

ipcc

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ADMISSION OF OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

(Submitted by the Secretary of the IPCC)

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ADMISSION OF OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

In compliance with the IPCC Policy and Process for Admitting Observer Organizations (hereafter the “IPCC Observer Policy”) which was adopted at the 25th Session of the IPCC and amended at its 31st and 35th Session, the Panel currently has 126 Observer Organizations. The list of IPCC Observer Organizations is attached as **Annex 1, Tables 2-5**.

Annex 1, Table 1 lists new applications received by the Secretariat from organizations to obtain IPCC observer status.

Since the 44th Session of the Panel (Bangkok, Thailand, 17-20 October 2016), the following eight organizations have requested IPCC observer status:

- (1) African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP Group)
- (2) International Social Science Council (ISSC)
- (3) International Energy Agency (IEA)
- (4) SILVA, Arbres, Forêts et Sociétés
- (5) Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA)
- (6) American Psychological Association (APA)
- (7) Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS), and
- (8) Carnegie Council.

The first four organizations are already accredited as observer organization with UNFCCC. Therefore in accordance with Rule I.5 of the IPCC Observer Policy, they do not have to submit additional documentation concerning their organization.

The GRA is a network of 47 Governments¹, supported by a Secretariat that is hosted by the Government of New Zealand. The Charter of the GRA describes the challenges of climate change and food security affecting the global agricultural sector and the GRA’s place in helping respond to these. It sets out the institutions and governance arrangements for the Alliance, its structure and activities, and the process for becoming a Member. It was first signed by Alliance Ministers at a Summit in Italy in June 2011. Membership is open to any State represented by its competent authority. At its most recent Council meeting (Mexico, 10-12 October 2016) the Members of the GRA expressed their strong interest in contributing to the work of the IPCC to ensure that the diversity of circumstances in GRA Member countries is reflected adequately in its work.

The APA is a leading scientific and professional organization representing psychologists in the United States of America and according to the application letter, the Association has had a long-standing and active interest in global climate change and supports IPCC’s work. APA has a membership of over 117,500 scientists, educators and students. APA is an accredited non-governmental organization (NGO) at the United Nations (UN) with consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The APA is also associated with the UN Department of Public Information (DPI) and the UN International Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

¹ Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Ireland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, , Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Vietnam.

The IIHS is a national education institution, committed to the equitable, sustainable and efficient transformation of Indian settlements. IIHS is in the process of establishing an independently funded and managed national university for research and innovation focused on the challenges and opportunities of India's urban transition. IIHS is building cutting-edge scientific, policy and implementation capacity to address climate challenges in India, South Asia and across the globe, building on research and policy engagement by its faculty.

The Carnegie Council is an independent, non-profit educational institution with no formal ties to any religious group or government-affiliated organization, based in New York, USA. The Council was established by Andrew Carnegie in 1914 to work toward the ideal of world peace, and today it aspires to be the "voice for ethics" in international affairs. Since July 2016 the Council started a new programme: the Carnegie Climate Geoengineering Governance Initiative. Without either promoting or opposing climate geoengineering activities, the project encourages dialogues and catalyses the development of elements of governance frameworks that will be necessary for further research, and the eventual consideration of potential deployment to take place.

In accordance with Rule II.1 of the IPCC Observer Policy the last four organizations have submitted the necessary background documentation on their organization. The four columns on the right of **Table 1** indicate respectively the relevance of the organization's objectives to IPCC activities, if the organization already has observer status with UNEP, WMO or UNFCCC, the date of first application by e-mail or letter, and the Secretariat's view on the adequacy of the application with respect to IPCC's policy on the matter.

Furthermore there is one pending application as shown in **Annex 1, Table 6**.

The IPCC Policy and Process for Admitting Observer Organizations is attached for easy reference in **Annex 2**.

In accordance with Rules II.5 and II.6 of the IPCC Observer Policy, the requests were submitted to the IPCC Bureau for its review. Subsequently, upon the Bureau's positive consideration during its 53rd Session (Guadalajara, Mexico, 26-27 March 2017), the requests are now presented to the Session of the Panel for acceptance.

ANNEX 1

TABLE 1 – List of new applications for IPCC Observer Status (8)

No.	Name of organization	Relevance to IPCC	Observer of UNEP, WMO or UNFCCC	Date of Application	Secretariat's Proposal
IGOs/NGOs new applications (8)					
1	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP Group)	Y	Y	L 16/8/16	Y
2	International Social Science Council (ISSC)	Y	Y	L 30/11/16	Y
3	International Energy Agency (IEA)	Y	Y	L 14/2/17	Y
4	SILVA, Arbres, Forêts et Sociétés	Y	Y	E 17/2/17	Y
5	Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA)	Y	N	L 27/11/16	Y
6	American Psychological Association (APA)	Y	N	L 9/1/17	Y
7	Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS)	Y	N	L 8/2/17	Y
8	Carnegie Council	Y	N	L 22/2/17	Y

LIST OF IPCC OBSERVERS ORGANIZATIONS

TABLE 2 - List of UN Bodies and Organizations as Participating Organizations (29)

No.	Name of organization	Relevance to IPCC	Observer of UNFCCC
1	Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)	Y	Y
2	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	Y	Y
3	UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	Y	Y
4	UN Economic Commission for Africa	Y	Y
5	UN Economic Commission for Europe	Y	Y
6	UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	Y	Y
7	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Y	Y
8	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC/UNESCO)	Y	Y
9	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Y	Y
10	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	Y	Y
11	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Y	Y
12	International Maritime Organization (IMO)	Y	Y
13	Ozone Secretariat (Sec. for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and for the Montreal Protocol)	Y	Y
14	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Y	Y
15	Secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Y	N.A.
16	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Y	Y
17	United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	Y	Y
18	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Y	Y
19	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Y	Y
20	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Y	Y
21	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)	Y	Y
22	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)	Y	Y
23	United Nations University (UNU)	Y	Y
24	World Bank	Y	Y
25	World Food Programme (WFP)	Y	Y
26	World Health Organization (WHO)	Y	Y
27	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Y	Y
28	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Y	Y
29	World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	Y	Y

TABLE 3 - List of IPCC Observer Organizations - IGO's (17)

No.	Name of organization	Relevance to IPCC	Observer of UNFCCC
IGOs			
1	African Center of Meteorological Applications to Development (ACMAD)	Y	Y
2	African Union Commission (AUC)	Y	Y
3	Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)	Y	Y
4	European Union (EU)	Y	Y*
5	Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS)	Y	N
6	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	Y	Y
7	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Y	Y
8	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Y	Y
9	International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	Y	Y
10	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)	Y	Y
11	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Y	Y
12	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	Y	Y
13	Pacific Community	Y	N
14	Preparatory Commission for the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	Y	N
15	South Centre	Y	Y
16	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	Y	Y
17	The Ramsar Convention Bureau	Y	Y

* Party to UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol

TABLE 4 - List of IPCC Observer Organizations - NGOs (79)

No.	Name of organization	Relevance to IPCC	Observer of UNFCCC
NGOs			
1	Action Jeunesse pour le Développement (AJED-Congo)	Y	Y
2	African Network for a Climate Community (ANCC)	Y	Y
3	Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy	Y	Y
4	Associaton Carré Geo & Environment (Cameroon)	Y	Y
5	C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group	Y	Y
6	Campaign for a Hydrogen Economy (UK)	Y	Y
7	CARE International (Denmark)	Y	Y
8	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)	Y	Y
9	Climate Action Network – Europe (CAN-Europe)	Y	Y
10	Climate Action Network – International (CAN-I)	Y	Y
11	Climate Alliance	Y	Y
12	Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)	Y	Y
13	Centre for International Studies, Cambridge University (UK)	Y	Y
14	CICERO Center for International Climate and Environmental Research (Norway)	Y	Y
15	College of the Atlantic	Y	Y
16	Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers (CGIAR)	Y	Y
17	Ecology Center	Y	Y
18	Energy Research Austria	Y	Y
19	Environmental Defense (US)	Y	Y
20	ETC Group (Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration)	Y	Y
21	European Climate Foundation (ECF)	Y	Y
22	Friends World Committee for Consultation (FWCC)	Y	Y
23	Future Earth International	Y	N
24	Gender CC – Women for Climate Justice	Y	Y
25	GERMANWATCH (Germany)	Y	Y
26	Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)	Y	Y
27	Global Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Institute (Australia)	Y	Y
28	Global Climate Observing System (GCOS)*	Y	Y
29	Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC)	Y	Y
30	Green Cross International	Y	Y
31	GreenFacts (Belgium)	Y	Y

32	Greenpeace	Y	Y
33	Humane Society International (HSI)	Y	Y
34	Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP)	Y	Y
35	Institute of Energy Policy and Research, Universiti Tenaga Nasional (UNITEN, Malaysia)	Y	Y
36	Institute of Marine Engineering, Science and Technology (IMarEST) (UK)	Y	N
37	Intermon Oxfam (on behalf of Oxfam International)	Y	Y
38	International Air Transport Association (IATA)	Y	Y
39	International Aluminium Institute (IAI)	Y	Y
40	International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)	Y	Y
41	International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)	Y	Y
42	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI)	Y	Y
43	International Council for Science (ICSU)	Y	Y
44	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP)	Y	N
45	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	Y	Y
46	International Human Dimensions Programme (IHDP) **	Y	N
47	International Hydropower Association (IHA)	Y	Y
48	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)	Y	Y
49	International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)	Y	Y
50	International Policy Network (US)	Y	Y
51	International START Secretariat **	Y	N
52	London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)	Y	Y
53	Many Strong Voices (MSV)	Y	N
54	Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice	Y	Y
55	Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) (US)	Y	Y
56	New World Hope Organization (NWHO)	Y	Y
57	Organisation of Development and Human Rights of Cameroon (GICAR-CAM)	Y	Y
58	Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (UK)	Y	Y
59	Princeton University (US)	Y	Y
60	School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA), Indiana University (USA)	Y	N
61	Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) (Sweden)	Y	Y
62	The Climate Group	Y	Y
63	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Y	Y
64	The World Energy Council (WEC)	Y	Y
65	Third World Network	Y	Y
66	Transparency International (TI)	Y	Y

67	Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research (UK)	Y	Y
68	Université catholique de Louvain	Y	N
69	University College London (UK)	Y	Y
70	University of Linköping (Sweden)	Y	Y
71	University of Nijmegen (Netherlands)	Y	Y
72	Wetlands International	Y	N
73	World Business Council for Sustainable Development	Y	Y
74	World Climate Research Centre (WCRP)***	Y	Y
75	World Coal Institute	Y	Y
76	World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)	Y	Y
77	World Resources Institute (WRI)	Y	Y
78	WWF International (WWF)	Y	Y
79	Yale University (USA)	Y	Y

* GCOS, a UN joint undertaking of WMO, the IOC/UNESCO, UNEP and ICSU, has special status with respect to UNFCCC, and is invited to attend their meetings.

** IHDP sponsored by ICSU

*** WCRP, a UN joint undertaking of WMO, the IOC/UNESCO and ICSU.

TABLE 5 - List of IPCC Observer Entities (1)

No.	Name of organization	Relevance to IPCC	Observer of UNFCCC
1	Environment Quality Authority (EQA) of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA)	Y	Y

TABLE 6 – List of pending applications (1)

NGOs pending applications (1)					
1	Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI), Hsinchu	Y	Y	L 13/03/08	Y

ANNEX 2

IPCC POLICY AND PROCESS FOR ADMITTING OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

**Adopted by the Panel at the Twenty-fifth Session (Mauritius, 26-28 April 2006),
Amended following the decision of the Thirty-first Session (Bali, 26-29 October 2009) and
Thirty-fifth Session (Geneva, 6-9 June 2012)**

I. Admission policy for observer organizations

The following policy for admitting observer organizations to Sessions of the IPCC and any of its Working Groups applies:

1. A body or an agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, which is qualified in matters covered by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and which has informed the IPCC Secretariat of its wish to be represented at Sessions of the IPCC and any of its Working Groups, may be so admitted subject to acceptance by the Panel.
2. In judging whether an organization is "qualified in matters covered by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change" the Secretariat should be guided by the Principles Governing IPCC Work.
3. Organizations need to be non-profit organizations and 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.
4. 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.
5. Organizations, which already have observer status with WMO, UNEP or UNFCCC, are considered as observer of the IPCC if they request so, subject to acceptance by the Panel. They are not required to submit other documentation.
6. Applications from national organizations will be brought to the attention of the IPCC Focal Point of that IPCC Member. They need to provide evidence of independence from governments. Otherwise, they are encouraged to participate as part of their government delegations.
7. Only admitted observer organizations may designate representatives to attend Sessions of the IPCC and Sessions of a Working Group at plenary level. Observer organizations have to register their representatives for each Session in advance.
8. The European Union (EU) may exercise the following procedural rights at IPCC Sessions: the right to speak in turn, rather than after all participant States have been acknowledged; the right to reply; the right to introduce proposals. These rights are exclusive. They do not grant the ability to vote or to be elected. Furthermore the EU will be allowed to provide comments in the Government/Expert review of IPCC Reports and Technical Papers and the final review stage of Summaries for Policymakers.
9. Being admitted as observer organization to Sessions of the Panel and of its Working Groups does not imply that the organization is admitted or invited to workshops, expert meetings and other closed meetings. During a Session of the Panel or a Working Group certain meetings may be closed to observers. Observer organizations are not admitted to any Session of the IPCC Bureau or Task Force Bureau.

10. Consistent with the IPCC procedures experts from “international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations may be invited in their own right to contribute to the work of the IPCC Working Groups and Task Forces.”
11. Subject to availability of sufficient space in the conference room UN and other international and intergovernmental organizations will be provided with nameplates.

II. Process of admitting observer organizations

For admitting observer organizations the following process applies:

1. Organizations interested in being admitted as an observer to Sessions of the Panel and any of its Working Groups will be asked to send by post a letter of application with copies of
 - a) Documents describing the mandate, scope and governing structure of the organization, such as the charter/statutes/constitution/by-laws or articles of association.
 - b) Evidence of the non-profit and/or tax-exempt status of the organization.
 - c) Any other information that supports the competence of the organization in matters related to the IPCC.
 - d) Information on the affiliation with other non-governmental organizations or institutions involved in climate change activities as appropriate.
 - e) Completed form with contact information of the organization and of a designated focal point.
2. New requests for admission as an observer to Sessions of the IPCC and any of its Working Groups shall be submitted at least 4 months before a Session of the Panel or a Working Group.
3. Organizations, which are already on the list of observers of the IPCC Secretariat and which have received invitations to Sessions of the IPCC and any of its Working Groups in the past, will be asked whether they wish to continue to receive invitations to Sessions of the Panel and any of its Working Groups on a provisional basis until the Panel has taken a decision, and if so, they will be asked to submit documentation listed under item 1 above.
4. The Secretariat will bring all requests for admission as observer organization to the attention of Members of the Panel at least 4 weeks before a Session of the Panel or Working Group.
5. The Secretariat will screen the submissions and make a proposal to be considered by the IPCC Bureau.
6. The list of observer organizations as reviewed by the IPCC Bureau will be presented to the next Session of the Panel for acceptance.
7. An organization is admitted as observer organization by the Panel by consensus.
8. Any organization accepted as observer organization by the IPCC may retain that observer status only as long as they satisfy the conditions set out for observer organizations.
9. The Secretariat of the IPCC maintains information on observer organizations.
10. The Secretariat shall extend invitations to Sessions of the Panel and its Working Groups to accepted observer organizations. The IPCC shall not provide financial assistance to the observers for participating in the IPCC process.
11. Admission of observer organizations will be included as a regular agenda item of Sessions of the IPCC Bureau and the Panel at the discretion of the Chair. The IPCC Bureau and the Panel shall review the list of accepted observer organizations annually.
12. If the observer status has to be withdrawn for any reason, the Chair may suspend the observer status of that organization subject to ratification by the Panel.