

FIFTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE IPCC
Geneva, Switzerland, 27 – 30 September 2022

IPCC-LVII/Doc. 3
(18.VIII.2022)
Agenda Item: 4
ENGLISH ONLY

ADMISSION OF OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

(Submitted by the Secretary of the IPCC)

ADMISSION OF OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

Status of IPCC 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 176 Observer Organizations. The list of IPCC Observer Organizations is attached as **Annex 1, Tables 1 - 5**.

Annex 1, Table A lists new applications received by the Secretariat from organizations to obtain IPCC observer status. Since the 53rd Session of the IPCC (Electronic session, 22-26 March 2021), the following 20 organizations have requested IPCC observer status:

- 1) United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS);
- 2) United Nations secretariat of the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects (Regular Process);
- 3) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);
- 4) Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN);
- 5) AJEMALEBU Self-Help (AJESH);
- 6) China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation (CBCGDF);
- 7) League of Women Voters of the US (LWV);
- 8) Minerals Council of Australia (MCA);
- 9) Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Science (MPS);
- 10) Save the Children International (SCI);
- 11) Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS);
- 12) University of California, San Diego (UCSD);
- 13) Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL);
- 14) University of Bonn (Uni Bonn);
- 15) ProVeg International ((ProVeg Int);
- 16) University of Eastern Finland (Uni E Finland);
- 17) Green Orbit Standard System (GOSS);
- 18) Lake Victoria Region Local Authorities Cooperation (LVRLAC);
- 19) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO);
- 20) Human Rights and Forest Brain Africa (HURIFBA).

The first four listed, the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS), the United Nations secretariat of the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects (Regular Process), and the Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) are each part of the UN system. In accordance with Rule I.4 of the IPCC Observer Policy, these are considered participating organizations of the IPCC and are not requested to submit an application or other documentation. Consequently, these have been added to Table 1 which contains the list of UN Bodies and Organizations as Participating Organizations. The Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN), the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and hosted by the UN Environment Programme, is also included here in accordance with Rule I.4; due to late submission, its participation was not notified to the IPCC Bureau at its Sixty-first session.

Twelve of the organizations, AJEMALEBU Self-Help, the China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation, the League of Women Voters of the US, the Minerals Council of Australia, the Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Science, Save the Children International, the Union of Concerned Scientists, the University of California at San Diego (UCSD), the Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), the University of Bonn (Uni Bonn), ProVeg International, and the University of Eastern Finland, are already accredited as observer organizations with the UNFCCC.

Therefore, in accordance with Rule I.5 of the IPCC Observer Policy, they are considered as observers of the IPCC upon request, subject to acceptance by the Panel, and do not need to submit additional documentation concerning their organizations.

In accordance with Rule II.1, the remaining four organizations presented here, the Green Orbit Standard System, the Lake Victoria Region Local Authorities Cooperation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and Human Rights and Forest Brain Africa, in accordance with Rule II.1, have submitted necessary background documentation concerning their organizations. The Green Orbit Standard System (GOSS) is a non-profit, non-governmental organization based in Mongolia, established in 2020. GOSS organizes training and seminars related to environmentally friendly green activities, support individuals and organizations grow sustainably to internal standards to recued global warming. The Lake Victoria Region Local Authorities Cooperation (LVRLAC) is a network, founded in 1997, of over 300 local authorities in the Lake Victoria Basin, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania with prospective membership from Rwanda and Burundi. LVRLAC's mission is to build strategic partnerships, for improvement of living standards, services and opportunities for sustainable development in the Lake Victoria Region. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is an alliance for security, enjoying long-standing relations with the United Nations, the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, amongst others, and seeks to build closer ties with institutions with unique expertise on climate issues. Most recently through a Climate Change and Security Action Plan, it seeks to increase its contribution to meeting the climate challenge and contribute to mitigating climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The Human Rights and Forest Brain Africa (HURIFBA), is a non-profit, non-political, non-governmental organization based in Yaoundé, Cameroun, established in 1999, working for the integration of the poor through a platform for economic and social cooperation to ensure sustainable and equitable development.

The four columns on the right of **Table A** indicate respectively the relevance of the organization's objectives to IPCC activities, if the organization already has observer status with UNFCCC, WMO or UNEP, the date of first application by letter or e-mail, 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 5**.¹

In addition, the Secretariat also raises a matter deferred from the 52nd Session of the IPCC as to the application of the Holy See requesting admission to the IPCC as a non-member Observer State, by letter dated 21 March 2019 from the Secretary of State of the Holy See. The discussions had been deferred to a future Session of the IPCC, taking into account the limited time remaining during the 52nd Session and the need to cover several pertinent issues that had not finalized.

This application requests the Holy See be granted the following procedural rights at Sessions of the IPCC and of any of its Working Groups:

- the right to speak in turn, rather than after all participating States;
- the right to have its communications circulated to participating States;
- the right to introduce proposals and to co-sponsor the proposals of other States;
- the right to provide comments on the Government/expert review of IPCC Reports and Technical Papers and the final review stage of Summaries for Policymakers;
- the right of reply;
- the right to raise points of order to any proceeding involving the Holy See.

These rights do not grant the ability to vote or to be elected.

¹ The organization has been a candidate for obtaining IPCC observer status since 2008. To date, the Panel has not been able to reach consensus on this candidature.

The request furthermore includes a specific seating position, so that the Holy See will be positioned immediately after the IPCC Member countries and before the other IPCC observers. The rights requested by the Holy See are similar to those already granted by the IPCC to the European Union in 2012, which are stated in Rule I.8 of the IPCC Observer Policy. Legal Counsel at the 52nd Session of the Panel clarified that the rights requested by the Holy See are in line with the rights granted to the Holy See by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A7RES/58/314 of 16 July 2004. The details, including the letter by the Holy See and the relevant above-mentioned resolution can be found in **Annex 2**. Since the IPCC Policy and Process for Admitting Observer Organizations is dealing with organizations only, admitting the Holy See as a non-member Observer State would require a separate Panel decision. Upon an affirmative decision to admit the Holy See as an IPCC observer, the Secretariat will create a separate Table to reflect the Holy See's position as a non-member Observer State and change the title of "List of IPCC Observer Organizations" into "List of IPCC Observers".

The IPCC Observer Policy is attached for ease of reference in **Annex 3**.

In accordance with Rule II.5 of the IPCC Observer Policy, the above requests were submitted to the IPCC Bureau for its review. The IPCC Bureau at its Sixty-first Session reviewed the new applications for observer organization status, and with some reservations regarding the application from NATO, decided to forward the list to the Panel for its consideration. The application from the Holy See, forwarded to the Panel after positive consideration by the Bureau at its 57th Session, is now presented to the Panel following deferred discussions. In accordance with Rule II.6 of the IPCC Observer Policy, these requests are now presented to the Panel for its consideration and decision.

TABLE A – List of new applications of organizations for IPCC Observer Status (16)

No.	Organization	Relevance to IPCC	Observer of UNFCCC, WMO or UNEP	Date of Application	Secretariat's Proposal
1	AJEMALEBU Self-Help (AJESH)	Y	Y	L 22/03/2022	Y
2	China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation (CBCGDF)	Y	Y	L 03/12/2021	Y
3	League of Women Voters of the US (LWV)	Y	Y	L 24/08/2021	Y
4	Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Science (MPS)	Y	Y	L 06/12/2021	Y
5	Minerals Council of Australia (MCA)	Y	Y	L 15/06/2021	Y
6	Save the Children International (SCI)	Y	Y	L 18/01/2022	Y
7	Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS)	Y	Y	L 07/03/2022	Y
8	University of California, San Diego (UCSD)	Y	Y	L 18/07/2021	Y
9	University of Bonn (Uni Bonn)	Y	Y	L 22/04/22	Y
10	Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)	Y	Y	L 25/03/22	Y
11	Green Orbit Standard Systems (GOSS)	Y	N	L 07/01/2022	Y
12	Lake Victoria Region Local Authorities Cooperation (LVRLAC)	Y	N	L 10/08/2021	Y
13	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	Y	N	L 11/10/2021	Y
14	Human Rights and Forest Brain Africa (HURIFBA)	Y	N	L 07/04/2022	Y
15	ProVeg International	Y	Y	L/05/04/2022	Y
16	University of Eastern Finland	Y	Y	L/04/05/2022	Y

LIST OF IPCC OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS (176 as of 29 March 2022)

TABLE 1 - List of UN Bodies and Organizations as Participating Organizations (34)

No.	Organization	Relevance to IPCC	Observer of UNFCCC, WMO or UNEP
1	Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)	Y	Y
2	Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)	Y	Y
3	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Y	Y
4	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC/UNESCO)	Y	Y
5	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Y	Y
6	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	Y	Y
7	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Y	Y
8	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Y	Y
9	International Maritime Organization (IMO)	Y	Y
10	Ozone Secretariat (Sec. for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and for the Montreal Protocol)	Y	Y
11	Secretariat for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Y	Y
12	Secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Y	NA
13	The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	Y	Y
14	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	Y	Y
15	UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	Y	Y
16	UN Economic Commission for Africa	Y	Y
17	UN Economic Commission for Europe	Y	Y
18	UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	Y	Y
19	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Y	Y
20	United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	Y	Y
21	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Y	Y
22	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Y	Y
23	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Y	Y
24	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)	Y	Y
25	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)	Y	Y
26	United Nations Secretariat, Division for Ocean and Law of the Sea (DOALOS)	Y	Y
27	United Nations Secretariat, secretariat for the Regular Process	Y	Y
28	United Nations University (UNU)	Y	Y
29	World Bank	Y	Y

30	World Food Programme (WFP)	Y	Y
31	World Health Organization (WHO)	Y	Y
32	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Y	Y
33	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Y	Y
34	World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	Y	Y

TABLE 2 - List of IPCC Observer Organizations - IGO's (26)

No.	Organization	Relevance to IPCC	Observer of UNFCCC, WMO or UNEP
1	African Union Commission (AUC)	Y	Y
2	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (OACPS Group)	Y	Y
3	Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)	Y	Y
4	European Space Agency (ESA)	Y	Y
5	European Union (EU)	Y	Y*
6	Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA)	Y	N
7	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Y	N.A.
8	Group on Earth Observations (GEO)	Y	Y
9	Integrated Carbon Observation System European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ICOS ERIC)	Y	Y
10	Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI)	Y	Y
11	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)	Y	Y
12	Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS)	Y	N
13	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	Y	Y
14	International Energy Agency (IEA)	Y	Y
15	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Y	Y
16	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Y	Y
17	Preparatory Commission for the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	Y	N
18	International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	Y	Y
19	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)	Y	Y
20	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Y	Y
21	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	Y	Y
22	Pacific Community	Y	N
23	South Centre	Y	Y
24	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	Y	Y
25	The African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD)	Y	Y
26	The Ramsar Convention Bureau	Y	Y

* Party to UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol

TABLE 3 - List of IPCC Observer Organizations - NGOs (115)

No.	Organization	Relevance to IPCC	Observer of UNFCCC, WMO or UNEP
1	Action-Jeunesse pour le Développement (AJED-Congo)	Y	Y
2	African Academy of Sciences (AAS)	Y	N
3	African Network for a Climate Community (ANCC)	Y	Y
4	Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy	Y	Y
5	American Psychological Association (APA)	Y	N
6	Association Carré Geo and Environment (Cameroon)	Y	Y
7	Association Silva Arbres Forêts et Sociétés (SILVA)	Y	Y
8	C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group	Y	Y
9	Campaign for a Hydrogen Economy (UK)	Y	Y
10	Canadian Nuclear Association	Y	Y
11	CARE International (Denmark)	Y	Y
12	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)	Y	Y
13	Carnegie Council	Y	N
14	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)	Y	Y
15	CGIAR System Organization	Y	Y
16	CICERO Center for International Climate and Environmental Research (Norway)	Y	Y
17	Climate & Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)	Y	Y
18	Climate Action Network Europe (CAN-Europe)	Y	Y
19	Climate Action Network International (CAN - 1)	Y	Y
20	CLIMATE ALLIANCE	Y	Y
21	College of the Atlantic (UK)	Y	Y
22	Dalit Welfare Association (Nepal)	Y	Y
23	Ecology Center	Y	Y
24	Energy Research Austria	Y	Y
25	Environmental Defense Fund (USA)	Y	Y
26	Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)	Y	Y
27	ETC Group (Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration)	Y	Y
28	European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE)	Y	Y
29	European Climate Foundation (ECF)		
30	European Marine Board	Y	N
31	Food and Water Watch	Y	Y
32	Friends World Committee for Consultation (FWCC)	Y	Y
33	Future Earth	Y	Y
34	Gender CC - Women for Climate Justice	Y	Y
35	GERMANWATCH (Germany)	Y	Y
36	Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)	Y	Y
37	Global Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Institute (Australia)	Y	Y
38	Global Change Impact Studies Centre (GCISC)	Y	N
39	Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) *	Y	Y

40	Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC)	Y	Y
41	Green Cross International	Y	Y
42	GreenFacts (Belgium)	Y	Y
43	Greenpeace	Y	Y
44	Greenplanet (India & Canada)		
45	Heinrich Boell Foundation	Y	Y
46	Humane Society International (HSI)	Y	Y
47	IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme (IEAGHG)	Y	N
48	Imperial College London (UK)	Y	Y
49	Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS)	Y	N
50	Indiana University	Y	Y
51	Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP)	Y	Y
52	Institute of Energy Policy and Research, Universiti Tenaga Nasional (UNITEN) (Malaysia)	Y	Y
53	Institute of Marine Engineering, Science and Technology (IMarEST) (UK)	Y	N
54	Instituto Bem Ambiental (IBAM)	Y	Y
55	InterAcademy Partnership (IAP)	Y	N
56	Intermon Oxfam (on behalf of Oxfam International)	Y	Y
57	International Actuarial Association (IAA)	Y	Y
58	International Air Transport Association (IATA)	Y	Y
59	International Aluminium Institute (IAI)	Y	Y
60	International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)	Y	Y
61	International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)	Y	Y
62	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI)	Y	Y
63	International Council of Science (ICSU)	Y	Y
64	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	Y	Y
65	International Hydropower Association (IHA)	Y	Y
66	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)	Y	Y
67	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	Y	Y
68	International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)	Y	Y
69	International Social Science Council (ISSC)	Y	Y
70	International START Secretariat **	Y	N
71	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG)	Y	Y
72	Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC)	Y	Y
73	Iuventum (Germany)	Y	Y
74	King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center (KAPSARC)	Y	Y
75	London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)	Y	Y
76	Many Strong Voices (MSV)	Y	N
77	Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice	Y	Y
78	Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) (US)	Y	Y
79	New World Hope Organization (NWHO)	Y	Y
80	OASIS (Serbia)	Y	Y
81	Office for climate education (OCE)	Y	N

82	Organization of Development and Human Rights of Cameroon (GICAR-CAM)	Y	Y
83	Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (UK)	Y	Y
84	ParlAmericas	Y	Y
85	Princeton University (USA)	Y	Y
86	Regional Environment Centre for Central Asia (CAREC)	Y	Y
87	Research and Development Centre, Nepal	Y	Y
88	Royal Meteorological Society (UK)	Y	Y
89	Rutgers University (USA)	Y	Y
90	Sasakawa Peace Foundation (SPF)	Y	Y
91	Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR)	Y	N
92	Southsouthnorth Projects Africa (SSN)	Y	Y
93	Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) (Sweden)	Y	Y
94	Stockholm Resilience Centre	Y	N
95	The Climate Group	Y	Y
96	The Institute for Environment, and Development Sustainability (IEDS)	Y	Y
97	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Y	Y
98	The World Energy Council (WEC)	Y	Y
99	Third World Network (TWN)	Y	Y
100	Transparency International (TI)	Y	Y
101	Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research (UK)	Y	Y
102	United Nations Foundation (UNF)	Y	Y
103	University College London (UK)	Y	Y
104	Centre of International Studies, Cambridge University (UK)	Y	Y
105	University of Linköping (Sweden)	Y	Y
106	University of Nijmegen (Netherlands)	Y	Y
107	Université catholique de Louvain (Belgium)	Y	N
108	Wetlands International	Y	N
109	World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	Y	Y
110	World Climate Research Centre (WCRP) **	Y	Y
111	World Coal Association (WCA)	Y	Y
112	World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)	Y	Y
113	World Resources Institute (WRI)	Y	Y
114	WWF International (WWF)	Y	Y
115	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.

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

TABLE 4 - List of IPCC Observer Entities (1)

No.	Organization	Relevance to IPCC	Observer of UNFCCC, WMO or UNEP
1	Environment Quality Authority (EQA) of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA)	Y	Y

TABLE 5 – List of pending applications (1)

No.	Organization	Relevance to IPCC	Observer of UNFCCC, WMO or UNEP	Date of Application	Secretariat's Proposal
1	Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI), Hsinchu	Y	Y	L 13/03/08	Y



SEGRETERIA DI STATO

N. 2982/19/RS/E-mail

From the Vatican, 21st March 2019

Dear Sir,

I refer to your letter N. 5339-18/IPCC/GEN, dated 20 November 2018, regarding the possible participation of the Holy See at the IPCC.

While grateful for the assurance that the Holy See would be admitted as a Non-member Observer State and that it would be able to participate in the sessions of the IPCC and of any of its Working Groups, we cannot but note that the *Principles governing the IPCC work* do not foresee the category of "non-member Observer State". It would appear therefore that the Holy See would have the same procedural rights as an observer organization. In our view, such a situation would not be suitable for a Sovereign entity having, under international law, the same rights and duties of a State.

In order to request admission to the IPCC as a non-member Observer State, the Holy See would kindly ask that the following procedural rights be granted:

- the right to speak in turn, rather than after all participating States;
- the right to have its communications circulated to participating States;
- the right to introduce proposals and to cosponsor the proposals of other States;
- the right to provide comments on the Government/expert review of IPCC Reports and Technical papers and the final review stage of Summaries for Policymakers;
- the right of reply;
- the right to raise points of order to any proceeding involving the Holy See.

As is evident, these rights do not grant the ability to vote or to be elected.

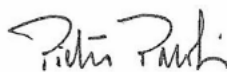
./.

Dr Abdalah Mokssit
IPCC Secretary
IPCC Secretariat

In addition, the seating position for the Holy See should be provided immediately after the participating States and before observer organizations.

I would like to note that such rights are similar to those already granted to the European Union under paragraph 8 of the current *IPCC Policy and process for admitting observer organizations* and to those granted to the Holy See at the United Nations General Assembly by resolution A/RES/58/314 of 16 July 2004 (enclosed). I am fully aware that granting such rights to the Holy See may require the adoption of a formal decision by the Plenary or an amendment to the aforementioned IPCC Policy and process. We look forward to our continued cooperation to obtain a positive result so that the Holy See may soon join the work of the IPCC.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Pietro Parolin', with a stylized flourish at the end.

PIETRO CARD. PAROLIN
Secretary of State



General Assembly

Distr.: General
16 July 2004

Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 59

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 1 July 2003

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/58/L.64)]

58/314. Participation of the Holy See in the work of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Holy See became a Permanent Observer State at the United Nations on 6 April 1964, and since then has always been invited to participate in the meetings of all the sessions of the General Assembly,

Recalling also that the Holy See is a party to diverse international instruments, including the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations,¹ the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties,² the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees³ and the Protocol thereto,⁴ the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁵ and the Optional Protocols thereto,⁶ the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,⁷ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁸ the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict,⁹ the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property,¹⁰ the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,¹¹ the main disarmament treaties and the Geneva Conventions¹² and the Additional Protocols thereto,¹³

Recalling further that the Holy See enjoys membership in various United Nations subsidiary bodies, specialized agencies and international intergovernmental

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 1155, No. 18232.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791.

⁵ Resolution 44/25, annex.

⁶ Resolution 54/263, annexes I and II.

⁷ Resolution 39/46, annex.

⁸ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 249, No. 3511.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 828, No. 11851.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

¹² *Ibid.*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

¹³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

organizations, including the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and the International Committee of Military Medicine,

Aware that the Holy See actively participates as an observer in many of the specialized agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Tourism Organization, as well as in the World Trade Organization, that it is a full member of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and a Guest of Honour in its Parliamentary Assembly, and that it participates as an observer in various other regional intergovernmental organizations, including the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States and the African Union, and is regularly invited to take part in the main meetings of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization,

Aware also that the Economic and Social Council, by its decision 244 (LXIII) of 22 July 1977, recommended that the Holy See attend sessions of the regional commissions on a basis similar to that provided for in the relevant terms of reference applicable to States Members of the United Nations not members of the regional commissions,

Recalling that the Holy See contributes financially to the general administration of the United Nations in accordance with the rate of assessment for the Holy See as a non-member State, as adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 58/1 B of 23 December 2003,

Considering that it is in the interest of the United Nations that all States be invited to participate in its work,

Desirous of contributing to the appropriate participation of the Holy See in the work of the General Assembly in the context of the revitalization of the work of the Assembly,

1. *Acknowledges* that the Holy See, in its capacity as an Observer State, shall be accorded the rights and privileges of participation in the sessions and work of the General Assembly and the international conferences convened under the auspices of the Assembly or other organs of the United Nations, as well as in United Nations conferences as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly during the current session about the implementation of the modalities annexed to the present resolution.

*92nd plenary meeting
1 July 2004*

Annex

The rights and privileges of participation of the Holy See shall be effected through the following modalities, without prejudice to the existing rights and privileges:

1. The right to participate in the general debate of the General Assembly;

2. Without prejudice to the priority of Member States, the Holy See shall have the right of inscription on the list of speakers under agenda items at any plenary meeting of the General Assembly, after the last Member State inscribed on the list;
3. The right to make interventions, with a precursory explanation or the recall of relevant General Assembly resolutions being made only once by the President of the General Assembly at the start of each session of the Assembly;
4. The right of reply;
5. The right to have its communications relating to the sessions and work of the General Assembly issued and circulated directly, and without intermediary, as official documents of the Assembly;
6. The right to have its communications relating to the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly issued and circulated directly, and without intermediary, as official documents of those conferences;
7. The right to raise points of order relating to any proceedings involving the Holy See, provided that the right to raise such a point of order shall not include the right to challenge the decision of the presiding officer;
8. The right to co-sponsor draft resolutions and decisions that make reference to the Holy See; such draft resolutions and decisions shall be put to a vote only upon request from a Member State;
9. Seating for the Holy See shall be arranged immediately after Member States and before the other observers when it participates as a non-member State observer, with the allocation of six seats in the General Assembly Hall;
10. The Holy See shall not have the right to vote or to put forward candidates in the General Assembly.

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.