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INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE



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PROPOSAL FOR A POLICY AND PROCESS FOR ADMITTING OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

Brief Information of No-response Organizations

(Submitted by the Secretariat)

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Brief Information on Organizations that did not submit Information

Introduction

At its 24th 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 25th Session of the Panel in April 2006. As a follow up, the Secretariat sent a letter (No. 7786-05/IPCC/ORG) to international and other organizations asking for the information.

Out of the 54 organizations listed as participating organizations in the IPCC database, 20 responded and provided relevant information. In addition three Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), which are not in the IPCC organizations database, sent applications for observer status to the IPCC. A summary of the information received from these organizations is provided in **INF.2**.

For those NGOs, International Organizations and Inter-governmental Organizations listed as IPCC participating organizations, but not responded to the letter, the Secretariat collected relevant information from their respective websites and summarised below. UN organizations are not included in this brief since they are according to the proposal presented to the Panel at its 24th Session “considered participating organizations of the IPCC and are not requested to submit an application or other documentation.”

NGOs

1. The Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy (Alliance, <http://www.arap.org>)

The Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy is an industry coalition that was organized in 1980 to address the issue of stratospheric ozone depletion. It is presently composed of about 100 manufacturers and businesses that rely on CFCs, HCFCs, and HFCs. Today, the Alliance is a leading industry voice that coordinates industry participation in the development of reasonable international and U.S. government policies regarding ozone protection and climate change. The Alliance sponsors the annual Earth Technologies Forum, an annual conference ozone protection and climate change technologies.

2. Centre for Business and the Environment (no specific website was found on the internet)

3. Climate Council (no specific website was found on the internet)

4. Friends of the Earth International (<http://www.foei.org>)

Friends of the Earth International is the world's largest grassroots Environmental network, uniting 71 diverse national member groups and some 5,000 local activist groups on every continent. With approximately 1.5 million members and supporters around the world, it campaigns on today's most urgent environmental and social issues. It challenges the current model of economic and corporate globalization, and promotes solutions that will help to create environmentally sustainable and socially just societies. On Climate Change, it calls for urgent action to stop humans intensifying climate change. It demands Climate Justice, with emission reductions in the industrialised world, protection of the most vulnerable that already suffer the effects of climate change & legal challenges against the worst polluters.

5. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC, <http://www.iccwbo.org>)

ICC promotes an open international trade and investment system and the market economy. It has official consultative status with the United Nations and UN specialised agencies dealing with economic, financial and trade issues, and has regular meetings with top UN officials on trade and economic issues. The ICC Commission on Environment and Energy develops positions on major environmental and energy issues. It is

also involved in maintaining ICC as the primary representative of business in key intergovernmental environmental negotiations. Under the Commission, there is a Task Force on Climate Change.

6. International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU, <http://www.icsu.org>)

The International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) is a non-governmental organization representing a global membership that includes both national scientific bodies (104 members) and international scientific unions (29 members). Through this extensive international network, ICSU provides a forum for discussion of issues relevant to policy for international science and the importance of international science for policy issues and undertakes core activities such as planning and coordinating interdisciplinary research to address major issues of relevance in both science and society. ICSU maintains close working relationships with a number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS).

7. Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC, <http://www.nrdc.org>)

NRDC is an environmental action organization in the US. It uses law, science and the support of 1.2 million members and online activists to protect the planet's wildlife and wild places and to ensure a safe and healthy environment for all living things. Its purpose is to safeguard the Earth: its people, its plants and animals and the natural systems on which all life depends. It works to restore the integrity of the elements that sustain life -- air, land and water -- and to defend endangered natural places; seeks to establish sustainability and good stewardship of the Earth as central ethical imperatives of human society. NRDC affirms the integral place of human beings in the environment; strives to protect nature in ways that advance the long-term welfare of present and future generations. NRDC has two programs addressing climate change, Clean Air and Energy, and Global Warming. NRDC and its allies made significant headway in advancing global warming solutions. It helped create a new political context in the US in 2005, one in which business and congressional leaders are beginning to view action on global warming as inevitable.

8. Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI, <http://www.sei.se>)

SEI is an independent, international research institute specializing in sustainable development and environment issues. It works at local, national, regional and global policy levels. The SEI research programmes aim to clarify the requirements, strategies and policies for a transition to sustainability. These goals are linked to the principles advocated in Agenda 21 and the Conventions such as Climate Change, Ozone Layer Protection and Biological Diversity. Its mission is to support decision-making and induce change towards sustainable development around the world by providing integrative knowledge that bridges science and policy in the field of environment and development. The SEI Climate and Energy Programme works with collaborators globally to conduct research, develop tools, and implement energy projects that support climate and energy strategies consistent with the goals of social equity, environmental sustainability, and efficient economic development.

9. World Business Council for Sustainable (WBCSD, <http://www.wbcsd.ch>)

The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) brings together some 180 international companies in a shared commitment to sustainable development through economic growth, ecological balance and social progress. Its mission is to provide business leadership as a catalyst for change toward sustainable development, and to support the business license to operate, innovate and grow in a world increasingly shaped by sustainable development issues. The WBCSD's Energy and Climate project has already started working on developing innovative ways for business to address global warming within a sustainable development framework in 1999. By devising practical mechanisms, measurement tools, and market-based solutions, the project helps companies reduce the impact of their operations today.

International Organizations (INT)

1. International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP, <http://www.igbp.kva.se>)

The International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP) was established by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) in 1986 to help meet the challenge of global climate change. Its vision is to provide scientific knowledge to improve the sustainability of the living Earth. IGBP studies the interactions between biological, chemical and physical processes and human systems, and collaborates with other programmes such as IHDP, WCRP and DIVERSITAS to develop and impart the understanding necessary to respond to global change. IGBP develops common international frameworks, forms research networks, promotes standardised methodologies, guide and facilitate construction of global databases, and undertake model intercomparisons and integration activities on broad Earth System themes.

2. International Human Dimensions Programme (IHDP, <http://www.ihdp.uni-bonn.de>)

IHDP is an international, interdisciplinary and non-governmental science organization, dedicated to promoting, catalyzing and coordinating research, capacity-building and networking on the human dimensions of global environmental change. It takes a social science perspective on global change and works at the interface between science and practice. IHDP fosters high-quality research. The dynamics of land-use and land-cover change, interactions between institutions and global environment, human security, sustainable production and consumption systems as well as food and water issues, urbanization and the global carbon cycle are investigated in the context of global environmental change.

3. International Pharmaceutical Aerosol Consortium (IPAC, <http://www.ipacmdi.com>)

IAPC a group of companies committed to meeting the treatment needs of patients who suffer from asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). IPAC represents leading manufacturers of metered-dose inhalers (MDIs), which are widely accepted as one of the most successful delivery methods for medicines that treat respiratory disease. IPAC will search for constructive ways to achieve these goals through partnerships with patients, health care professionals, and regulators involved in this transition.

4. International START Secretariat (START, <http://www.start.org>)

The global change SysTem for Analysis, Research and Training (START), is sponsored by the Earth System Science Partnership (ESSP) comprising IGBP, WCRP, IHDP and DIVERSITAS. START fosters regional networks of collaborating scientists and institutions in developing countries to conduct research on regional aspects of environmental change, assess impacts and vulnerabilities to such changes, and provide information to policy-makers. START also provides a wide variety of training and career development opportunities for young scientists. START fosters strong ties with the inter-governmental community focused on global environmental change. START scientists are actively engaged in international programs such as UNDP, UNEP, and the IPCC. START hosts the Project on “Assessments of Impacts and Adaptations to Climate Change (AIACC),” a global initiative developed in collaboration with the IPCC to advance scientific understanding of climate change vulnerabilities and adaptation options in developing countries. By funding collaborative research, training and technical support, AIACC aims to enhance the scientific capacity of developing countries to assess climate change vulnerabilities and adaptations, and generate and communicate information useful for adaptation planning and action.

Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs)

1. Asian Development Bank (ADB, <http://www.adb.org>)

ADB is a multilateral development financial institution owned by 64 members, 46 from the region and 18 from other parts of the globe, aiming at improving the welfare of the people in Asia and the Pacific, particularly the 1.9 billion who live on less than \$2 a day. Its vision is a region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their citizens. ADB’s work relevant to climate change is mainly on the energy sector such as the project “Reducing Vehicle Emissions in Asia.”

2. International Energy Agency (IEA, <http://www.iea.org>)

The IEA acts as energy policy advisor for its 26 member countries in their effort to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for their citizens. Founded during the oil crisis of 1973-74, its initial role was to coordinate measures in times of oil supply emergencies. But during the last decades, the energy markets have changed, and so has the IEA. It now focuses well beyond oil crisis management on broader energy issues, including climate change policies, market reform, energy technology collaboration and outreach to the rest of the world.

3. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), <http://www.opec.org>

OPEC was founded in 1960, to unify and coordinate members' petroleum policies. OPEC members include Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. OPEC members' national oil ministers meet regularly to discuss prices and, since 1982, to set crude oil production quotas. It is estimated that the current eleven OPEC members account for about 40% of world oil production, and about 2/3 of the world's proven oil reserves. OPEC remains committed to its policy of promoting clean fossil fuel technology that address climate change concerns, such as carbon dioxide capture and storage technology.

4. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD, <http://www.oecd.org>)

The OECD groups 30 member countries sharing a commitment to democratic government and market economy. It plays a prominent role in fostering good governance in the public service and in corporate activity. The OECD provides governments with the analytical basis to develop environmental policies that are effective and economically efficient, including through performance reviews, data collection, policy analysis, and projections.

OECD supported the IPCC GHG Inventories Programme and hosted the TSU in the mid-1990s. Emission trading is one economic approach that has made significant strides forward in the OECD Region recently. On the adaptation side, OECD countries are also making progress, both in terms of improving their own adaptation strategies and in their ongoing support for adaptation efforts in developing countries. OECD, jointly with the International Energy Agency, also hosts the Annex I Expert Group to the UNFCCC (AIXG).

5. South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP, www.sprep.org.ws)

SPREP is a regional organisation established by the 21 governments and administrations of the Pacific region to look after its environment. It has grown from a small programme attached to the South Pacific Commission (SPC) in the 1980s into the Pacific region's major intergovernmental organisation charged with protecting and managing the environment and natural resources. SPREP's mandate is to promote cooperation in the Pacific islands region and to provide assistance in order to protect and improve the environment and to ensure sustainable development for present and future generations, with a vision that people of the Pacific islands are better able to plan, protect, manage and use their environment for sustainable development. SPREP members have identified five main focal areas with core projects that are closely related to climate change, strengthened Meteorological Services, understanding Climate Change, variability and extreme weather events, vulnerability, adaptation and Mitigation, policy development on Climate Change, ozone-depleting substances.

8. The Ramsar Convention Bureau (<http://www.ramsar.org>)

The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971, is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. There are presently 151 Contracting Parties to the Convention, with 1593 wetland sites, totalling 134.7 million hectares, designated for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance. The Convention's mission is the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world. At its COP8, Ramsar prepared a paper on «Climate Change and Wetlands: Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation». The focus of this paper is the impacts of climate change on wetlands, and adaptation and mitigation options.