, UK: 11-13 September 2013	Meeting facilities
Denmark	WG II – Chapter 28 Meeting, Copenhagen, Denmark: 16-18 September 2013	Meeting facilities

Sweden	WG I – 12th Session (approval/acceptance AR5) and IPCC-36 Plenary Session, Stockholm, Sweden: 23-26 September 2013	Meeting facilities
United States of America	WG III – Chapter 2 Finalizing Meeting, New Haven, CT: 4-6 October 2013	Meeting facilities
Georgia	IPCC-37 Plenary Session (approval/ adoption TFI reports: 2013 Wetlands Supplement and 2013 KP Supplement), Batumi, Georgia: 14-18 October 2013	Meeting facilities
Germany	WG III – Cross chapter consistency and coordination meeting, Potsdam, Germany: 28-30 October 2013	Meeting facilities
Belgium	NGGIP – 11 th Editorial Board Meeting of the IPCC Emissions Factor Database, Ghent, Belgium: 25-27 November 2013	Meeting facilities
Belgium	NGGIP – 7 th and 8 th Expert Meeting on Data for the IPCC Emissions Factor Database, Ghent, Belgium: 25-27 November 2013	Meeting facilities
Japan	NGGIP – Expert Meeting on Improving National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and Related Tools, Sapporo, Japan: 11-13 December 2013	Meeting facilities

DELEGATION OF THE BAHAMAS

ACCEPTANCE STATEMENT THE USE OF INCOME-BASED COUNTRY GROUPINGS IN THE IPCC WORKING GROUP III REPORT (INCLUDING TECHNICAL SUMMARY)

As a condition for our acceptance of the IPCC Working Group III's report, in accordance with Principle 10 of the Principles Governing IPCC Work and Annex A, Section 4.5 of the Procedures for the Preparation, Review, Acceptance, Adoption, and Publication of IPCC Reports, the **Delegation of The Bahamas** wishes to express our substantial disagreement and reflect it on the records of this session under this agenda item, in accordance with Principle 10 of the Principles Governing IPCC Work with respect to the use of income-based country groupings – i.e. the references to and use of country groups such as “high income countries”, “upper middle-income countries”, “lower middle-income countries”, “low income countries” – as the classification methodology or references to groups of countries that is used in various parts of the Underlying Report, i.e. the IPCC Working Group III contribution to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, and the Technical Summary thereof. The parts of the Report include the following:

- Technical Summary, Section TS.2.1, TS3.2.6
- Technical Summary, Figures TS.3, TS.4, and TS.5
- Chapter 1, Sections 1.2.2 and 1.3.1
- Chapter 1, Figures 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6
- Chapter 3, Executive Summary
- Chapter 5, Executive Summary
- Chapter 5, Sections 5.3.5 and 15.11
- Chapter 5, Figures 5.18 and 5.19
- Annex II: Metrics and Methodology, Part A.II.2.3 (Region Definitions)

Per capita income is often correlated with GHG emissions. When countries are grouped by a third parameter, e.g. geographic region, then the relationship between per capita income and GHG emissions can be compared across groups. However if countries are grouped by per capita income, then GHG emissions cannot be compared across groups, particularly when some countries shift with time between groups while others do not. If, as part of a study, countries are permanently assigned to a given group regardless of their actual per capita emissions, then the study risks introducing significant distortions into the results and, in so doing, compromising the scientific integrity and robustness of the study.

Furthermore, the use of income-based country groupings above is not consistent with long-standing IPCC practice with respect to country groupings as well as with respect to other parts of the IPCC Working Group III report. Such practice is generally on the basis of the RC5 country grouping (i.e. OECD90, EIT, ASIA, LAM, MAF and INT TRA) or on a binary categorization between developed and developing countries or UNFCCC Annex I and non-Annex I countries.

My delegation therefore considers as unacceptable the use of such income-based country groupings in this report and its Technical Summary. We will not consider ourselves bound to the use thereof. Such references as used in the report and its Technical Summary may not be equally appropriate from the policy-making perspective.

DELEGATION OF BOLIVIA

**RESERVA DEL ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE BOLIVIA
AL GRUPO DE TRABAJO III DEL IPCC
“SUMMARY FOR POLICY MAKERS”**

El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia desea sumarse a la aprobación del documento “Summary for Policy Makers” (SPM) del Grupo de Trabajo III del IPCC sobre Mitigación del Cambio Climático con la siguiente reserva:

1. Los resultados científicos del IPCC priorizan la racionalidad económica sobre otros valores sociales, colectivos y humanos, por lo cual los modelos de mitigación y subsecuentes análisis están basados principalmente en enfoques que promueven los mercados de carbono y otros tipos de mercados, y no capturan adecuadamente los enfoques que no están basados en los mercados que se sustentan en la cooperación internacional a través de la provisión de financiamiento y transferencia de tecnología de los países desarrollados hacia los países en desarrollo.
2. Las tecnologías propuestas por el IPCC para promover acciones de mitigación están fundamentalmente enmarcadas en el uso de la geoingeniería a través de las tecnologías de remoción de dióxido de carbono (CDR), particularmente con el uso de la bioenergía (BE) y captura de carbono (CCS) y en su combinación (BECCS), y se empiezan a mencionar tecnologías de manejo de la radiación solar (SRM). Estas tecnologías violan los derechos de la Madre Tierra y particularmente el derecho a su adaptación natural al cambio climático, y tienen un importante impacto en los medios de vida y en los derechos fundamentales de las poblaciones locales y pueblos indígenas.
3. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia entiende que cualquier potencial acción de mitigación debe tomar en cuenta las propias visiones y enfoques de los países para alcanzar el desarrollo sostenible de acuerdo a sus políticas y circunstancias nacionales y particularmente la del “Vivir Bien en armonía y equilibrio con la Madre Tierra”.
4. Mi delegación no acepta cualquier referencia a la clasificación de países basada en ingresos en los capítulos subyacentes, la misma que si bien es apropiada en el marco de los resultados científicos no es apropiada para su empleo en un marco de decisión política.

Solicitamos que esta reserva quede reflejada en los registros del grupo de trabajo III del IPCC y en los registros de esta reunión.

**RESERVATION FROM THE PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA
WORKING GROUP III IPCC
"SUMMARY FOR POLICY MAKERS"**

The Plurinational State of Bolivia joins the adoption of this document "Summary for Policy Makers" (SPM) of the Working Group III of the IPCC Climate Change Mitigation with the following reservation.

1. The science of the IPCC prioritize economic rationality over other social, collective and human values by which mitigation scenarios and subsequent analysis are based mainly in approaches that promote carbon markets and other types of markets, and it does not properly capture non-market-based approaches to address international cooperation in climate change through the provision of finance and transfer of technology from developed to developing countries.
2. Technologies proposed by the IPCC to promote mitigation actions are primarily framed through the use of geoengineering based on Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) technologies, particularly with the use of bio-energy (BE) and carbon capture storage (CCS) and their combination as BECCS, and also technologies of Solar Radiation Management (SRM) are highlighted. These technologies violate the rights of Mother Earth, and particularly its right of adapting naturally to the climate change, and have an important impact on the livelihoods and in the fundamental rights of local and indigenous peoples.
3. The Plurinational State of Bolivia considers that any potential action of mitigation must take into account the specific views and approaches of countries to achieve sustainable development in accordance with their national policies and circumstances, particularly the one of the "Living-well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth".
4. My delegation does not accept any reference to the income-country classification in the underlying chapters, which could be appropriated according for scientific results but may not be equally appropriate from the policy-making perspective.

We request that this reserve should be recorded and inserted in the Working Group III and in the IPCC Plenary Report.

DELEGATION OF EGYPT

EGYPT RESERVATION STATEMENT

The Arab Republic of Egypt presents its position concerning the acceptance of the final report of 12th Session of IPCC Working Group III the 39th session of IPCC Plenary Held in Berlin, 7-12 April 2014.

Egypt confirms the submission of its reservation on the idea of the categorization of states according to income per capita, and also the relation between the environment & income per capita.

Egypt expresses its support to the statement made by Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, India, Malaysia and Iraq regarding this matter and finds that this discussion is inconsistent with UNFCCC countries' classification.

Mohamed Sami Osman
2nd Secretary ,
Egyptian Embassy in Berlin

DELEGATION OF IRAK

In accordance with Principle 10 of the Principles Governing IPCC Work and Annex A, Section 4.5 of the Procedures for the Preparation, Review, Acceptance, Adoption, and Publication of IPCC Reports, Iraqi delegation would like to express its disagreement and reflect it on the records of this session under this agenda item as our Government will not consider itself bound to the use of the following references as used in the report and its Technical Summary may not be equally appropriate from the policy-making perspective, especially with respect to the use of income-based country groupings – i.e. the references to and use of country groups such as “high income countries”, “upper middle-income countries”, “lower middle-income countries”, “low income countries” – as the classification methodology or references to groups of countries that is used in various parts of the Underlying Report, i.e. the IPCC Working Group III contribution to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, and the Technical Summary thereof. The parts of the Report include the following:

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- Technical Summary, Figures TS.3, TS.4, and TS.5
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- Chapter 1, Figures 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6
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- Chapter 5, Executive Summary
- Chapter 5, Sections 5.3.5
- Chapter 5, Figures 5.18 and 5.19
- Chapter 15, section 15.11
- Annex II: Metrics and Methodology, Part A.II.2.3 (Region Definitions)

Regards
Susan Al-Banaa
IPCC Iraqi NFP

DELEGATION OF JORDAN

NON-ACCEPTANCE STATEMENT THE USE OF INCOME-BASED COUNTRY GROUPINGS IN THE IPCC WORKING GROUP III REPORT (INCLUDING TECHNICAL SUMMARY)

As a condition for our acceptance of the IPCC Working Group III's report, in accordance with Principle 10 of the Principles Governing IPCC Work and Annex A, Section 4.5 of the Procedures for the Preparation, Review, Acceptance, Adoption, and Publication of IPCC Reports, my delegation wishes to express our substantial disagreement and reflect it on the records of this session under this agenda item, in accordance with Principle 10 of the Principles Governing IPCC Work with respect to the use of income-based country groupings – i.e. the references to and use of country groups such as “high income countries”, “upper middle-income countries”, “lower middle-income countries”, “low income countries” – as the classification methodology or references to groups of countries that is used in various parts of the Underlying Report, i.e. the IPCC Working Group III contribution to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, and the Technical Summary thereof. The parts of the Report include the following:

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- Chapter 3, Executive Summary
- Chapter 5, Executive Summary
- Chapter 5, Sections 5.3.5
- Chapter 5, Figures 5.18 and 5.19
- Chapter 15, section 15.11
- Annex II: Metrics and Methodology, Part A.II.2.3 (Region Definitions)

Per capita income is often correlated with GHG emissions. When countries are grouped by a third parameter, e.g. geographic region, then the relationship between per capita income and GHG emissions can be compared across groups. However if countries are grouped by per capita income, then GHG emissions cannot be compared across groups, particularly when some countries shift with time between groups while others do not. If, as part of a study, countries are permanently assigned to a given group regardless of their actual per capita emissions, then the study risks introducing significant distortions into the results and, in so doing, compromising the scientific integrity and robustness of the study.

Furthermore, the use of income-based country groupings above is not consistent with long-standing IPCC practice with respect to country groupings as well as with respect to other parts of the IPCC Working Group III report. Such practice is generally on the basis of the RC5 country grouping (i.e. OECD90, EIT, ASIA, LAM, MAF and INT TRA) or on a binary categorization between developed and developing countries or UNFCCC Annex I and non-Annex I countries.

My delegation therefore considers as unacceptable the use of such income-based country groupings in this report and its Technical Summary. We will not consider ourselves bound to the use thereof. Such references as used in the report and its Technical Summary may not be equally appropriate from the policy-making perspective.

Regards
IPCC Jordan Focal point

DELEGATION OF MALAYSIA

ACCEPTANCE STATEMENT THE USE OF INCOME-BASED COUNTRY GROUPINGS IN THE IPCC WORKING GROUP III REPORT (INCLUDING TECHNICAL SUMMARY)

As a condition for our acceptance of the IPCC Working Group III's report, in accordance with Principle 10 of the Principles Governing IPCC Work and Annex A, Section 4.5 of the Procedures for the Preparation, Review, Acceptance, Adoption, and Publication of IPCC Reports, the **Delegation of MALAYSIA** wishes to express our substantial disagreement and reflect it on the records of this session under this agenda item, in accordance with Principle 10 of the Principles Governing IPCC Work with respect to the use of income-based country groupings – i.e. the references to and use of country groups such as “high income countries”, “upper middle-income countries”, “lower middle-income countries”, “low income countries” – as the classification methodology or references to groups of countries that is used in various parts of the Underlying Report, i.e. the IPCC Working Group III contribution to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, and the Technical Summary thereof. The parts of the Report include the following:

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- Chapter 5, Executive Summary
- Chapter 5, Sections 5.3.5 and 15.11
- Chapter 5, Figures 5.18 and 5.19
- Annex II: Metrics and Methodology, Part A.II.2.3 (Region Definitions)

Per capita income is often correlated with GHG emissions. When countries are grouped by a third parameter, e.g. geographic region, then the relationship between per capita income and GHG emissions can be compared across groups. However if countries are grouped by per capita income, then GHG emissions cannot be compared across groups, particularly when some countries shift with time between groups while others do not. If, as part of a study, countries are permanently assigned to a given group regardless of their actual per capita emissions, then the study risks introducing significant distortions into the results and, in so doing, compromising the scientific integrity and robustness of the study.

Furthermore, the use of income-based country groupings above is not consistent with long-standing IPCC practice with respect to country groupings as well as with respect to other parts of the IPCC Working Group III report. Such practice is generally on the basis of the RC5 country grouping (i.e. OECD90, EIT, ASIA, LAM, MAF and INT TRA) or on a binary categorization between developed and developing countries or UNFCCC Annex I and non-Annex I countries.

My delegation therefore considers as unacceptable the use of such income-based country groupings in this report and its Technical Summary. We will not consider ourselves bound to the use thereof. Such references as used in the report and its Technical Summary may not be equally appropriate from the policy-making perspective.

DELEGATION OF MALDIVES

ACCEPTANCE STATEMENT THE USE OF INCOME-BASED COUNTRY GROUPINGS IN THE IPCC WORKING GROUP III REPORT (INCLUDING TECHNICAL SUMMARY)

As a condition for our acceptance of the IPCC Working Group III's report, in accordance with Principle 10 of the Principles Governing IPCC Work and Annex A, Section 4.5 of the Procedures for the Preparation, Review, Acceptance, Adoption, and Publication of IPCC Reports, the **Delegation of MALDIVES** wishes to express our substantial disagreement and reflect it on the records of this session under this agenda item, in accordance with Principle 10 of the Principles Governing IPCC Work with respect to the use of income-based country groupings – i.e. the references to and use of country groups such as “high income countries”, “upper middle-income countries”, “lower middle-income countries”, “low income countries” – as the classification methodology or references to groups of countries that is used in various parts of the Underlying Report, i.e. the IPCC Working Group III contribution to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, and the Technical Summary thereof. The parts of the Report include the following:

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- Technical Summary, Figures TS.3, TS.4, and TS.5
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- Chapter 1, Figures 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6
- Chapter 3, Executive Summary
- Chapter 5, Executive Summary
- Chapter 5, Sections 5.3.5 and 15.11
- Chapter 5, Figures 5.18 and 5.19
- Annex II: Metrics and Methodology, Part A.II.2.3 (Region Definitions)

Per capita income is often correlated with GHG emissions. When countries are grouped by a third parameter, e.g. geographic region, then the relationship between per capita income and GHG emissions can be compared across groups. However if countries are grouped by per capita income, then GHG emissions cannot be compared across groups, particularly when some countries shift with time between groups while others do not. If, as part of a study, countries are permanently assigned to a given group regardless of their actual per capita emissions, then the study risks introducing significant distortions into the results and, in so doing, compromising the scientific integrity and robustness of the study.

Furthermore, the use of income-based country groupings above is not consistent with long-standing IPCC practice with respect to country groupings as well as with respect to other parts of the IPCC Working Group III report. Such practice is generally on the basis of the RC5 country grouping (i.e. OECD90, EIT, ASIA, LAM, MAF and INT TRA) or on a binary categorization between developed and developing countries or UNFCCC Annex I and non-Annex I countries.

My delegation therefore considers as unacceptable the use of such income-based country groupings in this report and its Technical Summary. We will not consider ourselves bound to the use thereof. Such references as used in the report and its Technical Summary may not be equally appropriate from the policy-making perspective.

DELEGATION OF QATAR

ACCEPTANCE STATEMENT

THE USE OF INCOME-BASED COUNTRY GROUPINGS/ COUNTRIES CLASSIFICATIONS

IN THE IPCC WORKING GROUP III REPORT (INCLUDING TECHNICAL SUMMARY)

As a condition for our acceptance of the IPCC Working Group III's report, in accordance with Principle 10 of the Principles Governing IPCC Work and Annex A, Section 4.5 of the Procedures for the Preparation, Review, Acceptance, Adoption, and Publication of IPCC Reports, my delegation wishes to express our substantial disagreement and reflect it on the records of this session under this agenda item, in accordance with Principle 10 of the Principles Governing IPCC Work with respect to the use of income-based country groupings – i.e. the references to and use of country groups such as “high income countries”, “upper middle-income countries”, “lower middle-income countries”, “low income countries” – as the classification methodology or references to groups of countries that is used in various parts of the Underlying Report, i.e. the IPCC Working Group III contribution to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, and the Technical Summary thereof. The parts of the Report include but not limited to the following:

- Technical Summary, Section TS.2.1, TS3.2.6
- Technical Summary, Figures TS.3, TS.4, and TS.5
- Chapter 1, Sections 1.2.2 and 1.3.1
- Chapter 1, Figures 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6
- Chapter 3, Executive Summary
- Chapter 5, Executive Summary
- Chapter 5, Sections 5.3.5 and 15.11
- Chapter 5, Figures 5.18 and 5.19
- Annex II: Metrics and Methodology, Part A.II.2.3 (Region Definitions)

Per capita income is often correlated with GHG emissions. When countries are grouped by a third parameter, e.g. geographic region, then the relationship between per capita income and GHG emissions can be compared across groups. However if countries are grouped by per capita income, then GHG emissions cannot be compared across groups, particularly when some countries shift with time between groups while others do not. If, as part of a study, countries are permanently assigned to a given group regardless of their actual per capita emissions, then the study risks introducing significant distortions into the results and, in so doing, compromising the scientific integrity and robustness of the study.

We would like to register our particular strong reservation and disagreement on the use of emission per capita as a basis of countries classifications.

Furthermore, the use of income-based country groupings above is not consistent with long-standing IPCC practice with respect to country groupings as well as with respect to other parts of the IPCC Working Group III report. Such practice is generally on the basis of the RC5 country grouping (i.e. OECD90, EIT, ASIA, LAM, MAF and INT TRA) or on a binary categorization between developed and developing countries or UNFCCC Annex I and non-Annex I countries.

My delegation therefore considers as unacceptable the use of such income-based country groupings in this report and its Technical Summary. We will not consider ourselves bound to the use thereof. Such references as used in the report and its Technical Summary may not be equally appropriate from the policy-making perspective.

DELEGATION OF SAUDI ARABIA

ACCEPTANCE STATEMENT THE USE OF INCOME-BASED COUNTRY GROUPINGS IN THE IPCC WORKING GROUP III REPORT (INCLUDING TECHNICAL SUMMARY)

As a condition for our acceptance of the IPCC Working Group III's report, in accordance with Principle 10 of the Principles Governing IPCC Work and Annex A, Section 4.5 of the Procedures for the Preparation, Review, Acceptance, Adoption, and Publication of IPCC Reports, my delegation wishes to express our substantial disagreement and reflect it on the records of this session under this agenda item, in accordance with Principle 10 of the Principles Governing IPCC Work with respect to the use of income-based country groupings – i.e. the references to and use of country groups such as “high income countries”, “upper middle-income countries”, “lower middle-income countries”, “low income countries” – as the classification methodology or references to groups of countries that is used in various parts of the Underlying Report, i.e. the IPCC Working Group III contribution to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, and the Technical Summary thereof. The parts of the Report include the following:

- Technical Summary, Section TS.2.1, TS3.2.6
- Technical Summary, Figures TS.3, TS.4, and TS.5
- Chapter 1, Sections 1.2.2 and 1.3.1
- Chapter 1, Figures 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6
- Chapter 3, Executive Summary
- Chapter 5, Executive Summary
- Chapter 5, Sections 5.3.5
- Chapter 5, Figures 5.18 and 5.19
- Chapter 15, section 15.11
- Annex II: Metrics and Methodology, Part A.II.2.3 (Region Definitions)

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My delegation therefore considers as unacceptable the use of such income-based country groupings in this report and its Technical Summary. We will not consider ourselves bound to the use thereof. Such references as used in the report and its Technical Summary may not be equally appropriate from the policy-making perspective.

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

ACCEPTANCE STATEMENT THE USE OF INCOME-BASED COUNTRY GROUPINGS IN THE IPCC WORKING GROUP III REPORT (INCLUDING TECHNICAL SUMMARY)

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My delegation therefore considers as unacceptable the use of such income-based country groupings in this report and its Technical Summary. We will not consider ourselves bound to the use thereof. Such references as used in the report and its Technical Summary may not be equally appropriate from the policy-making perspective.

UNFCCC SECRETARIAT

IPCC 39,
 Berlin, 12 April, 2014
 Florin Vladu
 UNFCCC Secretariat

I thank you, Chair, for the opportunity to address the panel on behalf of the UNFCCC secretariat.

I would like to take this opportunity do two things:

- First, I will **summarize** the **contributions** made by IPCC at the last Climate Conference, which was held **in Warsaw**, and I will briefly inform you how these contributions have been recognized in the outcomes of the conference, and
- Second, I will **highlight forthcoming activities where we look forward to receiving contributions by IPCC.**

[Warsaw]

On my first point: In Warsaw, the **Chair of the IPCC addressed the COP**, at its opening plenary, and presented to policy-makers key findings of the contribution of WGI to AR5, as well as other recent work of IPCC.

The **contribution of WGI to AR5 was also presented to SBSTA** at a **special event** of the IPCC and SBSTA. The **two supplementary methodological reports** finalized by IPCC in Batumi were **also presented to the SBSTA**, at another special event. You just head details about this event form the Co-chair of the TFI.

The relevant **findings of the WGI report** were a **key input** into the second meeting of **Structured Expert Dialogue** on the 2013-2015 review of the adequacy of the 2/1.5C limit of global warming. The findings of this dialogue were captured in a summary report by its Co-facilitators, Prof. Andreas Fischlin from Switzerland and Prof. Zou Ji from China, who, by the way, are also strongly involved in the work of IPCC and the preparation of AR5. This report is available on our web site.

The contributions of IPCC were recognized:

- **By the COP**, in the decisions on:
 - Further advancing the Durban Platform,
 - The Fifth review of the financial mechanism, and
 - Modalities for national forest monitoring systems,
- **By the CMP**, in its decision on Guidance for reporting information on activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol
- **By the SBSTA and the SBI**, in their conclusions on The 2013–2015 review

- And **by the SBSTA**, in its conclusions on:
 - Research and systematic observation
 - Revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories for Annex I Parties and
 - Implications of the implementation of decisions on methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol, (including those relating to 5.3 Key drivers of global change 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol)

[Bonn]

Mr Chair,

Let me now turn to my second point, on **future activities**. At the **summer session** of the subsidiary bodies, which will take place at the beginning of June in Bonn, IPCC will play a key role in informing the UNFCCC process on the latest scientific findings.

Ministers will hear from IPCC at two high-level round table discussions organized under the KP and under the ADP.

Three special events will be organized jointly with SBSTA, on the **findings of WGII and III** and on **common metrics**.

The **findings of WGII and WGIII** will be presented at **third meeting of the Structured Expert Dialogue on the 2013-2015 review**. The **Adaptation Committee** will organize a debate with IPCC on the findings of WGII. And a **meeting of the Joint Working Group of UNFCCC and IPCC will be organized on the margins of the session**.

We look forward to receiving all these contributions from IPCC as well as to the synthesis report of AR5 that will provide an essential input into the forth meeting of the Structured Expert Dialogue in Lima and into the ADP discussions.

Finally, Mr. Chair, please allow me to **convey our sincere thanks** to IPCC and to the scientist, for their tireless efforts to support a decision-making process under UNFCCC informed by best available science.

Thank you.



INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

**TWELFTH SESSION OF WORKING GROUP III AND 39TH SESSION
OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE
Berlin, 7-12 April 2014**

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