IAI: CoP-II/3.WD
English

REPORT

of the

SECOND MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (CoP)

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH (IAI)

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
April 26-28, 1996

CONTENTS

1. Agenda....1

2. Opening Ceremony....3

3. Credentials Committee....3

4. Election of the Bureau....4

5. Approval of the Report of the First Meeting of the CoP....4

6. Approval of the CoP-II Agenda....4

7. Country Presentations....4

8. Report of the EC Chair....8

9. Report of the Director *pro tempore*....10

10. IAI Newsletter....13

11. Report of the SAC Chair....13

12. EC Recommendations regarding the IAI Director Selection Process....13

13. EC and CoP Rules of Procedure....16

14. Data Policy....16

15. Supercomputers....17

16. The IAI Budget....17

17. SAC Election....18

18. Future Meeting Sites and Dates....19

19. Donor Session.....20

20. Concluding Remarks.....20

1. **Agenda**

Ministério da Ciência e Tecnologia
Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais

SECOND MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
(CoP) OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL CHANGE
RESEARCH (IAI)

April 26, 1995 Day One - Morning Session

8:30 am	Registration
9:00 am	Opening Ceremony Welcome and Inauguration Representative of Brazil
9:30 am	Organizational Issues Selection of the Accreditation Committee
10:00 am	Accreditation
10:15 am	Organizational Issues, continued Election of the Bureau: Chair, Vice-chair and Rapporteur Approval of the Agenda
10:45 am	Coffee Break
11:00 am	Approval of the Report of the First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties
11:30 am	General Discussion: Country Presentations Parties to the Agreement Signatory Nations Observers

12:00 pm Lunch

April 26, 1995 - Afternoon Session Continued

3:30 pm Report of the Executive Council Chair

4:00 pm Report of the Director *pro tempore*

4:30 pm Regional Science Meeting Report
Steering Committee Chair

April 27, 1995 - Morning Session

9:00 am Discussion and Approval of Initial Science Program
Director p*ro tempore*

10:15 am Start-up Plan
Director *pro tempore*

10:45 am Coffee Break

11:00 am Host Country Agreement
Director *pro tempore*

11:30 am Executive Council Recommendations Concerning the Selection of the IAI Director
Director *pro tempore*

12:00 noon Lunch

April 27, 1995 - Afternoon Session

1:30 pm Discussion and Approval of Executive Council
Recommendations on Rules of Procedure for the EC and for the CoP
Chair, Executive Council

2:00 pm Discussion of Data Policy
Chair, Executive Council

2:45 pm Discussion of Supercomputer Usage

Chair, Executive Council

3:15 pm Coffee Break

3:30 pm Discussion and Approval of IAI Core Budget
Chair, Executive Council

4:00 pm Presentation of Candidates and Election of Three Additional Members of the SAC
Director Pro Tempore

5:30 pm Adjourn Session for the Day

April 28, 1995 - Morning Session

9:00 am Core Budget Donor Session
Chair, Executive Council

10:00 am Election of the IAI Director
Director *pro tempore*

11:30 am Coffee Break

11:45 am Future Meetings and Sites
Chair, CoP

12:00 pm Approval of Action Lists
Chair, CoP

12:15 pm Signature of the Host Country Agreement

12:45 pm Adjournment, Close of the Second Meeting of the Conference of the Parties

2. Opening Ceremony

2.1 The Director *pro tempore* opened the Second Meeting of the IAI Conference of the Parties (CoP-II) by welcoming everyone to Rio. He highlighted Brazil's many environmental land marks, including the Rio Conference in 1992. The Director *pro tempore* hoped the remarkable progress made since the First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties held in September of 1994 in Mexico City would continue, and that by the conclusion of this meeting all the necessary infrastructure would be in place so that the challenging task of research, data collection and education and training could begin. The Director pro *tempore* then introduced Professor Lindolfo Carvalho Dias, Deputy Minister of Science of Technology of Brazil.

2.2 Professor Dias began by welcoming the Governor of State of Rio de Janeiro, Representatives from IAI countries, international organizations, IAI participants, and observers. He noted the Brazilian government's commitment to environmental issues, specifically, the Rio 92 Conference. Brazil's long history of involvement in global change includes the National Institute for Research on the Amazon which began 43 years ago. Other examples of global change related programs include the Brazilian Space Agency (INPE), the Wet Tropic Program (equatorial region), the Savannah Program, and a bilateral effort between Brazil and China in economics. He concluded by reconfirming Brazil's sincere commitment to the IAI.

2.3 The Director *pro tempore* thanked Minister Dias for his comprehensive and inspiring comments. He then introduced Ambassador Perry, Minister of the Environment for Rio de Janeiro representing the Governor of the State of Rio.

2.4 Ambassador Perry began by stating he was confident the CoP Meeting would be fruitful. He briefly discussed his responsibilities in working to improve the economy of the city of Rio to build a well balanced society where social justice is present along side environmental issues. Ambassador Perry underlined the importance of an integrated approach to addressing social or environmental issues. He concluded with the hope that the activities of the IAI would coincide with the soon to be established National Institute for Sustainable Development Research.

2.5 The Director *pro tempore* thanked Ambassador Perry for his comments. He then introduced the EC Chair, Dr. Federico García Brum; the SAC Chair, Dr. Rubén Lara Lara, and Dr. Paul Filmer of the IAI Secretariat.

3. Credentials Committee

3.1 The Director *pro tempore* requested three volunteers to serve on the CoP Credentials Committee.

- Mexico, Uruguay, Canada and Cuba volunteered.

- The Director *pro tempore* requested that delegates present their credentials to Canada, the Credentials Committee Chair.

3.2 Canada confirmed it had received documentation of credentials from all delegations (Mexico and Canada were using the documentation presented at Mexico city since their was no change in representation).

3.3 The Director *pro tempore* announced that unless he heard any objections, he would assume that there were 10 accredited delegations at the table (Peru's documents were in transit).

4. Election of the Bureau

4.1 The Director pro *tempore* moved on to the election of the Bureau.

- Uruguay nominated Professor Dias as CoP Chair. Professor Dias was elected by acclamation.

- Brazil nominated the US as CoP Vice-chair. The US was elected by acclamation.

- The US nominated Chile for the position of CoP Rapporteur. Chile was elected by acclamation.

5. Approval of the Report of the First Meeting of the CoP

5.1 The Chair asked for comments on The Report of the First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP-I). There were no comments, and therefore, the Report was put to vote. The Report to the First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties was approved.

6. Approval of the CoP-II Agenda

6.1 The Chair asked for comments on the CoP-II Agenda. There were no comments therefore the Chair put the Agenda up for a vote. The Agenda was approved.

7. Country Presentations

7.1 The Chair asked each Party to the IAI present at this meeting to give a brief presentation. Each delegation began their presentation by thanking Brazil for their hospitality. (See Appendix A. 1 for a full list of participants)

• PERU: Dr. Jose Mariano De Cossio, Vice Consul, General Council of Peru in Brazil, stated that the IAI Representative for Peru was not present, and therefore no presentation would be made.

• URUGUAY: The delegate from Uruguay reported that much progress had been made since the signing of the IAI Agreement in Montevideo, Uruguay (May 1992).

President-elect of Uruguay, Julio Sanguinettti, supports Uruguay's National Commission on Global Change which has developed a National Plan for Global Change. In addition, both a bilateral agreement between the US and Uruguay initiating a project addressing agriculture and ocean/coastal issues and an agreement for cooperative projects between the National Commission on Global Change and the Uruguayan National Meteorological Board have been signed. Uruguay concluded by mentioning that new facilities for the National Commission for Global Change had been constructed.

• UNITED STATES: The US delegate noted the extraordinary progress of the IAI since its inception four years ago. She attributed this success to the remarkable cooperation of IAI countries. The US delegate stressed the urgency of addressing environmental issues. As she was in agreement with the comments of the Brazilian Representative, she emphasized the importance of the human dimensions of global change research, and the IAI as a door to provide a better human environment through the application of science. She stated the pride the US placed in the development of the IAI Science Agenda, and underlined the extraordinary efforts of Dr. Lara Lara, his staff, the SAC, and all those involved in IAI activities. The US delegate pointed out that the Initial Science Program (ISP) proposal would be presented for approval the next day. In conclusion, the US delegate thanked all of the participants for their efforts.

• PANAMA: Panama reiterated its commitment to the IAI, and noted that Panama had recently signed several agreements on the topic of sustainable development, all emphasizing the positive attitude of the government. The delegate also noted that the president of Panama will become Chair of the Central American Sustainable Development Committee. The delegate concluded by emphasizing Panama's and Costa Rica's commitment to encouraging the participation of other Central Americans in the IAI.

• MEXICO: Mexico noted that last September they had the honor of hosting the First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties and that last September, Mexico created the Ministry of Fisheries and Environment and (Sustainable Development) in a further effort to address environmental issues.

Mexico also reported it had drafted a preliminary inventory on green house gases, and was working with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to produce a final inventory. In addition, Mexico is working in collaboration with other countries in the area of climate change prediction.

Mexico stated it was proud of Dr. Lara Lara's contribution to the IAI, and that Mexico cooperates with other countries, namely within Central America, as part of the alliance for sustainable development. Mexico concluded by extending an offer to share their super computer facilities.

CUBA: Cuba stated it was pleased to participate in the Second Meeting of the Conference of the Parties as a full member of the IAI. The representative from Cuba stated that Cuba had been working hard, both at the domestic and the international level, in global change research including investments in training and promoting scientific exchange. The delegate stated he looked forward to a successful meeting in Belém. In the spirit of the IAI, Cuba noted that their scientific and research centers were available to everyone in order to encourage cooperation.

The delegate announced Cuba had ratified the IAI Agreement and agreed on the fundamental Premises of the GEF and other initiatives.

The delegate concluded by thanking the IAI Secretariat and the Director *pro tempore* for all their hard work and effort.

CHILE: The delegate from Chile noted that much progress had been made in the field of global change research since the First Meeting of CoP. In particular, he noted the signing

of the Biodiversity Agreement (1994), the Climate Convention Framework (1994); and the development of national commissions for the environment in many countries.

He noted the focus on three areas of climate change:

• the assessment of climate change impacts including an inventory of green house gas emission from energy and non energy sources; vulnerable zoning; and efforts at mitigation of green house gas concentration;

• the GEF project in Chile on the reduction of green house gases, which includes energy efficiency for mining motors and methanol from biomass; and

• and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) enabling activities to develop policies on climate change.

At the academic level he noted work devoted to generating reliable environmental data in Chile; inter-annual climate variability research; and an analysis of national wilderness protected areas which will be the basis for a national program on biodiversity.

The delegate noted that Chile has ratified the Montreal Protocol and is mobilizing public awareness to promote a change in consumer habits to move away from ozone depleting substances. Chile has also signed the UN treaty on desertification, and has implemented a national action plan to combat this problem. Also, in December 1994, Chile created a National Committee on Global Change to coordinate global change research activities. Representatives from many different agencies, as well as NGO's and universities will serve on this committee.

• CANADA: Canada reflected it was fitting to hold the CoP-II at the site of the Rio '92 Conference since the IAI is an example of the "Rio-way", countries/people working together to solve common problems.

Canada also voiced its support for the Initial Science Program (ISP), and the upcoming Belém Regional Science Meeting as a way of advancing the IAI Science Agenda.

Canada concluded by stating it would meet its financial obligations to the IAI.

• BRAZIL: The delegate from Brazil gave an overview of activities undertaken to set up IAI Directorate. The renovation and infrastructure improvement of the IAI Directorate

building began in November of 1994, and is expected to be completed by July 15th of this year, well in time to accommodate the Director and his/her staff. Since CoP-I, Brazil has devoted a considerable amount of attention to drafting the IAI Host Country Agreement for the IAI Directorate. Brazil worked closely with the office of the Director *pro tempore* on this effort, and the EC approved the fruits of their labor at their most recent meeting.

Brazil is deeply involved with the hardware and software aspects of data collection, and is preparing to launch a second satellite that will make a significant contribution to data collection. In addition, Brazil has devoted a considerable amount of time to implementing the IAI/GEF project. The first workshop related to this project is underway in Costa Rica. The delegate from Brazil also noted that the Belém workshop would also address these issues and that a second workshop was being planned, in conjunction with Brazil's National IGBP Committee meeting in early December.

• ARGENTINA: The delegate from Argentina apologized for the absence of the official IAI Representative from Argentina. Since CoP-I, Argentina has forged ahead in its IAI related activities. Many entities, including the National Global Change Commission, the National Meteorological Board, and CONYCT have been involved in IAI related activities.

6.3 The Chair then asked for brief reports from those signatory nations present. Each delegate began by thanking Brazil for their hospitality.

• COLOMBIA: Colombia reported that the IAI Agreement had been under consideration by the Congress for some time, and that the cause of the delay in ratification of the Agreement was unknown. The delegate also noted that a new structure for environmental management had been instituted over a year ago.

The Ministry of the Environment was created to coordinate national environmental policy. The delegate noted he worked at the geography/meteorology institute, which opened in March of 1995. The institute supports the Ministry of the Environment and coordinates data on plants, soil, and water. One mission of the Institute is to improve nation wide environmental planning.

• PARAGUAY: Paraguay noted the official IAI Delegate was not present.

Paraguay's new administration recently created a Subsecretariat on Natural Resources and the Environment which is very supportive of new ventures.

Paraguay also noted that discussions are underway regarding the inventory on green house gases and CFC's which are not achieving the expected results, and further assistance has been requested from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

- UNESCO: The delegate from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) reiterated UNESCO's desire to cooperate with the IAI. The delegate noted UNESCO's 40 year history of activity in environmental and ntersectoral research with efforts to integrate physical, socioeconomic and culture vectors. UNESCO's project interests at the regional and local levels include the impacts of climate change on biodiversity; El-Niño; dynamic geology and biochemical processes; and work in conjunction with the WMO in the areas of ocean/land/atmosphere and estuarine issues.

The delegate from UNESCO also noted UNESCO's commitment to supporting research on the social and economic aspects of global change since the interconnection between social justice, development and the environment are clear. UNESCO may be able to commit economic, financial and human resources to programs of mutual interest that address the holistic aspects of global change.

The UNESCO representative then turned the floor over to the representative from the Intergovernmental Panel on Oceanography.

- IPO/UNESCO: Dr. Perez Nieto from the University of Simon Bolivar took the floor speaking as President of the Subcommittee of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Committee and El Caribe. This Joint Caribbean initiative was created in the 1980's and is an intergovernmental committee for the region. The committee concerns itself with ocean science programs, services and human resources training at the regional level. The IPO also works in conjunction with the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) as part of Agenda 21. The IPO also focuses on capacity building-education and training and mutual training in ocean sciences. The representative concluded by stating the need for IAI to include marine diversity in is Science Program.

8. Report of the EC Chair

The EC Chair gave an overview of the EC Chair Report to the CoP. Below are the details of this report.

8.1 IAI/GEF Project

The EC Chair referred to the IAI/GEF Project document. The IAI/GEF Project originated in 1991-92 when the IAI submitted a proposal similar to the GEF/START projects in Africa and Asia. The GEF approved a $3 million project for the IAI. Brazil's generous offer to donate software and help train scientists from IAI countries was accepted and incorporated into this project. The WMO was selected as the implementing agency which would, among other things, conduct the search for an IAI GEF Project Director. The IAI GEF Project Director selection process has taken longer than anticipated. Thus far, two searches have been unsuccessful.

At both its Jamaica and Washington, D.C. meetings, the EC decided to create a selection committee to recommend a candidate for the position of IAI GEF Project Director. The selection committee has been in communication with the WMO, and has sent a letter to WMO putting forward the name of Dr. Eduardo Banús as a candidate for the position of the IAI/GEF Project Director.

The Director pro *tempore* has made an effort to resolve this situation, and Brazil offered resources for a short term immediate arrangement for Dr. Banús to commence work on the GEF project.

In the interim, the WMO contracted Dr. Alaimo for two-months to complete an initial survey of institutional capacity in the region. Dr. Alaimo visited a number of IAI countries to identify potential IAI contacts in each country.

The following questions/points were made by the Parties:

- Cuba asked if the IAI/GEF Project Director had been selected. The EC Chair replied that he assumed the WMO would accept the IAI recommendation, but it is possible that other names would be put forward. The EC Chair felt the IAI had done as much as it could at that moment.

- Brazil noted that the government of Brazil made efforts to accommodate Dr. Banus, and noted that the WMO was not able to hire Banus due to administrative complications. As the WMO would make the final hiring decision, Brazil's offer was conditional upon Banus' appointment.

- The EC Chair reiterated that the IAI wanted the project to be implemented as soon as possible.

- The Director pro *tempore* noted that the IAI hoped for confirmation within the next several weeks. The Director *pro tempore* hoped to have the situation resolved by June 1, 1995.

- The CoP Chair noted the Director pro *tempore* had suggested the end of May as a deadline for a reply. The CoP Chair asked if the CoP was in agreement. The CoP agreed.

The EC Chair thanked everyone and noted the end of May as the deadline for the task of hiring an IAI/GEF Project Director.

The Director pro *tempore* noted Brazil had made a formal offer to host the IAI/GEF Project Director. He also reminded all signatory nations to the IAI Agreement that they were eligible to participate in the IAI GEF Project.

The Director pro *tempore* reported that he talked with Dr. Torres concerning the GEF Project. He had urged that a third search not be conducted, and that the appointment of Dr. Banus should proceed immediately. The Director *pro tempore* agreed to write a letter to Dr. Obassi regarding this matter.

8.2 Rules of Procedure

The EC Chair explained that an EC Working Group on the Rules of Procedure was created at CoP-I. One of the issues to be addressed was how to maintain an equitable representation on the EC. There are currently 11 countries eligible to be represented on the EC. The Working Group recommended modifications to two articles in the EC Rules of Procedure and one to the CoP Rules of Procedure related to this and other issues.

8.3 IAI Data Policy

An EC Working Group on Data Policy was created to draft an initial IAI Data Policy. A draft produced by the Working Group was distributed for review and comment prior to this meeting.

The EC Chair highlighted some important modifications to the draft:

- The term 'data' is replaced with 'open exchange of information related to scientific research on global change.'

- Point 2.1: 'conditions for access', was modified so that the final paragraph changes 'data' to 'scientific information'.

- Point 2.2 was modified for clarification.

- Point 5 is reworded in a more positive way.

8.4 Supercomputer Usage

The EC Chair noted that many IAI countries do not have access to supercomputing modeling facilities. Brazil, Mexico, and the US have all offered the use of their facilities to IAI Countries for global change research. Further information on applicable restrictions under the US-Japan bilateral agreement covering supercomputer usage is needed.

8.5 IAI Core Budget

The EC Chairman explained that in the window between CoP and EC meetings, additional items had been identified for inclusion in the IAI Core Budget. The EC approved the following additional items and is submitting them for CoP approval:

- a temporary two-year Liaison Officer position to serve as a liaison between the IAI Directorate and the Host Country, Brazil;

- additional travel funds for the IAI Director;

- additional travel funds for the SAC; and

- a line item in the IAI Core Budget for the IAI Newsletter .

9. Report of the Director *pro tempore*

The Director pro *tempore* reported on activities since the first CoP Meeting in September of 1994. He described this phase of the IAI's development as phase 2 of the IAI's institutional development which includes the election of the IAI Director and the election of the *three* additional SAC members.

9.1 IAI Start-up Grants

The IAI Start-up Grants program was introduced at CoP-I. The Director *pro tempore* noted that institutions from all 16 IAI signatory nations are eligible to apply for the one year $50,000 grants to

facilitate institutional linkages among the scientific community in the Americas. The expectation is that 20-40 grants will be made. A peer and merit review will be put in place. A formal proposal (Phase II proposal) to the IAI is the anticipated product of these grants to facilitate the building of consortia arrangements for scientists and institutions in the region.

The start-up grants should be awarded and implemented in 1996.

9.2 IAI Joint Workshops

IAI joint workshops and related activities include a 2-3 part workshop series in climate modeling in Boulder Colorado, a cooperative workshop with UNESCO in Chile, efforts to work with the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP), discussions with the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) to formalize joint activities, and initial efforts to develop cooperative efforts with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the International Social Science Council (ISSC) and the Human Dimensions Programme (HDP) programs. The Director *pro tempore* announced he would go to the HDP meeting in Oslo on behalf of the IAI.

Other points of interest include:

- internationalization of LTER sites;
- an agreement to collaborate with the Organization of American States (OAS);
- in Mexico City, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approached the IAI to explore possible joint efforts to promote education and training programs;
- the IAI Director will be invited to become a member of START Standing Committee; and
- The Summit of the Americas issued a partnership for development, prosperity, hemispheric integration and sustainable development statement, and the Governments of the Region will promote greater science and technology in the area, including the International Research Institute for Climate Prediction (IRI).

9.3 IAI Start-up Plan and Financial Issues

The Director pro *tempore* reported on the status of the Financial Issues documents, including the proposal from Deloitte and Touche. He asked that it be approved so that the IAI Directorate can become fully operational quickly; and that the IAI Secretariat can act on the behalf of the CoP in this effort. The Director *pro tempore* also requested the CoP to grant him signatory authority to sign the Host Country Agreement on behalf of the IAI.

- The Chair asked for, but did not receive comments on this issue. Therefore, the suggestion was considered approved.

The Director *pro tempore* noted that it was suggested that the Director *pro tempore* begin the salary negotiation process with the IAI Director in consultation with the EC.

- The Chair asked for but did not receive comments on this issue. Therefore, the suggestion was considered approved.

- Brazil noted one correction to the document: item 5 of the English version on page 5 addressing the dates for SAC meetings, it should be the third meeting of the SAC and not the second. The Chair noted this correction.

9.4 IAI Initial Science Program (ISP)

The Office of the Director *pro tempore* has been working with the EC and the SAC to develop the IAI Initial Science Program (ISP) to jump start the IAI Science Agenda. The CoP is the only body that can approve the formal IAI infrastructure. To maintain the IAI's momentum, the Secretariat and others have suggested the establishment of an ISP because mechanisms exist to implement activities in the IAI areas of interest, the infrastructure exists, GEF resources are committed to education and training, and IAI member countries have indicated an interest in funding this ($2 million in addition).

An ISP will be coordinated with the GEF, and will reach beyond it. All funds for activities under the IAI ISP will be reviewed and approved by the EC. It is proposed that the EC be given the authority to go ahead with ISP as outlined for 2 years. If adopted, the EC's specific responsibilities will include developing an implementation plan for the ISP and approving specific funding for ISP projects; and the Director *pro tempore* will be responsible for the day to day management of the ISP. In addition, the implementation plan will benefit from consultation with the SAC, and a written report on programmatic and financial aspects of ISP from the Director *pro tempore*. The Director *pro tempore* recommended the CoP approve the ISP, allowing the EC and Director *pro tempore* to begin its implementation.

The Chair asked for comments.

- Cuba expressed its full agreement that the scientific community was waiting to move forward on the science agenda, and offered its full support for the ISP.

• The Brazilian government congratulated the Director *pro tempore* for his efforts and thanked the US National Science Foundation for its support to administer a whole series of projects. The Brazilian delegate requested that the Director *pro tempore* provide regular feedback to interested countries, and that he give a full report to the EC at their next meeting.

• The SAC Chair, Dr. Rubén Lara Lara, stated the need to continue developing the IAI Science Agenda. Dr. Lara Lara also noted that activities promoting education were also underway, and hoped the IAI would continue in this effort.

The Chair noted that he believed there was consensus on this proposal and hearing no objection, it was considered approved.

The Director pro *tempore* thanked the CoP for its support of the ISP, noting that along with the IAI Start-up grants, it will make a substantial contribution to engaging the science community. The Director pro *tempore* mentioned that he had discussed this with the planning group for Belém meeting, and that the proposal will be presented at the meeting. He hoped that a group of representatives from Belém would draft a report on plans for implementing the ISP to be provided to the SAC for review and comment. Assuming these things are accomplished, it is hoped that a draft implementation plan would be ready to be presented to the EC by the first week in October.

The Chair noted the end of discussion on this topic. He considered the ISP to be formally approved.

9.5 The IAI Host Country Agreement

The Director pro *tempore* introduced the IAI Host Country Agreement. Brazil has been developing the IAI Host Country Agreement since the location for the IAI Directorate was selected in September of 1994 at the Fist Meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

The Director *pro tempore* described the process for drafting this agreement. Each side prepared draft documents. These drafts were then merged during a December meeting in São José dos Campos with the assistance of the international legal council of Mr. Alberto Székely. During the past few months, details have been fine tuned to ensure the document was consistent with international law, Brazilian law, and the IAI Agreement. The EC reviewed and approved this document. The Director pro *tempore* said it was his honor to present the IAI Host Country Agreement to the CoP for its approval so that the Directorate can become operational.

The Chair then asked for approval of the IAI Host Country Agreement.

- Uruguay formally suggested the IAI Host Country Agreement be approved.

The Chair asked for any further comments. There were none, and the document was considered approved.

Brazil noted it would take the necessary measures to have the Agreement implemented.

10. IAI Newsletter

10.1 Dr. Carlos Ereño explained that the IAI newsletter is a mechanism for distributing information on IAI activities. Six issues are published each year with a circulation of 5,000. The IAI Newsletter is also available on the Internet. He encouraged individuals wishing to be added to the mailing list to contact his office; and suggested that each country designate an individual to serve as the IAI newsletter correspondent for that country.

- Uruguay noted that observers and representatives from other agencies should also publicize the IAI Newsletter and encourage anyone interested in receiving the IAI Newsletter to contact the IAI Newsletter directly.

- The Director *pro tempore* thanked Argentina and Dr. Ereño for his leadership in this effort.

11. Report of the SAC Chair

11.1 Dr. Rubén Lara Lara commented on the activities of the SAC.

- The first SAC meeting was held in Washington, D.C. in January 1995 and the second meeting was held in São José dos Campos, Brazil April 1995. The SAC had several recommendations for the IAI Science Agenda.

- At is most recent meeting, the SAC approved modifications to its Rules of Procedure and a draft list of candidates for the three additional SAC positions.

- The SAC has been working with the IGBP to promote the IAI and to coordinate with research groups having similar interests.

- The SAC has also been advising on the Belém Regional Science Meeting which is scheduled for August 1995

11.2 Dr. Lara Lara noted that Dr. Mario Nuñez will give a report on the education and training survey which he conducted of institutions in the region. When the three additional SAC members are selected, an IAI Working Group on Education and Training will be created.

11.3 Dr. Lara Lara also noted that he was involved in the IAI Director selection process and the IAI data policy creation. He concluded by reiterating his support for the Initial Science Program.

12. EC Recommendations regarding IAI Director Selection

12.1 The Director *pro tempore* distributed the EC Report on the IAI Director Selection Process which included the curriculum vitae of all the individuals under consideration. The Director *pro tempore* asked for comments.

- Argentina: The Representative from Argentina expressed its recognition of the difficulty of the task carried out by the Selection Committee. Argentina requested the document in Spanish to assist their decision making. Argentina also asked for clarification of how the Selection Committee had differentiated between the candidates, and that the evaluations and the ratings be made available in an anonymous fashion. Finally, Argentina asked if the participation of the Argentine member by phone had been requested.

12.2 The Chair asked if there were any further comments and requested that the Director *pro tempore* answer the delegate of Argentina.

- The Director pro *tempore* asked if he had correctly understood the question as why did the Selection Committee only recommend one candidate?

- The Argentina confirmed that yes, the question was why only a single candidate was recommended?

12.3 The Director *pro tempore* confirmed that all nominees would appear on the ballot. He explained that the Search Committee had been tasked with evaluating all 6 candidates and then recommending to the EC the candidate who is most able to lead the institute in this phase. No a priori decisions were made as to the number of candidates to appear on the short list. The information provided by candidates and the telephone interviews were used to create a short list of 5 candidates. The Director *pro tempore* explained that a tabulation system was used in this process to

create a common point of reference. Members were then asked to check the references of the 5 candidates on the short list.

12.4 On April 26, 1995, the Selection Committee interviewed all 5 candidates. Each candidate gave a presentation on a topic of their choice. On the evening of the interviews, the Committee met for four hours to develop recommendations to the EC. Before having these discussions, the Committee considered conflict of interest issues regarding Committee members of the same nationality as a candidate. The Committee decided that since the Committee had been selected before the applicants, it was not necessary to have Committee members leave the room during discussion of the candidate from their country. It should be noted that both members voluntarily limited their participation during discussion of the candidate from their country. The Director pro *tempore* urged interested CoP members to confer with Committee members regarding the level of professionalism invoked in this effort, stating that the Committee was dedicated to recommending the best candidate on behalf of the CoP.

12.5 The Director pro *tempore* explained that the Committee felt it was not possible to capture the content and impressions of these interviews in writing. In making its decision, the Committee considered many issues, including management, scientific research administration experience, ability to communicate with different groups (i.e. donor communities), language ability, academic qualifications, and achievements in a scientific area. Experience in fund raising to support scientific research and field level experience in cross-cutting Issues were also considered. Finally, the Committee sought to understand each candidates' vision for the IAI. The Committee members considered whether they could envision the candidates in the position of the IAI Director, and whether the candidates had the necessary breadth of experience. The collective consensus decision then was the recommendation put forward in the Selection Committee Report.

12.6 The Director *pro tempore* then addressed the delegate from Argentina's question regarding the participation by telephone of Committee members. He explained that one member of the selection committee requested to be involved in phone conference. This individual called saying they wanted to participate, and she was therefore included in all the interviews and evaluations.

12.7 The Director pro *tempore* then turned to the composition of the Selection Committee as determined at the EC-I meeting in Washington D.C. T here were originally six members. Later in the meeting, Argentina requested to be included as a member of the Committee, and was added with acclamation. The Director pro *tempore* explained that the delegate from Argentina received the same information as each Committee member. An administrative error was made, however, and the delegate from Argentina did not participate in the first telephone interviews. The error was

recognized, and all material from the interviews (including tapes) were sent to him. He did not request or arrange to participate in the face-to-face interviews.

• The delegate from Argentina requested results of Committee's tabulation.

• The Director *pro tempore* reiterated that the Committee felt this was not appropriate and that confidentiality was critical.

• The delegate from Argentina thanked the Director *pro tempore* for his explanations, and said he confirmed his impression that the task of the Committee was indeed very arduous. He stated that Argentina, as a Party to the Agreement, wished all the evaluations (judgment elements) be made available. Argentina wanted to know the comparative ranking of its candidate.

• The Director *pro tempore* requested that each party consult Volume 2 of the Selection Committee Report. The Director *pro tempore* explained that each candidate provided information on 6 areas of interest as part of the evaluation process. This is the basic information was used by the Committee to make its initial evaluations.

• Argentina noted the information submitted by each candidate and asked how the Committee reached the decision to recommend a single candidate.

• The Director *pro tempore* referred to Attachment B in Volume 1 of the Selection Committee Report, the Standard Form. All eight elements were tabulated and a resulting overall score was calculated for each candidate. The Director *pro tempore* reported that the scores ranged from a high of 22 and a low of 18.

Further analysis of qualifications and telephone interviews enabled the Selection Committee to recommend one candidate identified as the most highly qualified. The Chair noted that the table was only used as an initial step, and that the subsequent telephone and personal interviews lead to the recommendation of one candidate.

• The delegate from Argentina thanked everyone for the explanations. He noted that he had been under the impression that everyone was to vote yes or no. He also noted that the two candidates with the highest scores had only a two point difference.

• The Director pro *tempore* acknowledged that the process could appear complex to non-participants. He thought it would be a mistake to place undo importance on the table

since it was only used to create the short list. He further explained that a consensus building process was used in subsequent discussions, and that the face-to-face interviews were the basis for the decision making, in conjunction with the reference checks.

- The delegate from Argentina expressed doubts about the election process and asked if candidates other than the one recommended could be elected.

- The Director pro *tempore* explained that the Selection Committee had been charged with developing recommendations to the EC, and that the EC chose to forward these same recommendations on to the CoP. He also stated that all six names would appear on the election ballot.

12.8 The Chair stated he thought it was clear that CoP had the power to use the recommendations as it pleased. He explained that the names of all the candidates would appear on the ballot and that each delegate was free to vote for whomever they wished. A minimum quorum was necessary to elect a winning candidate.

- The delegate from Peru noted that the comments from Argentina had given him some doubt. He noted he had instructions to vote for one candidate. He recommended putting the EC recommendation directly on the ballot as a consensus. Not doing so, he argued, wasted the efforts of the Selection Committee.

12.9 The Chair noted that the election was to take place by secret ballot, and each delegate was free to vote as they pleased. He noted that the purpose of the Selection Committee was to provide information of a technical nature to confirm the candidates' technical credentials. All six names will appear on the ballot in alphabetical order.

12.10 The CoP then moved to a closed session to discuss the EC recommendations.

12.11 Elections were held and Dr. Armando Rabuffetti was elected as the first IAI Director.

13. EC and CoP Rules of Procedure

13.1 The EC Chair explained that the proposed modifications to the Rules of Procedure were designed to address the question of staggered terms for the EC Bureau. He noted the Working Group on Rules had designed precise wording, and thought that discussion on this issue would be short. He opened the floor for discussion.

• The Chair noted the rules were approved by EC for CoP approval. The Chair suggested that if there were no objections, the CoP should vote on this issue. Noting no comments, the Chair put the item up for vote. The Rules were approved.

14. Data Policy

14.1 The EC Chair introduced the document as an effort to establish an initial IAI data exchange policy. The document is a joint effort by some IAI Representatives, the Secretariat, the Director *pro tempore* and specialized agencies. The EC Chair asked if any party had questions or required more information, and suggested the CoP vote on the version for consideration (IAI 4WD/April 26, 1995).

The Chair asked if there were any observations.

• The delegate from Brazil noted that the document under consideration had several modifications from draft originally introduced. He noted that the data distribution policy in each country is established in concurrence with existing legislation, and that it is dynamic as technology changes. Therefore, he recommended that the document be considered as an initial document, and noted Brazil's support for the document. He also noted that it should be reworked in greater detail to be consistent with IAI member country local laws.

• The Chair noted that the development of IAI activities would require fine tuning of documents, and thus, Brazil's comments were in order and applied to most of the IAI documents. The Chair put the document up for approval, and the document was approved.

15. Supercomputers

15.1 The EC Chair introduced the EC recommendations on supercomputers to the CoP. The EC seeks authority to proceed with the task of working to facilitate access to supercomputers for global change research for IAI countries. The document outlines very clearly that the IAI data policy should address the use of supercomputers. Brazil, Mexico and the United States have offered the use of their facilities to IAI countries.

15.2 The issue of IAI member country classifications under the G-7 system is not clear. At its second meeting, the EC agreed to continue working to develop global change research programs using supercomputers.

• The Chair asked for comments.

• Brazil proposed modifications to the EC's recommendations number 3, and suggested working directly with the Secretariat on the exact wording.

• Brazil stated that the changes were not substantive. The recommendation was for the CoP to task the EC to develop recommendations on the shared use of supercomputers .

15.3 The EC Chair thanked the Brazilian delegate for this useful suggestion and noted that the term information exchange should be added, and intellectual property rights (IPR) regarding supercomputing should be deleted. It was not clear how to include recommendations regarding development of research into local/national rules regarding supercomputers and IPR.

• The delegate from Brazil agreed with the EC Chair's suggested wording, and concurred that the question of research into national laws concerning supercomputer and IPR be addressed in a second document.

15.4 The EC Chair suggested that the Data Policy Working Group work together to incorporate the concepts that were stricken or removed into a second document.

• The Chair then put the modified text up for vote, and it was approved.

16. The IAI Budget

16.1 The EC Chair introduced the next document, EC-II/8.DD/April 25, 1995. He reminded the CoP that at the CoP-I in Mexico, the first IAI Core Budget was approved. Since that time, some modifications have been suggested. He explained that countries had approved a budget of $520,000, and that new parties joining had increased the budget to $535,000. The EC recommends the addition of the following four items.

• a Liaison Officer, for a period not to exceed two years, to coordinate efforts between the IAI Director and his staff and help officials at INPE in Brazil;

• additional funding for travel for the EC Chair;

• additional funding for communications for the SAC; and

• annual funds for the IAI Newsletter.

16.2 These items increase the budget to $570,000. Three countries have agreed to increase their contributions to cover this shortfall. The EC, therefore, suggests this new itemized budget for authorization by the CoP with the understanding that some minor modifications may be necessary at a later date.

• The Chair noted the proposal was before the CoP and asked for comments. There were none, and so he asked for a vote. The budget was approved.

17. SAC Election

17.1 The next item of business was the election of three additional members of the SAC. At its most recent meeting, the SAC put forward a list of eight individuals from the nominations it had received. The CoP would elect three individuals to the SAC from this list.

17.2 The Chair asked the SAC Chair to give a brief presentation on the process leading to the recommendation of three names.

• The SAC Chair said he was pleased to inform the CoP that at the first SAC meeting, the SAC assessed the specialties of six initial SAC members, and then identified the top priority areas to be covered by the additional SAC members. Dr. Lara Lara stated that the candidates listed are the most appropriate individuals to enrich the membership of the SAC.

17.3 The Chair asked if anyone needed any more information.

• The delegate from Brazil thanked the Chair, and suggested that a group of volunteers analyze the eight candidate presented by the SAC and develop a recommendation to the CoP. He added that the brief overview of the current six SAC members was initiated at his request to allow the CoP to pinpoint the gaps that needed to be filled. He pointed out that the eight candidates put forward were not presented in any order, and that they were all equally able and eligible for election.

17.4 The Chair commented that the SAC had selected the proposed eight candidates from a larger pool.

• The SAC Chair confirmed that the eight were selected from an original pool of 14.

17.5 The Chair indicated that the selection process had already occurred when the SAC recommended 8 individuals from the original group of 14. He went on to explain that in

accordance with Article 48 of the CoP Rules, the voting on the SAC members would be secret and require an absolute majority. Therefore, he noted that six votes were needed for a candidate to be elected. Also, in accordance with these Rules, all eight names will appear on each voting slip. A delegation may vote for no more than three candidates per round. The votes for the first round would then be tabulated to determine if any candidate had received a majority. The top three candidates receiving six or more votes will be elected. If, however, three candidates do not receive six votes or more each, a second round of voting will take place. In addition, he noted that the analysis suggested by the Brazilian delegation had already been conducted by the SAC. He suggested, therefore , that the CoP proceed with the election.

17.6 The ballots were distributed, and each delegation was instructed to vote for no more than three names. The tellers would then sign each ballot slip before placing it in the ballot box. There were a total of ten ballots, one for each accredited delegation.

- The delegate from Brazil recommended the election not begin until all were present.

17.7 The Chair noted each accredited delegation: Peru; Paraguay; Uruguay; the United States; Mexico; Cuba; Argentina; Canada; Brazil; and Panama. The only missing delegate is the delegate from Peru.

- Delegates voted in the order they ratified and then deposited: the United States; Mexico; Canada; Brazil; Uruguay; Panama; Argentina; Chile; Cuba; and Peru. This is a total of 10 countries.

- The tellers then counted the votes.

- Two candidates received more than six votes: Fuenzalida and Bevilacqua

- The candidate with the least number of votes was eliminated, and the five remaining names were put on the ballot:

- Delegates were instructed to vote for a single candidate. The delegations voted in the same order as the first round. The results were the following: Dr. Otis Brown received the necessary six votes.

- The Chair announced the three new SAC members: Dr. Humberto Fuenzalida; Dr. Luis Bevilacqua; and Dr. Otis Brown.

18. Future Meeting Sites and Dates

18.1 The Chair suggested a discussion of future meeting sites and dates. He asked if the Director *pro tempore* had any comments.

• The Director pro *tempore* noted that the SAC meeting was planned to be held in Uruguay with the EC meeting occurring immediately thereafter in late September or early October. As of yet, no addition meetings were scheduled. The Director pro *tempore* noted that given the success of this meeting, the CoP would be ready to hold a meeting also at this time. He noted that at the first CoP meeting, Costa Rica had indicated an interest in hosting a meeting, but deferred to Brazil. He also noted they had no formal indication of Costa Rica's intent.

18.2 The Chair noted that it seemed to be the judgment of participants that the IAI can move to an annual cycle for meetings of the CoP. No one objected to this, and the Chair indicated that the issue of location for the next CoP is open, and we can return to this tomorrow.

• The delegate from Uruguay thanked the Chair.

• The Director *pro tempore* noted that no date had been set, but informal conversations suggested that the CoP should move to an annual meeting. This should be done in consultation with the EC to determine its needs. An annual cycle would begin next Spring.

• The delegate from Uruguay suggested that the CoP and the EC meetings be held at the same time to coincide with the EC elections. In the future, a fixed date would be useful.

18.3 The Chair noted that with this information, the Secretariat would be able to present concrete proposal and schedule for CoP meetings. Any country wishing to host the CoP should inform the Secretariat.

19. Donor Session

19.1 The Chair then initiated the Donor Session. He noted that no Party was obligated to contribute to the IAI Core Budget, and adopted the criteria of calling on countries informally:

• Peru had not received instructions yet.

• Uruguay noted they had delivered their contribution at the first EC meeting.

• The United States was very pleased to present $385,000.

• Panama made is contribution for he next three years: $15,000.

• Mexico commented they would be delighted to make contribution, but would not do so until next August.

• Cuba announced that it was ready to make a contribution but had a few procedures to complete prior to formally contributing funds. .

• Chile announced that in the next two months it would make its contribution for the next 2 years.

• Canada delivered $85,000 Canadian, and noted they would deliver the remaining $5,000 soon.

• Brazil confirmed the amount of its $45,000 voluntary contribution.

• Argentina noted that the Argentine contribution would be signed in a few days.

20. Concluding Remarks

20.1 The Chair thanked the participants for their participation. He noted that due to a previous commitment he would unfortunately not be able to serve as Chair the next day. He thanked everyone for the opportunity to work on this important project. He noted that the final session would be chaired by the Vice-Chair.

• On behalf of his of office and the Secretariat, the Director *pro tempore* expressed his deep appreciation for the Chair's effectiveness at this meeting.

20.2 Due to the absence of the Chair on the last day of the meeting, the Vice-Chair accepted the duties of Chair of the meeting.

• After concluding the agenda items put before the Second Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Vice-Chair thanked the participants for their dedication and attention to these important items that were discussed during the last three days. He thanked the Government of Brazil for its generosity and for providing superb meeting venue for this successful CoP-II meeting.

• Noting no additional items of business, the Vice-Chair adjourned the Second Meeting of the Conference of the Parties.