Modalities of engagement for relevant stakeholders

These modalities of engagement for relevant stakeholders in the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body to draft and negotiate a WHO convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response (INB) are established per decision SSA2(5) (2021), which recognizes the importance of broad engagement, in line with the relevant rules and decisions of the World Health Assembly, in the INB’s work in order to ensure a successful outcome. They are intended to be a “living document” which may be updated by the INB, as it may decide. These modalities, and any updates to them, will be made publicly available in an accessible web-based format and communicated to Member States.

In that regard, at its ninth meeting, the INB approved an additional entity proposed by a Member States for inclusion in Annex E of these modalities on the understanding that these modalities continue to be a living document with further possibilities for updates as deemed appropriate by the INB. The present version of the modalities reflects that outcome: it updates the version contained in document A/INB/8/5.2

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1 The approach set forth in this document is without prejudice to the engagement by Member States with relevant stakeholders, and at the regional level through the regional committees. Coherence of the approach set forth in this document with United Nations processes will be pursued wherever possible.

2 Earlier versions can be found in documents A/INB/7/4, A/INB/6/6, A/INB/5/4, A/INB/4/5, A/INB/3/5, A/INB/2/4; an initial, proposed list was contained in document A/INB/1/7 Rev.1.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder</th>
<th>Invited to attend open sessions of meetings of the INB, and to speak¹ at those open sessions at the co-chairs’ discretion</th>
<th>Invited to attend meetings of INB subgroups,² and to speak² at those meetings at the subgroup chair’s discretion</th>
<th>Invited to provide inputs to the INB (via an electronic portal, an open “hearing”, and/or a segment of a session)³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations in effective relations with WHO (Annex A)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observers (Annex B)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-State actors in official relations with WHO (Annex C)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other stakeholders, as decided by the INB</td>
<td>Yes, for those entities listed in Annex D.</td>
<td>Yes, for those entities listed in Annex D.</td>
<td>Yes, for those entities listed in either Annex D or Annex E.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Annex A:** United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations in effective relations with WHO

1. United Nations
2. African Development Bank and African Development Fund
3. Commission of the African Union
4. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
5. Islamic Development Bank
6. International Fund for Agricultural Development
7. International Labour Organization
8. League of Arab States
9. International Organisation of la Francophonie
10. World Organisation for Animal Health
11. International Atomic Energy Agency
12. Pan American Health Organization
13. International Committee of Military Medicine

¹ The speaking time of a stakeholder may be limited by the chair of the meeting, unless otherwise decided by the INB. Written inputs from stakeholders are to be encouraged.

² With the exception of drafting groups, unless otherwise agreed by the INB, per paragraph 20 of the INB’s method of work (document A/INB/1/3 Rev.1).

³ Previous intergovernmental working groups have engaged with one or more categories of stakeholders using various modalities, including: (1) inviting stakeholders to observe working group meetings; (2) setting aside time within one or more working group meeting(s) for stakeholders to intervene; (3) holding separate meetings or “hearings”, where stakeholders are invited to provide inputs (in some instances, such meetings were followed by closed sessions of the working group to discuss the inputs provided); and (4) extending the opportunity to participate in electronic consultations to stakeholders.
14. South Centre
15. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
16. United Nations Industrial Development Organization
17. Universal Postal Union
18. World Intellectual Property Organization
19. World Meteorological Organization
20. International Development Law Organization

Annex B: Observers
1. Holy See
2. Palestine
3. Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance
4. Order of Malta
5. International Committee of the Red Cross
6. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
7. Inter-Parliamentary Union
8. Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

Annex C: Non-State actors in official relations with WHO
The list of entities in official relations with WHO is available on the WHO website at: https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/non-state-actors-in-official-relations-with-who

Annex D: Other stakeholders, as decided by the INB, invited to (1) attend open sessions of meetings of the INB, (2) speak at open sessions of meetings of the INB, at the co-chairs’ discretion, and (3) provide inputs to the INB (via an electronic portal, an open “hearing”, and/or a segment of a session)
1. Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator
2. Africa CDC
3. Africa Union’s COVID-19 Africa Vaccine Acquisition Task Team (AVATT)
4. Asian Development Bank
5. Caribbean Public Health Agency
6. Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI)
7. Commission of the African Union
8. Commonwealth Secretariat
9. Council of Europe
10. COVID-19 Technology Access Pool (C-TAP)
11. Economic Cooperation Organization
12. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
13. Health Ministers’ Council for Gulf Cooperation Council States
14. Inter-American Development Bank
15. International Air Transport Association
16. International Association of National Public Health Institutes (IANPHI)
17. International Civil Aviation Organization
18. International Maritime Organization
19. International Monetary Fund
20. International Organization for Migration
21. International Shipping Federation
22. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
23. Medicines Patent Pool
24. Médecins Sans Frontières International
27. Organization of American States
28. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
29. Organisation of Islamic Cooperation
30. Pacific Islands Forum
31. Regional economic organizations
32. Unitaid
33. United Nations Children’s Fund
34. United Nations Development Programme
35. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
36. United Nations Environment Programme, including the Convention on Biological Diversity
37. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
38. United Nations Population Fund
39. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
40. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
41. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
42. World Bank Group
43. World Food Programme
44. World Trade Organization

The list may be updated by the INB, if so decided.

Annex E: Other stakeholders, as decided by the INB, invited to provide inputs to the INB (via an electronic portal, an open “hearing”, and/or a segment of a session)
1. ACT-A CSO Platform
2. Action for Animal Health
3. Addis Ababa University
4. AdvaMed
5. Africa Health Business
6. African Medical Research Council
7. Armauer Hansen Research Institute
8. Association of Official Laboratories of Brazil
9. Bernhard Nocht Institute for Tropical Medicine
10. Biotechnology Innovation Organization
11. Born Free Foundation
12. Botswana Council of Non-Governmental Organisation
13. Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis
14. Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency
15. Butantan Institute
16. Caribbean Community
17. Centre for Education in Collective Health, Faculty of Medicine, Federal University of Minas Gerais
18. Centre for Global Child Health, Hospital for Sick Children (SickKids)
19. Centre for Global Health Research, Seoul National University
20. Centre for Global Law and Strategy, Law and Technology Institute, Renmin University of China
21. Centre for Intellectual Property and Information Law (CIPIL)
22. Centre for International Studies
23. Central Research Institute of Epidemiology of Rospotrebnadzor
24. Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin / German Research Foundation
25. China CDC
26. CONACYT (National Council of Science and Technology)
27. Conceição Hospital Group
28. Conservation International
29. Consortium of Universities for Global Health
30. Dahdaleh Institute for Global Health Research, York University (Canada)
31. Developing Countries Vaccine Manufacturers Network International (DCVMN)
32. Disability Rights Fund
33. East Africa Community
34. East Central and Southern Africa Health Community
35. Ethiopian Airlines
36. Ethiopian Public Health Association
37. Ethiopian Public Health Institute
38. European Bioinformatics Institute
39. Evandro Chagas Institute
40. Federal Research Institute for Health Organization and Informatics of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
41. FOUR PAWS (VIER PFOTEN International)
42. Frontline AIDS
43. Geneva Global Health Hub
44. GHIT Fund
45. Global Alliance of Foundations
46. Global Cities Hub
47. Global Health Technologies Coalition
48. Global Strategy Lab
49. GNP+
50. Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva
51. Health Sector High Level Consultative Council (Business Botswana)
52. Helen Clark, former Co-Chair of the Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response
53. HPV Global action
54. IICS (Health Sciences Research Institute)
55. INNOVARTE
56. Institute of Public Health, University of Porto
57. Institute of Tropical Medicine
58. Intergovernmental Authority on Development
59. International Centre for Antimicrobial Resistance Solutions (ICARS)
60. International Chamber of Commerce
61. International Coalition for Animal Protection
62. International Disability Alliance
63. International Network for Antimicrobial Resistance Social Science
64. Japan CSO Network on Global Health
65. Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security
66. Medicines Law and Policy
67. Metabiota
68. Microbe of Rospotrebnadzor
69. Namibia University of Science and Technology
70. National Association of Manufacturers/Engaging America’s Global Leadership Coalition
71. National Center for Disease Control (India)
72. National Institute of Communicable Disease (South Africa)
73. National Institute of Virology (India)
74. National Medical Research Centre for Phthisiopulmonology and Infectious Diseases of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
75. National School of Public Health, New University Lisbon
76. One Health High Level Expert Panel
77. Open Philanthropy
78. Open Society Foundations
79. Oswaldo Cruz Foundation
80. Pandemic Action Network
81. Panel for a Global Public Health Convention
82. Pax Sapiens
83. PIP Framework Advisory Group
84. Plan International Canada
85. Portuguese Non-Governmental Development Organizations’ Platform
86. PREZODE (PREventing Zoonotic Disease Emergence)
87. Professor Ilona Kickbusch, PhD
88. Professor Yemane Berhane – National Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Health (Ethiopia)
89. Public Citizen
90. Resolve To Save Lives
91. Right to Health Action
92. Skoll Foundation
93. Smorodintsev Research Institute of Influenza of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
94. Solidarity for Vaccine Equity Study Team
95. South African Health Products Regulatory Authority
96. Southern African Development Community
97. Spark Street Advisors
98. STOPAIDS Coalition
99. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
100. The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
101. The Smolensk State Medical University of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
102. Third World Network
103. UHC 2030
104. UHC 2030 Civil Society Engagement Mechanism
105. UNITE Parliamentarians Network for Global Health
106. University of Botswana
107. University of Namibia
108. University of the West Indies Mona Campus
109. Vector of Rospotrebnadzor
110. VINEx
111. Wildlife Conservation Society
112. WHO Collaborating Centre for Evidence-based Medicine
113. WHO Collaborating Centre for Health Law and Bioethics
114. WHO Collaborating Centre for Health Promotion in Hospitals and Health Care
115. WHO Collaborating Centre for Laboratory Strengthening and Diagnostic Technology Evaluation
116. WHO Collaborating Centre for National and Global Health Law
117. WHO Collaborating Centre for Nursing Research and Education
118. WHO Collaborating Centre for Pharmaceutical Pricing and Reimbursement Policies
119. WHO Collaborating Centre for Training and Research in Mental Health
120. WHO Technical Advisory Group on Behavioural Insights and Sciences for Health
121. Wild Life Institute of India
122. World Wide Fund for Nature
123. Zoological Society of London