

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES Thirteenth session Bali, 3–14 December 2007

Item 2 (e) of the provisional agenda Organizational matters Admission of organizations as observers

# Admission of observers: intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

#### Note by the secretariat

1. The admission of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as observers at sessions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) is governed by Article 7, paragraph 6, of the Convention, which provides, inter alia, that "Any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, which is qualified in matters covered by the Convention, and which has informed the secretariat of its wish to be represented at a session of the Conference of the Parties as an observer, may be so admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object".

2. At its first session, the COP agreed that the secretariat should invite to its future sessions, and to sessions of its subsidiary bodies, all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations admitted at that session and at future sessions, unless an objection was raised to any particular organization in accordance with the Convention and the draft rules of procedure being applied (FCCC/CP/1995/7, para. 22). Consequently, all organizations admitted to previous sessions of the COP (with the exception of those which were admitted for a single session only) have been invited to attend the thirteenth session of the COP, without prejudice to decisions which may be taken by the COP. Only new applicants need to undergo the procedure for admission to the session.

3. The secretariat has prepared a list of new applicant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have expressed a wish to be admitted to the thirteenth session of the COP, for consideration by the COP (see annex to this document).

4. In drawing up the list, the secretariat has taken due account of the provisions of Article 7, paragraph 6, of the Convention and of the established practice whereby observer organizations 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.

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5. The members of the Bureau of the COP have received the list of new applicants and have not raised any objections to the organizations listed. These organizations have been advised of their provisional admittance status on the understanding that the final authority for their admission as observers rests with the COP. It further recommended that the Indonesian Civil Society Forum be invited to attend COP 13 only, provided that they be invited to re-apply after COP 13 if they wish to continue to participate in the process.

6. The COP is invited, at its first meeting, to accord observer status to the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations listed in the annex.

7. Parties to the Convention who are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol may wish to recall that decision 36/CMP.1, paragraph 2 (c), provides that with respect to rules 6 and 7 of the draft rules of procedure being applied:

- (a) Organizations admitted as observers to previous sessions of the COP would be admitted to the first session of the CMP;
- (b) A single process would be used for the admission of observer organizations to sessions of the COP and of the CMP, with decisions on admission of observer organizations being taken by the COP.

#### Annex

# List of new applicant organizations for admission as observers at the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties

## I. Intergovernmental organizations

- 1. Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Central (COMIFAC), Yaounde, Cameroon
- 2. International Development Law Organization (IDLO), Rome, Italy

# **II.** Non-governmental organizations

- 1. Academia Argentina de Ciencias del Ambiente (AACA), Buenos Aires, Argentina
- 2. ActionAid {ActionAid International Foundation} (AA), The Hague, The Netherlands
- 3. American Chemical Society (ACS), Washington, D.C., United States of America
- 4. Association Noé 21 (noé21), Geneva, Switzerland
- 5. Association of Overseas Countries and Territories of the European Union {Association des Pays et Territoires d'Óutre Mer de l'Union Européenne} (OCTA), Brussels, Belgium
- 6. Australian Council for International Development (ACFID), Canberra, Australia
- 7. Australian National University (ANU), Canberra, Australia
- 8. Avaaz.org {Avaaz Foundation}, New York, New York, United States of America
- 9. Bangladesh Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge (BARCIK), Dhaka, Bangladesh
- 10. Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- 11. CARE International Foundation {Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere} (CARE International), Geneva, Switzerland
- 12. CEDA Trust, Tamil Nadu, India
- 13. Church Development Service {Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst} (EED), Bonn, Germany
- 14. Climate Strategies, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- 15. Climatenet, Hamburg, Germany
- 16. Comité belge pour les Relations internationals de Jeunesse, (CRIJ), Brussels, Belgium
- 17. Comité Permanent des Industries du Verre Européennes (CPIV), Brussels, Belgium
- 18. Danish 92 Group Forum for Sustainable Development, Copenhagen, Denmark
- 19. Duke University Nicholas Institute, Durham, North Carolina, United States of America
- 20. e8, Montreal, Canada
- 21. EcoNexus, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- 22. Energie et Developpement Rural (EDR), Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo
- 23. Environment and Development Association (EDA), Accra, Ghana

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- 24. Environmental Services Association of Nova Scotia (ESANS), Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada
- 25. ETC Group {Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration} (ETC Group), Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
- 26. European Climate Forum (ECF), Potsdam, Germany
- 27. Fauna and Flora International (FFI), Cambridge, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- 28. Forest Trends Association, Washington, D.C., United States of America
- 29. Foundation Environment Law Society {Förderverein Umwelt Recht Gesellschaft} (FURG), Greifswald, Germany
- 30. Friends of Environment and Humanity Foundation (FEHUF), Tema, Ghana
- 31. Fundación IPADE {Instituto de promoción y apoyo al desarrollo} (iPADE), Madrid, Spain
- 32. Global Canopy Programme {Global Canopy Foundation} (GCP), Oxford, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- 33. Global Village Energy Partnership International (GVEP), London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- 34. Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC), Brussels, Belgium
- 35. Groupe des jeunes agronomes actifs pour le developpement integre au Cameroon (GIC-JAADIC), Dschang, Cameroon
- 36. Grupo de Trabajo Amazónico (GTA), Manaus, Brazil
- 37. Hong Kong People's Council for Sustainable Development, Hong Kong, China
- 38. Humane Society International {Humane Society International Inc.} (HSI), Avalon, Australia
- 39. IBON Foundation, Quezon City, Philippines
- 40. Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee {Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee Trust} (IPACC), Cape Town, South Africa
- 41. Indonesian Civil Society Organizations Forum on Climate Change<sup>1</sup> (CSO Forum), Jakarta, Indonesia
- 42. Institut du Developpement Durable et des Relations International (IDDRI), Paris, France
- 43. Institute for Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Amazonas (IDESAM), Manaus, Brazil
- 44. Institution for Transport and Policy Studies (ITPS), Tokyo, Japan
- 45. International Environmental Law Research Centre (IELRC), Geneva, Switzerland
- 46. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Washington D.C., United States of America
- 47. International Risk Governance Council (IRGC), Geneva, Switzerland
- 48. International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), Brussels, Belgium
- 49. Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union {Naturschutzbund Deutschland e.V.} (NABU), Stuttgart, Germany

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Recommended for admittance for COP 13 only.

- 50. Overseas Development Institute (ODI), London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- 51. Oxford Climate Policy, Oxford, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- 52. Partenariat National de l'Eau de Côte d'Ivoire (PNECI), Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire
- 53. Pusan National University Marine Research Institute (PNU/MRI), Busan Metro City, Republic of Korea
- 54. Rainforest Alliance (RA), New York, New York, United States of America
- 55. Rainforestmaker (RFM), Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America
- 56. Shell Foundation, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- 57. Tebtebba Foundation (Tebtebba), Baguio, Philippines
- 58. The Gold Standard Foundation, Basel, Switzerland
- 59. The Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion, for Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Habitats (TEMA), Istanbul, Turkey
- 60. The Wilderness Society, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia
- 61. TheCompensators\*, Berlin, Germany
- 62. Third Generation Environmentalism (E3G), London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- 63. Transport Research Foundation (TRF), Wokingham, Berkshire, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- 64. University of Guelph Global Environmental Change Group (GECG), Guelph, Ontairo, Canada
- 65. University of Technology, Sydney (UTS), Sydney, Australia
- 66. University of Tuscia {Università statali della Tuscia}, Viterbo, Italy
- 67. Wentworth Group of Concerned Scientists {Purves Environmental Trust}, Sydney, Australia
- 68. World Future Council {Foundation for promoting the World Future Council} (WFC), Hamburg, Germany
- 69. World Growth, Arlington, Virginia, United States of America
- 70. Zeri Foundation, ZERI, Gland, Switzerland

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