



WMO

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE



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INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL
ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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ELECTION PROCEDURES FOR THE IPCC BUREAU AND THE TFB

(Proposal submitted by IPCC Vice-Chair Richard Odingo)

PROCEDURES FOR THE ELECTION OF THE IPCC BUREAU

1. Composition of the IPCC Bureau

The composition of the IPCC Bureau is agreed by the Panel from time to time. The current IPCC Bureau is composed as follows:

- i. The IPCC Chair
- ii. IPCC Vice Chairs
- iii. Co-Chairs of Working Groups
- iv. Co-Chairs of Task Force Bureau (TFB) for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- v. Members of three Working Group Bureaux.

2. The terms of appointment of the IPCC Bureau are :

- a. The IPCC Chair, all Vice Chairs, Co-chairs and Members of Working Group Bureaux as well as members of the TFB are elected for the duration of an IPCC Assessment Cycle. An assessment cycle, which is approximately five years is completed one year after publication of the first element of an assessment (typically the Working Group I Report).
- b. An important criterion for the election of a Bureau/TFB member is relevant scientific, technological or socio-economic expertise. Curriculum vitae of all candidates are to be available if called for following their nomination and while serving as Bureau/TFB members.
- c. Bureau/TFB members are eligible for re-election.
- d. Should a Bureau/TFB member, other than the Chair, leave office for any reason his/her government shall provide a replacement with relevant expertise. Failure of the relevant government to provide a replacement within six months of notification by the IPCC Secretariat that such a nomination is required will enable the Chair to propose, for the approval by either the IPCC Bureau, or, if for a TFB member by the TFB, a suitable replacement from the Region of the vacating IPCC Bureau or TFB member.
- e. Background information relevant to expertise and qualifications of replacement Bureau/TFB members shall be circulated to all members of the IPCC Bureau and TFB.
- f. Should the IPCC Chair leave office, a new Chair is to be elected at the next session of the Panel.
- g. On matters regarding regional balance and geographical representation, the Chair of the IPCC is to be considered stateless. Other Bureau/TFB members do not represent individual countries, but represent the regions for which they have been elected.

3. Elections

1. The IPCC's election procedures are based on precedent, and where no precedent can be found in previous IPCC elections they are then based on the election procedures of the WMO. In applying the WMO procedures to the IPCC they have been modified, as necessary, to properly fit the circumstances of the IPCC.
2. Where the IPCC Election Procedure (EP) is derived from a WMO Regulation the number of that Regulation in this document is given in square parenthesis at the end of the procedure.
3. When filling Bureau positions the procedure will be to settle the position of IPCC Chair one Panel meeting before the remaining Bureau positions are filled. Well in advance of the election of the IPCC Chair,

the Panel decides whether a Search Committee will be installed to facilitate consensus amongst IPCC members regarding a suitable candidate.

4. Concurrent with the process of election of the Chair, the IPCC must decide on the total size of the IPCC Bureau as well as that of the TFB of the next assessment cycle, and the number of Bureau positions available for each IPCC Region (see EP.16 below). The process for coming to a consensus decision on the appropriate size and regional balance of the Bureau will be decided by the Panel well in advance of the time when decisions need to be taken, and may include the formation of a Committee to consult with all members of the IPCC.

5. In the Panel meeting following the election of the Chair of the IPCC, the Bureau and TFB will be elected. Panel members should caucus on a regional basis and bring forward nominations for the available positions. Should regional caucuses fail to reach consensus then elections may be held.

6. The detailed procedures for the conduct of an election, including procedures for installation of a Search Committee for the position of the IPCC Chair, are given below:

Installation and role of Search Committee

SC.1 The Panel may decide, one or more sessions prior to the Panel meeting that will elect the IPCC Chair, whether it wishes to employ a Search Committee to facilitate consensus for candidates for the Chair of IPCC.

SC.2 The Search Committee shall be comprised of the deputy secretary-general of the WMO, the deputy director-general of UNEP, who will co-chair the Search Committee, and one representative of each of the six IPCC regions, as well as members of any other scientific bodies that the co-chairs of the Search Committee deem desirable to be involved. If the outgoing Chair is not available for re-election, the outgoing Chair should also be part of the Search Committee.

SC.3 The Search Committee should consult widely with all members of the IPCC to canvas potential candidates and their acceptability to the members of the IPCC, with the aim of bringing forward a candidate that has the widest possible support of all members of the Panel.

Election Procedures

EP.1 Nominations for IPCC positions, including the position of Chair of the IPCC, may be made by any government, not only the government of the candidate.

EP.2 At those IPCC Sessions where an election is to be held a Nomination Committee shall be established for the duration of the Session. The Nominations Committee will be proposed by the Chair and must be endorsed by the Panel. The Nominations Committee shall consist of two co-chairs, one from a developed and one from a developing country, and shall take into account appropriate geographical balance in its membership. The names of those persons comprising the Nominations Committee shall be included in the report of the Session. [WMO R 24]

EP.3 The Nominations Committee shall prepare and submit to the Panel a list of nominees for each office or place for which an election is to be held. Any candidatures proposed and maintained in that committee by a minority shall be included in the list of nominees. The Secretary, or his/her representative may be invited to attend the Nomination Committee with consultative status. [WMO R 26]

EP.3a The list of nominations shall remain open until the presiding officer formally announces that the election procedure has started.

EP.4 The Nominations Committee may meet with any individual, group or organisation that it considers it needs to so as to enable it to do its work. A group is any subset of members of the IPCC that share common interests or views.

EP.5 The Nominations Committee shall report to the Panel on the progress of its work at the times specified by the Panel. The form of reports to the Panel shall be decided by the Nominations Committee itself.

EP.6 If the officer chairing the meeting is a candidate for a position for which a ballot is to be conducted, he/she shall excuse himself/herself from chairing the relevant segment(s) of the session

EP.7 Each IPCC Member State (Member) represented at a Session shall have one vote. The principal delegate of a Member shall have the right to vote or to designate any other member of the same delegation to vote on his behalf. No person shall have more than one vote in a Session. [WMO R 56]

EP.8 The expression "votes for and against" shall mean affirmative and negative votes only and shall not include abstentions or blank or invalid voting slips. [WMO R 57]

EP.9 In all elections, voting shall be by secret ballot. When there is only one candidate, he/she shall be declared elected without a ballot. [WMO R 81]

EP.10 In all voting by secret ballot, two tellers selected from among the delegates present shall be appointed by the Panel, following a recommendation by the Chair, to count the votes. The votes shall be counted in the presence of the constituent body immediately following the vote. The voting slips shall be destroyed after the announcement of the result by the presiding officer and its acceptance by the meeting. [WMO R 61]

EP.11 After the completion of a secret ballot, the number of votes for and against and the number of abstentions shall be recorded in the report of the meeting. [WMO R 62]

EP.12 For elections, the simple majority shall be the next integer immediately above the half of the voting slips received, excluding abstentions and blank or invalid voting slips. [WMO R 63(b)]

EP.13 Prior to each election for an office, or group of offices, a list of the candidates to be voted upon, comprising the proposals of the Nomination Committee, if any, and nominations from the floor, shall be compiled by the presiding officer of the Session. This list shall include only the names of those persons who are eligible for the office or place(s) for which they are nominated and who have stated that they are willing to be included among the candidates for election. [WMO R 80]

EP.14 A voting slip shall be invalid if it contains more names than the number of seats to be filled, or if it includes the name of any person not appearing in the list of candidates as established by the Session in accordance with the provisions of EP.13. [WMO R 82]

EP.15 The candidate who obtains a simple majority as described in EP.12 shall be declared elected. If, in the first ballot, no candidate obtains a simple majority, a second ballot, which shall be restricted to the two candidates who obtained the highest numbers of votes in the first ballot, shall be held. However, if any other candidate has obtained the same number of votes in the first ballot as the second candidate, he/she also shall be included in the list. [WMO 86]

EP.16 After the election of the IPCC Chair the remaining places on the Bureau shall be filled in the sequence and manner specified below:

- a. The Vice-chairs shall then be elected, each to be drawn from a different IPCC Region.
- b. The Working Group and TFB Co-chairs shall then be elected. Each Working Group and the TFB will have one Co-chair from a developed country and the other from one that is either a developing country or has an economy in transition.
- c. The remaining Bureau positions, those of the Working Group Vice-chairs, will then be elected.
- d. The vice-chairs of the Task Force for Inventories will be elected following election of the Working Group Vice-chairs, with 2 members from each IPCC region.

EP.16a The overall composition of the IPCC Bureau should broadly represent the regional distribution of IPCC members and ensure an even distribution of the regions across the three Working Groups and the IPCC

Vice-Chairs. The Chair is not considered to represent any particular Region but rather all Regions. All other Bureau members are considered to represent their Region.

EP.16b The Nominations Committee shall aim to develop slates of candidates for each region that have the consensus support of the members for those regions. Where there is consensus support from the regions, the slate of Bureau members as proposed by the Nominations Committee may be elected by acclamation by the Panel. Where a regional consensus cannot be obtained, elections for those positions may be held as described below (EP.17).

EP.17 In the election described in EP.16:

- a. If the number of candidates securing a simple majority exceeds the number of places to be filled, those of such candidates who obtained the highest number of votes (to the extent of the number of places to be filled) shall be declared elected, subject to the provisions of Regional balance;
- b. If the number of candidates who obtained a simple majority on the first ballot is less than the number of places to be filled, those who obtained the simple majority shall be declared elected, subject to the provisions of Regional balance, and a further ballot shall be held to fill the remaining places;
- c. In this subsequent ballot, the list of candidates shall comprise those not previously elected who secured the highest number of votes in the previous ballot, but the number of candidates in the list shall not be greater than twice the number of places to be filled. However, if any other candidate has obtained in the previous ballot the same number of votes as the last candidate in the list, he also shall be included in the list. The procedures applicable to the results of the first ballot shall be applied to those of the second ballot;
- d. Further similar ballots shall be held as necessary until all places on the IPCC Bureau have been filled. [WMO 87]

EP.18 Whenever more than one ballot is necessary in the elections described in EP.17 and any of the ballots results in the attainment of a number of seats for a Region which is equal to the maximum possible under the provisions of regional balance determined by the Panel, the names of all the remaining candidates from that Region shall be deleted from the list of candidates for the next ballot. [WMO 88]

EP.19 If, in a ballot, a decision is not reached between two or more candidates because they have obtained the same number of votes, another ballot shall be held and, if no decision is reached in this new ballot, the decision between those candidates shall be made by drawing lots. [WMO 89].

IPCC REGIONS

The IPCC has six Regions as defined below. These six Regions are identical in geographic extent to the WMO's six Regions.

- Region I - Africa
- Region II - Asia
- Region III - South America
- Region IV - North and Central America
- Region V - South-West Pacific
- Region VI - Europe

When an IPCC Member's country spans more than one IPCC Region the Member is considered to be from the Region that contains its country's national capital.

MEMBERS OF THE UN BY IPCC REGIONS

AFRICA (Region I)
(53 members)

Algeria	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Angola	Madagascar
Benin	Malawi
Botswana	Mali
Burkina Faso	Mauritania
Burundi	Mauritius
Cameroon	Morocco
Cape Verde	Mozambique
Central African Republic	Namibia
Chad	Niger
Comoros	Nigeria
Congo	Rwanda
Côte d'Ivoire	Sao Tome and Principe
Djibouti	Senegal
Egypt	Seychelles
Eritrea	Sierra Leone
Equatorial Guinea	Somalia
Ethiopia	South Africa
Gabon	Sudan
Gambia	Swaziland
Ghana	Togo
Guinea	Tunisia
Guinea Bissau	Uganda
Kenya	United Republic of Tanzania
Lesotho	Zaire
Liberia	Zambia
Zimbabwe	

ASIA (Region II)

(33 members)

Afghanistan	Mongolia
Bahrain	Myanmar
Bangladesh	Nepal
Cambodia	Oman
China	Pakistan
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Qatar
Hong Kong, China	Republic of Korea
India	Republic of Yemen
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Saudi Arabia
Iraq	Sri Lanka
Japan	Tajikistan
Kazakhstan	Thailand
Kuwait	Turkmenistan
Kyrgyz Republic	United Arab Emirates
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Uzbekistan
Macao	Vietnam, Socialist Republic of
Maldives	

SOUTH AMERICA (Region III)

(12 members)

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Ecuador
Guyana
Paraguay
Peru
Suriname
Uruguay
Venezuela

NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA (Region IV)

(22 members)

Antigua and Barbuda	Guatemala
Bahamas	Haiti
Barbados	Honduras
Belize	Jamaica
British Caribbean Territories	Mexico
Canada	Netherlands Antilles and Aruba
Costa Rica	Nicaragua
Cuba	Panama
Dominica	St. Lucia
Dominican Republic	Trinidad and Tobago
El Salvador	United States of America

SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC (Region V)

(23 members)

Australia	New Zealand
Brunei Darussalam	Niue
Cook Islands	Palau
Fiji	Papua New Guinea
French Polynesia	Philippines
Indonesia	Singapore
Kiribati	Solomon Islands
Malaysia	Tonga
Marshall Islands	Tuvalu
Micronesia, Federated States of	Vanuatu
Nauru	Western Samoa
New Caledonia	

EUROPE (Region VI)

(51 members)

Albania	Lebanon
Andorra	Liechtenstein
Armenia	Lithuania
Austria	Luxembourg
Azerbaijan	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Belarus	Malta
Belgium	Monaco
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Netherlands
Bulgaria	Norway
Croatia	Poland
Cyprus	Portugal
Czech Republic	Republic of Moldova
Denmark	Romania
Estonia	Russian Federation
Finland	San Marino
France	Serbia and Montenegro
Georgia	Slovenia
Germany	Spain
Greece	Sweden
Hungary	Switzerland
Iceland	Syrian Arab Republic
Ireland	Turkey
Israel	Ukraine
Italy	United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland
Jordan	
Latvia	