



WMO

# INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE



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## **PROPOSAL FOR A POLICY AND PROCESS FOR ADMITTING OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS**

### **Summary of Information Provided by Organizations**

(Submitted by the Secretariat)

# PROPOSAL FOR A POLICY AND PROCESS FOR ADMITTING OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

## Summary of Information Provided by Organizations

### Introduction

At its 24<sup>th</sup> Session, the Panel considered and discussed a proposal for admitting observer organizations to the IPCC (IPCC-XXIV/Doc. 10). The Panel requested the Secretariat to prepare information about organizations that are already participating in IPCC activities and new applications for consideration by the IPCC Bureau and the Panel, to facilitate a decision on a policy and process for admitting observer organizations at the 25<sup>th</sup> Session of the Panel in April 2006. As a follow up, the Secretariat sent a letter to international and other organizations asking for the information (**Annex 1**, No. 7786-05/IPCC/ORG)

Out of the 54 organizations listed in the IPCC database as participating organizations, 20 responded (list attached as **Annex 2**). Three Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), which are not in the IPCC organizations database, sent applications for observer status to the IPCC. Altogether, the IPCC Secretariat received information from 23 organizations. Out of the 20 organizations which responded and which are listed in the IPCC database, 9 are UN organizations, 9 NGOs and 2 Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs). No information was received from International Organizations. A summary of information received from organizations is provided below. In addition, relevant regulations, procedures and practices of the WMO, UNEP and UNFCCC have been attached as **Annex 3** for reference.

### UN Organizations (9)

#### **1. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)**

FAO sent a letter to the Secretary of the IPCC and provided a brochure and a CD-ROM containing detailed information of its work on Climate Change. The following summary was drafted based on these information.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was founded in 1945 with the mandate to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to improve agriculture productivity and to better the condition of rural populations.

In the area of climate change, the Organization contributes to the debate by assessing the available scientific evidence, participating in observing and monitoring systems, collecting unique global datasets and by providing a neutral forum for negotiations and technical discussions on climate change and agriculture. It works on climate change impact and options for action including adaptation and mitigation policy and project. Current activities include: Forest Resources Assessment (FRA), Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS), Terrestrial Carbon Observation initiative (TCO), Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS), Africover, Wood Energy Information Systems (WEIS), Soil Maps of the World, and the Agro-ecological Zones project (AEZ). FAO established an interdepartmental working group on climate change in 1988. The functions of the group include, among others, the development of the position of FAO regarding climate change, the preparation of documents for major meetings, the organization of technical climate change meetings in areas relevant to the farming community and FAO, etc. Climate change has now become one of the Priority Areas for its Interdepartmental Action.

#### **2. World Bank**

The World Bank sent a letter to the Secretary of the IPCC, briefing its work on climate change and with the IPCC. The following is a draft summary of the letter.

The World Bank is heavily involved in efforts to addressing sources and impacts of climate change. It played an instrumental role in the IPCC that led scientific efforts to investigate the scale and causes of the problem. The bank endorsed its conclusions about the nature of the threat and its particular impacts on poorer countries. It is engaged in raising awareness on the implications of climate change for development processes and supporting the implementation of projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change. The scope of activities includes the following three areas:

In terms of mitigation, the World Bank supports renewable energy and energy efficiency, and as implementing agency of GEF, it has played central role in establishing a global carbon market, and further developed other carbon funds through partnerships. The total volume of funds managed amount currently to 915 million USD. The funding support for adaptation is provided through the Strategic Priority for Adaptation Trust Fund (SPA), the Least Developed Countries (LDC) and Special Climate Change (SCCF) within the UNFCCC, and the Adaptation Fund under the Kyoto Protocol, as well as small-scale projects through Trust Funds. For the time being, the World Bank is taking a climate risk management approach including awareness-raising and capacity building to address vulnerabilities with the goal of increasing the resilience and sustainability of development processes. In addition, the World Bank is also addressing local air pollution issues and air quality management.

### **3. *International Atomic and Energy Agency (IAEA)***

IAEA sent a letter to the Secretary of the IPCC stating, “The agency is an intergovernmental organization which is part of the UN System Organizations and as such we presume that we need not respond to your request on submission of detailed information for continuing to be included in your mailing list.”

This is consistent with the admission policy of “the IPCC Proposal for Admitting Observer Organizations,” “Bodies and organizations, which are part of the UN System, are considered participating organizations of the IPCC and are not requested to submit an application or other documentation.”

### **4. *Convention on Biodiversity (CBD)***

CBD Secretariat sent an Email letter (SCBD/I&O/RW/51559) to the Secretary of the IPCC, which provided links to the relevant information on the CBD website. The following are summarized from the information on the website.

Signed by 150 government leaders at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, the Convention on Biological Diversity is dedicated to promoting sustainable development. Conceived as a practical tool for translating the principles of Agenda 21 into reality, the Convention recognizes that biological diversity is about more than plants, animals and micro organisms and their ecosystems – it is about people and our need for food security, medicines, fresh air and water, shelter, and a clean and healthy environment in which to live.

Climate Change and Biodiversity is one of the crosscutting issues of the CBD. It has carried out an assessment of the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change and produced in 2003 a Technical Report based on the best available scientific knowledge, including that provided by the IPCC (*Note, IPCC Technical Paper V, Climate Change and Biodiversity, 2002*). The reports conclude that there are significant opportunities for mitigating climate change, and for adapting to climate change while enhancing the conservation of biodiversity.

### **5. *International Labour Organization (ILO)***

ILO sent an Email to the Secretary of the IPCC, which provided links to relevant information on the ILO website. The following are summarized below from the website information.

The International Labour Organization is the UN specialized agency which seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights. It was founded in 1919 and became the first specialized agency of the UN in 1946. The ILO formulates international labour standards in the form of Conventions and Recommendations setting minimum standards of basic labour rights, provides technical assistance on employment policy, labour administration, working conditions and social security etc. It promotes the development of independent employers' and workers' organizations and provides training and advisory services to those organizations.

In relation to climate change, the following items are covered in the work of ILO, a) Promoting sustainable development for sustainable livelihoods; b) Trade Unions and Environmentally Sustainable Development; c) The Environmental Impact of Chemicals; d) Reflections on a carbon tax; e) The impact of climate change policies on employment in the coalmining industry.

## **6. *International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)***

ICAO sent a letter to the Secretary of the IPCC briefly introduced the organization and its work with the IPCC. A summary is drafted based on the letter.

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is a UN specialized agency and was created with the signing in Chicago, on 7 December 1944, of the Convention on International Civil Aviation. ICAO is the permanent body charged with the administration of the principles laid out in the Convention. It sets the standards for aviation safety, security, efficiency and regularity, as well as for aviation environmental protection, and encourages their implementation. ICAO's membership comprises 188 Contracting States.

ICAO and the IPCC have worked in close collaboration for a number of years on matters of mutual interest including through participation of each other's relevant meetings (*Note, In 1999, IPCC completed a Special Report on Aviation and the Global Atmosphere, upon the request of ICAO and the Parties of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and in collaboration with the Scientific Assessment Panel to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete and Ozone Layer*).

## **7. *UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - International Hydrology Programme (UNESCO-IHP)***

UNESCO-IHP sent a letter to the Secretary of the IPCC and provided relevant documents including the Statute, Rules and Procedures, and Strategies for IHP-VI, as well its website. The following are summarized based on the above information.

The Programme started as the International Hydrological Decade (IHD, 1965-1974) and was followed by the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) in 1975. Since its inception, much progress has been achieved regarding methodologies for hydrological studies and training and education in the water sciences. Although the general objectives remain valid, greater emphasis is being put on the role of water resources management for sustainable development and the adaptation of the hydrological sciences to cope with the expected changing climate and environmental conditions. Another important objective is to integrate the developing countries into the worldwide ventures of research and training.

The general theme for IHP-VI (2002-2007) is "Water Interactions: Systems at Risk and Social Challenges". Specific themes cover five issues in which Global Changes and Water Resources is on the top of the list. In addition, two crosscutting programme components were identified to interact with the above themes: Flow Regimes for International Experimental and Network Data (FRIEND) and Hydrology for Environment, Life and Policy (HELP).

## **8. *UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO-IOC)***

UNESCO-IOC sent a letter (IOC/541/MH/PB) to the Secretary of the IPCC and provided documents including Statutes, Annual Report 2004, and a Financial Report. The following are summarized based on the letter and attached documents.

UNESCO-IOC was founded in 1960 with mandates to: a) improve scientific knowledge and understanding of oceanic and coastal processes with a view to assisting member States in the design and implementation of sustainable policies for the ocean and coastal zones, through organization and coordination of major scientific programmes, responding to relevant UN and regional conventions and programmes; b) organize the collection of ocean and coastal observations, the modelling and the production of forecasts needed for the management and development of the open and coastal oceans as well as the hinterland, by particularly implementing the Global Ocean observing System (GOOS); c) Continue the follow-up to the Pan-African Conference on Sustainable Integrated Coastal Management; and d) Answer the relevant call to IOC contained in the Plan of Implementation of World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD).

IOC activities of relevance to the IPCC include: a) co-sponsor the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP); b) Technical Secretariat for the Ocean Observations Panel for Climate – an advisory group to GOOS, WCRP and the Global Climate Observation System; c) Technical Secretariat for the International Ocean Carbon Coordination Project, providing assessment and status reports on the issue of ocean carbon sequestration and ocean acidification; d) IOC Ocean Forum Publication Series, with recent climate-relevant

books commissioned and published: El Nino: Fact and Fiction, and the Changing Ocean -- Its Effects on Climate and Living Resources.

### **9. *UN/International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR)***

ISDR sent an Email to the Secretary of the IPCC, which is attached with relevant documents including the UN General Assembly Resolution, Work plan 2006-2007, and Published infolink etc. The following are summarized from these documents.

The UN/ISDR was established in 2000 by the General Assembly Resolution 54/219: "International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction: successor arrangements." In terms of its relevance to the IPCC, the "ISDR Work Plan April 2006- December 2007" presents a preliminary overview of planned activities, noting under Priority 1, output 4: "Coherent construction of knowledge base and policy recommendations for key areas of disaster risk reduction: ...climate change and disaster risk reduction..." In addition, a "Working Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (*Note, also called "WG on Disaster Reduction and Climate Change" in its Document WG report at 11<sup>th</sup> Session of IATF*)" has been established in ISDR, as an interagency team co-chaired by UNDP and WMO. Its objectives include: a) facilitate a process of consultations to develop a policy paper on adaptation to climate change, disaster reduction and sustainable development; b) prepare a systematic inventory of regional, national and where possible sub-national initiatives that aim at building capacities for adaptation to changing climate extremes; c) make recommendations to strengthen the integration between adaptation to climate change and disaster reduction at policy, programme-design and operational levels through existing institutional mechanisms.

### **Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) (9)**

#### **1. *International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)***

An official letter was sent to the Secretary the IPCC, stating "IPIECA has been an Observer of, and active participant in, IPCC since the First Assessment Report." It suggested that NGO status and expertise in an area of interest to IPCC be the two simple criteria, which are met by organizations accepted as Observers to UNFCCC, or to IPCC's parent organizations, WMO and UNEP. The full letter to the Secretary has been compiled in IPCCXXV/INF.1.

#### **2. *World Energy Council (WEC)***

WEC sent an Email to the Secretary of the IPCC. The following summary was drafted below based on the email information.

The World Energy Council has been, and wishes to continue to be, a UN-accredited Observer to Sessions of the IPCC and its Working Groups. WEC's work on Scenarios was used by the IPCC and its experts are involved in IPCC assessment activities.

WEC is a company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales and a registered Charity in the UK. Its shareholders are the 95 or so member committees that form the backbone of its research, funding and outreach effort. WEC work programme is based on a series of global and regional studies including Energy and Climate, technical services, regional action plans and communications and outreach over a three-year period. As for funding, WEC administrative costs for its team in London and its four regional coordinators are based on subscription fees paid by seven categories of member committee from the richest in the USA to the poorest in places like Niger. Its work programme is financed by all profits of its subsidiary WEC Services Limited, and interest and dividends of its Foundation supported by large donors. WEC has 4000 energy industry executives around the world who contribute their time and expertise to the completion of its work programme.

#### **3. *The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)***

IIASA sent a letter to the Secretariat of the IPCC and provided following documents:

- The IIASA Charter,
- Annual Report 2004,
- IIASA Long-term Plan and,
- Copies of relevant publications.

Based on the letter and attached documents, a summary is drafted below.

IIASA is a non-governmental research organization established in 1972. It is a multi-national and autonomous scientific research institution subject to the laws and jurisdiction of the Federal Republic of Austria. Since 1995, IIASA is an NGO in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. IIASA is not-for-profit and exempt from VAT in Austria. In 2004, its total operating budget was about Euro 9 million comprising mainly national member organization (NMO) contributions and income from contracts and grants.

IIASA conducts inter-disciplinary scientific studies on environmental, economic, technological and social issues in the context of human dimensions of global change. Since 2000, its research is conducted within three core themes, Environment and Natural Resources, Energy and Technology, and Population and Society, each of which has several programmes. The current major crosscutting activity focusing on climate change is the Greenhouse Gas Initiative. In addition, the other two Special Projects, Health and Global Change, and Integrated Modelling Environment, are both closely related to the work of the IPCC. IIASA has contributed both its expertise (e.g. 9 experts in TAR, 1 CLA in SRES) and methodologies in IPCC assessments since 1980's, including integrated impact assessment of climate variations on global agriculture, scenarios model, the RAINS model, assessment of mitigation technologies etc. IIASA hosted the IPCC Workshop on "New Emission Scenarios in 2005, and has been present at the last five COP meetings of the UNFCCC.

More details can be found on its website, [www.iiasa.ac.at](http://www.iiasa.ac.at).

#### **4. *International Aluminium Institute (IAI)***

IAI sent a letter (RJC/jd/IPCC) to the Secretary of the IPCC and provided the following documents:

- Copy of the Institute's Memorandum and new Articles of Association,
- Membership list, and
- Director's Report and Financial Statement (2004)

The summary below is drafted based on the above documents.

IAI is the global forum of aluminium producers dedicated to the development and wider use of aluminium as a competitive and uniquely valuable material. IAI in all its activities supports the concept that aluminium is a material that lends itself to improving world living standards and developing a better and sustainable world environment.

In 2003, IAI conducted a survey of the PFC emissions from the international aluminium industry over the period 1990-2000. IAI strive to reduce the greenhouse gases emissions resulting from its own production, and also identified transport as one of the sectors where aluminium can make a significant contribution to the reduction of emissions. IAI has carried out further PFC emissions measurements at the smelters of its Member companies. The results are being used to update the default co-efficients used to calculate PFC emissions by both the IPCC and other relevant organizations. IAI Climate Change Task Group has submitted revised co-efficients to the IPCC and has been engaged in further refinement of the IAI Aluminium Sector Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

More details can be found on its website, [www.world-aluminium.org](http://www.world-aluminium.org).

#### **5. *World Coal Institute (WCI)***

WCI sent a letter to the Secretary of the IPCC and provided the following documents from which a summary is composed below,

- Memorandum and Articles of Association
- 2004 Financial Statement, and
- Several copies of publications such as Ecoal, Coal Resource, Secure Energy etc.

WCI is a non-profit, non-governmental association of coal enterprises and associations - the only international body working on a worldwide basis on behalf of the coal industry. Its key objective is to provide a voice for coal in international energy and environment policy and research discussions. WCI's work relevant to the IPCC focuses mainly on clean coal technology. The October 2005 edition of Ecoal (The Quarterly Newsletter of the WCI) provided a detailed summary of the IPCC Special Report Carbon Dioxide Capture & Storage (CCS), including background and key points of the summary for policymakers.

More details can be found on its website, [www.worldcoal.org](http://www.worldcoal.org).

#### **6. *The Tyndall Centre***

The Tyndall Centre provided the following documents from which a summary is composed below,

- Agreement F3/G13/19 between the NERC and the University of East Anglia
- Annual Reports (2003, 2004)
- Research Strategy (a summary), and
- A number publications and brochures

The Tyndall Centre is the Climate Change Centre of the Natural Environment Research Council of the United Kingdom, with its main office in the University of East Anglia (Agreement F3/G13/19). It brings together scientists, economists, engineers and social scientists, who together are working to develop sustainable responses to climate change through trans-disciplinary research and dialogue on both a national and international level - not just within the research community, but also with business leaders, policy advisors, the media and the public in general. NERC provides main funding for its research activities.

The research work at The Tyndall Centre covers four themes, 1) Integrating Frameworks with “A Modular Multi-Purpose Integrated Assessment System” as its flagship project; 2) Decarbonising Modern Societies with “Transition to a Decarbonised UK” as its flagship project; 3) Adapting to Climate Change with “A Theory of Adaptive Capacity” as its flagship project; and 4) Sustaining the Coastal Zone with “An Integrated Regional Coastal Simulator” as its flagship project.

More details can be found on its website, [www.tyndall.ac.uk](http://www.tyndall.ac.uk).

#### **7. *The World Conservation Union (IUCN)***

IUCN sent a letter to the Secretary of the IPCC and provided the following documents.

- Status and Regulations
- Copy of UN Resolution 54/195, Observer Status for the IUCN in the General Assembly
- Assessment of Progress –2004
- Copy of the consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December, 2004 & Auditor's Report
- Publication – IUCN's First Ever Assessment of its Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- List of IUCN Publications relating to Climate Change

Based on the letter and above documents, a summary is drafted below.

IUCN is constituted in accordance with Article 60 of the Swiss Civil Code as an international association of governmental and non-governmental members. The objectives of IUCN are to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable. IUCN has official Observer Status of at the United Nations General Assembly.

IUCN is currently working on four programmes, species, equity and justice, ecosystems, and cross-cutting issues. Climate change is one of the cross-cutting issues that are closely relevant to the IPCC, on which IUCN has published a number of books on impacts, adaptation and reducing emissions. The most recent publication is “IUCN's First Ever Assessment of its Greenhouse Gas Emissions.” Other examples

of work that are related to the IPCC assessments include the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, the recent Amphibian Assessment, and the work on assessment and restoration of ecosystems, notably the IUCN Water and Nature Initiative (WANI), the Marine Programme and Forest Programme.

More detailed information can be found on its website, [www.iucn.org](http://www.iucn.org).

#### **8. *Greenpeace***

Greenpeace sent a letter to the Secretariat of the IPCC and provided the following documents:

- Articles of Association
- Stichting Greenpeace Council Certificate
- Annual report 2005, and
- A number of copies of relevant publications

Based on the above documents and website links provided in the letter, a summary is drafted below.

Greenpeace is a non-profit organization, with a presence in 40 countries across Europe, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific. Greenpeace does not accept donations from governments or corporations but relies on contributions from individual supporters and foundation grants. Greenpeace is an independent, campaigning organization that uses non-violent, creative confrontation to expose global environmental problems, and force solutions for a green and peaceful future. Greenpeace's goal is to ensure the ability of the Earth to nurture life in all its diversity.

Greenpeace has an Observer Status at the UNFCCC and the Montreal Protocol to the Vienna Convention. It is a non-profit organization. Its major relevant campaign programme to the IPCC is "Stop climate change" which asks people to take part in an energy revolution. Relevant publications include "Fossil Free Energy Scenarios (1994)," "Greenpeace Report on the World's Oceans (1998)," "Can the Kyoto goals be achieved using the ocean as a sink (2004)?" etc. Experts nominated by Greenpeace contributed to the IPCC assessment reports. Representatives participated most of the IPCC plenary and Working Group Sessions since 1989. In addition, it has also conducted awareness raising activities on climate change.

More detailed information can be found on its website, [www.greenpeace.org](http://www.greenpeace.org)

#### **9. *Environmental Defense***

The following copies of publications were sent through Email by Environmental Defense,

- ARTICLE 2 OF THE UNFCCC: HISTORICAL ORIGINS, RECENT INTERPRETATIONS
- Tropical Deforestation and Climate Change
- Global Warming's Increasingly Visible Impacts
- High Water Blues, THE CLIMATE SCIENCE BEHIND SEA LEVEL RISE AND ITS POLICY IMPLICATIONS
- The Latest Myths and Facts on Global Warming

A short summary is drafted below through searching the website of Environmental Defense.

Environmental Defense is a leading national non-profit organization representing more than 400,000 members in the U.S. It pays special attention to U.S. environmental problems and to the U.S. role in causing and solving global problems, and aims to share its approaches internationally. Since 1967, it has linked science, economics and law to create innovative, equitable and cost-effective solutions to society's most urgent environmental problems.

More detailed information can be found on its website, [www.environmentaldefense.org](http://www.environmentaldefense.org).



## **Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) (2)**

### **1. *European Commission (EC)***

The EC sent a letter to the Secretariat and provided a draft document, “Fourth National Communication from the European Community Under the UNFCCC.” Based on the letter and the draft document, a summary is drafted below.

The EC is a Party to the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. EC finances a wide scope of climate relevant research and environmental protection programmes ranging from climate science, low carbon technologies, clean-fuel technologies, renewable energy sources to sustainable designs for urban living and transport, to promotion of wider regional and global environmental efforts. EC support of climate change research has greatly contributed to the mitigation of climate change and the understanding of the detrimental impacts of it. Large parts of the climate relevant research on which IPCC bases its current work has been directly funded through the European 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Research Framework Programme. Climate change as an important issue has been covered in the seventh priority area of the 6<sup>th</sup> Framework, “Sustainable Development, Global Change and Ecosystems.” In addition, EC makes comprehensive contribution to the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS).

### **2. *International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)***

ITTO sent a letter to the Secretary of the IPCC and provided the following documents,

- Financial Rules
- Agreements with the Government of Japan
- International Tropical Timber Agreement (1983, 1994)
- Publication list
- Annual Report 2004, and
- A number of publications

A summary is drafted below based on the above information.

ITTO was established under the auspices of the United Nations in 1986 amidst increasing worldwide concern for the fate of tropical forests. It is an intergovernmental organization promoting the conservation and sustainable management, use and trade of tropical forest resources. Its 59 members represent about 80% of the world’s tropical forests and 90% of the global tropical timber trade. ITTO facilitates discussion, consultation and international co-operation on issues relating to the international trade and utilization of tropical timber and the sustainable management of its resource base.

ITTO develops internationally agreed policy documents to promote sustainable forest management and forest conservation and assists tropical member countries to adapt such policies to local circumstances and to implement them in the field through projects. Its work programmes include sustainable forest management, economic information and market intelligence, industry development and capacity building.

## **New applications (4)**

### **1. *Climate Action Network Europe (CAN-Europe)***

CAN-Europe sent a letter to the Secretary of the IPCC and provided copies of its Statute, list of full members and a number of Hotspot newsletters, as well as website links to relevant information. Based on the letter and attached documents, a summary is drafted below.

CAN-Europe is an umbrella organization of more than 90 environment NGOs in Europe committed to reducing the threat of human-induced climate change. It is a non-profit organization and a member of the

Climate Action Network International. CAN-Europe is receiving funding in the present financial year (2005/2006) from the European Commission, the Dutch Government and the Belgian Government.

CAN-Europe provides a forum for NGOs to share ideas and expertise, strategies and information on climate change, promote actions and link these with wider efforts, monitors and encourages the implementation of policies and measures that combat climate change in the EU as well as working with national NGOs to do the same at the member state level, and follows closely the international negotiations on the UNFCCC. Its members participated in the IPCC process as authors and expert reviewers for IPCC Special Reports, Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage, Safeguarding the Ozone Layer and the Global Climate System.

More detailed information can be found on the website, [www.climnet.org](http://www.climnet.org).

## **2. *GreenFact***

GreenFact sent a letter to the Secretary of the IPCC and provided in the letter website links to relevant online publications. Based on the letter and website information, a summary is drafted below.

GreenFact is a non-profit organization that publishes peer-reviewed summaries of authoritative scientific consensus documents on environment and health topics. It has published the scientific facts on climate change and global warming in four languages (English, French, German and Spanish) based on the IPCC Third Assessment Report.

Its mission is to make complex scientific consensus reports on health and the environment accessible to non-specialists, with the objective of being the preferred online source of scientific information for journalists, decision makers, stakeholders, teachers, and concerned individuals. Its work programme covers a range of environmental and health issues including climate change.

More detailed information can be found on the website, [www.GreenFacts.org](http://www.GreenFacts.org).

## **3. *GHG Associates***

GHG Associates sent a letter to the Secretariat of the IPCC and provided a number of copies of its “Climate News Notes” as well as its website information. Based on the these information, a summary is drafted below.

GHG Associates is a consultancy licensed in the U.S. as a business, professional and occupational organization. GHG Associates is not an advocacy organization, nor is it registered as a tax-exempt organization. It has attended IPCC plenary sessions in the past under the auspices of the Global Climate Coalition and The Climate Coalition, which are no longer operational.

Since 1988, it has provided information and analysis to clients in the area of climate change science and policy, particularly in regard to activities of UNFCCC and the IPCC. The purpose of the GHG Associates is to assist broadening understanding about the climate change issues and the work of the UNFCCC and IPCC.

More detailed information can be found on the website, [www.climateclearinghouse.com](http://www.climateclearinghouse.com).

**Annex 1. IPCC Letter to the Executive Heads of International and Other Organizations  
(No. 7786-05/IPCC/ORG)**

Geneva, 25 October 2005

Dear Sir/Madam,

At its 24<sup>th</sup> Session, 26-28 September 2005, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) considered a policy and process for admitting observer organizations to Sessions of the Panel and its Working Groups.

You may recall that while the IPCC is an intergovernmental process a number of international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been involved in IPCC activities in the past. The Principles Governing IPCC Work state in paragraph 9 that experts from international, intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations may be invited in their own right to contribute to the work of the IPCC Working Groups and Task Forces and Appendix A to these principles refers in Sections 4.2 and 4.4 to “participating organizations”. A copy of the Principles Governing IPCC Work can be found at website: <http://www.ipcc.ch/about/princ.pdf>. The proposal that is presently considered by the Panel is dealing with participation of organizations in Sessions of the Panel and its Working Groups at plenary level and will not affect the invitation of individual experts to participate in IPCC activities and meetings.

In general the Panel considered it useful to have an agreed policy and process for admitting organizations, but asked for more time to reflect on the proposal. In this context the Panel asked the Secretariat to prepare information about organizations that are already participating in IPCC activities for consideration by the IPCC Bureau and the Panel, to facilitate a decision on a policy and process for admitting observer organizations at the next Session of the Panel in April 2006.

As your organization is included in the mailing list of the IPCC Secretariat I kindly ask you to provide information about you organization and its scope of activities, such as

- Official documents containing the mandate, scope and governing structure of the organization, such as the charter/statutes/constitution/by-laws or articles of association, information about decision making mechanism, and date of constitution of the organization
- Information on the activities undertaken by the organization that indicate the competence and qualification of the organization in matters related to the IPCC
- A recent annual report including a financial statement
- Information about funding sources and non-profit and/or tax-exempt status of the organization
- Information on the affiliation with other non-governmental organizations or institutions involved in climate change activities, including information about co-operation with organizations in other regions
- Brochures, newsletters and other publications related to the IPCC process from the organization
- Contact information of the organization and of a designated contact point

I invite you to send relevant information, indicating clearly “information about observer organizations”, not later than 31 December 2005 by e-mail or mail to:

IPCC Secretariat  
c/o WMO  
7 bis, Avenue de la Paix,  
CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland  
E-mail: [IPCC-Sec@wmo.int](mailto:IPCC-Sec@wmo.int)

Yours sincerely,

Renate Christ  
Secretary of the IPCC

## Annex 2. IPCC list of Participating Organizations

### IPCC list of Participating Organizations

Note, Organizations marked as **Bold** are those, which have responded to IPCC letter (778605/IPCC/ORG).

UN	
1	Climate Change Secretariat (UNFCCC)
2	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
3	Economic Commission for Africa
4	Economic Commission for Europe
5	Economic Commission for Latin America
6	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
7	<b>Food and Agriculture Organization</b>
8	<b>International Labour Organization (ILO)</b>
9	<b>International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)</b>
10	<b>IOC/UNESCO</b>
11	<b>International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)</b>
12	International Maritime Organization
13	Ozone Secretariat
14	<b>Secretariat for Biological Diversity (CBD)</b>
15	Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)
16	UNDP
17	UNEP
18	<b>UNESCO</b>
19	<b>UN/ISDR</b>
20	UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
21	<b>World Bank</b>
22	World Tourism Organization
23	World Meteorological Organization
24	World Health Organization
NGOs	
1	Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy
2	Centre for Business and the Environment
3	Climate Council
4	<b>Environmental Defense</b>
5	Friends of the Earth International
6	<b>Greenpeace</b>
7	<b>International Aluminium Institute (IAI)</b>
8	International Chamber of Commerce
9	International Council of Scientific Unions
10	<b>International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)</b>
11	<b>IPIECA</b>
12	<b>IUCN - The World Conservation Union</b>
13	Natural Resources Defense Council
14	Stockholm Environment Institute
15	<b>The World Energy Council</b>
16	<b>Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research</b>
17	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
18	<b>World Coal Institute</b>

<b>INT</b>	
1	IGBP Secretariat
2	IHDP
3	International Pharmaceutical Aerosol Consortium
4	International START Secretariat
<b>IGOs</b>	
1	Asian Development Bank
2	<b>Commission of European Communities (EC)</b>
3	IEA
4	<b>ITTO</b>
5	OPEC
6	Organization for Economic Co-operation & Development (OECD)
7	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
8	The Ramsar Convention Bureau
<b>New applications</b>	
1	<b>CAN-Europe (Climate Action Network Europe)</b>
2	<b>GreenFacts</b>
3	<b>GHG Associates</b>

### **Annex 3. Relevant Regulations, Procedures and Practices of WMO, UNEP and UNFCCC**

#### **WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO) (Quoted from Basic Documents No.1, 1999 edition)**

##### 1.1 Conventions.

###### *ARTICLE 25, Relations with the United Nations*

The Organization shall be in relationship to the United Nations pursuant to Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations. Any agreement concerning such relationship shall require approval by two-thirds of the members that are States.

###### *ARTICLE 26, Relations with other organizations*

- (a) The Organization shall establish effective relations and cooperate closely with such other intergovernmental organizations as may be desirable. Any formal agreement entered into with such organizations shall be made by the Executive Council, subject to approval by two-thirds of the Members which are States, either in Congress or by correspondence;
- (b) The Organization may on matters within its purposes make suitable arrangements for consultation and cooperation with non-governmental international organizations and, with the consent of the government concerned, with national organizations, governmental or non-governmental;
- (c) Subject to approval by two-thirds of the Members which are States, the Organization may take over from any other international organization or agency, the purpose and activities of which lie within the purposes of the Organization, such functions, resources and obligations as may be transferred to the Organization by international agreement or by mutually acceptable arrangements entered into between competent authorities of the respective organizations.

##### 1.2 General Regulations.

###### *REGULATION 134 (Congress)*

Any Member, the United Nations and all other international organizations with which the Organization has concluded arrangements or agreements may propose the addition of items to the provisional agenda before the opening of the session; explanatory memoranda summarizing the problems in relation to these additional items shall accompany such proposals and be distributed by the Secretariat to all Members, to presidents of commissions and to the United Nations. Documents on items on the provisional agenda submitted by Members shall be similarly distributed by the Secretariat.

###### *REGULATION 154 (Executive Council)*

(a) In accordance with Article 19(d) of the Convention, the presidents of commissions may participate in sessions of the Executive Council; the cost of travel and subsistence, for an appropriate period, shall be met by the Organization; (b) Hydrological advisers to presidents of associations should be invited to attend those sessions of the Executive Council which deal with policy questions related to hydrology and water resources, the material arrangements for this attendance being the same as those applicable to presidents of associations.

##### 1.3 General practice

Admission for organizations to WMO Executive Council meeting (EC meeting, annual) and Congress (every four years) has been being handled on case-by-case bases. Normally the WMO Secretariat proposes the list of invitees to either an Executive Council Meeting or a Congress provided that these invited organizations have close collaboration with WMO in the form of MOUs or agreements. The list of invited organizations to the EC meeting will be approved by the Chair of the Council, and for those invited to Congress, approved by the organizing committee. The following is a proposed list of invitations to EC meeting as an example.

## **PROPOSED LIST OF INVITATIONS TO WMO EC MEETING**

**1. Invitations to the Presidents of Technical Commissions and Hydrological Advisers to Presidents of Regional Associations (Regulation 154 of the General Regulations)**

*It is proposed to invite the presidents of the technical commissions to attend a period in which their respective programmes are considered by the Executive Council. In addition, the hydrological advisers to the presidents of regional associations are invited to participate throughout the whole period of the session (EC-XLVIII, paragraph 7.1.23). WMO will bear the costs of their attendance.*

**2. Invitation to the External Auditor**

*Invitation is proposed on the basis of previous practice.*

**3. Invitations to organizations of the UN system (Regulations 150 (a) and 151 (b) of the General Regulations)**

*To continue with previous practice in accordance with existing agreements and working arrangements as well as the common interests with the related bodies of the organizations concerned.*

**(a) UN and related organizations, bodies or programmes**

*United Nations (UN)*

*United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*

*United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)*

*World Food Programme (WFP)*

*Regional Economic Commissions:*

*- Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)*

*- Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)*

*- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)*

*- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)*

*- Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)*

*Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)*

*Secretariat of the UNFCCC*

*Secretariat of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)*

*Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)*

**(b) Specialized agencies and related organizations**

*International Labour Organization (ILO)*

*Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)*

*United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*

*Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)*

*International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)*

*World Health Organization (WHO)*

*World Bank (WB)*

*International Telecommunication Union (ITU)*

*International Maritime Organization (IMO)*

*International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)*

*International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)*

*World Tourism Organization (WTO)*

*World Trade Organization (WTO)*

*World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)*

4. **Invitations to organizations which have agreements or working arrangements with WMO (Regulation 151 (b) of the General Regulations)**
  - (a) **Intergovernmental organizations**
    - African Union (AU)*
    - Agency for Air Safety in Africa and Madagascar (ASECNA)*
    - Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands (ACSAD)*
    - Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO)*
    - Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD)*
    - Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission*
    - Caribbean Meteorological Organization (CMO)*
    - Danube Commission*
    - East African Community*
    - Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL)*
    - Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)*
    - European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF)*
    - European Commission*
    - EUMETNET*
    - European Meteorological Society (EMS)*
    - European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT)*
    - European Space Agency (ESA)*
    - International Committee for Weights and Measures (CIPM)*
    - International Council for the Exploration of the Sea*
    - Interstate Council on Hydrometeorology of the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (ICH CIS)*
    - Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)*
    - League of Arab States*
    - Organisation internationale de la Francophonie*
      - Permanent Inter-State Committee on Droughts Control in the Sahel (CILSS)*
    - Permanent Joint Technical Commission for Nile Waters*
    - Permanent South Pacific Commission*
    - Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)*
    - South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)*
  - (b) **Non-governmental organizations which have Agreements or Working Arrangements**
    - International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction*
    - International Council for Science (ICSU)*
    - International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)*
    - International Ocean Institute (IOI)*
    - International Seismological Centre (ISC)*
    - International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG)*
5. **Invitations to other organizations, groups and committees having common interest with WMO**
  - African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD)*
  - Association of Hydro-Meteorological Equipment Industry (HMEI)*
  - Committee on Earth Observations Satellites (CEOS)*
  - Co-ordination Group of Meteorological Satellites (CGMS)*
  - CRIA Agency*
  - International Association of Broadcast Meteorology (IABM)*
  - International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)*



## UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)

### Rules and Procedures for Admission to Governing Council Meeting and Global Ministerial Environmental Forum (Quoted from <http://www.unep.org/resources/gov/overview.asp>)

#### XIII - PARTICIPATION OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, UNITED NATION BODIES AND OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (Rule 68)

1. Representatives of specialized agencies, of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and of appropriate United Nations bodies, as well as of the intergovernmental organizations referred to in section IV, paragraph 5, of General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) which are designated for this purpose by the Governing Council, may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Governing Council and its subsidiary organs, if any, up the invitation of the president within the scope of their activities.
2. Written statements of specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and United Nations bodies, as well as of other intergovernmental organizations referred to in paragraph 1 above, related to items on the agenda of the Governing Council or its subsidiary organs, if any, shall be circulated or its subsidiary organs, if any, shall be circulated by the secretariat to members of the Governing Council or of the subsidiary organ concerned.

#### XIV - OBSERVERS OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (Rule 69)

1. International non-governmental organizations having an interest in the field of the environments, referred to in section IV, paragraph 5, of General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), may designate representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Governing Council and its subsidiary organs, if any. The Governing Council shall from time to time adopt and revise when necessary a list of such organizations. Up the invitation of the President of Chairman, as the case may be, and subject to the approval of the Governing Council or of the subsidiary organ concerned, international non-governmental organizations may make oral statements on matters within the scope of their activities.
2. Written statements provided by international non-governmental organization referred to in paragraph 1 above, related to items on the agenda of the Governing Council or of its subsidiary organs, shall be circulated by the secretariat to members of the Governing Council of the subsidiary organ concerned in the quantities and in the languages in which the statements were made available to the secretariat for distribution.

#### ***Relevant UN General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) referred the above Rules and Procedures***

#### *2997 (XXVII), Institutional and financial arrangements for international environmental cooperation*

#### *Section IV, Environment Cooperation Board*

*Paragraph 5, Also invites other intergovernmental and those non-governmental organizations that have an interest in the field of the environment to lend their full support and collaboration to the United Nations with a view to achieving the largest possible degree of co-operation and co-ordination*

## UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

(Quoted from [http://unfccc.int/parties\\_and\\_observers/igo/items/2537.php](http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/igo/items/2537.php))

Several categories of observer organizations also attend sessions of the COP and its subsidiary bodies. These include representatives of United Nations secretariat units and bodies, such as UNDP, UNEP and UNCTAD, as well as its specialized agencies and related organizations, such as the GEF and WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Observer organizations also include intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), such as the OECD and its International Energy Agency (IEA), along with non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Currently, over 600 NGOs and 50 IGOs are admitted as observers. The NGOs represent a broad spectrum of interests, and embrace representatives from business and industry, environmental groups, indigenous populations, local governments and municipal authorities, research and academic institutes, parliaments, labour unions, faith groups, women and youth. Constituency groupings have emerged to facilitate interaction.

## Standard admission process

Article 7, paragraph 6, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), provides, inter alia, that: “Any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, which is qualified in matters covered by the Convention, and which has informed the secretariat of its wish to be represented at a session of the Conference of the Parties as an observer, may be so admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object.” Organizations which comply with the above and with the established practice whereby observer organizations are required to furnish proof of their non-profit and/or tax-exempt status in a State Member of the United Nations, of one of its specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, or in a State Party to the International Court of Justice, may be considered for admission.

Only admitted observer organizations may designate representatives to attend sessions of the Convention bodies, or may apply to hold a side event and/or an exhibit at these sessions.

If your organization is interested in being admitted as an observer to sessions of the Convention bodies, please send us **by post** the documents and information listed below:

1. Letter of application from the organization
2. Copies of official documents detailing the mandate, scope and governing structure of the organization, such as the charter/statutes/constitution/by-laws or articles of association
3. Evidence of the non-profit and/or tax-exempt status of the organization
4. Information on the activities undertaken by the organization that indicates the competence of the organization in matters relating to the UNFCCC
5. A recent annual report including a financial statement and information on funding sources
6. Information on the affiliation of the organization with other non-governmental organizations or institutions involved in climate change activities
7. Brochures, newsletters and other publications relating to the Convention process from the organization
8. Completed form with contact information of the organization and of a designated contact point for official communication with the secretariat. See *Contact details form*.

On receipt of the above documentation, the organization’s application will be screened by the secretariat for fulfillment of the conditions. Successful applicant organizations, following agreement by the Bureau of the COP, may then be provisionally admitted to sessions of the subsidiary bodies or to the Conference of the Parties (COP), without prejudice to subsequent action by the COP, which is the ultimate authority of the UNFCCC. These organizations will be considered for final admission at the following session of the COP.

In accordance with decision 36/CMP.1, admission to attend sessions of the COP would also apply to sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

The deadlines for applications will be normally three months before sessions of the subsidiary bodies of the Convention and four months before sessions of the COP. See *deadlines for applications*.

For further enquiries on this matter, please contact Barbara Black at the secretariat, e-mail [bblack@unfccc.int](mailto:bblack@unfccc.int).

### **Article 7, paragraph 6** (Extracted from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)

*The United Nations, its specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State member thereof or observers thereto not Party to the Convention, may be represented at sessions of the Conference of the Parties as observers. Any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, which is qualified in matters covered by the Convention, and which has informed the secretariat of its wish to be represented at a session of the Conference of the Parties as an observer, may be so admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object. The admission and participation of observers shall be subject to the rules of procedure adopted by the Conference of the Parties.*