

Our ref.: 5169-22/IPCC/AR6

Annex: 1

To designated IPCC Focal Points and
Ministries of Foreign Affairs (MFAs)
(if no focal point has been designated)

COPY

Geneva, 16 May 2022

Sir/Madam,

I wish to bring to your attention a short list of errors found in the Summary for Policymakers (SPM) of the Working Group III (WG III) contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) *Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change*. These errors were discovered after approval and acceptance of the SPM at the 14th Session of Working Group III and the 56th Session of the IPCC in April 2022. The errors which require correction are explained in Annex 1 to this letter.

Appendix A to the Principles Governing IPCC Work, ANNEX 3 - IPCC Protocol for addressing possible errors in the IPCC Assessment Reports, Synthesis Reports, Special Reports and Methodology Reports (referred to below as "Error Protocol"), lays down the procedures to address alleged errors in the SPM of a Working Group Contribution (see Error Protocol Section 2, Step 5A). After agreeing that action on the alleged error is warranted, the WGIII Co-Chairs and relevant authors have constructed an erratum statement. This erratum statement has been approved by the WG III Bureau.

The Error Protocol further stipulates: "Following WG or TF Bureau approval, the proposed erratum is submitted to the Panel for approval. To allow for rapid response, the Panel may delegate this approval step to the Executive Committee, which can decide that the erratum be posted on the IPCC and WG or TF websites, or can decide to defer to the next session of the IPCC Bureau or of the Panel."

The immediate correction of the errors in the SPM described in Annex 1 to this letter would be highly desirable in order for the revised SPM to be ready for timely printing. Consistent with the Error Protocol, we suggest using the option foreseen for rapid response, and I kindly ask for your agreement to delegate the approval of the proposed erratum to the IPCC Executive Committee.

I sincerely hope that you agree with the proposed way forward, which will enable us to print and distribute a fully accurate version of the WG III contribution to the AR6. Unless we hear any objections by **20th May 2022, 18:00 CEST** Geneva time, we will proceed as suggested.

A copy of this letter is being sent for information to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to the Permanent Representatives from your country to the World Meteorological Organization and to the United Nations Environment Programme.

Yours sincerely,



(Abdalah Mokssit)
Secretary of the IPCC

ANNEX 1:

WG III contribution to AR6, Summary for Policy Makers, Errata

DATE 11 May 2022

In the text below red indicates the text which is to be corrected. Yellow indicates the corrected text.

Explanation: insertion of missing word that qualifies subsequent percentage number.

B.3.3 as approved:

In 2019, around 48% of the global population lives in countries emitting on average more than 6 tCO₂-eq per capita, excluding CO₂-LULUCF. 35% live in countries emitting more than 9 tCO₂-eq per capita.

B.3.3 as corrected:

In 2019, around 48% of the global population lives in countries emitting on average more than 6 tCO₂-eq per capita, excluding CO₂-LULUCF. **Around** 35% live in countries emitting more than 9 tCO₂-eq per capita.

Explanation: minor change in wording to improve readability

C7.3 as approved:

The 2020–2030 decade is critical for accelerating **the learning of** know-how, building the technical and institutional capacity, setting the appropriate governance structures, ensuring the flow of finance, and in developing the skills needed to fully capture the mitigation potential of buildings.

C7.3 as corrected:

The 2020–2030 decade is critical for accelerating **the acquisition of** know-how, building the technical and institutional capacity, setting the appropriate governance structures, ensuring the flow of finance, and in developing the skills needed to fully capture the mitigation potential of buildings.

Explanation: Correction to calibrated uncertainty language. CDR used instead of ‘negative emissions’ for consistency with the rest of the SPM and the underlying report (‘negative emissions’ is not in glossary).

C8.1 final sentence, as approved:

In both categories of scenarios, the transport sector **likely does not** reach zero CO₂ emissions by 2100 so **negative emissions are likely** needed to counterbalance residual CO₂ emissions from the sector (high confidence).

C8.1 final sentence, as corrected:

In both categories of scenarios, the transport sector **is not modelled to** reach zero CO₂ emissions by 2100 so **CDR is expected to be** needed to counterbalance residual CO₂ emissions from the sector (high confidence).

Explanation: incorrect number owing to typographic error that resulted in a missing minus sign.

C11. 1 third sentence, as approved:

Specifically, maturity ranges from lower maturity (e.g., ocean alkalisation) to higher maturity (e.g., reforestation); removal and storage potential ranges from lower potential (3 Gt CO₂ yr⁻¹, e.g., agroforestry); costs range from lower cost (e.g., 45-100 USD/tCO₂ for soil carbon sequestration) to higher cost (e.g., 100-300 USD/tCO₂ for DACCS) (medium confidence).

C11. 1 third sentence, corrected:

Specifically, maturity ranges from lower maturity (e.g., ocean alkalisation) to higher maturity (e.g., reforestation); removal and storage potential ranges from lower potential (3 Gt CO₂ yr⁻¹, e.g., agroforestry); costs range from lower cost (e.g., -45-100 USD/tCO₂ for soil carbon sequestration) to higher cost (e.g., 100-300 USD/tCO₂ for DACCS) (medium confidence).

Explanation: insertion of missing probability number, for consistency with rest of SPM

C12.3 as approved:

Models that incorporate the economic damages from climate change find that the global cost of limiting warming to 2°C over the 21st century is lower than the global economic benefits of reducing warming, unless: i) climate damages are towards the low end of the range; or, ii) future damages are discounted at high rates (medium confidence) [FOOTNOTE 69].

C12.3 as corrected:

Models that incorporate the economic damages from climate change find that the global cost of limiting warming to 2°C (>67%) over the 21st century is lower than the global economic benefits of reducing warming, unless: i) climate damages are towards the low end of the range; or, ii) future damages are discounted at high rates (medium confidence) [FOOTNOTE 69].

Explanation: correction to list

D2.2 as approved

"Land-related mitigation options with potential co-benefits for adaptation include agroforestry, cover crops, intercropping, and perennial plants, thus restoring natural vegetation and rehabilitating degraded land."

D2.2 corrected

"Land-related mitigation options with potential co-benefits for adaptation include agroforestry, cover crops, intercropping, perennial plants, restoring natural vegetation and rehabilitating degraded land."

Explanation: addition of a missing cross reference

FOOTNOTE 5 as approved:

Namely: Economic Benefits from Avoided Climate Impacts along Long-Term Mitigation Pathways {Cross-Working Group Box 1 in Chapter 3}; Urban: Cities and Climate Change {Cross-Working Group Box 2 in Chapter 8}; and Mitigation and Adaptation via the Bioeconomy {Cross-Working Group Box 3 in Chapter 12}.

FOOTNOTE 5 corrected:

FOOTNOTE 5: Namely: Economic Benefits from Avoided Climate Impacts along Long-Term Mitigation Pathways {Cross-Working Group Box 1 in Chapter 3}; Urban: Cities and Climate Change {Cross-Working Group Box 2 in Chapter 8}; Mitigation and Adaptation via the Bioeconomy {Cross-Working Group Box 3 in Chapter 12; Solar Radiation Modification (SRM) {Cross-Working Group Box 4 in Chapter 14}}.

Explanation: correction of an incorrect number, and insertion of more specific line of sight. 5.9 Gt is for CO₂ from all AFOLU, but text refers to CO₂-LULUCF, which is 5.7 Gt.

Footnote 14 as approved:

Land overall constituted a net sink of $-6.6 (\pm 4.6)$ GtCO₂ yr⁻¹ for the period 2010–2019, comprising a gross sink of $-12.5 (\pm 3.2)$ GtCO₂ yr⁻¹ resulting from responses of all land to both anthropogenic environmental change and natural climate variability, and net anthropogenic CO₂-LULUCF emissions $+5.9 (\pm 4.1)$ GtCO₂ yr⁻¹ based on bookkeeping models. {2.2, 7.2, Table 7.1}

Footnote 14 corrected:

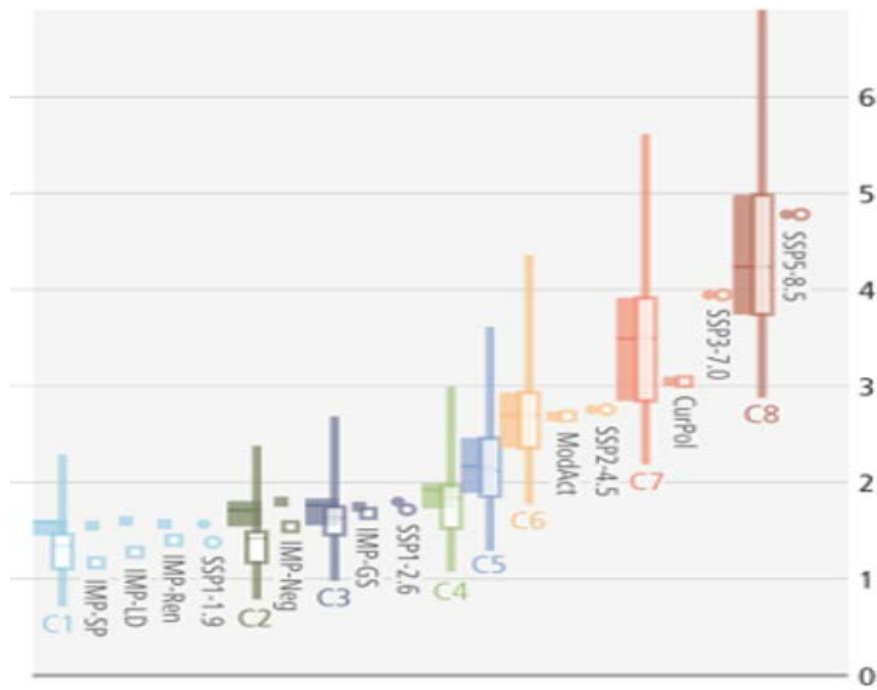
Land overall constituted a net sink of $-6.6 (\pm 4.6)$ GtCO₂ yr⁻¹ for the period 2010–2019, comprising a gross sink of $-12.5 (\pm 3.2)$ GtCO₂ yr⁻¹ resulting from responses of all land to both anthropogenic environmental change and natural climate variability, and net anthropogenic CO₂-LULUCF emissions $+5.7 (\pm 4.0)$ GtCO₂ yr⁻¹ based on bookkeeping models. {Table 2.1, 7.2, Table 7.1}

Explanation: clarification to prevent misinterpretation of figure: temperature does not peak in some scenario categories but continues to rise beyond 2100

Box SPM.1, Figure 1.

In the legend highlighted red, change "filled: peak warming (over the 21st century" - to "filled: peak/highest projected warming over the 21st century"

b. Peak and 2100 global warming across scenario categories, IMPs and SSPx-y scenarios considered by AR6 WG1



Scenario categories, IMPs and SSPx-y scenarios



Scenario range within category: 5–95% across medians of scenarios

Climate & scenario uncertainty: 5–95% across scenarios of 5–95% 2100 warming

■ IMP
○ SSPx-y

filled: Peak warming (over the 21st century)
open: 2100 warming