

REPORT OF THE 38TH SESSION OF THE IPCC BUREAU
(Geneva, 24-25 November 2008)

1. OPENING OF THE SESSION

1.1 The Chair of the IPCC, Mr Rajendra K. Pachauri, opened the session on 24th November 2008 at 10 a.m.

1.2 Opening speeches welcoming the new Bureau were delivered by Mr Michel Jarraud, WMO Secretary-General, Mr Gaetano Leone, on behalf of the Executive Director of UNEP, and Mr Roberto Acosta on behalf of the UNFCCC Executive Secretary.

1.3 Mr Pachauri added his own welcoming remarks and jointly with Ms Christ, Secretary of the IPCC, exposed the functions and tasks assigned to the Bureau and his expectations for the Fifth Assessment Period, referring to BUR-XXXVIII/INF. 3.

1.4 The annotated agenda, approved without change, is attached as **Annex 1**. The list of participants is attached as **Annex 3**.

2. APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE THIRTY SEVENTH SESSION

The draft report of the 37th Session, agreed by the outgoing Bureau by correspondence was submitted for information in document BUR-XXXVIII/Doc.2.

3. PLANNING FOR THE IPCC 5TH ASSESSMENT REPORT (AR5)

General decisions about the timing of the preparation of the AR5 volumes, including its Synthesis Report were taken by the Panel at its 28th Session (Budapest, April 2008). Based on these decisions and the schedule for the development of new scenarios (see item 8) the Secretary had prepared a programme and budget proposal for the period until 2014, which was noted by the Panel at its 29th Session (Geneva, September 2008).

Ms Christ presented under BUR-XXXVIII/Doc. 4 a proposal on how to organize the scoping process towards the AR5 as well as the overall timing of the 5th Assessment period, and Bureau members were invited to express their views. A number of comments were made on ways to optimize the timing of the scoping process, in particular whether to convene one or two scoping meetings, how to best address cross cutting matters and cross working group cooperation and the scope and timing of preparing the Synthesis Report, how to get a balanced participation of experts, including from developing countries and to give adequate treatment to views from governments and to properly address questions put forward by the UNFCCC. In this context a mid term review was suggested to ensure all topics are covered adequately. The main points of the discussion are taken up by the task group described below and the Bureau agreed to hold one scoping meeting, with the recommendation of adequate e-mail interaction between participants prior to the meeting. The provisional invitation by Italy to host this meeting in July 2009 was welcome, and it was also decided that it should be followed by a Bureau meeting in September, well in advance of the 31st IPCC Session.

In answer to the request by the Panel to outgoing Co-Chairs and Technical Support Units (TSUs) to summarize their experience for the benefit of future planning, document BUR-XXXVIII/INF. 2 was received from Mr Andy Reisinger, former Head of the AR4 Synthesis Report Technical Support Unit, and brought to the attention of the Bureau.

The task group set up by the Panel at its 28th Session to evaluate submissions from governments and organizations on future IPCC work and priority items to be addressed in the AR5, met at two occasions during the meeting and was joined by a few additional members. Mr van Ypersele reported on behalf of the group and proposed a plan of action leading to the preparation of a document for P-30

to be circulated to the Bureau and finalized on time for next Plenary, that is before 15 March 2009. Longer term issues, not directly aimed at AR5 work, may be the object of further reflections by the group during year 2009.

Mr Warrilow presented a report prepared by a task group set up by IPCC-28 to further consider suggestions made at the Session concerning strengthening of the Secretariat and to make proposals based on the analysis of the current situation and upcoming tasks. The group was chaired jointly by Mr Davidson and Mr Warrilow on behalf of Mr Pachauri. The other members were the IPCC focal points for the Netherlands (currently Hein Haak), Switzerland (Jose Romero) and the United States of America (Trig Talley, with Donna Lee). The Bureau, invited to consider this report, made a number of suggestions with a view to enhance IPCC internal working arrangements, and to adapt the Secretariat staff to the needs expressed. As an interim measure to strengthen the Secretariat the Bureau authorized the Secretary to hire one additional staff at G level and one additional staff at P level to ensure that the Secretariat can cope with current demands and further tasks in the context of scoping for the AR5 and setting up the peace prize scholarship fund.

In accordance with IPCC rules of procedures, the Bureau refreshed the membership of the Financial Task Team, with the representatives from Spain (Ms Conchita Martinez) and Sudan (Mr Ismail Elgizouli) as Co-Chairs and the representatives from Republic of Korea (Mr Jeong-Gyoo Park), of Maldives (Mr Amjad Abdulla), of New Zealand (Mr Howard Larsen) and the government representative of the United States of America as members.

4. SELECTION OF LEAD AUTHORS, COORDINATING LEAD AUTHORS AND REVIEW EDITORS FOR THE “IPCC SPECIAL REPORT ON RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION”

Following the decision by the Panel at its 28th Session to prepare a Special Report on “Renewable Energy Sources and Climate Change Mitigation” the Secretary of the IPCC had asked governments and organizations to submit nominations for authors, review editors and expert reviewers.

The interim TSU of Working Group III had collected the nominations and a pre-selection had been carried out by the previous Working Group III Vice-Chair Mr Hohmeyer and incoming Working Group III Co-Chair Mr Edenhofer. The list was circulated to the Working Group III Bureau during the Session and following a number of additional suggestions to increase participation of developing country experts it was agreed to finalize the list of Review Editors, Coordinating Lead Authors and Lead Authors within a few days, after e-mail circulation to Bureau members. Working Group III Bureau presented also for information a revised scoping document taking into consideration comments made at the 28th Session of the Panel.

5. SCOPING MEETING FOR A POSSIBLE IPCC SPECIAL REPORT ON MANAGING THE RISKS OF EXTREME EVENTS TO ADVANCE CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

At its 29th Session, the Panel agreed in principle to convening a scoping meeting for a possible Special Report on “managing risks of extreme events to advance climate change adaptation”, following a proposal by Norway prepared with the Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), to be held early in 2009. Mr Christophersen (Norway), who was specifically invited for that agenda item, introduced under BUR-XXXVIII/Doc. 6 a revised proposal, identifying the objectives and content of such a report, taking into account earlier Panel’s comments and the IPCC framework and criteria for preparing Special Reports. After a discussion on content, priority items, and appropriate timing, the Bureau agreed to go ahead with a scoping meeting to be hosted by Norway in the fourth week of March, to offer the leadership to Working Group II and nominated an initial “steering committee” with representatives from all working groups in the following composition: Vicente Barros (Argentina, Chair), Abdalah Mokssit (Morocco), Ajmad Abdulla (Maldives), Antonina Ivanova Boncheva (Mexico), Oyvind Christophersen (Norway), Jean Jouzel (France), Nirivololona

Raholijao (Madagascar), Neville Smith (Australia), and Francis Zwiers (Canada). The Chair of the Steering Committee is expected to report to the Panel at its 30th Session on revised scope, proposed timing and resources required, in order to enable it to take a decision on this initiative.

6. MATTERS RELATED TO THE UNFCCC

The UNFCCC Ad hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-FP) invited the 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. The IPCC at its 29th Session decided to give to the Bureau the authority to consider the matter further, including the planning of an expert meeting on the subject. Ms Christ introduced the item and invited Mrs Simenova, representative from UNFCCC Secretariat, to present the subject in more detail, including a note prepared by Mr Hiraishi, Co-Chair of the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, under BUR-XXXVIII/Doc. 7, and comments received from Mr Sergey Semenov, Vice-Chair of Working Group II, under BUR-XXXVIII/INF. 1.

After an in-depth discussion on the opportunity, the timing of an IPCC response and the type of contribution which can be expected, the Bureau approved the organization of an expert meeting to advance expertise and knowledge on the subject, to be held early in 2009, under the leadership of Working Group I, with contributions from Working Group III and the TFI. It also noted that table 2.14 from AR4 WGI report, as corrected by Working Group I, should be considered as a corrigendum to replace earlier version. It invited the IPCC Chair to send a positive answer to UNFCCC, announcing the plan for such a meeting (which was subsequently decided to be held in Oslo in the third week of March). The Steering group composed of Mr Stocker (Working Group I Co-Chair), Mr Davidson, Mr Pichs Madruga, Mr Semenov and Mr Hiraishi was formed to prepare the meeting.

7. TASK GROUP ON DATA AND SCENARIO SUPPORT FOR IMPACT AND CLIMATE ANALYSIS (TGICA)

At its 21st Session (Vienna, 2003) the Panel agreed on a revised mandate for the TGICA. It also agreed that the task group will be co-chaired by two experts, one from a developing/transition economy country and one from a developed country and that it will be composed of approximately 20 members known through their peer reviewed publications and works. Further, the term of membership on the TGICA will be linked to the assessment cycle of the IPCC and be refreshed near the start of a new comprehensive assessment.

According to the decision by the Panel, members are selected through a process based on the Lead Author selection process of the IPCC. The Secretary of the IPCC solicits nominations of experts from governments and organizations. The Co-Chairs of the TGICA and of the three Working Groups develop a slate of approximately 20 members that are selected by the IPCC Bureau, under general guidance and review provided by the Panel.

As a follow up of the TGICA meeting held in Geneva from 19-21 November 2008, Mr Moss, on behalf of the task group, presented BUR-XXXVIII/Doc.11 prepared with his Co-Chair, Mr Marengo. He stressed the role and activities of TGICA, described the evolution of user communities, and made proposals on future directions. He acknowledged the contribution of the Data Distribution Centres and stressed the importance of the effort undertaken on the new scenarios. The Bureau made a number of positive remarks on the achievements of TGICA and emphasized the challenges it faces, in spite of a small level of staff support. It invited the Secretariat to initiate the refreshment of membership of the TGICA, following the procedure outlined above.

8. DEVELOPMENT OF NEW SCENARIOS

Mr Moss presented an oral report on progress with New Scenarios based on Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs). RCP 3 has been reproduced successfully by 3 modeling groups and

as next step the hand over of land use change and other data from the integrated assessment modelers to the climate modelers is planned. Steps to promote the use of the RCPs in the communities involved and to refine some of the approaches were considered by the Bureau, as well as a possible workshop specifically on the 2.6 W/m² RCP, to be organized by Working Group III. Other expert meetings or workshops to be considered in support of the catalytic role of IPCC in the scenario development process would be to provide a platform for the impact adaptation and vulnerability community to inter alia consider pattern scaling and story lines.

The English printed version of the Expert Meeting “Towards New Scenarios for Analysis of Emissions, Climate Change, Impacts and Response Strategies” held in Noordwijkerhout in September 2007, was distributed to the Bureau, which was informed that the technical summary of this report would be available in all UN languages shortly.

9. USE OF FUNDS FROM THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

The Panel at its 29th Session decided to create a Fund to build capacity in the understanding and management of climate change in developing countries. It would provide scholarships for young post-graduate or post-doctoral students in climate change sciences from developing countries, especially least developed countries. The Panel requested the Secretary of the IPCC to arrange for the development of a trust deed, which would set out the principles governing the fund. Ms Christ presented the proposed deed and further actions under BUR-XXXVIII/Doc.5. The Bureau, invited to provide its views on proposed next steps, recommended that this action be started and agreed to the draft deed with minor revisions (as attached, **Annex 2**). The Bureau also set up the Science Board according to the decision of the Panel, composed as follows: Rajendra K. Pachauri, Chair of the Board, Ogunlade Davidson, Jean-Pascal van Ypersele, Hoesung Lee. Its functions are as described in the draft “Trust Deed”. In the interim period until the establishment of the Board of Trustees, it will also perform the function of that Board.

10. COOPERATION WITH SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMMES AND INFORMATION, OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

Ms Christ made a presentation on outreach activities and more specifically presented BUR-XXXVIII/Doc.8, inviting the Bureau to consider cooperation with relevant scientific technical programmes, in particular members of the Earth System Science Partnership (ESSP), as well as enhanced information and outreach activities in their respective regions.

11. ADMISSION OF OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

Consistent with the IPCC Policy and Process for Admitting Observer Organizations, Mr Gilles Sommeria, acting Deputy Secretary, presented BUR-XXXVIII/Doc.3 and invited the Bureau to consider and review the list of organizations which applied for observer status in the IPCC, before the list is submitted to the Panel for consideration and acceptance. The Bureau endorsed the applications from the Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC) and from the Global Climate Observation System (GCOS). The decision on the two other applications, from Energy Research Austria and the Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI), which are national organizations, was postponed to next Bureau Session, in the absence of response from the respective national points of contact, Austria and China.

12. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

The question of conflict of interest when Lead Authors participate in IPCC or Working Group Sessions that approve the report they have been involved as government representatives was raised, as well as the more general issue of possible conflicts of interests and the protection of the independence

of authors. Mr Pachauri recalled the role of IPCC procedures in guaranteeing a proper code of conduct in IPCC activities. Any possible conflict of interest should be made clear at the outset of the process.

13. TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION

Due to a change in the schedule of UNFCCC meetings, the 30th Session, which originally was planned for 25-27 March 2009, was postponed to 21-23 April 2009, and the IPCC Chair, after consultation, decided to hold the next Bureau meeting on 20th April 2009. At the invitation of the Government of Turkey, both meetings will be held in Antalya, at the “Miracle Hotel”. It was proposed that the 40th Session of the Bureau be held in September in Geneva.

IPCC BUREAU
THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION
Geneva, 24-25 November 2008

BUR-XXXVIII/Doc.1, Corr.1
(10.XI.2008)
Agenda item: 1
ENGLISH ONLY

PROVISIONAL ANNOTATED AGENDA

1. OPENING OF THE SESSION

The Chairman of the IPCC Dr Rajendra K. Pachauri will call the Session to order on Monday 24 November 2008 at 10:00 hours in Salle A of the WMO building.

1.1 Welcome remarks

Welcome remarks will be made by the IPCC Chair and representatives of the IPCC parent organizations WMO and UNEP.

1.2 Working arrangements

It is suggested that the working hours be from 10.00 – 13.00 and from 15.00 – 18.00 hours.

1.3 Adoption of the agenda

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

2. APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE THIRTY SEVENTH SESSION

The draft report of the 37th Session was agreed by the outgoing Bureau by correspondence and is submitted for information in document BUR-XXXVIII/Doc.2.

3. PLANNING FOR THE IPCC 5TH ASSESSMENT REPORT (AR5)

General decisions about the timing of the preparation of the AR5 volumes, including its Synthesis Report were taken by the Panel at its 28th Session (Budapest, April 2008). Based on these decisions and the schedule for the development of new scenarios (see item 8) the Secretary prepared a programme and budget proposal for the period until 2014, which was noted by the Panel at its 29th Session (Geneva, September 2008). A task group was also set up by the Panel at its 28th Session to evaluate submissions from governments and organizations on future IPCC work and priority items to be addressed in the AR5.

The IPCC Chair will present a proposal on how to organize the scoping process towards the AR5 as well as the overall timing of the 5th Assessment period. Bureau members are invited to express their views.

The Panel asked outgoing Co-chairs and Technical Support Units (TSUs) to summarize their experience for the benefit of future planning. The Secretary of the IPCC will also present her observations and suggestions. Further the task group on the review of the Secretariat will present proposals. The Bureau is invited to consider these reports and suggestions with a view to enhance IPCC internal working arrangements.

4. SELECTION OF LEAD AUTHORS, COORDINATING LEAD AUTHORS AND REVIEW EDITORS FOR THE “IPCC SPECIAL REPORT ON RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION”

Following the decision by the Panel at its 28th Session to prepare a Special Report on “Renewable Energy Sources and Climate Change Mitigation” the Secretary had asked governments and organizations to submit nominations for authors, review editors and expert reviewers. The TSU has collected the nominations and circulated them to Bureau members.

Consistent with the Panel decision the new IPCC Working Group III Bureau, in consultation with the other Working Group Bureaus as appropriate, will select the Coordinating Lead Authors, Lead Authors, and Review Editors. The Bureau will also have for information a revised scoping document taking into consideration comments made at the 28th Session of the Panel.

5. SCOPING MEETING FOR A POSSIBLE IPCC SPECIAL REPORT ON MANAGING THE RISKS OF EXTREME EVENTS TO ADVANCE CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

At the 29th Session of the Panel Norway introduced a proposal prepared with the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), for a Special Report on managing risks of extreme events to advance climate change adaptation. The Panel agreed in principle to convene a scoping meeting early in 2009, which should clearly identify the objectives and content of such a report with proper input from the three Working Groups, but urged also to respect the framework and guidelines for preparing special reports. It invited Norway to submit a revised proposal to the Bureau and asked the Bureau to prepare the outline for the scoping meeting.

6. MATTERS RELATED TO THE UNFCCC

The UNFCCC Ad hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-FP) invited the 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. The IPCC at its 29th Session decided to give to the Bureau the authority to consider the matter further, including the planning of an expert meeting on the subject.

7. TASK GROUP ON DATA AND SCENARIO SUPPORT FOR IMPACT AND CLIMATE ANALYSIS (TGICA)

At its 21st Session (Vienna, 2003) the Panel agreed on a revised mandate for the TGICA. It also agreed that the task group will be co-chaired by two experts, one from a developing/transition economy country and one from a developed country and that it will be composed of approximately 20 members known through their peer reviewed publications and works. Further, the term of membership on the TGICA will be linked to the assessment cycle of the IPCC and be refreshed near the start of a new comprehensive assessment.

According to the decision by the Panel, members will be selected through a process based on the lead author selection process of the IPCC. The Secretary of the IPCC will solicit nominations of experts from governments and organizations. The Co-chairs of the TGICA and of the three Working Groups will develop a slate of approximately 20 members that will be selected by the IPCC Bureau, under general guidance and review provided by the Panel.

The TGICA will be meeting in Geneva from 19-21 November 2008 and the Co-chairs will present to the Bureau the view of the group on future work and refreshment of membership. The Bureau is invited to consider timeframe for a refreshment of the membership of the TGICA.

8. DEVELOPMENT OF NEW SCENARIOS

The Panel at its 24th Session (Montreal, 2005) expressed the need for new emission scenarios, to be available well before completion of a possible AR5 and at its 25th Session (Mauritius, 2006) it recognized that the development of scenarios for AR5 would be undertaken by the scientific community and the IPCC may catalyze such work so as to promote its readiness in time for the AR5 cycle.

The IPCC also recognized the importance of coordination among and by the scenario development groups in providing scenarios to be used by the research community for studies that would be assessed in the AR5 as well as the importance of involving experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition (EIT) in the development of such scenarios.

As follow up an Expert Meeting “Towards New Scenarios for Analysis of Emissions, Climate Change, Impacts and Response Strategies” was held in Noordwijkerhout, the Netherlands in September 2007 to consider the scientific community’s plans for developing new scenarios, and to identify a set of “Benchmark Emissions Scenarios” (now referred to as “Representative Concentration Pathways—RCPs”) to be used to initiate climate model simulations for developing climate scenarios for use in a broad range of climate-change related research and assessment. One of the outcomes of the expert meeting was also a schedule for scenario development in a parallel process. This schedule was taken into consideration by the Panel at its 28th Session in deciding on the timing of the next assessment report. The expert meeting made also suggestions on institutional and coordination issues, including enhanced developing country participation.

The Bureau will hear a progress report on the issue of RCPs and is invited to consider further steps by the IPCC to assume a catalyzing role.

9. USE OF FUNDS FROM THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

The Panel at its 29th Session decided to create a scholarship fund for young post-graduate or post-doctoral students in climate change sciences from developing countries, especially least developed countries. It requested the Secretary to arrange for the development of a trust deed, which will set out the details governing the fund. The Secretary will present a progress report. The Bureau is invited to provide its views on proposed next steps.

10. COOPERATION WITH SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMMES AND INFORMATION, OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

The Bureau will be invited to consider cooperation with relevant scientific technical programmes, in particular members of the Earth System Science Partnership (ESSP), as well as enhanced information and outreach activities in their respective regions.

11. ADMISSION OF OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

Consistent with the IPCC Policy and Process for Admitting Observer Organizations, the Bureau has to consider and review the list of organizations which applied for observer status in the IPCC before the list is submitted to the Panel for consideration and acceptance.

12. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

13. TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION

Due to a further change in the schedule of UNFCCC meetings, IPCC is required to try to find alternative dates for its 30th Session, which originally was planned for 25-27 March 2009, with a Session of the Bureau held back to back on 24 March 2009. At the time of drafting this document the efforts were still ongoing. Any further information on that matter will be circulated to Bureau members by e-mail in advance of the upcoming Bureau Session.



IPCC BUREAU
THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION
Geneva, 24-25 November 2008

BUR-XXXVIII/Doc.5
(6.XI.2008)
Agenda item: 9
ENGLISH ONLY

USE OF FUNDS FROM THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

(Submitted by the Secretariat)

**IPCC Peace Prize scholarship fund for climate change research
Next steps proposed for consideration by the Bureau**

The Panel at its 29th Session decided to set up a Fund as described in document IPCC-XXIX/Doc.8, Rev.1¹. The operative paragraph of that document reads as follows:

“(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.”

Consistent with that decision and the characteristics outlined in the document and its Appendix the IPCC Secretariat has prepared attached draft “Trust Deed” (Annex 1).

The Bureau is invited to consider and agree on the draft “Trust Deed” prepared by the Secretariat. Pending a decision on the future legal entity of the Fund, and consistent with the decision by the Panel at its 29th Session, it is proposed that a Trust Fund will be established and administered by WMO, as is the case for the IPCC Trust Fund. Further investigations are currently carried out about the establishment of a Foundation under national law, which may allow additional tax benefits for major donors.

The Bureau is also invited to make recommendations on the name of the fund, taking into consideration views expressed by the Panel.

The Bureau should set up the Science Board composed according to the decision of the Panel as follows:

- R.K. Pachauri – Chair of the Board
- Ogunlade Davidson
- Jean-Pascal van Ypersele
- Hoesung Lee

The Science Board will perform the functions as described in the draft “Trust Deed”. In the interim period until the establishment of the Board of Trustees it will also perform the function of that Board.

Initial priorities to be addressed by the Science Board within the next three months will include:

- Development of a strategy paper (scientific directions, focal areas etc) for the Fund and based on that a call for proposals for initial applications;
- Development of a comprehensive description of the fund in the form of a brochure to be submitted to potential donors;
- Fundraising and donor contacts;
- Evaluation of the nominations for the Board of Trustees in the light of tasks to be performed and to submit a proposal to IPCC-30 for consideration and decision.

Initial priority tasks for the IPCC Secretariat, to be performed in close collaboration with the Science Board, will include:

- Call for nominations for the Board of Trustees by governments to ensure elections of the members of the Board of Trustees by the 30th Session of the IPCC (April 2009);

¹ Attached as Annex 2 for easy reference

- Creation of a dedicated website to announce the Fund to possible fellows and donors;
- Assisting the Science Board in the development of a call for proposal and wide circulation of the call for proposals, including through relevant scientific programmes;
- Collection of submissions of proposals for consideration by the Science Board;
- Assisting the Science Board in the development of the brochure about the Fund, including through design and publishing work and distribution to potential donors;
- Assisting the Science Board in any other tasks as required.

Annex 1

TRUST DEED

[NAME - to be found] FUND

Aim and objectives of the Fund

1. The aim of the [NAME] 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 be possible without the intervention of the Fund
2. Income of the [NAME] Fund includes:
 - Funds received by IPCC from the Nobel Foundation for the 2007 Peace Prize;
 - Donations and contributions from individuals, organisations and governments supporting the aim and objectives of the Fund;
 - The interest and capital gains accrued from any investment of the principal of the Fund.
3. The [NAME] Fund will be used to:
 - Provide scholarships for young post-graduate or post-doctoral students from developing countries, especially least developed countries for research that advances the understanding of the scientific basis of risk of human induced climate change, its potential impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation;
 - Support other capacity building activities in developing countries, in line with the general aim of the Fund and as agreed by the IPCC.

Administration of the Fund

4. The resources of the [NAME] Fund are deposited with WMO under a separate account. The Secretary-General of WMO administers the Fund in accordance WMO Financial Regulations and Rules, Standing Instructions and established procedures of WMO, as supplemented by the provisions of the present terms of reference and guidance received from the Board of Trustees. The administration of the Fund is subject to no administrative or support costs.
5. Financial reports on the Fund will be made in Swiss Francs. The United Nations rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction will apply for the conversion into Swiss Francs of income received and payments made or charges incurred in any other currency.
6. WMO shall prepare a financial report on the overall use of the Fund and make it available annually to IPCC. The statement of income and expenditure of the Fund will be incorporated in the overall audited financial statements submitted by the Secretary-General of WMO to the WMO Executive Council for approval. External audit will be conducted as provided for in the WMO Financial Regulations. The audit report will be submitted to the IPCC together with the annual report referred to in paragraph 11 below.

Governance and Management of the Fund

Overall Governance

7. The utilization of the Fund shall be consistent with the aim and objectives of the Fund and additional guidance provided IPCC in Plenary Session.
8. 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

9. A Science Board, composed of the IPCC Chair, or his representative, and the three IPCC Vice-Chairs will
- set priorities for funding based on an evaluation of gaps in scientific technical knowledge and capacity building needs in countries/regions;
 - set specific criteria for selection of projects and scholars, as required;
 - select the scholars.
10. The Term of the Science Board will be the same as the Term of the IPCC Bureau. If a member of the Science Board resigns or is unable to complete the term of office as IPCC Bureau member his/her successor will assume his/her responsibilities as member of the Science Board. If a member of Science Board remain member of the IPCC Bureau but is unable to continue serving on the Science Board the IPCC Bureau will elect a replacement from among the members of the IPCC Bureau.

Board of Trustees

11. The IPCC shall appoint in Plenary Session a Board of Trustees of no more than four members responsible for
- deciding on the investment strategy of the assets of the Fund;
 - developing and implementing a fund-raising strategy;
 - liaising with WMO regarding the administration and management of the Fund
 - establishing criteria for granting scholarships and funding any other activity consistent with the aim and objectives of the Fund;
 - deciding on the of amount and frequency of scholarships awarded;
 - advising WMO as to the acceptance of donations, gifts and other contributions to the Fund;

The Board of Trustees will be collectively accountable to the IPCC and will report annually to the Panel on the affairs of the Fund.

12. The powers, authorities and discretion of the members of the Board of Trustees shall be subject to any direction by the IPCC. The members of the Board of Trustees
- may not do anything which prejudices the aim and objectives of the Fund
 - 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
13. Any Trustees must bring clearly identified skills to the Fund. In appointing the members of the Board of Trustees the Panel shall also aim for a balanced representation of developed and developing countries.
14. The members of the Board of Trustees will not be remunerated for their activities for the Fund. They shall be defrayed of travel expenses incurred in connection with the discharge of responsibilities for the [NAME] Fund in accordance with the general rules applied in the IPCC.
15. To avoid additional overhead expenses, the business of the Fund would be carried out by e-mail and at meetings held in conjunction with regular IPCC Bureau or Plenary meetings.
16. At the formation of the Fund the members of the Science Board would serve as the Trustees of the Fund. The appointment of the Board of Trustees should be carried out to the extent feasible at the IPCC Session following the establishment of the Fund or within one year the latest.
17. The members of the Board of Trustees shall be appointed for a **XX**-year term, renewable once.
18. The IPCC Secretariat shall serve as the Secretariat of the Fund. It will assist the Board of Trustees and the Science Board in carrying out their duties.

19. Tasks will include
- the preparation and announcement of calls for proposals, based on guidance received from the Board of Trustees and the Science Board;
 - management of the selection process, and disbursement of scholarship monies;
 - compilation of submissions for consideration by the Science Board;
 - assist in fundraising activities;
 - monitoring of the reporting requirements of scholars and other beneficiaries;
 - preparation of reports for consideration by the Board of Trustees and the IPCC;
 - liaison with WMO regarding the administration and management of the fund.

Liquidation of the fund

20. Upon liquidation of the Fund, the Secretary-General of WMO shall make provision for the payment of any unliquidated obligation and expenses necessary for the closure of the Fund.

21. Following the closure of the Fund any remaining surplus shall be transferred to IPCC General Trust Fund or to any entity determined by the IPCC.

Legal responsibilities

22. Under no circumstances will the Fund be made liable to pay and/or reimburse any taxes on emoluments or honorarium, or any customs and import duties, value added taxes or similar charges. If applicable, these will be payable by the beneficiaries of the support provided.

Review of the terms of reference

23. IPCC Plenary may review this Trust Deed in the light of experience gained and make any changes as appropriate.



Annex 2

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL
ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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

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

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Geneva, 24-25 November 2008**

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