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ADMISSION OF OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

(Submitted by the Secretary of the IPCC)

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 **244** 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 62nd Session of the IPCC (Hangzhou, China, 24 – 28 February 2025), the following organizations have submitted either notifications or requests:

The IPCC Bureau, at its Sixty-ninth Session, having reviewed the new applications of twenty organizations, decides to forward the following list to the Panel for its consideration at its next session:

- 1) African Belt and Road Development Initiative (ABRDI)
- 2) American Geophysical Union (AGU)
- 3) Australian Forest Products Association (AFPA)
- 4) China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO)
- 5) International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)
- 6) Climate Central
- 7) Emory University (EMORY)
- 8) Euclid University (EUCLID)
- 9) Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
- 10) Institute for Sustainable Development's (IISD)
- 11) Institute for Governance & Sustainable Development (IGSD)
- 12) International Cryosphere Climate Initiative (ICCI)
- 13) Network for Climate Action Organization, The Gambia (NCAO)
- 14) African Smart Cities Innovation Foundation (ASCIF)
- 15) Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)
- 16) World Farmers' Organisation (World Farmers)
- 17) African Group of Negotiators Experts Support (AGNES)
- 18) Science for Africa Foundation (SAF)
- 19) Spark Climate Solutions, Inc.
- 20) Wise Ancestors

Additionally, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, Secretariat, has notified us that they will be participating in the IPCC process, and has accordingly been added to the database of IPCC observer organizations.

The first 16 organizations, African Belt and Road Development Initiative (ABRDI), American Geophysical Union (AGU), Australian Forest Products Association (AFPA), China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO), International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Climate Central, Emory University (EMORY), Euclid University (EUCLID), Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), Institute for Sustainable Development's (IISD), Institute for Governance & Sustainable Development (IGSD), International Cryosphere Climate Initiative (ICCI), Network for Climate Action Organization- The Gambia (NCAO), African Smart Cities Innovation Foundation (ASCIF), Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), World Farmers' Organisation (World Farmers), are already accredited with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and/or the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (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.

The other four organizations presented here, African Group of Negotiators Experts Support (AGNES), Science for Africa Foundation (SAF), Wise Ancestors and Spark Climate Solutions, Inc., in accordance with Rule II.1, have respectively submitted necessary background documentation concerning their organizations.

The African Group of Negotiators Experts Support (AGNES) is a non-profit think tank of African experts and practitioners that provides evidence-based technical support to the African Governments and the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) on climate change at different levels. A core mandate is the consolidation of evidence for climate policy negotiation and decision-making which importantly includes the support to IPCC national focal points and African experts with an aim of increasing publications from the continent, participation, and inclusion of African experts in the development of the Assessment reports.

Science for Africa Foundation (SAF) has a specific focus on supporting scientific research and innovations for climate solutions that recognise the interconnectedness of climate change with Africa's key economic sectors of health, agriculture, food systems and environment and biodiversity. The Foundation designs, funds and provides oversight for science programmes and innovations, with strategic partnerships with various pan-African agencies, governments, policy makers, research institutions, universities, and funding partners, including the African Union Development Agency-NEPAD (AUDA-NEPAD), Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC), African Organisation for Standardisation (ARSO), National Council for Science and Technology (NCST), Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), and African Humanity Association (AHA).

Spark Climate Solutions, Inc. (SPARK) is a non-profit organization dedicated to identifying and mitigating sources of unmanaged climate risk. Spark works directly with international scientists, policymakers, and peer organizations to advance key climate programs. Through grantmaking, Spark also supports the growth of fields with the potential to limit warming, manage Earth systems risk, and help enable a safe and stable climate. Spark has four focus areas: Livestock Enteric Methane Mitigation; Atmospheric Methane Removal; Transformational Agricultural Nitrogen Management; and Warming-Induced Greenhouse Gas Emissions. These programmatic teams are reinforced by Spark's core teams, including Science, Policy, Communications, and Operations.

Wise Ancestors advances decentralized genomic research co-developed with Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and Local Communities (LCs) to support biodiversity conservation globally. Each species-specific Conservation Challenge is co-designed with these partners, braiding Indigenous and Western scientific methods while upholding Indigenous Data Sovereignty. The Wise Ancestor model addresses the root cause of environmental decline – notably human behavior - by centering the values, knowledge, and sustainable environmental practices of indigenous peoples and local communities.

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-ninth Session reviewed the new applications for observer organization status and decided to forward the list to the Panel for its consideration. In accordance with Rule II.6 of the IPCC Observer Policy, these requests are now presented to the Panel for its consideration and decision.

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, the World Meteorological Organization (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 four pending applications as shown in **Annex 1, Table 5**.

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

Review of IPCC observer organizations - Conclusion

The Secretariat followed up on outreach to those IGOs and NGOs that had not yet verified engagement or participated in Sessions of the IPCC since the inception of the 2024 review of observer organizations and updated the Bureau on those organizations that responded to the Secretariat follow-up and that participated in the most recent IPCC plenary. Concluding the review with the outreach and confirmation of observer contacts and engagement, the Secretariat affirmed that it continues to review and maintain observer organization information to ensure updates are reflected.

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;
- take note of the conclusion of the review of IPCC observer organizations.

TABLE A – List of new applications of organizations for IPCC Observer Status (20)

No.	Organization	Relevance to IPCC	Observer of UNFCCC, WMO or UNEP	Date of Application	Secretariat's Proposal
1	African Belt and Road Development Initiative (ABRDI)	Y	Y	L 12/02/2025	Y
2	American Geophysical Union (AGU)	Y	Y	L 07/01/2025	Y
3	Australian Forest Products Association (AFPA)	Y	Y	L 21/03/2025	Y
4	China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO)	Y	Y	L 27/01/2025	Y
5	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)	Y	Y	L 31/01/2025	Y
6	Climate Central	Y	Y	L 27/01/2025	Y
7	Emory University (EMORY)	Y	Y	L 23/06/2025	Y
8	Euclid University (EUCLID)	Y	Y	L 10/04/2025	Y
9	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	Y	Y	L 11/03/2025	Y
10	Institute for Sustainable Development's (IISD)	Y	Y	L 02/04/2025	Y
11	Institute for Governance & Sustainable Development (IGSD)	Y	Y	L 17/03/2025	Y
12	International Cryosphere Climate Initiative	Y	Y	L 14/06/2025	Y
13	Network for Climate Action Organization, The Gambia (NCAO)	Y	Y	L 15/02/2025	Y
14	African Smart Cities Innovation Foundation (ASCIF)	Y	Y	L 19/12/2024	Y

15	Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)	Y	Y	L 03/03/2025	Y
16	World Farmers' Organisation (World Farmers)	Y	Y	L 03/03/2025	Y
17	African Group of Negotiators Experts Support (AGNES)	Y	N	L 24/01/2025	Y
18	Science for Africa Foundation (SAF)	Y	N	L 18/12/2024	Y
19	Spark Climate Solutions, Inc. (SPARK)	Y	N	L 02/06/2025	Y
20	Wise Ancestors	Y	N	L 11/04/2025	Y

LIST OF IPCC OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS (244 as of 28 February 2025)

TABLE 1 - List of UN Bodies and Organizations as Participating Organizations (38)

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

32	United Nations University (UNU)	Y	Y
33	World Bank	Y	Y
34	World Food Programme (WFP)	Y	Y
35	World Health Organization (WHO)	Y	Y
36	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Y	Y
37	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Y	Y
38	World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	Y	Y

TABLE 2 - List of IPCC Observer Organizations - IGOs (33)

No.	Organization	Relevance to IPCC	Observer of UNFCCC, WMO or UNEP
1	African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD)	Y	Y
2	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Y	Y
3	African Union Commission (AUC)	Y	Y
4	Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP) Secretariat	Y	N
5	Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (BIPM)	Y	Y
6	Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD)	Y	Y
7	Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE)	Y	Y
8	Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)	Y	Y
9	European Space Agency (ESA)	Y	Y
10	European Union (EU) - DG Research & Innovation	Y	Y*
11	Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF)	Y	N
12	Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA)	Y	N
13	Green Climate Fund	Y	NA
14	Group on Earth Observations - GEO	Y	Y
15	Integrated Carbon Observation System European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ICOS ERIC)	Y	Y
16	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	Y	Y
17	Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI)	Y	Y
18	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)	Y	Y
19	Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS)	Y	N
20	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development	Y	Y
21	International Energy Agency (IEA)	Y	Y
22	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Y	Y
23	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Y	Y
24	International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	Y	N
25	International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	Y	Y
26	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)	Y	Y
27	OECD – Environment	Y	Y
28	Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS)	Y	Y
29	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	Y	Y
30	Pacific Community (SPC)	Y	N
31	Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	Y	Y
32	South Centre	Y	Y
33	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	Y	Y

TABLE 3 - List of IPCC Observer Organizations - NGOs (172)

No.	Organization	Relevance to IPCC	Observer of UNFCCC, WMO or UNEP
1	Action for Respect and Protection of the Environment (ARPE)	Y	Y
2	Action-Jeunesse pour le Développement (AJED-Congo)	Y	Y
3	African Academy of Sciences (AAS)	Y	N
4	African Heritage and Global Peace Initiative (AHGPI)	Y	N
5	African Network for a Climate Community (ANCC)	Y	Y
6	AJESH (AJEMALIBU SELF HELP)	Y	Y
7	Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy	Y	Y
8	Alternative des Jeunes pour la préservation des écosystèmes (AJEBEDD Congo)	Y	Y
9	American Psychological Association (APA)	Y	N
10	Assembly of First Nations (AFN)	Y	Y
11	Association Carré Geo and Environment (Cameroon)	Y	Y
12	Association pour la Justice Climatique (AJUCENADED Congo)	Y	N
13	Association Silva Arbres Forêts et Sociétés (SILVA)	Y	Y
14	C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group	Y	Y
15	Campaign for a Hydrogen Economy (UK)	Y	Y
16	Canadian Nuclear Association	Y	Y
17	CARE International (Denmark)	Y	Y
18	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)	Y	Y
19	Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)	Y	Y
20	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)	Y	Y
21	CGIAR System Organization	Y	Y
22	China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation (CBCGDF)	Y	Y
23	CICERO Center for International Climate and Environmental Research (Norway)	Y	Y
24	Clean Air Fund (CAF)	Y	Y
25	Climate Action Network Europe (CAN-Europe)	Y	Y
26	Climate Action Network International (CAN - 1)	Y	Y
27	CLIMATE ALLIANCE	Y	Y
28	Climate & Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)	Y	Y
29	Coalition Climate pour la Biodiversité et le Développement (CCBD)	Y	N
30	Colby College	Y	Y
31	College of the Atlantic (UK)	Y	Y
32	Conflict and Environment Observatory (CEOBS)	Y	Y
33	Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW)	Y	Y
34	Dalit Welfare Association (Nepal)	Y	Y
35	Dickinson College	Y	Y
36	Ecology Center	Y	Y

37	Elizka Relief Foundation (ERF)	Y	Y
38	Energy Research Austria	Y	Y
39	Engineers Australia Climate Smart Engineering Initiative (Engineers)	Y	Y
40	Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)	Y	Y
41	Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)	Y	Y
42	ETC Group	Y	Y
43	European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE)	Y	Y
44	European Climate Foundation (ECF)	Y	Y
45	European Marine Board	Y	N
46	Federation of Environmental and Ecological Diversity (FEEDAR)	Y	N
47	Food & Water Watch	Y	Y
48	Friends World Committee for Consultation (FWCC)	Y	Y
49	Future Earth	Y	Y
50	Fédération de Coopératives des Pays de Mayoko (FECOPAM)	Y	N
51	GenderCC - Women for Climate Justice	Y	Y
52	GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel	Y	Y
53	GERMANWATCH (Germany)	Y	Y
54	Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)	Y	Y
55	Global Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Institute	Y	Y
56	Global Change Impact Studies Centre (GCISC)	Y	N
57	Global Climate Observing System (GCOS)	Y	Y
58	Global Wind Energy Council	Y	Y
59	Green Cross International	Y	Y
60	GREEN ORBIT STANDARD SYSTEM (GOSS)	Y	N
61	GreenFacts (Belgium)	Y	Y
62	Greenpeace	Y	Y
63	Greenplanet (India & Canada)	Y	Y
64	Heinrich Boell Foundation	Y	Y
65	HelpAge International (HAI)	Y	Y
66	Human Rights and Environment Improvement Centre (HREIC)	Y	Y
67	Human Rights and Forest Brain Africa (HURIFBA)	Y	N
68	Humane Society International (HSI)	Y	Y
69	Huqooq-ul-Ebad Development Foundation (HEDF)	Y	Y
70	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI)	Y	Y
71	IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme (IEAGHG)	Y	N
72	Imperial College London, The Grantham Institute (Climate Change and the Environment)	Y	Y
73	Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS)	Y	N
74	Indiana University	Y	Y
75	Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP)	Y	Y
76	Institute for Sustainable Development and Research (ISDR, India)	Y	Y
77	Institute of Energy Policy and Research, Universiti Tenaga Nasional (UNITEN) (Malaysia)	Y	Y

78	Institute of Marine Engineering, Science and Technology (IMarEST) (UK)	Y	N
79	Instituto Bem Ambiental (IBAM)	Y	Y
80	InterAcademy Partnership (IAP)	Y	N
81	Intermon Oxfam (on behalf of Oxfam International)	Y	Y
82	International Actuarial Association (IAA)	Y	Y
83	International Air Transport Association (IATA)	Y	Y
84	International Aluminium Institute (IAI)	Y	Y
85	International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)	Y	Y
86	International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)	Y	Y
87	International Copper Association (ICA)	Y	Y
88	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)		
89	International Hydropower Association (IHA)	Y	Y
90	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)	Y	Y
91	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	Y	Y
92	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)	Y	Y
93	International Science Council (ISC)	Y	Y
94	International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP)	Y	Y
95	International START Secretariat	Y	Y
96	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG)	Y	N
97	Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC)	Y	Y
98	Ipieca	Y	Y
99	Iuventum (Germany)	Y	Y
100	King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center (KAPSARC)	Y	Y
101	Lake Victoria Region Local Authorities Cooperation (LVRLAC)	Y	Y
102	League of Women Voters of the United States (LWVUS)	Y	N
103	London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)	Y	Y
104	L'Union Nationale des Travailleurs Démocrates	Y	N
105	Many Strong Voices (MSV)	Y	Y
106	Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice	Y	N
107	Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Science (MPS)	Y	Y
108	Meliore Foundation	Y	Y
109	Minerals Council of Australia (MCA)	Y	Y
110	National University of Singapore (NUS)	Y	Y
111	Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) (US)	Y	Y
112	New World Hope Organization (NWHO)	Y	Y
113	OASIS (Serbia)	Y	Y
114	Office for climate education (OCE)	Y	Y
115	Organization of Development and Human Rights of Cameroon (GICAR-CAM)	Y	N
116	Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (UK)	Y	Y
117	Pakistan Community Peace Foundation (PCPF)	Y	Y
118	ParlAmericas	Y	Y
119	Philanthropy Cortes Solari and MERI Foundation	Y	Y

120	Prime Initiative for Green Development (PIGD)	Y	N
121	Princeton University	Y	Y
122	ProVeg International	Y	Y
123	Radboud University Nijmegen	Y	Y
124	Regional Environment Centre for Central Asia (CAREC)	Y	Y
125	Research and Development Centre, Nepal	Y	Y
126	Resilience First (RF)	Y	Y
127	Royal Meteorological Society	Y	Y
128	Rutgers University	Y	Y
129	Sasakawa Peace Foundation (SPF)	Y	Y
130	Save the Children International (SCI)	Y	Y
131	Save the Climate	Y	Y
132	Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR)	Y	Y
133	South Asian Forum for Environment (SAFE)	Y	Y
134	Southsouthnorth Projects Africa (SSN)	Y	N
135	Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) (Sweden)	Y	Y
136	Stockholm Resilience Centre (SRC)	Y	Y
137	The Climate Group	Y	N
138	The Degrees Initiative (Degrees)	Y	Y
139	The Institute for Environment, and Development Sustainability (IEDS)	Y	Y
140	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Y	Y
141	The SeaCleaners	Y	Y
142	The World Energy Council (WEC)	Y	Y
143	Third Generation Environmentalism (E3G)	Y	Y
144	Third World Network	Y	Y
145	Transparency International (TI)	Y	Y
146	Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research (UK)	Y	Y
147	UN Foundation (UNF)	Y	Y
148	Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS)	Y	Y
149	University College London	Y	Y
150	University of Bonn (Uni Bonn)	Y	N
151	University of California, San Diego (UCSD)	Y	Y
152	University of Cambridge	Y	Y
153	University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM)	Y	N
154	University of Eastern Finland (UEF)	Y	Y
155	University of Exeter (Uni Exeter)	Y	Y
156	University of Geneva (UNIGE)	Y	Y
157	University of Linköping (Sweden)	Y	Y
158	Université catholique de Louvain (TECLIM)	Y	N
159	Washington University of St Louis (WUSL)	Y	Y
160	Wellcome Trust	Y	Y
161	West African Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (WASCAL)	Y	Y
162	Wetlands International (Convention on Wetlands)	Y	N
163	Wilderness Foundation Africa (WFA)	Y	N
164	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI)	Y	Y
165	Woodwell Climate Research Center (Woodwell)	Y	Y

166	World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	Y	Y
167	World Climate Research Centre (WCRP)	Y	Y
168	World Coal Association (WCA)	Y	Y
169	World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)	Y	Y
170	World Research Institute (WRI)	Y	Y
171	WWF International (WWF)	Y	Y
172	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 (4)

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 13/03/2008	Y
2	Holy See	Y	N/A	L 21/03/2019	Y
3	NATO	Y	N	L 11/10/2021	Y
4	The Cyprus Institute (Cyl)	Y	N	L 13/12/2022	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.