DRAFT REPORT OF THE 25TH SESSION OF THE IPCC
(Port Louis, Mauritius, 26-28 April 2006)

1. OPENING OF THE SESSION

The Chair, Mr Rajendra K Pachauri called the Session to order at 10:00 hours on Wednesday, 26 April 2006.

Mr Sok Appadu, Director of the Meteorological Service of Mauritius, presided the opening ceremony.

The Chair of the IPCC, Mr Rajendra K. Pachauri, welcomed the Honourable Anil K. Bachoo, Minister of Environment and National Development Unit of Mauritius and thanked the Government of Mauritius for hosting the Session, which was taking place at a critical juncture in the development of the AR4 and will adopt the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. He urged governments to continue to contribute generously to the IPCC Trust Fund.

The Deputy Secretary-General of WMO, Mr Hong Yan welcomed progress in the IPCC work and noted that a number of important decisions of the UNFCCC COP-11 were based on findings of the IPCC. He finally reassured WMO's commitment to the IPCC.

The representative of UNEP, Mr Alexander Alusa, recalled the important role of the IPCC for the Climate Convention and the Kyoto Protocol and that the AR4 would continue to assist the parties in their decision-making. He reconfirmed UNEP's support for the IPCC.

The Deputy Executive Secretary of UNFCCC, Mr Halldor Thorgeirsson commended the IPCC for the preparation of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and recalled the importance of IPCC's past and ongoing assessment work for the UNFCCC.

The Minister of Environment and National Development Unit, the Honourable Anil K. Bachoo, welcomed all delegates to Mauritius. He stressed the importance of IPCC findings for climate policy and the need to assist Small Island Developing States to develop adaptation strategies. He appealed to the IPCC to provoke in-depth studies on medium and long-term impacts of climate change on small island states.

The Secretary confirmed the working arrangements, which were from 10.00 to 13.00 hours for the morning sessions and from 15.00 to 18.00 hours for the afternoon sessions.

The Agenda as approved is attached as Annex 1. The list of participants is attached as Annex 7.

2. APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

The draft report of the 24th Session was approved without amendments.

3. IPCC PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2007 TO 2009

The Secretary introduced the budget document and mentioned that until mid April 2006 less than one Million CHF voluntary contributions had been received. The IPCC Chair requested the Financial Task Team (FiTT) under the Co-chairs, Mr Marc Gillet and Mr Zhenlin Chen, to consider financial and budgetary matters and report back to the Panel for decision.

FiTT met three times during the Session and on Friday Co-chair Mr Marc Gillet presented a revised budget for 2006, a budget for 2007, a forecast budget for 2008 and an indicative budget for 2009, as well as a draft decision. After the presentation the Panel agreed to requests for an increase of developing country participation for two meetings.

Following a concern raised about funding for the scoping meeting for a possible Special Report on Renewable Energy, some delegations agreed to seek additional funds to cover all expenses for that meeting.

The Panel adopted the decisions on the IPCC programme and budget for 2006-2009, the revised budget for the year 2006, and the budget for 2007 as contained in Annex 2, and it took note of the forecast budget for 2008 and of the indicative budget for 2009 contained in Annex 2.

4. ADOPTION AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE 2006 IPCC GUIDELINES FOR NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES

In the context of consideration of the "2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories" a contact group was set up to solve remaining methodological issues related to emissions from land converted to flooded land, in particular whether to place the description of certain methodologies in the main body or in an appendix, which provides a basis for future methodology development. Further responses to government comments and corrections in the main volumes of the 2006 Guidelines were presented in document IPCC-XXV/Doc. 4b/Add.1/Rev.1 and were explained by the Coordinating Lead Authors in the course of the adoption process of the overview chapter. The "Overview Chapter" as adopted is attached as Annex 3a. The main volumes of the "2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories" as accepted by the Panel can be accessed on the IPCC website as Annex 3b of this report.

5. FURTHER WORK OF THE IPCC ON EMISSION SCENARIOS

The Chair introduced a proposal for further work on emission scenarios, which was developed based on the recommendations of the Task Group on New Emission Scenarios, established following a decision by the Panel at its 23rd Session. He further suggested that instead of convening a scoping meeting the outline for a possible Technical Paper could be prepared by him and the Working Group Co-chairs.

In the plenary debate several countries expressed support for the proposal and some underlined the need to also cover the requirements of impact, adaptation and vulnerability studies, the importance of regional scenarios and developing country involvement in scenario development. Some concern was expressed that integrated scenarios may go beyond the scope of the IPCC. Different views were expressed about the IPCC role in scenario development, including the view that the IPCC should no longer itself commission or direct scenario development. The suggestion was also made to draw on the expertise of the Task Group on Data and Scenario Support for Impact and Climate Assessment (TGICA). It was recommended to take a clear decision on the future role of the IPCC and to focus in the further consultations on aspects where urgent decisions were required. The Chair established an open-ended contact group, which was co-chaired by Mr Jean-Pascal van Ypersele (Belgium) and Mr Ismail Elgizouli (Sudan). The contact group met several times and submitted a revised proposal to the Panel. The delegation of Saudi Arabia objected to points 2 and 5 of the proposal and requested the following statement to be recorded:

"Concerning paragraph 2 the delegation of Saudi Arabia believes that it is not appropriate to decide on any work during the approval process of the AR4 that has implications on the package of decisions that will be taken after the approval of the AR4. Therefore, any work that is decided before that time should not prejudge resources for this package of decisions. Thus resources to scope and develop this Technical Paper should not prejudge the package of technical and special reports to be agreed after completion of the AR4. The activities mentioned under paragraph 5 are part of the normal activities by the Chair of the IPCC to perform the assessment role and does not constitute a change to this role."

No further interventions were made. The decision by the Panel on further work on emission scenarios is contained in Annex 4.

6. RULES OF PROCEDURES FOR THE ELECTION OF THE IPCC BUREAU AND ANY TASK FORCE BUREAU

Rule 20 was accepted as presented in the document before the Panel. The Rules of Procedures for the Election of the IPCC Bureau and any Task Force Bureau were adopted with minor editorial amendments (in this context Rule 20 has become Rule 18) and are contained in Annex 5.

7. IPCC COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY AND OUTREACH

The Secretary introduced the document, which was prepared based on the views expressed by governments on an IPCC information strategy, and information provided about outreach opportunities in countries or regions. She invited governments to provide additional comments to guide the Secretariat in further developing information and outreach activities. Delegations suggested to specify priority areas for partnership, including for training and capacity building, to intensify contacts among climate change officers and National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS), to ensure accessibility of IPCC reports for developing countries and to make translations available as soon as possible. The importance of high quality figures in easily accessible format was stressed by several speakers. Some delegations expressed their intention and interest in actively participating in AR4 outreach activities. Some caution was expressed about conferences and workshops. The point was made that development of IPCC reports and outreach need to be clearly separated, also in terms of structuring the websites. The IPCC Chair thanked delegations for their comments and contributions.

8. PROCESS AND POLICY FOR ADMITTING OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

The Panel considered the revised proposal for a process and policy for admitting observer organizations. Comments were made concerning the role of the government focal points and the IPCC Bureau in this context. The point was made that decisions should be taken by the Panel by consensus. Provisions that would allow removing organizations and a more frequent review of the list of observer organizations were suggested. The proposal was revised to take into consideration the comments made. The revised document about the IPCC process and policy for admitting observer organizations as adopted by the Panel is attached in Annex 6.

9. FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE IPCC TASK FORCE ON NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES (TFI)

TFB Co-chair Mr Hiraishi presented proposals for the future work programme of the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Delegations expressed their appreciation for the work of the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. They asked the IPCC Chair to convey the thanks of the Panel to the Government of Japan for hosting the Technical Support Unit and to express the wish that Japan will continue to do so. Concerning future activities the importance of contributing to training and capacity building activities in developing countries was emphasised. The possible role of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) was mentioned. Preparation of any material such as a brochure and frequently asked questions about the 2006 Guidelines has to follow IPCC procedures. A few countries expressed concerns about activities in the context of satellite and other remote sensing measurements and urged to focus on those aspects of remote sensing that could assist inventory work. Caution was also expressed about activities related to data from accounting of projects and emission trading mechanisms and the interface between emission inventories and projections.

In general the proposed approach, the focus on preparing material for capacity building and a broader discussion of future tasks were supported. The Panel approved the proposed actions and the meeting of inventory experts in late 2006. It urged the TFB to take into account comments raised in the debate, in particular related to activities mentioned under points 7 b, c and d of document IPCC-XXV/Doc. 10.

10. PROPOSAL FOR AN IPCC SPECIAL REPORT ON RENEWABLE ENERGY

The delegate of Germany introduced a proposal for an IPCC Special Report on Renewable Energy, which was developed following a discussion at the 24th Session of the Panel. A large number of countries took the floor on that matter. Many countries expressed general support for such a Special Report and for initiating a scoping meeting. In particular developing countries spoke in favour of an in depth analysis of the full set of renewable energy technologies and the environmental and economic costs of various options and approaches. Some countries suggested to expand the scope and to include broader aspects of the energy system, in particular energy efficiency, while others expressed the view to keep the focus on renewable energy. Other delegations expressed concern about resource requirements and current workload and suggested to consider the issue after completion of the AR4 in the context of the future IPCC work programme and other requests and priorities.

Taking into consideration the comments made, the Panel decided to carry out a scoping meeting for a possible Special Report on Renewable Energy in late 2007, after completion of the AR4. In early 2008 the Panel will consider the outcome of the scoping meeting and take a decision on whether to prepare a Special Report on Renewable Energy, its scope and work programme. A view was put forward that the decision may be deferred on grounds of funding this activity. Financial matters related to that decision were considered under item 3.

11. MATTERS RELATED TO UNFCCC

The Secretary informed the Panel about decisions taken by COP-11 and conclusions by SBSTA-23 that are relevant for the IPCC work programme, highlighting in particular the SBSTA five-year programme of work on impacts, adaptation and vulnerability. The representative of the UNFCCC, Mr Thorgeirsson provided additional information about a meeting held recently in Vienna to further develop that programme of work. He also informed delegates about a planned side event at SBSTA-24 about research needs, which is intended to stimulate the dialogue between governments and research organizations.

12. PROGRESS REPORTS

The Co-chairs of the three Working Groups gave their progress reports. In this context the issues of updating the IPCC procedures in view of changes relating to electronic age and carbon footprint of frequent and large IPCC meetings were mentioned. It was suggested that these and other matters be evaluated at the end of the AR4 cycle with the view to pass recommendations on how to improve the writing and review process to the next IPCC Bureau.

The IPCC Chair informed the Panel about the composition of the Core Writing Team for the AR4 Synthesis Report which was agreed by the 35th Session of the IPCC Bureau, introduced Mr Andy Reisinger, the new Head of the Synthesis Report Technical Support Unit and thanked the Government of the UK for financing this position.

Mr Jose Marengo, Co-chair of the Task Group on Data and Scenario Support for Impact and Climate Assessment (TGICA) presented a progress report, highlighting support provided for training in the context of the START programme. Mr Taka Hiraishi, TFB Co-chair presented a progress report about the Emission Factor Database (EFDB).

13. REVIEW OF THE IPCC TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Panel considered Resolution 8 by the 14th WMO Congress, which encourages the IPCC to review its terms of reference. In the discussion delegations expressed the view that in general the current terms of reference are adequate and allow the Panel to perform its functions. Some delegations saw a "light review" as an opportunity to improve the future work programme. In order to allow a response to the 15th WMO Congress the Panel agreed to set up a small task group to review the terms of reference and report to the 26th Session of the Panel. Following consideration of the recommendations of the task group by the Panel the IPCC Chair will give an oral presentation to the 15th WMO

Congress. Any IPCC decision on that matter will also be brought to the attention of the UNEP Governing Council.

Members of the task group, which is chaired by the IPCC Chair, are Mr Geoff Love (Australia), Ms Thelma Krug (Brazil), Mr Zhenlin Chen (China), Mr Bubu Jallow (Gambia), Mr Sok Appadu (Mauritius), Mr Khalid Abuleif (Saudi Arabia), Mr Jose Romero (Switzerland) and Ms Renate Christ, Secretary of the IPCC.

14. OTHER BUSINESS

The delegate from the Republic of Korea informed the Panel of the decision to contribute to the IPCC Trust Fund. The suggestion was also made to improve the liaison between GEO and the IPCC through the two Secretariats.

15. TIME AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION

The 26th Session of the Panel is scheduled on 4 May 2007, in Bangkok, Thailand and the 27th Session from 12-16 November 2007 in Valencia, Spain. The Panel was also informed that the 10th Session of Working Group I is planned from 29 January - 1 February 2007 in Paris, France, the 8th Session of Working Group II from 2-5 April in Brussels, Belgium and the 9th Session of Working Group III from 30 April - 3 May in Bangkok, Thailand.

16. CLOSING OF THE SESSION

The Chairman closed the Session on 28 April 2006 at 17.45 hours.

Annex 1

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL
ON CLIMATE CHANGE

IPCC-XXV/Doc. 1, Rev.1
(28.II.2006)

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION
Mauritius, 26-28 April 2006

Agenda item: 1
ENGLISH ONLY

Delegates can register at Les Pailles Conference Centre, Port Louis, from 16.00 to 18.00 hours on Tuesday, 25 April 2006 and from 08.00 hours on Wednesday, 26 April 2005 onwards.

ANNOTATED REVISED PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. OPENING OF THE SESSION

The session will be called to order at 10.00 hours on Wednesday, 26 April 2006 at the Les Pailles Conference Centre, Port Louis, Mauritius.

Simultaneous interpretation in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish will be provided during the plenary meetings of the session. All documentation will be in English only.

It is suggested that the working hours be from 10.00 to 13.00 hours for the morning meeting and from 15.00 to 18.00 hours for the afternoon meeting.

After introductory comments, 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 TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION (IPCC-XXV/Doc. 2)

3. IPCC PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2007 TO 2009 (IPCC-XXV/Doc. 3)

Information about the status of the IPCC Trust Fund and budget proposals for the years 2007-2009 will be submitted for consideration by the Financial Task Team (FiTT) and decision by the Panel.

4. ADOPTION AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE 2006 IPCC GUIDELINES FOR NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES (IPCC-XXV/Doc. 4a and Doc. 4b)

The Overview chapter of the "2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories" will be submitted for adoption and the full report will be submitted for acceptance by the Panel.

5. FURTHER WORK OF THE IPCC ON EMISSIONS SCENARIOS (IPCC-XXV/Doc. 11)

Following the decision by IPCC-XXIV to set up a Task Group, with a limited lifetime till the end of IPCC-XXV, for defining further work on emissions scenarios, a plan of work for new emissions scenarios will be presented to the Panel for decision making.

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6. RULES OF PROCEDURES FOR THE ELECTION OF THE IPCC BUREAU AND ANY TASK FORCE BUREAU (IPCC-XXV/Doc. 5)

Consistent with the decision by IPCC-XXIV the Panel will be invited to revisit Rule 20 and to adopt the Rules of Procedures for the Election of the IPCC Bureau and any Task Force Bureau after agreement has been reached on Rule 20.

7. IPCC COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY AND OUTREACH (IPCC-XXV/Doc. 6)

Following consideration by IPCC-XXIV of outreach activities and of a proposal for an AR4 information strategy, the Secretary invited Governments to submit their views on an IPCC information strategy, and information about outreach opportunities in their country or region and experience with "good practice outreach" activities. A summary of the replies received and suggestions for future information activities will be presented for consideration by the Panel.

8. PROCESS AND POLICY FOR ADMITTING OBSERVER ORGANISATIONS (IPCC-XXV/Doc. 7 and IPCC-XXV/INF. 1)

The Panel will have before it information about organisations that are already participating in the IPCC, applications for consideration by the Bureau and the Panel and a revised proposal for a process and policy for admitting observer organisations for consideration and decision by the Panel.

9. FUTURE WORKPROGRAMME OF THE IPCC TASK FORCE ON NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES (TFI) (IPCC-XXV/Doc. 10)

The TFB Co-chairs will present proposals for the future workprogramme of the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories for consideration and decision by the Panel.

10. PROPOSAL FOR AN IPCC SPECIAL REPORT ON RENEWABLE ENERGY (IPCC-XXV/Doc. 12)

A proposal for an IPCC Special Report on Renewable Energy submitted by Germany will be presented to the Panel for consideration.

11. MATTERS RELATED TO UNFCCC (IPCC-XXV/Doc. 9)

The Panel will be informed about decisions taken by COP-11 and conclusions by SBSTA-23 that are relevant for the IPCC workprogramme.

12. PROGRESS REPORTS

13. REVIEW OF THE IPCC TERMS OF REFERENCE (IPCC-XXV/Doc. 8)

The Panel will be invited to consider Resolution 8 by the 14th WMO Congress, which encourages the IPCC to review its terms of reference.

14. OTHER BUSINESS

15. TIME AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION

16. CLOSING OF THE SESSION

Annex 2

IPCC PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2006 to 2009
Decisions taken by the Panel at its 25th Session

1. The Panel thanked the Secretariat of the IPCC for the presentation of the IPCC Trust Fund Programme and Budget for 2006 to 2009, as contained in document IPCC-XXV/Doc. 3.

2. The Panel thanked the Chair and the Secretary of the IPCC for their efforts to improve the presentation of the Programme and Budget. It encouraged the Secretariat to continue to make improvements by providing more detail in the presentation of its past and projected expenses, in particular, on lines such as outreach and Secretariat expenses, and to examine the issue of constant over-estimation in the budget and work towards accurate forecasting.

3. The Panel noted the revenues and expenditures for 2005 as presented in document IPCC-XXV/Doc.3.

4. The budget for 2006 had been adopted at the 24th Session of the IPCC; the Panel adopted the revised budget of 2006 as attached, with changes to accommodate the agreed adjustments to the programme.

5. The Panel adopted the budget for 2007 as attached.

6. The Panel noted the forecast budget for 2008 and indicative budget for 2009, as attached.

7. The Panel expressed its gratitude to the WMO for financing one position and hosting the Secretariat, and to the UNEP for financing one position and continuing support to disseminating the IPCC findings and to the UNFCCC for its generous contribution and spirit of cooperation.

8. The Panel expressed its gratitude to governments, including those of developing countries, for their generous contributions to the IPCC Trust Fund, the hosting of TSUs and data distribution centres, and numerous in-kind contributions, including that of TERI for the web-site support, and the hosting of IPCC meetings, and the government of the UK for its support to the head of the synthesis report technical unit. The Panel also expressed its thanks to the US government for its special contribution for the translation and publication of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines into the other five non-English UN languages.

9. The Panel noted that, based on the recent history of contributions from governments, the expected contributions to the Trust Fund are likely to be below the adopted budget for 2006 and the proposed budget for 2007. It recognised that a certain amount of carry over is necessary to ensure continuation of the IPCC programme of work and the transition into the next assessment period, and that the carry over may vary from year to year due to the cyclic nature of the assessment.

10. The Panel therefore invited governments that may be in a position to do so to contribute to the IPCC Trust Fund taking into account the work programme and financial requirements for the full assessment period, and requested the Chair to write formally to governments and other possible contributors requesting such contributions.

TABLE 1

REVISED BUDGET FOR 2006 ADOPTED BY IPCC-XXV

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
IPCC-25 3 days	Adopt/accept 2006 Guidelines Discussion BUR size and regional distribution	540,000 120 journeys	156,000	696,000
Bureau	2 sessions	162,000 36 journeys	208,000	370,000
TFB	2 sessions	63,000 14 journeys	8,190	71,190
SBSTA/COP/JWG and other meetings		67,500 15 journeys		67,500
SUB-TOTAL				**1,204,690**
LA meetings				
2006GL	CLA/LA meeting before IPCC-25	45,000 10 journeys	5,850	50,850
WG I AR4	1 CLA/LA meeting and technical summary meeting	270,000 60 journeys	35,100	305,100
WG II AR4	2 CLA/LA meetings	972,000 216 journeys incl. 40 RE	126,360	1,098,360
	Chapter meetings	180,000 40 journeys	23,400	203,400
	SPM meeting	112,500 25 journeys	14,625	127,125
WGIII AR4	2 CLA/LA meetings	675,000 150 journeys	87,750	762,750
	1 chapter meeting	22,500 5 journeys	2,925	25,425
	LA/ER meeting	67,500 15 journeys	8,775	76,275
AR4 SYR	1 writing team meeting	67,500 15 journeys	8,775	76,275
SUB-TOTAL				**2,725,560**
Scoping meetings, expert meetings and workshops				
TGICA	2 meetings	90,000 20 journeys	11,700	101,700
EFDB Board	1 meeting	94,500 21 journeys	12,285	106,785
2006 GL software	1 expert meeting	90,000 20 jouneys	11,700	101,700
New Emission Scenarios	1 expert meeting	180,000 40 journeys	23,400	203,400
NGGIP future tasks	1 scoping meeting	90,000 20 journeys	11,700	101,700
SUB-TOTAL				**615,285**
Other expenditures				
Publications	EFDB update/management			40,000
	Revised 2006 guidelines	Publication (English)		300,000
SYR	Part-time staff for SYR TSU P3/4	6 months		48,000
	Graphics guidelines and design			30,000
Outreach	Activities and P3 staff	6 months		300,000
Secretariat				770,000
Co-chairs				200,000
SUB-TOTAL				**1,688,000**
TOTAL				**6,233,535**

Translation and publication of 2006 Guidelines (5 UN languages)*		**1,568,450**

*US government supports CHF 1.45 million from its Special Contribution allocated for GPG translation and publication.

TABLE 2

BUDGET FOR 2007 ADOPTED BY IPCC-XXV

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
IPCC-26 1day, after WGIII session	Accept WG contributions to AR4 Future of IPCC; Various	270,000 60 journeys	52,000	322,000
IPCC-27 6 days	Adopt AR4 SyR Programme & budget; Various	540,000 120 journeys	312,000	852,000
WG I session 4 days	Approve WG I contribution to AR4	540,000 120 journeys	208,000	748,000
WG II session 4 days	Approve WG II contribution to AR4	540,000 120 journeys	208,000	748,000
WG III session 4 days	Approve WG III contribution to AR4	540,000 120 journeys	208,000	748,000
Bureau	2 sessions	162,000 36 journeys	208,000	370,000
TFB	2 sessions	63,000 14 journeys	8,190	71,190
SBSTA/COP/JWG and other meetings		67,500 15 journeys		67,500
SUB-TOTAL				**3,926,690**
LA meetings				
WG I AR4	Final CLA/LA meeting before WG session	45,000 10 journeys	5,850	50,850
WG II AR4	Final CLA/LA meeting before WG session	67,500 15 journeys	8,775	76,275
	Second SPM meeting	112,500 25 journeys	14,625	127,125
WG III AR4	Final CLA/LA meeting before WG session	67,500 15 journeys	8,775	76,275
AR4 SYR	4 Writing team meeting incl. REs and final meeting before IPCC-27	292,500 65 journeys	38,025	330,525
TP Mtg Climate Change & Water	2 LA meetings	180,000 40 journeys	23,400	203,400
2006 GL brochure	2 CLA/LA meetings	72,000 16 journeys	9,360	81,360
SUB-TOTAL				**945,810**
Scoping meetings, expert meetings and workshops				
TGICA	2 meetings + 1 expert meeting	180,000 40 journeys	23,400	203,400
New Emission Scenarios	Expert meeting	225,000 50 journeys	29,250	254,250
	Technical paper meetings	45000 10 journeys	5,850	50,850
Renewable Energy	Scoping meeting	90,000 20 journeys	11,700	101,700
EFDB Board	1 meeting	67,500 15 journeys	8,775	76,275
Method guidance on Inventories	1 NGGIP expert meeting	45,000 10 journeys	5,850	50,850
SUB-TOTAL				**737,325**
Other Expenditures				
Publications	EFDB update/management			9,000
	Publication and translation of AR4			1,000,000
	2006 GL brochure			20,000
SYR	Part-time staff for SYR TSU P3/4	12 months		96,000
	Graphics layout			60,000
2006 GL software	Software development			60,000
Outreach	Activities and P3 staff	6 months		400,000
Secretariat				770,000
Co-chairs				200,000
SUB-TOTAL				**2,615,000**
TOTAL				**8,224,825**

TABLE 3

FORECAST BUDGET FOR 2008 PROPOSED TO IPCC-XXV

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
IPCC-28 3 days	Future of IPCC Outreach	540,000 120 journeys	156,000	696,000
IPCC-29 3 days	Bureau election Programme & budget	540,000 120 journeys	156,000	696,000
Bureau	2 sessions	162,000 36 journeys	208,000	370,000
TFB	1 session	31,500 7 journeys	4,095	35,595
SBSTA/COP/JWG and other meetings		67,500 15 journeys		67,500
SUB-TOTAL				**1,865,095**
Scoping meetings, expert meetings and workshops				
TGICA	2 meetings	63,000 14 journeys	8,190	71,190
New Emissions Scenarios	2 expert meetings	270,000 60 journeys	35,100	305,100
EFDB Board	1 meeting	67,500 15 journeys	8,775	76,275
SUB-TOTAL				**452,565**
Other Expenditures				
EFDB	Update/management			9,000
Publications	Publication & translation AR4 SYR			600,000
	Technical Paper on Climate Change and Water			200,000
Outreach				300,000
Secretariat				770,000
Co-Chairs				200,000
SUB-TOTAL				**2,079,000**
TOTAL				**4,396,660**

TABLE 4

INDICATIVE BUDGET FOR 2009 PROPOSED TO IPCC-XXV

Activity	Purpose	DC/EIT support	Other Expenditure	Sub-total
Governing bodies				
IPCC-29 3 days	Prepare for AR5, Outreach, Emission Scenarios, Programme & budget	540,000 120 journeys	156,000	696,000
IPCC-30 + WG I, II, III Sessions* 5 days	Approve scope and outline of WG contributions to AR5	1,440,000 320 journeys	364,000	1,804,000
Bureau	2 sessions	162,000 36 journeys	208,000	370,000
TFB	1 session	31,500 7 journeys	4,095	35,595
SBSTA/COP/JWG and other meetings		67,500 15 journeys		67,500
SUB-TOTAL				**2,973,095**
LA meetings				
Assessment of new Emissions Scenarios	2 to 3 LA meetings	540,000 120 journeys	70,200	610,200
SUB-TOTAL				**610,200**
Scoping meetings, expert meetings and workshops				
AR5 Scoping (2 meetings)	Develop AR5 outline proposals	270,000 60 journeys	35,100	305,100
TGICA	2 meetings	63,000 14 journeys	8,190	71,190
EFDB Board	1 meeting	67,500 15 journeys	8,775	76,275
SUB-TOTAL				**452,565**
Other Expenditures				
Publications	EFDB update/management			9,000
Outreach				300,000
Secretariat				770,000
Co-Chairs				200,000
SUB-TOTAL				**1,279,000**
TOTAL				**5,314,860**

* Could be held in early 2010

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

WMO NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES PROGRAMME UNEP

Annex 3a

2006 IPCC GUIDELINES FOR NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES

Pre-Publication Draft – Subject to Final Copy-Edit

Overview Chapter

Adopted by the Twenty-Fifth Session of the IPCC,
Port Louis, Mauritius, 26-28 April 2006

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2006 IPCC GUIDELINES FOR NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES

OVERVIEW

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Subject to Final Copyedit

OVERVIEW

1 INTRODUCTION

The *IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC 2006 Guidelines)* provide methodologies for estimating national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases. The IPCC 2006 Guidelines were prepared in response to an invitation by the Parties to the UNFCCC. They may assist Parties in fulfilling their commitments under the UNFCCC on reporting on inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, as agreed by the Parties. The *IPCC 2006 Guidelines* are in five volumes. Volume 1 describes the basic steps in inventory development and offers the general guidance in greenhouse gas emissions and removals estimates based on the authors' understanding of accumulated experiences of countries over the period since the late 1980s, when national greenhouse gas inventories started to appear in significant numbers. Volumes 2 to 5 offer the guidance for estimates in different sectors of economy.

The IPCC has previously developed the *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*[1] (*IPCC 1996 Guidelines*), together with the *Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*[2] *(GPG2000)* and the *Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry*[3] *(GPG-LULUCF)*. Taken together, they provide internationally agreed[4] methodologies that countries currently use to estimate greenhouse gas inventories to report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The three-volume *IPCC 1996 Guidelines* define the coverage of the national inventory in terms of gases and categories of emissions by sources and removals by sinks, and the *GPG2000* and *GPG-LULUCF* provide additional guidance on choice of estimation methodology, improvements of the methods, as well as advice on cross-cutting issues, including estimation of uncertainties, time series consistency and quality assurance and quality control.

At its seventeenth session, held in New Delhi in 2002, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) under the UNFCCC invited the IPCC to revise the *IPCC 1996 Guidelines*, taking into consideration the relevant work under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol[5], with the aim of completing the work by early 2006.

In response to the UNFCCC's invitation, the IPCC, at its 20th session in Paris, in February 2003, initiated a process that led to an agreement at its 21st session (in Vienna, November 2003) of Terms of Reference, Table of Contents and a Workplan[6] for the *IPCC 2006 Guidelines*. The Workplan aimed to complete the task in time for adoption and acceptance at the 25th session of the IPCC, in April 2006. The Terms of Reference specified that the revision should be based on, *inter alia*, the *IPCC 1996 Guidelines*, *GPG2000*, *GPG-LULUCF*, and experiences from the UNFCCC technical inventory review process.

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[1] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (1997). Houghton J.T., Meira Filho L.G., Lim B., Tréanton K., Mamaty I., Bonduki Y., Griggs D.J. and Callander B.A. (Eds). *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Inventories*. IPCC/OECD/IEA, Paris, France.

[2] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (2000). Penman J., Kruger D., Galbally I., Hiraishi T., Nyenzi B., Emmanuel S., Buendia L., Hoppaus R., Martinsen T., Meijer J., Miwa K., and Tanabe K. (Eds). *Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. IPCC/OECD/IEA/IGES, Hayama, Japan.

[3] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (2003). Penman J., Gytarsky M., Hiraishi T., Krug, T., Kruger D., Pipatti R., Buendia L., Miwa K., Ngara T., Tanabe K., and Wagner F (Eds). *Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, land-Use Change and Forestry* IPCC/IGES, Hayama, Japan.

[4] See the Report of the Fourth Session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (FCCC/SBSTA/1996/20), paragraph 30; decisions 2/CP.3 and 3/CP.5 (UNFCCC reporting guidelines for preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories), decision 18/CP.8, revising the guidelines adopted under decisions 3/CP.5, and 17/CP.8 adopting improved guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, and subsequent decisions 13/CP.9 and Draft Decision /CP.10.

[5] Including, *inter alia*, work by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, and by the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, and the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories of Annex I Parties.

[6] The Terms of Reference, Table of Contents and Work plan can be found at http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/ .

2 COVERAGE OF THE GUIDELINES

Table 1 shows the contents of the five volumes that make up the *IPCC 2006 Guidelines.* Estimation methods are provided for the gases shown in Tables 2 and 3, and cover the categories shown in Figure 1. Reporting is described in Chapter 8 of Volume 1. Coverage is complete for all greenhouse gases not covered by the Montreal Protocol, for which the IPCC, at the time of writing, provided a global warming potential (GWP)[7].

TABLE 1
CONTENTS OF 2006 GUIDELINES

Volumes	Chapters
1 - General Guidance and Reporting	1. Introduction to the 2006 Guidelines 2. Approaches to Data Collection 3. Uncertainties 4. Methodological Choice and Identification of Key Categories 5. Time Series Consistency 6. Quality Assurance/Quality Control and Verification 7. Precursors and Indirect Emissions 8. Reporting Guidance and Tables
2 - Energy	1. Introduction 2. Stationary Combustion 3. Mobile Combustion 4. Fugitive Emissions 5. CO_2 Transport, Injection and Geological Storage 6. Reference Approach
3 - Industrial Processes and Product Use	1. Introduction 2. Mineral Industry Emissions 3. Chemical Industry Emissions 4. Metal Industry Emissions 5. Non-Energy Products from Fuels and Solvent Use 6. Electronics Industry Emissions 7. Emissions of Fluorinated Substitutes for Ozone Depleting Substances 8. Other Product Manufacture and Use
4 - Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use	1. Introduction 2. Generic Methodologies Applicable to Multiple Land-use Categories 3. Consistent Representation of Lands 4. Forest land 5. Cropland 6. Grassland 7. Wetlands 8. Settlements 9. Other land 10. Emissions from Livestock and Manure Management 11. N_2O Emissions from Managed Soils, and CO_2 Emissions from Lime and Urea Application 12. Harvested Wood Products
5 - Waste	1. Introduction 2. Waste Generation, Composition and Management Data 3. Solid Waste Disposal 4. Biological Treatment of Solid Waste 5. Incineration and Open Burning of Waste 6. Wastewater Treatment and Discharge

Volume 3 of the *IPCC 2006 Guidelines* also provides estimation methods and/or emission factors for some direct greenhouse gases not covered by the Montreal Protocol for which GWP values were *not* available from the IPCC at the time of writing (Table 3). These gases are sometimes used as substitutes for gases included in Table 2, for industrial and product applications. Until GWP values are made available from the IPCC, countries will be

[7] Climate Change 2001: The Scientific Basis Contribution of Working Group I to the Third Assessment Report of the IPCC, (TAR), (ISBN 0521 80767 6), Section 6.12.2, Direct GWPs.

unable to incorporate these gases in key category analysis (see Section 3 below) or include them in national total GWP weighted emissions. However, optionally, countries may wish to provide estimates of these greenhouse gases in mass units, using the methods provided in the *IPCC 2006 Guidelines.* Reporting tables are provided for this purpose.

Figure 1 Main categories of emissions by sources and removals by sinks

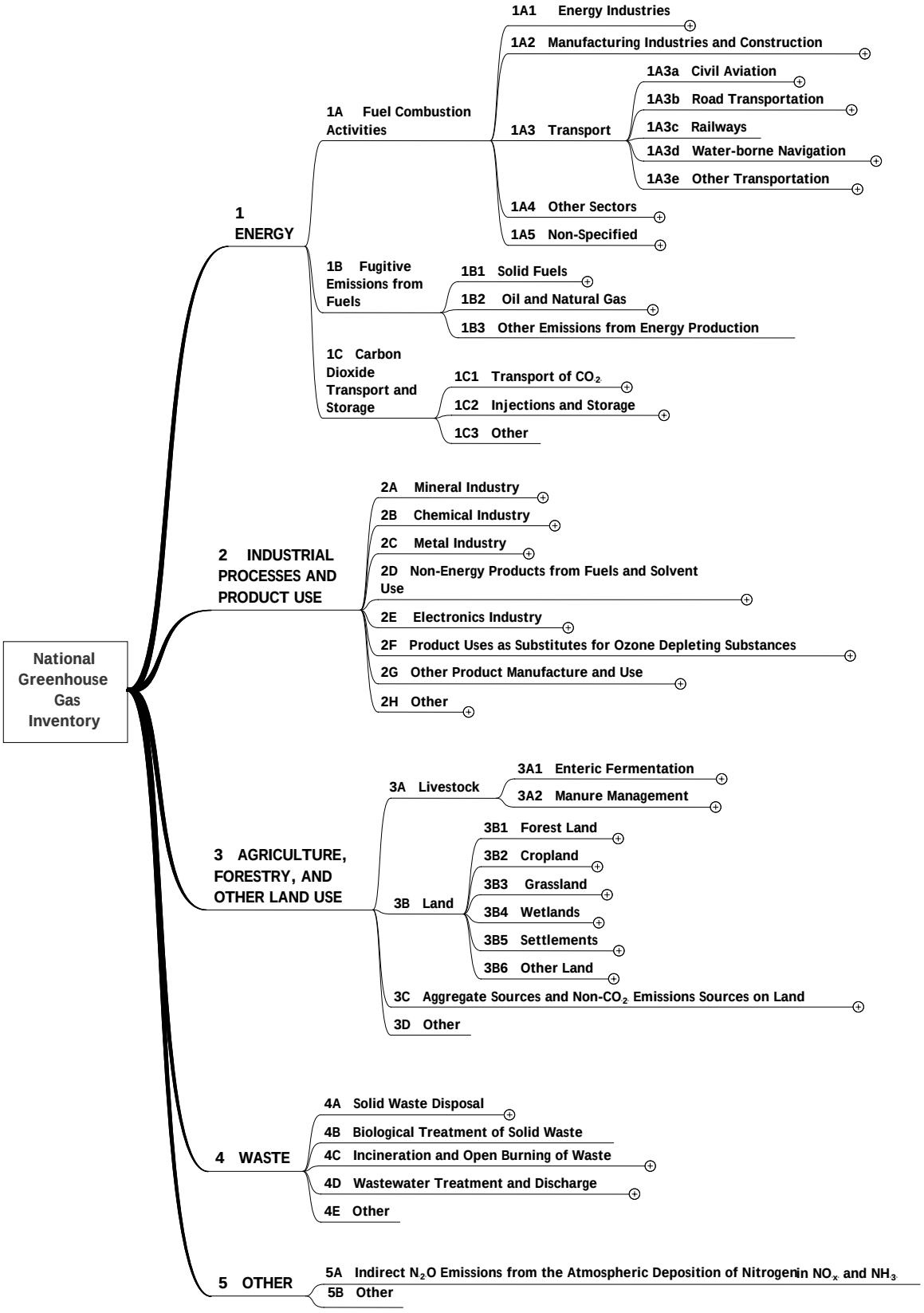

TABLE 2
GASES FOR WHICH GWP VALUES ARE AVAILABLE IN THE TAR[8]

Name	Symbol
Carbon Dioxide	CO_2
Methane	CH_4
Nitrous Oxide	N_2O
Hydrofluorocarbons	HFCs (e.g., HFC-23 (CHF_3), HFC-134a (CH_2FCF_3), HFC-152a (CH_3CHF_2))
Perfluorocarbons	PFCs (CF_4, C_2F_6, C_3F_8, C_4F_{10}, c-C_4F_8, C_5F_{12}, C_6F_{14})
Sulphur Hexafluoride	SF_6
Nitrogen Trifluoride	NF_3
Trifluoromethyl Sulphur Pentafluoride	SF_5CF_3
Halogenated Ethers	e.g., $C_4F_9OC_2H_5$, $CHF_2OCF_2OC_2F_4OCHF_2$, $CHF_2OCF_2OCHF_2$
Other halocarbons	e.g. CF_3I, CH_2Br_2, $CHCl_3$, CH_3Cl, CH_2Cl_2[9]

TABLE 3
ADDITIONAL GASES FOR WHICH GWP VALUES ARE NOT AVAILABLE IN THE TAR

$C_3F_7C(O)C_2F_5$[10]
C_7F_{16}
C_4F_6
C_5F_8
c-C_4F_8O

The *IPCC 2006 Guidelines* contain links to information on methods used under other agreements and conventions[11], for the estimation of emissions of tropospheric precursors which may be used to supplement the reporting of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases for which methods are provided here.

3 APPROACH TO DEVELOPING THE GUIDELINES

The *IPCC 2006 Guidelines* are an evolutionary development starting from the *IPCC 1996 Guidelines*, *GPG2000* and *GPG-LULUCF*. A fundamental shift in methodological approach would pose difficulties with time series consistency in emissions and removals estimation, and incur additional costs, since countries and the international community have made significant investments in inventory systems. An evolutionary approach helps ensure continuity, and allows for the incorporation of experiences with the existing guidelines, new scientific information, and the results of the UNFCCC review process. The most significant changes occur in Volume 4, which consolidates the approach to Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) in *GPG-LULUCF* and the Agriculture sector in *GPG2000* into a single Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) volume. This, and other important developments and changes, are summarised in Section 5 below.

[8] Third Assessment Report of the IPCC. See also footnote 7.

[9] For these gases, emissions can be estimated following the methods described in Section 3.10.2 of Volume 3 if necessary data are available, and then reported under sub-category 2B10 "Other".

[10] This gas is traded as Novec™612 which is a fluorinated ketone produced by 3M (Milbrath, 2002).

[11] See, for example, Volume 1 Sections 7.1 and 7.2, where inventory developers are referred to the material developed by the Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections of the UNECE's Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution for the purpose of estimating emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO_2); carbon monoxide (CO); oxides of nitrogen (NO_x); ammonia (NH_3) and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs).

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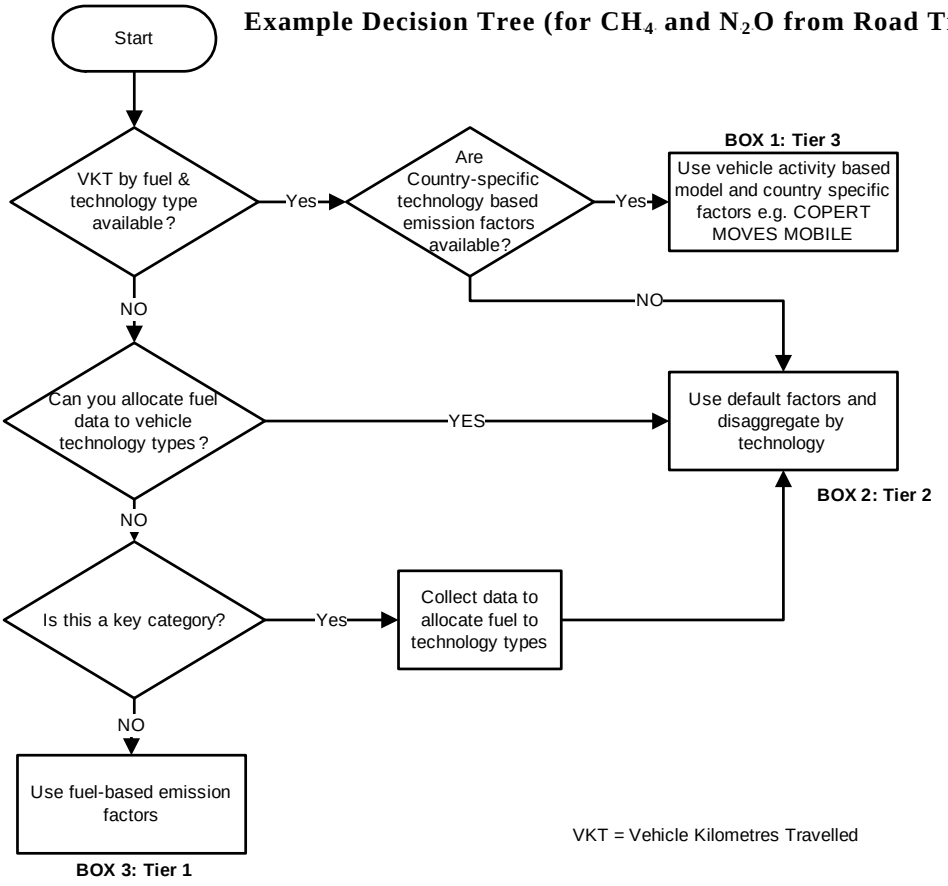
The *IPCC 2006 Guidelines* retain the definition of *good practice* that was introduced with *GPG2000*. This definition has gained general acceptance amongst countries as the basis for inventory development. According to this definition, national inventories of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals consistent with *good practice* are those, which *contain neither over- nor under-estimates so far as can be judged,* and in which *uncertainties are reduced as far as practicable.*

These requirements are intended to ensure that estimates of emissions by sources and removals by sinks, even if uncertain, are *bona fide* estimates, in the sense of not containing any biases that could have been identified and eliminated, and that uncertainties have been reduced as far as practicable, given national circumstances. Estimates of this type are presumably the best attainable, given current scientific knowledge and available resources.

The *IPCC 2006 Guidelines* generally provide advice on estimation methods at three levels of detail, from tier 1 (the default method) to tier 3 (the most detailed method). The advice consists of mathematical specification of the methods, information on emission factors or other parameters to use in generating the estimates, and sources of activity data to estimate the overall level of net emissions (emission by sources minus removals by sinks). Properly implemented, all tiers are intended to provide unbiased estimates, and accuracy and precision should, in general, improve from tier 1 to tier 3. The provision of different tiers enables inventory compilers to use methods consistent with their resources and to focus their efforts on those categories of emissions and removals that contribute most significantly to national emission totals and trends.

The *IPCC 2006 Guidelines* apply the tiered approach by means of *decision trees (*see the example in Figure 2). A decision tree guides selection of the tier to use for estimating the category under consideration, given national circumstances. National circumstances include the availability of required data, and contribution made by the category to total national emissions and removals and to their trend over time. The most important categories, in terms of total national emissions and the trend, are called *key categories*[12]. Decision trees generally require tier 2 or tier 3 methods for *key categories*. The *IPCC 2006 Guidelines* provide for exceptions to this, where evidence demonstrates that the expense of data collection would significantly jeopardize the resources available for estimating other *key categories*.

Figure 2 Example Decision Tree (for CH_4 and N_2O from Road Transport)



[12] In the *GPG2000* and *GPG-LULUCF* these were called *key sources*, or *key categories* where there could be removals.

The *IPCC 2006 Guidelines* also provide advice on; i) ensuring data collection is representative and time series are consistent, ii) estimation of uncertainties at the category level, and for the inventory as a whole, iii) guidance on quality assurance and quality control procedures to provide cross-checks during inventory compilation, and iv) information to be documented, archived and reported to facilitate review and assessment of inventory estimates. Reporting tables and worksheets for tier 1 methods are provided. The use of tiered methodologies and decision trees and the cross cutting advice ensure that the finite resources available for inventory development and updating are deployed most effectively, and that the inventory is checked and reported in a transparent manner.

4 STRUCTURE OF THE GUIDELINES

The structure of the *IPCC 2006 Guidelines* improves upon the structure of the *IPCC 1996 Guidelines*, *GPG2000* and *GPG-LULUCF* in two respects.

Firstly, whereas a user of the *IPCC 1996 Guidelines*, *GPG2000* and *GPG-LULUCF* may need to cross reference between four or five volumes[13] to make an emission or removal estimate, the *IPCC 2006 Guidelines* may require cross referencing between two volumes: Volume 1 (General Guidance and Reporting), and the relevant sectoral volume (one of Volume 2 (Energy), Volume 3 (Industrial Processes and Product Use), Volume 4 (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use), and Volume 5 (Waste)). This represents a considerable simplification.

Secondly, the *IPCC 2006 Guidelines* present Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use in a single volume, rather than two volumes comprising Agriculture, on the one hand, and Land-use Change and Forestry on the other. This allows for better integration of information on the pattern of land use and should facilitate more consistent use of activity data (for example, fertilizer application), that affects both agriculture and other land uses, thus reducing or avoiding the possibilities for double counting or omission.

The *IPCC 2006 Guidelines* retain the standardised layout of methodological advice at the category level that was introduced in *GPG2000* and was maintained in *GPG-LULUCF*. Table 4 shows the general structure used for each category. Any user familiar with *GPG2000* and *GPG-LULUCF* should be able to shift to the *IPCC 2006 Guidelines* without difficulty.

The previous IPCC inventory guidance has been reviewed and, where needed, clarified and expanded to improve its user friendliness. Across all the volumes, some additional categories have been identified and included. The guidance focuses on inventory methodologies rather than on scientific discussions of the background material, for which references are provided.

TABLE 4
GENERAL STRUCTURE OF SECTORAL GUIDANCE CHAPTERS

• Methodological Issues o Choice of Method, including decision trees and definition of tiers. o Choice of Emission Factor o Choice of Activity Data o Completeness o Developing a Consistent Time Series
• Uncertainty Assessment o Emission Factor Uncertainties o Activity Data Uncertainties
• Quality Assurance/Quality Control, Reporting and Documentation
• Worksheets

[13] That is, three volumes of the *IPCC 1996 Guidelines* plus at least one of *GPG2000* or *GPG-LULUCF*.

5 SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENTS IN THE IPCC 2006 GUIDELINES

The *IPCC 2006 Guidelines* are based on a thorough scientific review and a structural enhancement of the IPCC's inventory methodology across all categories, including the following specific developments:

Volume 1 (General Guidance and Reporting)

- *Introductory advice:* A new section has been included, providing for an overview of greenhouse gas inventories and the steps needed to prepare an inventory for the first time.
- *Extended advice on data collection:* The *IPCC 2006 Guidelines* introduce systematic cross-cutting advice on data collection from existing sources and by new activities, including design of measurement programmes.
- *Key category analysis:* General principles and guidance are provided. In the *IPCC 2006 Guidelines,* the integration of Agriculture and LULUCF into the AFOLU volume has been addressed, and key category analysis is better integrated across emission and removal categories.

Volume 2 (Energy)

- *Treatment of CO_2 capture and storage:* These emissions are covered comprehensively, including fugitive losses from CO_2 capture and transport stages (which are estimated using conventional inventory approaches) plus any losses from carbon dioxide stored underground (estimated by a combination of modelling and measurement techniques, given the amounts injected - which would also be monitored for management purposes). The inventory methods reflect the estimated actual emissions in the year in which they occur. The inventory methods for geological CO_2 capture, transport and storage (CCS) provided in Volume 2 are consistent with the IPCC Special Report on Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage (2005). Amounts of CO_2 captured from combustion of biofuel, and subsequently injected into underground storage are included in the inventory as a negative emission. No distinction is made between any subsequent leakage of this CO_2 and that of CO_2 from fossil sources.
- *Methane from abandoned coal mines:* A methodology for estimating these emissions is included in the *IPCC 2006 Guidelines* for the first time.

Volume 3 (Industrial Processes and Product Use)

- *New categories and new gases:* The *2006 Guidelines* have been expanded to include more manufacturing sectors and product uses identified as sources of greenhouse gases. These include production of lead, zinc, titanium dioxide, petrochemicals, and liquid crystal display (LCD) manufacturing. Additional greenhouse gases identified in the IPCC Third Assessment Report are also included where anthropogenic sources have been identified. These gases include nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3), trifluoromethyl sulphur pentafluoride (SF_5CF_3), and halogenated ethers.
- *Non-Energy Uses of Fossil Fuels:* Guidance on demarcation with the energy sector has been improved, and emissions from non-energy uses of fossil fuels are now reported under Industrial Processes and Product Use, rather than in Energy. A method has been introduced for checking the completeness of carbon dioxide emission estimates from the non-energy uses.
- *Actual emissions of fluorinated compounds:* The potential emissions approach used as a tier 1 method in the *IPCC 1996 Guidelines* is no longer considered appropriate, as it does not provide estimates of true emissions, and is not compatible with higher tiers. The Tier 1 methods proposed in this volume are therefore actual emission estimation methods, although these are often based on default activity data where better data are not available. Simplified mass balance approaches have also been proposed in appropriate sectors, such as refrigeration.

Volume 4 (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use)

- *Integration between agriculture and land use, land-use change and forestry:* This integration removes the somewhat arbitrary distinction between these categories in the previous guidance, and promotes consistent use of data between them, especially for more detailed methods.
- *Managed land is used in these guidelines as a proxy for identifying anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks*. In most AFOLU sectors anthropogenic GHG emissions by source and removals by sinks are defined as those occurring on *managed land*. The use of managed land as a proxy for anthropogenic effects was adopted in the *GPG-LULUCF*. The preponderance of anthropogenic effects occurs on managed

lands and, from a practical standpoint, the information needed for inventory estimation is largely confined to managed lands.

- *Consolidation of previously optional categories:* Emissions by sources and removals by sinks associated with all fires on managed land are now estimated, removing the previous optional distinction between wildfires and prescribed burning. This is consistent with the concept of managed land as a proxy for identifying anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks, as discussed above. Wildfires and other disturbances on unmanaged land cannot, in general, be associated to an anthropogenic or natural cause, and hence are not included in the *IPCC 2006 Guidelines*, unless the disturbance is followed by a land-use change. In this case, the land affected by disturbance is considered to be managed, and all the greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks associated to the fire and other events are now estimated, irrespective of whether of a natural origin or not. Carbon dioxide emissions and removals associated with terrestrial carbon stocks in settlements and managed wetlands, which were previously optional, have been incorporated into the main guidance.
- *Harvested wood products (HWP):* The *IPCC 2006 Guidelines* provide detailed methods that can be used to include HWP in greenhouse gas inventories using any of the approaches that are currently under discussion within the UNFCCC process.
- *Emissions from managed wetlands:* The *IPCC 2006 Guidelines* now contain methods to estimate CO_2 emissions due to land use change in wetlands. However, due to limited availability of scientific information, methods for CH_4 emissions are contained in an Appendix – Basis for future methodological development.

Volume 5 (Waste)

- *Revised methodology for methane from landfills:* The previous Tier 1 method, based on the maximum potential release of methane in the year of placement, has been replaced by a simple first order decay model that provides the option to use data available from the UN and other sources. This approach includes regional and country-specific defaults on waste generation, composition and management, and provides a consistent basis for estimating greenhouse gas emissions across all tiers. This gives a more accurate time series for estimated emissions and should avoid the situation in which usage of landfill gas apparently exceeds the amount generated in a particular year.
- *Carbon accumulation in landfills:* This is provided as an output from the decay models, and can be relevant for the estimation of HWP in AFOLU.
- *Biological treatment and open burning of waste:* Guidance on estimation of emissions from composting and biogas facilities has been included to ensure a more complete coverage of sources.

Relevant to all volumes

- *CO_2 resulting from the emissions of other gases:* The *IPCC 2006 Guidelines* estimate carbon emissions in terms of the species which are emitted. Most of the carbon emitted as these non-CO_2 species eventually oxidises to CO_2 in the atmosphere; and this amount can be estimated from the emissions estimates of the non-CO_2 gases. In some cases the emissions of these non-CO_2 gases contain very small amounts of carbon compared to the CO_2 estimate and it may be more accurate to base the CO_2 estimate on the total carbon. See Volume 1 Section 7.2.1.5 for an approach to estimating these inputs of CO_2 to the atmosphere. Examples are fossil fuel combustion (where the emission factor is derived from the carbon content of the fuel) and a few IPPU sectors where the carbon mass balance can be estimated much better than individual gases.
- *Treatment of nitrogen (N) deposition:* The *GPG2000* lists sources of anthropogenic nitrogen deposition that subsequently give rise to anthropogenic emissions of nitrous oxide (N_2O), but provides estimation methods only for a subset of these, associated with agricultural sources of ammonia (NH_3) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x). The *IPCC 2006 Guidelines* extend this approach to all significant sources of N deposition, including agriculture, industrial and combustion sources, with the ultimate N_2O emission attributed to the country responsible for the nitrogen originally emitted.
- *Relationship to entity- or project level estimates:* The Guidelines are intended to help prepare national inventories of emissions by sources and removals by sinks. Nonetheless, the Guidelines can also be relevant for estimating actual emissions or removals at the entity or project level.

Annex 3b

2006 IPCC GUIDELINES FOR NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES

Pre-Publication Draft – Subject to Final Copy-Edit

Accepted by the Twenty-Fifth Session of the IPCC,
Port Louis, Mauritius, 26-28 April 2006

The 2006 IPCC Guidelines can be accessed at:

http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/ppd.htm

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Annex 4

FURTHER WORK OF THE IPCC ON EMISSION SCENARIOS
Decision by the Panel at its 25th Session, 26-28 April 2006

1) The Panel recalls that it expressed at its 24th Session the need for new emission scenarios, to be available well before completion of a possible AR5. It noted with great appreciation the report of the Task Group on New Emission Scenarios, contained in IPCC-XXV/Doc.11. The Panel recognized that the development of scenarios for AR5 would be undertaken by the scientific community. The IPCC may catalyze such work so as to promote its readiness in time for the AR5 cycle.

2) The IPCC Chair, assisted by the Working Group Co-Chairs, will prepare a scoping document for an IPCC Technical Paper for consideration by the Panel at its Session in May 2007. The function of this Technical Paper would be to summarize relevant material from the AR4 and to identify, on the basis of the technical information provided, a small number of "benchmark" emission scenarios for potential use by climate modeling groups. The Technical Paper will not assess application of the emission scenarios. These scenarios will take into account the proposal put forward in document IPCC-XXV/ INF. 6 and the relevant consideration of the issue in IPCC-XXV/Doc.11. It will also take into account, as appropriate and to the extent possible, the needs from the impact and adaptation research community. This Technical Paper should be completed within the term of the present IPCC Bureau. The TP should contain one or more scenarios used in past assessments to enable comparisons between assessments.

3) The Panel requests the Chair of IPCC to form a steering committee to organize an IPCC meeting as described in the next paragraph. This steering committee should include members of the TGICA, the former Task Group on New Emission Scenarios, and the co-chairs of the 3 Working Groups or their representatives.

4) The meeting would consider:
   a) The desirable and feasible characteristics of emissions scenarios including those characteristics listed below,
   b) Information exchange on plans for developing scenarios and coordinating activities among the scientific community,
   c) The enhancement of developing country/EIT involvement in scenario development,
   d) Relevant issues for the future assessment of scenarios.

   This meeting should build on the conclusions of the report of the Workshop on New Emission scenarios (Laxenburg, 2005[1]), and the report of the Task Group contained in IPCC-XXV/Doc. 11. The Panel believes it is desirable that the following elements be addressed in the development of new scenarios:
   - Consistency between scenarios used for studying climate change, climate change impacts and adaptation and mitigation,

[1] see www.ipcc-wg3.org

- Comparability of scenarios by using comparable definitions and assumptions (the content of the definitions and assumptions should be entirely defined by the scientific community itself),
- Transparency and openness of the development process,
- Substantive involvement of experts from developing countries and economies in transition in the scenario development process.

All relevant subject expertise and disciplines would be included in this meeting: experts from relevant modeling and scenario development groups, representatives from organizations such as the Earth System Science Partnership[2] and experts from the user community including IPCC members.
The meeting should also include representatives of organizations from e.g., the World Bank, FAO, OECD, IEA, WMO and UNEP to exchange information and report on experiences and results in particular of scenario activities that will be finalized by these organizations in the near future and their possible future involvement in scenario development. The meeting should be held as soon as possible following the completion of the contributions of the 3 Working Groups to the AR4 in 2007.

5) The IPCC 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. In preparation for the meeting described in paragraph 4), the Chair of IPCC is requested to write a letter to the groups involved in the development of scenarios inviting them to provide information on their plans and activities relevant to the issues set out in paragraph 4, and on any efforts to coordinate scenario development activities.
The Panel requests the Chair to emphasize the importance of involving developing country and EIT experts in the development of such scenarios. This letter should be written at least a year before the meeting described under paragraph 4 in order to enable the scientific community to timely prepare itself for this meeting.

[2] These include WCRP, IGBP, IHDP and Diversitas

Annex 5

RULES OF PROCEDURES FOR THE ELECTION OF THE IPCC BUREAU AND ANY TASK FORCE BUREAU

Adopted by the Panel at its 25th Session, 26-28 April 2006

I. Scope

Rule 1

These rules of procedures shall apply to any elections of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Bureau and any Task Force Bureau constituted by the Panel.

II. Definitions

Rule 2

For the purposes of these rules:

1. "Bureau Member" or "Member of Bureau" refers to any person that holds one of the posts in the IPCC Bureau.

2 "Delegate" means a member of a delegation of a Member of the IPCC.

3. "IPCC Bureau" refers to the body of elected members of the Bureau of the IPCC Bureau as given in Annex B Section I.

4. "Meeting" means a single sitting at a Session of the IPCC.

5. "Members of the IPCC" are countries, which are Members of the World Meteorological Organization and/or the United Nations Environment Programme.

6. "Principal delegate" means Head of the delegation of a Member of the IPCC.

7. "Region" means the geographical limits of the six WMO regions as indicated in Annex A.

8. "Rules of Procedures" means these Rules of Procedures for the Election of the IPCC Bureau and any Task Force Bureau, including any annexes.

9. "Secretariat" means the permanent IPCC Secretariat established by WMO and UNEP.

10. "Session" refers to a series of meetings at the plenary level of the governmental representatives to the IPCC.

11. "Task Force" means an open-ended subsidiary body constituted by the Panel with a clearly defined and approved mandate and work plan as established by the Panel.

12. "Task Force Bureau" refers to the elected members of the Bureau of a Task Force.

13 "Term of the IPCC Bureau" means the fixed period of time during which Bureau members serve in their appropriate capacities. This term will be decided by the Panel as described in Rule 8.

14. "Votes" and "Votes for and against" means affirmative and negative votes only and shall not include abstentions or blank or invalid voting slips.

III. Representation and Credentials

Rule 3

Each Member of the IPCC participating in a Session of the Panel shall be represented by a delegation consisting of a principal delegate and such other delegates as it may require.

Rule 4

The credentials of delegates shall be submitted to the Secretariat prior to a Session at which elections will take place. Any later change in the composition of the delegation shall also be submitted to the Secretariat. The credentials shall be signed by, or on behalf of, an appropriate government authority of the Member of the IPCC and shall be regarded as appropriate credentials for the participation of the individuals named therein in all activity of the Session.

Rule 5

The Panel will establish a Credentials Committee immediately after the completion of the opening formalities and for the duration of the Session in which elections are being held. A representative of the Secretariat at the Session shall attend the Credentials Committee with a consultative status. This Committee shall examine the credentials of delegates, which are to be submitted to it by the Secretariat. of delegates. It shall report thereon as soon as possible to the Panel, starting with the first meeting after the opening. Final decisions regarding credentials shall rest with the Panel.

Rule 6

Delegates shall be entitled to participate provisionally in a Session, pending a decision by the Panel to accept their credentials. Delegates admitted on a provisional basis are not entitled to vote.

IV. Composition

Rule 7

The size, structure and composition of the IPCC Bureau and any Task Force Bureau will be reviewed and amended, as necessary, by the Panel at least one IPCC Session prior to the Session, at which the IPCC Bureau or any Task Force Bureau are elected. The overall composition of the IPCC Bureau, the IPCC Working Group Bureaux and the Bureaux of any Task Forces of the IPCC shall reflect balanced geographic representation with due consideration for scientific and technical requirements, as provided for in paragraph 5 of the IPCC Principles. The IPCC Bureau and Task Force Bureau are described in Annex B, Sections I and II, respectively, of these Rules of Procedure. Annex B will be amended in line with decisions taken by the Panel.

V. Terms of Appointment

Rule 8

The IPCC Bureau shall be elected for the Term of the IPCC Bureau. The Term of the Bureau shall be sufficient for the preparation of an Assessment Report and shall extend approximately one year after the Session at which the Assessment Report has been accepted and shall end at the Session at which the succeeding IPCC Bureau is elected. The Term of the IPCC Bureau shall be defined at least one Session prior to the one at which the IPCC Bureau is elected. The Term of any Task Force Bureau shall normally be the same as the Term of the IPCC Bureau, and elections for any Task Force Bureau shall take place at the same Session at which the IPCC Bureau is elected, unless decided otherwise by the Panel.

Rule 9

The term of office of each Bureau or Task Force Bureau member shall normally be equal to the Term of the IPCC Bureau or the Term of any Task Force Bureau to which the member has been elected, and shall start at the end of the Session at which he/she is elected and shall end at the close of the Session at which their successors are elected.

Rule 10

Members of the IPCC Bureau and of any Task Force Bureau shall be eligible for re-election for a second consecutive term in the same office. Only those members that have served in an office under the provisions of Rules 11 and 12 for less than 2 years, shall be eligible for re-election for further two consecutive terms in the same office.

Rule 11

If the IPCC Chair resigns or is otherwise unable to complete the assigned term of office or to perform the functions of that office, a new IPCC Chair shall be elected at the next IPCC Session to serve the remainder of the term of office of the departing IPCC Chair. Until a new IPCC Chair is elected an IPCC Vice-Chair, as agreed by the IPCC Bureau, shall serve as the Acting IPCC Chair

Rule 12

If a member of the IPCC Bureau or any Task Force Bureau, other than the IPCC Chair, resigns or is otherwise unable to complete the assigned term of office or to perform the functions of that office, a representative of the same Member of the IPCC, with relevant expertise, is to be nominated by that Member of the IPCC. This person shall replace the Bureau member as acting member until the next Session of the Panel. An acting member is to be elected by the Plenary by simple majority as member of the Bureau for the remainder of the Term of the Bureau. If the relevant Member of the IPCC is unable to or fails to nominate a replacement within six months of notification by the IPCC Secretariat, or if an acting member is not elected by the Panel a new member from the same Region shall be elected by simple majority at the next IPCC session to serve the remainder of the term of office of the departing member. Rule 18 shall apply.

VI. Elections – general principles

Rule 13

Elections for all positions shall be held at a single Session of the Panel. If the person chairing the meeting is a candidate for a position for which elections are to be conducted, he/she shall recuse himself/herself from chairing that portion of the meeting during which the election is considered and conducted, in which case the IPCC Bureau will select a temporary Chair, who will be the Presiding Officer for the election.

Rule 14

The IPCC Chair and other IPCC Bureau members will be elected by the Panel in the following order:

a) the IPCC Chair;
b) the Co-Chairs of the Working Groups and of any Task Force Bureau ;
c) the IPCC Vice-Chairs;
d) remaining IPCC Bureau positions.

Rule 15

Election of any Task Force Bureau shall normally be undertaken at the same Session as elections for the IPCC Bureau unless the Panel has decided otherwise. Task Force Bureau members shall be elected after all members of the IPCC Bureau are elected.

Rule 16

All elections shall be held by secret ballot, unless otherwise decided by the Panel at the Session. Candidates may be declared elected without a ballot if the Panel so decides.

Rule 17

Each delegation of a Member of the IPCC represented in the Panel Session shall have one vote. The Principal Delegate of a Member of the IPCC shall have the right to vote or to designate any other member of the same delegation to vote on his/her behalf.

VII. Nominations

Rule 18

Nominations for the position of the IPCC Chair, the IPCC Bureau and any Task Force Bureau are to be made by the government of a Member of the IPCC.

Rule 19

All nominees for election to the IPCC Bureau or any Task Force Bureau shall have relevant scientific, technological or socio-economic expertise. Curriculum vitae of all nominees shall be submitted to the Secretariat and made available to Members of the IPCC before the elections.

Rule 20

(a) The Secretary of the IPCC shall invite Members of the IPCC to submit to the IPCC Secretariat written nominations and accompanying curriculum vitae of nominees for the IPCC Chair six months or more before the scheduled election of the IPCC Chair, unless Rule 11 applies.

(b) The Secretary of the IPCC shall invite Members of the IPCC to submit to the IPCC Secretariat written proposals and accompanying curriculum vitae of nominees for relevant IPCC Bureau (other than the IPCC Chair) or any Task Force Bureau positions six months or more before the scheduled election of the IPCC Bureau (other than the IPCC Chair) or a Task Force Bureau.

(c) Members of the IPCC wishing to make a nomination shall submit in writing to the IPCC Secretariat between the date of the invitation from the Secretary of the IPCC up until one month before a scheduled election, the names of the nominees that it is nominating or proposing pursuant to paragraphs (a) or (b), above. The IPCC Secretariat shall make a reasonable effort to post the names of persons so nominated or proposed, as well as the identity of the Members making the nomination or proposal, on the IPCC's web site in a time frame that will facilitate consideration of such persons by Members of the IPCC.

(d) Members of the IPCC may also nominate a person for the IPCC Chair, the IPCC Bureau or the Task Force Bureau by making oral representations to the Panel at the IPCC Session at which an election is to be held. Individuals so nominated must provide a curriculum vitae for distribution to the Panel at the time of nomination

Rule 21

If the Panel decides at a Session when an election is being held to establish a Nominations Committee for the duration of the Session, each Region shall nominate two representatives to serve on the Committee. The Committee members shall choose a developed and developing country co-chair from among their members. The Nomination Committee shall prepare and submit to the Session a list of Nominees for each office for which an election is to be held. Any nominee that has the support of a Member of the IPCC shall be included on the list of nominees. A representative of the Secretariat may be invited to attend the Nominations Committee with consultative status.

Rule 22

Prior to each election for a position, or group of positions, a list of the candidates to be voted upon, shall be compiled by the Presiding Officer of the meeting. The list will comprise the nominations contained in the list of the Nominations Committee, if it was established. If not the list will comprise nominations received by the IPCC Secretariat from IPCC Members. The list shall include only the names of those persons who have stated that they are willing to be included among the candidates for election.

Rule 23

Other nominees may be added to the list following any oral representations to the Panel made by any IPCC Member at the Session while the list of nominations remains open. The list of nominations shall remain open until the Presiding Officer formally announces that the election procedure has started.

Rule 24

Where there is consensus support from a Region for the nominees proposed by that Region for Bureau positions, those nominees may be elected without ballots. If a regional consensus cannot be obtained, elections for these positions shall be held.

VIII. Elections – voting procedures

Rule 25

In all voting by secret ballot, two tellers selected from among the Delegates present shall be appointed by the Presiding Officer to count the votes. Before voting begins, the presiding officer of the meeting shall hand to the two tellers the list of Members of the IPCC present at the Session and the list of candidates, prepared in accordance with the provisions of Rule 22.

Rule 26

The Secretariat shall distribute a voting slip to each delegation. Each voting slip shall be of the same size and colour without distinguishing marks.

Rule 27

The tellers shall satisfy themselves and the delegations that the ballot box is empty and lock it.

Rule 28

Members of the IPCC shall be called in turn to vote in alphabetical order. At the conclusion of the calling of the Members of the IPCC, the presiding officer of the meeting shall ensure that all the Members of the IPCC present have been called.

Rule 29

After the ballot box has been opened the tellers shall immediately count the voting slips in the presence of the meeting. The voting slips shall be destroyed after the announcement of the results by the presiding officer and its acceptance by the meeting.

Rule 30

A voting slip shall be invalid if it contains more names than the number of positions to be filled, or if it includes the name of any other person not appearing in the list of candidates as established by the Session in accordance with the provisions Rule 22.

Rule 31

After completion of the elections, the number of votes for each candidate and the number of abstentions shall be recorded in the report of the Session.

Rule 32

Candidates shall be elected by a simple majority of the votes cast. 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.

Rule 33

The candidate who obtains a simple majority as described in Rule 32 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 shall also be included in the second ballot.

Rule 34

If the number of candidates securing a simple majority exceeds the number of positions to be filled, those candidates who obtained the highest number of votes (to the extent of the number of positions to be filled) shall be declared elected.

Rule 35

If the number of candidates who obtained a simple majority during the first ballot is less than the number of positions to be elected, those who obtained the simple majority shall be declared elected and a further ballot shall be held to fill the remaining positions.

Rule 36

In the 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 positions to be filled. However, if in the previous ballot, any candidate has obtained the same number of votes as the last candidate in the list, he/she shall also be included in the list. The procedures applicable to the results of the first ballot shall be applied to those of the second ballot.

Rule 37

Similar ballots shall be held as necessary until all positions on the IPCC Bureau and any Task Force Bureau have been filled.

Rule 38

Whenever more than one ballot is necessary in the elections described in Rules 32,33, and 34 and where any of the ballots results in the attainment of a number of positions for a Region which is equal to the maximum under the provisions of the 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.

Rule 39

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.

IX. Amendments and suspension

Rule 40

These Rules of Procedures or Annexes may be amended only by the Panel.

Rule 41

Any amendments proposed to these Rules of Procedures submitted by Members of the IPCC or by the IPCC Bureau should be communicated to all Members of the IPCC at least eight weeks before they are submitted to the IPCC Session.

Annex A

IPCC MEMBERS GROUPED ACCORDING TO WMO REGIONS

Region I - Africa

Region II - Asia

Region III - South America

Region IV - North America, Central America and the Caribbean

Region V - South-West Pacific

Region VI - Europe

Members in a Region shall be deemed to be those having their seat of government (capital) within the Region.

AFRICA (Region I)
(53 Members)

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

ASIA (Region II)
(32 Members)

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

SOUTH AMERICA (Region III)
(12 Members)

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

NORTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (Region IV)
(23 Members)

Antigua and Barbuda
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Canada
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago
United States of America

SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC (Region V)
(22 Members)

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

EUROPE (Region VI)
(51 Members)

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

Annex B

Composition of the IPCC Bureau and Task Force Bureau (as agreed April 2002)

This annex will be amended in line with relevant decisions of the Panel.

I. IPCC Bureau

The IPCC Bureau is composed of 30 members.
It consists of:

1. the IPCC-Chair,
2. three Vice-Chairs with specific responsibilities,
3. two Co-chairs of the Task Force Bureau on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories,
4. three Working Group Bureaux, each with two Working Group Co-chairs and six Working Group Vice-chairs.

The current regional balance of the IPCC Bureau is as follows:

Region I: 5
Region II: 5
Region III: 4
Region IV: 4
Region V: 3
Region VI: 8

The IPCC Chair does not represent a region.

II. Task Force Bureau

The Task Force Bureau on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories is composed of 2 Co-chairs and 12 members, 2 each of which should be drawn from each WMO Region.

Annex 6

IPCC POLICY AND PROCESS FOR ADMITTING OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS
Adopted by the Panel at its 25th Session, 26-28 April 2006

Admission policy for observer organizations

The following policy for admitting observer organizations to Sessions of the IPCC and any of its Working Groups applies:

1. A body or an agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, which is qualified in matters covered by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and which has informed the IPCC Secretariat of its wish to be represented at Sessions of the IPCC and any of its Working Groups, may be so admitted subject to acceptance by the Panel.
2. In judging whether an organization is "qualified in matters covered by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change" the Secretariat should be guided by the Principles Governing IPCC Work.
3. Organizations need to be non-profit organizations and are required to furnish proof of their nonprofit and/or tax-exempt status in a State Member of the United Nations, of one of its specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, or in a State Party to the International Court of Justice.
4. Bodies and organizations, which are part of the UN System, are considered participating organizations of the IPCC and are not requested to submit an application or other documentation.
5. Organizations, which already have observer status with WMO, UNEP or UNFCCC, are considered as observer of the IPCC if they request so, subject to acceptance by the Panel. They are not required to submit other documentation.
6. Applications from national organizations will be brought to the attention of the IPCC Focal Point of that IPCC Member. They need to provide evidence of independence from governments. Otherwise, they are encouraged to participate as part of their government delegations.
7. Only admitted observer organizations may designate representatives to attend Sessions of the IPCC and Sessions of a Working Group at plenary level. Observer organizations have to register their representatives for each Session in advance.
8. Being admitted as observer organization to Sessions of the Panel and of its Working Groups does not imply that the organization is admitted or invited to workshops, expert meetings and other closed meetings. During a Session of the Panel or a Working Group certain meetings may be closed to observers. Observer organizations are not admitted to any Session of the IPCC Bureau or Task Force Bureau.
9. Consistent with the IPCC procedures experts from "international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations may be invited in their own right to contribute to the work of the IPCC Working Groups and Task Forces."
10. Subject to availability of sufficient space in the conference room UN and other international and intergovernmental organizations will be provided with nameplates.

Process of admitting observer organizations

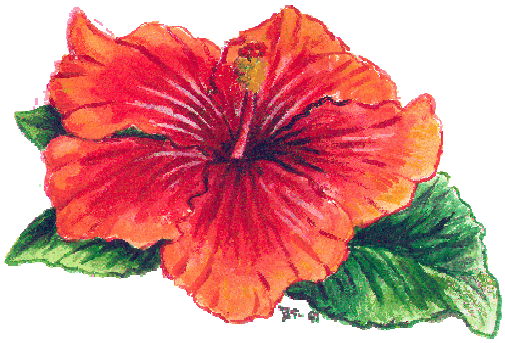
For admitting observer organizations the following process applies:

1. Organizations interested in being admitted as an observer to Sessions of the Panel and any of its Working Groups will be asked to send by post a letter of application with copies of
   a) Documents describing the mandate, scope and governing structure of the organization, such as the charter/statutes/constitution/by-laws or articles of association.
   b) Evidence of the non-profit and/or tax-exempt status of the organization.
   c) Any other information that supports the competence of the organization in matters related to the IPCC.
   d) Information on the affiliation with other non-governmental organizations or institutions involved in climate change activities as appropriate.
   e) Completed form with contact information of the organization and of a designated focal point.
2. New requests for admission as an observer to Sessions of the IPCC and any of its Working Groups shall be submitted at least 4 months before a Session of the Panel or a Working Group.

3. Organizations, which are already on the list of observers of the IPCC Secretariat and which have received invitations to Sessions of the IPCC and any of its Working Groups in the past, will be asked whether they wish to continue to receive invitations to Sessions of the Panel and any of its Working Groups on a provisional basis until the Panel has taken a decision, and if so, they will be asked to submit documentation listed under item 1 above.
4. The Secretariat will bring all requests for admission as observer organization to the attention of Members of the Panel at least four weeks before a Session of the Panel or Working Group.
5. The Secretariat will screen the submissions and make a proposal to be considered by the IPCC Bureau.
6. The list of observer organizations as reviewed by the IPCC Bureau will be presented to the next Session of the Panel for acceptance.
7. An organization is admitted as observer organization by the Panel by consensus.
8. Any organization accepted as observer organization by the IPCC may retain that observer status only as long as they satisfy the conditions set out for observer organizations.
9. The Secretariat of the IPCC maintains information on observer organizations.
10. The Secretariat shall extend invitations to Sessions of the Panel and its Working Groups to accepted observer organizations. The IPCC shall not provide financial assistance to the observers for participating in the IPCC process.
11. Admission of observer organizations will be included as a regular agenda item of Sessions of the IPCC Bureau and the Panel at the discretion of the Chair. The IPCC Bureau and the Panel shall review the list of accepted observer organizations annually.
12. If the observer status has to be withdrawn for any reason, the Chair may suspend the observer status of that organization subject to ratification by the Panel.

ANNEX 7

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS



TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Port Louis, Mauritius, 26-28 April 2006

The list of participants was distributed during the session in Mauritius and is not attached here.
A copy can be obtained from the IPCC Secretariat.