

closer communications between the IPCC and the SBSTA in establishing priorities. Canada, in its intervention, emphasized collaboration, need for revisiting priorities after the Second Assessment Report of the IPCC is approved, need for comprehensive review every 4-5 years, and distinction between long term vs short term priorities. Discussion on the links with the IPCC led to a satisfactory consensus among the Parties. IPCC was confirmed to be the primary international scientific body to provide relevant scientific and economic information to the Conference of the Parties (COP). The SBSTA will address IPCC's Second Assessment Report (SAR) at its second session in February 1996. It also called for a better consultative mechanism between the two bodies. Several countries, including Canada also stressed the importance of collaboration with the other international organizations such as the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the United Nations University (UNU), International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). However, in the final conclusions these references were dropped as it was felt that the list was not complete.

7. The SBSTA also agreed to an initial list of specific areas, in addition to SAR, as possible input to IPCC's future schedule of work which would be discussed at IPCC's plenary session in December. These areas include full assessments (similar to the Second Assessment Report), scientific, technical and socio-economic basis for further interpretation of Article 2, development and refinement of methodologies for inventories, projections, impacts, technology transfer, and adaptation. Several dels reminded the SBSTA that the list of inputs from the IPCC was very ambitious, and that the IPCC was not a body responsible for conducting original research. As a result, input from the IPCC will be required to clarify what it can or can not provide for the SBSTA. The SBSTA agreed that a close coordination between the two bureaus (IPCC and SBSTA) would be required in identifying more specific proposals.

8. Communications from Annex 1 parties: The SBSTA agreed that the consideration of in-depth reviews would be a standing item on its agenda and that the secretariat should place high priority on the completion of the in-depth review reports of first national communications. A request was made to the secretariat to prepare a draft synthesis report of in-depth reviews for consideration at its second session, with a view to transmittal of the final report to the second Conference of the Parties (COP 2) in 1996.

9. In its intervention on methodologies, Candel noted that the current guidelines had been extremely valuable in preparing Canada's national communication and in promoting transparency and comparability of national emissions inventories and forecasts. While supporting further work on guidelines, Canada stressed our priorities lie in the refinement of inventory and forecast guidelines as well as the effects of policies and measures for emissions forecasts. Recognizing the importance of improved comparability of communications, it was decided that the SBSTA will return to the further development of guidelines for the