

The IAMAS 2005 Scientific Assembly was held in Beijing, China at the Beijing International Convention Center (BICC) from Tuesday, August 2 through Thursday, August 11, 2005. 841 scientists and students from 54 countries attended the conference and gave over 1000 presentations. The following are the summaries from the key speakers:

Mr. Guanhua XU, Minister, Chinese Ministry of Science & Technology

- Meteorology is the key elements among global system. Climate environment has tremendous impact on the existence of mankind.
- China has a lot of natural resources, such as solar energy, heat energy and wind energy, which can be used tremendously. On the other hand, China has been experienced a lot of disasters from weather and climate changes, such as flood, drought, typhoon and dust hurricane, which has cause severe damages and economic loss. Since 1980, the damages caused by drought and flood exceeded 2.5 billion U.S. dollars, which counts for 3% to 6% GDP. In 1998 alone, more than 3000 human lives were lost from flood, and the damage was more than 3.2 billion U.S. dollars.
- In the past ten years, Chinese government has strongly supported the research on Meteorology, and the China Association for S&T has completed a series of researches on Climate force, numerical weather forecast, global climate changes and their impact and extreme weather and climate.
- Chinese government needs a humanistic policy, which promotes the overall and coherent development between society and economy, nature and humanity. Since 2003, the Chinese government has done a series surveys among more than 2000 scientists, enterprisers and specialists, who have proposed a long term plan (to 2020) for Chinese science and technology studies. The guiding principle of this plan includes innovative, sustainable, and be the leading force for the advancement of science and technology. This plan also indicates that the resources issues on energy, water and environment will be the main fields for the future development of science and technology research in China.

Mr. Jiaxyang Li, Vice President, Chinese Academy of Science

- In the past 25 years, and through the coordination of the international observation, simulation research on World Climate and the World Climate Research Program with other research programs worldwide, the climate observation system has been remarkably improved, which also advances the studies for coupling climate models and promotes the development for assimilation technology.
- China is a developing country, and it has been consistently strengthening the development for modern meteorological research. A series of climate theories research, experimental proposals and plans have been formulated, and China had become an active member of the international atmospheric science family.
- In 2005, there are two important global atmospheric research plans that are going to be set to go: one is the strategic ten year plan on Coordinated Observation and Prediction of the Earth System (COPES) from the World Climate Research Program (WCRP), the other plan is THORPEX, a component programme of the

WMO World Weather Research Programme (WWRP). China Academia of Science would actively support as always in implementing these two programs.

Ghassem Asrar, Associate Administrator for Earth Science, NASA

- U.S. vision for space exploration: NASA's contribution to earth system science.
- NASA has 5 strategic missions, and 4 of them were about space research. The goal is to protect our planet, discover the universe and encourage continued exploration on the universe for our next generation and beyond.
- Dr. Asrar also explains the whole process of NASA's exploration on Mars, Saturn and comets, using pictures and videos