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**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 Sessions, the Panel currently has **263** Observer Organizations. The list of IPCC Observer Organizations is attached as **Annex 1, Tables 1 - 4**.

**Annex 1, Table A** lists all new requests received by the Secretariat. Since the 63rd Session of the IPCC (Lima, Peru, 27 – 30 October 2025), twenty organizations have submitted requests.

The IPCC Bureau, at its Seventieth Session, having reviewed the new applications, decides to forward the following list to the Panel for its consideration at its next session:

1. Abibinsroma Foundation
2. Association pour l'innovation et la recherche au service du climat (AirClimat)
3. Discover Model United Nations Foundation (DMUN)
4. Earth's Climate for Sustainable Development Foundation (EC4SDF)
5. HATOF Foundation (HATOF)
6. Mediterranean Youth Foundation for Development (MYF)
7. Out for Sustainability (Out4S)
8. Researchers' Desk
9. Rock Institute for Global Decarbonization Progress (RIGDP)
10. Silver Lining
11. Society of Entrepreneurs and Ecology (SEE)
12. United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)
13. Université Côte d'Azur
14. Verità Onlus – International Diplomacy (V.O.I.D.)
15. Association Congolaise pour le Développement Agricole - France (ACDA)
16. Alliance Internationale pour la Défense des Droits et des Libertés (AIDL)
17. California Institute of Technology (Caltech)
18. Fédération des Coopératives des Pays de Mayoko France (FECOPAM-France)
19. Nanjing University of Information Science & Technology (NUIST)
20. Partnership for Policy Integrity (PFPI)

The first 14 organizations, Abibinsroma Foundation; Association pour l'innovation et la recherche au service du climat (AirClimat); Discover Model United Nations Foundation (DMUN); Earth's Climate for Sustainable Development Foundation (EC4SDF); HATOF Foundation (HATOF); Mediterranean Youth Foundation for Development (MYF); Out for Sustainability (Out4S); Researchers' Desk; Rock Institute for Global Decarbonization Progress (RIGDP); Silver Lining; Society of Entrepreneurs and Ecology (SEE); United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG); Université Côte d'Azur; and La Verità Onlus – International Diplomacy (V.O.I.D.), 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 6 organizations presented here, Association Congolaise pour le Développement Agricole – France (ACDA); Alliance Internationale pour la Défense des Droits et des Libertés (AIDL) California Institute of Technology (Caltech); Fédération des Coopératives des Pays de Mayoko France (FECOPAM-France); Nanjing University of Information Science & Technology (NUIST); and Partnership for Policy Integrity (PFPI), in accordance with Rule II.1, have respectively submitted necessary background documentation concerning their organizations.

The Congolese Association for Agricultural Development (ACDA)- France is a non-governmental organization dedicated to promoting sustainable agriculture, empowering farmers, and ensuring food security in the Republic of Congo. ACDA acts as a catalyst for rural development by supporting agricultural producers, youth, and women towards productive, responsible, and profitable farming practices.

Alliance Internationale pour la Défense des Droits et des Libertés (AIDL) promotes human rights, environmental justice, and sustainable development. AIDL advocates for the protection of vulnerable communities affected by desertification, supports awareness campaigns, and partners with stakeholders to promote land restoration, resilience building, and climate action across affected regions.

The California Institute of Technology (Caltech) is a non-profit, world-renowned science and engineering institute supporting students and faculty with hands on research opportunities. Caltech has proven expertise in atmosphere science, sustainability and global climate concerns, owns and operates large-scale research facilities such as the Seismological Laboratory and a global network of astronomical observatories, including the Palomar and W. M. Keck Observatories; and cofounded and co-manages LIGO, which, in 2016, observed gravitational waves for the first time.

Fédération des Coopératives des Pays de Mayoko France (FECOPAM-France) supports and contributes to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) outlined in the 2030 Agenda and the African Union's Agenda 2063, in order to effectively reduce poverty worldwide, with a particular focus on protecting and preserving the environment to ensure the well-being of present and future generations.

Nanjing University of Information Science & Technology (NUIST) is a significant institution of higher learning of meteorology science in China and has a long history of engaging with IPCC's parent organization WMO on scholarship exchanges for students in meteorology and related fields dealing with climate.

The Partnership for Policy Integrity (PFPI) plays a role in promoting policies that protect climate, ecosystems and people. PFPI uses a combination of science, policy analysis and strategic communications towards achieving its goals, collaborating with partner organizations to counter exploitation of resources worldwide and to challenge misleading claims.

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.

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 Seventieth 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**.

**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 (20)**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Relevance to IPCC</b>	<b>Observer of UNFCCC, WMO or UNEP</b>	<b>Date of Application</b>	<b>Secretariat's Proposal</b>
1	Abibinsroma Foundation	Y	Y	L 17/12/2025	Y
2	Alliance Internationale pour la Défense des Droits et des Libertés (AIDL)	Y	N	L 10/10/2025	Y
3	Association Congolaise pour le Développement Agricole - France (ACDA)	Y	N	L 16/10/2025	Y
4	Association pour l'innovation et la recherche au service du climat (AirClimat)	Y	Y	L 26/09/2025	Y
5	California Institute of Technology (Caltech)	Y	N	L 29/01/2026	Y
6	Discover Model United Nations Foundation (DMUN)	Y	Y	L 17/09/2025	Y
7	Earth's Climate for Sustainable Development Foundation (EC4SDF)	Y	Y	L 07/10/2025	Y
8	Fédération des Coopératives des Pays de Mayoko France (FECOPAM-France)	Y	N	L 16/10/2025	Y
9	HATOF Foundation (HATOF)	Y	Y	L 26/01/2026	Y
10	Mediterranean Youth Foundation for Development (MYF)	Y	Y	L 18/08/2025	Y
11	Nanjing University of Information Science & Technology (NUIST)	Y	N	L 05/09/2025	Y
12	Out for Sustainability (Out4S)	Y	Y	L 08/02/2026	Y
13	Partnership for Policy Integrity (PFPI)	Y	N	L 20/11/2025	Y
14	Researchers' Desk	Y	Y	L 13/10/2025	Y
15	Rock Institute for Global Decarbonization Progress (RIGDP)	Y	Y	L 25/08/2025	Y
16	Silver Lining	Y	Y	L 24/06/2025	Y
17	Society of Entrepreneurs and Ecology (SEE)	Y	Y	L 05/08/2025	Y
18	United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)	Y	Y	L 08/08/2025	Y
19	Université Côte d'Azur	Y	Y	L 30/06/2025	Y
20	Verità Onlus – International Diplomacy (V.O.I.D.)	Y	Y	L 17/07/2025	Y

## LIST OF IPCC OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

**TABLE 1 - List of UN Bodies and Organizations as Participating Organizations (37)**

No.	Organization	Relevance to IPCC	Observer of UNFCCC, WMO or UNEP
1	Climate Youth International (CYI)	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	Secretariats of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions	Y	Y
13	Secretariat, Minamata Convention on Mercury	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	Secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Y	N/A
27	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)	Y	Y
28	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)	Y	Y
29	United Nations Secretariat, Division for Ocean and Law of the Sea (DOALOS)	Y	Y
30	United Nations Secretariat, secretariat for the Regular Process	Y	Y
31	United Nations University (UNU)	Y	Y

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

**TABLE 2 - List of IPCC Observer Organizations - IGOs (35)**

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	EUCLID University (EUCLID)	Y	Y
10	European Space Agency (ESA)	Y	Y
11	European Union (EU) - DG Research & Innovation	Y	Y*
12	Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF)	Y	N
13	Global Green Growth Institute	Y	Y
14	Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA)	Y	N
15	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Y	N/A
16	Group on Earth Observations - GEO	Y	Y
17	Integrated Carbon Observation System European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ICOS ERIC)	Y	Y
18	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	Y	Y
19	Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI)	Y	Y
20	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)	Y	Y
21	Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS)	Y	N
22	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	Y	Y
23	International Energy Agency (IEA)	Y	Y
24	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Y	Y
25	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Y	Y
26	International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	Y	N
27	International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	Y	Y

28	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)	Y	Y
29	OECD – Environment	Y	Y
30	Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS)	Y	Y
31	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	Y	Y
32	Pacific Community (SPC)	Y	N
33	Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	Y	Y
34	South Centre	Y	Y
35	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	Y	Y

**TABLE 3 - List of IPCC Observer Organizations - NGOs (190)**

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 Belt and Road Development Initiative	Y	Y
5	African Group of Negotiators Experts Support (AGNES)	Y	Y
6	African Heritage and Global Peace Initiative (AHGPI)	Y	N
7	African Network for a Climate Community (ANCC)	Y	Y
8	African Smart Cities Innovation Foundation (ASCIF)	Y	Y
9	AJESH (AJEMALIBU SELF HELP)	Y	Y
10	Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy	Y	Y
11	Alternative des Jeunes pour la preservation des écosystèmes (AJEBEDD Congo)	Y	Y
12	American Geophysical Union (AGU)	Y	Y
13	American Psychological Association (APA)	Y	N
14	Assembly of First Nations (AFN)	Y	Y
15	Association Carré Geo and Environment (Cameroon)	Y	Y
16	Association pour la Justice Climatique (AJUCENADED Congo)	Y	N
17	Association Silva Arbres Forêts et Sociétés (SILVA)	Y	Y
18	Australian Forest Products Association (AFPA)	Y	Y
19	C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group	Y	Y
20	Campaign for a Hydrogen Economy (UK)	Y	Y
21	Canadian Nuclear Association	Y	Y
22	CARE International (Denmark)	Y	Y
23	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)	Y	Y
24	Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)	Y	Y
25	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)	Y	Y
26	CGIAR System Organization	Y	Y

27	China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO)	Y	Y
28	China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation (CBCGDF)	Y	Y
29	CICERO Center for International Climate and Environmental Research (Norway)	Y	Y
30	Clean Air Fund (CAF)	Y	Y
31	Climate Action Network Europe (CAN-Europe)	Y	Y
32	Climate Action Network International (CAN - 1)	Y	Y
33	CLIMATE ALLIANCE	Y	Y
34	Climate & Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)	Y	Y
35	Climate Central	Y	Y
36	Coalition Climate pour la Biodiversité et le Développement (CCBD)	Y	N
37	Colby College	Y	Y
38	College of the Atlantic (UK)	Y	Y
39	Conflict and Environment Observatory (CEOBS)	Y	Y
40	Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW)	Y	Y
41	Dalit Welfare Association (Nepal)	Y	Y
42	Dickinson College	Y	Y
43	Ecology Center	Y	Y
44	Elizka Relief Foundation (ERF)	Y	Y
45	Emory University (EMORY)	Y	N
46	Energy Research Austria	Y	Y
47	Engineers Australia Climate Smart Engineering Initiative (Engineers)	Y	Y
48	Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)	Y	Y
49	Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)	Y	Y
50	ETC Group	Y	Y
51	European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE)	Y	Y
52	European Climate Foundation (ECF)	Y	Y
53	European Marine Board	Y	N
54	Federation of Environmental and Ecological Diversity (FEEDAR)	Y	N
55	Food & Water Watch	Y	Y
56	Friends World Committee for Consultation (FWCC)	Y	Y
57	Future Earth	Y	Y
58	Fédération de Coopératives des Pays de Mayoko (FECOPAM)	Y	N
59	GenderCC - Women for Climate Justice	Y	Y
60	GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel	Y	Y
61	GERMANWATCH (Germany)	Y	Y
62	Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)	Y	Y
63	Global Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Institute	Y	Y

64	Global Change Impact Studies Centre (GCISC)	Y	N
65	Global Climate Observing System (GCOS)	Y	Y
66	Global Wind Energy Council	Y	Y
67	Green Cross International	Y	Y
68	GREEN ORBIT STANDARD SYSTEM (GOSS)	Y	N
69	GreenFacts (Belgium)	Y	Y
70	Greenpeace	Y	Y
71	Greenplanet (India & Canada)	Y	Y
72	Heinrich Boell Foundation	Y	Y
73	HelpAge International (HAI)	Y	Y
74	Human Rights and Environment Improvement Centre (HREIC)	Y	Y
75	Human Rights and Forest Brain Africa (HURIFBA)	Y	N
76	Humane Society International (HSI)	Y	Y
77	Huqooq-ul-Ebad Development Foundation (HEDF)	Y	N
78	Instituto Bem Ambiental (IBAM)	Y	Y
79	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI)	Y	Y
80	IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme (IEAGHG)	Y	N
81	Institute of Marine Engineering, Science and Technology (IMarEST) (UK)	Y	Y
82	Imperial College London, The Grantham Institute (Climate Change and the Environment)	Y	Y
83	Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS)	Y	N
84	Indiana University	Y	Y
85	Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP)	Y	Y
86	Institute for Governance & Sustainable Development (IGSD)	Y	Y
87	Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)	Y	Y
88	Institute for Sustainable Development and Research (ISDR, India)	Y	Y
89	Institute of Energy Policy and Research, Universiti Tenaga Nasional (UNITEN) (Malaysia)	Y	Y
90	InterAcademy Partnership (IAP)	Y	N
91	Intermon Oxfam (on behalf of Oxfam International)	Y	Y
92	International Actuarial Association (IAA)	Y	Y
93	International Air Transport Association (IATA)	Y	Y
94	International Aluminium Institute (IAI)	Y	Y
95	International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)	Y	Y
96	International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)	Y	Y
97	International Copper Association (ICA)	Y	Y
98	International Cryosphere Climate Initiative (ICCI)	Y	Y
99	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	Y	Y
100	International Hydropower Association (IHA)	Y	Y
101	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)	Y	Y
102	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	Y	Y
103	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)	Y	Y
104	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)	Y	Y

105	International Science Council (ISC)	Y	Y
106	International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP)	Y	Y
107	International START Secretariat	Y	N
108	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG)	Y	Y
109	Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC)	Y	Y
110	Ipieca	Y	Y
111	Iuventum (Germany)	Y	Y
112	King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center (KAPSARC)	Y	Y
113	Lake Victoria Region Local Authorities Cooperation (LVRLAC)	Y	N
114	League of Women Voters of the United States (LWVUS)	Y	Y
115	London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)	Y	Y
116	L'Union Nationale des Travailleurs Démocrates (UNTD)	Y	N
117	Many Strong Voices (MSV)	Y	N
118	Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice	Y	Y
119	Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Science (MPS)	Y	Y
120	Meliore Foundation	Y	Y
121	Minerals Council of Australia (MCA)	Y	Y
122	National University of Singapore (NUS)	Y	Y
123	Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) (US)	Y	Y
124	Network for Climate Action Organization - The Gambia (NCAO)	Y	Y
125	New World Hope Organization (NWHO)	Y	Y
126	OASIS (Serbia)	Y	Y
127	Office for climate education (OCE)	Y	N
128	Organization of Development and Human Rights of Cameroon (GICAR-CAM)	Y	Y
129	Overseas Development Institute (ODI) (UK)	Y	Y
130	Pakistan Community Peace Foundation (PCPF)	Y	Y
131	ParlAmericas	Y	Y
132	Philanthropy Cortes Solari and MERI Foundation	Y	N
133	Prime Initiative for Green Development (PIGD)	Y	Y
134	Princeton University	Y	Y
135	ProVeg International	Y	Y
136	Radboud University Nijmegen	Y	Y
137	Regional Environment Centre for Central Asia (CAREC)	Y	Y
138	Research and Development Centre, Nepal	Y	Y
139	Resilience First (RF)	Y	Y
140	Royal Meteorological Society	Y	Y
141	Rutgers University	Y	Y
142	Sasakawa Peace Foundation (SPF)	Y	Y
143	Save the Children International (SCI)	Y	Y
144	Save the Climate	Y	Y
145	Science for Africa Foundation (SFA Foundation)	Y	N
146	Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR)	Y	N
147	South Asian Forum for Environment (SAFE)	Y	Y

148	Southsouthnorth Projects Africa (SSN)	Y	Y
149	Spark Climate Solutions, Inc.§	Y	N
150	Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) (Sweden)	Y	Y
151	Stockholm Resilience Centre (SRC)	Y	Y
152	The Climate Group	Y	Y
153	The Degrees Initiative (Degrees)	Y	Y
154	The Institute for Environment, and Development Sustainability (IEDS)	Y	Y
155	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Y	Y
156	The SeaCleaners	Y	Y
157	The World Energy Council (WEC)	Y	Y
158	Third Generation Environmentalism (E3G)	Y	Y
159	Third World Network	Y	Y
160	Transparency International (TI)	Y	Y
161	Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research (UK)	Y	Y
162	UN Foundation (UNF)	Y	Y
163	Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS)	Y	Y
164	University College London	Y	Y
165	University of Bonn (Uni Bonn)	Y	N
166	University of California, San Diego (UCSD)	Y	Y
167	University of Cambridge	Y	Y
168	University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM)	Y	N
169	University of Eastern Finland (UEF)	Y	Y
170	University of Exeter (Uni Exeter)	Y	Y
171	University of Geneva (UNIGE)	Y	Y
172	University of Linköping (Sweden)	Y	Y
173	Université catholique de Louvain (TECLIM)	Y	N
174	Washington University of St Louis (WUSL)	Y	Y
175	Wellcome Trust	Y	Y
176	West African Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (WASCAL)	Y	Y
177	Wetlands International (Convention on Wetlands)	Y	Y
178	Wilderness Foundation Africa (WFA)	Y	N
179	Wise Ancestors	Y	N
180	Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)	Y	Y
181	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI)	Y	Y
182	Woodwell Climate Research Center (Woodwell)	Y	Y
183	World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	Y	Y
184	World Climate Research Centre (WCRP)	Y	Y
185	World Coal Association (WCA)	Y	Y
186	World Farmers' Organisation (World Farmers)	Y	Y
187	World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)	Y	Y
188	World Research Institute (WRI)	Y	Y
189	WWF International (WWF)	Y	Y
190	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.