

8 December 1993

Original: ENGLISH/RUSSIAN ONLY

INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE  
FOR A FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE  
Ninth session  
Geneva, 7-18 February 1994  
Item 2 (a) of the provisional agenda

## MATTERS RELATING TO COMMITMENTS

### METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

#### Comments from member States on methodologies for calculations/inventories of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases

#### Note by the interim secretariat

The Committee, at its eighth session, concluded that this item was an important and complex one, and encouraged member States to offer further comments to the interim secretariat by 30 September 1993, for consideration by the Committee at its ninth session (A/AC.237/41, para. 36).

The interim secretariat received submissions for distribution from Australia, Belgium (on behalf of the European Economic Community and its member States), Canada, Croatia, Finland, Japan, the Russian Federation and Yugoslavia. These submissions are attached, and, in accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, are reproduced in the language(s) in which they were received.

CONTENTS

<u>Country</u>	<u>Page</u>
Australia	3
Belgium (on behalf of the European Economic Community and its member States)	9
Canada	11
Croatia	25
Finland	26
Japan	30
Russian Federation	36
Yugoslavia	42

## PAPER NO. 1: AUSTRALIA

## AUSTRALIAN STATEMENT ON INVENTORIES AT INC 8

Australia sees the development of national greenhouse gas inventories of emissions by sources and removal by sinks as one of the high priority activities in the context of international concerns about global warming. These inventories can be used for the quantitative assessment of the impact on greenhouse gases of national policies and measures, and are thus an essential information base for the design of such policies and measures. Inventories are an important and integral part of the national communications required by the Convention. This concept is reflected in paragraph 29 of the Secretariat's note.

There is also a range of other uses for inventory data:

- . the development of emissions projections:
- . the provision of input to scientific studies on the climate system:
- . the comparison of the relative contribution of different gases and sources and sinks:
- . the assessment of the emission differences among different technologies: and
- . assesment of the aggregate effects of national programs on net emissions.

The uses for greenhouse gas inventories at the international level have yet to be clearly defined, and it is now appropriate that greenhouse gas inventory development be reviewed to ensure that inventories will satisfy the FCC provisions.

Since the Convention calls for national inventories to be developed using comparable methodologies it is clearly important that early attention is directed to the formulation of these methodologies.

Australia takes the term comparable to mean that inventories will be derived from methodologies that provide for reporting of results in similar formats, are equal or better in terms of accuracy, and are transparent. Such comparability is an important feature of methodology development, to enable the clarification of differences, the performance of COP's review functions, and the ongoing improvement of methodologies.

Our understanding is that the IPCC will be presenting methodologies which range from the simplest, or default methods, through to more sophisticated methods that take full account of the best scientific knowledge. It should be open for countries to employ more sophisticated methodologies or variants on methodologies where this would generate superior quality inventory information.

The IPCC default methodology is based on the notion of generating data on emissions and sinks without the need for direct measurements. This is done by taking some already collected statistics (such as energy use, livestock numbers, or waste

disposed) and applying a conversion formula and conversion factors appropriate for the country. This is an efficient, relatively simple, and low resource intensity way to proceed. The default methodology constitutes the base level for comparison of other methods.

More sophisticated variants on the default methodology may be reconciled with it where the underlying rationale is similar, that is: emissions calculated by application of a formula, activity data, and emission factors, but involving more sophisticated variants of one or more of these components. It is possible, however, that alternative or more accurate methods may be used for some sources and sinks by some countries which adopt a completely different approach to the default methodology. There will thus be a hierarchy of methods, ranging from the simplest default level, through variants on the default methods where better information is available, to alternative methods that are more sophisticated again.

The INC should ask the IPCC to examine this notion of a hierarchy of methods at a detailed technical level and to advise on how alternative methods should be managed under the convention. It may be that the IPCC needs to examine techniques for verifying the accuracy of individual methods, and that countries that wish to use methods that cannot be directly reconciled with the default methodology should have to apply these verification techniques to demonstrate the greater accuracy of the method prior to its being endorsed by COP as acceptable. Another option is that countries which wish to use alternative methods should have to calculate emissions or removals by the default method as well.

Turning to current activity, Australia commends the IPCC/OECD for the excellent work they have undertaken on greenhouse gas inventory methodology development. This has proved to be a challenging task, and it is unfortunate that the IPCC/OECD program is currently facing resource constraints. Australia strongly supports this program and urges other countries to do the same.

While the IPCC/OECD program is comprehensive, that is, it covers all greenhouse gases, all sectors, and both sources and sinks, work is considerably further advanced in some areas than in others. Australia wishes to reiterate its commitment to a comprehensive approach to controlling greenhouse gases, and to that end emphasises the need for a comprehensive inventory. It would not be acceptable for the IPCC/OECD program to stop at carbon dioxide and methane, the two gases identified as a priority for completion of a methodology by COP I. Indeed, the Convention's inventory requirements specifically reflect the overall thrust of the Convention to address greenhouse gases in a comprehensive way. As part of this comprehensive approach Australia is also keen to see development of international methodologies on forests and other lands use related sinks.

Australia is concerned that a default level methodology be developed as soon as possible on a comprehensive basis. To assist with planning, the INC should request IPCC to submit an appropriate work program, identifying priorities, timelines and resources required. Plans and goals for the development of methodologies beyond the first generation would also be appropriate.

The delay in methodology development means that Annex I countries will have to prepare their reports to COP I without the benefit of a full set of IPCC/OECD guidelines. There may be a case for countries reporting only those emissions that are of significance, that is, those which exceed a certain percentage of their total emissions or of the global total. This would assist countries with limited resources to focus on more relevant emissions and sinks. The INC could ask the IPCC to suggest a minimum inventory reporting requirement for the first national reports to COP.

In the joint IPCC/OECD greenhouse gas inventory development program, attention has focussed on constructing a methodology for the compilation of a tabulation of emissions and sinks of greenhouse gases. The work to date is a vital part of information base of greenhouse gas emissions and sinks. However, a simple statistical tabulation is not the ultimate objective.

Additional work that will be required to satisfy the FCCC provisions includes methodologies for quantifying the impact of individual policies and measures, and for preparing emissions projections. Australia sees this work as an integral component of a greenhouse gas inventory program. The committee should consider whether this work should be referred to the IPCC/OECD program, or undertaken by some other body, and where resources for these tasks might come from. Work on these tasks could not be completed before Annex I countries prepare their first reports. INC should consider what would constitute a minimum satisfactory report in relation to these requirements, noting the work of the OECD/IEA on the development of reporting guidelines for Annex I parties for COP I.

There is a range of issues which the IPCC has set aside during its work, as they have policy implications. For example:

- . the definition of anthropogenic activities is unclear in some cases:
- . the attribution of countries of emissions from interational transport has not been resolved and until this issue is resolved these emissions should continue to be accounted for separately:
- . there is no specification of minimum inventory content requirements as yet: and
- . it needs to be specified how to prepare an inventory for a base year that is representative (to iron out singularities such as those caused by climatic variations on the biosphere and economic aberrations on energy consumption).

The IPCC/OECD should be requested to identify the policy issues that need to be addressed by INC or COP and provide advice on options where appropriate. Some of these issues have already been identified in the note by the Secretariat.

The INC should give consideration to the mechanisms that will be used to fulfill developed country obligations under Article 4.3 of the FCCC in relation to assistance to developing countries in inventory development and reproduction.

Australia's national greenhouse response strategy has the development of a national greenhouse gas inventory as one of its priority measures, and we have commenced a development process of our own in order to have methodology that is best suited to Australian conditions. We shall of course be ensuring that this effort is closely aligned with adoption by the COP of comparable methodologies. This Australian inventory will contribute to the monitoring, review and further development of the national greenhouse response strategy. In December last year the Prime Minister announced funding for the development of the greenhouse gas inventory for the next three years.

Australia is building up its expertise in inventory work, and it is our wish to share it with other INC and COP member countries in the advancement of this work.

## AUSTRALIAN PRELIMINARY POSITION ON SELECTED GREENHOUSE INVENTORY ISSUES

### 1. BUNKER FUELS

Australia considers that, as part of the international effort to assemble greenhouse gas inventory information, bunker fuel emissions should be reported, but separately, from national fuel use.

Bunker fuels (i.e. marine and aviation fuel used for international transport) are a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions from the transport sector and as such need to be incorporated in global inventory information.

The simplest way of gathering and reporting bunker fuels data is for the country in which the bunker is located to collect the volume of fuel sales data for the bunker. (This is done in many countries as matter of routine.)

However, because the bunker fuel is for international transport purposes the data should be reported separately from national transport sector data contained within the greenhouse gas inventory reported by that country. In this way countries would provide international bunker fuel data for aggregation purposes, leading to production of a global inventory on international transport emissions.

On the question of how emissions from international bunker fuel usage should be attributed, Australia considers that this is a vexed question to which there is no easy answer particularly if attempts are made to link emissions to a particular country.

If an attempt were to be made it could take the form of a number of options, e.g. attribution to the country in which the bunker is located, attribution to country of ownership of vessel, apportioning to nationality of passengers or cargo - all such proposals raise complex difficulties with significant potential for problems of equity and distortion in transport activity.

A more realistic course might be for the Conference of Parties to address options for reducing emissions from the international transport sector (aviation and marine) through the use of transnational response measures - however Australia would not see this as a priority activity at this point in the negotiations.

The key point for the INC at this stage is to agree on the arrangements for the gathering of inventory data and bunker fuel emissions, without getting side tracked on how to attribute or control those emissions.

## 2. AVIATION EMISSIONS

Australia notes that the International Civil Aviation Organisation's Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection (CAEP) is currently investigating a range of issues pertaining to gaseous emissions from aircraft.

These investigations should be taken into account in the development of inventory methodologies.

## 3. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EMBODIED ENERGY

Australia considers that there are significant policy issues concerned with how to treat the export of energy intensive products under the Convention. The need for special consideration of these and related circumstances is recognised in the principles guiding Parties to the Convention (Article 3), and explicitly in Articles 4.2 and 4.10 of the Convention. These policy issues should be decoupled from the immediate question of inventory methodologies. However, countries wishing to do so in their national inventories should be able to identify emissions arising from the production of energy intensive products.



PAPER NO. 2: BELGIUM (ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN  
ECONOMIC COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBER STATES)  
18 August 1993

The IPCC is engaged in tasks that will provide objective scientific and technical advice to the COP, through the SBSTA, on the understanding of climate change, the possible impacts and technical and socio-economic options to mitigate or to adapt to such climate change.

In particular, the IPCC prepares a common methodology for national inventories of GHGs sources and sinks. The EC and its Member States recommend that the COP adopts a methodology based on the work done by the IPCC.

The EC acknowledges the need for a consistent, transparent, comparable and scientifically sound methodology and believes that the Committee should welcome the decisions made by the IPCC to proceed in the development of such a methodology along the lines and according to the time schedule set forward by the IPCC Chairman yesterday.

In his letter of 1 March 1993 (doc. A/AC.237/29), the INC Chairman has asked IPCC to provide technical input for the COP's tasks regarding the review of information. In reply, the IPCC Chairman proposed yesterday to form a joint working party to discuss this matter. The EC and its Member States support this proposal.

\*  
\* \*

On the questions raised in document A/AC.237/34, we have the following comments:

Question 1

The establishment of comparable methodologies is an evolving process, and must therefore be considered in a pragmatic way. The first formal communications by Annex I countries should be based on the latest available IPCC draft guidelines. The first communications will enable the SBSTA and the SBI to suggest improvements in the methodology.

Questions 2 to 4

The European Community and its Member States welcome the fact that the IPCC default methodology specifically allows for the use of more detailed inventories in countries which have the capability, and for simplified methods in those which do not. We welcome the efforts made by the IPCC, and by other bodies such as UNEP, to ensure that developing countries are progressively involved in the development of these methodologies. We urge all countries to take advantage of this possibility. We hope that the result will be a common comprehensive methodology that is as practical and simple to use as possible.

In connection specifically with Question 4, we believe technical cooperation in this area, including training and capacity building, should be an early priority for bilateral and multilateral assistance and cooperation programmes.

Question 5

A practical, manageable system for the central collection, management and reporting of inventory data would be of direct use to the COP and its subsidiary bodies. Such system should allow for maintenance and updating by the INC/COP Secretariat on the basis of periodic reports from Parties.

However, it is known that other initiatives to develop and implement such data systems have been taken. Care should be taken not to duplicate other efforts and to coordinate initiatives in the INC contexts with existing systems.

Question 6

We feel that not enough thought has been given to this problem. We are not satisfied with simply allocating emissions to the country where the fuel has been purchased because these countries in general lack the instruments to control fuel use. We favour the territorial principle, i.e. allocating emissions to countries where emissions take place. We recognize however that this or any other solutions, such as the flag principle, may pose problems with

respect to allocating emissions from international maritime and aviation transport. As long as an international allocation method of bunker emissions has not been agreed upon, such emissions should be dealt with as a separate category. INC might wish to ask ICAO and IMO to collaborate on finding appropriate solutions, not just on compiling inventories of emissions but also on finding ways of controlling them.

#### Question 7

We stress that for both practical and fundamental reasons the issue of climate change in general and the quantification of sources and sinks in particular will always suffer from a certain degree of uncertainty. This pleads for a policy based on risk assessment and for a pragmatic and flexible approach that can be adapted to new or updated information. IPCC should be asked to deal with categorizing and reducing the uncertainties. The existing uncertainty has implications, in particular for the development and implementation of the "comprehensive approach". Whilst parties should be encouraged to submit as much data as they can on all GHGs, including those which have indirect effects, the "comprehensive approach" should be limited to those GHGs for which sufficiently accurate quantitative knowledge exists on their GWP, and on sources and sinks. The political decisions are not only determined by the databases but also by other factors such as reduction potentials, cost-effectiveness and socio-economic aspects.

#### Question 8

It is suggested that Annex I countries report more frequently than other countries.

As the European Community has already decided that member states produce annual inventories of GHG emissions, we suggest in particular a yearly reporting frequency by Annex I countries, of course taking into account what article 12.5 says about the timing of the first report.

It is important to differentiate in this respect between the communication of inventories and reporting of other information required in article 12 which could be on a less frequent basis.

#### Question 9

We suggest that the following items receive a higher priority in the IPCC Work Programme:

- In view of the implications of quantitative uncertainties of in particular sinks for the comprehensive approach, we suggest that IPCC pay more attention to the role and quantification of sinks with respect to the global carbon balance. Likewise IPCC may be asked to pay more attention to the technical aspects and effects of CO<sub>2</sub>-removal and storage.
- With respect to the development of the IPCC-inventory methodology, we suggest that IPCC, in close cooperation with SBSTA, pay attention to compatibility and transparency of its method to other methodologies available or under development, such as CORINAIR. In any case this should lead to the adoption by COP of one internationally accepted methodology.

Finally, we would like to call the attention of the INC to a couple of items which were not addressed properly so far.

#### Feedstocks

The Secretariat's paper did not address the question of how to deal with so-called feedstocks, such as oil that is converted to chemicals and plastics. Questions arise whether those feedstocks should be accounted immediately as emissions or if a more sophisticated method should be used. This subject needs further elaboration by IPCC and discussion by INC.

#### Waste

A comparable issue is waste production and its treatment, e.g. incineration producing CO<sub>2</sub>. In Annex II of document 34 only CH<sub>4</sub> emissions from landfills is included. CO<sub>2</sub>-emission from waste also needs further elaboration.

---

PAPER NO. 3: CANADA

**INTERVENTION:  
RESPONSE TO IPCC CHAIRMAN'S OPENING ADDRESS**

Canada thanks the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for taking the time to speak to us earlier today and for making himself available for comment and questions during this Working Group session.

We wish to express Canada's continuing endorsement of the mandate of the IPCC and our ongoing commitment to its work. Canada is active in all three working groups and, as Committee members are aware, Canada is Co-Chair of the IPCC's Working Group III on the socio-economics of climate change. Our strong commitment is also evidenced by our past, present and planned financial contributions.

Clearly, the next fruit of the IPCC's labour - a Special Report to be released in late 1994 - will be an integral component of a successful first session of the Conference of the Parties. As outlined by Dr. Bolin, the elements of that report will be of particular importance to the COPs deliberations and decisions on net emissions and relative contributions of greenhouse gases.

Canada considers that the Bureaus of the IPCC and INC could usefully discuss the role of the IPCC in developing technical criteria for the review of information. Further discussion on this issue may take place next week as Working Group 1 addresses the first review of communications.

In closing, Canada hopes that the Chairman of the IPCC could be invited to speak to the Committee at its 9th and 10th sessions. We heard from many of our key partners this morning about the enormity of the task ahead of us and the short time left before the first COP. Ongoing linkages and exchanges of information among all these partners would most assuredly assist the INC in meeting its obligations.

**INTERVENTION IN DISCUSSION ON  
METHODOLOGIES FOR CALCULATIONS/INVENTORIES OF  
EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS OF GREENHOUSE GASES**

Before addressing the key issues and responding to the questions in Secretariat document A/AC.237/34, allow me, at the outset, to highlight two points which Canada considers to be of particular importance in the broader context of the role of the Conference of the Parties vis-a-vis Convention methodologies.

Firstly, while we acknowledge the importance of speedy progress on determining inventory methodologies, Canada considers that the Convention calls for the first session of the COP to adopt two other methodologies:

- 1) methodologies for evaluating the effectiveness of measures (article 7.2d); and
- 2) methodologies for calculating net emissions and relative contributions of greenhouse gases (article 4.2c).

While inventory methodologies are clearly the most developed and the foundation for the other two, these two cannot be overlooked. Canada supports the need to develop comparable methodologies for evaluating the effectiveness of measures and will contribute to the deliberations on this issue under the INC 8 agenda item on first review of information communicated by Annex 1 countries. As this work progresses, we believe that it will be of value as input for further INC discussions.

As to methodologies for calculating net emissions and relative contributions of greenhouse gases - what Canada calls the comprehensive or integrated, all-gas approach to limiting greenhouse gases - we suggest that this Working Group recommend to the Committee that the Secretariat be tasked with preparing a discussion document on this methodology for INC 9, leading to a decision document at INC 10.

Moreover, in the interests of continuity and strengthening linkages between the INC and the IPCC, we hope that this Working Group will recommend to the Committee that IPCC officials be invited to attend INC 9 and INC 10 to brief delegations and demonstrate work underway.

Secondly, as we mentioned yesterday, Canada wishes to highlight our ongoing support for the status and mandate of the IPCC along with its role vis-a-vis Convention methodologies. We continue to participate in the work of IPCC working group 1 on inventory methodologies and global warming potentials. For example, Canada will be contributing \$35,000 to the OECD for its work on non-CO2 inventories. We look forward to an early release of the draft inventory methodologies and the release of the IPCC's Special Report for the first session of the COP.

This brings me to Canada's views on the issues raised in Secretariat document A/AC.237/34. But first, I would like to congratulate the Executive Secretary on the excellent paper he has prepared to facilitate our discussions.

In preparing this intervention, we have been guided by paragraph 9 which suggests that the Committee consider what contribution it might make to the orientation of the IPCC Programme, so that the results might correspond as closely as possible to the requirements of the Convention. In addition, paragraph 9 notes that the Committee may also address policy questions that are not adequately dealt with in the current IPCC Programme.

In that vein and further to yesterday's discussion, we wish to highlight our conclusion before presenting our specific comments. Canada agrees with Ambassador Wensley's comments yesterday. Clearly, the Convention commits all parties to prepare inventories for all sources and sinks of all greenhouse gases. Canada believes that this is one of the two key components of the comprehensive or integrated, all gas approach to limiting greenhouse gas emissions. The second component is Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) which we consider fall under methodologies for net emissions and relative contributions mentioned earlier.

We strongly endorse Australia's call for the speedy development of inventory methodologies. That being said, we also agree that we have to be practical. As a first step, we propose that INC 9 review draft IPCC inventory methodologies to be released in December 1993, endorse them, and recommend that Annex 1 countries use them in preparing National Reports probably due during the second half of next year. Clearly, countries will be

reporting on certain categories of sources and sinks using either IPCC methodologies still in development or their own methodologies. We believe that the use of non-IPCC methodologies is acceptable, as long as these are backed up by adequate and transparent documentation.

### Introduction

With this in mind, Canada offers the following comments on the introduction:

- Paragraph 5 mentions that the IPCC Programme is "the only systematic work on methodologies that is currently under way in the international community". It should be noted that work on methodologies for inventories of ozone precursors (NOx, VOCs, CO) has been underway for some time within the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. It might be useful for this work to be assessed by the IPCC and, if appropriate, incorporated into its ongoing Programme on inventories.

### Progress Report by Chair of IPCC

Canada thanks the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for his written and verbal progress reports. He, the members of the IPCC Bureau, and the countries participating in the methodologies work are to be commended for the results of their efforts. A few thoughts on the work to date and future work follow:

- As referenced in paragraph 18, we are pleased that the IPCC has recently circulated a letter to all IPCC countries requesting help in the identification of human-influenced sinks that might be included in the inventory methodology. Canada submitted its response in July. We stress the importance of work in this area, as the Convention refers throughout to all sources and sinks of greenhouse gases as well as the net integrated effect of emissions on the climate system.
- Regarding paragraph 25, Canada supports the flexible approach to methodologies taken by the IPCC. We believe that such an approach ensures the widest and most effective participation possible, and ultimately facilitates the work of the Convention's Conference of the Parties. We wish to highlight the need for adequate supporting documentation for those countries using their own established and comparable methodologies, rather than the IPCC methodologies.

Observations of the Secretariat on Features of the IPCC Programme

The observations by the Secretariat on features of the IPCC programme are a most useful contribution to our discussions. Canada wishes to add the following points to the debate.

- Paragraph 29 - Acknowledging that it does not show all existing subdivisions of categories, Canada is satisfied with the list of categories of sources and sinks for national greenhouse gas inventories as detailed in Annex II of the Secretariat document. In general, this list reflects the manner in which Canadian emissions are categorized.
- Paragraph 30 - Canada agrees that the use of categories of sources and sinks allows countries to communicate inventories to the extent their capacities permit. We note however that reporting requirements must be clear. Additional category groupings should be used only if they can be aggregated to the level proposed by the IPCC. In addition, sectors and subsectors should be consistent from one country to the next. The only difference should be in the level of detail reported, otherwise the IPCC would be required to modify submissions in order to make any comparisons.
- As referenced in paragraph 32, Canada agrees that agricultural activities should be reported using a three-year average and that fluctuations from year to year due to economic, climatic or other variables should be acknowledged wherever annual values are required. However, for forestry activities, we believe a longer averaging time would be required due to decades-long life cycles. In addition, guidelines for forestry activities should distinguish between sustainable and non-sustainable activities.

Possible Role of the Subsidiary Bodies Established by the Convention

On the possible role of subsidiary bodies, Canada offers the following thoughts.

- We agree that the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) could carry out the tasks listed in paragraph 38. However, we wish to stress that avoiding duplication between the efforts of the SBSTA and the IPCC is crucial, given current economic and resource realities. For example, article 9.2a of the Convention states that the SBSTA will "provide assessments of the state of scientific knowledge relating to climate change and its

effects". Given that this is a key component of the IPCC mandate, we recommend that this article be interpreted to mean that the SBSTA will review the IPCC assessments, rather than undertake them.

Questions for Consideration by the Committee

**Question 1 - What are the implications if methodologies are not fully developed in time for the first review process under the Convention?**

The Convention envisages a dynamic and evolutionary review process, based on ongoing assessments of the implementation of the Convention and of the global situation, drawing upon best available scientific, technical, economic and other information. Canada is confident that IPCC and other inventory methodologies will be developed enough to permit COP I to perform its review functions under the Convention.

We acknowledge that IPCC methodologies for every greenhouse gas source and sink will not be fully developed, but as we presented earlier, we endorse the use by countries of non-IPCC methodologies, as long as these are backed up by adequate and transparent documentation.

The key implication of the use of non-IPCC methodologies will be resource-based. More financial and human resources will be required to verify and review these methodologies.

To assist in the full and ongoing development of inventory methodologies, it will be important for COP I to adopt rules of procedures for its subsidiary bodies and to clarify the linkage between the SBSTA and the IPCC.

**Question 2 - Are the requirements for practicability sufficiently taken into account, especially for developing countries?**

Canada is satisfied that the inventory methodology is practicable for all countries, both developing and developed.



**Question 3 - How can full accessibility to the work of the IPCC be ensured?**

Canada is pleased with the efforts to date of the IPCC Programme and the Committee to increase the information flow between the two. In particular, the demonstration at INC 8 of the IPCC draft inventory methodology proved very useful for Committee delegation members.

As we mentioned earlier in our intervention, we offer the suggestion that the IPCC be invited to all INC sessions between INC 8 and the first COP so that IPCC work on methodologies and other pertinent areas can be demonstrated and discussed, and so that Committee delegation members have an opportunity for informal exchanges of views and learning sessions with IPCC officials and experts. In addition, the Committee may wish to ask the INC Bureau to invite the IPCC Chair to attend one or more of the Bureau's meetings.

**Question 4 - How can the technical cooperation component be expanded and coordinated with other current training initiatives?**

In Canada's view, technical cooperation on the science of climate change is vital to the successful implementation of the Convention. We are therefore very supportive of the IPCC Programme's work on country studies and national and regional training workshops.

Canada is pleased to advise Committee members that we are cooperating bilaterally with Mexico, China, Tanzania and Zimbabwe on country studies which include work on greenhouse gas inventories. We encourage bilateral and multilateral donors to support the IPCC's work in this area.

**Question 5 - Would a system for the central collection, management and reporting of inventory data be of direct use to the COP?**

A system for the central collection, management and reporting of inventory data could be of direct use to the COP, via the work of the the IPCC, SBI and the SBSTA.

As to where this system might be based, further discussion on this subject would be useful. While the Secretariat may want to, and probably should be, involved, consideration could also be given to an individual Party hosting this system.

**Question 6 - Should emissions from international marine and aviation bunkers be included in national inventories?**

Yes. Canada believes that the allocation of emissions should be based on a consistent data set, such as sales of fuels within a given country. Canada develops its estimates based on sales data, with the underlying assumption that although some purchases made in Canada will undoubtedly contribute to emissions outside our borders, we are also not accounting for emissions resulting from aircraft or marine traffic within our borders consuming fuel purchased elsewhere. Since the goal of developing and reporting country specific emission inventories is to obtain a global budget of emissions, fuel consumption data is really all that is required.

**Question 7 - What are the implications of uncertainty before specific categories of sources and sinks can be taken as a basis for policy-making?**

This question is quite similar to the first question on the implications of uncertain methodologies on the first review of information by the COP. As with the first question, Canada reiterates that the Convention contains provisions which ensure that the process of implementing the agreement is both dynamic and evolutionary. It is also based on the best available information. These provisions were and are important given the evolutionary nature of the science of climate change. Canada is confident that the IPCC's ongoing work on categories of sources and sinks can be taken as a basis for COP I and future COP policy decisions.

**Question 8 - How frequently can national inventories be reported?**

Canada suggests that an initial exchange of views at INC 8 on this issue would be useful. Canada's view is that the differentiated timetable set by article 12.5 of the Convention is a premise upon which the discussion should be based. We are also cognizant that reporting frequency will be affected by economic and resource realities.

However, we believe a Committee recommendation on this matter would be better developed at future INCs, when IPCC draft inventory methodologies are available and Annex I countries are further along in their process of preparing national communications.

**DISCUSSION PAPER  
ON  
THE COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO  
LIMITING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS  
AND  
METHODOLOGIES FOR CALCULATING NET EMISSIONS AND  
RELATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES**

**For Informal Discussion at  
the Eighth Session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee  
for a Framework Convention on Climate Change**

**THE CHALLENGE:**

The climate change problem can be traced to a number of greenhouse gases. The global response to climate change must thus encompass all these gases in an integrated fashion. This is reflected in the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) which requires developed countries to adopt policies and take corresponding measures to limit emissions of greenhouse gases and protect and enhance greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs. The Convention also requires developed countries to take into account the respective contribution of greenhouse gases to climate change.

Canada interprets articles 7.2d), 4.2b), and 4.2c) of the Convention as a directive to the first session of the Conference of the Parties to adopt the following three methodologies:

- 1) inventories of sources and sinks;
- 2) calculations of net emissions and relative contributions of greenhouse gases; and
- 3) evaluation of the effectiveness of mitigation measures.

Canada considers that these articles are based on - and are the underpinning of - a comprehensive approach to mitigating climate change, rather than on a piecemeal or gas-by-gas approach.

The comprehensive approach is about policy flexibility and environmental effectiveness. Flexible because it allows each country to choose its own most economically-viable measures. Effective because it takes into account the full breadth of the climate change problem and permits a broad range of climate change mitigation options.

Clearly, in order to ensure transparent and effective implementation of this approach, there is a need for carefully formulated guidelines on the above three methodologies, based on best available science and approved and regularly reviewed by the Conference of the Parties. Ongoing international research to address the gaps in scientific knowledge will also be required.

The purpose of this informal paper is to elicit comment at INC 8 from a small number of interested countries on guidelines for implementing the second methodology mentioned above - namely calculations of net emissions and relative contributions of greenhouse gases.

#### **KEY METHODOLOGY COMPONENTS:**

The key components of a methodology for calculating net emissions and relative contributions of greenhouse gases are:

- 1) inventories of all sources and sinks for all greenhouse gases;
- 2) Global Warming Potentials (GWPs).

For both of these components, thoughts on draft guidelines and a number of policy questions are presented for discussion.

#### **1) Inventories**

The COP, at its first session, must adopt methodologies for greenhouse gas inventories.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), in cooperation with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), has undertaken to develop methodologies for preparing inventories of emissions from all sources and removals by all sinks of all GHGs not controlled under the Montreal Protocol.

At present, accurate emissions calculations for certain categories of sources and sinks are more feasible than for others. Over time, as the science evolves, and as provided for under the Convention, all emissions calculations for categories of sources and sinks will be reported quantitatively. Until then, there will be a certain amount of "best estimate" information in national reports.

Given the level of support internationally for IPCC/OECD inventory methodology work - both in developing and developed countries - Canada considers that guidelines for methodologies for calculating net emissions and relative contributions of greenhouse gases should use IPCC methodologies as the default inventory methodology. Countries choosing to use comparable methodologies should provide adequate supporting documentation.

### Policy Questions

- How will the COP promote and guide the development and periodic refinement of valid, transparent and accurate inventories for categories of sources and sinks? Will the COP rely on the advice of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice? What role should the IPCC play?
- How will the COP determine which inventories for which gases and which categories of sources and sinks should be adopted? Will the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice provide the advice to the COP on this issue? What role should the IPCC play?

Given the IPCC list of greenhouse gases numbers approximately twenty five, Canada considers that the determination of which gases should be inventoried should be based on a critical threshold of relative contribution to global warming - either nationally or globally. A threshold (e.g., 0.5%) which would already cover CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, and ozone precursors could be used. As soon as a gas passed that threshold, and adequate IPCC or non-IPCC inventory methodologies have been developed, it would be included in national inventories.

- Are the inventory methodologies being developed by the IPCC/OECD adequate? Should they be adjusted or should others be developed?

## 2) Relative Contributions to Climate Change

The IPCC, in cooperation with the OECD, continues to fine-tune its values for net (direct and indirect) Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) for each greenhouse gas. These values are then used to calculate each gas' relative contribution to climate change.

Given the level of support internationally for this IPCC work - both in developing and developed countries - guidelines methodologies for calculating net emissions and relative contributions of greenhouse gases should use the IPCC GWPs as the default methodology for calculating the relative contribution of each gas to climate change.

The GWP approach does not appear to be practical for considering the relative contribution of short-lived, poorly-mixed gases such as ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) and its precursors (NO<sub>x</sub>, VOCs, CO). Therefore these gases will need to be addressed as individual gases rather than as part of the integrated package of CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases.

### Policy Questions

- How will the COP determine which radiative forcing value should be assigned to each gas? How will the COP refine current radiative forcing values? Will the COP rely on the advice of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice? What role should the IPCC play?
- Are the radiative forcing values being developed by the IPCC/OECD adequate? Should they be adjusted or should others be developed?

### PROCESS AND PRODUCT:

In terms of the process required and ultimate product sought in order to ensure that the first COP adopts methodologies for calculating net emissions and relative contributions of greenhouse gases, the following is presented for comment:

- At INC 8, as proposed by Canada in our methodologies intervention, Working Group 1 could be tasked with preparing a discussion document on methodologies for calculating the net emissions and relative contributions of greenhouse gases for INC 9, in consultation with the IPCC and other appropriate bodies;

- At INC 9, the Working Group 1 document could be discussed and Working Group 1 Co-Chairs could be tasked with preparing a decision document for INC 10.
- At INC 10, the decision document could be adopted for presentation at COP I.

The document presented by INC to COP I for adoption could include the following:

- A policy statement reiterating the commitment under the Convention which calls for action to mitigate emissions from all sources and all sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled under the Montreal Protocol.
- A list of the categories of sources and sinks for which countries would be required to report, using IPCC or comparable inventory methodologies.
- A list of categories of sources and sinks for which scientific uncertainties exist. Countries would be encouraged - but not beholden - to report on this list, using transparent methodologies. This second list would be necessary because the science of estimating emissions from certain sources and sinks is not yet advanced enough, or certain practical difficulties have not yet been ironed out.
- GWP values for all greenhouse gases over the pre-determined threshold.

It is important to note that, as the science evolves, the Convention would eventually require countries to report on all categories of sources and sinks, and all mitigation measures would be evaluated for effectiveness by the COP.

Attached is Annex II of INC Secretariat document A/AC.237/34, Categories of Sources and Sinks for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Recommended by the IPCC Programme. Canada considers that comment and discussion on these categories of sources and sinks would be useful in developing guidelines for calculating net emissions and relative contributions of greenhouse gases.

General Policy Questions

- How often will the COP refine methodologies for calculating net emissions and relative contributions of greenhouse gases?
- Is the methodology for calculating net emissions and relative contributions of greenhouse gases practicable and user-friendly for developing countries in particular?



## PAPER NO. 4: CROATIA

On the basis of the available materials, and due to the short time and impossibility to consult the national institutes who are involved in the technical implementation of the greenhouse gases inventories, we are submitting to you some general comments and opinions as regards the above-mentioned document:

1. We support in fullness the significant efforts of the Committee and the established Working Group to develop a unique methodology for national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases warming our planet and not controlled by the Montreal Protocol using all available comparable methodologies.
2. Calculations of emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases should take into account the best available scientific knowledge, including the effective capacity of sinks and the respective contributions of such gases to climate change.
3. By developing a unique IPCC methodology for inventories of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases the transparency, comparability and consistency of the inventory data are provided in order to enable the developing countries to develop their own national inventories by applying other available methodologies.
4. By ensuring the compatibility of IPCC and CORINAIR inventory programmes, the developing countries, which use CORINAIR programme (or any similar programme) for national inventories of emission of greenhouse gases, will be enabled to submit regularly their national reports pursuant to provisions of the Convention without addition costs.
5. For the sake of an adequate and uniform application of the IPCC methodology all significant documents relating to these issues, such as IPCC guidelines, reference manual, workbook, software, reporting and documentation standards should be made available to the developing countries.
6. In developing their national greenhouse gases inventories, the developing countries are to be granted all technical, professional and financial assistance to facilitate a continuous exchange of information among the Convention parties.
7. We fully support the suggestion for 1990 to be the basic year for national greenhouse gases inventories, being the basic year for other international methodologies as well.

In this respect we suggest that reports on national inventories of the developing countries should be submitted to the interim IPCC Secretariat each five years for all pollutants and each two years for CO<sub>2</sub>.

PAPER NO. 5: FINLAND

METHODOLOGIES FOR CALCULATIONS/INVENTORIES OF EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS OF GREENHOUSE GASES

Finland finds preparation of the methodologies as an important task in the implementation of the Framework Convention on Climate Change. Establishment of common methodologies should be seen as an evolving process where progress is made step by step using the best scientific knowledge available.

A certain degree of flexibility should be maintained in order to allow the incorporation of new scientific knowledge into the process.

Inevitably, uncertainties are involved in this work. There might be cases where individual countries have more advanced information available than what is already included in the common methodologies. Use of this more advanced information should be allowed provided that transparency, comparability and consistency of inventory data are ensured.

Finland has participated in the development of the IPCC/OECD methodology which can serve as a base line for the preparations. The Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) should make full use of this important project.

At the 8. session of the INC, it became evident that the work on methodologies on removals by sinks has been delayed compared with that on the emissions. It was stated in the secretariat's background document A/AC.237/34 (para 35) that a scientific basis is not yet available to define methodologies with confidence for calculating removals by sinks.

Finland would like to emphasize that in the Convention there is a carefully negotiated balance as to the emissions and sinks are concerned. Therefore, it is necessary to speed up the preparatory work on removals by sinks, in particular the forests.

The delegation of Finland distributed at the 8. session of the INC an informal discussion paper on forests as sinks and reservoirs of carbon. This paper is now enclosed as part of these formal comments by Finland to the Secretariat.

Finland has also supported some basic studies to improve knowledge relating to methodologies and calculations about the emissions of biomass and bioenergy use in the energy production. Finland will make available this information after these studies have been finished.

## Discussion paper

### Forests as sinks and reservoirs of carbon

The objective of the Framework Convention on Climate Change is the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. All parties of the Convention are committed to periodically update inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases. They also commit themselves to protect and enhance greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs.

For the aim of stabilising the concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere it is essential for forest management to maintain a high proportion of forests as young, healthy and well growing in order to act as an efficient sink of carbon, i.e. having a **high rate of carbon sequestration**. On the other hand, the conservation of old and dense forests maintains a large reservoir of carbon sequestered earlier to the ecosystem, i.e. **high carbon density per unit area**. These two complementary strategies for forest management could have a substantial contribution during the next few decades- in addition to the reduction emissions - to the aim of stabilising the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere.

In order to define the role of ecosystems as sinks and reservoirs of carbon we should aim at a methodology, which is clear, consistent and flexible. The long-term objective should be the construction of a complete carbon balance for a country. The strategy for the achievement of this goal should be the development of the methodology in a step-wise manner, including, for instance for the forests, the following components and steps:

- sequestration of carbon through by afforestation and reforestation (increment of the area of sinks),
- maintenance and increment of carbon reservoirs through increased accumulation of carbon into forest ecosystems (increasing the carbon density per unit area)
- accumulation of carbon into forest soils (increasing the carbon density per unit area).

Increasing accumulation of forest biomass results in a relatively rapid sequestration of atmospheric carbon into tree and other forest biomass. This carbon sequestered by the forest ecosystems remains there for several decades, depending on the forest biome and the rate of timber utilisation.

Young trees at their maximum growth rate are efficient sinks of atmospheric carbon. On a medium time-scale (10 to 30 years) young, growing forests can in certain regions be even more effective way of decreasing the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere than the reduction of emissions. In addition, this would allow the development of renewable energy options.

In the boreal zone, for instance, old and dense forests (both natural and managed) are a considerable reservoir of carbon. The sink effect of these forests is low, because the forest biomass does not increase anymore due to the stand age and density. An equivalent amount of carbon is used in plant respiration than is accumulated through photosynthesis. However, even though these forests have ceased to grow, they act as reservoirs of carbon, unless they are attacked by pests and diseases or forest fires. Thus, for the management of carbon reservoirs it is important to conserve and increase the area of old-growth forests with a high forest biomass. This is also in line with the objectives of sustainable management of forests and conservation the biological diversity of forest ecosystems.

### **Increment of forest area**

The increment of sinks through afforestation and reforestation is rather easy to calculate. For instance, the methodology developed by the IPCC/OECD joint working group for the assessment of biospheric emissions, contains a technique for such calculations, i.e. negative emissions = sinks. The periodic reporting of such anthropogenic measures for increasing the sinks should be a part of the reporting procedures agreed by the conference of the parties. The decrease of forest area should be naturally reported as well.

### **Increment of forest biomass**

The increment of carbon reservoirs through the increased forest biomass (carbon density per unit area) can also be defined as a sink over a certain time period. The approval of such anthropogenic measures for increasing the carbon sinks requires a larger data base and more complicated calculations than that related to the increment of forest area. There are techniques available to assess with accuracy the total carbon content of the tree biomass (above and below-ground) by means of the standing tree volume. The common base for such calculations could be a three-year average in late 1980's. Periodic assessments of the total forest biomass are then carried out. An increase of biomass is considered as a sink and a decrease of biomass as an emission.

### **Definition of methodology**

The crediting for the enhancement of sinks through anthropogenic measures would require that such measures can be adequately quantified by internationally accepted methods (through an international review mechanism). In order to achieve the most cost-effective strategy, countries could base their calculations on:

- the increment of forest area,
- the increment of carbon content of forest ecosystems.

It is natural that also the decrease of the forest area should be reported as well. The periodic reporting should contain an assessment of changes (increment/decrease) in the forest biomass. Thus for long-term calculations of emissions by sources and removals by sinks, a country could not be accounted for a temporary measure in increasing a biospheric sink.

PAPER NO. 6: JAPAN

Comments on the methodological questions  
of the Government of Japan

1. General Points

(1) The Government of Japan highly appreciates the IPCC work to develop methodologies for national inventories. Efforts should be maintained to further enhance the coordination between the INC and IPCC.

(2) The Government of Japan supports further elaboration of the idea of the comprehensive approach, which should contain the three points below:

- (a) CO<sub>2</sub> and the other GHG<sub>s</sub>;
- (b) Emission from sources and removal by sinks;
- (c) Methodologies for calculating relative contributions of various GHG<sub>s</sub> to climate change.\*

(3) We believe it necessary for the IPCC to strengthen its study not only on the calculation measures, but also on the effectiveness of measures to limit the emissions and enhance the removals of these gases.

---

\* The reason to include this point is that it is necessary to treat the change in the total of the relative contributions of various GHGs in the review of COPs.

2. Specific Points

Q1 What are the implications if methodologies are not fully developed in time for the first review process under the Convention?

In view of the rather imminent timing of the entry into force of the Convention, perhaps in early part of 1994, the Government of Japan believes that the Committee should make the best use of the IPCC draft report, which is expected to be available in December this year. To this end, INC9 should achieve certain consensus on the minimum set of requirements of the methodologies for inventories based on the December draft of IPCC, so that Annex I countries can communicate their information within 6 months after the entry into force of the Convention in accordance with Article 12 paragraph 5.

We are fully aware of the importance of the IPCC review process beginning from January up to April 1994. However, in view of the urgency of reaching an agreement on the methodologies for inventories, the Government of Japan would like to propose that the IPCC submit the pre-draft to the signatories of the Convention through the INC Secretariat by the end of November prior to its release expected in December 1993.

Despite the desirability to share a common methodology, in case of delay of its completion, the Government of Japan does not exclude the possibility for the Parties to the Convention to report their national

inventories, using their own methodologies, as far as comparability and transparency are secured.

Q2 Are the requirements for practicability sufficiently taken into account, especially for developing countries?

The Government of Japan appreciates the IPCC/OECD initiative in promoting regional training workshops where national experts can make very detailed examination of, and develop practical experience of using the draft guideline. We also support the country studies of UNEP funded by the Global Environment Facility.

One further measure, which might be considered, is to enhance the coordination between UNEP/IPCC and the UNDP, which has the extensive network of the field offices in developing countries.

Q3 How can full accessibility to the work of the IPCC be ensured?

The Government of Japan has observed and highly valued the excellent presentation of the IPCC/OECD Programme by the IPCC experts. Such efforts to enhance the flow of information from the IPCC to the Committee should be further strengthened.

Q4 How can the technical cooperation component be expanded and coordinated with other current training initiatives?

The Government of Japan believes that the restructured Global Environment Facility should play a



central role in coordinating financial and technical cooperation aspects with regard to global environment issues. Therefore, the expansion of the IPCC activities and the coordination with the activities by other organizations should be considered in this context.

The Government of Japan has attached particular importance to capacity building of developing countries, and has been engaged in various technical assistance programmes including seminars to share the experiences about measures to prevent the climate change among experts in the Asia and Pacific region.

Q5 Would a system for the central collection, management and reporting of inventory data be of direct use to the COP?

The Government of Japan is convinced that the central collection of inventory data will be very useful to the COP, provided that the roles of SBSTA and SBI are clearly defined in relation to the role played by the IPCC. Our initial observation on this points is that the SBSTA will make scientific and technical advice related to the Convention to the COP, whereas the SBI will assist the COP fulfill its mandate stipulated in Article 7 paragraph 2 (a), (b), (c), (d) and so on.

As for a possible division of responsibility between the IPCC and SBSTA/SBI, we take note of the explanation made by Professor Bolin at the INC 8, leaving scientific

and technical assessment to the IPCC and the policy matters to the subsidiary bodies of the Convention, in particular to the SBI. We believe that the COP should keep reviewing the adequacy of such division of responsibility between the IPCC and the subsidiary bodies. For this reviewing purpose, we would like to propose that the Secretariat of the INC will develop the document to prepare a list of specific tasks divided between the IPCC and the SBSTA/SBI.

Q6 Should emission from international marine and aviation bunkers be included in national inventories.?

We appreciate the IPCC study in collaboration with the ICAO, which aims to account for the emissions associated with international traffic and trade among countries. We need to come up with a certain way of attribution of the emission from aircrafts and ships, taking into account proportional responsibility in accordance with benefits obtained.

Q7 What are the implications of uncertainty before specific categories of sources and sinks can be taken as a basis for policy-making?

We are convinced that each Party to the Convention should make an effort to grasp its own uncertainty with regard to this inventory data. It should be appreciated if the IPCC could elaborate any criteria to identify the objective range of errors caused by the scientific and

technical limits for reference of the Parties to the Convention.

Q8 How frequently can national inventories be reported?

The Government of Japan thinks it appropriate for the Annex I Parties to report their national inventories three times before the year 2000. The first communication should be made in 1994 or 1995 in accordance with Article 12 paragraph 5. In deciding the appropriate timing for the second report, we should take into consideration the UN Special General Assembly for Environment scheduled in 1997 and the timing of the communications by non-Annex I Parties.

As for the differentiated timetables for categories of sources and sinks, we believe that the unified timetable for such categories will make it easier for the Parties to report their national inventories.

Q9 Does the committee see a need to shift priorities for the next phase of the IPCC Programme?

We would like to welcome the enhancement of the consultation between the INC and the IPCC, and firmly believe that both organizations should further promote such interactions. In this respect, we hope that the IPCC will strengthen its study on the effectiveness of measures to limit the emissions and to enhance the removals of these gases.

## 1. A/AC.237/34.

1.1 В процессе рассмотрения методологий по составлению национальных кадастров источников и поглотителей парниковых газов, проект которого должна подготовить МГЭИК, необходимо учесть различные возможности стран по практической реализации этой задачи и, в этой связи, предусмотреть время на адаптацию таких методологий. Это предложение обосновывается тем, что при составлении указанных кадастров должна использоваться информация, получаемая от национальных статистических служб, причем сложившиеся и принятые системы государственной статистической отчетности в странах могут иметь существенные различия.

*В п.3 раздела В, "Введение" (стр. 3 русского текста) говорится о предоставлении кадастров с использованием методологий, которые подготовит МГИК, причем эти методологии должны соотноситься с возможностями сторон по подготовке кадастров. Нам представляется уместным, г-н сопредседатель, чтобы в итоговом документе по результатам нашего обсуждения, нашла отражение мысль о том, что адаптация этих методологий в странах потребует определенного времени, поскольку получение информации для подготовки кадастров будет базироваться на данных, получаемых от существующих в странах статистических служб. Системы таких служб и принятой статистической отчетности могут иметь существенные различия в странах и таким образом потребуются определенное время на сопряжение статистических форм и методологий.*

1.2 С учетом хода дискуссий на 8-й сессии МПК и Доклада Комитета (Док. A/AC.237/ L.19, add1, add4) при определении функций и сферы полномочий

Вспомогательного органа для консультирования по научным и техническим аспектам (ВОКНТА) необходимо заблаговременно максимально четко разграничить взаимоотношения между ним и Межправительственной группой экспертов по изменению климата (МГЭИК), имея в виду избежать ненужное дублирование.

*В пп. 4-6 говорится о роли МГЭИК и Конференции Сторон. Мы отдаем должное компетенции МГЭИК, однако возникает вопрос о том, какой будет в этой связи в роль Вспомогательного органа для консультирования по научным и техническим аспектам и какими документами будут определяться их взаимоотношения и принятие решений. На наш взгляд, разъяснения приводимые в пп. 38, 40 и 41 недостаточны и требуют дополнений.*

\*\*\*

*В разделе E (Возможное решение Комитета) в п.9 говорится о возможности принять к сведению доклад Председателя МГЭИК о ходе осуществления Программы, а в п.10 говорится о том, что МПК на будущих сессиях будет консультировать Конференцию Сторон (КС). У нас есть сомнения в возможности одновременного существования КС и МПК, поскольку это не предусмотрено Статьей 7 Конвенции.*

1.3 В контексте п.33 док.34 (стр.9 русского текста) предлагается следующая диффиниция понятия "определенная степень гибкости", о которой говорится в статье 4.6:

"Определенная степень гибкости", которая может быть предоставлена Конференцией Сторон в соответствии со статьей 4.6 странам, находящимся в процессе перехода к рыночной экономике при выполнении ими своих

**обязательств по Конвенции, означает возможность принятия решения об изменении сроков выполнения этих обязательств или уровней сокращения эмиссий или использования определенного отчетного года в качестве базового. Такое решение принимается на основе заявления страны с учетом социально-экономических возможностей государства, изложенных в Национальном докладе.**

**(Неофициальный перевод на английский язык)**

**"The certain degree of flexibility", which could be provided by the Conference of Parties in accordance with the Article 4.6 to the States in process to market economy in implementation it's commitments under Convention, means the possibility to take decision on changing the term of carrying out this commitments or levels or using a definite basic year. Such decision is adopting on the base of application of the state with taking in to account the economic ability of State, expressed in National report.**

***Не затрагивая сейчас некоторых других положений док.34 на данной стадии, для нашей делегации представляется важным прокомментировать п.33 на стр.9, который дает толкование секретариатом Статьи 4.6 Конвенции о предоставлении КС определенной степени гибкости в выполнении обязательств странам, находящимся в процессе перехода к рыночной экономике. В понимании секретариата, указанная "гибкость", как мы видим, ограничивается только возможностью выбора базового отчетного года. Мы полагаем, что было бы оправданным, предварительно проконсультироваться с упомянутыми странами относительно того, как они, эти страны, понимают предоставление им КС определенной гибкости, поскольку это они настаивали на формулировке данной статьи при разработке текста Конвенции.***

**1.4 В раздел С (Методологии), п.35 (стр.10 русского текста) включить разработку методов оценки поглощения двуокиси углерода болотными системами.**

***Далее, в разделе С (Методологии) на стр.10 в п.35 говорится о состоянии разработки методов оценки по различным парниковым газам. Мы предлагаем в этом разделе также отметить необходимость разработки обоснованных методов оценки поглощения двуокиси углерода болотными системами, которые по имеющимся у нас представлениям играют важную роль в природном цикле углерода.***

(Unofficial translation)

1. A/AC.237/34

1.1 In considering methodologies for compiling national inventories of greenhouse gas sources and sinks, such as that being developed by the IPCC, it is necessary to take into account the different practical circumstances of the parties and, in this connection, to provide time for the adaptation of the methodologies. This proposal is based on the fact that in compiling the inventories it is necessary to use information obtained from national statistical services, which may have very different statistical reporting systems.

In paragraph B.3 of the "Introduction" (p. 3 of the English text) there is a reference to the communication of inventories using methodologies developed by the IPCC, which must be related to the capacities of the parties to produce the inventories. It seems appropriate, Mr. Co-Chairman, that the final document on the results of our discussion should reflect the idea that the adaptation of these methodologies in the various countries will require a certain time, since the information for preparing the inventories will be based on data obtained from the existing national statistical services. These services may differ considerably in their methods and statistical reporting procedures and, accordingly, time will be needed to reconcile the statistical formats and methodologies.

1.2 In the light of the discussions at the Committee's eighth session and its report (document A/AC.237/L.19, Add.1, Add.4), in determining the functions and mandates of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SUBSTA) the relations between it and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) should be defined as clearly as possible in advance, with a view to avoiding unnecessary duplication.

Paragraphs 4-6 refer to the respective roles of the IPCC and the Conference of the Parties (COP). We acknowledge the competence of the IPCC, but it is still necessary to inquire what will be, in this connection, the role of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and what documents will determine the relations between them and their decision-making. In our view, the explanations given in paragraphs 38, 40 and 41 are inadequate and need to be supplemented.



Paragraph E.9 ("Possible action by the Committee") suggests that the Committee may wish to take note of the report by the Chairman of the IPCC on the progress of the IPCC programme, while paragraph 10 indicates that at future sessions the Committee may be able to provide advice to the Conference of the Parties (COP). We are doubtful whether the COP and the Committee could both exist at the same time, since this is not provided for in article 7 of the Convention.

1.3 In connection with paragraph 33 of document 34 (p. 9 of the English text), the following definition of "a certain degree of flexibility", mentioned in article 4.6, is proposed: under article 4.6 the Conference of the Parties can allow parties undergoing the process of transition to a market economy "a certain degree of flexibility" in the implementation of their commitments under the Convention. This shall be understood to mean the possibility of a decision being taken to change the time-limits for the implementation of these commitments or emission reduction levels or to use a particular reporting year as the base year. Such decisions shall be taken at the request of the party with allowance for the social and economic capacities of the State, as explained in the national report.

Leaving aside for the time being certain other matters raised in document 34, it is important for our delegation to comment on paragraph 33, page 9, which gives the secretariat's interpretation of article 4.6 of the Convention. This enables the COP to allow parties undergoing the process of transition to a market economy a certain degree of flexibility in the implementation of their commitments. The secretariat evidently considers this "flexibility" to be restricted to the possibility of choosing a base reporting year. In our view, the parties ought to be consulted in advance about how they interpret this idea of a certain flexibility being allowed by the COP, since it was they who insisted on the wording of this article when the text of the Convention was being drafted.

1.4 Section C ("Methodologies"), paragraph 35 (p. 9 of the English text) should include a reference to the development of methods of estimating the absorption of carbon dioxide by marsh systems.

In section C ("Methodologies"), paragraph 35 on page 9 refers to the state of development of methods of estimating various greenhouse gases. We propose that this section should also mention the need to develop sound methods of estimating the absorption of carbon dioxide by marsh systems, which, in our view, play an important role in the natural carbon cycle.

**PAPER NO. 8: YUGOSLAVIA**

Geneva, 26 August 1993

Recognizing the significance of all questions to be considered at this session, we wish to support the former activities of IPCC in the field of development of methodologies for calculations/inventories of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases (A/AC.237/34).

Taking into account that numerous questions related to methodologies for national inventories of greenhouse gas emissions and removals have not been solved, we are of the opinion that the requests for consideration by the Panel in the next phase of IPCC programme should be formulated.