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ADMISSION OF OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

(Submitted by the Secretary of the IPCC)

¹ The revised version reflects the comments received to the earlier version as to the pending applications.

IPCC Secretariat

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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 Sessions, the Panel currently has **193** Observer Organizations. The list of IPCC Observer Organizations is attached as **Annex 1, Tables 1 - 4**.

Annex 1, Table A lists new requests received by the Secretariat. Since the 57th Session of the IPCC (Geneva, Switzerland, 27-30 September 2022), the following 26 organizations have submitted either notifications or requests:

- 1) United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
- 2) Action pour le Respect et la protection de l’Environnement (ARPE)
- 3) Alternative des Jeunes pour la préservation et la conservation des Écosystèmes, de la Biodiversité et l’Environnement pour le Développement Durable (AJEBEDD – Congo)
- 4) Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP)
- 5) Association pour la Justice Climatique, l’Environnement et la Nature pour le Développement Durable (AJUCENDAED – Congo)
- 6) Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE)
- 7) Colby College Law (Colby)
- 8) Conflict and Environment Observatory (CEOBS)
- 9) Cyprus Institute (Cyl)
- 10) Dickinson College (Dickinson)
- 11) Engineers Australia Climate Smart Engineering Initiative (Engineers)
- 12) Fédération des Coopératives des Pays de Mayoko (FECOPAM – Congo)
- 13) Federation of Environmental and Ecological Diversity for Agricultural Revampment and Human Rights (FEEDAR)
- 14) Institute for Sustainable Development and Research (ISDR, India)
- 15) International Copper Association (ICA)
- 16) Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law (MP CPL)
- 17) Meliore Foundation (Meliore)
- 18) MERI Foundation (MERI)
- 19) Prime Initiative for Green Development (PIGD)
- 20) Resilience First (RF)
- 21) The Sea Cleaners (TSC)
- 22) University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM)
- 23) University of Geneva (UNIGE)
- 24) Wilderness Foundation Africa (WFA)
- 25) Washington University of St. Louis (WUSL)
- 26) Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI)

The first listed, UNICEF, is part of the UN system. In accordance with Rule I.4 of the IPCC Observer Policy, it is considered a participating organization of the IPCC and is not requested to submit an application or other documentation. Consequently, UNICEF has been added to Table 1 which contains the list of UN Bodies and Organizations as Participating Organizations.

The next 18 organizations listed are already accredited as observer organizations with either the UNFCCC, UNEP or WMO. 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.

The remaining seven organizations presented here, in accordance with Rule II.1, have submitted necessary background documentation concerning their organizations:

Alternative des Jeunes pour la préservation et la conservation des Écosystèmes, de la Biodiversité et l'Environnement pour le Développement Durable (AJEBEDD – Congo) is a non-profit focusing on ecosystem biodiversity towards revitalization of agricultural and rural development sectors towards ensuring food security;

Association pour la Justice Climatique, l'Environnement et la Nature pour le Développement Durable (AJUCENDADED – Congo) is a non-profit organization focusing on preservation of migratory species and sustainable management of freshwater birds through protection of terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems;

Fédération des Coopératives des Pays de Mayako (FECOPAM) is a non-governmental organization that functions as a platform for cooperatives, associations, civil society organizations, indigenous people's organizations and sustainable development groups with a common interest in the sustainable management, use and conservation of forest and tree resources in Cameroun for improvement of the environment and the well-being of the population;

The Cyprus Institute (Cyl) is a non-profit research and educational institution with a Climate and Atmosphere Research Centre (CARE-C) that is focused on addressing urgent climate change and air pollution challenges and impacts in the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East (EMME) region, coordinating the scientific part of the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East Climate Change Initiative. Cyl also works closely with the IPCC, with numerous scientific publications of Cyl staff cited in IPCC reports, especially in those of Working Group I on the Physical Science Basis;

The University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) established a Centre for Excellence for Climate Change Science within UDSM for working with key partners and stakeholders in Tanzania and at international levels on climate change related matters. This Centre of Excellence operates as a multi-and interdisciplinary entity facilitating mainstreaming of climate change action at various levels through capacity development, policy and decision-making engagement and institutional partnership. This includes collaboration with local and international partners to bring research expertise in key areas related to climate change issues;

MERI Foundation (MERI) was created in 2012 to promote scientific research for the conservation of unique and strategic ecosystems in Northern Patagonia. In 2015, environmental education was incorporated as a central driver for community engagement; accordingly, the Foundation has been carrying out scientific research, environmental education and community outreach towards further conservation. Since 2019, MERI has been supporting the IPCC through organization of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) Scientific Pavilions (COP 25 – 28 currently in design and production, additionally representatives from multiple sectors and regions), as well as organizing various conferences in Latin America (LATAM) and Europe towards fostering dialogue amongst the public and private sector and civil society;

The Meliore Foundation, established in 2022, aims to create, promote, substantiate and support the development of fact-based knowledge to educate and inform public discourse and decision-making on global warming, its causes, effects and solutions and related issues as well as supporting the wider United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the means to achieve them. Meliore is the host organization for multiple projects, including the Global Strategic Communications Council (GSCC), which was previously hosted by the European Climate Foundation. Meliore will continue its support for the IPCC via its GSCC project and potentially other project teams.

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 are pending applications as shown in **Annex 1, Table 5**.

The IPCC Observer Policy is attached for ease of reference in **Annex 2**.

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-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Sessions reviewed the new applications for observer organization status.

At its Sixty-sixth Session, the Bureau further requested that the Secretariat undertake a review of the Observer Organizations of the IPCC, per Rule 11 of and in alignment with the IPCC Policy and Process on Observer Organizations. The Secretariat will inform the Panel once the review is undertaken.

Expected outcome

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is invited to grant observer status to the organizations listed in Annex 1, Table A, in accordance with the IPCC Policy and Process for Admitting Observer Organizations.

TABLE A – List of new applications of organizations for IPCC Observer Status (25)

No.	Organization	Relevance to IPCC	Observer of UNFCCC, WMO or UNEP	Date of Application	Secretariat's Proposal
1	Action pour le Respect et la protection de l'Environnement (ARPE)	Y	Y	L 05/07/2023	Y
2	Alternative des Jeunes pour la préservation et la conservation des Écosystèmes, de la Biodiversité et l'Environnement pour le Développement Durable (AJEBEDD – Congo)	Y	Y	L 25/03/2022	Y
3	Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP)	Y	Y	L 16/05/2023	Y
4	Association pour la Justice Climatique, l'Environnement et la Nature pour le Développement Durable (AJUCENDAED – Congo)	Y	N	L 18/01/2022	Y
5	Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE)	Y	Y	L 03/09/2023	Y
6	Colby College Law (Colby)	Y	Y	L 22/09/2023	Y
7	Conflict and Environment Observatory (CEOBS)	Y	Y	L 17/02/2023	Y
8	The Cyprus Institute (Cyl)	Y	N	L 13/12/2022	Y
9	Dickinson College (Dickinson)	Y	Y	L 03/12/2021	Y
10	Engineers Australia Climate Smart Engineering Initiative (Engineers)	Y	Y	L 24/08/2021	Y
11	Fédération des Coopératives des Pays de Mayoko (FECOPAM – Congo)	Y	N	L 07/03/2022	Y

12	Federation of Environmental and Ecological Diversity for Agricultural Revampment and Human Rights (FEEDAR)	Y	Y	L 17/07/2023	Y
13	Institute for Sustainable Development and Research (ISDR, India)	Y	Y	L 06/12/2021	Y
14	International Copper Association (ICA)	Y	Y	L 07/11/2023	Y
15	Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law (MP CPL)	Y	Y	L 15/03/2023	Y
16	Meliore Foundation (Meliore)	Y	N	L 06/10/2023	Y
17	MERI Foundation (MERI)	Y	N	L 22/08/2023	Y
18	Prime Initiative for Green Development (PIGD)	Y	Y	L 26/01/2023	Y
19	Resilience First (RF)	Y	Y	L 08/11/2023	Y
20	The Sea Cleaners (TSC)	Y	Y	L 23/12/2022	Y
21	University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM)	Y	N	L 02/06/2023	Y
22	University of Geneva (UNIGE)	Y	Y	L 09/10/2023	Y
23	Washington University of St. Louis (WUSL)	Y	Y	L 05/10/2023	Y
24	Wilderness Foundation Africa (WFA)	Y	Y	L 07/02/2023	Y
25	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI)	Y	Y	L 09/11/2023	Y

LIST OF IPCC OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS (193 as of 28 November 2023)

TABLE 1 - List of UN Bodies and Organizations as Participating Organizations (36)

No.	Organization	Relevance to IPCC	Observer of UNFCCC, WMO or UNEP
1	Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)	Y	N/A
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	Secretariats of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions	Y	Y
14	The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	Y	Y
15	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	Y	Y
16	UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	Y	Y
17	UN Economic Commission for Africa	Y	Y
18	UN Economic Commission for Europe	Y	Y
19	UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	Y	Y
20	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Y	Y
21	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Y	Y
22	United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	Y	Y
23	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Y	Y
24	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Y	Y
25	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Y	Y
26	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)	Y	Y
27	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)	Y	Y
28	United Nations Secretariat, Division for Ocean and Law of the Sea (DOALOS)	Y	Y

29	United Nations Secretariat, secretariat for the Regular Process	Y	Y
30	United Nations University (UNU)	Y	Y
31	World Bank	Y	Y
32	World Food Programme (WFP)	Y	Y
33	World Health Organization (WHO)	Y	Y
34	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Y	Y
35	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Y	Y
36	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

TABLE 3 - List of IPCC Observer Organizations - NGOs (130)

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	AJESH (AJEMALIBU SELF HELP)	Y	Y
5	Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy	Y	Y
6	American Psychological Association (APA)	Y	N
7	Association Carré Geo and Environment (Cameroon)	Y	Y
8	Association Silva Arbres Forêts et Sociétés (SILVA)	Y	Y
9	C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group	Y	Y
10	Campaign for a Hydrogen Economy (UK)	Y	Y
11	Canadian Nuclear Association	Y	Y
12	CARE International (Denmark)	Y	Y
13	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)	Y	Y
14	Carnegie Council	Y	N
15	Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)	Y	Y
16	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)	Y	Y
17	CGIAR System Organization	Y	Y
18	China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation (CBCGDF)	Y	Y
19	CICERO Center for International Climate and Environmental Research (Norway)	Y	Y
20	Climate & Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)	Y	Y
21	Climate Action Network Europe (CAN-Europe)	Y	Y
22	Climate Action Network International (CAN - 1)	Y	Y
23	CLIMATE ALLIANCE	Y	Y
24	College of the Atlantic (UK)	Y	Y
25	Dalit Welfare Association (Nepal)	Y	Y
26	Ecology Center	Y	Y
27	Energy Research Austria	Y	Y
28	Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)	Y	Y
29	Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)	Y	Y
30	ETC Group	Y	Y
31	European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE)	Y	Y
32	European Climate Foundation (ECF)	Y	Y
33	European Marine Board	Y	N
34	Food & Water Watch	Y	Y
35	Friends World Committee for Consultation (FWCC)	Y	Y
36	Future Earth	Y	Y
37	GenderCC - Women for Climate Justice	Y	Y
38	GERMANWATCH (Germany)	Y	Y
39	Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)	Y	Y

40	Global Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Institute	Y	Y
41	Global Change Impact Studies Centre (GCISC)	Y	N
42	Global Climate Observing System (GCOS)	Y	Y
43	Global Wind Energy Council	Y	Y
44	Green Cross International	Y	Y
45	GREEN ORBIT STANDARD SYSTEM (GOSS)	Y	N
46	GreenFacts (Belgium)	Y	Y
47	Greenpeace	Y	Y
48	Greenplanet (India & Canada)	Y	Y
49	Heinrich Boell Foundation	Y	Y
50	Human Rights and Forest Brain Africa (HURIFBA)	Y	N
51	Humane Society International (HSI)	Y	Y
52	IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme (IEAGHG)	Y	N
53	Imperial College London	Y	Y
54	Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS)	Y	N
55	Indiana University	Y	Y
56	Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP)	Y	Y
57	Institute of Energy Policy and Research, Universiti Tenaga Nasional (UNITEN) (Malaysia)	Y	Y
58	Institute of Marine Engineering, Science and Technology (IMarEST) (UK)	Y	N
59	Instituto Bem Ambiental (IBAM)	Y	Y
60	InterAcademy Partnership (IAP)	Y	N
61	Intermon Oxfam (on behalf of Oxfam International)	Y	Y
62	International Actuarial Association (IAA)	Y	Y
63	International Air Transport Association (IATA)	Y	Y
64	International Aluminium Institute (IAI)	Y	Y
65	International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)	Y	Y
66	International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)	Y	Y
67	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI)	Y	Y
68	International Council of Science (ICSU)	Y	Y
69	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	Y	Y
70	International Hydropower Association (IHA)	Y	Y
71	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)	Y	Y
72	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	Y	Y
73	International Social Science Council (ISSC)	Y	Y
74	International START Secretariat	Y	N
75	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG)	Y	Y
76	Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC)	Y	Y
77	Ipieca	Y	Y
78	Iuventum (Germany)	Y	Y
79	King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center (KAPSARC)	Y	Y
80	Lake Victoria Region Local Authorities Cooperation (LVRLAC)	Y	N
81	League of Women Voters of the United States (LWVUS)	Y	Y

82	London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)	Y	Y
83	Many Strong Voices (MSV)	Y	N
84	Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice	Y	Y
85	Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Science (MPS)	Y	Y
86	Minerals Council of Australia (MCA)	Y	Y
87	Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) (US)	Y	Y
88	New World Hope Organization (NWHO)	Y	Y
89	OASIS (Serbia)	Y	Y
90	Office for climate education (OCE)	Y	N
91	Organization of Development and Human Rights of Cameroon (GICAR-CAM)	Y	Y
92	Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (UK)	Y	Y
93	ParlAmericas	Y	Y
94	Princeton University	Y	Y
95	ProVeg International	Y	Y
96	Radboud University Nijmegen	Y	Y
97	Regional Environment Centre for Central Asia (CAREC)	Y	Y
98	Research and Development Centre, Nepal	Y	Y
99	Royal Meteorological Society	Y	Y
100	Rutgers University	Y	Y
101	Sasakawa Peace Foundation (SPF)	Y	Y
102	Save the Children International (SCI)	Y	Y
103	Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR)	Y	N
104	Southsouthnorth Projects Africa (SSN)	Y	Y
105	Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) (Sweden)	Y	Y
106	Stockholm Resilience Centre (SRC)	Y	N
107	The Climate Group	Y	Y
108	The Institute for Environment, and Development Sustainability (IEDS)	Y	Y
109	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Y	Y
110	The World Energy Council (WEC)	Y	Y
111	Third World Network	Y	Y
112	Transparency International (TI)	Y	Y
113	Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research (UK)	Y	Y
114	UN Foundation (UNF)	Y	Y
115	Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS)	Y	Y
116	University College London	Y	Y
117	University of Bonn (Uni Bonn)	Y	N
118	University of California, San Diego (UCSD)	Y	Y
119	University of Cambridge	Y	Y
120	University of Eastern Finland (UEF)	Y	Y
121	University of Linköping (Sweden)	Y	Y
122	Université catholique de Louvain (TECLIM)	Y	N
123	Wetlands International	Y	N
124	World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	Y	Y
125	World Climate Research Centre (WCRP)	Y	Y
126	World Coal Association (WCA)	Y	Y
127	World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)	Y	Y

127	World Research Institute (WRI)	Y	Y
129	WWF International (WWF)	Y	Y
130	Yale University (USA)	Y	Y

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 (3)

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
2	Holy See	Y	N/A	L 21/03/2019	Y
3	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	Y	N	L 11/10/2021	Y

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.