CONFERENCES OF THE PARTIES
Eleventh session
Montreal, 28 November to 9 December 2005

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

Organizations applying for admission as observers

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 eleventh 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 eleventh 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.

GE.05-63278
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. However, the members of the Bureau recommended that some of the organizations listed be admitted only to the eleventh session of the COP, in view of their special interest in the current sessions and on the understanding that any future attendance would not be precluded; these organizations are identified in the list with an asterisk.

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 17/CP.9 recommends that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP), at its first session, adopts a draft decision relating to rules 6 and 7 of the draft rules of procedure being applied which provides that:

(a) Organizations admitted as observers to previous sessions of the COP would be admitted to the first session of the COP/MOP;

(b) A single process would be used for the admission of observer organizations to sessions of the COP and of the COP/MOP, with decisions on admission of observer organizations being taken by the COP.
Annex

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

I. Intergovernmental organizations

1. Energy Charter Conference (ECS), Brussels, Belgium
2. Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI), São José dos Campos, Sao Paulo, Brazil
3. International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Battaramulla, Sri Lanka
4. Organization of the Islamic Conference Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation, COMSTEC, Islamabad, Pakistan
5. Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS), Tunis, Tunisia

II. Non-governmental organizations

1. Adelphi Research (AR), Berlin, Germany
2. Alliance to Save Energy (ASE), Washington, D.C., United States of America
3. Aluminium Association of Canada* (AAC), Montreal, Ontario, Canada
4. American Geophysical Union (AGU), Washington, D.C., United States of America
5. Assembly of First Nations {National Indian Brotherhood} (AFN), Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
6. Association of International Automobile Manufacturers of Canada (AIAMC), Toronto, Ontario, Canada
7. Association pour la protection de la nature et de l’environnement (APNEK), Kairovan, Tunisia
8. Association québécoise de lutte contre la pollution atmosphérique (AQLPA), St Leon de Standon, Quebec, Canada
9. BIOCAP Canada {BIOCAP Canada Foundation} (BIOCAP), Kingston, Ontario, Canada
10. Brown University – Watson Institute, Providence, Rhode Island, United States of America
11. Canadian Atmosphere Protection Alliance {Canadian Ozone Protection Industry Association} (CAPA), Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
12. Canadian Energy Efficiency Alliance (CEEA), Toronto, Ontario, Canada
13. Canadian Energy Research Institute (CERI), Calgary, Alberta, Canada
14. Canadian Gas Association* (CGA), Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
15. Canadian Hydropower Association* (CHA), Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
16. Canadian Steel Producers Association (CSPA), Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
17. Canadian Urban Transit Association (CUTA), Toronto, Ontario, Canada
18. CARE Canada, Nepean, Ontario, Canada

Organizations with an asterisk against their names are recommended for admission only to the eleventh session of the COP, in view of their special interest in the current sessions and on the understanding that any future attendance would not be precluded.
19. Center for Biological Diversity, Tucson, Arizona, United States of America
20. Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (CIRAD), Montpellier, France
21. Centre Hélios, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
22. Centre québécois du droit de l’environnement (CQDE), Montreal, Quebec, Canada
23. Changing Climates Environmental Society (YC3) New Denver, British Columbia, Canada
24. China Association for Science and Technology (CAST), Beijing, China
25. Circumpolar Conservation Union (CCU), Washington, D.C., United States of America
26. Clean Air Foundation (CAF), Toronto, Ontario, Canada
27. Clean Energy Group (CEG), Montpelier, Vermont, United States of America
29. Climate Action Network Canada (CAN), Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
30. Climate Change Central (C3), Calgary, Alberta, Canada
31. Colegio de Abogados Especialistas en Derecho Ambiental de Colombia (CAEDAC), Bogota, Columbia
32. Consultative Group on Biological Diversity (CGBD), San Francisco, California, United States of America
33. Corporation des entreprises en traitement de l’air et du froid (CETAF), Montreal, Quebec, Canada
34. Council of State Governments (CSG), Lexington, Kentucky, United States of America
35. Dalhousie University – Marine and Environmental Law Institute, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada
36. Earth Day Network (EDN), Washington, D.C., United States of America
37. Earth Island Institute, San Francisco, California, United States of America
38. Earthjustice, Oakland, California, United States of America
39. EcoPravo-Kyiv, Kiev, Ukraine
40. Edmund S. Muskie Foundation (ESMF), Bethesda, Maryland, United States of America
41. Energy Strategies (Stratégies Énergétiques) (ES), Montreal, Quebec, Canada
42. Environment Business Australia (EBA), Canberra, Australia
43. Environnement Jeunesse (Enjeu et Environnement Jeunesse inc.) (ENJEU), Montreal, Quebec, Canada
44. Équiterre (Association pour la solidarité, l’équité, l’environnement et le développement), Montreal, Quebec, Canada
45. Ford Foundation, New York, New York, United States of America
46. Forest Stewardship Council (Forest Stewardship Council International Centre) (FSC), Bonn, Germany
47. Friends of the Kyoto Protocol (Amigos do Protocolo de Kyoto) (APK), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
48. Fundación Nueva Cultura del Agua (FNCA), Zaragoza, Spain
49. GlobalWarmingSolution.org, Missoula, Montana, United States of America
50. Green Club, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
51. Greenhouse Emissions Management Consortium (GEMCo), Victoria, British Columbia, Canada
52. Groupe de recherche appliquée en macroécologie (GRAME), Lachine, Quebec, Canada
53. Hatof Foundation, Accra, Ghana
54. Heinrich Boell Foundation (Heinrich Böll Stiftung) (HBF), Berlin, Germany
55. Institut Canadien des ingénieurs {Engineering Institute of Canada} (ICI), Kingston, Ontario, Canada
56. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), Piscataway, New Jersey, United States of America
57. International Council for Capital Formation (ICCF), Brussels, Belgium
58. International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
59. International Polar Foundation (IPF), Brussels, Belgium
60. Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK), Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
61. Italian Biomass Association (ITABIA), Rome, Italy
62. Ithaca College, Ithaca, New York, New York, United States of America
63. Korea Business Council for Sustainable Development (KBCSD), Seoul, Republic of Korea
64. London Climate Change Services (LCCS), London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
65. Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association (MOPIA), Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
66. McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
67. Métis National Council [Métis National Council Secretariat] (MNC), Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
68. Mining Association of Canada (MAC), Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
69. myclimate, Zurich, Switzerland
70. Native Women’s Association of Canada (NWAC), Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
71. Netherlands Society for Nature and Environment (SNM), Utrecht, Netherlands
72. Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (nrg4SD), Brussels, Belgium
73. New Brunswick Lung Association, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada
74. Northern Forum, Anchorage, Alaska, United States of America
75. One Sky – Canadian Institute of Sustainable Living (ONE SKY), Smithers, British Columbia, Canada
76. Ouranos, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
77. Petroleum Technology Research Centre (PTRC), Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada
78. Railway Association of Canada (RAC), Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
79. Rainforest Action Network (RAN), San Francisco, California, United States of America
80. Regroupement national des conseils régionaux de l’environnement du Québec (RNCREQ), Montreal, Quebec, Canada
81. Renaissance Samaj Kallayan Sangstha, Khulna, Bangladesh
82. Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEEP), Vienna, Austria
83. Réseau Environnement, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
84. SAGE Centre {SAGE Foundation}, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
85. Sequoia Foundation, La Jolla, California, United States of America
86. TakingITGlobal {TakingITGlobal Youth Association} (TIG), Toronto, Ontario, Canada
87. Transport 2000 Québec, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
88. Union québécoise pour la conservation de la nature (UQCN), Quebec, Quebec, Canada
89. Unisféra International Centre, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
90. United Nations Foundation (UNF), Washington, D.C., United States of America
91. Université de Moncton, Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada
92. Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Montreal, Quebec, Canada
93. Université Laval, Quebec, Quebec, Canada
94. University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada
95. Vivre en Ville [Vivre en Ville: le regroupement pour le développement urbain, rural et villageois viable], Quebec, Quebec, Canada
96. Yale Student Environmental Coalition (YSEC), Newhaven, Connecticut, United States of America
97. Youth Environmental Network (YEN), Ottawa, Ontario, Canada